

Return Migration and Labour Market Integration in Senegal

*Mamadou Abdoulaye Diallo,
Soukeyna Diallo
and
Mashoudou Maman Chabi Sika*

HCD-CCS-013

AFRICAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH CONSORTIUM
CONSORTIUM POUR LA RECHERCHE ÉCONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE

Return Migration and Labour Market Integration in Senegal

By

Mamadou Abdoulaye Diallo

Soukeyna Diallo

and

Mashoudou Maman Chabi Sika

Consortium for Economic and Social Research

(Consortium pour la recherche économique et sociale, CRES)

THIS RESEARCH STUDY was supported by a grant from the African Economic Research Consortium. The findings, opinions and recommendations are, however, those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Consortium, its individual members or the AERC Secretariat.

Published by: The African Economic Research Consortium
P.O. Box 62882 - City Square
Nairobi 00200, Kenya

© 2024, African Economic Research Consortium.

Contents

List of tables

List of figures

Abstract

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Review of the Empirical Literature	3
3.	Methodology	6
4.	Results	10
5.	Conclusion	18
	References	19
	Appendix	22

List of tables

1.	Socio-demographic characteristics of the return migrants vs those of the non-migrants	11
2.	Return migrants' activity sectors	14
3.	Marginal effect of return migration on labour market integration	15
4.	Economic integration indicators and return migrants' characteristics	16
5.	Effect of the return migrants' legal migration status and their mode of return on their economic integration indicators (Odds ratio)xx	17
Appendix Table 1.	Activity sectors for the return migrants by geographical region they returned from	22
Appendix Table 2.	Factors in the economic integration of return migrants (odds ratio)	24

Figures

1.	Main reason for emigration	12
2.	Main reason for returning from migration	12
3.	The return migrants' employment status	13

Abstract

The aim of this study was to assess the effect of return migration on labour market integration in Senegal. To this end, we based the study on the recent survey on international migration in Senegal (EMIS-2019), data for which were collected by the Consortium for Economic and Social Research (Consortium pour la recherche économique et sociale, CRES) in collaboration with the World Bank. We used the two-stage residual inclusion (2SRI) method and complemented it by an instrumental variable (IV) approach to account for the potential selection bias associated with return migration. The findings show that return migration had a positive and significant effect on labour market integration. Specifically, the results show that their migration status in the host country, the mode of their return to their country of origin, the skills they acquired in the host country, and their social capital played an important role in their economic reintegration after their return. This study therefore stresses the need for return-migration incentive policies and support for labour market integration of the return migrants.

Keywords: Return Migration, Labour Market, Reintegration, Senegal

1. Introduction

International migration has been influenced in recent years by global economic, political, and social changes in various countries (Özgür and Deniz, 2014). The main motivation for this phenomenon is the search for better living and employment conditions, with the driving forces behind migration being better wages, human security, and work opportunities (Diallo, 2022; Oláh et al., 2017). Migration has an impact on the labour markets of both the migrants' host countries and their countries of origin. It provides labour and generates a large proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP), thus helping to build the economic potential of host countries (Sitompul, 2023). In the country of origin, migration reduces the demographic pressure on local labour markets and provides these with more skilled labour. In general, the highly educated return migrants are at an advantage on the labour market when they return to their country of origin, compared to the less-skilled compatriots left in the country (Wahba, 2015). Spontaneous return migration rates are high among skilled and educated migrants, particularly among students returning after studying abroad or workers who have accumulated human capital and acquired professional skills (Wahba, 2007; 2015).

In addition to the reasons for return migration, the empirical literature has mainly examined the impact of return migration on the country of origin. In this regard, two issues have focused the authors' attention: a) the return migrants' performance on the labour market; and b) the characteristics of the businesses they set up after returning (De Vreyer et al., 2009). Return migrants have the potential to contribute to the development of their countries of origin and to be agents of innovation. After all, they are likely to have acquired additional know-how, skills, ideas, and economic and social resources during their migration experience (Beauchemin et al., 2021). In reality, though, even migrants who have acquired solid experience and new skills during their stay abroad may not be able to take advantage of them when they return, especially if they choose to settle in the rural areas where they come from (De Vreyer et al., 2009). This raises the following question: Do return migrants successfully integrate into the labour market in their home country?

Senegal is a particularly appropriate case study to answer such a research question because of its high level of migration and of the scarcity of economic studies of return migrants in that country. Historically, Senegal is one of the Sub-Saharan African countries most involved in international migration (Flahaux and De Haas, 2016). Cross-

continental migration has become increasingly important, especially to Europe, and particularly among men (Beauchemin et al., 2020). For example, in 2017 Senegal had an emigration rate of 3.4% (International Organization for Migration, 2018). In 2020, 400,000 Senegalese emigrants were living in OECD countries, with France, Italy, and Spain emerging as the preferred destinations (OECD, 2022).

Few studies have been conducted on return migrants, even though the economic stakes involved are high. In addition, most of the studies on the impact of migrants' return to their countries of origin have used qualitative data (Balizet, 2021; Dimé, 2015; Flahaux, 2012). The scarcity of quantitative studies on the impact of migration can be explained by the lack of personal data about the return migrants (Flahaux, 2012; Wahba, 2021). In some cases, the data collected do not guarantee representativeness (Brandão and Zoomers, 2010). Studies on the relationship between migrants and the labour market conducted in Senegal have focused on the effects of migration and remittances on labour market participation (Ndiaye and Arar, 2017) and the return migrants' labour market performance (De Vreyer et al., 2009). The data used in the latter study concerned only one city (Dakar). An in-depth survey on migration in Senegal was carried out and covered migration-related topics, particularly return migration.

Aim and objectives of the study

The aim of this study is to assess the extent to which return migration promotes economic reintegration in Senegal. Its specific objectives are:

- (i) To identify the factors in the economic reintegration of return migrants;
- (ii) To compare the characteristics of return migrants with those of non-migrants;
and
- (iii) To check whether being a return migrant gives someone a better chance of working than being a non-migrant.

2. Review of the empirical literature

The quantitative empirical literature on the labour market integration of migrants returning to their country of origin has mainly focused on the entrepreneurship approach and the income/wage approach.

