



Migrations
between Africa
and Europe



PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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² The home page of the website should contain the generic European flag and the FP7 logo which are available in electronic format at the Europa website (logo of the European flag: http://europa.eu/abc/symbols/emblem/index_en.htm ; logo of the 7th FP: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=logos). The area of activity of the project should also be mentioned.

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Part I – Final publishable summary report

MAFE



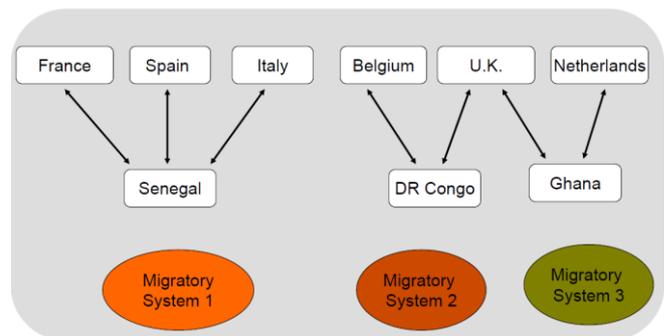
Migrations between Africa and Europe

<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 collected 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 Africa 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 focused 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, structure and formation, families over time and space



MAFE investigated three "migration systems" built around the migration processes of three African populations. The MAFE project presents very original results that go way beyond results of conventional data on international migration. The MAFE survey was designed to allow for the measurement of various migration aspects that were un-measured so far. For instance, it brings answers to questions such as: Has Europe actually become the main destination of African migrants over the last decades? To what extent did irregular migration grow? Do all migrants choose to bring their relatives in Europe? How common are transnational families, i.e. families whose members live apart across borders? To what extent do migrants return in their home country? Do they successfully reintegrate into the labour market after return?

The project results provide a dynamic view of migration. In other terms, it does not simply provide a description of the populations of interest at the time of the survey. It rather takes advantage of the longitudinal nature of the MAFE data to present original results on trends and trajectories. Finally, and maybe more importantly, taking advantage of the transnational nature of the survey, we systematically approached migration with a double viewpoint, looking both at the destination and origin places. For instance, work dedicated to the patterns of migration display new results on trends of departure, but also on trends of return. The work dedicated to migrants' families look at how prevalent transnational families are (i.e. families living apart across borders) and how they function.

1. A summary description of project context and objectives

The scientific objectives and the methodological choices of MAFE are characterized by a multi-sited perspective, in the sense that the project is interested both in sending and receiving countries and also in the various forms of migration (departure, return and circulation), rather than simply in migration from Africa to Europe. This approach rests on three recent theoretical perspectives (migration systems, transnationalism, and new economics of labour migration) that simultaneously emerged in the 1990s to overcome the limitations of the previous theories that were characterized by (1) a unidirectional approach (migration from developing countries to developed countries) and (2) a point of view centred on destination countries.

Changing patterns of African migration

Despite the lack of fully appropriate data, broad patterns of African migration to Europe can nevertheless be sketched: (1) a diversification of the migrants' destinations; (2) the non-marginal extent of return migration; (3) the complexity and changing nature of migration routes to Europe.

Changing destinations of African migrants. Even though the USA and Canada have attracted a growing number of migrants over the last decades (Zezeza 2002; Zlotnik 1993), Europe remains by far the major destination for sub-Saharan migrants (Lucas 2006). However, choices of destination within Europe have evolved. Whereas in the 1960s and 1970s the major migration flows went mainly from the former colonies to the former metropolises (France, United Kingdom, Portugal, Belgium), this symmetry has lost some of its relevance, with the growing scale of migration to such countries as Italy, Spain, the Netherlands or Germany (Black et al. 2003; Hamilton 1997; Zlotnik 1996). Spain and Italy have become increasingly popular destinations for Africans since the 1980s, and they are currently the major points of entry of illegal migrants reaching Europe by sea (Van Moppes 2006; ICMPD 2005). Former colonial nations such as France and the UK have also attracted growing numbers of migrants from countries with which they had no colonial links. For instance, France and the UK currently host the largest and the third largest Congolese community in Europe, respectively. The reasons for these changing destination patterns are not fully understood. Present research indicates that destination is determined by a varying balance of choice and constraints, involving “historic ties with the destination, language, existing networks of migrants, ease of access and transportation and perceptions of economic and social conditions” (Hatton, 2004, p.17). National differences in migration policies are also mentioned to explain not only points of entry but also intra-European migration (Hatton, 2004). But the extent and the patterns of mobility within Europe have rarely been studied. This is a field on which MAFE can bring new evidence through the analysis of migrant trajectories.

Return migration and circulation. As stated above, there is no systematic registration of return migration and this type of flow has so far received little attention in the literature despite its considerable significance for policy (King 2000; Dustmann 1996). Scattered figures indicate nevertheless that return from Europe is not a marginal phenomenon. In Switzerland, 63% of the 1981 immigration cohort returned home between 1981 and 1989 (Dhima 1991). In Germany, 21% of the migrants included in the first wave of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) had returned within 6 years (Schmidt 1994). More specifically, in Belgium, between 1970 and 1990, the mean annual number of entries of Congolese nationals was around 1,500 and the number of departures was around 1,200. Even though out-migration is not the same thing as return migration, these figures suggest that the Congolese migration is not simply a one-way flow towards Europe. It appears however that return migration tended to decrease during the 1990s, at least for some African groups such as Congolese or Ghanaians (Black et al. 2003). Several types of return must be distinguished: (1) assisted return (through national or multi-lateral programmes aimed at supporting migrants' return), (2) forced return (expulsion of undocumented migrants, including rejected asylum seekers), and (3) autonomous return. Actually, the first and second categories represent very few migrants. Although rejected asylum seekers are supposed to leave the country where they made their application, it seems that a high proportion of them do not move (Hatton, 2004). Regarding assisted return programmes, that have been quite largely studied, they never have a massive impact (IOM 2004). The bulk of return migration is thus

voluntary, but very little research has been devoted to this question. The MAFE project will shed light on this type of movement by providing new evidence on the scale and the drivers of this flow. Furthermore, it will document the question of migrant circulation on which qualitative research has given interesting insights (see, for instance, Macgaffey et al. 2000 on the circulatory strategies developed by the Congolese), but on which quantitative evidence is rare (Constant et al. 2003) despite growing interest among scientists and policy-makers (Adepoju 2006; Hugo 2003; Vertovec 2007).

The routes of African migrants to Europe. The prevention of illegal migration is a priority in the European agenda. Although cooperative management is sought with the origin countries, the enforcement of external border controls is the major tool of this policy (COM/2005/621 final). Research in migration management is scarce but some results suggest that this type of action is not really relevant. Clandestine entry is thought to be relatively small-scale among undocumented migrants. Significant numbers enter legally and overstay their visas, and rejected asylum-seekers who do not leave the country are another major category of undocumented migrants (Collyer 2006; Düvell 2006). Furthermore, interception statistics indicate that migration itineraries shift over time, in response notably to tightened controls and changing policies in transit countries (Düvell 2006; Väyrynen 2003, Alscher 2005). Itineraries may also change in response to visa policies in transit countries. For instance, the Turkish visa regime for sub-Saharan African countries was changed in 2005, making migration to Europe through Turkey more difficult (Brewer et al., 2006). Migrants' routes appear to be quite complex. Though trans-Saharan and Atlantic itineraries have caught the attention of policy makers and researchers (Collyer 2006; de Haas 2006; Hamood 2006; Van Moppes 2006), some migrants follow other complex routes (some Congolese, for instance, travel through South Africa or Angola to reach Europe by air. See: Sumata 2002). All in all, the current literature gives only an impressionistic view of the migration routes. Although some information on the way African migrants enter Europe and on the changes in their legal status over time was collected for some African countries in the Push-Pull project in the 1990s (Schoorl et al. 2000; İçduygu et al. 2001) more recent and detailed data are not available. MAFE will provide new quantitative evidence on the routes used by sub-Saharan migrants' to enter Europe.

Factors determining African migration

As stated by Lucas (2006; p.358), "the literature on the determinants of migration in Sub-Saharan Africa is very extensive", but "most of the literature looks at internal migration". By comparison with the theoretical advances and the volume of literature on other parts of the world, the quantitative analysis of the determinants of African international migration, especially to Europe, appears to be a relatively neglected field of research.

Advances in the theories of international migration. Analysis of the determinants of migration has long been dominated by a economic approach in which the migration decision is framed within a cost-benefit calculus. Various macro-economic indicators such as bi-national wage gap, unemployment rate, exchange rates, inflation and so on have been mentioned as factors underlying varying propensities to migrate internationally. However, it has become quite clear that they cannot fully account for the circularity of migration nor its generalization over time (Portes et al., 1989; Massey et al. 1997). Interestingly, research based on micro-data has demonstrated the multi-level character of the decision-making process and revealed how tightly the factors explaining migration are interwoven. For instance, human capital appears to be a major determinant of migration. But its effect on the propensity to migrate depends not only on the level of education but also on other individual factors, such as the migrant's legal status (Taylor 1987; Borjas 1993), his/her age, sex, family status at migration, the timing of migration, and the availability of social networks (Cerruti et al. 2001); and on contextual variables, such as the extent to which education is transferable across borders and rewarded at destination (Friedberg 2000), the characteristics of the labour market and income distribution in the sending and host countries (Portes et al. 1985; Zhou et al. 1989; Borjas et al., 1991, Chiswick, 1999), and the admission policy in the immigration country (Chiswick 1987; Borjas 1993; Reitz 1998). In sum, there is increasing recognition that international migration is not a single individual event but rather a dynamic social process that is guided by structural opportunities in sending and receiving societies, the extent of migration networks, and macroeconomic conditions (Massey et al. 1997). In this line, the New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) have analysed international migration as a

household survival strategy, and have put to the forth the idea that an ideal trip to a foreign country is one that does not last very long and that allows the migrants to return to their home communities (Stark 1991).

Factors of migration out of Africa. In the existing reviews of literature, authors agree on four main drivers: demographic pressure, economic difficulties, ethno-political conflicts and ecological deterioration (Lucas 2006, Adepoju 2004). But actually, there are very few empirical analyses to support this broad framework. Hatton et al. (2003) provide one of the rare pieces of evidence on the factors of international migration out of Africa. Using aggregate data, they show that the slower the economic growth in the country of origin, the higher the gap between real wage at home and abroad, the larger the share of population aged 15-29, then the greater the rate of out-migration. Lucas (2006) underlines the numerous limitations of this kind of macro-analysis and advocates new analyses based on micro datasets, a requirement to understand the process of migration decision making. Van Dalen et al. (2005) provide a unique contribution on the drivers of African emigration at the micro-level, using the data of the “Push-pull” project. But, as already mentioned (section 1.1.3), their results are about migration intentions and not actual migration. All in all, the existing literature on the determinants of African international migration is characterized by two gaps. Firstly, there is a missing link between micro and macro-level of analyses. While theories on international migration have highlighted the multi-level character of the migration decision process, studies on African migration remain either micro or macro, do not link these two levels and do not explore meso levels (household, community, region). Secondly, quantitative works on African international migration are focused on out-migration and never consider return migration, although international migration theories (especially the NELM) and empirical results in other parts of the world have shown the significance of temporary migration. As explained before, the aim of the MAFE project is to gather new data in order to document the multi-level nature of the migration decision process and to explore the multiple facets of African migration (departure, return, circulation).

Economic changes: Integration and re-integration of African migrants

The question of how migration trajectories and economic integration interact pertains to two distinct fields of study and theories, depending on whether migrants are observed from the receiving or the sending countries point of view. On the one hand, the question is covered by the literature on integration and social cohesion in developed nations. On the other hand, the issue of the re-integration of returnees concerns the research realm of migration and development.

Integration in destination countries. Looking first at integration and social cohesion, both traditional academic and popular conventional wisdom assumes that over time, immigrants will progressively integrate into their country of destination. Depending partly on ideological perspective, and partly on national context, this is expected to occur either through a process of ‘assimilation’, involving not only economic improvement but also cultural convergence with ‘mainstream’ society over time (Alba et al. 1997) or through a more limited economic ‘integration’ in which economic performance and opportunities begin to approximate those of the wider society, even if immigrants retain or even reinforce aspects of their own national culture or social organization (Perlman et al. 1997) However, a wide literature now demonstrates that both ‘assimilation’ and ‘integration’ often remain an illusion.

