MAFE Migrations between Africa and Europe

Activity report 1

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Funded under the Socio-economic Sciences & Humanities Theme

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

MAFE Migrations between Africa and Europe

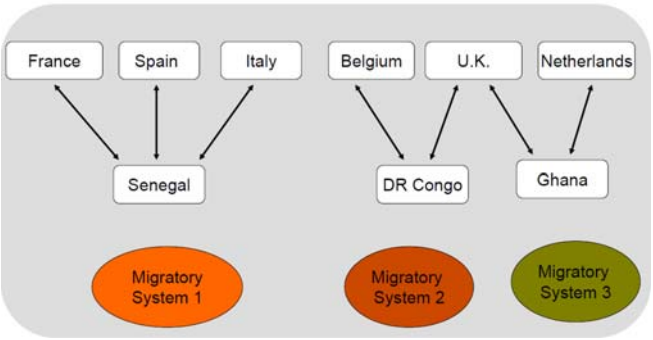
http://www.mafeproject.com

International migration from Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe has generated increasing public and policy attention. The flotilla of boats bringing would-be migrants to the Canary Islands, and attempts to reach Spanish territory in Ceuta and Mellila have drawn a rapid response from Europe in the form of new policy measures. Yet the scope, nature and likely development of Sub-Saharan African migration to Europe remains poorly understood, and, as a result, European polices may be ineffective. A major cause of this lack of understanding is the absence of comprehensive data on the causes of migration and circulation between Africa and Europe.

MAFE wants to overcome this lack of understanding by collecting unique data on the characteristics and behaviour of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries to Europe. The key notion underpinning the project is that migration must not only be seen as a one-way flow from African to Europe. We argue that return migration, circulation and transnational practices are significant and must be understood in order to design better migration policy. The MAFE project focuses on migration flows between Europe (Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK) and Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ghana, which together account for over a quarter of all African migration to the EU. In each of these 'migration systems', our research seeks to address four key areas:

- Patterns of migration: trends, migrants' characteristics, migratory routes
- Determinants of Migration: poverty, education, gender, policies…
- Migration and economic integration: remittances, investments, integration and reintegration of migrants
- Migrations and families: family construction, structure and formation, families over time and space

MAFE investigates three "migration systems" built around the migration processes of three African populations.



In Africa, these migrants constitute three major "new African diasporas": according to OECD data, they represent three of the four largest sub-Saharan populations in Europe. They offer contexts that allow interesting comparisons: they have different histories, and especially different colonial backgrounds; their political situations are very diverse varying from Senegal which is a very stable country to DRC which is a post-conflict country; their official languages also vary; and finally, the three countries differ in their ecological and economic conditions.

In Europe, the countries include both old and new host countries that offer quite contrasting contexts. The former apply more restrictive policies towards African migration, while the latter practice large-scale regularizations in a context where migrants are needed to fuel labour-intensive regional economies.

For each African origin, one of the destination countries corresponds to the former colonial state (UK for Ghana, France for Senegal, Belgium for Congo). The other destination country(ies) have been chosen because of the contrasts they offer in terms of receiving contexts (language, integration and migration policies, work opportunities).

1. Main results achieved so far with regard to objective "overcoming lack of data":

Considering the range of scientific questions it aims to address, MAFE is clearly an ambitious project. Yet it is also clear that no data is currently available to provide new scientific evidence on the various topics mentioned above. For this reason, the MAFE project first and foremost aims at filling a gap in data availability on African international migration. As well as addressing substantive and policy issues, the MAFE project's ambition is also to contribute to recent advances in data-collection and compilation, and to the testing of developments in survey methodology on international migration.

The design of the MAFE survey builds on the following key studies on international migration in the world. First, the "Mexican Migration Project" (MMP), which is a major longitudinal dataset that provided numerous insights into patterns and consequences of Mexican migration to the United States (Massey 1987). Based on the 'lessons learned' from this project, the MAFE project proposes major improvements to the '*ethnosurvey'* methodology that was developed by that study, to ensure its applicability to the African and European contexts. Second, recent experience with *biographic surveys* in Europe and in Africa has provided inspiration for the design of MAFE project questionnaires (GRAB 1999; Poirier et al. 2001; Schoumaker 2006). Third, the project "Push and Pull Factors of International Migration", a large Eurostat-funded project in the mid-1990's collecting data from selected countries in West Africa, the Mediterranean region and Europe, has provided inspiration in matters of research design and sampling strategy (Groenewold et al. 2004). The collected data provided new insights on various (new) factors explaining migration intentions in migrant-sending countries (Dalen et al. 2005). However, the data do not allow to address, in a satisfactory way, the factors explaining *migration realisation* (including return and circulation), nor can they be used to assess the potential effect of (migration) policies and of neighbourhood and community-level 'contextual' factors on migration decision making.

The creation of a new dataset on African migration is the foundation stone of the MAFE project. Comparable data have been collected in both sending and destination countries, i.e. in sub-Saharan Africa and in Europe. Importantly, these data are longitudinal – including retrospective migration, education, work and family histories for individuals – and multi-level – linking individual histories to other contextual data in both origin and destination countries. The methodology used in the MAFE project is built upon existing experience. It replicates a survey applied to study Senegalese migration (MAFE-Senegal project, with data collected in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain) on new populations, i.e. Congolese and Ghanaians (with data to collected respectively in DR Congo, Belgium, UK; and in Ghana, UK and Netherlands). For financial reasons, samples are not nationally representative, though the project is built upon a progressive strategy, which will make it possible to enlarge the samples in the future.

Currently, data collection is over in all the countries, as well as editing and coding of the questionnaires. No major difficulties were encountered during fieldwork, although the questionnaires were long and the teams had to work very hard to carry out the surveys.

Major activities related to data collection

Country	**Training of Interviewers**	**Data collection**	**Editing and Coding**	**Data entry**	**data cleaning**
Belgium	June-July 2009	July 2009 – February 2010	July 2009 – February 2010	December 2009-March 2010	May 2010
The Netherlands	April 2009	April – July 2009 + November 2009-Avril 2010	April – July 2009 + November 2009-Avril 2010	June – September 2009 + April-May 2010	March-May 2010
United Kingdom	April-May 2009	June – November 2009	September – November 2009	October – December 2009	March-June 2010
Ghana	June-July 2009	July 2009-January 2010	July 2009-January 2010	February-March 2010	March 2010 (ongoing)
DR Congo	July-August 2009	August-November 2009	August-November 2009	May-June 2010	May-June 2010 (expected)

The questionnaire and collection methodology documents are available from the MAFE website. As planned, the data will be made available first to the analysis teams. General users will be able to access the data sets 12 months after the end of the project.

2. Main results achieved so far with regard to objective "advancing knowledge on Afro-European migration":

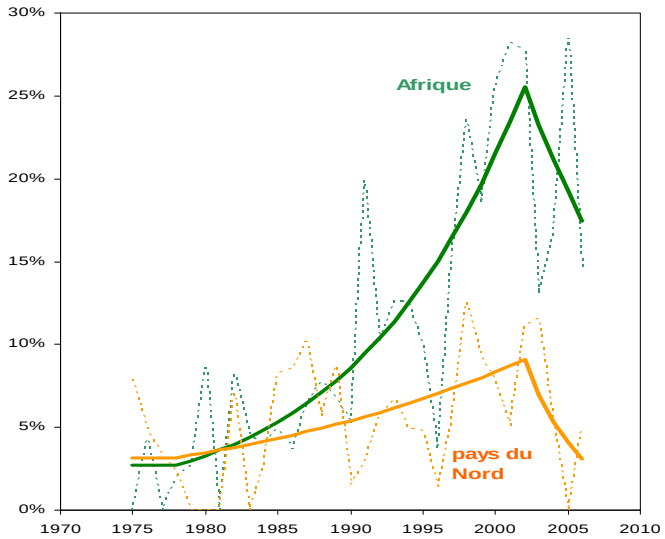
The first analyses available proceed from the MAFE-Senegal and MAFE-Congo (first round) data-sets, which data were available sooner than for the rest of the countries. The fields of analysis so far do not correspond exactly to the topics that will be covered in the FP project. The main themes addressed so far are:

- Trends

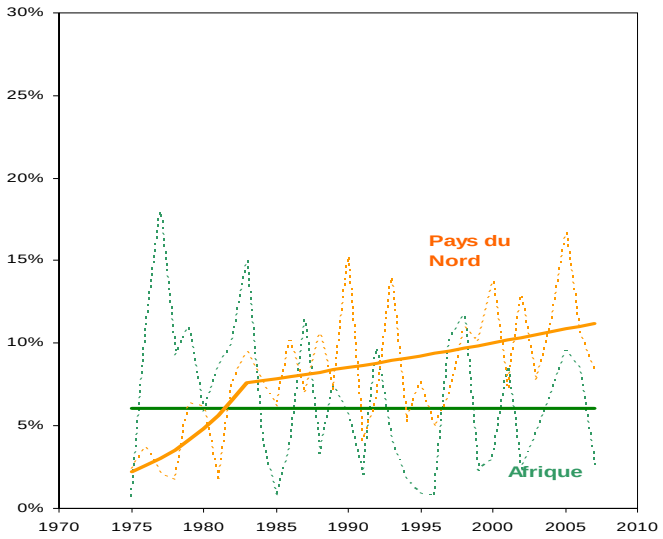
While Sub-Saharian migration is often viewed as a one-way massive migration flow, as if there were no returns (apart from expulsions), this first working paper aims at describing migration trends and examining determinants of migrations, looking at both departures and returns. MAFE data shows that, in Senegal and in DR Congo, two migration models exist: one model specific to migration to African countries, and a model of migration to Western countries. The two models differ with respect to the trends and determinants of departures and returns. We show that migration to Western is highly selective by education for migrants from Senegal and DR Congo, and are much less selective form migration to Africa. Migration trends to Western countries and to Africa have also evolved in different ways in both countries. Finally we show that, even though return migrations are much less frequent from Western countries than from European countries, they are relatively common. Results also indicate that returns from Western countries to both Senegal and DR Congo have become less frequent as conditions of departures have become more restrictive.

Proportion of invididuals who migrated at least once between 18 and 50 years old (1975 – 2007)

Congo - Kinshasa



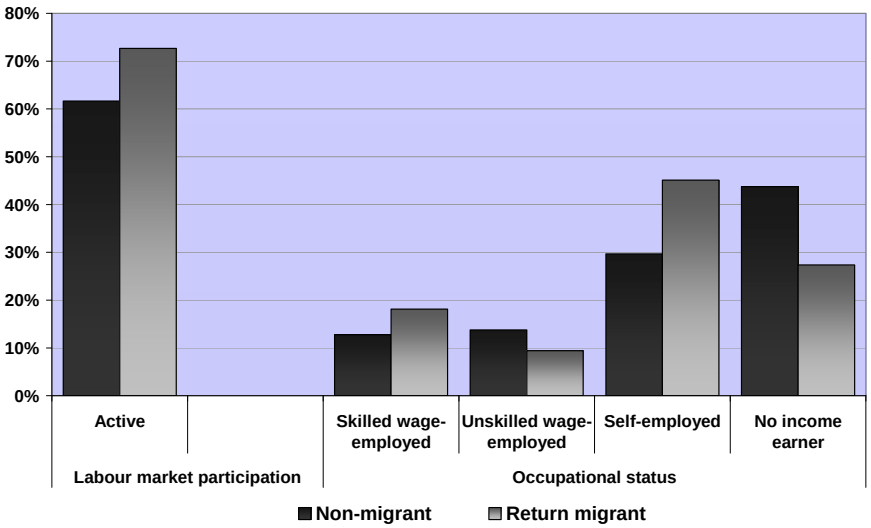
Senegal - Dakar



- *Returns : the professional reinsertion in Dakar*

Regarding returns, the project looked so far at the professional reinsertion of migrants in Dakar. Looking at the professional situation of return migrants back in Dakar in contrast to their labour market characteristics with individuals who never migrated, return migrants are found to be more often self-employed and active than non-migrants. The study further explores whether differential international migration experiences and return conditions are a key factor in explaining occupational status. The findings suggest that self-employment is positively correlated with variables indicating a lack of return preparation (involuntary return, short stays). Rather than choice, the self-employment status may represent a “last resort” for individuals who are not able to access wage-employment.

Labour force and occupational status of return migrants and non-migrants, 2008



- *Investments*

Regarding investments, the first investigation ran on the MAFE-Senegal data-set looks at the impact of international migration on investments in origin countries in the African context. Using life-history data, the direct effect of migration experience on personal investments in land, housing and businesses as well as the indirect effect of access to migrant networks on non-migrants investment behaviour are studied. The discrete-time event history analyses suggest that direct experience of migration stimulates personal investment, with current migrants targeting real estate assets and returnees business activities. Moreover, international migration appears as a way to overcome social disadvantages of females and low educated in terms of access to property. On the other hand, non-migrants with access to migrant networks are no more likely to invest than non-migrants without any migrant network.

Summary of main findings

	All types of assets	**Land**	**Housing**	**Business**
Direct effect of migration				
Current migrants outside Africa	++	++	++	No effect
Current migrants Africa	No effect	No effect	+	No effect
Return migrants min 1 year outside Africa	++	No effect	++	No effect
Return migrants only Africa	+	No effect	No effect	+++
Equalizing effect of migration				
Gender	++	+++	+	+++
Education	++	+++	+++	No effect
Occupation status	++	++	mixed	No effect
Period – Economic situation	No effect	No effect	++	--
Indirect effect of migration on non-migrants' investments				
Network effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

- *Remittances*

Studies have been made on remittances using both the MAFE-Congo and MAFE-Senegal data-sets. Using the MAFE-Congo data, it is observed that remittance sending is a relatively widespread practice among Congolese emigrants. Almost 6 emigrants in 10 have sent one or more remittances since moving abroad, although not always on a regular basis. Transfer agencies (Western Union and others) are the channel most frequently used by emigrants to send money and goods to their households in the home country. If most remittances are in cash, clothes and body care products are the non-monetary items most commonly sent home by emigrants. The probability of sending remittances and the amount sent vary according to the emigrants' characteristics. For example, persons in paid employment, women, persons who received support from the household at the time of migration, and

persons close to the head of household are more likely not only to send remittances, but also to send larger amounts. At household level, the probability of receiving remittances depends on the number of migrants living abroad in the household, the migration experience of the head of household, his/her age and marital status. Conversely, the sex of the head of household, his/her level of education, his/her occupational status and the household size do not appear to affect the probability for households to receive remittances.

On the same topic, MAFE-Senegal data sets shows that a great part of migrants remit money or goods to their family left behind. Most of them remit money, through very regular sendings. Likelihood to remit is strongly influenced by individual characteristics, such as gender, educational level and occupational status. Men, people who have a job and are close relative of the head of household are more likely to send back remittances. On the recipient household's side, the occupational status of the head of household and the number of migrants linked to the family influences the propensity to receive remittances. Altruism appears to be an important motive for remittances. In Dakar region, migrants' remittances seem primarily to be a support of left-behind households' day to day consumption needs. Savings or investments through land or housing acquisition are very rare situations.

The list of publications as well as working papers and presentations is available on the MAFE website, section "Results and publications".

2. Project objectives for the period

The MAFE project aims to overcome the lack of understanding on African migrations by pursuing three general and interrelated objectives: (1) to collect unique, reliable, comparative and representative data on the characteristics and behaviour of Sub-Saharan migrants, both documented and undocumented; (2) to analyse these data in various domains of interest for both policy makers and academics; and (3) to disseminate the data and results through key channels that will impact both policy and future research. The overall idea underpinning the project is that migration should not be seen only as a one-way flow from Africa to Europe. We rather argue that return migration, circulation, transnational practices are significant and must also be understood in order to correctly design migration policies. Hence the project denomination: “Migration between Africa and Europe”.