Measuring the return migrants' integration using the income/wage approach

The income/wage approach is well documented. This has been done using the differential in earnings/wages on the labour market between return migrants and non-migrants. Several estimation methods have been used, including the quasi-double difference (Hlasny and Alazzawi, 2020), the maximum likelihood (De Vreyer et al., 2009), panel data (Hausmann et al., 2017) and a system of several equations (Bensassi and Jabbour, 2021) in which at least one of the dependent variables is income/wage, of explanatory variables including the respondents' socio-professional characteristics, and of dummy variables used to capture certain specific features of the respondents such as their migration profile (whether they are return migrants, migrants, or non-migrants). Most of the studies that have used this approach have concluded that the level of the return migrants' income is higher than that of non-migrants because of the experience or qualifications the former acquired while still residing abroad in the host country (Bensassi and Jabbour, 2021; De Vreyer et al., 2009; Kiker and Traynham, 1977). Several factors have been linked to that higher income, among which are the respondent's gender (Kiker and Traynham, 1977) and the return migrants' relatively high entrepreneurial start-up compared to that of the non-migrants (Bensassi and Jabbour, 2021). Besides, according to Du, Sun, Zhao and Zweig (2021), return migrants with tertiary education are more likely to work in high-income domestic or foreign firms and to reach higher positions.

Measuring the return migrants' integration using the entrepreneurial approach

Measuring the return migrants' economic integration using the entrepreneurial approach has been based on a number of estimation methods, among which are the following: (i) business survival models (Marchetta, 2012); (ii) probit models assessing the probability of being or becoming an entrepreneur (McCormick and Wahba, 2001;

Wassink, 2020); (iii) the entrepreneur productivity model such as the semi-parametric Cox proportional hazard model (Sun, 2013), and (iv) a system of several equations containing at least one dependent variable relating to entrepreneurship (Mahé, 2022). In all these different models, at least one of the dependent variables must relate to being an entrepreneur or not, and it may be directly observable or unobservable (if linked to a proxy as in the survival model mentioned above). The explanatory factors vary according to the issue being studied and may relate to people- or market-related controls, to accumulated savings, to length of stay, etc.

Regarding the results of those different ways of measuring the return migrants' economic integration, several empirical studies have shown that the savings and the knowledge accumulated abroad by the return migrants enable them to invest more in entrepreneurial activities than non-migrants (Batista, McIndoe-Calder and Vicente, 2014; Mahé, 2022; Maria Hagan and Wassink, 2016). But this general trend depends on several other factors. For example, in Egypt, savings were observed to be the main success factor for illiterate return migrants, while experience was the most important factor for the educated ones (McCormick and Wahba, 2001). Based on an estimation concerning return migrants living in the capital cities of countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), De Vreyer et al (2009) found that there was a host-country effect as well; the migrants returning from UEMOA countries had labour market participation characteristics that were very similar to those of non-migrants, while return migrants from OECD countries were significantly better educated, more active and wealthier than non-migrants. The educated return migrants were more active in the formal sector, both public and private, and this comparative advantage became negative when the level of education was controlled for. For their part, Bensassi and Jabbour (2017) and Marchetta (2012) found evidence that the businesses owned by return migrants were more successful than those owned by non-migrants, thanks to the more valuable experience and financial savings the former had acquired abroad.

However, this optimistic view of the return migrants' contribution has been increasingly contradicted by several other studies (Brandão and Zoomers, 2010; Sun, 2013). In Cape Verde, for example, a quantitative and qualitative study conducted in the capital by Brandão and Zoomers (2010) showed that the return migration impact was rather weak for the following reasons: (i) most of the few return migrants who had returned with financial capital had invested it in housing and family support; (ii) the implementation of the new ideas brought by the few educated people who were lucky enough to work came up against resistance from socio-economic structures; (iii) the return migrants' network was mainly limited to personal relationships. Sun (2013) found that the lack of a professional network or connection in China had led to underperformance in the venture capital sector on the part of return migrants compared to non-migrants, despite the returnees' in-depth knowledge of how capital worked and their excellent mastery of personal relationships. Nevertheless, previous migration experience and the cumulative duration of this same experience were found to be two factors positively associated with the probability of starting a business.

The literature on empirical studies on migrants and/or return migrants stresses the need to correct for the self-selection bias that may lead to either understated or overstated results (Borjas, 1987; Du et al., 2021). Furthermore, endogeneity is a major methodological problem that is likely to arise when researching return migration and self-employment or entrepreneurship (Mahé, 2022).

Dealing with self-selection bias and endogeneity issues

To detect self-selection bias, one of the methods used in the empirical literature consists in combining the naive estimation of the phenomenon by the Ordinary Least Squares method with other estimation methods (Batista et al., 2014; Mahé, 2022). Among the many methods proposed to deal with such bias are those relating to characteristics: (i) observable characteristics relating to the individual respondent, such as his/her skills (Borjas, 1987); and (ii) characteristics related to exogenous contextual factors prevailing in the host country or the country of origin, such as war and forced return (Batista et al., 2014). These different authors used the Ordinary Least Squares and/or the Two-Stage Least Square estimation to eliminate the effect of self-selection bias. Instrumental variables are the other method used to correct for this type of bias.

The methods that have been used in the literature to deal with endogeneity are:

- Estimation of the reduced forms of the structural equations (Mahé, 2022),
- A Control-Function approach based on switching regression models (Murakami, Yamada and Sioson, 2021), and
- The timing-of-events method (Bijwaard, Schluter and Wahba, 2011).

In summary, this review of the empirical literature has enabled us: (i) to review the various estimation approaches and methods used in the literature; (ii) to highlight the dependent variables and the explanatory factors likely to influence labour market integration; and (iii) to raise (so that they can be taken account of) the issues relating to self-selection and endogeneity bias that are likely to affect the results.

3. Methodology

Source of data

The data used in this study comes from the survey on international migration in Senegal (*EMIS*) carried out in 2019 by the Consortium for Economic and Social Research (*CRES*) and the World Bank. The aim of this survey was to produce data on international migration in Senegal and to provide information that would be useful for devising migration policies. The data collected relate to: (i) the determinants of international migration; (ii) the economic and social consequences of international migration; and (iii) the characteristics of return migration.

By way of methodology for selecting the sample of households, the two-stage stratified sampling method was used. At the first stage, the census areas in Senegal were divided into three strata (low, medium, and high-density stratum) based on their emigrant/return migrant density as established by data from the 2013 General Population and Housing Census (*RGPH*). Next, 299 census areas (made up of 75 census areas from the low-density stratum, 75 from the medium-density stratum, and 149 from the high-density stratum) were drawn using random sampling, but taking into account the proportional sizes of the census areas, as estimated by the National Statistics and Population Bureau (*Agence nationale de statistique et de la démographie, ANSD*) based on the number of households residing in each one of them. At the second stage, households were selected using the stratified random method based on the sampling frame created from the census of all households living in the census areas selected at the first stage. The strata consisted of the following four types of households according to their migration-related profile: (i) households with a migrant abroad; (ii) households with a migrant who returned from an ECOWAS country; (iii) households with a migrant who returned from the rest of the world; and (iv) households with no migrant. In total, 3,066 households were surveyed, comprised of those without migrants (703), those with migrants abroad (955), those with migrants who returned from ECOWAS countries (495), and those with migrants who returned from the rest of the world (913).

