



Tropical Tuna social risk profile

Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous
child labor risks

Senegal, Fishing and Processing

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SEAFOOD SOCIAL RISK TOOL V2

Disclaimer

The Seafood Social Risk Tool has been prepared for information purposes only, and is not intended to constitute business, legal, market, financial or investment advice. The Seafood Social Risk Tool is designed to serve as an informational resource and does not override legislation or internal policies or procedures. It is recommended that all users of the Seafood Social Risk Tool seek independent legal advice. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation shall not be responsible to any party related to its use or interpretation of the information contained in the Seafood Social Risk Tool.

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About the Seafood Social Risk Tool

The Seafood Social Risk Tool profiles seafood production systems around the world and identifies areas within those systems that are at higher risk of containing forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor to help businesses begin to focus their efforts to improve human rights and labor conditions.

The tool includes more than 80 indicators of risk based on publicly available evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor abuses in seafood supply chains as well as an analysis of information about risk factors correlated with these abuses. This information is packaged into risk profiles specified by species and country of origin designed to help businesses better identify the potential for human rights abuses in their supply chains so they can take the first steps toward improving conditions for seafood workers.

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The Seafood Social Risk Tool was created in partnership with the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, Liberty Shared, and a team of human rights experts.

Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch program raises awareness of important ocean conservation issues and empowers seafood consumers and businesses to make choices for healthy oceans.

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership is a US-registered nonprofit that operates globally to rebuild depleted fish stocks and reduce the environmental and social impacts of fishing and fish farming. The organization works by engaging fishery stakeholders and seafood businesses throughout the supply chain to promote the sustainable production of seafood.

Liberty Shared aims to prevent human trafficking through legal advocacy, technological interventions, and strategic collaborations with NGOs, corporations, and financial institutions globally.

To learn more about Seafood Watch, to view our seafood recommendations, or to view the Seafood Social Risk Tool, [visit SeafoodWatch.org](https://www.seafoodwatch.org).

Overview

The focus of this assessment is Senegalese-flagged tuna fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean and tuna processing in Senegal. Senegalese fishermen are active in tuna fishing on foreign-flagged vessels in the Northeast Atlantic and all around the world, but these workers are not the focus of this study.

Senegal mainly targets tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean with pole-and-line, longline, and purse seine fishing gear.ⁱ Skipjack tuna comprises a majority of Senegal's catch of tuna, with yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna also harvested to a lesser extent.ⁱⁱ Skipjack tuna is one of Senegal's top ten exported seafood products.ⁱⁱⁱ Senegal's most important tuna exports by weight and value are frozen skipjack tuna and prepared or preserved skipjack tuna, respectively.^{iv} Senegal exports frozen skipjack tuna to major tuna processing countries including Ecuador and Spain, while exports of prepared or preserved skipjack tuna are primarily destined for the United States and Europe.^v

Base risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country in general

Overall, there is a heightened risk of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in Senegal, as driven by the country's low level of human development, high levels of poverty and corruption, and poor enforcement of workers' rights.

Senegal features among the lowest ranked countries in the world in the Human Development Index (HDI), which measures health, education, and standard of living, and places below the average for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.^{vi} Poverty rates declined from 2011 to 2018 but remained high at 37.8% in 2018 with little expected improvement since then due to the adverse impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict.^{vii} Reports of corruption by officials include corruption in the judiciary and police.^{viii} Although Senegal has demonstrated efforts to tackle corruption in the past decade, the country's progress has halted.^{ix} Senegal scores better in the 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index than its neighboring countries Mauritania, Mali, and The Gambia, but it is worth noting that Sub-Saharan Africa is the lowest scoring region globally.^x Weak institutions and restriction of free media are broadly identified as threats against anti-corruption efforts in the country.^{xi} Senegal's ratification of key international labor standards is generally high, providing a strong foundation for governance. Senegal has ratified ten of the now eleven^{xii} fundamental instruments, excluding Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (P029), and three of the four 4 priority governance conventions.^{xiii} In addition, Senegal is one of only 20 countries globally to have ratified the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and is one of seven countries in Africa to have done so.^{xiv} However, enforcement of forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor laws is hindered by insufficient resourcing for labor inspections, especially in the informal sector, as well as corruption and official complicity in human trafficking crimes.^{xv,xvi} The most prevalent form of human

trafficking in Senegal is forced begging.^{xvii} In addition, sex trafficking and forced labor in domestic work and gold mining are serious concerns.^{xviii} While human trafficking mainly takes place internally, women and boys from other West African countries are also exploited in Senegal.^{xix} An increase in the number of West African migrants transiting through Senegal to Europe^{xx} represents an increased risk.

Nevertheless, there are signs that the country is making efforts to improve enforcement, including the provision of specialized training on human trafficking to law enforcement and judicial officials and an increased number of trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in 2021 compared to 2020.^{xxi} In 2021, the government also provided training to labor inspectors on data collection on child labor in the informal economy, funded programs to remove children from forced begging, and began the process of updating the National Action Plan on the Prevention and Abolition of Child Labor.^{xxii}

Adjusted risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country's seafood supply chain

There is evidence to suggest that human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor occur in Senegal's seafood industry but no links were found to tuna fishing and tuna processing. However, a lack of information on the workforce and employment characteristics in Senegal's tropical tuna industry makes it difficult to assess risks for the tropical tuna supply chain.

The risks of human trafficking and forced labor in Senegal's seafood industry are in part driven by the presence of distant water fishing vessels from China that employ men from Senegal and other West African countries onboard. While these risks are attributed to China, it is important to note that vessels may be Chinese-owned and operated but flagged to Senegal. A 2020 study found over 500 Chinese distant water fishing vessels registered to African countries, with thirty-two vessels flagged to Senegal.^{xxiii} The US Department of State's 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report identifies a risk of forced labor to men from Senegal and other West African countries on Chinese-owned and operated but Senegalese-flagged vessels.^{xxiv} The correlated practice of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which may be associated with human trafficking and forced labor in the fishing industry, has been identified as a concern for Senegal, including IUU fishing by foreign and domestic vessels and in tuna fishing.^{xxv} Factors identified by Selig et al. (2022) as drivers for the risk of labor abuse and IUU fishing are present in Senegal, namely "fishing vessel flags linked to poor control of corruption by the flag state, high ownership by countries other than the flag state, and Chinese-flagged vessels." Locations along the West African coast are identified by the study as at-sea risk areas.^{xxvi}

With respect to hazardous child labor, children have been identified in child labor in the fishing industry in Senegal but there is a lack of recent public evidence on the types of work performed to determine whether it is hazardous work.^{xxvii} A now outdated SAMUDRA study published in 2006 gives an indication of the types of work performed by children in Senegal's artisanal fishing industry, including diving and work at night,

which can be considered hazardous work.^{xxviii} The study also identifies child labor in fish processing and trade.^{xxix}

It is anticipated that the risk of human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor in tropical tuna fishing in Senegal may differ between the more organized formal workforce (industrial tuna fleet) and the more prevalent but less regulated informal workforce (represented in Senegal's artisanal fleet). In particular, the family-driven artisanal workforce has been connected to a lower risk of forced labor,^{xxx} but the informality of the artisanal sector could lead to greater risks of hazardous child labor since it could go unnoticed or be considered as normal, noting that the 2006 SAMUDRA study describes the practice of child labor in artisanal fishing in Senegal as culturally accepted as a part of preparation for adulthood and work.^{xxxi} Nevertheless, the physical intensity of tuna fishing and the typical duration of tuna fishing trips indicate that child labor may be less likely to occur onboard tuna fishing vessels.

Overall, gaps in availability of information for Senegal's seafood industry, and a paucity of information on worker characteristics and employment practices in the country's tuna fishing and processing industry, means that businesses should employ rigorous due diligence procedures to assess risks in their supply chain and reduce the likelihood of unethical labor practices occurring.

Summary of evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

Country-level indicators

- Children in Senegal are subjected to the worst forms of child labor including sex trafficking, forced domestic work, forced begging, and forced labor in gold mining. Several industries including fishing and farming are linked to child labor in Senegal.
- Boys from other West African countries are subject to forced begging and forced labor in artisanal gold mines in Senegal.
- Women from Senegal and other West African countries are exploited in sex trafficking.