It is by now well known that the foreign-born population is at an economic disadvantage compared to natives. Immigrants have higher unemployment levels, jobs of lower quality and receive lower earnings than the native-born population (Alba and Nee 2003). Within the European Union, African migrants clearly exhibit dramatically lower employment rates than EU-nationals or migrants from other origins (from Balkan countries, for example, whose employment rates are at or over EU nationals' levels) (Commission of the European Communities, 2004). Furthermore, studies have pointed to the ‘brain wastage’ of African migration, the employment of these skilled professionals being below their level of qualifications once they arrive in Europe (Stillwell et al. 2004). Researchers have argued that the economic difficulties immigrants experience are partly explained by their human capital at arrival in the host county (van Tubergen, 2006) A substantial part of the foreign-born population has little command of the official destination-language (Bean and Stevens 2003), and has obtained educational diplomas in the home country that are not equally valued in the host country. Some studies point also to the possibility that racism may be at play in receiving-country

labour markets. More generally, it is hypothesized that institutional differences between receiving countries affect integration of immigrants as well, since large differences exist between destination countries (Inglessi et al. 2004). The difficulty with drawing definitive conclusions is that almost no data exist in which migrants' last employment before migrating is recorded, nor do we have data with accurate estimates of years of schooling completed in migrants' home countries. This is a gap that MAFE aims to fill by collecting migrants trajectories and contextual data able to describe the context of reception in the various countries.

Re-integration in home countries. The last decade has seen an upsurge of literature on links between migration and development. This includes attention from academics (Van Hear et al. 2003; Lucas 2006), the EU (COM/2005/390) and the UN (GCIM 2005; UN 2006), although much of this remains focused on specific issues such as remittances and the brain drain. In particular, although policy-makers often assume that migrants will return home and contribute to their home economies, relatively little attention has been paid to the extent to which migrants really do gain improved skills and qualifications whilst abroad, nor to the challenges of re-integration (but see Ammassari 2004). In relation to the specific question of whether, or under what conditions, returning migrants might invest in entrepreneurial activity on their return, there is some consensus that important factors include education, work experience, and duration of time spent abroad (McCormick et al. 2001), all factors that are encompassed in the MAFE project, but which are rarely systematically analysed. In addition, some have called for researchers and policy-makers to view re-integration in much the same light as integration – in other words, it is often just as challenging for those returning to their home country to re-integrate as it is for migrants to integrate in host countries (Black et al., 2004).

The MAFE project reflects this literature by treating integration and reintegration as conceptually similar, consistent also with the view of some scholars that the path of migrants increasingly involves “simultaneous incorporation” in both sending and receiving contexts (Levitt et al., 2004). In this context, social and economic mobility within the host society may translate into investments and projects enhancing both life standards and status in both sending and receiving environments.

Socio-demographic changes: Migration and family formation

Although a significant fraction of contemporary international migration takes place in the context of family chain migration, as suggested by the high number of migrants admitted for family reunification in Europe (especially in the old immigration countries), international migration has rarely been studied from a family perspective (Kofman 2004, Grillo et al. 2008). Various reasons have been put forward to account for such an omission in the academic literature: neglect of the role of the family in economic theory, the interpretation of migration as transactions between individuals and states (Vatz Laorussi 2001; Zlotnik 1995), its association with female migration and dependency rather than with work and autonomy (Kofman 1999), and the lack of statistical data to trace the recomposition of family groups across time and space (Coleman, 2004). One of the main consequences of the absence of reliable statistical information on the family-related aspects of international immigration has been the unwarranted amalgamation of entries due to family reunification and entries due to family formation, which are distinct forms of family-related migration that usually take place at different stages of the migration process, affect different groups of migrants and, therefore, should be treated differently by legislation and public policy (González-Ferrer 2006). So far, the literature produced in the “migration and family” field has largely consisted in a comparison of migrants and natives within receiving societies (integration approach). However, recent studies, in line with the transnational approach, help to shed light on the interactions between migration and family formation.

Integration approach. Marriage patterns and fertility levels have often been viewed as indicators of migrant integration. In most developed receiving countries, marriage and parenthood are frequently postponed and divorce is common (Dykstra et al. 2006), whereas migrants usually come from more traditional backgrounds, in which a young age at marriage and childbirth (especially for women) is preferred and divorce is less accepted (Valk, 2007). A key question in the literature is therefore: to what extent are migrants different from the natives in terms of family formation (marriage, divorce, childbearing)? It is generally acknowledged that African migrants have lower rates of fertility than their co-nationals in the country of origin, but higher rates than natives (Bledsoe et al., 2007). This convergence towards receiving society trends is explained by a

set of well-established theories: disruption, adaptation, assimilation, selection (Kulu 2005). African migrants are also associated with the image of large (sometimes polygamous) “traditional families”, with a hierarchical organization. However, various studies have shown that migrants’ marriage patterns do not conform to these expectations. For instance, De Valk et al. (2001) show that marriage is less common for migrants from some parts of Africa, like Ghana; and that, if marriage occurs, it is at a relatively later age, and that divorce is more common among migrants than among the Dutch. In France, another example, it appears that single-parent households, headed by women, are quite frequent among the Senegalese (Genereux 1997). It is argued that this can be explained by the difficulty of the migration process, the different institutional context in the destination countries (where the welfare state allows people to be independent from their families) and the break-up of marriages originally contracted solely for the purpose of receiving a residence permit. This last hypothesis raises the issue of the role of family-related events in migration strategies, a question recently tackled in transnational studies of African migration.

Transnational studies. Recent research has shifted the approach of “family and migration” studies from a destination-centred perspective to a bi-focal viewpoint in order to better understand, on the one hand, the interactions between family formation and migration strategies and, on the other hand, the functioning of transnational families. (1) The “Transnational vital events” project at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, asks “how people [African migrants] distribute their temporalized vital events – especially birth and marriage– across international boundaries” with the hypothesis that the timing of these events is related to the migrants’ quest for legitimacy in European destination countries (Bledsoe 2004). Although this research project initially aimed to use both qualitative and quantitative approaches, its main results rely on socio-anthropological investigations because of the lack of appropriate data. (2) Other recent research has looked at how migration impacts family structures and has demonstrated the existence of transnational families, of which some members are in the receiving country and some are in the sending country. Pessar and Mahler (2003) identify many of the ways families seek to ‘be family’ in the transnational context. Parrenas (2005) shows how mothers try to ‘mother’ via phone calls and gift packages. For some African migrants, polygamy raises specific problems (Lubkemann 2000) and calls for innovative arrangements (Bledsoe et al. 2006). Mazzucato (2005) highlights the double family commitment of some Ghanaian migrants regarding child rearing: while they may be concerned with their children’s schooling in the receiving country, they may be responsible for funding the education of another child in their extended family in the sending country.

Finally, the study of the interactions between migration and family raises the question of the position of women within their families (Grillo et al. 2008, Genereux 2007). For some women, migration may mean an increase in social mobility, economic independence, and relative autonomy. This is especially true if women’s moves are accompanied by increased participation in the labour market. However, participation in the labour force does not automatically improve equality between a migrant woman and her husband (Kibria, 1996; Darvishpour, 2002). Among other factors, the result depends on both the country of origin (since gender roles differ from one country to another) and the country of destination (since welfare systems are different and more or less supportive to families and especially to women) (Wall and Sao Jose, 2003).

2. A description of the main S&T results/foregrounds

No data was available at the beginning of the MAFE project to provide new scientific evidence on the various topics mentioned above. For this reason, the MAFE project first and foremost aimed at filling a gap in data availability on African international migration. As well as addressing substantive and policy issues, the MAFE project's ambition was also to contribute to advances in data-collection and compilation, and to testing developments in survey methodology on international migration.

2.1 Main results achieved with regard to objective "overcoming lack of data"

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 implemented 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. 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 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.

2.1.1 Questionnaires

The MAFE surveys rely on two different questionnaires that 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 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 in French (MAFE-Senegal, MAFE-Congo), English (MAFE-Ghana), Italian and Spanish (MAFE-Senegal)

2.1.2 Data collection

Data collection was carried out in both sending countries in Africa and destination countries in Europe, in order to constitute transnational samples. At the end of data collection, each team provided a synthetic data collection report. Data collection in the three African countries was coordinated by the African partners of the project: IPDSR in Senegal, the Department of population and development of the University of Kinshasa in DR Congo and the Centre for Migration Studies of University of Ghana. The surveys were conducted in 2008 in Dakar (Senegal), and in 2009 in Kinshasa (DR Congo) and in Accra and Kumasi (Ghana). Two questionnaires were used: A household questionnaire, and a biographic questionnaire. The number of households successfully interviewed varied between 1143 in Senegal and 1616 in DR Congo. The number of biographic questionnaires varied between 1067 in Senegal and 1666 in DR Congo.

Data collection in the six European countries was organized by the European partners of the project: INED in France, FIERI in Italy, University Pompeu Fabra in Spain, University of Sussex in the United Kingdom, University of Maastricht in the Netherlands, and the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL) in Belgium. Surveys were conducted in 2008 (France, Spain, Italy) and 2009-2010 (Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom). In France, Spain and Italy, survey firms were hired to conduct the survey (CSA in France, DOXA in Italy and Metroscopia in Spain), in close collaboration with the researchers in charge of the project. In Belgium, UK and the Netherlands, the surveys were organized and supervised by the universities. Only biographic data were collected in Europe, using the same biographic questionnaire as the one used in Africa. Overall, approximately 1450 migrants were successfully interviewed (200 Senegalese in France, 198 Senegalese in Spain, and 202 Senegalese in Italy; 138 Ghanaians in the United Kingdom and 279 Ghanaians in the Netherlands; 278 Congolese in Belgium and 150 Congolese in the United Kingdom).

The main activities related to data collection consisted in organizing a pilot survey (only in Africa), implementing the sampling strategy, recruiting and training the survey staff (interviewers, supervisors, editors, coders, data entry staff), carrying out the survey (interviews, editing) and data entry and cleaning. In total, more than 200 people were recruited and trained for data collection and data entry (approximate 120 in Africa and 110 in Europe). Approximately 5.500 biographies were collected (around 4.000 in Africa and 1.500 in Europe), and around 4.000 household questionnaires were successfully completed in Africa. Thanks to the dedication and hard work of the research teams and survey staff, no major difficulty was encountered, although data collection and data entry experienced some delays in several countries.

Summary of data collection and issues in Africa

Country	Household questionnaire		Biographic questionnaire		Major difficulties
	Completed questionnaires	Average duration	Completed questionnaires	Average duration	
Senegal	1144	45 minutes to 1 hour	1067	Between 1 hour and 2 hours	No major difficulties
DR Congo	1616	Around 45 minutes	1666	Between 1 hour and 2 hours	Some selected households could not be found
Ghana	1248	Around 45 minutes	1306	Between 1 hour and 2 hours	Some selected households could not be found

Summary of fieldwork organisation and issues in Europe

Country	Average duration	Major difficulties	Gift	Number of questionnaires
France	1h 35 min	A few surveys took place in 'extreme conditions' (whole afternoon at someone's place with many interruptions, interviews in 3 visits, 'intrusion' of husband during interview), but no major problems.	10€ calling card	200
Italy	1h 30 min	No major issues	5€ calling card	202
Spain	1h 20 min	A few interviews were particularly long and difficult to complete	10€ calling card	198
Belgium	Approximately 1h 30 min	Interviewers were often suspected to be sent by the "Office des étrangers", in charge of foreign people in Belgium. Some difficulties in convincing people to participate (especially undocumented migrants) Last minute cancellations of interviews were quite frequent	Choice between a 10€ calling card or a 10€ voucher in a supermarket	278
The Netherlands	Approximately 1h 30 min	Some respondents were suspicious about questions regarding their assets and legal status Respondents often complained the interview was too long	15€ calling card	279 (167+112)
United Kingdom (Ghanaians)	Approximately 2h	Length of questionnaire was the most common problem, especially in the London area Last minute cancellations of interviews were quite frequent Sample quota challenges (age, gender plus location)	£15 (cash) at the end of the interview.	138
United Kingdom (Congolese)				150

Source : *Migrations between Africa and Europe: Data Collection Report*, Bruno Schoumaker and Alioune Diagne, MAFE methodological note 2 (May 2010)

Due to data entry and cleaning delays, the computation of sampling weights in Ghana, Congo, the UK, Belgium, and the Netherlands was completed in September 2011 (weights had previously been computed for Senegal, France, Italy and Spain). In European countries, this consisted in computing weights by comparing the age-sex distribution of the sample of migrants to an estimated age-sex distribution of the corresponding population. In African countries, sampling weights were computed using information from the sampling design (sampling rates at each stage).

The specific objective during the second period of the project was to produce a workable micro data-base, well documented so that sound analysis could be performed. In fall 2011 (period 3), the data-base was ready for use by the analysis teams of the MAFE project. A series of preliminary analysis was ran in fall 2011 and allowed to operationalize the MAFE data-base by cleaning inconsistencies and improving its quality.

2.1.3 Sampling and weighting procedure

An important work on the sampling strategy adopted by the teams was carried out from January to June 2012. It resulted in a methodological note made public on the methodology section of the MAFE website. This note describes the sampling strategy and the computation of weights in the MAFE surveys. MAFE

combines random sampling of households and individuals in cities in origin countries, with quota sampling among migrant populations in destination countries. Overall, between early 2008 and early 2010, more than 4,000 household questionnaires and 4,000 individual biographies were successfully completed in 3 African countries (Senegal, Ghana, RD Congo), and around more than 1,400 biographies of African migrants were collected in six European countries (Belgium, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, UK).