Measuring the effect of return migration on labour market integration

To assess the effect of return migration on labour market integration, we first compared the characteristics of return migrants with those of non-migrants. We then used econometric regression to identify the effect of return migration on the state of labour market integration. We thus distinguished between two groups of people among the working population: those who were integrated into the labour market and those who were not. This type of dichotomization of the working age population calls for an analytical framework of a discrete choice model, which is appropriate for identifying the factors influencing the probability of a working person belonging to one of the two groups.

Formally, this involves estimating the following equation:

$$y_i = \alpha + \delta MR_i + \beta_i X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where $y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the individual } i \text{ is employed} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$

MR_i designates the status of the individual (whether a return migrant or a non-migrant), X_i is the set of explanatory variables, and ε_i is the error term.

It should be noted, though, that among the explanatory variables, there is the status of the individual (whether a return migrant or non-migrant), which induces a self-selection problem which in turn may lead to bias in the estimation. This is because, based on their observable or unobservable characteristics, return migrants make the choice to migrate after comparing the advantages and disadvantages associated with living in a given place rather than in another (De Vreyer et al., 2009).

To deal with this bias, we used an instrumental variable to take into account the proportion of households in the neighbourhood that had a return migrant. We did a validation test of this instrument before proceeding with the estimation. The instrument, represented by z_i , is such that $cov(z_i, MR_i) \neq 0$ and $cov(z_i, \varepsilon_i) = 0$. We used the two-stage residual inclusion (2SRI) method proposed by Terza et al (2008) to test the selection bias of MR_i . This method consists in estimating the following equation:

$$MR_i = \gamma_0 + \theta_i K_i + \mu_i$$

We then picked up the μ_i residuals that were incorporated into equation (1). If μ_i was significant, this means that the selection bias attributed to MR_i did exist. To test the validity of the instrument, we used the likelihood ratio test between the model without an instrument and the model with the instrument z_i .

Identifying the explanatory factors in the return Migrants' Integration

In the category of return migrants, we sought to identify the factors that affected their labour market integration and economic reintegration. To this end, we estimated a series of models dedicated to the return migrants to consider the wide variety of their migration experiences, the skills acquired, the return conditions, etc. For each variable of interest, we estimated equation (2) below:

$$w_i = \alpha + \beta_i X_i + \lambda_i Z_i + v_i$$

Where w_i designates an economic reintegration variable, X_i represents the control variables, while Z_i is the vector of the variables relating to the migrants' conditions in the host country and to the mode of their return to their country of origin.

Given the segmentation of the return migrants into categories, our estimations were done for the overall sample, for the sub-sample of migrants who returned from ECOWAS countries, for that of those who returned from the rest of Africa, for that of those who returned from OECD countries, and for that of those who returned from the rest of the world to capture the heterogeneity of the return migration effect according to the return migrants' area of stay during their migration spell. In addition, particular attention was paid to the return migrants' legal status in the host country (whether legal or illegal) and the mode of their return to their country of origin (whether voluntary or forced).

The study variables

The variables of interest

The main variable of interest in this study was labour market integration. The nature of it was established from answers to the following questions: (i) *During your last month abroad, did you work for pay, for profit or for some family gain?* (ii) *Even if you did not work during the last month, did you occasionally perform tasks against payment or for some family gain, tasks such as working on a farm, selling goods on the street, etc.?* (iii) *Currently, what is your employment status?*

In addition to the variable of interest, we were interested in other variables relating to the return migrants' employment integration: whether they had started some business or not, whether they were satisfied with their current employment, whether they were happy with their standard of living, and whether they intended to emigrate again or not. They were asked the following questions: (i) *Have you invested in Senegal with the income you earned from migration?* (ii) *Does your current employment correspond to your expectations?* (iii) *At present, how do you rate your standard of living?* (iv) *Do you intend to emigrate from Senegal again?*

The control variables

In terms of control variables, we used those related to the individual characteristics of the return migrants (gender, age, education level, marital status, etc), those related to their household (household size, level of wealth or poverty), their area of residence, etc. In addition, we also introduced into the study the variables that were intrinsic to the return migrants, such as: their legal status in the host country abroad, the mode of their return, the skills they acquired in the host country (education, training, etc), their social relations (contact with their family members during their migration abroad), etc.

4. Results

Socio-demographic characteristics of the return migrants vs those of the non-migrants

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the return migrants and those of the non-migrants. The table shows that most of the return migrants were male (87.3%), whereas less than one non-migrant in two (48.1%) was male. In terms of education level, there was a predominance of people with no formal education among both the return migrants and the non-migrants (the figures are 54.7% for the return migrants and 49.6% for the non-migrants). The proportion of people with secondary education or higher was higher among the non-migrants. But the return migrants were more likely than the non-migrants to be able to read and write in any language. On average, the return migrants were older than the non-migrants (48 years of age against 37). While more than eight out of 10 return migrants (83.8%) were married, fewer than six out of 10 non-migrants (58.5%) were. On the labour market, the return migrants were more employed and more integrated than the non-migrants.

The table also reports that the return migrants lived in households with an average size of 12 people, compared with nine in the case of the non-migrants. In addition, there were more men, women, adults, children, people in working age, and employed people among the return migrant households than in the non-migrant ones. The vast majority of the return migrants' households (83.8%) owned their homes, compared with 68.5% of the non-migrant households. There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of access to electricity and in terms of availability of an improved water source. However, the return migrants' households used more improved toilets than those of the non-migrants. Although, there was no difference in terms of total expenditure overall, the table shows that the households with return migrants had a lower per capita expenditure than the households without migrants.

