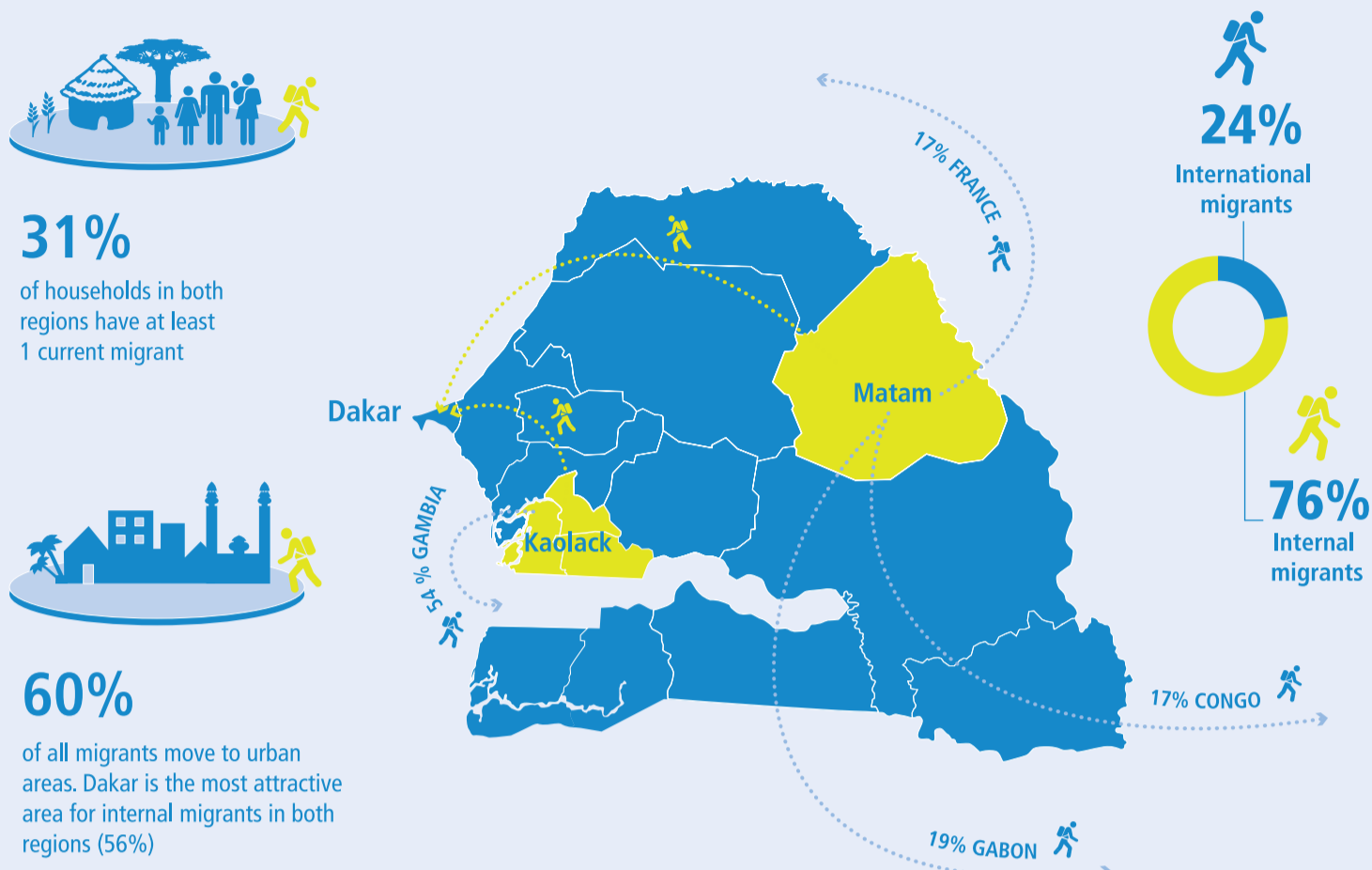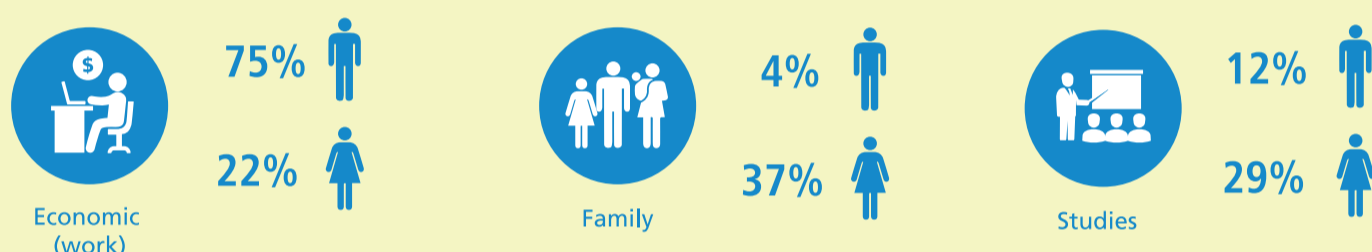# CHARACTERISTICS, DYNAMICS AND DRIVERS OF
# RURAL MIGRATION IN SENEGAL

## CASE STUDY IN KAOLACK AND MATAM

## Main facts and statistics

**31%**
of households in both regions have at least 1 current migrant

**60%**
of all migrants move to urban areas. Dakar is the most attractive area for internal migrants in both regions (56%)

17% FRANCE

54 % GAMBIA

Dakar

Matam

Kaolack

17% CONGO

19% GABON

**24%**
International migrants

**76%**
Internal migrants

## Drivers of migration

75% / 22%
Economic (work)

4% / 37%
Family

12% / 29%
Studies

## Characteristics of migrants and their households

COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD, MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS ARE

Wealthier

Less engaged in agriculture

Larger in number

Part of a network that facilitates migration

### MIGRANTS ARE

**Youth between 15-24 (27%) and between 25-34 years old (33%)**

**Mostly male (82%)**

**More educated: 33.4% have at least a minimum level of education**

**Working in agriculture before migration (50%)**

## Seasonal migration

**10%**
of migrants are **seasonal migrants.** The majority of them (83%) migrate internally.

**64%**
of seasonal migrants work in agriculture before migrating, and 59% of them keep working in this sector after migrating.

■ **Their households are more involved in agriculture compared to the average migrant household:**

■ **Their households are less wealthy than the average migrant household**

• **The contribution of agriculture** to their gross income **is higher**

• **The proportion of family members** engaged **in farming is greater**

• **The variety of crops and livestock is greater**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

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