Seafood industry-level Indicators

- The US Department of State's 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report identifies a risk of forced labor to men from Senegal and other West African countries on Chinese-owned and operated but Senegalese-flagged vessels.
- Senegal's fishing industry has been linked to child labor, including hazardous child labor, but there is a lack of recent public evidence on the types of work performed by children. Seafood processing and trade have also been linked to child labor by a now outdated study.

Fishing indicators

- No evidence was found linking Senegal's tuna fishing industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to indicators of forced labor and hazardous child labor.

Processing indicators

- No evidence was found linking Senegal's tuna processing industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to indicators of forced labor and hazardous child labor.

Summary of factors that affect the likelihood of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

Factors that increase the likelihood

Country-level indicators

- The Human Development Index value for 2019 places Senegal in the ‘low human development’ category and positions it below the average for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Senegal has a high national poverty rate at 37.8% in 2018.
- Senegal is a destination and transit country for migrants from West African countries.
- Senegal is linked to “systematic violations” of workers’ rights by the Global Rights Index 2022.
- Enforcement of forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor laws is hindered by insufficient institutional capacity for labor inspections especially in the informal sector, corruption and official complicity in human trafficking crimes, and low awareness of anti-trafficking provisions.

Seafood industry-level indicators

- The largely informal and complex nature of Senegal’s artisanal seafood industry makes it difficult to regulate.
- Cultural perceptions of children in work and the desire to contribute to family income increase the risk of child labor in the seafood industry.
- Prevalence of an informal workforce, which is difficult to monitor and regulate, and limited resources for enforcement.
- Limited observer coverage in some segments of the Senegalese fishing fleet.
- Lack of data on worker access to grievance mechanisms and trade unions.

Fishing indicators

- Evidence of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing by foreign and domestic fishing vessels, including vessels fishing for tuna, is present.
- Limited information specific to the tuna fishing workforce and employment practices was found making it difficult to assess risk in Senegal’s tuna fishing sector.

Processing indicators

- Limited information on the tuna processing workforce and the general characteristics of the tuna processing sector in Senegal was found making it difficult to assess risk in the sector.

Factors that decrease the likelihood

Country-level indicators

- People in Senegal exhibit a higher acceptance of migrants according to the Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index than on average in the region and for all countries assessed.
- Migrant workers are afforded the same rights as Senegalese nationals.
- Senegal's ratification of the fundamental international labor instruments is high.
- Senegal is one of only 20 countries globally to have ratified the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and is one of seven countries in Africa to have done so.
- Senegal carried out an increased number of trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in 2021 compared to 2020. In addition, specialized training on human trafficking was provided to law enforcement and judicial officials in 2021.

Seafood industry-level indicators

- Voluntary schemes are present in the Senegal tuna supply chain to improve environmental and social sustainability, e.g., the pole and line tuna fishery improvement project.

Fishing indicators

- The physical intensity of tuna fishing and the typical length of tuna fishing trips, which typically last multiple days (but less than thirty), suggests that child labor is less likely to be associated with work at sea based on past reporting of the prevalence of child labor in Senegal's fishing industry.
- Skipjack and yellowfin tuna caught in the Atlantic Ocean is not considered overexploited. Although bigeye tuna is overfished, it comprises less than ten percent of Senegal's catch of tropical tuna.
- Senegal has banned the correlated practice of transshipment at sea.
- Senegal has partnered with public online platform Global Fishing Watch to improve the use of vessel tracking data to support the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement.
- There is no evidence to suggest that the use of foreign migrant labor or recruitment agents to hire fishers is prevalent in tuna fishing.

Processing indicators

- Evidence suggests that Senegal's tuna canning sector is consolidated among a few companies, which may improve oversight of the sector.

Fishing

Senegal's fishing industry provides an important economic activity. In 2021, the fisheries sector contributed 3.2 percent to Senegal's Gross Domestic Product and accounted for 10.2 percent of the country's exports.^{xxxii} The sector employs over 600,000 people.^{xxxiii} The fishing industry is dominated by the artisanal fishing fleet, which accounts for around 80% of Senegal's total catch.^{xxxiv} The artisanal fleet mostly uses traditional vessels called 'pirogues' and comprises more than 24,000 vessels. In contrast, the industrial fleet comprises fewer than 300 vessels, of which around 56% are locally owned.^{xxxv} Senegal's industrial and artisanal fishing fleets both target tuna and tuna-like species.^{xxxvi} The industrial fleet mainly exploits Atlantic tropical tuna, including skipjack, bigeye, and yellowfin tunas, while the artisanal fleet mainly catches billfishes, tuna, and shark.^{xxxvii} Landing ports for tuna in Senegal include Dakar, Abidjan, and Pointe Noire.^{xxxviii}

Senegal is a contracting party of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).^{xxxix} The Senegalese tropical tuna fishery has been active since 1965 and declares its catches to ICCAT. Annual catches during the 1965 to 2014 period averaged at around 3,800 Metric tons (t) and the species composition varied considerably during this period due to changes in the market, fishing area, fishing method, and environmental conditions.^{xl} According to the most recently available catch statistics from ICCAT, Senegal's total catch of tuna in the Atlantic and Mediterranean was 35,550 t in 2020, comprising mostly skipjack tuna (nearly 21,856 t, around 61%) and yellowfin tuna (8,142 t, around 23%), with a smaller catch of bigeye tuna (2,700 t, around 8%).^{xli} As of August 2022, the ICCAT Record of Vessels lists 17 Senegalese fishing vessels, including 7 pole-and-line vessels, three hook and line/long line vessels, and seven purse seiners.^{xlii}

Processing and Trade

Senegal's fish processing industry includes an artisanal component and an industrial component. Artisanal processing produces traditional products such as dried fish and is supplied by the artisanal fishery, while the industrial processing sector is supplied with raw material by the artisanal and industrial fishing fleets.^{xliii} The country has three main tuna canneries.^{xliv}

Senegal predominantly exports frozen fish, accounting for 90.8% of fish exports. Canned tuna accounts for an additional 4.3 percent of fish exports.^{xlv} According to Senegal's Seafood Promotion Committee, skipjack tuna comprises one of Senegal's top ten exported seafood products.^{xlvi} Export data for tropical tuna shows that Senegal exported prepared or preserved tuna, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (HS code 160414), fresh yellowfin (HS code 30232), and frozen bigeye (HS code 30344), skipjack (HS code 30343), and yellowfin tuna (HS code 30342) in 2021. Frozen skipjack comprised the main export by weight in 2021 (6.6 million kg), with top destinations including Ecuador (12%), Cote D'Ivoire (9%), Spain (8%), Mauritania (7%), and South Korea (6%). Prepared or preserved skipjack and Atlantic bonito comprised the most valuable export (over US\$20

million), with major destinations including the United States (22%), Morocco (17%), Spain (13%), and France (7%).^{xlvii}

Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Senegal

Important Country-Specific Considerations

- Senegal has a low level of human development and a high rate of poverty.
- Workers’ rights are poorly respected, and Senegal does not have the capacity to effectively enforce forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor laws, especially within the informal sector.
- Very little information was found on tropical tuna fishing and processing in Senegal.

Suggested Due Diligence Priorities & Questions

Fishing and processing characteristics

Foreign-owned and operated but Senegalese-flagged vessels have been linked to the use of forced labor. Meanwhile, there is a paucity of information on the characteristics of the tuna processing industry in Senegal.

1. Is there a transparent structure in place for ownership and operation of Senegalese-flagged tuna fishing vessels?
2. Is the supply chain vertically integrated or comprised of multiple actors? If comprising multiple actors, are they all formally registered, including intermediaries (middlemen)?
3. Does the supply chain primarily supply domestic or export markets?
4. To what extent are corporate policies addressing forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor cascaded down the supply chain?

Worker demographics

Limited information was found on Senegal’s tropical tuna fishing and processing workforce.

1. Does the supply chain employ foreign/internal migrant workers or ethnic minorities? What countries or parts of the country are workers from?
2. What proportion of workers are considered low-skilled in the work environment?
3. What is the proportion of temporary and contract workers to permanent workers?
4. What is the proportion of young workers (15-18 years old) in the workforce? What protocols are in place to protect young workers from workplace hazards?

Recruitment and contracts

There is a lack of basic information on recruitment, employment contracts, and compensation practices in tuna fishing and processing in Senegal.

1. What procedures are in place for hiring workers? Are workers hired directly and/or through recruitment agents?
2. Are workers employed using a formal contract written in a language that they understand? Is the content of the contract explained to them in a language that they can understand?
3. Do you know if workers in your supply chain are paid at least the minimum wage in their country of employment?