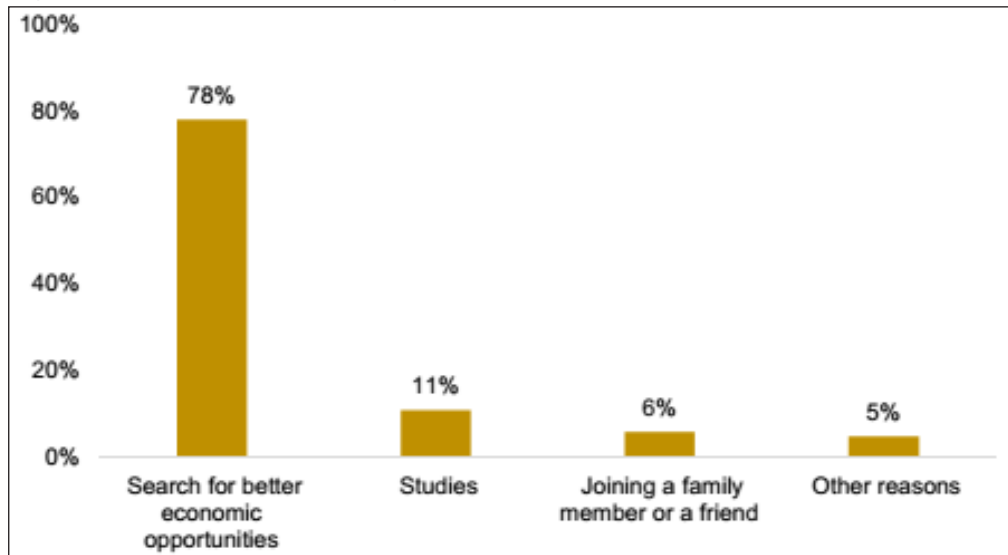
Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the return migrants vs those of the non-migrants

	Return migrants (N= 1,380)	Non-migrants (N=3,959)	Difference ^a
Gender (Male)	87.3%	48.1%	39.2%***
Education level			
No formal education	54.7%	49.6%	5.1%***
Primary education	21.4%	20.2%	1.20%
Secondary education and above	23.9%	30.2%	-6.3%***
Age	48.4	37.3	11***
Marital status (Married)	83.8%	58.5%	25.2%***
Labour market			
Employment	70.4%	61.7%	8.7%***
Integration	66.4%	51.7%	14.7%***
Household characteristics			
Size of household	11.5	8.7	2.8***
Number of male members	5.5	4.2	1.3***
Number of female members	6.0	4.4	1.5***
Number of children	1.8	1.3	0.5***
Number of adults	7.0	5.5	1.6***
Number of employed people	4.3	3.5	0.7***
Number of workers	3.5	2.9	0.7***
Number of people in working age	6.6	5.2	1.4***
Housing status (owner)	83.8%	68.5%	15.3%***
Number of rooms in the house	1.19	1.3	-0.1***
Access to electricity	76.7%	78.5%	-1.70%
Availability of an improved water source	93.5%	91.8%	1.70%
Access to improved toilets	88.3%	83.4%	4.9%***
Annual expenditure per head (in XOF)	322,141	425,836	-103,695*

Note: ^a Ttest between the return migrants and the non-migrants.

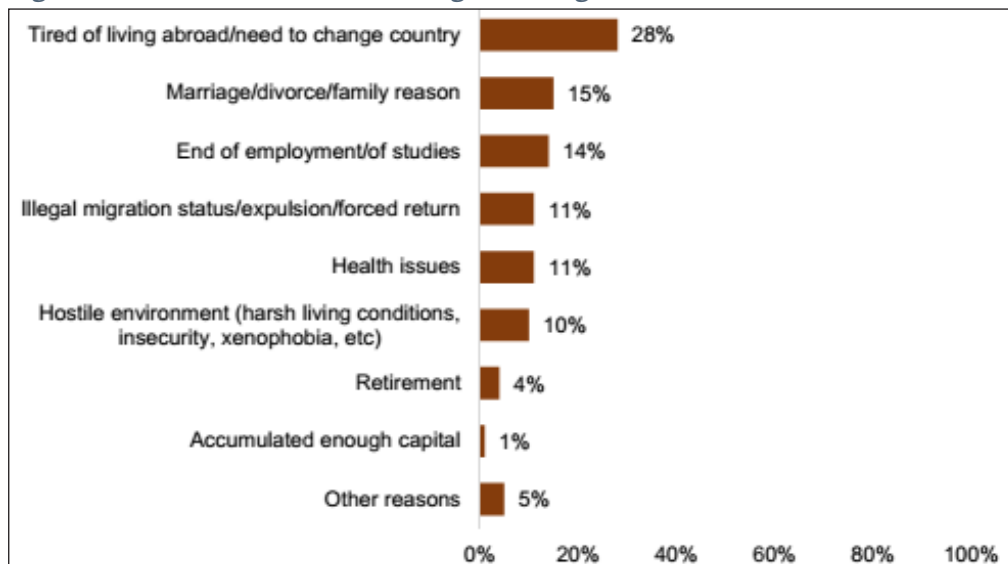
Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

More than three quarters (78%) of emigrants justified their departure abroad by the need to seek better economic opportunities (Figure 1). One emigrant in 10 (11%) left the country to pursue studies, and 6% went to join a family member or a friend.

Figure 1: Main reason for emigration

Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

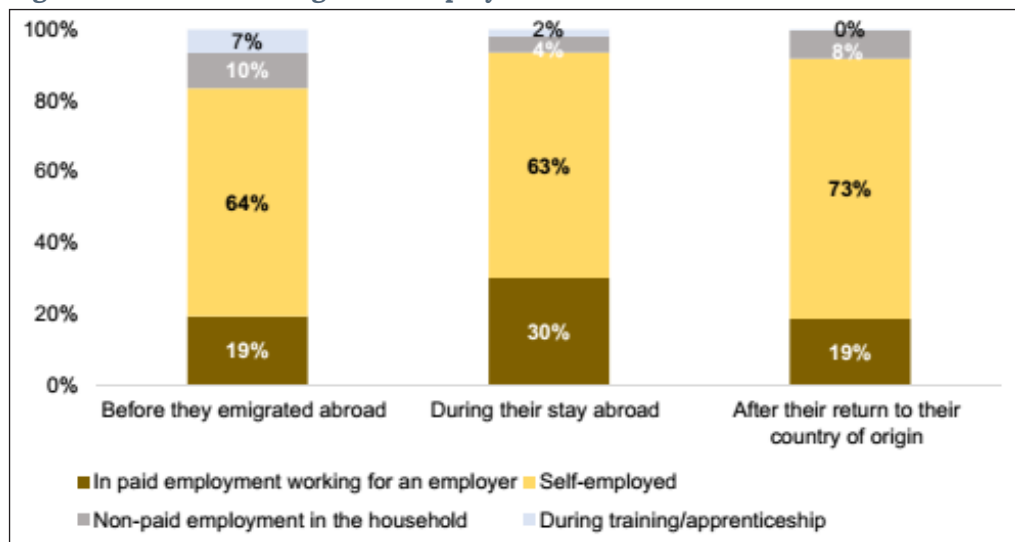
The main reason given by the return migrants for returning to their country of origin was the desire to change country (Figure 2). This was followed by family reasons (15%) and the end of a work or study contract. Regarding other main reasons, one in 10 return migrants (11%) mentioned health problems, and the same proportion mentioned their illegal migration status in the host country, which led to expulsion. 10% mentioned a hostile environment due to difficult living conditions, insecurity, and xenophobia. A small proportion mentioned retirement (4%) and only 1% mentioned the accumulation of financial capital.