The first project period was dedicated to data collection. Comparable data was collected in both sending and destination countries, i.e. in sub-Saharan Africa and in Europe. Importantly, these data are longitudinal – including retrospective migration, education, work and family histories for individuals – and multi-level – linking individual histories to community and other contextual data in both origin and destination countries. The methodology used in the MAFE project is built upon existing experience. It replicates a survey applied to study Senegalese migration (MAFE-Senegal project, with data collected in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain) on new populations, i.e. Congolese and Ghanaians (with data to be collected respectively in DR Congo, Belgium, UK; and in Ghana, UK and Netherlands). For financial reasons, samples are not nationally representative, though the project is built upon a progressive strategy, which will make it possible to enlarge the samples in the future.

The work strategy is designed to ensure the comparability of the data and results. In terms of data collection, Work package 2 will ensure that a common survey methodology will be applied in all the contexts. During the period of data production (Work package 3), coordination efforts will be made in order to ensure that the survey results will be actually comparable. In this phase of the project, INED, and especially its Survey Department, will play a major role by providing survey tools (questionnaires, data entry programmes…) already used for the first MAFE-Senegal project (data collected in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain) and by advising the other teams when necessary (sampling strategy, interviewer training…). Contextual data will also be collected in comparative ways. At the end, strictly comparable datasets should be built on each of the three African groups. The common architecture of the datasets will be based on the MMP model, which will have first been adapted to the Senegalese population. At the end, comparative analyses will be carried out on the three African groups.

Specific objectives during this first period can be summarised as follows:

- To produce a questionnaire in English (month 3)
- To produce an interviewer’s manuals and other training materials in English (month 3)
- To agree on the sampling methodology (month 6)
- To produce a protocol designed to raise awareness among the survey populations (month 8)
- To carry out data collection in 2 African and 3 European countries (month 18)

Next steps for the project regarding data collection will consist in :

- Producing a single micro data-base on migration between Africa and Europe, including materials documenting the datasets (national reports on data collection, codebooks…) (month 24)

From month 24 on, a second part of the project will start which will consist in the data analysis and international comparisons:

- Using this unique source of data, the MAFE project will employ methods of longitudinal data analysis, especially the technique of ‘event history analysis’, to provide policy makers with new and accurate analyses in three domains: the changing patterns of African migration to Europe; the determinants of this migration, and of the return and circulation of migrants; and the socio-economic changes associated with international migration.

A specific attention has been given to organise dissemination activities as from the start of the project. To this end, a specific Work Package (WP9), is dedicated to policy analysis, dialogue and dissemination of the project results. Facilitating the use of the MAFE findings by policy actors and echoing the concerns of a large range of stakeholders with diverse expectations, is a key objective of MAFE. This can only be achieved if the project keeps track with policy relevance in the determination of the project themes, mobilizes the European as well as the African stakeholders, and more generally, informs the rising debate on migration and development and stirs mutual interest in EU-Africa cooperation in migration. In addition, to facilitate access to the MAFE data, several training sessions on event history analysis and stastistical analysis methods were organised.

During the first period of the project, the main dissemination objectives consisted in :

- designing a website;
- identifying key stakeholders and boundary partners,
- organising a first policy round-table in Dakar gathering both policy and NGO representatives,
- drafting a disseminating a first policy brief.

3. Work progress and achievements during the period

During this first period, the following WPs were involved :

Work package list Work package No	Work package title	Type of activity	Lead beneficiary No	Person-months	Start month	End month
1	Coordination and management	COORD	1	16	1	42
2	Survey methodology	RTD	1	13.5	1	10
3	Data collection	RTD	2	215.6	9	24
4	Contextual data gathering	RTD	9	16	7	17
9	Policy dialogue and dissemination	OTHER	9	12.5	1	42

WP 2 – Survey methodology

(Month 1 to 10)

Work package leader: INED

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

The work strategy of the project is designed to ensure the comparability of the data and results. Work Package 2 was crucial with regards to this objective as it aimed at preparing the data collection in the five new MAFE countries. While it was important to make sure that the questionnaire was adapted to each national context, it was of outmost importance to ensure that a common survey methodology is applied to ensure the future comparability of the data. In addition, the time frame and resources available to the project did not allow for much deviations to take place. The work carried out under this work package aimed at getting an agreement on the survey design.

Three tasks were performed :

- marginal adaptation of the questionnaire to local context and language particularities,
- decision on sampling methodology in each zone,
- discussion on local protocol to raise awareness to surveyed population.

WP2 was led by INED, but it required the strong involvement of each team whose feedback has been crucial to adapt the questionnaire to the local context. INED as coordinator, and the teams involved in the survey conduction in Africa and Europe were the main participants to the WP. The Spanish and Italian teams participated to the discussions and brought their previous experience of the data collection, but their contribution was lighter.

Task 1 – Questionnaires

The MAFE surveys rely on two different questionnaires. The questionnaires are almost entirely identical from one country to another. The few differences consist in:

- cultural variables (religion, ethnic groups, matrimonial status etc.)
- new questions introduced on fostered children in the MAFE Congo and MAFE Ghana biographic questionnaires (Module on Children)
- the order of the questions relating to migration in the household questionnaire (Module A).

The Household Questionnaire:

- Used only in African countries
- Contains information on the members of the household and also on people who live outside the household and who are related to it (head's children, partners living abroad, other relatives of the head or his/her spouse who live abroad and with whom the household has been in touch within the last 12 months)
- Topics: socio-demographic variables of each individual, short migration histories, remittances, household assets, housing history
- Available on the website in French (MAFE-Senegal, MAFE-Congo) and English (MAFE-Ghana)

The Biographic Questionnaire:

- Used in all African and European countries
- Contains life histories of all the surveyed individuals, whatever their migratory status at the time of the survey (non-migrant, return migrant, current migrant)
- A grid is used, jointly to the questionnaire, to help the interviewee to recall important dates of his/her history
- Topics: family formation, education and employment, housing, migration, investments (housing, business, community amenities or infrastructure)...

- Available on the website in French (MAFE-Senegal, MAFE-Congo), English (MAFE-Ghana), Italian and Spanish (MAFE-Senegal)

During WP2, INED collected proposals for slight changes from the partners, and sent the final questionnaire ready to print to the partners.

Task 2 – Sampling strategy

MAFE provides transnational representative samples in selected regions. Non-migrants and return migrants are surveyed in origin countries while current migrants are surveyed in the destination countries. A major objective of the MAFE project is to build samples that allow comparable analyses between various countries in order to disentangle national specificities and general processes. In Africa, representative samples of about 1,500 individuals (non migrants and return migrants) are randomly drawn in selected regions of each country. Actually, where possible, sample sizes were increased. In total, there are 420 Congolese, 420 Ghanaians and 600 Senegalese in the European MAFE sample. Note that Second Generations are not included in the sample: only the active migration profiles were sought for. A good gender balance was sought for (50-50). This required additional efforts in the sending countries. The age bracket of respondents is 25-75 years old.

At the first meeting, it was decided that the survey in Africa would only take place in Capital cities, as the budget does not allow to organise a data collection in rural areas. Only in Ghana it was agreed to also design a sample in Kumassi, in addition to Accra as this would be much more representative of the migration flows.

Each partners were asked to contribute by providing INED (1) the data necessary to define the best sampling scheme, (2) drawing the samples, (3) reporting on the sampling methodology in its country. INED and UCL coordinated this activity by submitting to all partners a methodological document, in English, on the sampling strategy used on MAFE-Senegalese migration, and by advising when necessary the national teams to define the most appropriate strategy (indicating the main principles for sampling necessary for the comparability of the surveys) as much as possible.

Task 3 – Protocol to raise awareness and trust within local populations

International migration is quite a sensitive subject in the countries where the project will be implemented. There is thus a need for a specific protocol to create a climate of confidence within the survey population. During the first meeting, it was reminded to each team they would make sure that they follow the legal requirements regarding data collection in each country and towards the respondents.