In the three African countries, stratified random samples of households and individuals in the target areas were selected. The target areas were the city of Kinshasa in DR Congo, the city of Dakar in Senegal, and two cities (Accra and Kumasi) in Ghana. In each of the cities, a sampling frame of primary sampling units was prepared, and primary sampling units randomly selected. A listing operation was carried out in each of the selected survey sites to prepare the sampling frame of households. The sampling frame at the second stage (households) was stratified, so that households with return migrants could be oversampled. The number of households successfully interviewed was 1,143 in Senegal (2008), 1,248 in Ghana (2009) and 1,616 in DR Congo (2009).

In each of the selected households, one or several respondents were selected (people aged between 25 and 75, and born in the origin country) for the biographic survey. In Ghana and DR Congo, all the return migrants and partners of migrants currently abroad were selected, and one other eligible member was randomly selected. In Senegal, up to two return migrants and partner of migrants were randomly selected, and another individual was randomly selected. The number of biographies successfully completed is close to the number of households (1,062 in Senegal, 1,243 in Ghana and 1,638 in DR Congo).

In five of the six European countries, no suitable sampling frame was available to select randomly individual respondents (Spain is the exception, with the Padrón). As a result, quota sampling was used. In all the countries, the quotas were set by age and gender at least. In France, the socio-professional category was also included as criteria in the quotas, while in Belgium and the UK, the place of residence was used in the quotas. In most countries sub-regions concentrating the majority of migrants were selected.

Randomness was included in the samples in different ways. For instance, in Belgium, a random sample of places was selected according to the number of people of Congolese origin living in these places. Respondents were selected in these places. The combination of different recruitment methods also ensured that different types of persons had a probability of being included in the sample. For instance, some respondents were recruited in public spaces (street, metro station, hairdresser...), others were randomly selected from list of volunteers identified in churches. In France, Italy and Spain, some of the respondents were also selected using the contacts obtained in the household survey in Senegal.

Overall, around 200 migrants were interviewed per origin country in a destination country. It is a little lower in the UK (around 150 per origin country) and higher in the Netherlands and Belgium (around 280). Currently, about 1,450 African migrants have been interviewed in Europe. A new wave of about 400 migrants in Spain was launched in 2010-2011 and will be added to the overall sample.

All this work sets the frame for the public opening of the data as of January 2014, providing standardized information to external researchers wishing to access the data. The work already performed on the data ensures a good level of quality. However, the MAFE data remains complex to handle. Plans towards the creation of simplified data-sets or data-sets for training purposes, as well as a series of training events possibly organized in parallel to the main international conferences in the field in 2013 and 2014, are under discussions within the teams (see dissemination plan in final report).

2.2 Main results achieved with regard to objective “advancing knowledge on Afro-European migration”

We present below only summary results extracted from the MAFE policy briefs. More detailed results are available on the MAFE project website. In particular, full working papers on each of the four analytical work package are publically available. They are all constructed around the same chapters : introduction, synthesis analysis for the three migration flow, Congolese chapter, Ghanaian chapter and Senegalese chapter.

2.2.1 Working Package 5 : Leaving and returning – the changing dynamics of African migration

Work package leader: Bruno Schoumaker, UCL

- MAFE research suggests that despite restrictive immigration policies in Europe, migration rates to Europe have increased in two of the three African countries studied by the MAFE Project. These policies have also coincided with increasing irregularisation of migrants and – for two countries – decreasing rates of return. However, immigration policies are not the only factors that shape migration; conditions in the country of origin and opportunities in other African countries are also important.
- Although the overall probability of Africans migrating internationally has increased over the past 35 years, there has not been a consistent rise in the likelihood of migration to Europe. In the case of Senegal and Ghana, the proportion of migrants moving to Europe has increased since the 1970s. However, migration to Europe from the Democratic Republic of Congo has stagnated since the 1990s.
- Return migration from Europe to Africa appears to be on the decline. The probability of migrants returning from Europe has steeply declined in DR Congo and Senegal since 1975, whilst in Ghana return probability decreased drastically in the 1990s before increasing again between 2000 and 2008.
- Although the majority of African migrants are legally resident in Europe, irregular migration appears to be on the increase. This is particularly so in the case of Senegal and DR Congo, less so in the case of Ghana and – importantly – also varies according to different European destination countries.
- African migrants to ‘new’ European destination countries tend to have different profiles than those who move to more ‘traditional’ European destination countries. Specifically, they are more likely to be less educated and undocumented.
- Transit migration is much more common for migration to ‘new’ European migration destinations, and a significant proportion of migrants appear to be moving within Europe itself, particularly from traditional receiving countries to ‘new’ destinations.



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2.2.2 Working Package 6 : Investigating the role of individual, household and contextual factors

Work package leader: Amparo Gonzalez, SCIC

- MAFE research shows that Africans with at least some tertiary education are more likely to migrate to Europe. However, education levels apparently have little impact on the probability of return.
- Migration from Africa is selective on the basis of age and sex, but not consistently across all countries. In Senegal and Ghana, those aged under 35 have a higher likelihood of migrating to Europe, but this is not true in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Senegal, men are more likely

to migrate to Europe than women, but there is no significant difference between men and women in Ghana or DR Congo.

- Initial migration is often affected by the location of family members, friends and acquaintances, re-affirming previous research findings about the importance of social networks in facilitating mobility. Having an adult relative – especially a partner – in Europe was found to substantially increase the probability of migration. However, the significance of nuclear family links should not be overstated as one-quarter of Africans who moved to Europe were single at the time of their migration.
- The likelihood of return migration among African migrants in Europe is often linked to reasons for initial migration. For example, migrants from Ghana and DR Congo who went to Europe to study were over five times more likely to return than migrants who left for other reasons, whereas those who left DR Congo for political reasons were extremely unlikely to return.
- In instances where migrants retain strong links with their country of origin, this is not a guarantee of imminent return migration. Indeed, Congolese and Senegalese migrants who had sent remittances to or visited their country of origin were found, paradoxically, to be more likely to delay return.



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2.2.3 Working Package 7 : Labour outcomes for migrants and returnees

Work Package leader : Eleonora Castagnone, FIERI

- The employment profiles of migrants upon arrival in Europe vary considerably between flows from different origin countries, and between 'traditional' and 'new' destination countries, with the latter generally attracting more low-skilled migrants.
- The employment trajectories of African migrants in Europe are also diverse, reflecting different educational profiles, ease of integration, and access to jobs that match migrants' skills.
- There is a significant link between studying for a higher degree in Europe and access to highly skilled positions thereafter. Migrants were much more likely to enter skilled work if they studied after arrival in Europe than if they arrived from a skilled occupation in Africa.
- Migrant women are less likely to be economically active than men, with the largest gap existing between male and female Senegalese migrants and the smallest between Ghanaian male and female migrants.
- Economic contributions of migrants to their country of origin through remittances, contributions to hometown associations, and the purchase of property increase according to time spent in Europe.
- The economic re-integration of migrants from all three countries is broadly positive after return. However, origin countries tend to experience a 'brain re-gain' rather than a 'brain gain', as the occupational level of returnees mainly reflects their initial position before migrating.



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2.2.4 Working Package 8 : Family life between Africa and Europe

Work Package leader: Valentina Mazzucato, UM

- Three-quarters of the migrants interviewed in the MAFE Project were part of a nuclear family, meaning that they had a spouse and/or children. For two out of five of these migrants, migration led to the creation of a transnational family structure, where at least one member of the nuclear family was living in another country. The proportion of transnational families was especially high for Senegalese migrants, but less so for Congolese and Ghanaian migrants.

- Across all destinations, migrants with transnational family arrangements had typically been in Europe for less time than those in unified or reunified families. Amongst Senegalese migrants in Europe, men were more likely to have transnational families than women, and for all three African groups undocumented migrants were more likely to have them than documented migrants.
- Of those migrants with families, reunification in Europe was far from universal, with one quarter of Ghanaian and one third of Congolese migrants being reunified at the time of the survey. Reunification was even less prevalent amongst Senegalese families.
- Contrary to policy assumptions, African migrant families did not always reunify in Europe; in fact, a significant number of all family reunification took place in the country of origin.
- Households in Africa typically did not contribute to the financial costs of migration for their members with only one fifth of Ghanaian households, and one quarter of Congolese and Senegalese households making a contribution. In all cases, children of household heads were the most frequently supported.
- A high proportion of households in Africa had access to international social networks and received remittances. Spouses, children and siblings of the household head were the most frequent remitters, but in some cases more extended kin also sent remittances.



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2.3 Potential impact (including the socio-economic impact and the wider societal implications of the project), and the main dissemination activities and exploitation of results

MAFE is likely to have an important impact in the field of quantitative analysis of international migration. By collecting and preparing new quantitative data on Afro-European migration, the MAFE project achieved a strong impact on the scientific community. The data will be released in January 2014 and is already very much expected.

Besides, the analysis on the new data-set confirms, with quantitative evidence, several trends and behaviours that, so far, had only been describe by qualitative work. They also highlight interesting new results that have been communicating to end-users of the MAFE data. We believe African migration remains, however, an understudied field of research (the bulk of the academic literature is built upon Latin American migration, and is especially about the Mexican case) and policy making is handicapped by a lack of objective evidence. Thus, MAFE provided empirical results on African migration to nuance the distorted but prevalent images provided by media and some policy circles.

2.3.1 Scientific impact

Impact on training a new generation of young scientists

The MAFE partners bring together specialists of quantitative data analysis and partners that have developed more qualitative approaches to the study of migration. In addition, the specific nature of the data collected made it important to organise statistical analysis trainings to the team of young researchers involved in the data analysis throughout the project. With the support of Ined statistical methods department, a series of statistical analysis trainings were organised throughout the project.

Title & content	Organisers	Date & place
"Retrospective Longitudinal Surveys on Migration" To discuss methodological issues related to (1) data collection and (2) analysis of retrospective surveys on migration, with a special emphasis on the MMP and MAFE surveys.	Ined	24-25 June 2008, Within the framework of the IMISCOE network of excellence, cluster A2
"Training session on MAFE data" Discussion meeting on the draft analysis for researchers involved in the MAFE project (mandatory for those participating in the workshop introduction to analysis).	Ined / IPDSR	7-11 February 2009, Dakar
"An introduction to Event-history Analysis (discrete time models)"	Ined / UM	14, 15 and 16 February 2010, Maastricht
"Sequence Analysis Workshop" An introduction to sequence analysis, including training on Stata and guidance on tools to describe sequences. The workshop also included a roundtable discussion and participant presentations.	Ined	16-18 March 2011, Paris
"MAFE PhD Workshop" An opportunity for nine PhD students involved in the MAFE project to present research papers and get feedback from peers on their research findings.	Ined / UPF	23 November 2011, Barcelona

Several research stays also took place at Ined in 2011 and 2012, in order for MAFE team members to meet and work with Ined statistical methods department and the MAFE data manager in particular.

Name	Objective	Date
Antonina Levatino	Work on the Spanish MAFE data with Lama Kabbanji	15-29 March 2011
Papa Sakho	Preparing analysis framework of MAFE working papers for Senegal	26 September – 30 November 2011
Erik Vickstrom	Phd stay on MAFE Senegalese data	28 October – 15 December 2011
Jose Mangalu	Preparing analysis framework of MAFE working papers for Congo	21 November – 3 December 2011
Amparo Gonzalez and Pau Baizan	Preparing statistical analysis and framework for MAFE Senegales data	1 st April – 15 April 2011
Lisa Kraus	Statistical data analysis on MAFE Senegalese data set	10 October – 2 November 2012
Kim Caarls	Statistical data analysis on MAFE Ghanaian data set	21-28 November 2012
Papa Sakho	Finalising MAFE working papers on Senegal	11 September – 18 December 2012

The network of researchers created by the MAFE team members and the new MAFE data provided an excellent background for the supervision of students and the development of PhD projects. With additional resources levered to that end, the MAFE group welcomed 12 Phd students. From October 2008 to December 2012, 5 thesis were defended with high success. All these new Doctors now hold post-doc or researcher positions in public or private research organisations.