Figure 2: Main reason for returning from migration

Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

Self-employment was the dominant status among the return migrants, whether it was before, during, and after their migration spell (Figure 3). Indeed, before migrating, 63% of the returning migrants were self-employed, compared with 19% who were employed by someone else. During their stay abroad, three out of 10 return migrants (30%) were in paid employment. In the last month before the survey, 73% of the return migrants were self-employed, compared with 19% who were in paid employment.

Figure 3: The return migrants’ employment status



Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

In terms of sectors of activity, Table 2 below shows that both before and after their migration abroad, the return migrants were employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, followed by wholesale and retail trade. However, during their stay abroad, more than a third were engaged in commercial activities, followed closely by agricultural activities and other services. Two in ten return migrants worked in the manufacturing or construction sectors during their migration spell abroad. Accommodation and catering were relatively popular activity sectors (4%) among the return migrants during their stay abroad.

The same trend was observed in each sub-sample, but to a differing extent (see Appendix Table 1). In the case of migrants returning from ECOWAS countries, 40% of those employed were in wholesale and retail trade, compared with 36% of those returning from OECD countries, and 32% of those returning from the rest of the world. The table also shows that before leaving for OECD countries, 7% of the return migrants were employed in education, compared with 3% after their return in their country of origin. Accommodation and catering activities were more common among those returning from OECD countries.

Table 2: Return migrants' activity sectors

	Before migrating	During their stay abroad	After their return to their home country
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	32%	13%	30%
Wholesale and retail trade	24%	36%	25%
Other service activities	10%	12%	9%
Manufacturing activities	8%	10%	7%
Construction	6%	9%	8%
Education	4%	1%	2%
Employed as domestic staff in private households	3%	3%	2%
Transport and storage	3%	3%	4%
Employed in extractive industries	2%	2%	2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2%	2%	2%
Accommodation and catering activities	1%	4%	1%
Administration and administrative support activities	1%	1%	1%
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	1%	2%	2%
Public administration and defence	1%	1%	1%
Other sectors	2%	3%	3%

Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

Effect of return migration on labour market integration

Equation (1) was estimated separately for each sub-sample and the results are shown in Table 3. The *MR*_{*i*} variable was found to be a source of self-selection bias, as shown by the endogeneity tests in each sub-sample. The proportion of households with a return migrant in the neighbourhood enabled us to correct for this self-selection bias, as shown by the coefficients obtained. In the presence of such selection bias, there is a tendency to underestimate the impact of return migration on labour market integration.

Overall, the results show that return migration had a positive and significant impact on labour market integration. However, this impact varied greatly depending on the host region of the return migrants. On average, the effect of return migration on labour market integration was 48.7%. Those migrants returning from OECD countries (28.4%) were less likely to enter the labour market than those from ECOWAS countries (65.3%) and those from the rest of the world (71.9%).

Other factors were also found to influence labour market integration. Household size and the returning migrant's age had a marginal negative effect on integration. While the attainment of primary education had a positive effect on it, secondary education or higher had a negative effect. In addition, being married and living in an urban area increased the chances of being integrated into the labour market. These

latter results confirm those obtained by Diallo and Diallo (2021), who showed that unemployment affected young people and urban dwellers more and increased with the level of education.

Table 3: Marginal effect of return migration on labour market integration

	Overall sample		ECOWAS countries		OECD countries		Rest of the world	
Return migration	0.118*** (0.016)	0.487*** (0.041)	0.133*** (0.026)	0.653*** (0.088)	0.007 (0.028)	0.284*** (0.076)	0.153*** (0.024)	0.719*** (0.080)
Household size	-0.002** (0.001)	-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002* (0.001)
Age	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.003*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001* (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.001** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
Level of education (Ref. No formal education)								
Primary education	0.051*** (0.020)	0.031 (0.020)	0.062*** (0.022)	0.055** (0.022)	0.075*** (0.022)	0.066*** (0.022)	0.076*** (0.022)	0.057*** (0.022)
Secondary education and above	-0.034* (0.019)	-0.061*** (0.019)	-0.017 (0.021)	-0.010 (0.021)	-0.011 (0.020)	-0.035* (0.021)	-0.016 (0.020)	-0.039* (0.021)
Marital status (Married)	0.152*** (0.016)	0.104*** (0.017)	0.155*** (0.018)	0.125*** (0.018)	0.161*** (0.018)	0.143*** (0.018)	0.153*** (0.017)	0.116*** (0.018)
Area of residence (Ref. Rural)	0.051*** (0.016)	0.070*** (0.016)	0.062*** (0.017)	0.092*** (0.018)	0.055*** (0.018)	0.051*** (0.018)	0.049*** (0.017)	0.073*** (0.017)
Instrument: Proportion of households with return migrants in the neighbourhood	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	4,894		3,958		3,935		4,029	

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

Factors in the return migrants' economic reintegration

The economic reintegration of return migrants was assessed using four indicators: (i) satisfaction in relation to their economic activity expectations; (ii) investment; (iii) satisfaction with their standard of living; and (iv) their intention to emigrate again. Table 4 shows the levels of economic reintegration indicators by host-country regions. It shows that half of the return migrants were satisfied with their economic activities and over 70% were satisfied with their standard of living. However, barely 21% of them invested in their home country, 36% of whom are those who returned from OECD countries. Nearly four out of 10 returnees (37%) were considering emigrating again.

Furthermore, the results show that few returnees (12%) had acquired new skills through training, even though 22% of those from OECD countries had undergone training leading to a qualification. A quarter of the returnees were members of migrant associations and most of them spoke the host country's language. Most of them (60%) were residing legally in their host country, but the percentage was only 45% for those who were residing in ECOWAS countries. Finally, a quarter of the return migrants had to be assisted to return home, 30% of whom were those returning from the rest of the world.