Each team produced base-line documents in order to inform the population of the survey context:

- introduction letter from the university
- leaflet presenting the survey that each respondent can keep:
  - with website address to get additional information
  - with telephone number of person to call at the university
  - if possible, with contact number of a migrant association who knows about the survey

In advance of the data collection, several communication actions have been undertaken by the research teams:

- Inform neighbourhood heads / municipalities of survey by official letter
- Use local radio / migrants radio and chat show to present the survey
- Inform an organisation of migrants who can support the survey
- Visit the key places of the community (churches…)

These activities were decided on a case by case basis, as the awareness raising activities differ from one country to the other.

2. Significant results

Discussions on WP2 took place during the kick off meeting organised in Paris on 13-15 October 2008 which served as a working meeting.

Validated survey method
The agreement on the questionnaire was quickly made, as well as the agreement on the sampling strategy. Once the data collection over, it has been decided to publicise the questionnaire (available on line at: http://www.mafeproject.com/ section Methodology >> Questionnaires).

Training the trainers week
During the first steering committee, it was decided that a specific training for the future trainers should be organised within the framework of WP2. This training was organised and funded on INED's budget, and took place between 11 and 18th March 2009. A first training on the household questionnaire gathered the African partners involved in data collection, and their European support team between 11 and 13 March 2009). It was attended by Peter Quartey, Faustina Frempong-Ainguah, Cynthia Addoquaye-Tagoe (Ghana); Jose Mangalu, Jocelyn Napa Ussatu (DRC); Bruno Shoumaker, Andorina Rakotonoriva (Belgium); Valentina Mazzucato, Djamila Schans (Netherlands). Participants from France and Senegal were present to give their feedback based on the experience of MAFE Senegal.
From 16 to 18 March, the biographic questionnaire survey gathered all future trainers. Additional participants included the UK team (Richard Black, David Garbin, Nalu Binaisa, Adriana Castaldo). A representative of the Spanish team involved in MAFE Senegal participated to give her feedback and experience.

Deliverables
1. A methodological report was drafted and is made available in month 18. It consists in a guidelines book to carry out the survey. It presents the survey methodology, explaining all steps and tools required to carry the MAFE surveys. This report will be used as meta data support for the dissemination of the data after the end of the project, and will be made available via methodology section of the MAFE website.
2. The survey kit is also available. It includes all the tools used to carry out the survey, especially: the questionnaires, the interviewers' handbooks, etc. a handbook that describes every step of the survey (MAFE guidelines), the questionnaires, the interviewers' handbooks. The whole survey kit is available on a DVD-Rom.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

There was no deviation to the planned timeframe for this WP. WP2 started in month 1. By months 9, all main decisions regarding the methodology of the survey were taken so that the data collections could start. Agreements were reached early enough to allow for WP3 to take place on time, in particular the training activities on the questionnaires which took place earlier than planned.

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

WP2 achieved its objectives.

5. Future work plan for on-going WPs

WP2 is terminated.

WP 3 – Data Collection

(Month 9 to 24)

Work package leader: UCL

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

The MAFE project relies on the collection of high quality data, comparable across countries. Building on the outputs of WP2 (comparable questionnaires, sampling strategy and awareness-raising activities), the objective of WP3 was to collect household and biographic data in 2 African countries (Ghana and DR Congo) and biographic data in 3 European countries (Belgium, The Netherlands, and United Kingdom). The data are comparable to the data collected in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain, and constitutes the core of the information used in the MAFE project.

WP3 was coordinated by UCL, but all the teams of the countries where data was collected (Ghana, DR Congo, Belgium, The Netherlands, and United Kingdom) were strongly involved in this work package. INED, which ensures the overall coordination of the project, was also very much involved. The Senegalese, Spanish and Italian teams participated in the discussions and shared the experience gained in the first data collections.

Task 1 – Pilot surveys in Africa

In DR Congo and in Ghana, pilot surveys were organized in May-June 2009. Their objective was to put in place most of the tools used for the full survey, and identify possible problems. UCL, INED and University of Maastricht provided support to the Congolese and Ghanaian teams. The pilot surveys were extremely useful.

Task 2 – Implementation of samples

The sampling strategy discussed in WP2 was implemented in the African and European countries.

In Africa, random samples representative of the target populations (Kinshasa in DR Congo, Accra and Kumasi in Ghana) were selected. This involved several steps. First a sampling frame had to be created to sample survey sites (primary sampling units). In Ghana, a random sample of census enumeration areas was selected at the first stage with a probability proportional to their size. In DR Congo, a sample of streets was selected at the first stage, as no recent census had been conducted. In both countries, the second step was to do a listing operation. The objective was to list all the households living in the selected primary sampling units to create a sampling frame for the second stage. The listing of households was accompanied by a screening operation. All the households were classified into three categories (without migrants, with return migrants, with migrants currently abroad). This allowed stratifying the sample at the second stage. The sampling of households was done by UCL in close collaboration with the local teams, during missions in Ghana and DR Congo.

In Europe, samples were selected using a quota approach. In each country, quotas were set in order to reach a balanced sample in terms of age and sex. At the same time, data on the distribution by age, sex and geographical location of the target population were collected from statistical offices. These data will allow computing weights to obtain samples similar to the populations. Data on the geographical distribution of the population were used to select migrants in accordance to their geographical location.

Task 3 – Training of staff (interviewers, supervisors, editors, data entry agents)

The training of trainers was organized as part of WP2. In WP3, the trainers in turn trained the local teams, with support from UCL, INED and University of Maastricht in Ghana and DR Congo. The training sessions were organized in each country just before the start of data collection (between April and July 2009). In Ghana and DR Congo, the training lasted approximately two weeks (one week for the household survey, one week for the biographic survey). In Europe, it lasted around 4 days (biographic surveys only).

The survey staff included four main categories of persons in African countries: (1) supervisors, (2) interviewers, (3) editors and coding staff, and (4) data entry agents. In the European countries, it included (1) interviewers, (2) editors and (3) data entry agents were hired and trained. The supervision was done by the survey coordinator. In these countries, people were hired on a temporary basis to conduct the survey.

Table 1 shows the number of people hired and trained in each category and country. As it is clear from this table, the number of people trained to collect complex survey data on migration is quite significant. Overall, more than 130 people – mostly young people – were trained to conduct the MAFE surveys.

Table 1. Staff of the MAFE surveys

Country	Interviewers	Editors and coding staff	Data entry staff
Belgium	12	5 researchers	4
The Netherlands	18	2	5
United Kingdom	16	2	1
Ghana	16	8	7
DR Congo	19	6	10
Total	81	23	27

Task 4 – Data collection

In Europe, data collection started in April 2009 in the Netherlands, and a few months later in the United Kingdom (June) and Belgium (July). In Africa, data collection started in July in Ghana and in August in Kinshasa. Data collection is over in all the countries, as well as editing and coding of the questionnaires. Na major difficulties were encountered during fieldwork, although the questionnaires were long and the teams had to work very hard to carry out the surveys.

Table 2. Major activities related to data collection

Country	Training of Interviewers	Data collection	Editing and Coding	Data entry	data cleaning
Belgium	June-July 2009	July 2009 – February 2010	July 2009 – February 2010	December 2009-March 2010	May 2010
The Netherlands	April 2009	April – July 2009 + November 2009-Avril 2010	April – July 2009 + November 2009-Avril 2010	June – September 2009 + April-May 2010	March-June 2010
United Kingdom	April-May 2009	June – November 2009	September – November 2009	October – December 2009	March-June 2010
Ghana	June-July 2009	July 2009-January 2010	July 2009-January 2010	February-March 2010	March 2010 (ongoing)
DR Congo	July-August 2009	August-November 2009	August-November 2009	May-June 2010	May-June 2010 (expected)

Task 5 – Data entry and data cleaning

Data entry is also finished in all the countries but DR Congo, where data entry was delayed because of administrative reasons. Data entry will soon start in DR Congo. Data cleaning is finished in some countries, ongoing in others, and has not started yet in DR Congo. It expected that all the data files cleaned by the local teams by June 2010.

2. Significant results

Samples implemented

The samples of respondents were selected .

Interviewers and staff trained
More then 130 people were trained to conduct the surveys.

