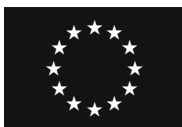


# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2004



2009

*Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs*

Brussels, 16 March 2009

## **Report on the visit to Senegal by a delegation from the LIBE Committee**

**Rapporteur: Roselyne Lefrançois**

A delegation from the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) visited Senegal from 24 to 28 November 2008. The delegation was composed of six Members of the European Parliament: Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra, head of mission, Roselyne Lefrançois, rapporteur, Simon Busuttil, Patrick Gaubert, Javier Moreno Sánchez and Ioannis Varvitsiotis (see Annex 1).

This mission was part of a series of visits carried out by members of the LIBE Committee between 2005 and 2008 to gather information about the way in which asylum-seekers and migrants were received in various EU Member States: Italy (Lampedusa), Spain (Ceuta and Melilla and the Canary Islands), France (Paris), Malta, Greece (Samos and Athens), Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Poland and Cyprus.

Before travelling to Senegal, the delegation members were thoroughly briefed about the country, its migration situation, cooperation projects under way in this field and the activities of Frontex.

The programme of the visit included (See Annex 2):

- meetings with the President of the National Assembly of Senegal, HE Mr Mamadou Seck, and Assembly members; an audience with HE Mr Cheikh Hadjibou Soumare, Prime Minister of Senegal, and ministers responsible for migration issues; a meeting with Mr Saliou Diallo, Director of National Security of Senegal, and a visit to the unit responsible for preventing illegal immigration, housed within the Ministry of the Interior;
- meetings with the Ambassadors of the EU Member States;
- meetings with the Front Siggil Sénégal, the Senegalese opposition party;
- a meeting with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office on Drugs

and Crime (UNODC), RADDHO (the African Society for the Defence of Human Rights)/CONGAD, the *Plateforme des acteurs non-étatiques* (Platform for Non-Governmental Actors), the *Organisation nationale des droits de l'homme du Sénégal* (the National Human Rights Organisation), RADI, *l'Office africain pour le développement et la coopération* (OFADEC – African Office for Development and Cooperation), the *Panel Sénégal* and the Italian NGO M.A.I.S.;

- a visit to the port authorities responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of migratory flows, the coordination 'centre' financed by Frontex and a Spanish Guardia Civil patrol boat;
- a field visit for meetings with the NGOs *Collectif des femmes pour la lutte contre l'émigration clandestine*/Gie Natangué de Pikine, the communal authorities of Thiaroye-sur-Mer and the local association for missing and repatriated illegal immigrants and their families;
- a field visit to Khombole;
- meetings with the Greater Dakar Repatriates Association and former migrants.

The delegation was accompanied by Parliament's audiovisual service, which worked with a team from the local television channel. The intention was to broadcast the delegation's activities via Europe by Satellite (EbS). Members gave a press conference on the final day of the mission.

The LIBE Committee delegation travelled to Senegal from 24 to 28 November 2008 in order to gain as objective and thorough an understanding as possible of the issue of illegal migration and to look, in particular, at the causes of this phenomenon, its perception by Senegalese society and the national authorities, the state of existing European and international cooperation and the role Frontex played in Senegal.

In order to do this, the delegation held numerous meetings with a variety of figures: political leaders from the ruling majority and the main opposition party, Front Siggil; representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Frontex officials and members of the Spanish Guardia Civil; founders of local development micro-projects; and the Ambassadors of some EU Member States.

Although managing to talk to individuals involved in an illegal activity is not always easy, the delegation also wished to speak to young Senegalese people who had been repatriated after attempting to emigrate to the European Union.

Until recently, there were only two departure points for illegal travel to Europe: Libya for the Italian island of Lampedusa and Malta, and Morocco for the Canary Islands. Now that these have been located and closed down by the countries of the African Union, particularly thanks to heightened cooperation between Spain and Morocco, the main departure points are now Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Senegal.

For a country like Senegal, illegal migration has had, and continues to have, visible and often tragic consequences.

