

Pre-analysis plan:
Overcoming migration frictions through
targeted mentoring, local endorsement,
and network interactions in Senegal*

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1 INTRODUCTION

Developing countries are characterized by large productivity gaps between sectors and high specialization in agriculture in rural areas. These productivity gaps and resulting income gaps between rural and urban areas cannot fully be explained by skill sorting. Although domestic migration is common in these contexts, it is below levels that would equalize productivity gaps. In addition, a large share of migration is temporary and occurs during the lean season, in contrast to permanent migration that would enable long-term skilled work in urban areas.

In this project, we **study the role of informational and social capital in home villages for migration decisions and outcomes**. We test whether an intensive information treatment in form of two mentoring sessions leads to a change in migration perceptions, intent, behavior and experiences of the treated individual as well as untreated individuals in the village community. We use rich village-level network data to study information diffusion and spillovers in migration beliefs, intent and behavior.

Our study contributes to several bodies of literature.

1. **Migration frictions:** Existing work has investigated frictions that include information asymmetries (Baseler, 2023; Frohnweiler, Beber and Ebert, 2022), financial hurdles (Bryan, Chowdhury and Mobarak, 2014; Angelucci, 2015; Lagakos, Mobarak and Waugh, 2018; Cai, 2020), the potential loss of insurance and risk sharing at points of origin (Morten, 2019), and the linking of land rights to land use (De Janvry et al., 2015). Less attention has been paid to concerns about and fear of the uncertain (McKenzie, 2022).
2. **Networks and migration:** A substantial literature has studied the role of networks at points of destination in enabling migration (Blumenstock, Chi and Tan, 2019; Munshi, 2020; Barsbai et al., 2020). Only recently has a much smaller number of papers considered networks at points of origin (Munshi and Rosenzweig, 2016; Morten, 2019; Meghir et al., 2022).
3. **Information diffusion and technology adoption:** Technologies such as microfinance (Banerjee et al., 2013), pit planting (Beaman et al., 2021), immunization (Banerjee et al., 2019), and other public health measures (Kim et al., 2015) can propagate through networks, but these processes of diffusion are understudied, because of the difficulties associated with collecting comprehensive data on

social networks.

4. **Mentoring and training interventions:** A vast literature evaluates different training and mentoring programs, typically with an eye toward labor market outcomes (Kluve et al., 2019), but randomized controlled trials of mentoring for migration at points of origin are rare.

Key contributions of our study include the implementation of an RCT of a migration mentoring intervention in a rural setting; in sets of villages that are both nationally and regionally representative; with all households in these villages targeted for interviews in order to collect migration histories and information on social networks; and with behavioral outcomes of target subjects and their households being captured at endline.

2 STUDY DESIGN

2.1 Experimental intervention

The intervention consists of two one-on-one **mentoring sessions that address target population-specific frictions associated with domestic migration** in Senegal. The intervention is targeted at men aged 18 to 40 from rural villages across Senegal. Mentors are current migrants in Dakar who are from the same region as the study participants (but not from study villages), who have direct family members in their origin villages that have not migrated, and who maintain ties to the home community through regular visits. Attachment to the home community is important for the mentor to understand the participant’s choices and for the participant to identify with the mentor. We require mentors to be able to read and write French, but they are otherwise similar to the average study participant with respect to key sociodemographic characteristics. Mentors are paid for their contribution to the project.

The **first mentoring session is conducted in person** and consists of information and discussions about migration, with a focus on urban destinations in general and Dakar specifically. The exact content can be found in the appendix and was structured in nine sections:¹

1. Introduction to the mentoring session and a summary of the mentor’s own migration history;

¹Individuals who cannot be reached in person for the first meeting, even after trailing and multiple attempts, receive an adapted first mentoring session over the phone.

2. Statistics-based description of work opportunities as the primary reason to migrate within Senegal, and information on the typical earnings of migrants in comparison to non-migrants, together with a note on the typical cost items of migrants in urban areas and their higher prices;
3. Information about migrants' experiences with respect to the journey, work opportunities at destination, friends and social life at destination, and living conditions and accommodation at destination, all grounded in our prior survey estimates, as discussed below;
4. Discussion of the most common concerns about migration of people like the participant, again based on our prior survey results;
5. Advice on how to find housing at destination;
6. Comprehensive suggestions for how to find work at destination, and written specifics for complimentary job search support and coaching services (the session's longest section, providing information applicable to all urban centers as well as precise details about industrial clusters with potential employers, daily labor markets and support services available in Dakar);
7. Information about using bank or mobile money accounts for savings;
8. Tips on how to stay safe at destination; and
9. A recap of the session contents and transfer of a printed summary flyer.

The script and a **flyer with a summary** for treated participants are available as [supplementary materials](#) to this pre-analysis plan. The flyer contains an abbreviated version of the information about how to find housing, work, and coaching and job search assistance. We use icons, in addition to text, that were used during the mentoring session in order to maximize the flyer's usefulness for illiterate participants.

Statistical estimates shown to participants are drawn from an analysis of our survey data collected during the pre-intervention phase of this project. Figures are tailored to the target populations from which we draw representative samples: Rural villages and their residents across Senegal as well as in each of our three focus departments of Kaolack, Matam, and Sedhiou. This means that participants in a focus department received statistical estimates for their particular department, while participants elsewhere received national estimates. We discuss survey sampling in more detail in section [2.2](#).

Qualitative insights shared with treated participants reflect focus group discussions with mentors, who are migrants in Dakar, as well as discussions with local stakeholders and partners.

Overall the in-person **session lasts approximately 45 minutes**. All sections of the mentoring session encourage active processing and engage the participant through graphical elements/icons, activities, questions, and discussion points.

The **second mentoring session is conducted over the phone** by the same mentors that implemented the first session. The second mentoring session does not provide new information but consists of an extensive recap of the contents of the first mentoring session, engagement with the participants' thoughts and questions about these materials, and a discussion of any potential migration intentions or plans of participants. Similar to the initial mentoring interaction, the second session contains a series of questions designed to maximize participants' active engagement with intervention content. The flyer is again shared with participants, this time in a digital format, preferably via WhatsApp or otherwise by way of four short text messages providing a high-level summary.

The mentoring **intervention is implemented in two variations**. The first variant (treatment 1) is the intervention as described so far. In the second variant (treatment 2), a **local discussant/endorser is added to the first in-person mentoring session**. The local discussant is someone who has migrated within the previous five years, has expressed his intent to migrate again in the future, is in the same demographic as our target population (male, between 18 and 40 years old), and occupies a non-peripheral place in the village's social network. We identify potential local discussants by drawing randomly from the set of study participants that meet these conditions. Prior to the mentoring session, the local discussant receives a briefing about the mentoring purpose, content, and his role in the meeting; is asked to add evidence and information based on his own migration experiences; and is tasked to be available for follow-up discussions or questions from the participant after the scheduled meeting. The local discussant receives a small monetary compensation for each mentoring session he attends.

2.2 Survey sampling

We conduct our study in a **total of 145 rural villages**, which are grouped in four samples: A **nationally representative sample** of rural villages (35 villages); **rep-**

representative samples in our three focus departments Kaolack, Matam, and Sedhiou (30 villages each); and a set of 10 villages in Thies and Diourbel that were targeted by the NGO Eclasio for a separate irrigation intervention as well as 10 matched villages in the same departments (for a total of 20 villages of this type). We also randomly sample a set of replacement villages in each category.