Data collected
Data collection was carried out between April 2009 and February 2010.

Data entry carried out
Data entry is over in 4 of the five countries.

Data cleaning ongoing
Data cleaning is finished in some countries, ongoing in others, and has not started yet in DR Congo.

Deliverables
A data collection synthesis report was drafted and will be made available in month 24. It includes a summary of the organization of the surveys in the MAFE countries and a description of the major issues.

Data files will be delivered after data cleaning is done in the next few months (expected late June 2010, the deliverable is due to month 24).

A description of the sampling strategy and of the computation of sampling weights will be prepared in May 2010.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

Data collection activities took longer than expected in several countries. As a result, data sets will be ready a few weeks later than anticipated. Several factors explain this. In Belgium and the Netherlands, it was decided to increase the sample size, as the budget allowed interviewing more respondents than initially planned. This lengthened data collection by a few months. In Ghana, some interviewers dropped, and the survey had to be completed with a smaller team of interviewers. Data collection ended a few weeks later than expected. In DR Congo, data entry could not start at the end of data collection because of problems with transfers of funds.

Despite this, the schedule is not too affected. The data analysis work package can start using data collected in Senegal, France, Spain and Italy in 2008. The end of WP3 is still planned to month 24.

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

WP3 has already achieved most of its objectives, and will shortly achieve the remaining objectives.

5. Future work plan for on-going WPs

WP3 will continue until all the data have been entered and cleaned. It is expected to be finished by the end of June. Coding of some variables will also be done.
WP3 is due to terminate in month 24.

WP 4 – Contextual data

(Month 7 to 18)

Work package leader: UoS/SCMR

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

The purpose of this work package is twofold – to provide an overview and analysis of public and political debates on African migration to European countries, and construct a macro data base on economic and policy variables that are believed to act as determinants of migration or influence migration patterns. SCMR is in charge of this work-package, with inputs from INED and other partners.

In line with the first objective, a draft working paper has been completed which examines the development of public policy towards African migration and development in a comparative European and African perspective. The paper, entitled 'Migration et developpement: quelles politiques menees en Afrique sub-Saharienne?' (MAFE WP 6, April 2010) is available through the MAFE website. This work has also given rise to a concept note presented to the project's first roundtable in Dakar on 21 November 2009.

With regards to the second objective, a contextual database has been designed and is currently being populated with data derived from a range of contextual sources. The database covers all European and African MAFE countries, the period 1950-2010, a number of demographic and socio-economic variables, various political indicators, as well as a number of specific migration, asylum and migration policy variables. Where possible, data are being collected in a bilateral fashion (for example, residence permits held in Italy by Senegalese citizens).

In terms of demographic, social, political and economic indicators, data have mainly been gathered through metadata sources that provide free access to relevant and reliable time-series data and that typically cover all MAFE countries (for example, ESDS international is being used to access the IMF International Financial Statistics, which otherwise we would need to pay for).

Migration and asylum statistics have been gathered using a combination of international metadata sources (e.g., the European Migration Network, Eurostat, UNPD, OECD) and also individual countries' sources (e.g, the national statistical offices and the home offices). This mixed-source procedure was necessary due to the scattered nature (in terms of both time and countries coverage) of migration statistics.

To date, data for around 30 contextual variables has been compiled, but this needs to be entered into a standardised format and cross-checked across countries. It is also likely that once completed in its first draft, the database will grow and change through the lifetime of the project as additional data are identified.

2. Significant results

Deliverables of WP4 are due in month 24.
The working paper on African migration and development policies has identified the institutional frameworks that have been put in place at international, regional (EU, Africa) and national (Senegal, France) levels to manage migration from a development perspective, and has also identified the key assumptions on which these policies are based, and the extent to which they have been implemented.

Since work on the contextual database is ongoing, there are no significant results from this work as yet.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

There have been no deviations from the workplan, beyond some delays outlined below.

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

The two outputs for this work package are due to be completed in month 24. The critical overview and anslysis of public and political debates is been completed.

Work on the contextual database is around 3 months behind schedule as a result of the research fellow designated to work on this having to spend an unexpected amount of time managing the data entry of UK data as part of work package 3. This reflected a number of unexpected bugs in the data entry programme. As a result, it was not possible to complete the database within the allocated time period, and during the period for which the research fellow was employed on the MAFE project.

A research assistant is about to be hired to move forward data entry, and it is anticipated that this will be completed by the end of June 2010 (month 20).

5. Future work plan

Although WP4 should be terminated, in practice activities to develop both the database, and the contextual analysis of policy debates is likely to continue on an ad hoc basis throughout the project. The delivery of the output was however planned for month 24. It should therefore be delivered on time.

WP 5 – Description of the changing patterns of migration
(Month 24 to 42)

Work package leader: UCL

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task
The first objective of the MAFE project is to provide quantitative evidence on descriptive aspects of African migration to Europe that are not covered by official data sources and yet are key to assessing the impact of policy measures affecting international migration. Data collection and analysis plan therefore call for a longitudinal data collection approach both in sending and receiving countries, involving both documented and undocumented migrants. The descriptive analyses will be organized into three parts: (1) the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants, (2) the routes of migration from Africa to Europe, and (3) the patterns of return migration and circulation.

2. Significant results
WP5 has not officially started yet. A series of descriptive analyses have been discussed at the meeting in November 2009, and will be discussed again among partners early May 2010, before the bulk of work actually starts when the data is available.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning
N/a

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule
N/a

5. Future work plan for on-going WPs
UCL has started preparing programs and will regularly produce results that will be discussed with partner teams.

WP 6 – Factors and conditions determining African migrations

(Month 24 to 42)

Work package leader : UPF until January 2010 and CSIC from January 2010

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

The analysis of migration determinants will not be limited to movements from Africa to Europe as a one-off move. We will distinguish between first departure (from the home country), return (from destination to the homeland) and repeated migration (circulation). The aim of MAFE is to test hypotheses about empirically different selection mechanisms involved in all these types of international migration flows between Africa and Europe. Survey information collected by MAFE will provide a means to compare the relative weight of economic and non-economic factors in shaping people's decision to migrate. MAFE will pay special attention to factors like education, family size and structure, household economic resources, prevalence of international migration at the local/community level, size and strength of networks and changing macro-economic and policy conditions in both origin and destination countries. Some factors, of special interest for policy makers, will be highlighted in our analyses, including poverty, education, gender and policy measures.

In order to prepare to the large research goals of this WP, the team responsible for WP6 has already started collecting important contextual data (both at origin and destination countries) on macro-economic conditions, policies, regularisation programs, etc. in collaboration with WP4. Besides, the team has identified the main topics on determinants that have been dealt with in the literature on international migration, and assessed the extent to which the analyses in MAFE WP6 may contribute to fill some gaps and qualify previous evidence in this field. Finally, some preliminary analyses have been already done using the dataset for Senegal-Europe migration flows, which is already available.

2. Significant results

WP7 has not officially started yet. A series of descriptive analyses have been discussed at the meeting in November 2009, and will be discussed again among partners early May 2010, before the bulk of work actually starts when the data is available.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

N/a.

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

N/a.

5. Future work plan

According to the first discussions held at the Steering Committee in Dakar in November 2009, the analyses in WP6 (Determinants of Migration), should focus on the following aspects:

1. The role that economic factors both at the macro and micro level play in shaping the migration decisions of African people. Special attention will be paid to the role of poverty, inequality, relative deprivation and income and job insecurity, in countries of origin; but also to the role of macro-economic conditions at destination, with a focus on the role that changing labour demand in different sectors may play in explaining the initiation and maintenance of international migration between Africa and Europe
2. The role of networks in sustaining international migration between Africa and Europe, with special attention to the role of different types of networks (mainly family versus non-family

networks). Note here that the relationship between family and migration in both directions will be the focus of WP7.

3. The role of immigration (and welfare) policies in the timing, size and directions of international migration between Africa and Europe. Special attention will paid here to the impact that increasingly restrictive policies, fight against irregular migration, regulsarisation programmes, etc… have on the migration decisions of different types of (potential) migrants.