The first is clearly the huge cost in human lives. It is difficult to come up with any precise figures for the number of people who have died at sea attempting to reach the coast of the Canary Islands, but it runs to several thousand. This has led to depopulation in certain areas, for example in two of the villages the delegation visited: Thiaroye-sur-Mer, which has seen 400 of its young male inhabitants go missing at sea, and Khombole, the population of which

has fallen from 3 000 to 250 in the space of a few years.

This human drama also has an economic impact, as the emigrants are mainly young people of working age. Some sectors, such as fisheries and transport, have been hit very hard by the mass departure of young workers to Spain. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senegalese National Assembly summed up in a sentence the tragedy of the situation: ‘Our young people are our future and they are leaving for a place where nobody wants them.’

As both the Senegalese authorities and NGOs pointed out, the reason that so many inhabitants have resorted to illegal migration is that legal immigration has become virtually impossible, owing to the very restrictive visa arrangements applied by European countries and a tightening of the conditions allowing family reunification, which have been made stricter still, they say, by the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum.

The various field trips and meetings arranged with the valuable assistance of the Commission Delegation in Dakar allowed us to identify more precisely the reasons propelling so many young Senegalese into risking their lives in a dugout, as well as an approach that could be taken to try to put a stop to such drastic extremes.

## **1. Illegal migration: the result of several factors**

It is, of course, difficult to attempt to identify with any precision the causes of a phenomenon as complex as illegal migration, but the discussions held nevertheless enabled the delegation to observe a number of factors – economic, social and even psychological – that, together, created the conditions that encouraged it.

### **1.1 A deteriorating economic situation**

The Senegalese economy, which is highly dependent on groundnut production and fisheries, has felt the full impact of the difficulties in these two key sectors.

As regards agriculture, the droughts of the 1970s and 1980s led to a stark fall in groundnut production and spelled disaster for related processing industries. In the view of Front Siggil representatives, however, the decline of Senegalese agriculture is mainly down to the failure of the reforms carried out by the current government: the Return to Agriculture programme (REVA) announced in 2006 and the Great Agricultural Offensive for Food and Abundance (GOANA) of 2008. According to the opposition, these measures, which were imposed on farmers without any serious studies being carried out beforehand, have done nothing to help the most disadvantaged and have, instead, led to a rise in basic food prices (rice, oil, milk, etc.), making these products inaccessible to much of the population.

Following the decline of the groundnut industry, seafood has become the country’s main export. A major driver of Senegalese growth, the fisheries sector occupies a key place in the country’s socio-economic life, as it provides employment for more than 17% of the working population. However, the overexploitation of stocks and the conclusion of fishing agreements with third countries, including in Europe, has led to a depletion of fisheries resources and, accordingly, a reduction in catches by Senegalese fishermen, whose dugouts are less effective than the large boats used by Western fishermen. As Ousmane Tanor Dieng, First Secretary of the Socialist Party of Senegal, pointed out, ‘the sea no longer feeds her people’, to the extent that the drop in catches has caused the closure of fish processing plants and significant job losses.

Under these particularly difficult economic circumstances, emigration appears to many young Senegalese to be the only hope of finding a job and an adequate income to support their families. The decision to set sail on a dugout canoe is therefore frequently not that of the migrant alone but the result of a great deal of social and family pressure.

## **1.2 Strong social and family pressure**

The economic crisis with which the country is grappling has brought about a fundamental restructuring of Senegalese society. The main victim is the middle class, which has all but disappeared, giving way to the parallel existence of a well-heeled minority inclined to ostentation and a very poor majority desperately trying to improve its living conditions, even if that means leaving the country.

As the delegation heard from the young repatriated migrants it met, Europe is seen by many Senegalese as a genuine Eldorado, where people can soon make their fortune, while their own country seems to offer no opportunities. Moreover, migrants returning to the country are happy to present themselves as models of success. ‘They come back with presents and have nice cars, huge houses and even marry the most beautiful women’, one of the young repatriates told us. While these outward displays of wealth often hide a less than perfect reality, they encourage more and more young people to try their luck, too. For most of these young people, who have been accustomed to the sea from a very young age, being the sons of fishermen or fishermen themselves, there is nothing daunting about travelling the 1 500 km separating the southern coast of Senegal and the Canary Islands in a dugout, especially as the shortage of fishery resources forces them to travel increasing distances in the search of fish (sometimes staying at sea for days). However, emigration is not limited to coastal areas and fishing villages; many young people from rural regions in the heart of the country also attempt the crossing. For them, too, fear is a minor deterrent in comparison to the reasons inciting them to leave.