Grievance mechanisms

Senegal has limited institutional capacity to enforce forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor laws especially in the informal sector.

1. Do workers in your operation/supply chain have access to third party monitors such as trade union representatives?
2. Do workers in your operation/supply chain have access to a grievance mechanism?
3. Are there procedures to document, track, and resolve workplace grievances and concerns? Have these procedures been communicated to the workers effectively, i.e., can they demonstrate an understanding of the procedures?

Senegal: Country-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Poverty levels in a country</p>	<p>Human Development Index</p> <p>HDI Value (2021): 0.511</p> <p>HDI Rank (2021): 170</p> <p>Senegal’s HDI value for 2021 places it in the ‘low human development’ category and positions it at 170th out of 191 countries and territories.</p> <p>Senegal’s HDI value for 2021 is below the average of 0.518 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.547 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Senegal shows progress against each of the HDI indicators for income, health, and education from 1990 to 2021. However, when Senegal’s HDI value is discounted for inequality, it falls to 0.354 in 2021, a loss of 30.7% due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. The average loss due to inequality for low HDI countries is 30.7% and for Sub-Saharan Africa it is 30%.</p>	<p>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</p> <p>UNDP Global Human Development Indicators Country Ranks</p>
	<p>Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population): 46.7% (2011), showing decline over 6 years from 48.3% (2005).</p> <p>The poverty headcount ratio is Senegal scored better than neighboring Mauritania and Mali, and comparably to The Gambia. The World Bank Open Data for most of these countries is not up to date and may not accurately reflect the present situation in some cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania (2014): 31% • Mali (2020): 41.9% • The Gambia (2015): 48.6% 	<p>World Bank Poverty Headcount Ratio: Senegal</p> <p>World Bank, October 2022, Poverty and Equity Briefs: Senegal, Fall 2022 Edition</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>According to a recently published brief by the World Bank, the poverty rate in Senegal declined over the period from 2011 to 2018 but remained high at 37.8% in 2018. Little improvement is expected since then due to the adverse impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict.</p>	
	<p>Global Hunger Index (2021): 16.3</p> <p>Senegal ranks 66th out of 116 qualifying countries. With a score of 16.3 out of 100, Senegal suffers from a level of hunger that is ‘moderate’.</p> <p>Senegal was scored at a lower rate of hunger than neighboring countries Mauritania and Mali, which scored within the ‘serious’ boundary for hunger, and The Gambia, which scored within the ‘moderate’ boundary for hunger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania: 22.6 • Mali: 24.7 • The Gambia: 17.6 <p>Note: GHI is scored on a 100-point GHI Severity Scale, where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst (where ≥ 50 is ‘extremely alarming’).</p>	<p><u>Global Hunger Index (GHI)</u></p>
<p>Country’s position in the regional economic power system</p>	<p>Comparing HDI ranking to other countries in the region</p> <p>Senegal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDI Value (2021): 0.511 • HDI Rank (2021): 170 <p>Neighboring Countries:</p> <p>Mauritania HDI Value (2021): 0.556 HDI Rank (2021): 158</p> <p>Mali HDI Value (2021): 0.428 HDI Rank (2021): 186</p>	<p><u>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</u></p> <p><u>UNDP Global Human Development Indicators Country Profile:</u></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The Gambia HDI Value (2021): 0.500 HDI Rank (2021): 174</p>	
	<p>Comparing its recent economic growth to the general economic growth rates in the region</p> <p>Senegal GDP Growth (annual %): 6.1 (2021)</p> <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p>Mauritania GDP Growth (annual %): 2.4 (2021)</p> <p>Mali GDP Growth (annual %): 3.1 (2021)</p> <p>The Gambia GDP Growth (annual %): 4.3 (2021)</p>	<p>World Bank Databank figures on annual economic growth</p>
	<p>Migration data</p> <p>Net migration rate (immigrants minus emigrants per 1,000 populaion) for Senegal is: -0.6 (2021).</p>	<p>IOM Migration Data Portal.</p>
	<p>Regional migration trends and patterns</p> <p>Senegal has traditionally been a destination country for migrants in West Africa, and while it remains so, it has increasingly also become a transit and origin country for West Africans traveling to Europe. International Organization for Migration, No date ; International Organization for Migration, 01 October 2019</p> <p>Migration out of Senegal was historically directed to countries in West Africa and Central Africa. Later, France became a major destination for Senegalese emigrants due to post-colonial and linguistic ties and France is now the</p>	<p>International Organization for Migration, No date, 'Senegal'</p> <p>International Organization for Migration, 01 October 2019, 'Latest IOM Study on Migration Trends in Senegal Explains Peak Arrivals in Spain'</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>second main destination for Senegalese emigrants behind The Gambia. Migration Policy Institute, October 2018</p> <p>Although nearly half of the migration flows from Senegal still occur in West Africa, Europe has become an increasingly important destination for Senegalese migrants. The Western Mediterranean Route (WMR) from West Africa towards Spain has become the most frequently used transit route into Europe, and Spain is now a major destination country for irregular migrants travelling from Senegal by sea. International Organization for Migration, 01 October 2019 ; Devillard, A., Bacchi, A., and Marion, N., March 2015 ; International Organization for Migration, October 2019</p>	<p>Migration Policy Institute, October 2018, 'It Takes a Village: Despite Challenges, Migrant Groups Lead Development in Senegal'</p> <p>Devillard, A., Bacchi, A., and Marion, N., March 2015, A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Prepared by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and the International Organization for Migration</p> <p>International Organization for Migration, October 2019, Research Brief — New Migration Dynamics in Senegal: Understanding the Reactivation of the Western African Route</p>
	<p>Known human trafficking routes</p> <p>The US Department of States' 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report states that human trafficking in Senegal mainly takes place internally within the country. But foreign victims are also trafficked from Burkina Faso, The Gambia,</p>	<p>US Department of State, 2022 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Mali. Most sex trafficking victims are from Nigeria, and to a lesser extent, Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. Destinations for Senegalese victims trafficked outside of the country include neighboring African countries, the Middle East, and Europe.</p> <p>The Freedom Collaborative Victim Journeys Map also identifies Senegal as a transit country for victims travelling from West Africa to the Middle East.</p>	<p>Freedom Collaborative, No date, Victim Journeys Map</p>
<p>Governance practices and systems in a country (measured through indexes)</p>	<p>WGI (2021) Percentile rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice and Accountability: 54.59 • Political Stability and Absence of Violence: 41.51 • Government Effectiveness: 56.25 • Regulatory Quality: 41.83 • Rule of Law: 39.90 • Control of Corruption: 58.65 <p>Compared to its neighboring countries Mauritania, Mali and The Gambia, Senegal scored higher across all indicators, except for Political Stability and Absence of Violence, in which The Gambia scored moderately higher at 53.30.</p> <p>Note: Percentile rank among all countries ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank, where the higher the percentiles, the better the governance.</p>	<p>World Governance Indicators (WGI)</p>
	<p>Corruption Perception Index (2021):</p> <p>Score: 43/100</p> <p>Rank: 73/180 countries and territories</p> <p>More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 on this year's CPI, with an average score of just 43. Senegal's score of 43 and positions it 73rd out of 180 countries and</p>	<p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>territories. Senegal scores better than neighboring countries Mauritania, Mali, and The Gambia.</p> <p>Senegal performs better than the regional average of 33 for Sub-Saharan Africa, the lowest scoring region globally. Weak institutions, political rights and restriction of free media are broadly given as the threats against anti-corruption efforts in the region.</p> <p>Neighboring countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania: 28/100 • Mali: 29/100 • The Gambia: 37/100 <p>Note: Based on 0 = Highly Corrupt, 100 = Very Clean.</p>	
	<p>Basel Anti-Money Laundering Index (2021):</p> <p>Rank: 9/110 countries</p> <p>Overall score: 7.25/10</p> <p>Senegal is scored in the mid-range of the risk scale for the Basel AML Index. Neighboring countries Mauritania and Mali both received an overall score of 7.37, performing slightly worse than Senegal. The Gambia was not scored in the public Index due to insufficient available information.</p> <p>Neighboring countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania: 7.37/10 • Mali: 7.37/10 • The Gambia: no data <p>Note: Ranking is out of [total] countries; top possible score is 0 (low risk,), lowest score is 10 (high risk).</p>	<p><u>Basel Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Index</u></p>
	<p>Global Rights Index (2022):</p> <p>Rating: 4 (Systematic violations of rights)</p>	<p>International Trade Union Conference</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The ITUC Global Rights Index 2022 places Senegal slightly below the regional average rating of 3.76 (Regular violations of rights) for Africa.</p> <p>Neighboring countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania: 4 • Mali: 4 • The Gambia: no data <p>Note: Countries are ranked from 1 to 5+, where five plus corresponds to “no guarantee of rights due to the breakdown of the law” and 1 corresponds to “sporadic violations of rights”.</p>	<p>(ITUC) Global Rights Index (GRI)</p> <p>ITUC Global Rights Index [Year] Report</p>
<p>Education and general literacy levels in a country</p>	<p>Adult literacy rates, among the population aged 15 years and older (2017): 51.90%</p> <p>Adult female literacy rate (2017): 39.80%</p> <p>Adult male literacy rate (2017): 64.81%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mali (2020) 30.76% • The Gambia (2015) 50.78% • Mauritania (2017) 53.50% 	<p>World Bank Open Data</p>
	<p>Primary school completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2020): 60.54%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2020): 67.09%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2020): 54.15%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania (2019) 72.91% • The Gambia (2021) 85.17% • Mali (2017) 49.61% 	<p>World Bank Open Data</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Note: “There are many reasons why the primary completion rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of primary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.”</p>	
	<p>Lower secondary education completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2020): 37.10%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2020): 40.95%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2020): 33.31%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania (2019) 45.94% • Mali (2017) 29.70% • The Gambia (2021) 61.82% <p>Note: “There are many reasons why the rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of lower secondary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.”</p>	<p><u>World Bank Open Data</u></p>
	<p>School enrolment, tertiary (2020): 14.03% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, female (2020): 12.32%</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, male (2020): 15.74%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauritania (2020) 5.87% • Mali (2015) 5.50% 	<p><u>World Bank Open Data</u></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gambia (2012) 2.72% <p>Note: “There are many reasons why the rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of lower secondary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.”</p>	
Attitudes towards migrant workers in a country’s population	<p>Migrant Acceptance Index score: 7.17/9</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mauritania: 5.29/9 Mali: 8.03/9 The Gambia: no data <p>Senegal’s score of 7.17 out of 9 (2016) indicates that people in Senegal exhibit a higher acceptance of migrants than on average in the region and for all countries assessed, with a regional average score for Sub-Saharan Africa of 6.47/9 and a world score of 5.29/9</p> <p>Note: Based on 138 countries surveyed in 2016; U.S. surveyed in 2017; top possible score is 9.0. The Index was updated in 2020. However, the publicly accessible 2020 data do not include updates to Senegal’s score.</p>	Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index
Legislation and regulation to protect migrant workers	<p>Coverage of legal provisions under the labor laws</p> <p>Senegal ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in 1999 and has since gone through several rounds of reporting on its efforts to implement the regulations of the convention. The country’s next report is due in October 2023. UN Treaty Body Database</p> <p>The rights of migrant workers and their families are encompassed in Articles 8 to 33 of the Convention. Article</p>	<p>UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, No date, UN Treaty Body Database</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>25 specifically prohibits discrimination in employment, stating “Everyone has the right to work and to seek employment. No one shall suffer labour discrimination owing to his or her origins, sex, opinions, political choices or beliefs. Employees may join a trade union and engage in trade union activities to protect their rights.” Second and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal</p> <p>Migrant workers are afforded the same rights and are subject to the same obligations as Senegalese nationals. Senegalese law prohibits discrimination on the grounds of nationality, race, or religion, among others, and equal access to employment is included in the Constitution. All categories of migrant workers are covered by these provisions. Article 1 of the Labour Code obliges the State to ensure equal opportunity and treatment for all workers. These constitutional and legislative provisions make no distinction between Senegalese and foreign nationals Second and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal</p>	<p>Families, 24 March 2016, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 73 of the Convention, Second and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal, CMW/C/SEN/2-3</p>