Table 4: Economic integration indicators and return migrants' characteristics

	ECOWAS countries	Rest of the world	OECD countries	Return migrants overall
Satisfaction with economic activity expectations	49.1%	46.0%	54.9%	49.7%
Satisfaction with standard of living	61.3%	68.0%	84.6%	70.9%
Investment in the country of origin	12.4%	14.6%	36.3%	20.5%
Intention to emigrate again	33.3%	42.5%	34.9%	37.3%
Acquisition of new skills	5.6%	7.6%	22.8%	11.6%
Membership of a migrant network	22.1%	19.4%	34.4%	24.9%
Ability to speak the host country's language	64.6%	63.5%	84.8%	70.4%
Assisted return	21.0%	29.9%	22.1%	24.6%
Legal migration status in the host country	44.8%	50.9%	77.0%	56.9%

Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

We tested the effect of the return migrants' legal migration status and return mode on their economic reintegration. The results are presented in Table 5. They show that the returnees from OECD countries who were residing there legally were twice more likely to be satisfied with their economic activities than those whose migration status was illegal. They also show that among those who returned from ECOWAS countries, those who were living there legally were 39% less likely to be satisfied with their economic activities than those whose migration status was illegal. No effect of the mode of return was observed on the return migrants' satisfaction with their economic activities.

In relation to investment, the return migrants' legal status and mode of return were found to be significant only in the sub-sample of those returning from OECD countries. The returnees whose migration status abroad was legal were 2.6 times more likely to invest in Senegal than those whose status was illegal. Those who benefitted from an assisted return were 52% less likely to invest than those who did not. In terms of satisfaction with their standard of living, the returnees who benefitted from an assisted return were less likely to be satisfied with it. Those whose migration status was legal and who returned from OECD countries and the rest of the world were five times, and twice, respectively, more likely to be satisfied with their standard of living than those whose migration status was illegal. Although the statistics for it were not significant,

the intention to emigrate again was positive among the returnees whose migration status was legal, whatever the sub-sample considered. People who had benefitted from an assisted return were more likely to want to emigrate again than those who had returned voluntarily. The desire to emigrate again was most pronounced among the returnees from OECD countries and the rest of the world. Although the relevant statistics were not significant, the returnees from ECOWAS countries who had benefitted from an assisted return were less likely to want to emigrate again than those who had not.

Table 5: Effect of the return migrants' legal migration status and their mode of return on their economic integration indicators (Odds ratio)

		ECOWAS	OECD	Rest of the world
Satisfaction in terms of economic activity expectations	Legal migration status	0.612**	2.084***	0.970
		(0.123)	(0.538)	(0.189)
	Assisted return	0.760	0.673	0.893
		(0.199)	(0.176)	(0.181)
Investment in the home country	Legal migration status	0.769	2.644***	1.598
		(0.238)	(0.866)	(0.464)
	Assisted return	0.784	0.476**	0.930
		(0.367)	(0.150)	(0.279)
Satisfaction with standard of living	Legal migration status	1.107	5.103***	1.952***
		(0.228)	(1.609)	(0.415)
	Assisted return	0.580**	0.708	0.861
		(0.157)	(0.242)	(0.192)
Intention to emigrate again	Legal migration status	1.460	1.272	1.226
		(0.357)	(0.348)	(0.264)
	Assisted return	0.580	2.392***	1.526*
		(0.212)	(0.643)	(0.337)
Observations		444	515	421

Robust form in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The full results of the estimation are presented in Appendix Table 2.

Source: CRES, Enquête sur la migration internationale au Sénégal (Senegal International Migration Survey), 2019

5. Conclusion

This study measured the effect of return migration on labour market integration in Senegal. It identified the factors in economic reintegration of the migrants returning to Senegal. It confirmed the existence of selection bias, which was corrected using an instrumental variables approach. The results of the econometric estimation showed that return migration had a positive and significant effect on labour market integration. Whatever the geographical area the migrants had returned from (ECOWAS countries, OECD countries, or the rest of the world), return migrants were more likely to be integrated into the labour market than non-migrants. The return migrants' migration status in the host country, the mode of their return to their country of origin, the skills they acquired in their migration country, and their social capital played an important role in their economic reintegration. The study underscores the need for policies aimed at helping the return migrants' integration, particularly those who need assistance to return home. In addition, there needs to be incentives for the return of migrants who can integrate into the home country's economy and facilitate the transfer of skills acquired abroad. Offering financial and non-financial benefits to return migrants would increase their desire to return. Targeted reintegration programmes, such as re-training for return migrants, or creating an environment conducive to them making a better use of their skills, can address these issues.

References

- Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie. 2014. Recensement Général de la Population, de l'Habitat, de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (RGPHAE, 2013). Republic of Senegal. <https://www.ansd.sn/ressources/rapports/Rapport-definitif-RGPHAE2013pdf>.
- Balizet, G. 2021. « Repats » au Sénégal, (s') investir dans la culture pour réussir son retour au pays (Doctoral dissertation, Les Afriques dans le monde; Sciences Po Bordeaux; Université Bordeaux Montaigne).
- Batista, C., McIndoe-Calder, T. and Vicente, P.C. 2014. Return migration, self-selection and entrepreneurship in Mozambique. <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/98970www.econstor.eu>.
- Beauchemin, C., Flahaux, M.L. and Schoumaker, B. 2020. "Three Sub-Saharan migration systems in times of policy restriction". *Comparative Migration Studies*, 8(1): 1-27.
- Beauchemin, C., Vandebunder, A., Cécillon, T.M., Goussé-Breton, Z., Dieng, M. and Yahyaoui, M. 2021. Réintégration socio-économique des migrants de retour et hétérogénéité des trajectoires légales en Europe.
- Beauchemin, C., L. Kabbanji, B. Schoumaker, P. Sakho. 2013. Entre parcours de vie des migrants et attentes politiques, quel co-développement en Afrique subsaharienne.
- Bensassi, S. and Jabbour, L. 2017. "Return migration and entrepreneurial success: An empirical analysis for Egypt". In *Global Labor Organization* (GLO) No. 98. GLO Discussion Paper). <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/167590www.econstor.eu>.
- Bensassi, S. and Jabbour, L. 2021. "Beyond experience and capital. Is there a return to return migration? <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2021.1988076>. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2021.1988076>.
- Bijwaard, G.E., Christian, Schluter and Jackline Wahba. 2011. The impact of labour market dynamics on the return-migration of immigrants.
- Borjas, G.J. 1987. NBER working paper series self-selection and the earnings of immigrants.
- Brandão, F. and Zoomers, A. 2010. "Sodade di Nhos Terra: The development potential of return migration to Cape Verde". *International Development Planning Review*, 32(3): 267-289. <https://doi.org/10.3828/IDPR.2010.09>.
- Cassarino, J.P. 2008. "Conditions of modern return migrants". *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*, 10(2): 95-105.
- De Vreyer, P., Gubert, F., Robilliard, A.S., Dial, P., Sophie, A. and Ird, R. 2009. Return migrants in Western Africa: Characteristics and labour market performance. www.dial.prd.fr.
- Diallo, M.A. 2022. "Subjective poverty and migration intention abroad: The case of Senegal". *African Development Review*, 34: 410-424. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12658>.