In the absence of administrative thresholds for what constitutes a “village” in Senegal, we define a village as a settlement containing between 40 and 150 households. (Settlements are defined exclusively and exhaustively as “quartiers/villages” in a list of administrative units we obtained from Senegal’s National Agency for Statistics and Demography, ANSD.) Villages are ordinarily defined as containing at least several hundred residents (more than hamlets) but fewer than a couple thousand (fewer than towns). Given an average household size of about 10, our definition meets this common notion of a village.

Since our focus is on migration originating in Senegal’s countryside, we exclude all urban communes and communes in the Dakar region. We also exclude certain areas bordering the Gambia, Mali, or Guinea for security reasons (specifically, the departments of Bignona, Bounkiling, Medina Yoro Foulah, Saraya, Bakel, Salemata, and the district of Fongolembi). We make claims concerning representativeness conditional on these exclusions. In total, our sampling frame covers 3,082 out of 3,463 rural villages across all regions and 35 of 41 departments outside of Dakar.²

We **randomly sample villages within location-based strata**, namely within district for focus departments and within region for the national sample. We employ a re-randomization algorithm to ensure representativeness with respect to a set of characteristics for which administrative data is available (logged population and household counts, average household size, and the share of women at the village level, and the average age and share of residents recorded as absent at the level of the commune).

Within sampled villages, we **contact all households for completion of a roster**, which includes individual migration histories, followed by a **questionnaire eliciting basic household characteristics** and a **network module**. We also conduct a **chief survey in all villages**.

We **randomly sample households within villages for in-depth baseline**

²Senegal’s administrative units are arranged hierarchically such that settlements (*quartiers/villages*) are nested within communes, which in turn are nested within districts (usually referred to as *arrondissement* or denoted as *cav* for *commune/arrondissement/ville*), which combine to form departments, several of which then constitute a region.

surveys at the household and individual level. In-depth interviews are only carried out with men aged 18–40 and the households of which they are members, because this constitutes the demographic group in rural Senegal most likely to relocate for work.

Within-village household samples are drawn in proportion to village size, with a minimum target sample size of 15 households and a maximum of 45 households per village. Within villages we stratify based on roster-reported migration experiences among our target group, such that we undersample those that have migrated either domestically or internationally in the previous twelve months roughly by a factor of two. Within each strata, household selection probabilities are proportional to the number of within-household target individuals, i.e. the relevant household size metric. Finally, we **randomly select a target individual within each sampled household**. Subjects receive a payment for their participation, with payments distributed after endline.

2.3 Treatment assignment

First, we **randomly assign the 145 study villages** to receive the mentoring intervention (treatment 1, 52 villages), receive the mentoring intervention plus a local discussant (treatment 2, 52 villages), or remain as pure control (41 villages). Half of the treatment 2 villages are randomly assigned to have a highly central local discussant (with eigenvector centrality at or above the 75th percentile), while the social network centrality of the local discussant in the other half of the treatment 2 villages is close to the median (with eigenvector centrality at or between the 40th and 60th percentile).

We also **randomly vary village-assigned treatment saturation**. About three-quarters of the villages in each treatment condition (80 villages in total) are assigned to either a high or low saturation condition (with 80% of subjects treated in half of these villages and 20% treated in the other half), with the remaining 24 treated villages placed in a medium saturation condition (50% of subjects treated).

Assignment of villages is carried out within five strata: one for the national sample, one for each focus department sample (Kaolack, Matam, and Sedhiou), and one for Eclasio-related villages in Diourbel and Thies. We use a re-randomization algorithm to ensure balance across baseline-measured village-level covariates.

Second, we **randomly assign sampled individuals within villages** to treatment, with an individual’s assignment probabilities reflecting his village’s treatment type and saturation level. Assignment is done within 104 strata, one for each village. We again use a re-randomization algorithm to establish balance in individual-level

covariates at baseline.

Concerning our **randomization method**, we note that randomization was carried out using statistical software on an office computer.

With respect to our **randomization unit**, we randomly assign treatment on two levels, first at the level of the village, and then at the level of the individual within treated villages. Assignment to treatment type (or pure control) and saturation is clustered at the village level.

2.4 Sample sizes and power

- **Number of clusters:** Our study includes 145 clusters/villages.
- **Number of observations:** We collect data from approximately 9,500 households and experimentally assign 4,800 randomly sampled individuals.
- **Sample size by treatment arms:** We assign 850 subjects in 52 villages to receive the mentoring intervention, with 850 subjects in those villages assigned to control; 850 subjects in 52 villages to receive the mentoring intervention plus a local discussant, with 850 subjects in those villages in the control group; and 1400 subjects in 41 pure control villages.
- **Minimum detectable effect sizes for main outcomes:** We calculate minimum detectable effect sizes of .18 standard deviations for both treatment and spillover effects of any mentoring, with an estimated intracluster correlation coefficient of .08, and using the approach described in [Baird et al. \(2018\)](#) for partially saturated cluster randomized trials.

2.5 Hypotheses

2.5.1 Primary hypotheses

We first list a set of **primary hypotheses** concerning the average impacts of our mentoring intervention. Note that hypotheses may be evaluated across multiple papers written by different subsets of authors.

- **H1 (migration-related knowledge):** The mentoring intervention will increase subjects' knowledge of migration-relevant facts such as certain job search and accommodation options.

- **H2 (perceptions of migration frictions):** The mentoring intervention will lower the extent to which subjects find that frictions such as finding a job, finding a place to live, or making friends poses difficulties or makes them less likely to move elsewhere in Senegal.
- **H3 (perceived value of migration):** On average, the mentoring intervention will increase the perceived monetary value of migration, measured in terms of earnings expectations and subjects' willingness to pay for relocation.
- **H4 (migration intent):** The mentoring intervention will increase the extent to which subjects would like to pursue or prepare for domestic labor migration, including job searching.
- **H5 (migration behavior):** The mentoring intervention will increase domestic labor migration among participants as well as domestic migration episodes among their household members.
- **H6 (destination choices):** The mentoring intervention will increase the extent to which participants and their household members select urban locations, and in particular Dakar, as their preferred migration destination.
- **H7 (coordinated migration):** The mentoring intervention will increase the extent to which subjects migrate with others as opposed to alone.
- **H8 (migration experiences):** The mentoring intervention will improve how subjects describe their experience as migrants, for example with respect to the journey or job opportunities at destination.

We additionally hypothesize that the addition of a local discussant/endorser will reinforce or counteract mentoring effects. We anticipate that a local discussant will enhance the credibility of information delivered by mentors, but will also highlight certain frictions such as those related to a subject's within-village social life.

- **H9 (endorsement effects):** The addition of a local discussant/endorser to the mentoring intervention will increase or dampen the above-mentioned primary effects of the mentoring intervention.

Finally, we argue that the mentoring intervention also has indirect effects. We hypothesize that the effects of the mentoring intervention vary with the treatment saturation of each specific subject's network connections as well as with cluster treatment saturation.

- **H10 (network and saturation effects):** Treatment saturation among each subject’s network connections or within each village will strengthen the above-mentioned primary effects of the mentoring intervention.

2.5.2 Secondary hypotheses

For our **secondary hypotheses**, we focus on auxiliary migration outcomes, including international migration, downstream well-being and socioeconomic variables, and additional effects associated with the local discussant/endorser.