	<p>Access to social protection, health, and education</p> <p>Under the Social Security Code, established by Act No. 75-50 of 3 April 1975 on social welfare institutions and Act No. 73-37 of 31 July 1973, migrant workers are granted equal provisions for social security, except when a migrant worker benefits from a more favorable social security system in their country of origin.</p> <p>The right to health without discrimination is enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which Senegal ratified on 13 February 1978, and applies to all citizens under Article 8 of the Constitution.</p> <p>The right to education is set out in articles 21 to 23 of the Constitution. Article 5 of Act No. 91-22 of 16 February 1991 is based on the right to receive education without</p>	<p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 24 March 2016, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 73 of the Convention, Second and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal, CMW/C/SEN/2-3</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	discrimination and does not distinguish between children of nationals and children of migrant workers.	
	<p>Bilateral MOUs or other agreements specifically designed to protect migrant workers</p> <p>Senegal has developed various partnerships in the field of migration. As a destination, transit, and origin country, it is part of a dynamic of bilateral and multilateral cooperation for the effective management of migration and development issues.</p> <p>Not all destination countries for Senegalese migrants are parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Nevertheless, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families states that Senegal has made progress in protecting the rights of its nationals working abroad. Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 20 May 2016</p> <p>Senegal has ratified some but not all the international conventions on migration and migrant workers. It has also signed agreements with several countries and regional community organizations and international institutions in the field of migration.</p> <p>Bilateral labor agreements and migration-related agreements signed by Senegal over the years include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention of establishment with Morocco, 1964 • Agreement with Mauritania, 1972 • Agreement with Gabon, 1982 • Agreement with Saudi Arabia, 1988 • Agreement with Kuwait, 1992. <p>ICMPD and IOM, March 2015</p>	<p>International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), March 2015, A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 20 May 2016, Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Senegal, CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 24 March 2016, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 73 of the Convention, Second and third periodic</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Measures to protect migrant workers also include bilateral cooperation with some countries including France, the United States, and Spain.</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 24 March 2016</p> <p>However, improvements are still needed. Senegal has not signed bilateral or multilateral agreements with some significant destination countries for Senegalese migrants. In addition, where Senegal has signed bilateral agreements, in some countries these do not adequately provide for the rights of migrant workers and their families to equality between migrants and national regarding social security.</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 20 May 2016</p>	<p>reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal, CMW/C/SEN/2-3</p>
<p>Ratification of relevant international conventions and domestication of conventions into a national legal framework (Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor)</p>	<p>Convention No. 29 – In Force</p>	<p>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</p>
	<p>Convention No. 105 – In Force</p>	<p>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</p>
	<p>Convention No. 138 – In Force</p>	<p>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	Convention No. 182 – In Force	<u>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</u>
	Protocol 29 – Not Ratified	<u>Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (P29)</u>
	Palermo Protocol - Ratified	<u>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the ‘Palermo Protocol’)</u>
	Convention No. 188 – In Force	<u>ILO Convention 188 on Work in Fishing;</u>
	PSMA – Party to the PSMA	<u>The FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)</u>
	<p>Domestication into national legislation</p> <p>Protections for migrant workers and nationals from forced labor and human trafficking are given by Article 1 of Act No. 2005-06 on combating trafficking in persons and related practices and on the protection of victims, which prohibits recruitment by means including threat or use of violence, deception, and abuse of power, among others, and sets out the penalties for human trafficking. <u>Second</u></p>	<u>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 24 March 2016, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 73 of the Convention, Second</u>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal</p> <p>Act No. 2005-06 prescribes penalties of five to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine for sex trafficking and labor trafficking, except for forced begging, which is prescribed a penalty of two to five years' imprisonment and a fine. US Department of State, 2022</p> <p>The minimum age for work in Senegal is set at 15 years or 18 years for hazardous work. But there are some exceptions. Children as young as 12 years are permitted to work in a family setting in agriculture, while boys under 16 years can do "light work" in underground mines and quarries. US Department of Labor, 2022</p> <p>Senegal integrated relevant provisions of the Port State Measures Agreement into its national fisheries law prior to becoming a party to the agreement. FAO, 2019</p>	<p>and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2016: Senegal, CMW/C/SEN/2-3</p> <p>US Department of State, 2022, 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report</p> <p>US Department of Labor, 2022, 2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Senegal</p> <p>FAO, 2019, Report of the Second Meeting of the Part 6 Working Group established by the Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, 5-6 July 2018, Rome, Italy. Report No. 1248</p>
Regulation of recruitment	<p>Country's government-sanctioned oversight mechanisms (regulations, accreditation schemes, inspection, etc.) of recruitment agents</p> <p>Senegal has not ratified the C181 - ILO Convention (No. 181) on Private Employment Agencies of 1997, which entered into force on 10 May 2000.</p>	<p>ILO Normlex</p> <p>ICMC Europe, 2018, Pratiques De Recrutement Des Travailleurs Migrants Sénégalais, Conditions De Travail À</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC, 2018) finds that the legislation on private agencies in international recruitment and placement is weak, particularly relating to pre-departure arrangements. The ICMC recommends that they should be addressed and that the priority aspect in the context of recruiting Senegal is migrant workers by employed by manning agencies. Their study focuses on the following areas identified as priorities for Senegal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a regulatory regime for private employment agencies, including a system of licensing, recruitment monitoring and inspections to prevent these agencies from charging excessive fees for their services and to act as intermediaries for abusive foreign recruiters; • Ensure that private employment agencies provide complete information to people looking for work abroad and that they guarantee the proper exercise of all the agreed upon benefits, including salaries; • Implement campaigns to prevent trafficking and smuggling of migrant workers and adopt measures to put an end to the dissemination of misleading information on migration. 	<p>L'étranger Et Politiques Publiques Face À La Traite Et Au Trafic De Migrants Au Sénégal</p>
<p>Enforcement of legislation for forced labor, human trafficking, hazardous child labor, migrant worker protections, recruitment and working conditions</p>	<p>TIP Report</p> <p>The US Department of State's 2022 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report assigns Senegal a 'Tier 2 Watch List' ranking for the third consecutive year, stating: "The Government of Senegal does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so." (p. 479)</p> <p>The US Department of State refrained from downgrading the country to a Tier 3 Ranking as Senegal's government has devoted resources to developing a written plan to meet the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking.</p>	<p>US Department of State, 2022, 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The TIP report describes Senegal’s law enforcement efforts as “mixed”. Trafficking in persons is criminalized and sufficient penalties are prescribed. The number of trafficking investigations increased to 24 from 14 in the previous reporting year. However, the government identified fewer trafficking victims compared to the previous reporting year. Prosecutions increased to 29, compared to 19, and convictions increased to 20 from 12. Of the 20 convicted traffickers, 14 were sentenced to prison time, but only six received sentences compliant with those prescribed in the 2005 anti-trafficking law.</p> <p>Corruption and official complicity in trafficking crimes hinder law enforcement. Allegedly in some cases, officials refused to investigate trafficking cases or facilitated illegal border crossings. In addition, a lack of awareness among officials about the provisions within the 2005 anti-trafficking law, combined with insufficient institutional capacity, hindered efforts to prosecute and convict traffickers. The inability of judicial personnel to identify trafficking cases poses a risk of misclassifying trafficking crimes and applying penalties lower than those prescribed for trafficking.</p> <p>Overall, there appears to be inadequate enforcement of forced labor and human trafficking laws in Senegal, but the government has demonstrated some efforts to improve in the past year.</p>	
	<p>Child labor laws</p> <p>Evidence suggests that there are also concerns regarding the adequate enforcement of child labor laws.</p> <p>Institutions are in place to enforce laws and regulations on child labor: the Ministry of Labor, Social Dialogue, Professional Organizations, and Institutional Relations (MOL) is responsible for identifying and investigating child</p>	<p>US Department of Labor, 2022, 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>labor violations and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is responsible for enforcement and prosecution.</p> <p>However, enforcement is hindered by gaps in enforcement operations and capacity of the labor law and criminal law enforcement authorities. The US Department of Labor estimates that Senegal employs an insufficient number of labor inspectors based on the size of the country’s workforce. In 2021, Senegal had 68 labor inspectors compared to a recommended 317 labor inspectors based on ILO technical advice. Evidence suggests that the labor inspectorate only has funding to conduct inspections in the formal sector and enforcement in the informal sector is poor.</p> <p>Meanwhile, criminal investigators receive limited training on child labor and the number of criminal investigations, violations found, or penalties imposed in relation to child labor is not reported. US Department of Labor, 2022</p>	
	<p>Global Slavery Index (2018):</p> <p>The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Senegal Government’s response to Modern Slavery as ‘B’. The GSI methodology states a Government Response Rating of B indicates that “The government has introduced a response to modern slavery with limited victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery (or has recently amended inadequate legislation and policies), a body or mechanisms that coordinate the response, and has policies that provide some protection for those vulnerable to modern slavery.</p> <p>There is evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or deport victims and/or facilitate slavery. Services may be provided by International Organisations (IOs)/NGOs with international funding, sometimes with government monetary or in-kind support.”.</p>	<p>Global Slavery Index’s overall ratings</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Senegal</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Est. no. of people living in modern slavery: 43,000</p> <p>Prevalence Index Rank: 109/167 countries</p> <p>Vulnerability to Modern Slavery: 46.2/100</p> <p>Government Response Rating: B</p> <p>Note: The GSI ranks government responses from AAA (very comprehensive response) to D (very inadequate), and a higher rating on the GSI is assumed to mean lower risk by the SSRT.</p>	
	<p>Documentation from national labor inspection and other law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Senegal operates a Trafficking in Persons Database (Systraitte) to track cases of trafficking in persons. This is currently being operated in pilot cities: Dakar, Saint Louis, Thiès, Kédougou, and Tambacounda. The number of criminal investigations, violations found, or penalties imposed in relation to child labor is not reported. US Department of Labor, 2022</p> <p>The database was launched in 2019 to collect data on trafficking survivors to help tackle human trafficking. IOM, 25 October 2019</p> <p>According to the US Department of State, Senegalese officials noted challenges in the judicial system’s application of the anti-trafficking law, including the use of softer penalties inconsistent with the law. In November 2021, the Minister of Justice released a judicial circular urging prosecutors to seek harsher penalties. US Department of State, 2022</p>	<p>US Department of Labor, 2022, 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p> <p>International Organization for Migration (IOM), 25 October 2019, ‘First Human Trafficking Case Law Database Launched in Senegal’</p> <p>US Department of State, 2022, 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report</p>
	ILO	ILO Comments on Convention No. 182