Prospective emigrants are in fact subjected to considerable social pressure, in particular from their families. The head of the *Collectif des femmes pour la lutte contre l’émigration clandestine*, Yayi Bayam Diouf, with whom the LIBE delegation held a long discussion during its visit to Thiaroye-sur-Mer, stressed that emigrants had always been held in high regard by Senegalese society, while young unemployed people who stayed at home were treated almost as pariahs. Families did not think twice, therefore, about selling their possessions (land, jewellery, etc.) or even borrowing money from a mutual society or someone else to fund the journey of a son or brother. Mrs Bayam Diouf had, like many other mothers, been an accomplice to the departure of her only son, whose boat had capsized in 2007.

Young Senegalese often had no choice, therefore, but to take to the sea. During the conversations held with members of the association in Thiaroye-sur-Mer for missing and repatriated illegal immigrants and their families, and other young people who had made the attempt themselves, one phrase kept cropping up: ‘*Barça mba Barsakh*’ – ‘Barcelona or death’.

However, this illegal migration could not have become so widespread without the assistance of powerful and well-organised smuggling networks.

### **1.3 Powerful and well-organised clandestine networks**

While it is difficult to determine the extent to which illegal immigration channels operating on Senegalese territory have contributed to the rise in the number of potential emigrants, there is no doubt that the smuggling networks have, over time, become increasingly structured and lucrative.

The first smugglers were retired dugout captains with many years' experience of sea crossings, and today the hard core consists of Senegalese fishermen from Saint-Louis and Dakar. Initially paid to smuggle goods, they have now switched to transporting illegal immigrants, a far more profitable activity.

Large sums are consequently invested in purchasing equipment: larger boats, new engines, satellite navigation systems, fuel, etc. A single dugout can now transport more than 100 passengers and the equipment necessary for them to survive the five- to seven-day crossing to the Canary Islands. Bearing in mind that the cost of the journey can vary from CFA 300 000 to 1 million (approximately EUR 450 to 1 500, or five to sixteen times the average monthly salary of a teacher in Dakar), the profits generated are clearly considerable.

It is, however, widely held that if smugglers have managed to organise themselves so effectively, and trafficking in migrants continues to prosper, it is also because of their numerous connections with certain circles of the business world and administrative authorities. One young repatriated illegal migrant stated, for instance, that he had received the help of a Senegalese police officer on condition that a member of the latter's family could also make the trip.

While illegal migration from Senegal appears to have many deep-rooted causes, there is nothing inevitable about it. The decision to leave one's country is never made lightly and the repatriated migrants the delegation met repeatedly made the point that they would never have tried to leave if they had been able to live decently among their own people.

None of the people to whom the LIBE Committee members spoke claimed to have a magic solution, but several proposals were made which, if correctly applied, would undoubtedly help to curb the phenomenon and discourage potential migrants.

## **2. Suggested approaches for preventing illegal migration**

Following discussions with various actors concerned with the problem of illegal migration, the idea took shape that the problem could be best averted by taking action on three fronts: the country's economic development, better information and prevention measures, and increased efforts against the smuggling networks.

### **2.1 Encouraging economic development and focusing on education and training**

As illegal migration is generally considered to be caused by the difficulties young Senegalese encounter in finding work that guarantees them a decent standard of living, it seems that the priority should be to offer them genuine employment prospects. This means rescuing those economic sectors affected by the crisis and investing hugely in education and training.

While responsibility for these reforms clearly falls on Senegal above all, the European Union's support is essential in order to accelerate the process.