Auxiliary migration outcomes

- **H11 (uncertainty about frictions):** The mentoring intervention will reduce subject-reported uncertainty about the extent to which they find that migration frictions make them more or less likely to move elsewhere in Senegal.
- **H12 (migration networks):** The mentoring intervention will increase the number of people with whom subjects speak about migration. This effect increases with the participation of a local discussant/endorser and as treatment saturation rises.
- **H13 (international migration):** To the extent that measures like those that we will use to evaluate our primary hypotheses are also available with respect to international migration, we hypothesize that the mentoring intervention will affect those outcomes.

Socioeconomic outcomes

- **H14 (occupational profiles):** The mentoring intervention will shift occupational profiles away from agricultural toward non-agricultural activities.
- **H15 (income and subsistence):** The mentoring intervention will raise incomes and reduce hunger-related concerns for subjects and their households.
- **H16 (income hiding):** The mentoring intervention will reduce the extent to which migrant subjects hide income from their village-based family, anticipate hiding income, or expect other migrants to hide income. This effect will increase with treatment saturation.
- **H17 (remittances):** The mentoring intervention will increase remittances sent by subjects and received by subjects’ households.

- **H18 (assets):** The mentoring intervention will increase subject-reported household assets.
- **H19 (savings):** The mentoring intervention will lead to improved personal and household savings.
- **H20 (transfers):** The mentoring intervention will affect within-village transfers to treated subjects or their households.
- **H21 (well-being):** The mentoring intervention will improve subject-reported generic mental well-being.

Additional endorsement analysis

- **H22 (endorser position effects):** We expect that local discussant/endorser effects as well as diffusion and network effects will be more pronounced when the local discussant occupies a highly central position in the village’s social network, as opposed to a position close to the median.
- **H23 (engagement with treatment):** The addition of a local discussant/endorser to the mentoring intervention will increase the extent to which subjects retain information from the treatment materials, feel that they could openly discuss relevant issues, and rate the information as accurate, trustworthy, and useful.

We are agnostic *ex ante* about the direction of any effects on international migration. Since domestic migration can be a first step toward international migration, positive effects of the mentoring intervention on domestic migration outcomes could go hand in hand with positive effects on international migration outcomes. However, domestic migration could also serve as a substitute for international migration, with positive effects on one set of outcomes engendering negative effects on the other.

2.5.3 Heterogeneous effects

We anticipate the following **heterogeneous effects** for relevant listed hypotheses:

- **H24 (heterogeneity across prior perceptions):** Effects will be stronger for subjects who initially perceive domestic migration to be burdensome in excess of the information provided as part of the intervention (i.e. by the direction of change in perceptions implied by prior perceptions in relation to the information provided).

- **H25 (heterogeneity across migration histories):** Effects will be weaker for subjects who have previously migrated.
- **H26 (heterogeneity across connections outside of village):** Effects will be stronger for subjects who already know someone who lives in a destination context or who has previously migrated.
- **H27 (heterogeneity across prior intent):** Effects will be stronger for subjects who initially report interest in migrating.
- **H28 (heterogeneity across network position):** Effects will vary with the extent to which subjects are relatively more centrally embedded within village-level social networks.
- **H29 (heterogeneity across socioeconomic position):** Effects will be weaker for subjects of higher socioeconomic status.
- **H30 (heterogeneity across education):** Effects will be weaker for more highly educated subjects.
- **H31 (heterogeneity across age):** Effects will be stronger for younger subjects.
- **H32 (heterogeneity across household composition):** Effects will be stronger for subjects in larger households. Effects will be weakest in households containing a single male adult.
- **H33 (heterogeneity across endorser proximity):** Effects of the mentoring with a local discussant/endorser will vary with subjects' proximity to the endorser within the village's social network.
- **H34 (heterogeneity across village characteristics):** Effects will vary with village size, within-village network density, and geographic density.

2.6 Outcome measurement

Included below are tables with details concerning core outcome measures for our hypotheses. We show survey items in groups corresponding to each hypothesis. If an outcome does not meaningfully vary in our sample, we report this and drop the outcome from further analysis. In some cases, an outcome measure's value is implied by an item's relevant survey logic, and for readability's sake we do not list all logic-relevant variables as such in the table below.

Relevant hypothesis	Hypothesis concerns effects on ...	Constructed measure	Variable name in survey form	Survey question/content
H1	Migration-related knowledge	Index of content knowledge items	intknow_*	[Knowledge items related to mentoring content, including awareness of job search support services, average earnings, accommodation options, etc.]
H2	Perceptions of migration frictions	Index of perceived frictions	friction_internal_family	Do you consider family relationships a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
			friction_internal_friends	Do you consider friends or social life a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
			friction_internal_job	Do you consider job or employment opportunities a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
			friction_internal_wage	Do you consider wage levels or income expectations a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
			friction_internal_accomm	Do you consider accommodation or living situation a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
			friction_internal_security	Do you consider physical security a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
			friction_internal_stigma	Do you consider social norms and expectations or stigmas a factor that makes you more likely or less likely to move somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village [village name]?
		Difficulty associated with migration and job search	diffic_internal_job	How difficult do you think each of the following would be if you were to live in a city in Senegal? Finding a job
		Difficulty associated with migration and debt	diffic_internal_debt	How difficult do you think each of the following would be if you were to live in a city in Senegal? Debt payments
		Difficulty associated with migration and housing	diffic_internal_housing	How difficult do you think each of the following would be if you were to live in a city in Senegal? Finding a place to live
		Difficulty associated with migration and discrimination	diffic_internal_discrimination	How difficult do you think each of the following would be if you were to live in a city in Senegal? Discrimination
		Difficulty associated with migration and friendships	diffic_internal_friends	How difficult do you think each of the following would be if you were to live in a city in Senegal? Loneliness / making friends
		Difficulty associated with migration and safety	diffic_internal_safety	How difficult do you think each of the following would be if you were to live in a city in Senegal? Safety/physical security
		H3	Value of migration	Perceived probability of someone similar finding work
Perceived probability of subject finding work	work_likely_own			If you would migrate to Dakar tomorrow, what do you think is the probability of you finding work in Dakar within one month?
Scale of worry about job search	work_worried_much			Irrespective of what the probability is of you finding work, how worried are you that you will end up not finding work within one month?
H3	Value of migration	Log of subject's earnings expectation	internal_income_exp	If you move to a city in Senegal, how much money do you think you will be able to regularly earn per month (in CFA)?
		Log of amount subject would be willing to pay for relocation	internal_pay_max	What is the largest amount of money you would be willing to pay as a one-time payment (in CFA) in order to try to move to a city in Senegal?
H4	Migration intent	Indicator for subject's at least fair interest in labor migration	intent_internal	How much, if at all, would you like to live in a place in Senegal outside of your home village [village name], either seasonally or for a longer time?
			intent_internal_reason	What is the most important reason why you might consider moving away from this village for some time?
			intent_internal_reason_add	Are there any other reasons why you might consider leaving the village for some time?
		Indicator for any subject preparations for labor	intent_internal_prep	What kind of planning or preparation have you done in order to move to a place in Senegal outside of your home village?

