

Annex C

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# The Demo-Economic and Spatial Approach of WALTPS<sup>1</sup>

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Development experts and their partners in development agencies and developing countries have generally found it convenient to divide the real world into sectors (farm, non-farm) and environments (rural, urban), and to use different reasoning for each component. One of the effects of this sectoral approach has been to hide the spatial dimension of development processes, which is a crucial one in those countries in settlement transition that are still marked by extreme spatial and social differences.

If the attempt is to be made to picture the real world and work with real stakeholders, rather than the abstract beings who inhabit macro-economic and sectoral models, it is essential to re-introduce space. Re-introducing space means conceiving the economy of a given area (country or region) not merely as a set of sectors of activity whose linkages can be described in a table of intersectoral exchanges, but also as a combination of local economies within which and among which all sorts of linkages occur that depend largely on neighbourhood relationships between the actors. Understanding and describing local economies means first understanding and describing these linkages, and primarily those between places with differing characteristics, such as cities and their rural hinterlands.

In order to understand and interpret these linkages, as for any professional endeavour, it is essential to adopt an adequate conceptual framework and models, taking into account, therefore, the demographic, economic, spatial and social dimensions involved in these linkages. These models will be demo-economic and spatial in nature. Again, as in any scientific discipline, modelling, or the simplified representation of reality, is a necessary and justified approach, although, of course, the limitations of any model must be borne in mind.

The scientific approach uses iterations between models and observation on the ground. As with all human sciences, it is obviously impossible to observe and measure everything at a given date, and even impossible to measure the past record of every variable. Some recourse to modelling

is therefore inevitable. Better to use explicit models than merely intuition or rule-of-thumb.

West Africa, along with the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa, is the last part of the world to undergo its demographic transition. There is massive migration in the region, between countries, from the interior to the coast, from country to city and from city to city. Despite urbanization, the rural population continues to grow in almost all countries. There are now five times as many cities as there were in the 1960s and these cities play an increasingly important role in the region, with economic and political influence out of proportion to their population size, while an increasing proportion of the rural population and economy is concentrating around the cities. The development process in West Africa exhibits the following features:

- Settlement patterns are extremely mobile: people actually move far more than net migration measured at long intervals can show. This tendency towards mobility makes population growth more tolerable, but also creates tensions that are hard to manage;
- There are sharp differences between geographical areas, which tend to increase as migration continues;
- Transaction costs are high, resulting from the huge size of the region, the low density of population and economic activity, and the under-developed state of the infrastructure.
- Priority is generally given to work over productivity: African societies have a duty to absorb newcomers by creating what are termed “informal” economic activities; higher labour productivity is generally only a secondary objective.
- Large numbers of people have more than one job. Many households have one foot in the city and one back in the village, dividing their time between crop production and trade, or a salaried job and an “informal” activity.
- Large transfers between households, especially between village and city, facilitate mobility and help people survive hard times.
- Different modes of functioning coexist in the economy, from the most capitalist and outward-oriented to the cashless subsistence economy, with the informal or popular economy between the two.

The demo-economic and spatial approach used in WALTPS to describe and interpret the changes in the “real economy” starts from the changes over time in settlement patterns. The patterns show the total population distributed among a variety of habitats (urban, rural, cities, towns, land-locked, coastal) and strata representing broad life-styles and living standards (mainly agricultural, informal or modern). Each population category is allocated to a specific demand (for goods and services, and income) and supply that varies by location and form of interaction, by means of spatial models.

To take account of the fact that the population is in itself, and not via employment, a factor of production, the economy is considered to be made up of two interdependent sub-systems or levels, one on top of the other:

- A base level, corresponding to activities that meet the basic needs of households. It demand-driven and only indirectly depends on the business cycle, insofar as this cycle affects the distribution of the population between the various types of household;
- A second, more “conventional” or “exposed” level, depends more directly on the macro-economic situation, linkages with the outside world and supply constraints. The structure and growth of “real” gross domestic product resulting from the combination of these two levels are thus linked both to the behaviour of the exposed economy, which depends heavily on relations with the rest of the world, and to trends in settlement patterns.