Bilateral agreements already exist with some Member States. One such agreement was concluded with Spain in September 2006 and provides for both development aid and the management of migratory flows. In terms of the development aid aspect, the agreement allocates CFA 13 billion to finance the REVA programme, the creation of vocational training schools and loans for project initiators. The provisions relating to the management of migratory flows included a commitment by the Spanish Government to issue 4 000 visas to Senegalese nationals between 2007 and 2008, which would enable them to migrate to Spain legally to carry out work in different sectors. In exchange for this relative opening of Spain's borders, Senegal agreed to step up surveillance of its coastline through the deployment of Frontex and the repatriation of Senegalese nationals that had arrived illegally in the Canary Islands.

During this same period, the Senegalese Government signed an agreement with France on concerted immigration, which also included measures to support economic development, such as tax relief on savings held by Senegalese migrants to fund investment in Senegalese production, closer ties between the French and Senegalese banking sectors with a view to financing projects aimed at job creation in Senegal, and measures to assist resettlement there. A second agreement was concluded between these two countries in February 2008, which has not yet been fully ratified by Senegal. It includes a readmission clause applicable solely to Senegalese nationals and provisions on legal economic migration covering 108 (skilled and non-skilled) occupations, drawn up jointly with the Senegalese authorities.

Nevertheless, these agreements, the main outline of which was presented by the Spanish and French Ambassadors in Dakar, provide only piecemeal and limited responses, and there is no doubt that a multilateral, European approach would prove more effective and comprehensive. Talks have been under way since 2002 on an economic partnership agreement (EPA) between the EU and Senegal, but, as a Senegalese parliamentarian pointed out, EPAs are essentially free trade agreements that attach very little importance to development, including agricultural development.

On an entirely different scale, but still part of the measures aimed at boosting economic activity, are the local development micro-projects launched in a number of Senegalese towns and villages the delegation had the opportunity to visit. In Khombole, for instance, the Takku Liggùève association has developed a three-pronged project based on: responsible tourism, with the creation of a centre to accommodate foreign tourists; theatre, with the performance of shows and even tours in Europe (at the time of the visit, the theatre group was performing the play *Ubu Roi* in France); and finally, the production and sale of horticultural products. According to the Mayor of Khombole, the aim is to create 5 000 jobs over the next five years. In Thiaroye-sur-Mer, the organisation headed by Yayi Bayam Diouf has decided to invest the sums previously used to finance the journeys to Europe by the young men of the village in activities aimed at generating income, such as the processing of local products (fish, fruit, cereals, etc.) and the dyeing and manufacture of clothing. It is a way for these women to show young people in the village that it is possible to find work and that they can have a future in Senegal. Finally, aware of the fundamental importance of education, the collective is currently working on a project to build a school.

Although their impact is fairly geographically limited, if a greater number of these micro-projects were carried out, which have the benefit of being very much community-run, they

would ultimately secure very positive overall results and should therefore be encouraged.

Alongside the measures to be taken for the benefit of the economy, another area that needs attention is that of education and training because while job creation is a priority, people in possession of the necessary qualifications are also required to do these jobs.

According to the NGOs, more than 70% of the population is still unable to read, a startling figure that illustrates the extent of the difficulties facing the Senegalese school system, which must be urgently addressed.

In terms of vocational training, measures could be taken, for example, to retrain young fishermen affected by the decline in their sector, even if retraining of this kind is far from simple. It means persuading the individuals in question of their ability to do something else and providing them with the means of doing it by offering suitable programmes and making it easier for them to travel, if need be, to regions where the job market holds more opportunities.

However, in addition to providing education and training in the strictest sense, it also seems essential to ensure that the Senegalese people are better informed and made more aware of the risks involved in illegal migration.

## **2.2 Developing awareness-raising and information campaigns**

The NGO representatives the delegation met in Dakar were insistent on the need for information and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at dissuading prospective illegal migrants.

According to the National Human Rights Organisation, which has been in existence in Senegal since 1987, one of the main problems is that the most vulnerable groups do not listen to those who have had negative experiences. It has therefore been decided to set up *boutiques des droits*, centres at which people living in the towns and countryside can come to discuss matters and, most importantly, obtain information. If parents are better informed of what is awaiting those who embark in dugouts and understand that arriving in the Canary Islands does not equal work and success, they will not pay for their sons to travel there.