Relevant hypothesis	Hypothesis concerns effects on ...	Constructed measure	Variable name in survey form	Survey question/content
		Indicator for job search in urban area	jobsearch_outside_where	Did you search for work in a city or urban center since [intervention period]? Note that you can search for work even if you have a job.
H5	Migration behavior	Indicator for subject's domestic labor migration	migration_current intern_ssep22 intern_ssep22_months intern_ssep22_reason intern_date_intervention_entry	Where do you currently live? Did you live for at least 4 weeks in a place in Senegal outside of your home village [village name] since September 1st 2022? In which months were you in [destination]? What were your main reasons to live at this place in Senegal? On what date, roughly, did you leave your home village to live somewhere in Senegal outside of your home village since [intervention period]?
		Indicator for household members having migrated	hhmigration_ssep22_num hhmigration_ssep22_months	How many adult members (those 18 years or older) of your household in your home village [village name] lived in a place in Senegal outside of your home village or outside of Senegal for at least 4 weeks since September 1st 2022? In which months was [household member] at that destination? [For each adult member who lived elsewhere, to identify months since [intervention period].]
		Count of household members having migrated	hhmigration_ssep22_num hhmigration_ssep22_months	How many adult members (those 18 years or older) of your household in your home village [village name] lived in a place in Senegal outside of your home village or outside of Senegal for at least 4 weeks since September 1st 2022? In which months was [household member] at that destination? [For each adult member who lived elsewhere, to identify months since [intervention period].]
H6	Destination choices	Indicator for Dakar as actual destination	current_domestic_* intern_ssep22_region, intern_ssep22_departm, intern_ssep22_city, intern_ssep22_rural	[Domestic destination details] [Destinations for migration episodes]
		Indicator for any urban area as actual destination	current_domestic_* intern_ssep22_region, intern_ssep22_departm, intern_ssep22_city, intern_ssep22_rural	[Domestic destination details] [Destinations for migration episodes]
		Indicator for Dakar as intended destination	intent_internal_region, intent_internal_departm, intent_internal_city, intent_internal_rural	[Intended domestic destination details]
		Indicator for any urban area as intended destination	intent_internal_region, intent_internal_departm, intent_internal_city, intent_internal_rural	[Intended domestic destination details]
		Indicator for Dakar as destination for other household members	hhmigration_intern_ssep22_region, hhmigration_intern_ssep22_departm, hhmigration_intern_ssep22_city, hhmigration_intern_ssep22_rural	[Domestic destination details, hh members]
		Indicator for any urban area as destination for other household members	hhmigration_intern_ssep22_region, hhmigration_intern_ssep22_departm, hhmigration_intern_ssep22_city, hhmigration_intern_ssep22_rural	[Domestic destination details, hh members]

Relevant hypothesis	Hypothesis concerns effects on ...	Constructed measure	Variable name in survey form	Survey question/content
H7	Coordinated migration	Indicator for having migrated with someone else	coordinated_yesno	Did you migrate alone or with someone else?
		Logged number of co-migrants	coordinated_num	With how many people did you migrate?
		Logged number of co-migrants from same village	coordinated_village group_coordinated_network	How many of those were from your home village? Please name the people in your village (but not from your own household) you migrated together with.
		Indicator for intending to migrate with someone else	intent_coordinated_yesno	Did you make plans with people to migrate together?
H8	Migration experiences	Migration experience regarding journey	intern_ssep22_journey	Consider the time you spent in places in Senegal outside of your home village [village name] since [intervention period]. How would you describe each of the following: Journey / travel to your destination
		Migration experience regarding work	intern_ssep22_work	Consider the time you spent in places in Senegal outside of your home village [village name] since [intervention period]. How would you describe each of the following: Work / job opportunities
		Migration experience regarding social life	intern_ssep22_friends	Consider the time you spent in places in Senegal outside of your home village [village name] since [intervention period]. How would you describe each of the following: Friends / social interactions
		Migration experience regarding living conditions	intern_ssep22_living	Consider the time you spent in places in Senegal outside of your home village [village name] since [intervention period]. How would you describe each of the following: Living conditions/accommodation
		Migration experience regarding safety	intern_ssep22_safety	Consider the time you spent in places in Senegal outside of your home village [village name] since [intervention period]. How would you describe each of the following: Safety/physical security
H11	Uncertainty about frictions	Index of reported uncertainty about frictions	friction_internal_*_how_sure	And how sure would you say you are about this response?
H12	Migration networks	Number of people with whom subject talks about migration	network_migration	To how many people in your home village [village name] do you talk to about migration?
H14	Occupational profiles	Indicator for agriculture not being subject's main activity	activity_main	Currently, what is your main economic activity?
		Indicator for agriculture not being part of subject's job portfolio	activity_main, activity_other	[Activity profiles]
H15	Income and subsistence	Logged personal income	activity_now_income	How much money did you earn in a typical month this year (in CFA) (before Ramadan started) considering all your economic activities?
		Logged household income	hh_inc_nonagric	How much money did the household as a whole earn as income, excluding your own income, from non-agricultural work in the last 4 weeks?
		Indicator for being worried about hunger	hunger_worried_3m	In the past 3 months, were you ever worried that you will run out of food to feed the household?
		Number of months being worried about hunger	hunger_worried_month	For each month, please select if you were worried that you will run out of food to feed the household in the past 3 months.
		Indicator for actual hunger	hunger_actual_3m	In the past 3 months, have you been faced with a situation where you did not have enough food to feed the household?
		Number of months having actual hunger	hunger_actual_month	For each month, please select if you have you been faced with a situation where you did not have enough food to feed the household in the past 3 months.

Relevant hypothesis	Hypothesis concerns effects on ...	Constructed measure	Variable name in survey form	Survey question/content
H16	Income hiding	Share of income that subject expects others to misreport	hiding_others hiding_others_amount	Which of the following statements do you think applies to migrants in general? a) Friends and family of migrants believe that the migrant's income is higher than it actually is b) Friends and family of migrants have a correct belief about the migrant's income c) Friends and family of migrants believe that the migrant's income is lower than it actually is By how much do you think family and friends of migrants over-/underestimate migrants' incomes? As a reference, you mentioned before that you expect migrants to earn about [prior estimate] FCA per month.
		Indicator for anticipated income hiding	hiding_own_hypo	If you were to migrate, what do you think, which of the following statements would apply to you? a) My friends and family believe that the my income as a migrant is higher than it actually is b) My friends and family have a correct belief about my income as a migrant c) My friends and family believe that my income as a migrant is lower than it actually is
		Indicator for actual income hiding	hiding_own_p6m	Earlier you indicated that you migrated since [intervention period]. When you were migrating then, which of the following statements applied to you? a) My friends and family believe that the my income as a migrant is higher than it actually is b) My friends and family have a correct belief about my income as a migrant c) My friends and family believe that my income as a migrant is lower than it actually is
H17	Remittances	Log of total remittances subject has sent to household	remittances_sent3m remittances_sent3m_frequency remittances_sent3m_amount	In the last three months, did you sent any remittances to your household in your home village? In total, how many times did you sent remittance payments in the last three months? If you don't mind, how much money (in CFA) did you send each time, on average? Remember, this is for academic research only, we are not from the government, and we will not share this data with the government.
		Log of total remittances household has received	remittances_3m remittances_3m_frequency remittances_3m_amount	Has anyone else but you sent any remittances/money to your household in your home village in the last three months? In total, how many times did your household receive remittance payments in the last three months? If you don't mind, how much money (in CFA) did your household receive each time, on average? Remember, this is for academic research only, we are not from the government, and we will not share this data with the government.
H18	Assets	Index of household assets	animals*, assets_*, scorecard*	[Household asset items]
H19	Savings	Indicator for having a bank or mobile money account	banked	Do you have a bank or mobile money account (e.g. wave or orange)?
		Indicator for having banked (bank or mobile money) savings	savings savings_type	Do you have savings? Are these savings stored in a bank, a mobile money account (e.g. wave or orange), an informal savings group, or privately?
		Log of total savings	savings_amount	May I ask what is the total amount of savings you currently have? Remember, this is for academic research only, we are not from the government, and we will not share this data with the government.
		Indicator for household savings	hh_savings_excl	Does anyone in the household at your home village, excluding yourself, have savings?
		Log of total household savings	hh_savings_excl_amount	May I ask what is the total amount of savings your household in your home village currently has? Remember, this is for academic research only, we are not from the government, and we will not share this data with the government.