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Comments and observations from the ILO’s Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR)</p> <p>The Committee’s comments and observations for the reported information over the 2021 reporting period for various relevant Conventions are outlined below, separated by Convention.</p> <p><i>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</i></p> <p>Regarding access to free basic education, the Committee made note of the inadequacy of the provisions of education in poor or rural areas and encouraged the Senegalese government to continue its efforts to increase access to education for all children, increase attendance and reduce school drop-out rates with a particular focus on rural and disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>Regarding assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child, the Committee noted that the government had yet to provide information on the number of children working in traditional gold washing to have benefited from the government’s programme for the social integration of children. The Committee encouraged Senegal to continue its efforts to prevent children from working in artisanal gold mining and to provide information on the impact of the measures within the social integration programme.</p> <p><i>Labor Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)</i></p> <p>The Commission noticed the labor inspectors were performing duties and investigating incidences outside of their primary function. Senegal officials responded by increasing the number of inspectors over the years from 2016 to 2019. The Commission requested information on the resources provided to inspectors, including the number</p>	<p>ILO Comments on Convention No. 81</p> <p>ILO Comments on Convention No. 87</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>of vehicles available to them and measures to ensure adequate training.</p> <p><i>Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</i></p> <p>The Committee has made several requests over the years for Senegal to bring several legal provisions in line with those of the Convention. Senegal was initially receptive to these changes but has since made no efforts at communicating any changes made to legislature.</p> <p>The Committee had previously recommended an amendment to Senegal’s Labour Code to allow minors of the age to legally work to organize without the permission of a parent or guardian. While an amendment was proposed, there has been no information on whether any progress has been made for implementing the amendment.</p> <p>Similarly, there was a call to repeal and amend the Labour Code to allow workers to organize without permission from authorities. This movement has not made much progress, with the Committee urging Senegal to repeal the measures that consider the morality and aptitude of the union leaders or grants authority of the union to the authorities.</p>	
Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country	<p>General evidence from other sectors</p> <p>According to the US Department of State, the most prevalent form of human trafficking in Senegal is forced begging. However, other sectors are affected by human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor. Senegalese children and women are subject to sex trafficking and forced labor in domestic work and gold mining. Women from other West African countries are also exploited in sex trafficking and boys from other West</p>	<p>US Department of State, 2022, 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report</p> <p>US Department of Labor, 2022, 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>African countries are subject to forced begging and forced labor in artisanal gold mines. US Department of State, 2022</p> <p>Child labor has been linked to mining gold and iron, fishing, farming, auto repair, domestic work, sexual exploitation, and forced begging. US Department of Labor, 2022</p>	