In the course of the various discussions the delegation held, it was able to observe that one idea was very firmly entrenched in the minds of the Senegalese people, whether in regard to the repatriated migrants or political authorities, namely that, in the name of friendship between peoples, Europe should extend a hand to Africa and open up its gates. This is the root of their failure to understand and, even their anger at, the Union's inaccessibility or the idea of immigration as a choice, when, for them, it is synonymous with brain drain. While this reaction seems legitimate, the continuation of such perceptions of Euro-African relations unfortunately encourages Senegalese citizens to leave their country.

Although the NGOs operating within Senegal attempt to carry out regular awareness-raising campaigns designed to shatter this image of a utopian, welcoming and friendly Europe, it is difficult to assess the impact such initiatives have. The organisations the delegation met lamented not receiving enough support from the Senegalese Government in their efforts to keep young people in the country, especially as many of the usual means of communication (posters, leaflets, etc.) were ill suited to Senegal, owing to its high illiteracy rate (see above), which means finding more appropriate tools.

Finally, alongside the activities of the NGOs, it is worth remembering the work done by associations such as the *Collectif des femmes pour la lutte contre l'émigration clandestine*, which organises public events and awareness-raising campaigns in the main areas of departure and encourages young repatriates to form associations to promote the option of remaining in Senegal.

The initiatives taken by these different actors may seem like a drop in the ocean compared with the scale and seriousness of the problem, but they are part of an approach that should be strengthened and extended, so that it reaches as many potential illegal immigrants as possible.

However, this problem can only truly be addressed by targeting those who profit from it and allow it to happen.

### **2.3 Clamping down on illegal networks**

While maritime surveillance has been stepped up considerably between the Senegalese coast and the Canary Islands, much remains to be done in order to identify and dismantle the illegal migration networks.

As the Senegalese security forces cannot ensure the necessary surveillance by themselves, cooperation was launched with Frontex in 2006 and with Spain in particular. Two Guardia Civil vessels, a patrol boat and a Spanish police helicopter were sent as reinforcements to the Senegalese patrols in order to carry out joint sea and air operations, with the possibility of extra back-up for the permanent team from time to time as required. Spain has also set up a programme aimed at providing theoretical and practical training for Senegalese officers and ensuring that equipment is well maintained. Finally, a network allowing information to be exchanged by satellite was launched, and it covers a number of West African countries, including Senegal and Morocco.

This cooperation with Spain has, it seems, brought positive results in terms of managing illegal migration. The increase in the number of patrols seems to have had an impact on the number of illegal immigrants arriving in the Canary Islands. According to the figures given by Frontex officials, this number has fallen markedly since 2006, dropping from more than 31 000 (599 boatloads) to 9 000 in 2008 (166 boatloads, of which only 6 came from Senegal). Similarly, 1 186 people were arrested in 2006, compared with only 469 in 2008.

Any vessel intercepted in Senegal's exclusive economic zone is immediately accompanied back to Dakar with its passengers. Suspected smugglers are then handed over to the police before becoming a matter for the public prosecutor. The would-be illegal immigrants are not charged, but Senegal will admit only its own nationals, who are simply identified and then released, with any foreign nationals handed over to the care of the International Organisation for Migration.

However, if the dugout passengers are in a poor state of health, the aim of the surveillance patrols is no longer to prevent illegal migration but to provide maritime assistance, the priority being to make sure that the people concerned receive treatment.

The Frontex staff who met with the LIBE delegation in Dakar stressed that the agency worked in cooperation with the UNHCR and that human rights considerations played an increasingly prominent role in the training programmes.



Nevertheless, while it is essential to try to intercept the boats and punish the smugglers, if only to avoid the continuing loss of thousands of lives off the coast of Senegal each year, this is only the tip of the iceberg. The smugglers are, in fact, merely the mainspring of these illegal migration networks and a smuggler who is arrested is soon replaced by another.

This problem can only be eradicated by tracing these networks and targeting those who profit from this human tragedy.