Relevant hypothesis	Hypothesis concerns effects on ...	Constructed measure	Variable name in survey form	Survey question/content
H20	Transfers	Indicator for having provided transfers	transfer_give	Did you or members of your household give a gift to another household or person (outside your own household) in your home village [name of village] since [intervention period]? This gift could be money, but it also includes food, crops, harvest produce, livestock or any other in-kind gifts.
		Indicator for having received transfers	transfer_receive	Did you or members of your household receive a gift from another household or person (outside your own household) in your home village [name of village] since [intervention period]? This gift could be money, but it also includes food, crops, harvest produce, livestock or any other in-kind gifts.
		Log of value of transfers provided	transfer_give_amount	If you think about all the gifts you or members of your household gave to other households or people in the village, what do you think the total of these gifts is worth in CFA since [intervention period]?
		Log of value of transfers received	transfer_receive_amount	If you think about all the gifts you or members of your household received from other households or people in the village, what do you think the total of these gifts is worth in CFA since [intervention period]?
H21	Well-being	Index of well-being items	wellbeing_*	WHO-5 well-being items
H23	Engagement with treatment	Index of content knowledge items	intknow_*	[Knowledge items related to mentoring content, including awareness of job search support services, average earnings, accommodation options, etc.]
		Separate indicators for affirmative responses	open	Do you feel like you could talk openly about the aspects that are relevant to you?
			accurate	Do you think the information we shared is accurate?
			trust	Do you trust the information we shared?
	useful_overall	How useful would you say was the meeting overall?		

Note: For current migrants, questions referring to migration intentions or hypothetical migration scenarios are preceded by "If you were in your home village [village name] now".

2.7 Timeline

- **July and August 2022:** We carry out a listing of all households in our sampled villages, completed household rosters, and conducted chief interviews.
- **September and October 2022:** We collect additional characteristics and details on social networks from all households. These interviews are conducted with the head or senior member of each household, who is joined by the randomly selected household member in our target demographic, if available, for the network module. We then carry out individual-level baseline interviews with the randomly sampled member.
- **November 2022 until January 2023:** The intervention is carried out with treated subjects in treatment villages.
- **April and May 2023:** Endline interviews are taking place, after this pre-analysis plan has been registered. Endline interviews are conducted by phone, with tracking and follow-ups as needed to minimize attrition.

3 ANALYSIS PLAN

3.1 Core specification

We will generally estimate treatment effects on our outcomes of interest using an **intent-to-treat** approach, comparing subjects assigned to receive any mentoring or mentoring in the presence of a local discussant/endorser (or in secondary analysis, mentoring with a local discussant characterized by a particular level of network centrality) to those in the control group. That is,

$$Y = \alpha + T\theta + X\beta + \varepsilon, \tag{1}$$

where Y is an outcome of interest, T is a treatment indicator (or a set of treatment indicators), θ our estimand, and X a set of covariates, which includes a pre-treatment measure of the relevant outcome variable, if applicable; strata indicators; and additional control variables that are double-lasso selected from among those listed below in section 3.3.

- In the case of **missingness in covariates**, we impute mean or zero values and use the missingness-indicator method, as described in [Zhao and Ding \(2022\)](#).

- We will report **clustered standard errors** as needed given clustered treatment assignments.
- We report the results of **one-sided t-tests** for hypotheses that state an effect direction, and two-sided tests otherwise.
- We do not formally adjust for **multiple hypotheses testing**, but transparently display the total number of tests we carry out within each block of outcomes.
- For **estimates of population effects**, we will use survey weights and appropriately declare features of our survey design.
- If treatment delivery is incomplete, we will report results from an **instrumental variable regression** using assigned treatment as an instrument for actual treatment delivery. We will also use assigned treatment as an instrument for actual migration in our analysis of secondary downstream socioeconomic outcomes.
- Given that we anticipate spillovers within treatment villages, we will additionally report **effects without partial interference** by comparing treated subjects in treatment villages to subjects in pure control villages.

3.2 Saturation and diffusion effects

We use the detailed social network data we collect to make inferences about the diffusion of information and effects. Suppose N_c individuals in a village/cluster are placed in an undirected network G_c . We can denote this network as an $N_c \times N_c$ matrix, with position ij being given by $G_c^{ij} = 1$ if i and j are linked, and $G_c^{ij} = 0$ if they are not linked. If we denote the treatment status of individual i as T_i , we can say that the number of i 's network neighbors that are treated is $R_i = \sum_{j \neq i}^{N_c} T_j G_c^{ij}$ and the number of untreated neighbors is $U_i = \sum_{j \neq i}^{N_c} (1 - T_j) G_c^{ij}$, with $D_i = R_i + U_i$ the degree of person i .

Our preferred specification to estimate diffusion effects for a particular treatment is then given by

$$Y_i = \alpha + \theta_1 T_i + \theta_2 \frac{R_i}{D_i} + \theta_3 T_i \frac{R_i}{D_i} + \gamma_1 \tilde{D}_i + \gamma_2 T_i \tilde{D}_i + X_i \beta + \varepsilon_i, \quad (2)$$

i.e. we **include the share of i 's network connections that was treated**, and mean-centered network size \tilde{D}_i for i (Cai, De Janvry and Sadoulet, 2015). We include

the interactions of these variables with treatment indicator T_i to account for differences in diffusion effects on treated and untreated subjects.

It is possible that the count of treated connections matters more than the share, and we will therefore additionally estimate

$$Y_i = \alpha + \theta_1 T_i + \theta_2 R_i + \theta_3 T_i R_i + \gamma_1 \tilde{D}_i + \gamma_2 T_i \tilde{D}_i + X_i \beta + \varepsilon_i, \quad (3)$$

similar to [Dupas, Keats and Robinson \(2017\)](#).

Finally, we will estimate standard **models of saturation** for comparison, where

$$Y_{ic} = \alpha + \sum_{p \in \Pi \setminus \{0\}} \theta_{1p} T_{ic} \mathbb{1}\{P_c = p\} + \sum_{p \in \Pi \setminus \{0\}} \theta_{2p} S_c \mathbb{1}\{P_c = p\} + X_{ic} \beta + \varepsilon_{ic}, \quad (4)$$

and p denotes a saturation level, Π the set of saturation levels, P_c the saturation in cluster c , and S_c indicates if cluster c is treated as opposed to pure control ([Baird et al., 2018, 848](#)).