Name	Phd Project title	Place & date of defense	Current position
Agdada Mangalu Mobhe (Jose)	Migrations internationales, transferts des migrants et conditions de vie des ménages d'origine	Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Nov. 2011	Researcher, Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion Département des Sciences de la Population et du Développement Université de Kinshasa
Sophie Vause	Différences de genre et rôle des réseaux migratoires dans la mobilité internationale des congolais (RDC)	Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Mars 2012	Contractual Researcher, Centre de recherche en démographie et sociétés Université Catholique de Louvain
Cora Mezger	Essays on Migration Between Senegal and Europe : Migration Attempts, Investment at Origin and Returnees' Occupational Status	University of Sussex, June 2012	Consultant, Oxford Policy Management
Ongjen Obucina	Dynamics of Well-Being Among Immigrants	University Pompeu Fabra, July 2012	Post-doc, SPaDE, University of Stockholm
Sorana Toma	The role of migrant networks in international mobility	Oxford University, October 2012	Research Officer, IMI, Oxford University

Other MAFE Phd students (on-going) :

Name	Phd Project provisional title	Place
Jocelyn Nappa-Usatu	Dynamique démographique des familles de migrants internationaux congolais	Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve
Marie-	Analysis of Senegalese and Congolese migrants' return and	Université Catholique de

Laurence Flahaux	reintegration patterns in their origin country	Louvain-la-Neuve
Albert Phongi Kingiela	Intégration professionnelle des immigrants congolais en Belgique : facteurs explicatifs de l'accès au premier emploi	Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve
Mao-Mei Liu	Legal Status at Migration and Migrant Networks	University Pompeu Fabra
Kim Caarls	Transnational Families: Migration Strategies and socio-demographic changes	Maastricht University
Antonina Levatino	Skilled migration, student mobility and on internationalization of higher education	University Pompeu Fabra
Lisa Kraus	Family Building Strategies of Immigrants	University Pompeu Fabra / SCIC

The data collection necessitated a large pull of qualified interviewers which were mainly recruited among the students of the MAFE partners, at different level. In addition to the coordinators, four categories of staff have participated in the MAFE surveys: (1) interviewers (2) fieldwork supervisors, (3) editors and coders, and (4) data entry agents.

Table A-3. Survey staff: composition and recruitment

	Senegal	Ghana	DR Congo
Number of teams	4	4	4
Number of interviewers and gender composition	20 (10 males & 10 females)	16 (9 males & 7 females)	19 (14 males & 5 females)
Number of supervisors	4	4	4
Team compositions	5 interviewers and 1 supervisor per team (total 24)	4 interviewers and 1 supervisor per team (total 20)	5 interviewers in 3 teams, and 4 interviewers in one team. One supervisor per team (total 23)
Editors	9	4	5
Coding staff		2	1 (also editor)
Data entry staff	6	7	20
Recruitment issues	No specific issue	No specific issue. More than 100 applications out of which 35 were interviewed and 26 were selected and trained. Recalcitrant interviewers were dropped.	No specific difficulties for initial recruitment. Four interviewers were dropped because they did not match to expectations.
Evolution of the team of interviewers during fieldwork	No change during the survey.	Some interviewers left before the end of the survey. Two depleted teams were merged to work in selected enumeration areas.	Some interviewers left before the end of the survey.
Specialisation of interviewers for specific questionnaires	The survey was organized in two stages; the interviewers were first trained for the household questionnaire, and later for the biographic questionnaire. The same interviewers participated in both surveys.	No, all the interviewers used household and biographic questionnaires	No, all the interviewers used household and biographic questionnaires

Table B-4. Surveys staff composition in Europe

Country	Interviewers				Editors and coding staff	Data entry staff
	Number	Gender	Origins	Experience	Number	Number
France	10	8 males 2 females	3 from African origin	8 with survey experience	2	3
Italy	10	1 male 9 females	No interviewer from African origin	All had survey experience	2	2
Spain	14 at the beginning, 10 for most of the fieldwork	7 males 3 females	African origin (1), Latin American origin (3), Spanish (6)	Most had survey experience	1 coder and 2 controllers (Metroscopia) and 3 researchers from UPF	3
Belgium	12	5 males 7 females	Congolese origin (5), Belgian origin (5), Moroccan origin (2)	Most had some experience in data collection	5 researchers	4
The Netherlands	17 (first round) 8 (second round)	9 males and 8 females (first round) 6 males and 2 females (second round)	First round : Ghanaian origin (15) and Dutch origin (2) Second round : All Ghanaians	Most had survey experience	2	5
United Kingdom (Ghanaians)	Recruited 10 lost 2 before commencement of data collection	3 males 5 females	Nigerian origin (2), Ghanaian origin (4), Caribbean origin (1), German/Irish origin (1)	Most had survey experience	1	1
United Kingdom (Congolese)	10	7 males and 3 females	All of Congolese origin	Most had survey experience	1	1

Source : *Migrations between Africa and Europe: Data Collection Report*, Bruno Schoumaker and Alioune Diagne, MAFE methodological note 2 (May 2010)

The project also relied on the strong implications of experienced researchers in the context of post-doctoral positions. The MAFE project seems to have been a good reference for their career development.

Name	Host, task & profile	Current position
LESSAULT, David	INED Preparation of the MAFE questionnaire and Senegalese MAFE surveys conduction. Participation to analysis on urban issues.	CNRS, Chargé de Recherche MIGRINTER (CNRS – UMR 7301), Université de Poitiers (France)
KABBANJI, Lama	INED Policy analysis and policy data-base	IRD (Institut de Recherche sur le Développement), Chargée de Recherche (France)
RAKOTONARIVO, Nirina	UCL Conduction of the MAFE survey in Belgium and RDC	Post-doc, University of Montréal (Canada)
DIAGNE, Alioune	UCL Conduction of the MAFE survey in Senegal and Belgium and RDC, training of interviewers	
SCHANS, Djamila	Maastricht University Participation of survey conduction in The Netherlands	Research Fellow at MU (The Netherlands)

	Participation to data analysis	
CASTALDO, Adriana	SCMR Policy contextual data-base (WP4)	Research Fellow at SCMR (UK)

Promotion of data use

As the data will become available to a general scientific audience from 1st January 2014, several data trainings have been organised or will take place in the near future. These meetings will provide a first insight on the survey methodology, on the datasets structure and will present some case studies of analysis ran by the MAFE team.

Title	Organisers	Date & place
« Méthodologie de collecte et d'analyse de données sur les migrations » Training workshop for 23 masters students at IPDSR	Ined / IPDSR	17-23 décembre 2012, Dakar
<i>How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration</i>	Ined	International Unions for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) conference, MAFE side event, 26 August 2013, Busan , Korea
<i>How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration</i>	Ined	Society for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies (SLLS) annual conference, Amsterdam
<i>How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration</i>	Ined	Population Association of America, place tbc, March 2014
<i>How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration</i>	Ined	European Population Conference, Budapest, June 2014

The MAFE data will be made available through Ined website, according to regular data access procedures. Ined's data access page provides access via a Nesstar server to the complete list of surveys undertaken by Ined. As well as providing online access to the documentation linked to each survey (presentations, field of study, methodology, questionnaire, etc.), for certain surveys Ined's Nesstar server offers detailed documentation of data to the level of the variables used (questions, instructions to interviewers, filters, response categories and frequency distributions). A multi-criteria research tool is also available. As for all Ined data, access will be granted via the website of the Réseau Quêtelet, the French data archive in SHS. A reflexion is however going on to find the right dissemination channel to this international data-sets, as the French speaking interface of both Ined and Réseau Quêtelet are not totally suited to the MAFE data-set.

The dissemination strategy of the data also plans to develop a simplified data-set that would be made available to masters' degree in social sciences and population study. Inclusion into the curriculum of the European Doctoral School of Demography is also under preparation.

New collaborations

The MAFE data-set is highly expected in the research community. Already, several projects are underway to valorize the data taking into account both the content and methodological aspects of the data. A few examples are given below.

- Spanish developments of MAFE data-sets: the MESE project (Migraciones entre España y Senegal' – CSO2009-12816). Principal investigator: Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer (CSIC) and Pau Baizán (UPF) funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology.
The project Migrations Between Senegal and Spain (MESE) aims to contribute to overcome the existing lack of understanding of the patterns and determinants of African migration to Europe by providing statistically representative data for the Senegalese population residing in Spain (both documented and undocumented). They will be analyzed within the wider context of the data

collected in the framework of the VII Framework Program Project Migration Between Africa and Europe (MAFE) Project.

- MAFE was also a key data source for two project proposals submitted under the latest FP7 call on temporary migration (Call SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe).
 - The TEMPER proposal consisted in providing a comprehensive assessment of the pros and cons of recent initiatives to promote circular migration as an alternative to both more traditional forms of temporary and permanent migration, not only among prospective migrants but also among current residents in the EU.
 - A competitive project was proposed by IMI (Oxford university, UK). The MAFE data is mobilised to carry out original analysis on migrant circulation.
- Proposals for a trilateral collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany) has emerged. The objective of this emerging project is to develop an agent-based model of international migration, using the MAFE data to inform the different stages of the emigration decision, but also including the contextual data into the model. The projection should give plausible migration numbers, plausible age profiles and a plausible composition of migrants (by sex, skill level, etc.)

Final project conference

The final MAFE conference, 'Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration', took place in Paris on 12-14 December 2012. The objective of this conference was to promote a multi-sited and comparative approach to international migration, explicitly bringing together researchers and research evidence from different parts of the world. The conference focused on quantitative approaches to international migration that deal simultaneously with processes in places of origin and destination. Papers tackled a number of areas and regions, and addressed significant policy concerns.

Following a call for paper launched in March 2012, the scientific committee of the final MAFE conference received more than 62 paper proposals. Ninety-two persons attended the conference, which gathered some high level scholars and data users from the US and Europe. It opened the way for new initiatives to compare international migration systems in Europe and the US.

- Scientific Committee: Pau Baizan (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Cris Beauchemin (INED, France), Jørgen Carling (Peace Research Institute, Oslo), Eleonora Castagnone (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione, Italy), Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt University, USA), Jean-Christophe Dumont (OECD), Hein de Haas (International Migration Institute, Oxford), Amparo Gonzalez (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Flore Gubert (DIAL, France), Lama Kabbanji (CEPED, France), José Mangalu (Université de Kinshasa, DR Congo), Douglas Massey (Princeton University, USA), Valentina Mazzucato (Maastricht University, Netherlands), Bruno Schoumaker (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium).

Following the conference, a special issue of the International Migration Review, a leading journal in the field, is being prepared.

Publication of two MAFE books

Two books will be published in a relatively short time after the end of the project : both are expected in 2013.

- "Migrations africaines: le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique." Ed. Cris Beauchemin (INED), Lama Kabbanji (IRD), Papa Sakho (IPDSR-UCAD), & Bruno Schoumaker (Université catholique de Louvain). This first book is published under the research collection of Armand Colin in French. One of the innovations of the work is to propose an analysis of "political demography." This does not constitute a sub-discipline as such, but rather a scientific bias of defining research questions related to political issues. The first step is to analyze the discourses and political systems in order to identify the underlying assumptions (or ideas) under the decisions. Second,

demographic and statistical analysis are mobilized to test how these preconceptions, which justify the policies implemented, are checked when studying the behavior of people, especially those migrants. Finally, third, scientific results are put into perspective by "practitioners" (migrant associations, NGOs, development assistance and support to migrants, technocrats). The conclusion offers a summary record of the debates raised by these results during a roundtable of the project bringing together researchers and African and European actors of international migration.

- “Migration between Africa and Europe”. Ed. Cris Beauchemin. The book is using the MAFE working papers that are submitted to a peer review process. It should be published by end 2013 at Springer’. It is the first book to assemble systematically quantitative evidence on Sub-Saharan migration.

2.3.2 Wider societal impact

The work Package 9 of the project dealt with the policy dialogue activities of the project, with the intention to both :

- Consult with the policy-making communities to elaborate on the MAFE analysis and identify key questions that should be tackled by the research teams;
- Account of project results and advancements to a non scientific audience.

The project relied on previous linked with a Senegalese based NGO (Enda-Europe) and developed ties with several stakeholders gathered in an advisory board. Throughout the project duration, the project partners updated a “boundary partners” list that was used to establish the project mailing lists and contact participants to policy dialogue events.

Policy dialogue events

Title	Organiser	Place & date
First French policy-dialogue meeting	Ined / Enda-Europe	Paris, 23rd January 2009
First Senegalese policy-dialogue meeting	Ined / IPDSR / Enda	Dakar, 5th February 2009
'Between life-course of the migrants and political expectations, what co-development in Sub-Saharan Africa?, MAFE policy roundtable	Ined / IPDSR / Enda	Dakar, 21st November, 2009
Le projet MAFE sur l'émigration sénégalaise en Europe: quels enseignements pour les politiques migratoires?	MAFE / FIERI / ILO training centre	Turin, 8 October 2010
Policy Workshop on Migration and Transnationalism	SCMR / TransNet Project	Brussels, 23 May 2011
“Migration between Africa and Europe: Key research findings and their policy relevance”, MAFE Policy Roundtable	SCMR / MAFE partners	27 September 2012, University Foundation, Brussels
Migration between Africa and Europe: New Findings	United-Nations	11th Coordination Meeting on International Migration, United Nations, New York, 21-22 February 2013

Non-academic activities

The MAFE project developed four main tools for non-academic dissemination:

- From June 2009, the MAFE website was made available in two languages as much as possible.