Finally, the role of gender and education should be dealt with also in WP6, although it remains to be clarified how the analysis of these two aspects will be coordinated with the team responsible for WP5.

WP 7 – Socio-economic changes: integration and re-integration of African migrant

(Month 27 to 42)

Work package leader : FIERI

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

The third objective of MAFE is to document some of the socio-economic changes driven by international migration, looking as often as possible at both ends of the Afro-European migration system. The **first** socio-economic angle is developed in WP7 and consists in: socio-economic changes at the individual level with the objective to explore the education and labour careers of migrants in order to analyse the payoff of the migrants' skills, first, when they arrive in Europe and, second, when they go back to their country.

During the Steering Committee held in November 2009 a first draft proposal of the analytical framework of WP7 was presented. The proposal was discussed on this occasion and subsequently revised and submitted in February 2010 to the Executive Committee. The aim of the WP7 will be to study the factors that foster economic integration in destination countries and economic re-integration in origin countries. In particular 3 main topics (and related subtopics) will be developed:
1) *Migrants' economic integration at destination countries* (Education and labour career; Entrepreneurship; Factors enhancing/hampering integration in the labour market)
2) *Migrants' transnational activities* (Remittances; Investments in country of origin – activities and assets)
3) *Migrants' economic reintegration at origin countries* (returnees' profile; Economic elements intervening on returns: investments; retiring age; number of people in the network migrating; employment situation at return).

2. Significant results

WP7 has not officially started yet. A series of descriptive analyses have been discussed at the meeting in November 2009, and will be discussed again among partners early May 2010, before the bulk of work actually starts when the data is available.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

N/a.

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

N/a.

5. Future work plan

The next steps for WP7 include a meeting with the Executive Committee and all the WP leaders, scheduled in May 2010. On that occasion the analytical frameworks for the various WPs will be discussed and approved. Subsequently the analytical framework will be circulated among the WP7 partners in order to receive comments and suggestions and to reach an agreement on a standard outline for each country working paper.

WP 8 – Socio-economic changes: Migration and family formation (Month 27 to 42)

Work package leader : UM

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

The third objective of MAFE is to document some of the socio-economic changes driven by international migration, looking as often as possible at both ends of the Afro-European migration system. The **second** socio-economic angle is developed in WP8, and consists in: socio-demographic changes with the objective to analyse family arrangements and the ways they are affected by migration and influence of international migration on reproductive practices.

Work package 8 is due to start in month 27. In preparation, we have initiated discussions on the content of the work package with all of the MAFE partners during the Steering Committee meeting in Dakar, Senegal in November 2009. The main variables of interest were defined as well as the possible analytical methods. Further, partners agreed to provide context specific data about their country to serve as part of the analysis for this work package.

The Executive Committee met in February 2010 in Maastricht, The Netherlands to discuss progress on the work package and defined an output format for work package 5-8 to follow in preparations for discussions during the next Steering Committee meeting planned for Nov-Dec. 2010.

A draft outline of the work package content and analysis was distributed amongst work package 5-8 leaders and lead partner in preparation for discussions to be held at a meeting in Paris, in May 2010 intended to help coordinate the work to be conducted for the work package in the coming year.

2. Significant results

WP7 has not officially started yet. A series of descriptive analyses have been discussed at the meeting in November 2009, and will be discussed again among partners early May 2010, before the bulk of work actually starts when the data is available.

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

N/a

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

N/a

5. Future work plan

Work package 8 as specified in the outline produced, will describe the different types of family configurations among migrants, return migrants and non-migrants. Further, it will investigate what factors can explain these family outcomes with specific attention to the way migration affects family formation and dissolution and fertility patterns. Finally, specific attention will be paid to transnational or split families where children and their parents are not living in the same country. We ask, what arrangements exist for these families to raise their children as well as how migration policies in the West affect whether families are split or reunified.

WP 9 – Policy dialogue and dissemination
(Month 1 to 42)

Work package leader: UoS/SCMR

1. Summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task

One of MAFE's three key aims is to 'disseminate the data and results through key channels in order to impact both policy (to improve 'migration management') and future research (the database is to be made available to the research community)'. Work package 9 is dedicated to facilitating the discussion with key stakeholders throughout the project duration. In order to achieve this, activities under Work Package 9 are organised under three broad tasks:

1. Identifying and raising awareness to national and European stakeholders
2. Organising the consultation
3. Preparing clear outputs

SCMR is the WP9 coordinating partner, although several activities have been led by and/or benefited from the strong involvement of INED with IPDSR, notably the organisation of Roundtable 1 and some activities relating to the MAFE website. Furthermore, all MAFE research partners – as well as MAFE civil society partners ENDA Tiers-Monde, CSSE and Migration Policy Group - have been consulted on and have greatly contributed to the content of the activities and tasks under this work package. All MAFE partners have also played a key role in identifying and raising awareness of the stakeholders to be targeted.

Task 1 – Identifying and raising awareness to national and European stakeholders

The first year of the project has been dedicated to the identification and involvement of key stakeholders in the project. Each partner has been linking with national stakeholders who have an interest in the topic and objectives of MAFE research and can contribute to the policy dialogue of MAFE progress and findings. Informal meetings and contacts have been held between stakeholders and the project partners.

Strategic and boundary partners grid

SCMR developed and circulated a grid to collect names and contact details of all external strategic and boundary partners from the MAFE partners. It has been and will continue to be updated by being regularly circulated to all MAFE partners. This list constitutes a key communications tool as it serves as a basis for MAFE newsletter circulation and the MAFE project mailing list (web updates, meeting invitations, briefings, etc…).

MAFE project advisory board

A full project advisory board has been established. Two board members have been selected and invited from each one of the project's three key stakeholder sectors: research community, policy and civil society. As well as advising on aspects of MAFE research, the 6-member board is to provide support on the dissemination of the project's activities.

Communications Plan

Building on Work Package 9 objectives and activities, a Communications Plan was developed in advance of the second Steering Committee. This document aims to ensure coherence and a workable timeframe for both the production of research outputs and the development of tools and activities to disseminate them. It sets out how to facilitate dissemination, dialogue and policy analysis of the project results, i.e. how communication of research progress and results with key stakeholders will operate and be enabled throughout the project. It is a working document which recognises the need for flexibility when disseminating the results of research as it develops. It was updated in early 2010: minor amendments to the timetable of WP9 activities have also been made to better suit the MAFE research timetable. (see 3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning)

Task 2 - Organising the consultation

MAFE roundtables seek to communicate on MAFE research progress and ensure MAFE feeds into a two-way policy dialogue with key research users and stakeholders. The MAFE policy Roundtable 1 on 'Migrant trajectories and political expectations: the issue of co-development in sub-Saharan Africa' was organised by INED, with support from IPDSR and ENDA and was co-funded by EC FP7 and AFD. It was held in Dakar on 21st November 2009.

Policy roundtable

MAFE policy rountable 1 involved the key 'boundary partners' – first users of our research who have already been involved with the research team both in promoting policy dialogue, and in the dissemination of key research findings to policy-makers. Over 70 participants attended the event, which sparked many interesting debates and produced useful recommendations. A working document was distributed in advance of the meeting. A report of the roundtable, summarising participants contributions and recommendations, was drafted by SCMR. Both documents are available to download on the MAFE website (under Events>Rountables). The roundtable directly followed a major symposium on Migration and Globalisation organized by IPDSR in Dakar, which brought together policy-makers as well as representatives from international intergovernmental and governmental organisations dealing with migration issues. IPDSR organised a specific session of the symposium dedicated to MAFE.

Task 3 – Preparing clear outputs

Building on the identification of stakeholders, on the MAFE policy roundtable 1 and on regular internal communications, the project makes use of three main communications tools to communicate research progress and disseminate findings.