- Diallo, M.A. and Diallo, H. 2021. Malgré une Baisse du Chômage, les Sénégalais Réclament Plus D'efforts du Gouvernement en Matière de Création D'emplois/Despite a drop in unemployment, the Senegalese call for more government efforts to create jobs. https://www.africaportal.org/documents/21932/ad499-senegalais_reclament_plus_defforts_gouvernement_matiere_creation_demploi_IVsR8F5.pdf.
- Dimé, M. 2015. « Flamber moins et investir utile »: la promotion de l'entrepreneuriat chez des migrants de retour au Sénégal. *Africa Development*, 40(1), 81-97.
- Dimé, M. 2020. Rapport de l'étude-bilan sur les projets et programmes migratoires au Sénégal de 2005 à 2019.
- Du, Z., Sun, Y., Zhao, G. and Zweig, D. 2021. "Do overseas returnees excel in the Chinese labour market? *The China Quarterly*, 247: 875-897. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305741021000023>.
- Flahaux, M.L. 2012. L'effet des appuis institutionnels après le retour sur la réinsertion des migrants au Sénégal et en RD Congo. In Conférence de l'AIDELF sur la démographie et les politiques sociales.
- Flahaux, M.L. 2021. "Reintegrating after return: Conceptualization and empirical evidence from the life course of Senegalese and Congolese migrants". *International Migration*, 59(2): 148-166.
- Flahaux, M.L. and De Haas, H. 2016. "African migration: Trends, patterns, drivers". *Comparative Migration Studies*, 4(1): 1-25.
- Flahaux, M. L., Kabbanyi, L. and Schoumaker, B. 2013. L'encadrement des retours au Sénégal: logiques politiques et logiques de migrants.
- Hausmann, R., Nedelkoska, L., Bustos, S., Gaudeul, A., Kirchkamp, O., Lora, E., Neffke, F., Pritchett, L., Summers, L. and Wiederhold, S. 2017. Welcome home in a crisis: Effects of return migration on the non-migrants' wages and employment.
- Hlasny, V. and Alazzawi, S. 2020. Return migration and earnings mobility in Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia. www.ecineq.org.
- International Organization for Migration. 2018. Migration au Sénégal: Profil national 2018 (244 pp). <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-au-senegal-profil-national-2018>
- Kiker, B.F. and Traynham, E.C. 1977. "Earnings differentials among non-migrants, return migrants, and non-return migrants". *Growth and Change*, 8(2): 2-7. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1468-2257.1977.TB00322.X>.
- Longhi, S., Nijkamp, P. and Poot, J. 2008. "Meta-analysis of empirical evidence on the labour market impacts of immigration". *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.1136223>.
- Mahé, C. 2022. "Return migration and self-employment: Is there a 'jack-of-all-trades' effect?" *Oxford Economic Papers*, 74(1): 62-84. <https://doi.org/10.1093/OEP/GPAB013>.
- Marchetta, F. 2012. "Return migration and the survival of entrepreneurial activities in Egypt". *World Development*, 40(10): 1999-2013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.WORLDDEV.2012.05.009>.
- Maria Hagan, J. and Wassink, J. 2016. "New skills, new jobs: Return migration, skill transfers, and business formation in Mexico". *Social Problems*, 63(4): 513-533. <https://doi.org/10.1093/SOCPRO/SPW021>.
- Mccormick, B. and Wahba, J. 2001. "Overseas work experience, savings and entrepreneurship amongst return migrants to LDCs" *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 48(2): 164-178.

- Murakami, E., Yamada, E. and Sioson, E.P. 2021. "The impact of migration and remittances on labour supply in Tajikistan". *Journal of Asian Economics*, 73: 101268. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ASIECO.2020.101268>.
- Ndiaye, A.S. and Araar, A. 2017. Migration and remittances in Senegal: Effects on labour supply and human capital of households' members left behind. In *UNUWIDER Development Conference on Migration and Mobility*.
- OECD. 2022. Panorama de l'émigration sénégalaise. Talents à l'étranger, Éditions OECD, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/0e279cfb-fr>.
- OECD. 2020. Sustainable reintegration of return migrants. Sustainable reintegration of return migrants. <https://doi.org/10.1787/5FEE55B3-EN>.
- Oláh, J., Halasi, G., Szakály, Z., Popp, J. and Balogh, P. 2017. "The impact of international migration on the labour market: A case study from Hungary". *Amfiteatru Economic*, 19(46): 790.
- Organization International pour les Migrations. 2018. Migration au Sénégal: Profil national 2018 (244 pp). <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-au-senegal-profil-national-2018>
- Özgür, E. M. and Deniz, A. 2014. "A migration system formation based on tourism between Russia and Turkey (Antalya)". *Aegean Geographical Journal*, 23(2): 1-18.
- Sun, W. 2013. "The productivity of return migrants: The case of China's "Sea Turtles." In *Sun IZA Journal of Migration*, Vol. 2. <http://www.izajom.com/content/2/1/5>.
- Sitompul, T., 2023. "Economic and social impact of migration". *Journal of Accounting and Management Innovation*, 7(1),1-15.
- Terza, J.V., Basu, A. and Rathouz, P.J. 2008. "Two-stage residual inclusion estimation: Addressing endogeneity in health econometric modelling". *Journal of Health Economics*, 27(3): 531-543.
- Wahba, J. 2007. "Returns to overseas work experience: The case of Egypt". *International Migration, Economic Development and Policy*, 235-258.
- Wahba, J. 2015. "Selection, selection, selection: The impact of return migration". *Journal of Population Economics*, 1-29.
- Wahba, J. 2021. Who benefits from return migration to developing countries? *IZA World of Labour*.
- Wassink, J. 2020. "International migration experience and entrepreneurship: Evidence from Mexico". *World Development*, 136: 105077.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1: Activity sectors for the return migrants by geographical region they returned from