- A registration tool allowed the team to collect mailing contacts of interested stakeholders in the project.



- Five newsletters were distributed to a mailing list of more than 500 contacts from non-academic arenas (journalists, MEPs, administration and ministry officers, NGO representatives...) in the 9 MAFE countries.
- Five policy briefs were distributed to the mailing list and through the partners communication offices.

MAFE policy briefs :

Title	Number	Publication date
Migration between Africa and Europe	MAFE PROJECT Policy Briefing No. 1	January 2013 (relaunch)
Changing patterns of migration between Africa and Europe:	MAFE PROJECT Policy Briefing No. 2	January 2013

Departures, trajectories & returns		
Factors of migration between Africa & Europe: Assessing the role of education, family & policy	MAFE PROJECT Briefing Paper No. 3	January 2013
African migrants at work: Labour market integration in Europe & re-integration of returnees	MAFE PROJECT Policy Briefing No. 4	January 2013
Migrant families: Living together or across national borders?	MAFE PROJECT Policy Briefing No. 5	January 2013

Who are the non-academic MAFE data users ?

MAFE is a quantitative research project which developed a complex data set that is not readily available and requires statistical analysis skills. However, it raised a strong interest from large international agencies that have research centres and run activities at the margins of policy-making and research. The table below gives examples of the boundaries partners that know about the MAFE data.

Organisation name	Country
Government Departments	
Ministère de l'Immigration, Secrétariat général à l'immigration et à l'intégration (département des statistiques)	FR
Agence Française de Développement (AFD°)	FR
Ministère des Affaires étrangères	FR
Centre d'Analyse Stratégique (CAS)	FR
Ministry of Development Cooperation	BE
Commission universitaire pour le développement (CUD)	BE
Centre pour l'égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racisme	BE
Ministère des AE et des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur, Direction des Affaires Juridiques et Consulaires	SN
Ministère des AE et des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur - Protection sociale des Sénégalais de l'extérieur, Protection judiciaire et sanitaire des Sénégalais de l'extérieur	SN
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères/ Direction de l'Assistance technique - Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement des ressortissants sénégalais en France.	SN
Ministère de la Fonction Publique, Emploi / Direction de l'Emploi - Aide au retour et à la réintégration des migrants dans le domaine de l'emploi, Intermédiation pour l'emploi	SN
Ministère de la Jeunesse/Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi des Jeunes (ANEJ) - Traitement des offres d'emplois des entreprises espagnoles et de la préselection des candidats à l'émigration légale.	SN
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances/Direction de la Population et de la Planification du Développement Humain - Coordination de la mise en œuvre de la politique de population et du Comité Consultatif National de l'Observation ACP sur les migrations	SN
Ministre de l'Intérieur	SN

Ministère de l'intérieur	RDC
Ministère des Affaires étrangères	RDC
Ministère de la Coopération internationale et Régionale	RDC
Direction Générale des Migrations	RDC
Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración	ES
AECID (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation)	ES
Foro para la Integración de los Inmigrantes	ES
Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración (OPI)	ES
Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores	ES
Ministero degli Affari Esteri	IT
Ministero Lavoro e Politiche Sociali	IT
Ministero Cooperazione Internazionale e Integrazione	IT
DFID	UK
Foreign Affairs, FCO Migration Directorate	UK
Ghana's High Commissioner in the UK	GH
MINBUZA (Ministry of cooperation and development)	NL
Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Repatriation and Departure Service	NL
Statistical offices	
France - Insee	FR
Italy - ISTAT	IT
Spain - INE	ES
Eurostat	EU
UN - Demographic and Social Statistics Branch - Statistics division - DESA	UN
Intergovernmental organisations	
European Commission, DG Research	EU
European Commission, EuropAid	EU
Facilité intra ACP	EU
Observatoire ACP	EU
European Commission, DG Justice and Home Affairs	EU
EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative	EU/UN
United Nations	UN
UN – INSTRAW (international research and training institute for the advancement of women)	UN
UNESCO	UN

UNFPA Bureau de Dakar	UN
UNFPA Bureau Régional de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	UN
UN-habitat	UN
Human Development Report Office	UN
PNUD Dakar	UN
UNHCR	UN
UNICEF	UN
International Labour Organisation - Research Departments	Internat
International Labour Organisation - International Training Centre	Internat
OECD / SWAC (Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest)	Internat
OECD Development Centre	Internat
World Bank	Internat
Banque Africaine du Développement	Internat
CEDAO	Internat
Union Africaine	Internat
National NGOs - Associations	
Cette France-là	FR
CFDT (Trade Union)	FR
France Terre d'Asile	FR
Enda Europe (Enda)	FR
FES (Fondation des émigrés sénégalais)	FR
Croix-rouge de Belgique	BE
CARITAS	BE
CIRE	BE
CNCD	BE
Espérance Revivre au Congo	BE
Union pour la Solidarité et l'Entre aide (USE)	SN
Diaspora (DIADEM)	SN
Centre d'Orientation et de Documentation sur la migration (CODM)	SN
Association des Emigrés de Retour (AER)	SN
Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO)/West African Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Network (WARIPNET)	SN
Alliance pour la migration, le leadership et le développement (AMLD)	SN
Plateforme ANE	SN
ENDA Dia Pol	SN
Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Sénégal (CNTS)	SN
Groupe de reflexion sur les migrations CONGAD	SN
AFFORD	UK
Africa Recruit	UK
The African Diaspora Policy Centre	UK
Breakthrough Family Ministries	UK
Connections for Development	UK
African Citizens Development Foundation	UK
Migrants Rights Network	UK

Refugee and Migrant Justice	UK
Xn Foundation	UK
Migrants Resource Centre	UK
Refugee Council	UK
Development Initiatives	UK
Diaspora for Development	NL
African Diaspora Policy Centre	NL
Global Society Foundation (SMS)	NL
Cordaid	NL
Hivos	NL
Stichting Buitenlandse Partner	NL
International NGOs	
CICR, Unité de diplomatie Humanitaire	Canada
Diapol (Enda)	SN
Migration Policy Group	EU
IOM - International Organisation for Migrations	Internat
ICMPD - International Center for Migration Policy Development	Internat

2.4 Address of the project website and contact details

Until 31st December 2013, the project website is accessible at the following address:

www.mafeproject.eu

From 1st January 2014, the project website will be accessible at:

www.mafeproject.ined.fr

For more information on the MAFE Project contact the coordinator of the project Cris Beauchemin.

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Part II - Use and dissemination of foreground

Section A

Template A1: list of scientific (peer reviewed) publications (in bold: most important ones)

Publications - Articles and book chapters		
Author	Title	Publisher
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin	<i>Ni exode ni invasion. Regards statistiques sur les migrations internationales d'Afrique subsaharienne.</i>	<i>Revue Européenne sur les Migrations Internationales, 22p., 2009</i>
Papa Sakho, Fatou Binetou Dial	<i>Cadre général de la migration, en, vers et du Sénégal</i>	<i>CARIM project, European University Institute Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, March 2010</i>
Papa Sakho, Fatou Binetou Dial	<i>Migration clandestine féminine. Etude de cas de Dakar et sa banlieue</i>	<i>CARIM project, European University Institute Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2010</i>
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin, Papa Sakho	<i>Migration internationale et conditions d'habitat des ménages à Dakar,</i>	<i>Population-F, 66 (1), p.197-228, 2011</i>
Lessault D., Beauchemin C., Sakho P.	<i>International Migration and Housing Conditions of Households in Dakar,</i>	<i>Population-E, 66 (1), p.195-226, 2011</i>
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Cora Mezger, Papa Sakho	<i>La migration circulaire des Sénégalais</i>	<i>CARIM project, European University Institute Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, July 2011</i>
Lama Kabbanji	<i>Vers une reconfiguration de l'agenda politique migratoire en Afrique de l'Ouest</i>	<i>Revue Études internationales, 2011, volume XLII, no 1, p. 47-71</i>
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>Building a comprehensive framework of African mobility patterns: the case of migration between Senegal and Europe</i>	<i>PhD thesis. Graduate School in Social, Economic and Political Sciences, Department of Social And Political Studies, University of Milan, 2011</i>
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>Transit migrations between Senegal and Europe: a life-course approach to migration trajectories. A study based on MAFE data</i>	<i>Cahiers de l'Urmis, 2011 http://urmis.revues.org/index927.html</i>
SAKHO, Papa; DIOP, Rosalie A.; AWISSI-SALL, Madon	<i>Migration et genre au Sénégal</i>	<i>CARIM project, European University Institute Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2011</i>
David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin, Papa Sakho	<i>Migration internationale et conditions d'habitat des ménages à Dakar</i>	<i>Population-F, 66 (1), p.197-228, 2011</i>
Cris Beauchemin, Amparo Gonzalez Ferrer	Multi-Country Surveys on International Migration: An Assessment of Selection Biases in Destination Countries	Demographic Research, vol.25-3, 34 p., 2011
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Faut-il ouvrir les frontières ? (Essai)</i>	<i>In F. Meslé, L. Toulemon, J. Véron, Dictionnaire de démographie et des sciences de la population, Paris,</i>

Beauchemin Cris, Bringé Arnaud, Morand Elisabeth	Migrations internationales et trajectoires matrimoniales : L'exemple des migrations sénégalaises	in : M.-E. Tremblay, P. Lavallée, M.E.H. Tirari, « Pratiques et méthodes de sondage », Paris, Dunod, p. 250-25, 2011
Razafindratsima Nicolas, Legleye Stéphane, Beauchemin Cris	Biais de non-réponse dans l'enquête Migrations entre l'Afrique et l'Europe (MAFE-Sénégal)	in : M.-E. Tremblay, P. Lavallée, M.E.H. Tirari, « Pratiques et méthodes de sondage », Paris, Dunod, p. 250-25, 2011
Sophie Vause	Différences de genre en matière de mobilité professionnelle des migrants congolais en Belgique	Espace, Population, Sociétés, 2011(2)
Pape Sakho	African Diasporas, theories, representations and definitions.	in: The Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration, Immanuel Ness and Peter Bellwood (Eds), Blackwell Publishing, Oxford OX4 2DQ, England, 2012
Mazzucato, Valentina	Transnational families.	in: The Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration, Immanuel Ness and Peter Bellwood (Eds), Blackwell Publishing, Oxford OX4 2DQ, England, 2012
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Cora Mezgez, Papa Sakho	Migration circulaire au Sénégal : la migration de retour dans la Région de Dakar	European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Florence
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Mao-Mei Liu	Capital social y migración internacional. Avances recientes y caminos por recorrer	Revista Española de Sociología, 17: 159-170 (ISSN: 1578-2824) (2012)
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan, Cris Beauchemin	Child-parent Separations among Senegalese Migrants to Europe: Migration Strategies or Cultural Arrangements?;	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (2012)
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Cora Mezger	Migration attempts from Senegal – who succeeds, who fails? Evidence on individual selection and the role of immigration policies	Under Review in Demography (2013)
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan, Cris Beauchemin	A Reassessment of Family Reunification in Europe; The Case of Senegalese Couples	Under review in Journal of European Population (2013)
Sorana Toma, Sophie Vause	On their own? A study of independent versus partner-related migration from DR Congo and Senegal	Journal of Intercultural Studies (Forthcoming)
Cris Beauchemin, David Lessault, Papa Sakho	Dakar : des ménages mieux logés grâce aux migrants ?	in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique, Paris, Ined-Armand Colin (under press)
CrisBeauchemin, Cora Mezger	Investir dans la pierre ou dans le business au Sénégal : la prime aux migrants et à leurs proches ?	in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique, Paris, Ined-Armand Colin (under press)
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, CrisBeauchemin, Bruno Schoumaker	Partir, revenir : Tendances et facteurs des migrations sénégalaises et congolaises	in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique, Paris, Ined-Armand Colin (under press)

Marie-Laurence Flahaux , Lama Kabbanji	<i>L'encadrement des retours au Sénégal : logiques politiques et logiques de migrants, in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique,</i>	<i>in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique, Paris, Ined-Armand Colin (under press)</i>
Lama Kabbanji	<i>Migration et développement : quelles politiques menées en Afrique subsaharienne ?, in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique</i>	<i>in : Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.), Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique, Paris, Ined-Armand Colin (under press)</i>

Publications - Books and special issues of journals		
Author	Title	Publisher
<i>Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.)</i>	<i>Migrations africaines : le co-développement en questions. Essai de démographie politique.</i>	<i>Paris, Ined-Armand Colin (under press), 2013</i>
<i>Beauchemin C. et al. (éd.)</i>	<i>MAFE - Migration between Africa and Europe</i>	<i>Forethcoming at Springer (under review)</i>