Website

The MAFE website (www.mafeproject.com; www.mafeproject.eu) was launched in June 2009. In addition to detailed information about the project objectives and the research, the website is regularly updated with new features (new section with insights into the three migrant populations under study in MAFE to come soon!), the latest MAFE research publications and results (working papers, powerpoint presentations), as well as information about other MAFE events (events and meetings), activities (trainings) and outputs. An internet-based survey was circulated in November 2009 in order to collect comments and suggestions for improvement from project stakeholders and partners. The majority of those suggested changes which were seen to be useful and possible have been implemented. The website was also translated into French in January 2010 by Leslie Talaga – intern at INED, and is now fully accessible in French, as well as in English.

Newsletters

A newsletter template was approved at the second Steering Committee held in Dakar in November 2009. It was agreed that a newsletter should be issued on a regular basis, as necessary. The Newsletter is circulated using the boundary and strategic partner list of contacts, as well as to people who have signed up via the MAFE website. After slight amendments to the template, a grid was circulated to all MAFE project partners in order to collect information for newsletter content (review of MAFE activities to date, announcement of MAFE activities to come, latest publications) in December 2009. MAFE newsletter 1 was circulated in March 2010. MAFE Newsletter 2 is due to be circulated in May 2010.

Policy briefs

A 4-page format template and suggestions on content of MAFE Policy Brief 1 were presented by SCMR and discussed at the second Steering Committee in Dakar in November 2009. The content was further discussed in a meeting between SCMR and INED in late January 2010 and a first draft focusing on MAFE's initial findings was circulated in February 2010. After further discussions it was suggested the content should be quite substantially revised to highlight how the novel methodological features of the MAFE data and its analysis will contribute to answering key policy questions. This second draft of MAFE Policy Brief 1 is undergoing final revisions; the final draft will be circulated for comments to two selected external stakeholders and is expected to be published by the end of May 2010.

2. Significant results

The main objectives of WP9 planned for this period have been achieved, as evidenced by the list of deliverables below. A Communications Plan will ensure that further dissemination and communications activities are kept coherent with the research timeframe.

Deliverables:
D 4 – Policy roundtable 1 in Africa: a full report of the roundtable discussions – available on the MAFE website
D 14 – Draft policy briefing, pending completion by end of May 2010
D 18 – Website for data and results dissemination: a fully operational and regularly updated website – in both French and English – which displays the latest documents and publications based on MAFE research and data (working papers, powerpoint presentations, posters and other publications)

Other outputs include:

- A MAFE leaflet
- A project Communications Plan (working document)
- Newsletter 1 and a template for future newsletters

3. Deviations and impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning

Overall, there have been minor delays in completing some of the activities, but this has not significantly impacted on any other tasks, work packages, resources or planning. Alongside the updated Communications Plan, slight amendments have been made to the timetable of WP9 activities (in particular, pushing back Roundtable 2 from autumn 2010 to early 2011) to better suit the MAFE research timetable.

4. If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule

Minor delays in completing some of the specific activities under task 3 have occurred as a result of the following: the coordinating partner's (SCMR) temporarily high workload; the need to agree on the exact format of communications outputs - the policy brief in particular – so as to achieve a satisfactory template for future editions (policy brief); and a small technical fault with the website-based newsletter function, which was beyond the control of the MAFE team. All of these issues have now been addressed and should not affect any of the ensuing activities of this or any other work packages.

5. Future work plan

The objective of WP9 is both to communicate on the process and disseminate the findings of the MAFE project as information becomes available in order to ensure the research remains relevant to policy concern and feeds into current debates on international migration. Communication and dissemination activities will therefore run throughout the length of the project. Future tasks include:

- Updating the strategic and boundary partners list – continuous.
- Feeding and updating the website with new features and new MAFE publications, as necessary – continuous.
- Regular newsletter, as necessary – Newsletter 2 to be issued in May 2010.
- Policy briefs – Policy Brief 2 should be made available in advance of Roundtable 2.
- Organising round-tables – plans for Roundtable 2 to be held in early 2011 are under discussion. Roundtable 2 will take place in Europe, in Brussels in early 2011, in order to better link in with the MAFE research timetable. SCMR will be coordinating it, as well as Roundtable 3 to be held in month 40.

Deliverables pending:
D 9 – MAFE second policy brief (due in month 24)
D 17 – A summary of findings (report for wider dissemination), subsequent to the completion of the second and the final roundtables

4. Dissemination outputs

Scientific events organised		
Organisers	**Content**	**Type, date and number of participants**
UCL	*Invited session: Migration between Africa and Europe*	*Chaire Quêtelet 2008, "Migrations internationales Sud-Nord. Regards croisés des mondes scientifique, politique et associatif", 3-5 décembre 2008, UCL*
IPDSR / INED	*Training session on MAFE data and event history analysis*	*Scientific training, Dakar 7-11 February 2009*
Maastricht University (Valentina Mazzucato, Kim Caarls)	*Training : an introduction to Event-history Analysis (discrete time models)*	*Scientific training, Maastricht University - 14, 15 and 16 February 2010*
IPDSR	*"Migration et Mondialisation. Enjeux actuels et défis futurs"*	*International scientific symposium, Dakar - 18 - 20 Novembre 2009*
Maastricht University	*Invited session : Migration between Africa and Europe*	*Conference "Migration: a World in Motion", University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010*

MAFE working papers (MAFE WP)		
Author	**Title**	**Date**
Martine Deville	*"Bibliographie sur les migrations sénégalaises"*	*MAFE WP1, February 2009*
Bruno Schoumaker, Sophie Vause , José Mangalu	*"Political turmoil, economic crises, and international migration in DR Congo. Evidence from event-history data (1975-2007) "*	*MAFE WP2, April 2009*
Cora Mezger	*« Who comes back ? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar »*	*MAFE WP4, December 2008*
David Lessault, Cora Mezger	*« La migration internationale Sénégalaise. Des discours publics à la visibilité statistique »*	*MAFE WP5, April 2010*
Lama Kabbanji	*"Migration et développement: quelles politiques menées en Afrique subsaharienne?"*	*MAFE WP6, April 2010*
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Cris Beauchemin, Bruno Schoumaker	*"Partir, revenir: Tendances et facteurs des migrations africaines intra et extra-continentales"*	*MAFE WP7, April 2010*
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Cora Mezger	*"Returning to Dakar: The role of migration experience for professional reinsertion"*	*MAFE WP8, April 2010*
Alioune Diagne, Andonirina Rakotonarivo	*"Les transferts des migrants sénégalais vers la région de Dakar: ampleur et déterminants"*	*MAFE WP9, April 2010*
Agbada Mangalu Mobhe	*"Les transferts des émigrés congolais vers les ménages de la ville de Kinshasa: niveau et déterminants"*	*MAFE WP10, April 2010*
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin, Papa Sakho	*"Migration internationale et conditions d'habitat des ménages à Dakar"*	*MAFE WP11, April 2010*
Cora Mezger, Cris Beauchemin	*"The role of international migration experience for investment at home: The case of Senegal"*	*MAFE WP12, April 2010*

Publications		

Author	Title	Publisher
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin	*« Ni exode ni invasion. Regards statistiques sur les migrations internationales d'Afrique subsaharienne. »*	*Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 25 (1), p. 163-194, 2009*
Papa Sakho, Fatou Binetou Dial	*"Cadre général de la migration, en, vers et du Sénégal"*	*CARIM project, European University Institute Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, March 2010*
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin, Papa Sakho	*"Migration et habitat à Dakar"*	*Population, accepted for publication, 2010*