## CONCLUSION

This mission to Senegal, and the numerous conversations held, accounts heard and field visits carried out in the course of it, have lent the problem of illegal migration, thus far viewed mainly in terms of statistics, a more tangible and human dimension. It has therefore been possible to identify a number of economic, social and even psychological factors that contribute to it and to explore with the various people the delegation met the ways in which it can be eradicated.

The efforts made over the last few years as regards maritime surveillance and the closure of certain departure points, such as Soumbédioune, Hann, Saint-Louis, Mbour, Malika, Yarakh and Thiaroye-sur-Mer already seem to have reduced the number of departures, but pockets of resistance remain, particularly in southern Senegal, notably Basse Casamance and the holiday islands, such as Diogué. Most importantly, the main reasons for illegal migration have far from disappeared.

Furthermore, this is not the only problem facing Senegal. It is increasingly a transit and host country for asylum-seekers. The timeframe for examining their applications is extremely long and the number of acceptances has been in noticeable decline for a few years now, a fact that has been condemned by a number of NGOs, including RADDHO (African Society for the Defence of Human Rights) and OFADEC (African Office for Development and Cooperation), which would like to see harmonised rules drawn up.

In general, those people to whom the delegation spoke explained that they had the impression that, as regards immigration, Europe tended to present Africa with *faits accomplis*, i.e. taking unilateral decisions and then, possibly, inviting African countries to hold discussions. Members of the National Assembly and NGO representatives pointed out that it would have been preferable for the delegation to make its visit prior to the adoption of the 'Return Directive'.

These are the criticisms and concerns that Europe must take on board. It seems essential, therefore, that, in its relations with Senegal and other African countries, the EU should establish a genuine dialogue aimed at producing a more coherent development strategy and one that is more in line with these countries' expectations.

The first step could be an international EU-Africa summit, which the Senegalese authorities have proposed holding in Dakar.

# ANNEXE 1



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ    PARLAMENTO EUROPEO    EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT    EUROPA-PARLAMENTET  
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT    EUROOPA PARLAMENT    ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ    EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN    PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA    PARLAMENTO EUROPEO    EIROPAS PARLAMENTS  
EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS    EURÓPAI PARLAMENT    IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW    EUROPEES PARLEMENT  
PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI    PARLAMENTO EUROPEU    PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN  
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT    EVROPSKI PARLAMENT    EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI    EUROPAPARLAMENTET

## **Parlement Européen Commission des Libertés Civiles, de la Justice et des Affaires Intérieures Mission au Sénégal, 24-28 Novembre 2008**

### **Liste des participants**

20.11.2008

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1	M. Agustín DÍAZ DE MERA <i>Chef de Délégation</i>	PPE-DE	T	Espagne
2	M.. Simon BUSUTTIL	PPE-DE	S	Malte
3	M. Patrick GAUBERT	PPE-DE	T	France
4	Mme Roselyne LEFRANÇOIS <i>Rapporteur</i>	PSE	T	France
5	M. Javier MORENO SANCHEZ	PSE	T	Espagne
6	M.. Ioannis VARVITSIOTIS	PPE-DE	T	Grèce

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3	M.. Jan A. MICALLEF, assistant de Simon BUSUTTIL	PPE-DE
4	Mme Emilie MIRDJANIAN, assistante de Roselyne LEFRANÇOIS	PSE

#### **CONSEILLERS DES GROUPES POLITIQUES**

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N°	Noms	Groupe
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**MEMBRES DU SECRETARIAT  
COMMISSION DES LIBERTÉS CIVILES, DE LA JUSTICE  
ET DES AFFAIRES INTÉRIEURES**

N°	Noms	Fonction
1	Mme Ana DUMITRACHE	Administratrice
2	Mme Inke KALB	Administratrice