3.3 Randomization checks

We will **report the extent to which observable covariates are balanced** across treatment conditions, as expected. Relevant baseline variables include household size, age, marital status, having children, residence in current village at birth, literacy, education level, psychological well-being, individual and household income, remittances received, household wealth, as well as baseline-available outcome measures. At the village level, we will report balance within focus departments and the national sample, and with respect to village size and village density.

3.4 Heterogeneous effects

We will report heterogeneous effects as indicated in hypotheses H26–H36 for applicable treatment-control group comparisons, which will be **estimated using interactions**.

3.5 Experts' effect predictions

We will **benchmark estimated effects against prior beliefs** elicited from experts via the [Social Science Prediction Platform](#).

3.6 Compliance

We will **check for differences between units that are in compliance with their experimental assignment and those that are not** (e.g. because of refusal to engage with mentors), and report mean differences and associated statistics for the same set of baseline variables and baseline-available outcome measures listed in section 3.3.

In the case of substantial non-compliance, we will report instrumental variable estimates for the specific comparisons and outcomes, with random treatment assignment serving as an instrument for actual treatment.

3.7 Attrition

We will **compare non-attrited and endline-attrited subjects** by computing mean differences and associated statistics by treatment status and for baseline variables and baseline-available outcome measures as in section 3.3. We report trimming bounds (Lee, 2009) if needed to address substantial attrition.

3.8 Manipulation checks

We will **show results from a set of questions that measure engagement with treatment materials**, including subject-reported trust in the provided information, helpfulness ratings, and knowledge of specific pieces of advice that were shared in the treatment group.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Script for intervention

I. Introduction

Today, I would like to talk to you about several different dimensions related to migrating within Senegal. The purpose of this conversation is to give you **information to allow you to make a better migration decision**- that is, I do not want to tell you whether to migrate or not, but I want to give you the **opportunity to ask questions** and provide you with information that might be useful for you to make a decision about whether migration in Senegal is the right decision for you.

During this conversation, I will share my own experiences with migration in Dakar and information about how other migrants from [KAOLACK/MATAM/SÉDHIOU] perceive their migration experiences. Then, I would like to discuss with you some aspects of migration in Senegal that people have concerns about. Lastly, I will share some information that will allow you to better assess the concerns about migration in Senegal and resources that will be useful for finding employment in Dakar and other places.

As part of our discussions, I will present you with information that we have collected from people in your village

- [KAOLOACK:] and in other villages of Kaloack region.
- [MATAM:] and in other villages of Matam region.
- [SEDIHIOU:] and in other villages of Sédhiou region.
- [NATIONAL:] and in other villages across Senegal.

Let me start our conversation by telling you a little bit about **my own migration experience**. As I said earlier, I am originally from [VILLAGE] in [REGION], but I migrated to Dakar in [YEAR]. In Dakar, I work as/in [JOB], and I stay in [HOUSING TYPE] [*if applicable, with friends or family.*] I have also spent time as a migrant in [other migration locations in applicable].



Is migration to an urban area to seek employment something you have ever done?

If yes:

When was the first time you did this? When was the last time you did this?

Are you considering or have interest in going again?

If no:

Is migration to an urban area something you have ever considered or are interested in?

II. Migrating for work

I decided to migrate to Dakar for economic reasons, that is, to seek employment opportunities. In fact, this is the most common reason.

- [KAOLACK:] We interviewed migrants in your village as well as in other villages of Kaolack region. This data shows that 79% of people from Kaolack who migrated within Senegal reported work as their main reason to migrate.
- [MATAM:] We interviewed migrants in your village as well as in other villages of Matam region. This data shows that 68% of people from Matam who migrated within Senegal reported work as their main reason to migrate.
- [SÉDHIOU] We interviewed migrants in your village as well as in other villages of Sédhiou region. This data shows that 71% of people from Sédhiou who migrated within Senegal reported work as their main reason to migrate.
- [NATIONAL:] We interviewed migrants in your village as well as in other villages of Senegal. This data shows that 78% of people who migrated within Senegal reported work as their main reason to migrate.

This means that most people migrate for economic opportunities. Very few people migrate for other reasons.

In fact, people in your village and

- [KAOLOACK:] and other villages of Kaloack region
- [MATAM:] and other villages of Matam region
- [SÉDHIOU:] and other villages of Sédhiou region
- [NATIONAL:] and other villages across Senegal

who migrated indeed had higher incomes than those who did not migrate.

[Present chart on migrant and non-migrant income figures]

On the left-hand side you see the monthly income earned by a person who stayed in the village. And on the right-hand side you see the monthly income earned by a person who migrated to another place in Senegal. This place in Senegal could be anywhere and does not necessarily refer to Dakar.

- [KAOLACK:]
On average, people from your and other villages in Kaolack region who migrated within Senegal earned about 85.000 FCFA per month, which is almost twice as high as the monthly earnings of people who stayed in the village.

- [MATAM:]
On average, people from your and other villages in Matam who migrated within Senegal earned about 34.000 FCFA per month, which is about 3.000 FCFA more than the monthly earnings of people who stayed in the village.
- [SÉDHIUO:]
On average, people from your and other villages in Sédhiou who migrated within Senegal earned about 55.000 FCFA per month, which is about 15.000 FCFA more than the monthly earnings of people who stayed in the village.
- [NATIONAL:]
On average, people from your and other villages in Senegal who migrated within Senegal earned about 70.000 FCFA per month, which is about 10.000 FCFA more than the monthly earnings of people who stayed in the village.

Note that these statistics show averages, some people earn more, some people earn less. From talking to other migrants in Dakar, I know that earnings vary from person to person. The Dakar migrants I spoke to earned between 60,000 and 200,000 FCFA.

Of course, migrating to a city also means that the cost of living is likely higher, and how you spend your income is likely different than in the village. Migrants' daily expenses typically include: food, housing, transportation, telecommunications, along with irregular expenses for other items.

② What do you think about these earnings statistics?

If migrated previously:

What were your experiences with earnings when you migrated? Were your earnings higher than in the village? Did your earnings cover your expenses? Could you save some money or send some home to their families?

If not migrated previously:

Do you know about the earnings of people who have migrated? Were they higher than what you could earn in the village? Do you also know about the expenses they had? Were they able to save money or send some home to their families?

III. Migration experiences

Migration entails many changes to your life. Let's talk about how people from your village and

- [KAOLOACK:] and other villages of Kaloack region
- [MATAM:] and other villages of Matam region

- [SÉDHIOU:] and other villages of Sédhiou region
- [NATIONAL:] and other villages across Senegal

described their experiences with migration with respect to:

- a. the journey to destination,
- b. work opportunities at destination,
- c. friends and social life at destination, as well as
- d. living conditions and accommodation at destination.

[Discuss figures with individual on experiences across 4 domains. This includes: 1) explaining what the domain/category means and how to interpret the graphs].

Here you see a graph for each of these four aspects of migration. Here is the graph for the journey to destination [point to respective figure], here is a graph for work opportunities at destination [point to respective figure], here is a graph for friends and social life at destination [point to respective figure], and here is a graph for living conditions and accommodation at destination [point to respective figure].

For each aspect, we asked we asked the migrant whether they would describe their experience as “very bad”, “bad”, “good” or “very good” [point to the respective smiley]. The bars show what percentage share of migrants describe their experience as “very bad”, “bad”, “good” or “very good” with respect to these aspects. Now, let’s look at each of these aspects... [discuss each subfigure].