Table 1: Senegal - Country-level indicators

Senegal: Seafood industry-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor</p>	<p>Senegal’s fishing industry has been connected to evidence of human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor.</p> <p>The US Department of State’s 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report states that Chinese-owned and operated but Senegalese-flagged vessels may exploit men from Senegal and other West African countries in forced labor. US Department of State, 2022</p> <p>The US Department of Labor’s 2020 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor state that children work in fishing (activities unknown), including in forced labor as a result of human trafficking. US Department of Labor, 2021</p> <p>The US Department of Labor’s 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor state that children work in fishing (activities unknown). The report cites the U.S. Embassy-Dakar and no further information is given. US Department of Labor, 2022</p> <p>A 2018 report analyzing Senegal’s seafood value chain remarks that there is little information on the presence of child labor in the country’s fishing industry due to few studies on child labor taking place in Senegal. The study also notes that forced labor is not characteristic of the artisanal fish sector, which is primarily family driven. CBI, October 2018</p> <p>The most recently available public evidence found to expand on the above findings regarding child labor is a 2006 SAMUDRA report on a study carried out in 2022, which gives an indication of the types of work performed by children in Senegal’s artisanal fishing industry. Activities identified include hauling nets and diving, as well as work at night, which can be considered hazardous work. The highest levels of child labor were found on fishing vessels</p>	<p>US Department of State, 2022, 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report</p> <p>US Department of Labor, 2021, 2020 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p> <p>US Department of Labor, 2022, 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p> <p>O’Riordan, B., 2006. Growing pains: Child labour in the artisanal fisheries of Senegal was the focus of an ILO study on the worst forms of child labour. Samudra Report (44). Pp. 8-13. ISSN 0973 1121</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>where the gear used demanded less physical strength (“liners and gillnetters”) and where fishing trips lasted less than 24 hours. The harshest and most hazardous conditions were identified in purse seining operations, where fishing was often undertaken at night, trips lasted several days and children’s work included diving to guide fish into the nets, which carries with it a high risk of drowning. In addition to the hazardous activities performed, over 50% of children involved in fishing in the study reported being beaten or physically abused, and over 30% reported harassment. O’Riordan, 2006</p> <p>Children were also identified as working in boat building and repairs, outboard motor repairs, fish processing, and fish trade. All children identified in fishing were boys, with girls mainly active in fish processing. O’Riordan, 2006</p>	
<p>ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor</p>	<p>No indicators of forced labor were found. Senegal’s seafood industry is dominated by small-scale and artisanal production. Artisanal production is informal and can be difficult to regulate. However, high rates of self-employment and the family-driven nature of the artisanal workforce may reduce the risk of forced labor. CBI, October 2018</p> <p>But socioeconomic and cultural factors may contribute to an increased risk of hazardous child labor in the seafood industry. The 2006 SAMUDRA report states that child labor is culturally accepted and viewed in a positive light in Senegalese fishing communities, being seen as a part of preparing for adulthood and professional training for work in the sector. In some cases, children had entered the fishing sector after being expelled from school and some parents reported that children try to get expelled to go fishing. O’Riordan, 2006</p>	<p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p> <p>O’Riordan, B., 2006. Growing pains: Child labour in the artisanal fisheries of Senegal was the focus of an ILO study on the worst forms of child labour. Samudra Report (44). Pp. 8-13. ISSN 0973 1121</p>
<p>Fishing, aquaculture and</p>	<p>Labor-related fishing legislation</p>	<p>Original Fishery Act</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
processing regulations and policies	<p>In Senegal, the fishing sector is governed by Act No. 98-32 of 14 April 1998 on the Maritime Fisheries Code and the Decree No. 98-498 of 10 June 1998 laying down the procedures for implementing this law.</p> <p>The control of foodstuffs is based on a fundamental text, Law No. 66-48 of 27 May 1966, relating to the food control and fraud prevention. Two general decrees have been issued pursuant to Act No. 66-48:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 68-507 of 7 May 1968, regulating the control of products intended for human or animal consumption; • Decree No. 68-508 of 7 May 1968, establishing the conditions for investigating and recording violations of the law. <p>Fishing and aquaculture activity in Senegal is governed by Act No. 98-32 on the Maritime Fisheries Code. This text provides a national legal framework that places importance on fisheries management, scientific research and precautionary approaches in the exploitation and conservation of fisheries resources.</p> <p>The initial act was revised by Act No. 2015-18 of 13 July 2015 on the Maritime Fisheries Code, which brings new provisions, in particular, the fight against illegal, unreported and unreported (IUU) fishing, co-management of fisheries, stricter sanctions, strengthening of fisheries management plans, the precautionary principle and the participatory approach.</p>	<p>Senegal Maritime Fisheries Code</p> <p>Journal officiel Senegal</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p>
Enforcement and implementation of industry-specific regulations and policies	<p>The Global Slavery Index profile for Senegal noted that labor laws apply to all workers generally, therefore there are not exclusions for seafood workers. However, the prevalence of labor and human rights violations in the informal sector, in which 70% of the economy operates, means there may not be adequate enforcement of such laws. Global Slavery Index 2018</p>	<p>Global Slavery Index 2018: Senegal Profile</p> <p>USAID, April 2017, Senegal Fisheries Applied Political Economy Analysis</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>A significant Issue within the Senegalese seafood industry is the high prevalence of the informal labor sector and enterprises, which can be difficult to regulate and control. Where regulations may be enforced in the formal and industrial sectors, this is often not the case for informal working where many fishers, support structures and middlemen operate. CBI, October 2018</p> <p>The use of enforcement measures is constrained by limited resources for implementation. Political interference in law enforcement efforts has also been reported and greater transparency and accountability is needed. The updated Fisheries Code was passed with the intention of improving fisheries management and increased fines for IUU fishing. Other efforts to improve enforcement included the use of AIS on registered vessels, increased human resources, and the ratification of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). USAID, April 2017</p> <p>According to a 2019 FAO report from a Working Group meeting on the PSMA, an intelligence unit is based in the main landing port, Dakar, and per month an average of 80% of foreign vessels are inspected. But further training is needed for fisheries inspectors and observers to improve their skills in conducting onboard investigations, especially on foreign vessels. FAO, 2019</p>	<p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p> <p>FAO, 2019, Report of the Second Meeting of the Part 6 Working Group established by the Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, 5-6 July 2018, Rome, Italy. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. 1248.</p>
<p>Access to workplaces for third-party monitors (trade union representatives, on-board observers, etc.)</p>	<p>There is a lack of observer coverage on Senegalese-flagged vessels. Senegal self-reported on its observer coverage in a 2017 letter to the ICCAT regarding reporting deficiencies in the State’s scientific observer coverage, providing the following figures: “With regard to coverage rate, overall coverage for the entire Senegalese tuna fleet in 2017 was 31.8%. The coverage rate even reached 100% for national purse seiners (operating in Senegal’s EEZ), which started carrying onboard observers in 2017. In any case, the State is in the process of developing strategies to place observers onboard other types of tuna vessels (baitboats and</p>	<p>ICCAT, 2018, Responses from Contracting Parties to COC Chair Letters Regarding Compliance, Doc. No. COC-309/2018</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>longliners), despite the constraints set out in the 2016 national report.” (pg. 21) ICCAT, 2018</p> <p>No publicly available information was found on seafood workers’ access to trade union representatives and their effectiveness. Though seafood associations are present in Senegal it is not clear whether they have any involvement in representing workers. CBI, October 2018</p>	<p>countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p>
<p>Worker access to a functional grievance mechanism</p>	<p>Unknown.</p> <p>Senegal’s Labour Code provides a mechanism for the raising of grievances:</p> <p>Under Art.L.218, the staff delegates are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting to employers all individual or collective complaints not directly satisfied concerning working conditions and the protection of workers, the application of collective agreements, professional classifications and wage rates, regulatory or contractual; • Informing the Labour and Social Security Inspectorate of any concern or complaint concerning the application of the legal and regulatory requirements for which it is responsible for monitoring; • Ensuring the application of health and safety requirements for workers and social security to propose any appropriate measures in this regard; • To communicate to the employer any useful suggestions aimed at improving business organization and performance; • To provide the employer with their opinion and their suggestions on the redundancy measures envisaged in the event of a reduction of activity or internal reorganization of the establishment; 	<p>Labour Code Act No. 97-17 of 1 December 1997</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p> <p>O’Riordan, B., 2006. Growing pains: Child labour in the artisanal fisheries of Senegal was the focus of an ILO study on the worst forms of child labour. Samudra Report (44). Pp. 8-13. ISSN 0973 1121</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give their opinion on any draft act of the company manager establishing general and permanent rules applicable to employees. <p>[translated from French] Labour Code Act No. 97-17 of 1 December 1997</p> <p>However, there is no publicly available information on seafood workers’ access to such mechanisms and their effectiveness. Differences between the industrial and the artisanal components of Senegal’s seafood industry could mean that worker access to grievance mechanisms varies significantly within the seafood supply chain. In addition to differences in access, the informal nature of the artisanal sector could lead to significant risks of forced labor or hazardous child labor since it could go unnoticed or unreported by workers. CBI, October 2018 , O’Riordan, 2006</p>	
Access to join a trade union	<p>Unknown.</p> <p>Article 7 of Senegal’s Labour Code protects the rights of workers, including migrant workers, to form and join trade unions. Labour Code Act No. 97-17 of 1 December 1997</p> <p>Workers unions are present in Senegal for fishers, however, publicly available information on fishers’ access to unions and their effectiveness is not available, with particular risk faced by the informal artisanal fleet which is difficult to regulate.</p>	<p>Labour Code Act No. 97-17 of 1 December 1997</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p>
Participation in voluntary schemes and implementation of comprehensive corporate policies and strategies to combat forced	<p>Senegalese-flagged fishing vessels participate in two active tuna fishery improvement projects (FIPs) in the Atlantic Ocean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Atlantic Ocean tuna - longline (StarKist)’ – one Senegalese vessel ‘Atlantic Ocean tuna - purse seine (Capsen & Grand Bleu S.A.)’ – six Senegalese vessel. 	<p>FisheryProgress, 2022, FIP Directory</p> <p>Fishery Progress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor</p>	<p>FisheryProgress, 2022</p> <p>In addition, there is a Senegal based pole-and-line tuna FIP, ‘Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna – pole & line’, which began in July 2019 and is projected to end in July 2024. The FIP covers skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna fished in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean from Spanish and French-flagged pole-and-line vessels based in Dakar and selling to Europe. The foreign vessels in the FIP were reported to have 100% observer coverage but observer data has not been made publicly available according to an independent audit published in October 2022. Fishery Progress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line , Vessel List July 2022 , Naunet Fisheries Consultants, October 2022</p> <p>The FIP represents multi-stakeholder efforts including governments, private fishing companies, multinational seafood buyers, NGOs, and scientists to work on reducing the environmental impacts of the fishery. The eventual aim is to achieve Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification. Princes Group, 05 August 2019</p> <p>Whilst the focus of FIPs is environmental, FisheryProgress has a social policy that requires FIPs to carry out a self-evaluation against a set of risk criteria associated with forced labor and human trafficking. FIPs that meet one or more of the criteria for increased risk of forced labor and human trafficking outlined above must complete a risk assessment of the Social Responsibility Assessment Tool for the Seafood Sector (SRA). Fishery Progress, May 12 2021</p>	<p>Fishery Progress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line – Vessel List July 2022</p> <p>Naunet Fisheries Consultants, October 2022, Eastern Atlantic Ocean Tuna - Pole and Line FIP Three-Year Audit Report, Version 1.2</p> <p>Princes Group, 05 August 2019, 'Senegal Pole and Line Tuna Fishery Improvement Project Officially Launches'</p> <p>Fishery Progress, May 12 2021, Human Rights and Social Responsibility Policy, Version 1.0</p>