NOTE |||||

1 Cour, J.M. and S. Snrech (1998), *West Africa Long-term Perspective Study: Preparing for the future, A vision of West Africa in the year 2020*. OECD Publishing. Club du Sahel. *Étude des perspectives à long terme en Afrique de l'Ouest ; pour préparer l'avenir de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, une vision à l'horizon 2020*. Editions OCDE. Club du Sahel.

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## Glossary<sup>1</sup>

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**Alien:** A person who is not a citizen of the country in which he/she lives. A “legal alien” is someone who lives in a foreign country with the legal approval of that country. An “illegal alien” (or undocumented alien) is someone who lives in a foreign country without having legal status in that country. A distinction is made between illegal immigrants and illegal aliens; the former being someone who wishes to settle permanently in the new country. A distinction is made between illegal immigrants and illegal aliens – the former being someone who wishes to settle permanently in the new country.

**Arrest Warrant:** An order give by the examining judge to the police to seek and arrest someone for indictment then take them to a correction centre.

**Circular migrant:** One who moves regularly between his/her home country and a foreign country for employment-related reasons. Typically, though not exclusively, circular migrants do agricultural or construction work, returning home when employment opportunities wane, or when they have saved a bit of money. The term “circular migrant” is not entirely synonymous with guest worker, because the latter term implies that the individual fits into a specific employment-visa category of the host country; a circular migrant can be in a host country illegally or legally. Further, a guest worker may come to a host country for a set period of time and only return home when the visa expires – in other words, there is no back-and-forth and hence no circularity

**Economic migrant:** *Sometimes used as an equivalent to the term labour migrant or migrant worker. However, the two concepts may cover different categories. The term “labour migrant” can be used restrictively to only cover movement for the purpose of employment while “economic migrant” can be used either in a narrow sense, which includes only movement for the purpose of employment, or in a broader sense that includes persons entering a State to perform other types of economic activities such as investors or business travellers.*

**Expulsion:** A measure undertaken by the police by which an alien is ordered to leave the country. There is a tendency to systematically use the word “expulsion” every time an alien is forced to leave a country. There are several expulsion measures:

- Arrested and sent to the border: on the basis that the alien is in an irregular situation.
- Deportation order: ordered if the alien constitutes a threat to public order (sentenced to a long prison term, for example).
- Legal exclusion from the country: often goes along with a prison term whereas at the end of the term, the alien is deported from the country as a result of a judge-ruled exclusion. It can be used in cases of irregular situations, for certain offences or crimes.
- Surrendered to another country: can only take place in application of an agreement between two countries to which the alien is surrendered.

There are cases of protection from expulsion measures following the individual situation and the alien’s country of origin: protection from being led to the border, protection from expulsion, protection and guarantee from judicial banning from the country

**Flagrante delicto:** Delicto or offence in process of being committed or which was just committed and registered by the police. When the crime is punishable by a prison term, the Prosecution can quickly present the suspect before the judge for a hearing called an immediate appearance for a decision to be made.

**Flow:** The term used for the unstable and changing portion of an overall population figure

**Forced departure:** So as to avoid using the word “expulsion” (a legal-technical term in State immigration law), we speak of “forced departure” of an alien in cases in which authorities enforcing the decision of expulsion have used physical or other pressure to force an alien to leave his former country of residence.

**Illegal migrant:** A person who comes to settle in a country without the correct legal documentation, or who lives there using false identification or no documentation at all (“sans papiers” – without papers), or who otherwise resides in a country without formal permission. E.g., a person who enters a country on a tourist or student visa and then overstays his or her visa becomes an illegal immigrant.