Overall, many migrants from your village and

- [KAOLOACK:] and other villages of Kaloack region
- [MATAM:] and other villages of Matam region
- [SÉDIHIOU:] and other villages of Sédhiou region
- [NATIONAL:] and other villages across Senegal

describe their experiences as good or very good.

? **What do you think about this information? Does this seem similar to how you would describe your own migration experiences if you have migrated, or the experiences of others you know who have migrated?**

IV. Concerns about migration

While many migrants describe these aspects of their experiences as generally good, it is normal to have concerns or worries about these aspects of migration as well. We have asked people in your village and




- [KAOLOACK:] and other villages of Kaloack region
- [MATAM:] and other villages of Matam region
- [SÉDHIYOU:] and other villages of Sédhiou region
- [NATIONAL:] and other villages across Senegal

about the aspects of migration they have about migration. We identified four relevant topic areas:



- Getting ready to migrate
- Work and earnings at destination
- Living conditions at destination
- Family relationships and social life

For each of these topic areas, I will show you now some pictures.




Let's start with the topic of getting ready to migrate:

- Some people are not sure where to migrate to [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people expect the journey to destination to be difficult [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people are concerned with the cost of relocation and potential debt repayments associated with this [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]




Let's continue with topics related to work and earnings at destination:

- Some people are worried about finding work at destination [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people are worried about whether their earnings will be higher than in villages and high enough to cover their expenses at destination [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]

Let's continue with the topic about living conditions at destination

- Some people have concerns about finding accommodation [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people have concerns about safety at destination [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people fear discrimination at destination [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]

Let's continue with the topic about family relationships and social life:

- Some people are concerned about their family relationships in their villages
[put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people are concerned about their social lives [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]
- Some people are concerned about stigma that is associated with migration [put  -icon on the floor in front of mentee]



How about you? If you were to migrate – either for the first time or again- which of these factors would be concerns for you? [Migrant allows respondent to look through cards and select those which are most salient for him. With stones, ask the respondent to place more stones on the concerns that feel the most important to him.]

Why are these aspects of migration you are concerned about?

We don't have time to talk through all of those aspects of migration in detail today. Our impression is that providing you some information about finding accommodation and work could be useful for you.

V. Information on finding accommodation

Finding accommodation in urban areas can be challenging for several reasons, such as not knowing where to search for accommodation or not being familiar with the different neighborhoods in a city, and, even if you are familiar with the city, finding affordable housing can be challenging.

In fact, most migrants stay with someone who they know. Often that is a relative who lives in the city. But it could also be a friend. It is very rare that people find accommodation other than through who they know, for example in a hostel. Myself, when I first moved to Dakar I lived at [FIRST ACCOMMODATION]. Currently, I am living at [CURRENT ACCOMMODATION].

So, you see that your social networks (friends, family, religious networks such as Daaras) are key to secure a safe accommodation at destination. Many people with migration experience even recommend fixing a place to live before starting your travel.



Do you have relatives or friends who live in cities? In which cities do they live?

Do you know in what kind of housing arrangements they live?

Do you know if they have any extra space where you could stay if you were to migrate to their city?

And do you know if they would be open to hosting to you?

VI. Information on finding work

While many people with migration experience note that work is a primary reason for migration, it may be hard to find a job upon arriving in a city if you are not sure where to look.

Additionally, many migrants commonly engage in short-term work, which can be difficult because it means that you need to constantly search for new opportunities, and these are jobs that require hard manual labor.

To give you a better sense of the types of jobs that migrants commonly engage in in urban areas, I will list some jobs that migrants reported working in/as:

- day laborer / laborer
- vehicle washing,
- worker in a factory
- security agent
- merchant/ambulant
- driver
- construction worker
- mason
- online seller (eg via WhatsApp)
- painter, tailor, baker

For some of these jobs you need an ID card and a photocopy of it.



Do you have an ID card?

If yes:

Okay that is great. Make sure to carry a photocopy with you.

If no:

Typically, you can get an ID card by going to the Etat Civil, where someone will provide you with the exact steps to follow to obtain the card.

I will now discuss with you more concretely what potential economic perspectives could look like or what support you get in finding work. We have summarized this information for you on this flyer [*point to flyer*]. The flyer is for you to keep. In what follows I will refer back to this flyer, so you know where to find the relevant information later.

These are four common ways to get work:

1. You can **start your own business**. Many work in trade or resale, which means that they buy products and sell them again to other people.

Some people sell their products on the streets or in markets. Others sell their products online, for example, through:

- <https://sn.loozap.com/>
- <http://www.tiaktiak.sn/>
- or on Whatsapp you can advertise your products, too.

Here are a few places to buy products in Dakar:

- Marché Colobane: This is a place where you can buy clothes and shoes for resale
- Marché Petersen: Here you can work with venders and offer to publicize their merchandises via platforms such as WhatsApp.

Here is where we included this information on the flyer [*point to place in flyer*].

If you are interested in pursuing this, **get some advice from people who have experience with running their own business** and who can tell you about potential products that are good to trade and how to buy products for resale as well as where and how to sell them.

? **Do you know of people who have migrated and started their own business? What was their business about? Are they still working in that business?**

2. You can identify employers that seem to have suitable jobs for you and approach these **employers directly to ask for work**.

Industrie Chimie du Senegal is an area in Fass Mbao in Dakar (on the route to Rufisque) where many factories are located. For example, there are the following types of factories:

- a. Biscuits
- b. Milk
- c. Wigs
- d. Plastic

Here is where we included this information on the flyer [*point to place in flyer*].

? **What are your thoughts about finding work this way? Have you tried it yourself, maybe even here in the village or close by? Or have you heard of friends who found work this way? What were your or their experiences?**

3. You can go to **online job portals** to search for work, one of these job portals is <https://www.emploi Dakar.com/>

Here is where we included this information on the flyer [*point to place in flyer*].

① **Have you ever visited such an online job portal? Did you think it was useful? Do you know someone who found a job through such online job portals?**

4. If you are looking for **quick work**, but which may only be **short term and imply very hard work**, here is a list of places you can go to in Dakar. For all of these sites, you should get there early in the morning (6am) to search for daily work.
- Autonomous Port of Dakar (Mole 10)
 - Sandaga market to unload the fruits
 - Thiaroye Onion Park market to unload bags
 - The construction site of Diamniadio
 - Station Keur Massar

Here is where we included this information on the flyer [*point to place in flyer*].

② **Have you ever been to such job markets for short-term work? Have you heard of friends going to these? What were your or their experiences?**

③ **Knowing of these three ways to get a job, do you think these are promising ways of job search? What do you think how you would search for a job if you were moving to an urban area for work? Why do you think this is a promising way of getting a job?**

④ **Do you have friends or family members who have migrated and successfully found a job? What jobs did they have? How did they find it?**

Free job search support services:

There are also places that offer support in job search as well as training in certain trades or skills for free. The Senegalese-German Center, in short called **CSAEM**, offers the following services:

- Information sessions on future jobs and sectors with high job creation potential
- Individual or group coaching sessions
- Support in writing resumes and cover letters
- Preparation for job interviews
- Workshops on building a personal and professional project
- Job fairs

CSAEM cannot guarantee you a job, but they will support you in finding one. All their services are completely for free! CSAEM is funded by the German development corporation. Here on the flyer, where the GIZ logo is located, we provide information about CSAEM services.