Table 2: Senegal - Seafood industry-level indicators

Senegal: Fishing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	No evidence found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	<p>None found.</p> <p>Socioeconomic factors in the artisanal fishing industry contribute to an increased risk of child labor. The cultural view on child labor within fishing is seen as positive, passing on traditions and preparation for adulthood, rather than exploitative. However, the highest levels of child labor have been found on fishing vessels where the gear used demanded less physical strength and trips lasted less than 24 hours. Therefore, due to the physical intensity of tuna fishing and typical duration of tuna fishing trips (see indicator below), child labor is thought likely to be less prevalent in tuna fishing although no specific data was found, and children may be involved in onshore activities.</p>	<p>O’Riordan, B., 2006. Growing pains: Child labour in the artisanal fisheries of Senegal was the focus of an ILO study on the worst forms of child labour. Samudra Report (44). Pp. 8-13. ISSN 0973 1121</p>
Fishing Characteristics	<p>Thirty or more days at sea</p> <p>The duration of each trip can range from two to three days to several months, including replenishments at sea.</p> <p>Fishing trips in the pole-and-line fisheries for skipjack and yellowfin typically last between 4 days and three weeks.</p>	<p>Conditions de travail dans le secteur de la pêche Normes d’ensemble (une convention complétée par une recommandation) sur le travail dans le secteur de la pêche</p> <p>International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), No date, Fishery - Senegal pole-and-line skipjack,</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
		Sourcing Transparency Platform IPNLF, No date, Fishery - Senegal pole-and-line yellowfin tuna, Sourcing Transparency Platform
	<p>Targeting overexploited stocks</p> <p>Skipjack and yellowfin tuna caught in the Atlantic Ocean is not considered overexploited, however bigeye tuna is overfished. Nevertheless, bigeye tuna comprises less than ten percent of the catch of tropical tuna by Senegal. ICCAT, February 2022</p> <p>FishSource scores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigeye tuna – Atlantic Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 6.7 ○ Future health – 7.2 • Skipjack tuna – Eastern Atlantic Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 10.0 ○ Future health – 10.0 • Yellowfin tuna – Atlantic Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 7.8 ○ Future health – 8.9 <p>ISSF status report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The [Atlantic Ocean bigeye tuna] stock is estimated to be overfished, but overfishing is not occurring.” • “It is estimated that the Eastern Atlantic skipjack stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring.” • “The yellowfin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean is not overfished and overfishing is not taking place.” 	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), February 2022, Statistical Bulletin, Vol. 47 (1950-2020) FishSource International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), November 2022, Status of the World Fisheries for Tuna Seafood Watch, Seafood Recommendations