**INTERPRÈTES**

N°	Noms	Langues
1	S. GALEOTE RODRIGUEZ	ES
2	H. GONZALEZ MARTINEZ	ES
3	S. LEVENHECK	FR
4	D. TZAMTZIS	EL
5	E. CAMBAS	EL

## **ANNEXE 2**



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ    PARLAMENTO EUROPEO    EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT    EUROPA-PARLAMENTET  
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT    EUROOPA PARLAMENT    ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ    EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN    PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA    PARLAMENTO EUROPEO    EIROPAS PARLaments  
EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS    EURÓPAI PARLAMENT    IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW    EUROPEES PARLEMENT  
PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI    PARLAMENTO EUROPEU    PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN  
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT    EVROPSKI PARLAMENT    EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI    EUROPAPARLAMENTET

### **PARLEMENT EUROPEEN COMMISSION DES LIBERTES CIVILES, DE LA JUSTICE ET DES AFFAIRES INTERIEURES Délégation au Sénégal 24 - 28 novembre 2008**

## **Programme** 24.11.2008

**Lundi, 24 novembre 2008**

Vol vers Dakar

**Mardi, 25 novembre 2008**

08:30 – 09:45	<b>Petit-déjeuner de travail avec les Ambassadeurs des États membres UE <sup>1</sup></b>
10:00 – 10:30	<b>Rencontre avec le Président de l'Assemblée nationale du Sénégal, S.E. M. Mamadou Seck <sup>2</sup></b>
10:30 – 11:30	<b>Rencontre avec l'Assemblée nationale du Sénégal :</b> ♦ <b>la Commission des affaires étrangères</b> <b>(Président : M. Bocar Sedikh KANE)</b> ♦ <b>la Commission des lois et règlements</b> <b>(Président : M. Alle LO)</b>
12:00 – 13:30	<b>Audience avec S.E. M. Cheikh Hadjibou SOUMARE, Premier</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ambassadeurs: S.E. Mme Doretta Loschelder, Ambassadeur d'Allemagne ; S.E. M. Gerhard Doujak, Ambassadeur d'Autriche ; S.E. M. Georges Godart, Ambassadeur de Belgique ; S.E. M. Jorge Toledo, Ambassadeur d'Espagne ; S.E. M. Jean-Christophe Rufin, Ambassadeur de France ; S.E. M. Christopher Trott, Ambassadeur de Grande-Bretagne ; S.E. M. Giuseppe Calvetta, Ambassadeur d'Italie ; S.E. M. Johannes Jansing, Ambassadeur des Pays-Bas ; S.E. M. Andrzej Lupina, Ambassadeur de Pologne ; S.E. M. Antonio Montenegro, Ambassadeur de Portugal ; S.E. Mme Simona Corlan-Ioan, Ambassadeur de Roumanie ; S.E. Mme Agneta Bohman, Ambassadeur de Suède ; M. Marc Flies, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Ambassade du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

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**Ministre du Sénégal et les ministres concernés par les questions de migrations:**

- S.E. M. Cheikh Tidiane Gadio, Ministre d'Etat, **Ministre des Affaires Etrangères**
- S.E. M. Abdoulaye Diop, Ministre d'Etat, **Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances, Ordonnateur National du Fed**
- S.E. Mme Innocence Ntab Ndiaye, Ministre d'Etat, **Ministre de la fonction publique, du travail et des organisations professionnelles**
- S.E. Mme Aminata Lo Dieng, **Ministre des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur**
- S.E. M. Mamadou Lamine Keita, **Ministre de la Jeunesse**
- S.E. M. Moussa Sakho, **Ministre de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle**
- S.E. M. Cheikh Tidiane SY, Ministre d'Etat, **Ministre de l'Intérieur, excusé mais représenté**

13:30 – 15:00

Déjeuner

15:30 – 17:30

Visite des **installations portuaires en charge de la coordination des activités du contrôle des flux migratoires** - visites du "**centre**" de **coordination sous financement FRONTEX**, y compris le système de contrôle par satellite SEAHORSE et visite d'une vedette

- Accueil à l'entrée du port militaire
- Présentation du dispositif de coordination financé par FRONTEX et visite des installations SEAHORSE  
Présentation des activités du contrôle des flux migratoires faite par le Capitaine de vaisseau Jean Baptiste FAYE (responsable du dispositif conjoint hispano sénégalais "Opération HERA")
- Visite des vedettes de la Guardia Civil.