ANPEJ offers very similar services as CSAEM. However, they only offer them to people between 18 and 35 years old. The main advantage of ANPEJ is that they offer their services all over Senegal. Here, on the flyer, we have listed all contact address of ANPEJ in Senegal.

② **Have you heard before of such job search support services? Do you think you would use them if you were to migrate? In what ways do you think they could be useful?**

VII. Information about savings

One factor to consider when migrating is how to save money to pay off any debts you might incur while migrating.

One way to approach this problem is to think of ways to create savings. Savings are also often used by migrants to send money home.

Common places to save money are to put it in Wave accounts, Orange accounts or bank accounts. Also, people sometimes participate in tontine groups as a way to save money.

② **Do you use any of these means to save money? Does that work well for you? What ways do you know other people save money?**

VIII. Information about safety at destination

There are stories of migrants who have been experiencing violence. To protect yourself from violence, **it makes sense to make use of your contacts and to travel or stay together with someone else, rather than alone.** Travelling and staying together with other people can reduce the risk of violence.

It is also important to take certain precautions when living in a city, such as **not walking alone at night in places that are not well-populated.** For example, in Dakar, it is typically not recommended to walk on the beach alone at night.

To reduce the risk of being robbed, it could also be beneficial to **use electronic money (such as Wave or Orange)** to avoid carrying around money in your pocket.

② **Have you ever had bad experiences of that kind? Or heard your people who migrated report about such instances? What did they recommend to avoid dangerous situations?**


IX. End of mentoring session

As you can see there are many factors to consider when migrating and many things in your life will change if you decide to migrate.

While many things seem difficult and indeed are likely to be very challenging, yet many migrants describe their experiences overall as good and would recommend migrating.

We have talked quite a bit today about Dakar as a migration destination. However, there are of course many other places you could go to and that might be better suited for you.

Before you migrate, we recommend to talk to as many people as possible to learn about their migration experiences and to identify suitable destinations. Accommodation is an important factor and you should carefully consider what lodging options you have at the different potential destinations.

 **Do you have any questions about the information we shared, the materials I presented you with or the topics we discussed?**

Before I leave, let me do a quick recap about the information is on the flyer. The **first page** highlights the importance of **contact persons at destination**, who can **help you find accommodation** or who can host you.

The **second page** presents **two ways to get work**. The first way is to **open your own business** [*point to first point on flyer*]. Here the flyer lists websites where people sell products as well as places in Dakar where people can buy products for resale. The second way to get work is to **go to employers and ask them directly for work** [*point to second point on flyer*]. In the area of Industrie Chimie du Senegal in Dakar are many factories where you could try this method.

On the **third page** are two more ways to search for work. One is to look online, for example, on this website [*point to third point on flyer*]. The other way to get work is to go to job markets for short-term work [*point to fourth point on flyer*]. Here are a few locations listed of such job markets in Dakar.

The **forth page** summarizes the job search support services that are offered by **CSAEM** in Dakar **for free**. This includes consultations about suitable jobs, different training opportunities, CV writing support and interview training.

The **fifth page** includes information on locations of **ANPEJ offices across Senegal**. ANPEJ offers similar services as CSAEM **for free** to people up to 35 years.

 **Do you have any questions about the flyer or anything else?**

C'est gratuit !



SOUTIEN À LA RECHERCHE D'EMPLOI À DAKAR:

Le Centre sénégalais-allemand (CSAEM) vous forme et vous coache tout au long de votre recherche d'emploi. Nos prestations de services :

- Sessions d'information sur les métiers d'avenir et les secteurs à fort potentiel de création d'emplois
- Sessions de coaching individuelles ou collectives
- Appui à la rédaction des cv et lettres de motivation
- Préparation aux entretiens d'embauche
- Ateliers « construction du projet personnel et professionnel »
- Salons de l'emploi

CONTACT

Centre sénégalais-allemand d'Information pour l'Emploi, la Migration et la Réintégration

Au rez-de-chaussée de l'ANPEJ
Avenue Bourguiba
Castor-Dakar



+221 33 825 87 21



senegalo-allemand@giz.de



www.facebook.com/CSAEM

Heures d'ouverture: Du lundi au vendredi
de 9 h 00 à 13 h 30 et de 14 h 30 à 16 h 00



Mise en œuvre par
giz
Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



+221 33 869 19 82



www.facebook.com/anepejs

Heures d'ouverture: Du lundi au vendredi
de 8 h 00 à 17 h 00

C'est gratuit !



L'ANPEJ propose des services similaires d'orientation, de coaching et de formation, ainsi que des services de placement pour les demandeurs d'emploi âgés de 18 à 35 ans.

Les bureaux de l'ANPEJ sont partout :

DAKAR:

Dakar
Keur Massar
Pikine
Rufisque
Djournel:
Bambey
Diourbel
Mbacké

FATICK:

Fatick
Foundiougne
Gossas

KAFFRINE:

Birkelane
Kaffrine
Koungheul
Malem-Hodar

KAOLACK:

Guinguinéo
Kaolack
Nioro du Rip
Kédougou
Salemata
Saraya

KOLDA:

Kolda
Médina Yoro Foulah
Vélingara
Louga
Kébémér
Linguère

MATAM:

Kanel
Matam
Ranérou

SAINT-LOUIS:

Dagana
Podor
Saint-Louis

SÉDHIU:

Boukiling
Goudomp
Sédhiou
Tambacounda
Bakel

Goudiry
Koumpentoum
Tambacounda

THIÈS:

Mbour
Thiès
Tivaouane

DES INFORMATIONS SUR



LA MIGRATION POUR TOI !



Vos contacts **dans les villes de destination** sont essentiels pour trouver un logement!

Avant de partir, demandez à vos amis, votre famille, vos contacts religieux tels que les Daaras, s'ils peuvent vous aider à trouver un logement.



VOICI QUATRE FAÇONS COURANTES D'OBTENIR DU TRAVAIL:

1. Vous pouvez créer votre propre emploi. Par exemple, dans la revente ou le commerce.

Vous pouvez vendre vos produits dans des magasins, sur des marchés, dans la rue ou en ligne. Places de marché en ligne:

- <https://sn.loozap.com/>
- <http://www.tiaktiak.sn/>
- ou sur Whatsapp.

LIEUX D'ACHAT DE PRODUITS À DAKAR :

- Marché Colobane: pour les vêtements et les chaussures
- Marché Petersen: travaille avec les vendeurs et leur propose de faire connaître leurs produits, p.e. sur whatsapp.

2. Allez directement voir les employeurs et demandez du travail.

SITES À DAKAR: Industrie Chimie du Sénégal est une zone à Fass Mbao (sur la route de Rufisque) avec de nombreuses usines (pour les biscuits, le lait, les perruques, le plastique).



3. Utilisez les portails d'emploi en ligne, p.e.

<https://www.emploidakar.com/>

4. Des emplois difficiles et de courte durée sur les marchés du travail locaux:

LES SITES DE DAKAR:

- Port autonome de Dakar (Mole 10)
- Marché de Sandaga pour décharger les fruits
- Marché Thiaroye Oignon Park pour décharger les sacs
- Le chantier de Diamniadio
- Station Keur Massar

Pour tous ces sites, il faut s'y rendre tôt le matin (6h) pour chercher le travail quotidien.