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Tropical tuna caught in the Atlantic Ocea is rated by Seafood Watch as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigeye <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Trolling lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Drifting longlines - AVOID ○ Floating object purse seine - AVOID • Skipjack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Unassociated purse seining – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Trolling lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Floating object purse seine - AVOID • Yellowfin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trolling lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Unassociated purse seining – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Drifting longlines - AVOID ○ Floating object purse seine – AVOID 	
Evidence of correlated practices	<p>IUU fishing</p> <p>The IUU Fishing Index (2021) gives Senegal a score of 2.31 out of 5, indicating an improvement from the 2019 index. Senegal is ranked 60th out of 152 countries, 21st out of 38 Afrian countries, and 15th out of 41 East Atlantic countries. Out of the three categories assessed (Vulnerability, Prevalence and Response), Senegal scores most poorly on the coastal score (score 2.69) and under the framing of coastal score by prevalence (score 3.80). The coastal state/prevalence group of indicators assess whether countries have any fisheries which have been certified by the Marine Stewardship Council and the number of mentions by monitoring, control, and surveillance</p>	<p>IUU Fishing Index 2021</p> <p>INTERPOL, September 2014, Project Scale – Study on Fisheries Crime in the West African Coastal Region</p> <p>International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>practitioners of individual countries as being notable for compliance incidents in their exclusive economic zones. IUU Fishing Index 2021</p> <p>IUU fishing involves both domestic and foreign fishing vessels. Foreign vessels have previously been caught fishing illegally in Senegal’s waters and subject to fines. INTERPOL, September 2014</p> <p>No Senegalese-flagged vessels are currently included on the ICCAT’s IUU vessel list. ICCAT, IUU Vessel List</p> <p>Nevertheless, IUU vessels linked to Senegal have previously been identified. In its 2021 Report to Congress on Improving International Fisheries Management, NOAA Fisheries identified seven nations including Senegal for having vessels engaged in IUU fishing during 2018 to 2020. Senegal was identified for having vessels that violated ICCAT conservation measures and for failing to take appropriate corrective actions. According to the report, Senegal claims that a vessel placed on the ICCAT IUU vessel list in 2020 was de-flagged prior to the listing, but Senegal failed to provide evidence of this. In addition, Senegal failed to fully investigate evidence of unauthorized transshipment by a Senegalese vessel in 2020. Lastly, a Senegalese-flagged vessel was implicated by crew testimonies in receiving shark fins from Taiwanese and Chinese-flagged vessels in violation of ICCAT measures on transshipment and the capture of sharks. NOAA, August 2021</p> <p>Illegal fishing by tuna vessels is known to occur in Senegalese waters. In 2020, more than 30 industrial vessels, including trawlers and pole-and-line tuna vessels, were arrested for illegal fishing. EJF, 04 June 2021</p> <p>In addition to illegal fishing, there are issues of non-reporting of landings at unmonitored landing sites and</p>	<p>(ICCAT), No date, IUU Vessel List</p> <p>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), August 2021, Improving International Fisheries Management, 2021 Report to Congress</p> <p>Environmental Justice Foundation, 04 June 2021, ‘New project uses transparency and participation to fight illegal fishing in Senegal’</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	when passing through unregistered middlemen. CBI, October 2018	
	<p>Transshipment</p> <p>Senegal has banned the practice of transshipment at sea. This contrasts with West Africa regionally, which is identified as a transshipment hotspot, with Côte d'Ivoire being the only other country in the region to ban at-sea transshipments. However, effective enforcement is needed to ensure such bans are observed since vessels may hide transshipment activities.</p>	<p>Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF), 2013, Transshipment At Sea The Need for a Ban in West Africa, Briefing</p> <p>Boerder, K., Miller, N.A., and Worm, B., 2018, Global hot spots of transshipment of fish at sea, Science Advances, Vol 4 (7)</p> <p>Belhabib, D. and Le Billon, P., 23 Mar 2022, Fish crimes in the global oceans. Science Advances, Vol 8, Issue 12, DOI: 10.1126</p>
	<p>Suspect or illegal flagging practices</p> <p>The Senegalese flag has not been identified as a flag of convenience nor in connection to fishing vessels wanted by INTERPOL. Senegal has acted on previous INTERPOL's Purple Notices to investigate maritime offences (2014).</p>	<p>International Transport Worker's Federation (ITF) Flag of Convenience FOC countries</p> <p>INTERPOL, September 2014, Project Scale – Study on Fisheries Crime in the West African Coastal Region</p>
	AIS dark spots to conceal criminal activities	Global Fishing Watch, 04 November 2021,

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Information relating Senegalese fishing vessels to AIS dark spots was not found.</p> <p>Efforts are underway to improve the use of vessel tracking data to support the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement.</p> <p>In November 2021, Global Fishing Watch reported that it would be partnering alongside Trygg Mat Tracking with Senegal, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea in a pilot project to provide authorities with satellite tracking data, and the analysis and training needed to assess the compliance risk of a fishing vessel and the need for inspection. Global Fishing Watch, 04 November 2021</p> <p>Global Fishing Watch has also signed a letter of intent with Senegal “to strengthen collaboration on governance tools, capacity transfer and analysis.” Global Fishing Watch, 18 May 2022</p>	<p>African Nations to Use New Technology in Tightening Port Controls, Fighting Illegal Fishing with Big Data</p> <p>Global Fishing Watch, 18 May 2022, Global Fishing Watch welcomes partnership with Benin to combat illegal fishing</p>
Workforce Characteristics	<p>The proportion of fishers that are migrant workers Unknown.</p> <p>There is no publicly available data on the prevalence of foreign migrant workers within Senegal’s tuna fishing sector, but no evidence was found to suggest that foreign migrant workers comprise a majority of the workforce.</p> <p>A 2022 study found that pole-and-line tuna vessels based in Dakar were mainly crewed by Senegalese workers. Diarra et al., 2022</p> <p>Migration internally from inland rural areas to the coast is associated with the Senegalese fishing industry, suggesting that internal migrants may be employed in the tuna industry. CBI, October 2018</p>	<p>Diarra, B., Ndiaye, W., and Diouf, M., 2022, Characterization of Livebait Fishing by Pole-and-Line Tuna Vessels in Hann Bay, Senegal, West Africa. American Journal of Life Sciences, Vol. 10 (4), pgs. 88-94</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Under the current (2019-2024) protocol for the Sustainable fisheries partnership agreement between Senegal and the EU, conditions are in place regarding the employment of Senegalese nationals on Union fishing vessels. These include a requirement for at least 25% of workers on tuna seiners and long line vessels and at least 30% of workers on pole-and-line vessels to be from Senegal or another Africa, Caribbean, or Pacific state. European Commission, 20 November 2019</p>	<p>Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p> <p>European Commission, 20 November 2019, Protocol on the implementation of the Agreement on a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership between the European Union and the Republic of Senegal, L 299/13</p>
	<p>A high proportion of fishers from ethnic minority and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
Recruitment and Contracts	<p>Use of recruitment agents</p> <p>Unknown.</p> <p>There is no publicly available information regarding the use of recruitment agencies within the tuna industry in Senegal. However, a family-driven approach is common across the wider fishing industry.</p>	<p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p>
	<p>Contract-and compensation- related regulations and practices</p> <p>Unknown.</p> <p>National labor law requires employment contracts to be registered and therefore to be in writing. National minimum wage laws are in place. Geni & Kebe SCP, 25 March 2019</p>	<p>Geni & Kebe SCP, 25 March 2019, 'Employment and Labour law in Senegal', LEXOLOGY</p> <p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>However, no information was found on actual contract and compensation practices in Senegal’s tuna fishing industry.</p> <p>It is likely that the prevalence of contracts is low in fishing due to the largely informal nature of the country’s fishing industry. CBI, October 2018</p>	<p>Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p>

Table 3: Senegal - Fishing indicators

Senegal: Processing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	None found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	None found.	
Processing Characteristics	<p>Processing stage</p> <p>Both primary and secondary processing of tuna is undertaken in Senegal, with exports including fresh, frozen, and prepared or preserved tuna.</p>	<p>United Nations, 2022, UN Comtrade Database</p>
	<p>Consolidation and vertical integration</p> <p>The processing industry in Senegal consists of large integrated companies that own vessels and processing plants employing more than 300 people, medium-sized companies owning processing plants employing around 100 people, and small processing plants employing around 15 people.</p> <p>There are three main tuna canneries in Senegal, suggesting that the tuna canning sector is consolidated. But data on the wider tuna processing industry was not found.</p>	<p>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI), October 2018, Senegal Value Chain Analysis - Summary Report</p> <p>International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), No date, Fishery - Senegal pole-and-line skipjack, Sourcing Transparency Platform</p>
	<p>Domestic versus export</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	<p>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</p>

	<p>According to a 1981 study, almost all the tuna landed and processed in Senegal was exported. It is unclear if that is still the case and certainly export destinations for tuna have become more varied compared to that stated in the study, which says tuna exports were primarily destined for France. NOAA, October 1981</p> <p>The current amount of tuna produced for domestic consumption versus export is unknown, but exports are clearly important to the sector. Export data for tropical tuna shows that Senegal exported prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (HS code 160414), fresh yellowfin (HS code 30232), and frozen bigeye (HS code 30344), skipjack (HS code 30343), and yellowfin tuna (HS code 30342) in 2021. Frozen skipjack comprised the main export by weight in 2021 (6.6 million kg), while prepared or preserved skipjack and Atlantic bonito comprised the most valuable export (over US\$20 million). UN, 2022</p>	<p>(NOAA), October 1981, The Tuna Fisheries of Cape Verde and Senegal, Marine Fisheries Review, 4 (10)</p> <p>United Nations, 2022, UN Comtrade Database</p>
Workforce Characteristics	<p>Skilled versus low-skilled</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of women in the workforce</p> <p>Women comprise most of the workforce in the tuna processing factories and canneries in Senegal.</p>	<p>International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), No date, Fishery - Senegal pole-and-line skipjack, Sourcing Transparency Platform</p>
	<p>The proportion of migrant versus local workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of minority or indigenous workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of temporary and contract versus permanent workers</p>	

	Unknown.	
	Workers' origins Unknown.	
	Migrant worker language (vs. dominant language in the industry) Unknown.	
	GDP per capita of processing country and main worker source country Unknown.	
	Legal presence (regularity) of migrant workers Unknown.	
	The ability of migrant workers to change jobs Unknown.	
Recruitment and Contracts	Use of contractors and recruitment agents Unknown.	
	Compensation method Unknown.	

Table 4: Senegal - Processing indicators

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