**Seront notamment présents:**

**Guardia Civil:**

- Commandant Alejandro Hernandez (Officier de Liaison de la Guardia Civil au Sénégal)
- Mr Daniel Gonzalez (Officier de Liaison au Centre de Coordination Opérationnel de la Marine Sénégalaise)

**FRONTEX (du siège à Varsovie):**

- Mr Graham Leese, Special advisor to the Executive Director
- Rick Weijermans, External Relations Officer

17:45 – 19:00

**Rencontre avec M. Saliou DIALLO, Directeur Général de la Sûreté nationale du Sénégal** et visite du "dispositif" de la lutte contre l'immigration clandestine logé au Ministère de l'Intérieur

**Seront également présents:**

- Commissaire Ablaye Dioum, Adjoint du DG Sûreté nationale

- Mme Anna Sé mou Faye, Directrice de la Police de l'Air et des Frontières
- Commissaire Diouf, Adjoint de la Directrice de la Police de l'Air et des Frontières

20:00

**Dîner avec l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne et les responsables espagnols des dossiers migration<sup>1</sup>** afin de parler des coopérations existantes

**Mercredi, 26 novembre 2008**

07:00 – 13:30

**Visites de terrain :**

- **8:30 Le Collectif des femmes pour la lutte contre l'émigration clandestine/Gie Natangué de Pikine et de la Commune d'arrondissement de Thiaroye sur mer**  
*Mme Yayi Bayam DIOUF*
- **10:00 Association des clandestins disparus, rapatriés et familles affectées de Thiaroye-sur-mer**  
*M. Cheikh FAYE*

13:30 – 14:30

Déjeuner libre

15:00 – 16:00

**Réunion avec le Front Siggil Sénégal** (partis d'opposition au Sénégal, très peu représentés au Parlement sénégalais – voir liste de partis appartenant au Front Siggil)<sup>2</sup>

16:30 – 17:15

Réunion<sup>3</sup> avec

- **L'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM)**
- M. Samba Naw Ndoung, représentant du **Collectif de rapatriés de Dakar-banlieue**
- **D'anciens migrants clandestins qui ont développé aujourd'hui des projets à Mbour :** M. Ibrahima Seck Ba (tailleur) et M. Amar Moussé Ngom (pêcheur).

*Projets de jeunes qui ont pris les pirogues vers l'Espagne en 2006. Certains étaient dans une pirogue perdue en mer, témoins de beaucoup de morts pendant la traversée, récupérés par un bateau et placés à l'hôpital pendant des semaines; d'autres ont rejoints la côte espagnole, placés dans un centre à Santa Cruz, puis rapatriés.*

17:15 – 19:00

Réunion<sup>4</sup> avec

<sup>1</sup> Seront présents S.E. L'Ambassadeur d'Espagne, l'attaché de liaison, l'officier de liaison Guardia Civil et des personnes de Frontex

<sup>2</sup> Au siège de la Délégation de la Commission européenne

<sup>3</sup> Au siège de la Délégation de la Commission européenne

<sup>4</sup> Au siège de la Délégation de la Commission européenne

- **L'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM)**
- **Le Haut Commissariat pour les Réfugiés (UNHCR)**
- **L'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC)<sup>1</sup>**
- **ONGs sénégalaises et européennes<sup>2</sup>**

20:00

**Dîner de travail à la résidence de l'Ambassadeur de France**

<b>Jeudi, 27 novembre 2008</b>
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07:00 – 14:00

**Visites de terrain à Khombole**

14:00 – 15:30

déjeuner de travail

16:00 – 17:00

**Conférence de presse<sup>3</sup>**

**Retour libre**

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<sup>1</sup> L'ONUDC a un bureau régional à Dakar et s'occupe aussi de traite d'êtres humains – Seront présents M. Cyriaque Sobtafo (représentant régional adjoint) et M. Macario Perdigao (coordonnateur régional de projet sur les migrations illégales)

<sup>2</sup> Voir liste organisations et ONG

<sup>3</sup> Au siège de la Délégation de la Commission européenne