	ECOWAS countries			Rest of the world			OECD countries		
	Before emigrating	During the migration spell abroad	After returning to country of origin	Before emigrating	During the migration spell abroad	After returning to country of origin	Before emigrating	During the migration spell abroad	After returning to country of origin
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.2	15.1	30.4	32.2	13.4	34.6	23.8	9.9	21.6
Extractive industries	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing sector	11.3	12.3	11.3	7.8	8.0	6.7	5.2	9.2	3.6
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.6	0.2	0.7	-
Construction	4.1	6.0	6.8	8.2	13.4	11.1	3.8	5.6	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes	19.1	40.0	24.6	21.0	32.4	19.1	32.1	35.9	33.6
Transport and storage	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.3	5.6
Accommodation and catering	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.9	1.1	1.7	6.6	2.4
Information and communication	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2
Finance and insurance	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Real estate	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.4	3.6	2.8
Administration and administrative support	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.6	2.0	2.8

continued next page

Appendix Table 1 Continued

	ECOWAS countries			Rest of the world			OECD countries		
	Before emigrating	During the migration spell abroad	After returning to country of origin	Before emigrating	During the migration spell abroad	After returning to country of origin	Before emigrating	During the migration spell abroad	After returning to country of origin
Public administration and defence; mandatory social security	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.6
Education	2.3	0.3	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.8	7.1	2.0	2.8
Health and social work	0.7	-	1.0	-	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.9	3.3	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.3	2.4
Other activities in the service sector	9.0	11.2	9.7	11.7	13.1	9.4	9.5	9.9	8.4
Employment as domestic staff in private households	2.7	1.6	2.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	2.4	2.6	0.4
Employment with extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	-

Appendix Table 2: Factors in the economic integration of return migrants (odds ratio)

	Satisfaction in terms of economic-activity expectations			Investment in the country of origin			Intention to emigrate again			Satisfaction with standard of living		
	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD
Legal migration status	0.612** (0.123)	0.970 (0.189)	2.084*** (0.538)	0.769 (0.238)	1.598 (0.464)	2.644*** (0.866)	1.460 (0.357)	1.226 (0.264)	1.272 (0.348)	1.107 (0.228)	1.952*** (0.415)	5.103*** (1.609)
Assisted return	0.760 (0.199)	0.893 (0.181)	0.673 (0.176)	0.784 (0.367)	0.930 (0.279)	0.476** (0.150)	0.580 (0.212)	1.526* (0.337)	2.392*** (0.643)	0.580** (0.157)	0.861 (0.192)	0.708 (0.242)
Gender (Female)	0.861 (0.137)	1.101 (0.153)	0.626*** (0.111)	0.713 (0.238)	1.325 (0.247)	1.032 (0.211)	0.767 (0.148)	1.082 (0.173)	0.985 (0.205)	1.311 (0.216)	1.330 (0.240)	2.002 (0.853)
Age	1.011 (0.007)	1.005 (0.007)	0.983** (0.008)	1.004 (0.012)	1.008 (0.010)	0.992 (0.009)	0.924*** (0.009)	0.935*** (0.008)	0.956*** (0.009)	1.002 (0.008)	0.986* (0.008)	0.980* (0.011)
Education level (Ref. No formal education)												
Primary education	1.055 (0.258)	1.075 (0.248)	0.606* (0.179)	1.779 (0.633)	1.586 (0.490)	1.074 (0.327)	1.437 (0.408)	1.476 (0.359)	1.867** (0.562)	0.867 (0.216)	1.280 (0.323)	0.497* (0.192)
Secondary education and above	0.878 (0.271)	1.456 (0.347)	1.050 (0.274)	1.348 (0.637)	1.152 (0.444)	0.691 (0.195)	1.522 (0.550)	1.141 (0.294)	1.241 (0.350)	1.650 (0.578)	2.862*** (0.843)	1.207 (0.459)
Marital status (Married)	1.343 (0.389)	0.841 (0.209)	1.104 (0.365)	3.470* (2.266)	1.336 (0.511)	2.480** (1.038)	0.509** (0.157)	0.730 (0.200)	0.841 (0.290)	0.819 (0.249)	1.272 (0.357)	1.189 (0.511)
Acquisition of new skills	1.081 (0.286)	1.325 (0.296)	1.545* (0.349)	1.180 (0.491)	2.559*** (0.774)	1.264 (0.304)	0.772 (0.248)	0.802 (0.211)	0.835 (0.211)	0.591* (0.164)	0.620* (0.159)	1.232 (0.445)

continued next page

Appendix Table 2 Continued

	Satisfaction in terms of economic-activity expectations			Investment in the country of origin			Intention to emigrate again			Satisfaction with standard of living		
	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD	ECOWAS	Rest of the world	OECD
Membership of a migrant network	0.995 (0.241)	0.899 (0.213)	1.083 (0.246)	1.593 (0.527)	2.333*** (0.657)	2.088*** (0.488)	1.007 (0.286)	1.153 (0.291)	0.875 (0.216)	0.710 (0.175)	0.609* (0.156)	1.500 (0.512)
Ability to speak the host country's language	0.855 (0.179)	0.616** (0.127)	0.872 (0.273)	0.586* (0.179)	0.993 (0.314)	1.945* (0.763)	1.201 (0.302)	1.562* (0.365)	1.036 (0.355)	1.756*** (0.374)	1.506* (0.335)	1.594 (0.568)
Constant	0.694 (0.301)	0.935 (0.344)	1.906 (1.217)	0.049*** (0.039)	0.035*** (0.021)	0.089*** (0.063)	24.153*** (12.914)	9.577*** (3.956)	1.336 (2.781)	1.737 (0.591)	3.109 (0.699)	1.336 (2.514)
No. of observations	444	515	421	444	515	421	444	515	421	444	515	421



Mission

To strengthen local capacity for conducting independent, rigorous inquiry into the problems facing the management of economies in sub-Saharan Africa.

The mission rests on two basic premises: that development is more likely to occur where there is sustained sound management of the economy, and that such management is more likely to happen where there is an active, well-informed group of locally based professional economists to conduct policy-relevant research.

Bringing Rigour and Evidence to Economic Policy Making in Africa

- Improve quality.
- Ensure Sustainability.
- Expand influence.

www.aercafrica.org

Learn More



www.facebook.com/aercafrica



www.instagram.com/aercafrica_official/



twitter.com/aercafrica



www.linkedin.com/school/aercafrica/

Contact Us

African Economic Research Consortium
Consortium pour la Recherche Economique en Afrique
Middle East Bank Towers,
3rd Floor, Jakaya Kikwete Road
Nairobi 00200, Kenya
Tel: +254 (0) 20 273 4150
communications@aercafrica.org