Template A2: list of dissemination activities

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

INED	Training session on MAFE data and sequential analysis	Scientific training, Paris - 16-18 March 2011
INED and MAFE partners	MAFE - PhD Workshop (Presentation & discussion of MAFE results presented by 8 PhD students)	Barcelone (U Pompeu Fabra) Nov. 2011, about 30 participants involved in the MAFE project.
Caarls, K. & Haagsman, K.	Organised a panel session (2 sessions): "Transnational migrants' experiences: beyond the migration & development nexus"	June 25-26, 2012; CERES Summerschool. University of Amsterdam (approximately 15 participants per session)
Mazzucato, V., Caarls, K. & Poeze, M.	Organised a panel session (3 sessions): "Transnational Family Care Practices: Methodological challenges for studying relationships through time and space"	August 28-29, 2012; IMISCOE Conference, University of Amsterdam (approximately 15 participants per session)
IPDSR/INED	Méthodologie de collecte et d'analyse de données sur les migrations	Atelier de formation, Dakar, 17-23 décembre 2012, 23 participants
INED and MAFE partners	Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration	Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (Ined), Paris, 12-14 December 2012, 97 participants
Planned activities in 2013 & 2014		
INED	How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration	International Unions for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) conference, MAFE side event, 26 August 2013, Busan , Korea
INED	How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration	Society for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies (SLLS) annual conference, Amsterdam, 23-25 September 2013
INED	How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration	Population Association of America, place tbc, March 2014
INED	How to access the MAFE dataset ? Insights on newly released data on Afro-European migration	European Population Conference, Budapest, June 2014
MAFE working papers		
Author	Title	Date
Deville-Velloz, M.	WP 1 - Bibliographie sur les migrations Sénégalaises	February 2009 (FR)
Schoumaker, B., Vause, S. & Mangalu Mobhe, A.,	WP2 - Political turmoil, economic crises, and international migration in DR Congo. Evidence from event-history data (1975-2007)	April 2009 (EN)
Beauchmin, C. & Gonzalez-Ferrer, A.	WP 3 - Sampling international migrants with origin-based snowballing method: New evidence on biases and limitations	2009 (EN)
Mezger, C.	WP 4 - Who comes back ? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar	2009 (EN)

Lessault, D. & Mezger, C.	WP 5 - La migration internationale Sénégalaise. Des discours publics à la visibilité statistique	April 2010 (FR)
Lessault, D. & Mezger, C.	WP 5 - La migration internationale Sénégalaise. Des discours publics à la visibilité statistique	April 2010 (FR)
Kabbanji, L.	WP6 - Migration et développement: quelles politiques menées en Afrique subsaharienne?	April 2010 (FR)
Flahaux, M.-L., Beauchemin, C. & Schoumaker, B.	WP 7 - Partir, revenir: Tendances et facteurs des migrations africaines intra et extra-continentales	April 2010 (FR)
Mezger, C. & Flahaux, M.-L.	WP 8 - Returning to Dakar: The role of migration experience for professional reinsertion	April 2010 (EN)
Diagne, A. & Rakotonarivo, A.	WP 9 - Les transferts des migrants sénégalais vers la région de Dakar: ampleur et déterminants	April 2010 (FR)
Mangalu Mobhe, A.	WP 10 - Les transferts des émigrés congolais vers les ménages de la ville de Kinshasa: niveau et déterminants	April 2010 (FR)
Lessault, D., Beauchemin, C. & Sakho, P.	WP 11 - Migration internationale et conditions d'habitat des ménages à Dakar	April 2010 (FR)
Mezger, C. & Beauchemin, C.	WP 12 - The role of international migration experience for investment at home: The case of Senegal	April 2010 (EN)
Toma, S. & Vause, S.	WP 13 - The role of kin and friends in male and female international mobility from Senegal and DR Congo	June 2011 (EN)
Liu, M.-M.	WP 14 - Migrant Networks and International Migration: Testing Weak Ties	October 2011 (EN)
Obucina, O.	WP 15 - Occupational Trajectories and Occupational Cost among Senegalese Immigrants in Europe	November 2011 (EN)
Baizan, P., Beauchemin, C. & Gonzalez-Ferrer, A.	WP 16 - A Reassessment of Family Reunification in Europe; The Case of Senegalese Couples	December 2011 (EN)
Gonzalez-Ferrer, A., Baizan, P. & Beauchemin, C.	WP 17 - Child-Parent Separations among Senegalese Migrants to Europe: Migration Strategies or Cultural Arrangements?	March 2012 (EN)
Schoumaker B., Flahaux M.-L., Schans D., Beauchemin C., Mazzucato V., Sakho P.	WP 18 - Changing patterns of African Migration: a Comparative Analysis	January 2013 (EN)
Schoumaker B., Flahaux M.-L.	WP 19 - Changing patterns of Congolese migration	January 2013 (EN)
Schans D., Mazzucato V., Schoumaker B., Flahaux M.-L.	WP 20 - Changing patterns of Ghanaian migration	January 2013 (EN)
Sakho P., Beauchemin C., Schoumaker B., Flahaux M.-L.	WP 21 - New patterns of migration between Senegal and Europe	January 2013 (EN)

<i>González-Ferrer A., Kraus E., Baizán P., Beauchemin C., Black R., Schoumaker B.</i>	<i>WP22 - Factors of migration between Africa and Europe: assessing the role of resources, networks and context. A comparative Approach</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Flahaux M.-L., Schoumaker B., González-Ferrer A., Obucina O.</i>	<i>WP23 - Determinants of migration between Africa and Europe : the DR Congo</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>González-Ferrer A., Black R., Kraus E., Quartey P.</i>	<i>WP 24 - Determinants of migration between Ghana and Europe</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Baizán P. Beauchemin C., and González-Ferrer A.</i>	<i>WP 25 - Determinants of migration between Senegal and France, Italy and Spain</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Castagnone E., Mezger C., Schoumaker B., Nazio T., Rakotonarivo N.</i>	<i>WP 26 - Understanding Afro-European labour trajectories: integration of migrants into the European labour market, transnational economic participation and economic reintegration into the country of origin. A Comparative Study</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Schoumaker B., Castagnone E., Phongi Kingiala A., Rakotonarivo N, Nazio T.</i>	<i>WP 27 - Integration of Congolese migrants in the European labour market and re-integration in DR Congo</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Black R., Quartey P., Castagnone Esch., Nazio T., Schoumaker B., Rakotonarivo N.</i>	<i>WP 28 - Understanding Afro-European labour trajectories: integration of migrants in the European labour market and re-integration in origin countries. The case of Ghana</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Castagnone E., Sakho P., Nazio T., Schoumaker B., Rakotonarivo N.</i>	<i>WP 29 - African migrants at work: Patterns of labour market integration in Europe, transnational economic participation and economic re-integration of migrants in origin countries. The case of Senegal</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Mazzucato V., Schans D., Caarls K., Beauchemin C.</i>	<i>WP 30 - Migrant families between Africa and Europe: Comparing Ghanaian, Congolese and Senegalese migration flows</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Beauchemin C., Caarls K., Nappa J., Mazzucato V., Schoumaker B., Mangalu J.</i>	<i>WP 31 - Migration and Family Life between Congo and Europe</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Kim Caarls, Djamila Schans, Valentina Mazzucato, Peter Quartey, Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe</i>	<i>WP 32 - Transnational families between Ghana, The Netherlands and the U.K.</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Cris Beauchemin, Kim Caarls, Valentina Mazzucato</i>	<i>WP 33 - Senegalese Migrants between Here and There: An Overview of Family Patterns</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>
<i>Cora Mezger, Amparo Gonzalez Ferrer</i>	<i>WP 34 - The ImPol Data-base: A New Tool to Measure Immigration Policies in France, Italy and Spain since the 1960s</i>	<i>January 2013 (EN)</i>

MAFE methodological notes		
Author	Title	Date
Beauchemin, C., Kabbanji, L., Lessault, D., & Schoumaker, B.	Note 1 - Migrations between Africa and Europe: Survey Guidelines	April 2010
Schoumaker, B. & Diagne, A.	Note 2 - Migrations between Africa and Europe: Data Collection Report	May 2010
Beauchemin, C. & González-Ferrer, A.,	Note 3 - Sampling international migrants with origin-based snowballing method: New evidence on biases and limitations <i>Demographic Research</i> , 25 (3), 103-134	July 2011
Razafindratsima, N., Legleye, S., Beauchemin, C.	Note 4 - Biais de non-réponse dans l'enquête Migrations entre l'Afrique et l'Europe (MAFE-Sénégal)	January 2012
Beauchemin, C.	Note 5 - Migrations between Africa and Europe: Rationale for a Survey Design	January 2012
Schoumaker, B. & Mezger, C.	Note 6 - Sampling and computation weights in the MAFE Surveys	January 2013

MAFE thesis		
Author	Title	Date
Sophie Vause	<i>Différences de genre et rôle des réseaux migratoires dans la mobilité internationale des congolais (RDC)</i>	Univesrité Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Mars 2012
Jose Mangalu	<i>Migrations internationales, transferts des migrants et conditions de vie des ménages d'origine</i>	Univesrité Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Nov. 2011
Cora Mezger	<i>Essays on Migration Between Senegal and Europe : Migration Attempts, Investment at Origin and Returnees' Occupational Status</i>	INED / Univesrity of Sussex, June 2012
Ogjen Obucina	<i>Dynamics of Well-Being Among Immigrants</i>	University Pompeu Fabra, July 2012
Sorana Toma	<i>The role of migrant networks in international mobility</i>	INED / University of Oxford, October 2012

Communications		
Author	Title	Event and date
Jose Mangalu	<i>Analyse comparative des migrations congolaises vers l'Afrique, l'Europe, l'Amérique et l'Asie</i>	<i>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</i>

<i>Sophie Vause, Bruno Schoumaker</i>	<i>Rôle des réseaux sociaux et familiaux dans les migrations de congolais</i>	<i>Chaire Quêtelet 2008, "Migrations internationales Sud-Nord. Regards croisés des mondes scientifique, politique et associatif", 3-5 décembre 2008, UCL</i>
<i>Amparo González-Ferrer, Pau Baizan</i>	<i>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 ?</i>	<i>Chaire Quêtelet 2008, "Migrations internationales Sud-Nord. Regards croisés des mondes scientifique, politique et associatif", 3-5 décembre 2008, UCL</i>
<i>Cora Mezger</i>	<i>Who comes back? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar", Poster</i>	<i>"Second Conference of Transnationality of Migrants" (Marie Curie Research Training Network), 23-24.01.2009, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique</i>
<i>Cris Beauchemin, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer</i>	<i>Multi-Country Surveys on International Migration: An Assessment of Selection Biases in Destination Countries</i>	<i>Population Association of America (PAA), Detroit, 2009</i>
<i>David Lessault, Cora Mezger</i>	<i>La migration internationale sénégalaise: des discours à la réalité statistique,</i>	<i>"Le visible et l'invisible dans le champ des études sur les migrations", Final conference of the MIGRINTER RTN, Poitiers, avril 2009</i>
<i>Bruno Schoumaker, Sophie Vause, Jose Mangalu</i>	<i>Political turmoil, economic crises, and international migration in DR Congo. Evidence from event-history data (1975-2007)</i>	<i>IUSSP International Seminar on Demographic Responses to Sudden Economic and Environmental Change, Kashiwa, Chiba, JAPAN, 21-23 May 2009</i>
<i>Cris beauchemin, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer</i>	<i>Sesgos de selección en las encuestas sobre inmigración</i>	<i>Congreso de Inmigración en España, Coruña, 17 Sept. 2009</i>
<i>Sorana Toma, Sophie Vause</i>	<i>Gender and migrant networks in Senegalese and Congolese migration</i>	<i>International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, septembre 2009</i>
<i>Cris Beauchemin, Cora Mezger</i>	<i>Is Migration a Key Determinant of Investment in Origin Countries? An International Event-History Analysis on Senegalese Migration</i>	<i>International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, septembre 2009</i>
<i>Amparo González-Ferrer Pau Baizan</i>	<i>Socio-economic context and migration from Senegal to Europe</i>	<i>International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, septembre 2009</i>
<i>Sophie Vause, Sorana Toma, Cris Beauchemin, Bruno Schoumaker</i>	<i>Migrant networks and gender in Congolese and Senegalese international migration, poster</i>	<i>International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, septembre 2009</i>
<i>Jose Mangalu, R. Pongj</i>	<i>Transition formation-emploi des jeunes dans la ville de Kinshasa. La place de variables individuelles et familiales, Poster</i>	<i>International Population Conference (IUSSP), Marrakech, septembre 2009</i>
<i>Cora Mezger</i>	<i>The occupational attainment of return migrants in Senegal</i>	<i>Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, Novembre 2009</i>
<i>David Lessault, Cris Beauchemin, Papa Sakho</i>	<i>Migrations internationales et transformation de l'habitat à Dakar</i>	<i>Symposium international « Migration et mondialisation : enjeux actuels et défis futurs », Dakar, Novembre 2009</i>