Communications

Author	Title	Event and date
Jose Mangalu	*« Analyse comparative des migrations congolaises vers l'Afrique, l'Europe, l'Amérique et l'Asie »*	*Communication à l'Atelier sur les Migrations Africaines. Les Recherches sur les Migrations Africaines: Méthodologies et Méthodes, International Migration Institute (Oxford)/Université Mohammed V (Rabat), Rabat, Novembre 2008.*
Cora Mezger	*"Who comes back? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar", Poster*	*"Second Conference of Transnationality of Migrants" (Marie Curie Research Training Network), 23-24.01.2009, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique*
Sophie Vause, Bruno Schoumaker	*Rôle des réseaux sociaux et familiaux dans les migrations de congolais*	*Chaire Quêtelet 2008, "Migrations internationales Sud-Nord. Regards croisés des mondes scientifique, politique et associatif", 3-5 décembre 2008, UCL*
Amparo González-Ferrer, Pau Baizan	*"Est-ce que les politiques du marché du travail et de contrôle des flux influencent le choix du pays de destination de migrants sénégalais en Europe ?"*	*Chaire Quêtelet 2008, "Migrations internationales Sud-Nord. Regards croisés des mondes scientifique, politique et associatif", 3-5 décembre 2008, UCL*
Cris Beauchemin, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer	*"Multi-Country Surveys on International Migration: An Assessment of Selection Biases in Destination Countries"*	*Population Association of Amercia (PAA), 2009 (Detroit)*
David Lessault, Cora Mezger	*La migration internationale sénégalaise: des discours à la réalité statistique,*	*"Le visible et l'invisible dans le champ des études sur les migrations", Final conference of the MIGRINTER RTN, april 2009, Poitiers*
Bruno Schoumaker, Sophie Vause, Jose Mangalu	*Political turmoil, economic crises, and international migration in DR Congo. Evidence from event-history data (1975-2007)*	*IUSSP International Seminar on Demographic Responses to Sudden Economic and Environmental Change, Kashiwa, Chiba, JAPAN, 21-23 May 2009*
Cris beauchemin, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer	*"Sesgos de selección en las encuestas sobre inmigración"*	*Congreso de Inmigración en España, Coruña, 17 Sept. 2009*
Sorana Toma, Sophie Vause	*"Gender and migrant networks in Senegalese and Congolese migration"*	*International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, september 2009*
Cris Beauchemin, Cora Mezger	*« Is Migration a Key Determinant of Investment in Origin Countries? An International Event-History Analysis on Senegalese Migration »*	*International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, September 2009*
Amparo González-Ferrer Pau Baizan	*"Socio-economic context and migration from Senegal to Europe"*	*International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, september 2009*
Sophie Vause, Sorana Toma, Cris Beauchemin, Bruno Schoumaker	*« Migrant networks and gender in Congolese and Senegalese international migration", poster*	*International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, september 2009*

Jose Mangalu, R. Pongi	*« Transition formation-emploi des jeunes dans la ville de Kinshasa. La place de variables individuelles et familiales », Poster*	*International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, september 2009*
Cora Mezger	*“Migrate to invest? An Analysis of Direct and Indirect Effects of International Migration on Personal Investments in Senegal”*	*Lundi de l’INED, Paris, 9 november 2009*
Cora Mezger	*« The occupational attainment of return migrants in Senegal »*	*Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, November 2009*
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin, Papa Sakho	*« Migrations internationales et transformation de l'habitat à Dakar »*	*Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, November 2009*
Marie-Laurence Flahaux	*« Les ressources acquises par les migrants à l’étranger par les migrants sont-elles utiles à leur retour au Sénégal ? »*	*Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, November 2009*
Sorana Toma	*The role of migrant networks in the economic integration of Senegalese international migrants*	*Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, November 2009*
Lama Kabbanji	*« Gestion des migrations en Afrique de l’Ouest : Qu’est-ce qui a changé depuis 2000 ? »*	*Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, November 2009*
Eleonora Castagnone	*“Transit migrations between Senegal and Europe: how can the MAFE dataset aid foster understanding of the phenomenon”*	*Symposium International “Migration et Mondialisation”, UCAD (Université Chaikh Anta Diop de Dakar),19th November 2009*
Tiziana Nazio	*"Migration, employment and feeling of managing economically: a life-course approach"*	*Symposium International “Migration et Mondialisation”, UCAD (Université Chaikh Anta Diop de Dakar),18th November 2009*
Mao Mei Liu	*“Migrant Networks at Work: International migration, gender and the links amidst”*	*Symposium International “Migration et Mondialisation”, UCAD (Université Chaikh Anta Diop de Dakar),18th November 2009*
Lucie Motuin	*« Impact des transferts des migrants internationaux sur les conditions de vie des ménages dakarois »*	*Symposium International “Migration et Mondialisation”, UCAD (Université Chaikh Anta Diop de Dakar),18th November 2009*
Sophie Vause	*"Portrait de l’émigration congolaise: articulation des histories migratoire, familiale et professionnelle. Les parcours migratoires sont-ils genrés ? »*	*Symposium International “Migration et Mondialisation”, UCAD (Université Chaikh Anta Diop de Dakar),18th November 2009*
José MANGALU, Alioune DIAGNE et Andonirina RAKOTONARIVO	*"Transferts des biens, transferts d'argent des migrants dakarois et kinois : circuit et déterminants"*	*Table-ronde : Entre parcours de vie des migrants et attentes politiques, quel co-développement en Afrique sub-saharienne ? Dakar, 21-Novembre 2009*
Eleonora Castagnone	*“Migrations de transit entre le Sénégal et l’Europe: comment les données MAFE peuvent-elles contribuer à notre compréhension du phénomène ?"*	*Colloque International "Migrations de Transit en Afrique. Dynamiques locales et globales, gestion politique et expériences d’acteurs", Université de Nice Sophia Antipolis, 10th December 2009*
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Cris Beauchemin, Bruno Schoumaker	*Premiers résultats comparatifs RD Congo - Sénégal sur les déterminants des migrations, l'influence des réseaux sociaux sur les migrations et les déterminants des transferts d'argent*	*Midi de la recherche du centre de recherche en démographie et société, UCL, january 2010*
Sorana Toma, Sophie Vause	*"Gender and migrant networks in Senegalese and Congolese migration"*	*Conference “Migration: a World in Motion”, University of Maastricht,*

		Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Cris beauchemin, Bruno Schoumaker	*"Leaving, returning: Trends and determinants of Congolese and Senegalese migrations"*	*Conference "Migration: a World in Motion", University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010*
Cora Mezger, Cris Beauchemin	*"The role of international migration experience for investment at home: the case of Senegal"*	*Conference "Migration: a World in Motion", University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010*
Pau Baizan, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer	*Political economy, poverty and migration from Senegal to Europe*	*Conference "Migration: a World in Motion", University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010*
Sorana Toma	*The role of migrant networks in the international migration from Senegal*	*IMISCOE PhD Winter School, Lisbon, Portugal - 23 – 26 February 2010*
Bruno Schoumaker, Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Sophie vause, Andonirina Rakotonarivo, Alioune Diagne, José Mangalu	*Leaving, Returning Trends and Determinants of Senegalese and Congolese International Migrations*	*APPAM Conference, Maastricht, Feb. 2010*
Nicolas Razafindratsima	*Mesure de précision dans l'enquête MAFE-Sénégal*	*Colloque francophone sur les sondages, Tanger, Mars 2010*
Arnaud Bringé, Elisabeth Morand	*Migrations internationales et trajectoires matrimoniales. L'exemple des migrations sénégalaises*	*Colloque francophone sur les sondages, Tanger, Mars 2010*
Cris Beauchemin	*Problèmes de méthodes, d'observation et de mesure des migrations,*	*Colloque francophone sur les sondages, Tanger, Mars 2010*
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan	*"Destination Choices among Senegalese Migrants in Europe. The Role of Immigration and Labor Market Policies"*	*Population Association of Amercia (PAA), 2010 (Dallas)*

Policy dialogue events

Organiser	Title	Event and date
INED / Enda Tiers Monde	*"Between life-course of the migrants and political expectations, what co-development in Sub-Saharan Africa?"*	*Dakar, 21st November 2009*

General publications

Author	Title	Publisher, Date
Cris Beauchemin, David Lessault	*Les migrations d'Afrique subsaharienne en Europe : un essor encore limité*	*Population and Society, INED - N°452, January 2009*
SCMR & INED	*MAFE website*	*Launched June 2009*
SCMR & INED	*MAFE leaflet*	*July 2010*
Romy Danflous	*MAFE Newsletter - issue 1*	*March 2010*
Romy Danflous, Richard Black, Cris Beauchemin	*MAFE Policy Brief - issue 1*	*May 2010*