**Intergovernmental method:** Negotiation sessions between representatives of national governments

**Irregular migration:** As defined by the Global Commission on International Migration, it is a complex and diverse phenomenon in which the main focus is irregular flows and entries, rather, for example, than the various challenges posed by stocks or irregular migrants such as undocumented work.

**Immediate appearance<sup>2</sup>:** A procedure which makes it possible to make judge quickly somebody following the police custody.

**Labour migration:** Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment.

**Migrant smuggling; smuggling of migrants:** Defined in the relevant Protocol as follows: “Smuggling of migrants” shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. Trafficking victims can be, at least in the beginning, consenting and candidates for emigration, unlike those described by the expression “human trade.”

**Naturalization:** In law, refers to an act whereby a person acquires a citizenship different from that person’s citizenship at birth. Naturalization is most commonly associated with economic migrants or refugees who have immigrated to a country and resided there as aliens, and who have voluntarily and actively chosen to become citizens of that country after meeting specific requirements. However, naturalization that is at least passive and often not voluntary, can take place upon annexation or border adjustments between countries. Unless resolved by denaturalization or renunciation of citizenship, naturalization can lead to multiple citizenship.

**Non-refoulement:** *A core principle of refugee law that prohibits States from returning refugees in any manner whatsoever to countries or territories in which their lives or freedom may be threatened. This principle is usually considered a part of customary international law and is therefore binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.*

**Refugee:** Defined under Article 1 of the Geneva Convention (28 July 1951) relating to the Status of Refugees as “any person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the

country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”.

**Return migration:** I.e., migrants returning to their country of origin – going home.

**Statutory Refugee:** In France, refugee status is a legal status recognised by the Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides (OFPRA), in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 as well as the law of 25 July 1952 (in its draft of the law of 11 May 1998) referring to two categories of persons: - anyone meeting the definitions set out in Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 related to the status of refugees; – “any person persecuted due to his/ her actions on behalf of freedom” (L. 11.5.1998, Article 29).

**Stock:** In migration statistics, used to describe the stable portion of an overall population figure.

**Total population** (Contribution by J.-M. Cour): as set out in the WALTPS women, the aged and children, “inactive” and “unemployed” included is comprised of three strata:

- The primary strata corresponds to the total population of urban and rural households who depend on most of their total revenue (including non-monetary) from a primary activity;
- The formal non primary strata corresponds to households having a formal private or public salaried employment and households involved in formal (officially registered businesses) non agricultural businesses (non primary); and
- The informal non primary strata corresponds to the total population of households not classified in the two other strata. The non-primary population is that of two non-primary strata, formal and informal.

This breakdown of the total population into three strata, which abolishes in fact the household entity and ignores the notions of activity and unemployment, can evidently be disputed, but it enables the aggregates and ratios to be calculated taking into account the totality of the population which is often the only known data and prevents disputes over the definition of active (over 7 or 15 years of age? Less than 60 or 90 years of age?) and the unemployed (concept which has no sense except in the formal and modern sector).

**Primary value added** (Contribution by J.-M. Cour): is that of the primary sector of the economy, agriculture, livestock rearing, fisheries and forestry.

**Warrant of Committal:** An order given by a magistrate or judge to enforce a judgment or order to receive and maintain an indicted person in detention pending trial.

NOTE //

- 1 *The text in italics has been translated based on the official source text. www.iom.int and United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database <http://157.150.197.21/dgaacs/unterm.nsf>*
- 2 *[www.speedylook.com/Immediate\\_appearance.html](http://www.speedylook.com/Immediate_appearance.html)*



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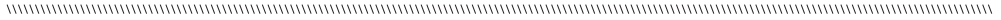
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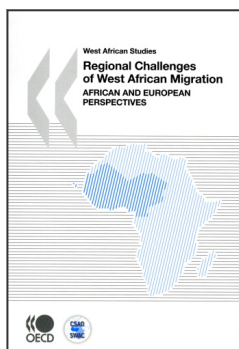
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