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, Novembre 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, Novembre 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, Novembre 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 histoires 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 Mangaly 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
Bruno Schoumaker, Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Sophie vause, Andonirina Rakotonarivo, Alioune Diagne, José Mangalu	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

<i>Cora Mezger, Cris Beauchemin</i>	<i>The role of international migration experience for investment at home: the case of Senegal</i>	<i>Conference "Migration: a World in Motion", University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010</i>
<i>Pau Baizan, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer</i>	<i>Political economy, poverty and migration from Senegal to Europe</i>	<i>Conference "Migration: a World in Motion", University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands - 18-20 February 2010</i>
<i>Sorana Toma</i>	<i>The role of migrant networks in the international migration from Senegal</i>	<i>IMISCOE PhD Winter School, Lisbon, Portugal - 23 – 26 February 2010</i>
<i>Nicolas Razafindratsima</i>	<i>Mesure de précision dans l'enquête MAFE-Sénégal</i>	<i>Colloque francophone sur les sondages, Tanger, Mars 2010</i>
<i>Arnaud Bringé, Elisabeth Morand</i>	<i>Migrations internationales et trajectoires matrimoniales. L'exemple des migrations sénégalaises</i>	<i>Colloque francophone sur les sondages, Tanger, Mars 2010</i>
<i>Cris Beauchemin</i>	<i>Problèmes de méthodes, d'observation et de mesure des migrations</i>	<i>Colloque francophone sur les sondages, Tanger, Mars 2010</i>
<i>Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan</i>	<i>Destination Choices among Senegalese Migrants in Europe. The Role of Immigration and Labor Market Policies</i>	<i>Population Association of America (PAA), 2010 (Dallas)</i>
<i>Caarls, K., Mazzucato, V. & Schans, D.</i>	<i>Union Formation & Union Dissolution: Ghanaian Migrants in the U.K. and the Netherlands</i>	<i>Changing Families in a Changing World; Centre for Research on Families and Relationships (CRFR), Edinburgh, U.K, June 16-18, 2010</i>
<i>Kim Caarls</i>	<i>Transnational Families: patterns of partnering and childbearing</i>	<i>Changing Families in a Changing World; Centre for Research on Families and Relationships (CRFR), Edinburgh, U.K, June 16-18, 2010</i>
<i>Andonirina Rakotonarivo, José Mangalu., Alioune Diagne,</i>	<i>Remittances from Europe towards Africa: importance, determinants and use. A comparison between Senegal and Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	<i>European Population Conference, Vienne, 1-4 Septembre 2010.</i>
<i>Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Lama Kabbanji</i>	<i>Return migration to Dakar: do policies meet migrant's needs?</i>	<i>European Population Conference, Vienne, 1-4 Septembre 2010.</i>
<i>Eleonora Castagnone</i>	<i>Mobility patterns of Senegalese migration to Europe: a migration life-cycle approach</i>	<i>ASAUK (African Studies Association of the United Kingdom) Conference 2010, St Antony's College, Oxford. 16 September 2010.</i>
<i>Andonirina Rakotonarivo, Alioune Diagne</i>	<i>Pratiques des migrants en matière de transferts</i>	<i>Training organized by ITC-ILO on the Senegalese migration and the lessons for migratory policy, Turin, 8 October 2010</i>
<i>Cora Mezger, Marie-Laurence Flahaux</i>	<i>Retour au pays : l'impact de l'expérience migratoire sur le statut professionnel à Dakar</i>	<i>Training organized by ITC-ILO on the Senegalese migration and the lessons for migratory policy, Turin, 8 October 2010</i>
<i>Eleonora Castagnone</i>	<i>Vies en mouvement: les trajectoires migratoires entre le Sénégal et l'Europe</i>	<i>Training organized by ITC-ILO on the Senegalese migration and the lessons for migratory policy, Turin, 8 October 2010</i>

Papa Sakho	<i>Émigration internationale sénégalaise: genre et marchés du travail</i>	<i>Training organized by ITC-ILO on the Senegalese migration and the lessons for migratory policy, Turin, 8 October 2010</i>
Papa Sakho	<i>La Migration Sud-Sud, l'environnement et les changements climatiques– Réalités et priorités au Sénégal</i>	<i>African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration, LAUNCHING EVENT, 25 - 27 OCTOBER 2010, Brussels, Belgium, Session VI: Panel Discussions: South-South Migration – Realities, Priorities and Potential</i>
Sophie Vause	<i>Migrations internationales des femmes congolaises (RDC). Nouvelles mobilités autonomes ou persistance du modèle de migrations familiales ?</i>	<i>Chaire Quetelet, Louvain-La-Neuve 2010</i>
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, José Mangalu, Andonirina Rakotonarivo	<i>La situation des migrants congolais en Belgique et leurs liens avec le pays d'origine</i>	<i>Conference of the Centre d'Anthropologie Prospective (LAAP) at UCL on Sub-Saharan Migrations in Belgium Louvain-la-Neuve, October 2010</i>
Sophie Vause	<i>Genre et mobilité professionnelle des migrants congolais en Belgique</i>	<i>Séminaire du LAAP, Louvain-La-Neuve 2010</i>
Andonirina Rakotonarivo, Sophie Vause	<i>International student mobility and professional integration: the case of Congolese in Belgium</i>	<i>Workshop Pôle Suds, INED, 17-18 Décembre 2010</i>
Bruno Schoumaker, Andonirina Rakotonarivo	<i>Gender differences in naturalization among Congolese migrants in Belgium. Why are women more likely to acquire Belgian citizenship?</i>	<i>Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Washington, 31 March-2 April 2011</i>
Cora Mezger, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer	<i>Migration Attempts – Who Tries, Who Succeeds, Who Fails? Evidence from Senegal</i>	<i>Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Washington, 31 March-2 April 2011</i>
Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Lama Kabbanji	<i>Managing return migration to Senegal</i>	<i>Norface Conference on Migration: economic change, social challenge, University College of London, London, April 2011</i>
Cora Mezger, Marie-Laurence Flahaux	<i>Returning to Dakar: A mixed methods analysis of the role of migration experience for labour market status</i>	<i>Norface Conference on Migration: economic change, social challenge, University College of London, London, April 2011</i>
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>Mobility patterns of Senegalese migration to Europe: a migration life-cycle approach</i>	<i>Migration: Economic Change, Social Challenge Interdisciplinary conference on migration jointly organised by the NORFACE Research Programme on Migration and the Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM), UCL (University College London) - 8 April 2011</i>
Papa Sakho	<i>Migrations internes et urbanisation: Proposition de renforcement de capacité</i>	<i>deuxième rencontre du conseil académique des conseils en recherche des membres et associés du Consortium de l'Observatoire ACP, 4-6 avril 2011, Dakar.</i>
Marie-Laurence Flahaux	<i>Les migrants congolais et sénégalais qui retournent dans leur pays partagent-ils les mêmes logiques ? Approches quantitative et qualitative pour une étude comparative</i>	<i>Study Day organized by EHESS on " qualitative survey and comparative perspectives: specificities, contributions, limits", Paris, June 2011</i>

Papa Sakho	<i>Circulation internationale et développement local au Sénégal</i>	<i>Séminaire de valorisation et de restitution des recherches du Programme Fonds de solidarité prioritaire - Ministère français des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes, IRD « Migrations internationales, recompositions territoriales et développement » 9 juin 2011, Bamako, Mali</i>
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>Labour migration to Europe. The case of Senegal. Data from the MAFE survey</i>	<i>Labour Migration Academy, ITC-ILO Turin - 8 July 2011, Turin</i>
Andonirina Rakotonarivo	<i>Une application de l'analyse des biographies : l'étude de l'insertion professionnelle des étudiants congolais en Belgique</i>	<i>Journées de TAM DAO, Université d'été régionale en sciences sociales, Académie des Sciences Sociales du Viet-Nam, Juillet 2011</i>
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Methodological issues and empirical research design for multi-method migration research</i>	<i>Discussion Note, ESF Strategic Workshop, New approaches for researching the determinants of migration processes, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, 29–30 September 2011</i>
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>Bridging the gap between qualitative and quantitative research methods. The case of biographical approach</i>	<i>ESF Strategic Workshop. New approaches for researching the determinants of migration processes, IMI (International Migration Institute) – University of Oxford - 29-30 September 2011</i>
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migrations africaines : ni exode, ni invasion</i>	<i>Journée scientifique de l'IDUP – Paris I Sorbonne « Les chiffres de l'immigration : un regard critique sur les statistiques », 19 octobre 2011</i>
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migratory trends: a two-way approach" / "Tendances migratoires : sens et contre-sens</i>	<i>Chaire Quetelet 2010, Ralentissements, résistances et ruptures dans les transitions démographiques / Stalls, resistances and reversals in demographic transitions, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique, 24 au 26 novembre 2010</i>
Cris Beauchemin & Sorana Toma	<i>Genre et migrations : un aperçu des résultats du projet MAFE</i>	<i>Séminaire Migrations féminines en Afrique, EHESS, 9 Juin 2011</i>
Cris Beauchemin, Hugues Lagrange, Mirna Safi	<i>Transnationalism and Immigrant Assimilation in France: Between Here and There?</i>	<i>IMISCOE Conference, Varsovie, 9 sept. 2011</i>
Cris Beauchemin, Pau Baizan & Amparo Gonzalez	<i>Senegalese Children's Migration to France, Spain and Italy: Comparative Perspectives on Motives and Living Arrangements</i>	<i>Children and Migration Conference, Barcelona, 2011</i>
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Cris Beauchemin, Pau Baizán	<i>Senegalese children's experiences of family separation as a result of international migration</i>	<i>Inside Workshop, Institute for Economic Analysis (Barcelona) in cooperation with Princeton University Global Network on Child Migration, Barcelona, June 2011</i>

Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migrations africaines : ni exode, ni invasion</i>	<i>Journée scientifique de l'IDUP – Paris I Sorbonne « Les chiffres de l'immigration : un regard critique sur les statistiques », 19 octobre 2011</i>
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan, Cris Beauchemin	<i>Senegalese children's experiences of family separation as a result of international migration</i>	<i>APPAM Conference (Washington, DC), November 2011</i>
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan, Cris Beauchemin	<i>A reassessment of family reunification in Europe. The case of Senegalese couples</i>	<i>"Spatial mobility, family lives and living arrangements" workshop Bremen, November 17-18 2011</i>
Caarls, K. & Mazzucato, V.	<i>Are transnational marriages unstable? Comparing Ghanaian migrants in Europe with their non-migrant counterparts in Ghana</i>	<i>MAFE, Phd conference. Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, November 23-25, 2011</i>
Toma, Sorana	<i>The role of networks in the labour market outcomes of Senegalese migrants in Europe</i>	<i>MAFE, Phd conference. Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, November 23-25, 2011</i>
Eleonora Castagnone (FIERI), Pape Sakho (IPDSR/UCAD)	<i>Understanding Afro-European labour trajectories: migrants' economic contribution to origin countries</i>	<i>MAFE, Phd conference. Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, November 23-25, 2011</i>
Eleonora Castagnone (FIERI), Pape Sakho (IPDSR/UCAD)	<i>Understanding Afro-European labour trajectories: migrants' economic contribution to origin countries</i>	<i>MAFE, Phd conference. Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, November 23-25, 2011</i>
Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>MAFE, Phd conference. Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, November 23-25, 2011</i>
Pape Sakho	<i>Migrations et mutations urbaines : l'habitat des ménages de migrants à Dakar</i>	<i>Journées d'études du programme « S'orienter », FSP/CENAM, Beyrouth, 10-11 novembre 2011</i>
Beauchemin C, Ametepe F., Mezger C.	<i>The Factors of Investment at Home among African Migrants: A Comparative Event-History Analysis on Senegalese and Congolese Migration</i>	<i>Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) Conference, Ouagadougou, 5-9 décembre 2011, Session 707 "Consequences of international migration"</i>
Vause, S., Toma, S.,	<i>International migrations of Congolese and Senegalese women</i>	<i>Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) Conference, Ouagadougou, 5-9 décembre 2011, Session 707 "Consequences of international migration"</i>
Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) Conference, Ouagadougou, 5-9 décembre 2011, Session 707 "Consequences of international migration"</i>

Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>Working Paper Series, Center for Migration and Development, Princeton University, February 2012</i>
Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>Indaba African Studies Workshop, Princeton University, February 2012</i>
Pape Sakho	<i>Méthodologie de recherche sur l'impact des migrations sur le développement local</i>	<i>Réunion du groupe académique de conseils en recherche de l'observatoire ACP sur les migrations sud-sud, Barbade, février 2012</i>
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Pau Baizan, Lisa Kraus	<i>Migrantes Senegaleses en Francia, Italia y España. Primeros resultados de la encuesta MAFE-Senegal en Europa</i>	<i>Annual Spanish Conference on Migrations (Bilbao, Spain), April 2012</i>
Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>Population Association of America (PAA) Annual Meeting, San Francisco, May 2012</i>
Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer	<i>Diversidad de los flujos subsaharianos hacia Europa, mecanismos de selección y posibles efectos sobre la integración</i>	<i>Seminar on African Migrations organised by Fundación Carlos de Amberes in collaboration with CSIC-MAFE Team, Madrid, Spain, 9-11 May 2012</i>
Caarls, K., Mazzucato, V. & Schans, D.	<i>Transnational Family ties between Africa and Europe. Ghanaians in the Netherlands and the U.K., and their left-behind families in Ghana</i>	<i>CERES Summerschool. University of Amsterdam, June 25-26, 2012</i>
Gonzalez-Ferrer A., Baizan P., Beauchemin C.	<i>Incidence and duration of child-parent separation due to international migration. Selection and integration effects.</i>	<i>European Population Conference, Stockholm, 13-16 June 2012</i>
Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>European Population Conference (EAPS), Stockholm, June 2012</i>
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migration between Africa and Europe: an introduction to data and analysis.</i>	<i>QMSS2 Immigration and Population Dynamics - Summer School - Surveying Immigrants and Minorities. Paris, Ined, 27 June 2012</i>
Caarls, K. & Mazzucato, V.	<i>Are transnational marriages unstable? Comparing Ghanaian migrants in Europe with their non-migrant counterparts in Ghana</i>	<i>IMISCOE Conference, University of Amsterdam, August 28-29, 2012</i>
Vickstrom, E.	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status of Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	<i>American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Denver, August 2012</i>
Pape Sakho	<i>Les migrations sénégalaises: problématique et enjeux</i>	<i>Conférence MITRA – Université Lille 3, 25 September 2012</i>
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>African migrants at work: labour market integration in Europe, and economic re-integration of returnees</i>	<i>MAFE Project Policy Roundtable 'Migration between Africa and Europe: key research findings and their policy relevance' 27 September 2012, University Foundation, Brussels</i>

Mazzucato, V.	<i>Migrant families: Living together or apart</i>	MAFE Project Policy Roundtable 'Migration between Africa and Europe: key research findings and their policy relevance' 27 September 2012, University Foundation, Brussels
Pape Sakho	<i>Migrations et frontières en Afrique de l'Ouest</i>	Séminaire de recherche en Master 2 géographie et aménagement, Université Lille 1, 15 October 2012
Toma, S., Castagnone, E.	<i>Following in the footsteps of others? Migrant networks and migration trajectories among the Senegalese. A life-course perspective</i>	COMPAS Seminar Series, Oxford, United Kingdom, 8th November 2012
Caarls, K. & Mazzucato, V.	<i>Does international migration lead to divorce? A comparative study of Ghanaian couples</i>	Nederlandse Demografiedag (Dutch Demographyday), University of Utrecht, November 20, 2012
Caarls, K. & Mazzucato, V.	<i>Does international migration lead to divorce? A comparative study of Ghanaian couples</i>	Unité Migrations Internationales et Minorités (INED), November 22, 2012
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migrations between Africa and Europe: Rationale for a Survey Design</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Eleonora Castagnone	<i>African migrants at work: labour market integration in Europe, and economic re-integration of returnees</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Bruno SCHOUMAKER	<i>Changing patterns of migration between Africa and Europe: departures, trajectories and returns</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Sophie VAUSE & Sorana TOMA	<i>International Migrations of Congolese and Senegalese Women: New Forms of Autonomous Mobility or Persistence of Family Migration Patterns</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Erik VICKSTROM	<i>Complex Trajectories of Legal Status among Senegalese Migrants in Europe</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Amparo GONZÁLEZ-FERRER	<i>Migration between Africa and Europe: assessing the role of resources, networks and policies</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Mao-Mei LIU	<i>Legal Status at Migration and Migrant Networks</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Cora MEZGER & Amparo GONZÁLEZ-FERRER	<i>Migration Attempts from Senegal – Who Tries, Who Succeeds, Who Fails? Evidence on Individual Selection and the Role of Immigration Policies</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Ined), Paris

Sorana TOMA	<i>Putting Social Capital in (a Family) Perspective: the Roles of Migrant Networks in Women's Labour Market Participation at Destination</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Valentina MAZZUCATO	<i>Migrant families between Africa and Europe: Characteristics and trends</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Cris BEAUCHEMIN, Jocelyn NAPPA & Bruno SCHOUMAKER	<i>The Determinants of Reunification among Congolese Couples"</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Kim CAARLS & Djamila SCHANS	<i>Are Transnational Marriages Unstable? Comparing Ghanaian Migrants in Europe and their Non-Migrant Counterparts in Ghana"</i>	"Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration", 12-14 December 2012, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (Ined), Paris
Toma, Sorana	<i>Mobilites feminines et reseaux migratoires. Le cas du Senegal</i>	Séminaire "Migration féminines en Afrique", EHESS, Paris, 14 fevrier 2013. V. Hertrich et I.Moya (organisateurs)

Policy dialogue events

Organiser	Title	Event and date
INED / Enda Tiers Monde	<i>Between life-course of the migrants and political expectations, what co-development in Sub-Saharan Africa?</i>	Dakar, 21st November 2009
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migrations africaines en France et en Europe. Audit politique d'immigration (France)</i>	Assemblée nationale, 9 septembre 2010
FIERI	<i>Migrations internationales de main d'œuvre</i>	"Training day on labour migration to Europe in the Senegalese case, within the 2 weeks course held by ITC-ILO; FIERI/ITC-ILO, 8 october 2010
Richard Black, Cris Beauchemin	<i>Policy Workshop on Migration and Transnationalism</i>	Policy Workshop co-organised with TRANSNET project, Brussels, 23 May 2011
Direction de la Libre Circulation et du Tourisme/CEDEAO et la Facility Intra ACP	<i>Eléments d'informations sur la migration de travail à partir des données MAFE</i>	Réunion du Groupe de Travail Technique Régional sur le processus d'élaboration de la politique régionale de la migration de la CEDEAO, Dakar, 21-22 mai 2012
Roundtable Brussels (SCMR and MAFE group)	<i>Migration between Africa and Europe: Key research findings and their policy relevance</i>	MAFE Project Policy Roundtable 'Migration between Africa and Europe: key research findings and their policy relevance' 27 September 2012, University Foundation, Brussels
Cris Beauchemin	<i>Migration between Africa and Europe: New Findings</i>	Commissioned presentation for the 11th Coordination Meeting on International Migration, United Nations, New York, 21-22 February 2013.

General publications

Author	Title	Publisher, Date
<i>Cris Beauchemin, David Lessault</i>	<i>Les migrations d'Afrique subsaharienne en Europe : un essor encore limité</i>	<i>Population et Société, INED - N°452, janvier 2009</i>
<i>Cris Beauchemin, David Lessault</i>	<i>Ni invasion, ni exode : Regards statistiques sur les migrations d'Afrique subsaharienne</i>	<i>Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 25 (1), p. 163-194, 2009</i>
<i>SCMR & INED</i>	<i>MAFE website</i>	<i>Launched June 2009</i>
<i>SCMR & INED</i>	<i>MAFE leaflet</i>	<i>July 2010</i>
<i>Romy Danflous</i>	<i>MAFE Newsletter - issue 1</i>	<i>March 2010</i>
<i>Romy Danflous, Richard Black, Cris Beauchemin</i>	<i>MAFE Policy Brief - issue 1</i>	<i>May 2010</i>
<i>Jon Sward</i>	<i>MAFE Newsletter - issue 2</i>	<i>Autumn 2010</i>
<i>Jon Sward</i>	<i>MAFE Newsletter - issue 3</i>	<i>March 2011</i>
<i>Cris Beauchemin, David Lessault, Sigfried Mathussen</i>	<i>Lampedusa does not tell the full story</i>	<i>Pop-Digest, Population Europe, 2011. http://www.population-europe.eu/Library/PopDigest.aspx?q=u6juAlkKXw/zgtKgwFPQwQ==</i>
<i>SCMR et al.</i>	<i>Migration between Africa and Europe MAFE Project Policy Briefing No 1</i>	<i>EU Policy Brief, January 2013</i>
<i>SCMR et al.</i>	<i>Changing patterns of migration between Africa and Europe: Departures, trajectories & returns</i>	<i>EU Policy Brief, January 2013</i>
<i>SCMR et al.</i>	<i>Factors of migration between Africa & Europe: Assessing the role of education, family & policy</i>	<i>EU Policy Brief, January 2013</i>
<i>SCMR et al.</i>	<i>African migrants at work: Labour market integration in Europe & re-integration of returnees</i>	<i>EU Policy Brief, January 2013</i>
<i>SCMR et al.</i>	<i>Migrant families: Living together or across national borders?</i>	<i>EU Policy Brief, January 2013</i>

Section B (public)

Part B1

Non applicable

Part B2

Type of Exploitable Foreground ³	Description of exploitable foreground	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application ⁴	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
<i>General advancement of knowledge</i>	<i>MAFE surveys</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>31/12/2013</i>	<i>Data made available upon request for scientific purposes</i>	<i>Research and social policy</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>MAFE partners</i>

The MAFE data will be made available to the research community as of 1st January 2014. The data set will be presented on INED data access page. Access will be granted according to standard data access procedures for research purposes in the Social Sciences. The MAFE data are complex data to handle. From 2013 on, a series of data promotion and trainings will be organised by INED and its partners in order to facilitate their use. The development of a data-sets for training purposes that would be disseminated to universities is under study.

Quotes to be included in all publications, papers and reports on databases stemming from the MAFE project

- For papers using the joint database or the Congo or Ghana databases:** *“Results presented in this paper/thesis/article have been obtained within the Migration between Africa and Europe project (MAFE). The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme under grant agreement 217206. The MAFE project is coordinated by INED (C. Beauchemin) and is formed, additionally by the Université catholique de Louvain (B. Schoumaker), Maastricht University (V. Mazzucato), the Université Cheikh Anta Diop (P. Sakho), the Université*

¹⁹ A drop down list allows choosing the type of foreground: General advancement of knowledge, Commercial exploitation of R&D results, Exploitation of R&D results via standards, exploitation of results through EU policies, exploitation of results through (social) innovation.

⁴ A drop down list allows choosing the type sector (NACE nomenclature) : http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html

de Kinshasa (J. Mangalu), the University of Ghana (P. Quartey), the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (P. Baizan), the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (A. González-Ferrer), the Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione (E. Castagnone), and the University of Sussex (R. Black). For more details, see: <http://www.mafeproject.com/>”

« Les résultats présentés dans ce document exploitent les données du projet Migrations entre l’Afrique et l’Europe (MAFE). La recherche menant à ces résultats a reçu le financement du Septième Programme-Cadre de la Communauté européenne (subvention 217206). Le projet MAFE est coordonné par l’INED (C. Beauchemin), en partenariat avec l’Université catholique de Louvain (B. Schoumaker), la Maastricht University (V. Mazzucato), l’Université Cheikh Anta Diop (P. Sakho), l’Université de Kinshasa (J. Mangalu), l’University of Ghana (P. Quartey,) l’Universitat Pompeu Fabra (P. Baizan), le Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (A. González -Ferrer), le Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione (E. Castagnone), et l’University of Sussex (R. Black). Pour plus d’information, voir : <http://www.mafeproject.com/> »

2. **For papers using only the Senegalese database:** “Results presented in this paper/thesis/article have been obtained using the MAFE-Senegal survey. The Senegalese part of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project is coordinated by INED (C. Beauchemin), in association with the Université Cheikh Anta Diop (P. Sakho). The project also involves the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (P. Baizan), the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (A. González-Ferrer), and the Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione (E. Castagnone). The survey was conducted with the financial support of INED, the Agence Nationale de la Recherche, the Région Ile de France and the FSP programme 'International Migrations, territorial reorganizations and development of the countries of the South'. For more details, see: <http://www.mafeproject.com/>”

En Français : « Les résultats présentés dans cet article exploitent les données de l’enquête MAFE-Sénégal. La partie sénégalaise du projet Migrations entre l’Afrique et l’Europe (MAFE) est coordonnée par l’INED (C. Beauchemin), en association avec l’Institut de Population, Développement et Santé de la Reproduction de l’Université de Cheikh Anta Diop (IPDSR, Sénégal). Sont également impliqués : l’Université Pompeu Fabra (P. Baizan), le Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (A. González-Ferrer), et le Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazion (E. Castagnone). L’enquête a été réalisée grâce au soutien financier de l’INED, de l’Agence Nationale de la Recherche, de la région Ile de France, et du programme FSP 'Migrations internationales, recompositions territoriales et développement dans les pays du Sud'. Pour plus d’information, voir : <http://www.mafeproject.com/> »

