4.15 Togo

4.15.1 Migration trends

4.15.1.1 Immigration

7KH 1DWLRQDO 3RSXODWLRQ DQG +RXVLQJ &HQVXV FRQGXFWH
gration. It constitutes an important element of demographical data collection in Togo. The previous
SRSXODWLRQ DQG KRXVLQJ FHQVXV ZDV FRQGXFWHG RYHU WK

DataopulationAU(lt-LT89 W 76 0 1 193.70 l S 3 /31)TjHfr-CH/Span <</MC 21M1 2 0 26.15 l S Q

EHU 6WDWHV SULPDULO\ %HQLQ 1LJHU
%XUNLQD)DVR DQG 0DOL

Foreigners mainly reside in the capital city, Lomé, as well as in the Maritime and the Plateaux regions.

7KH FHQVXV DOVR VKRZV D JHQGHU EDODQFH DPR
RI IHPDOHV

Like nationals, most migrants are likely to be employed in the informal labour mar ket.

7KH QXPEHU RI VWD\ UHVLGHQFH SHUPLWV GHOLYHU
ZDV OLPLWHG WR DSSUR[LPDWHO\ Despite the absence of a collated database on regular migrants, such numbers give an idea of the limited character of regular migra tion in Togo.

Tra cking in persons is primarily an internal phenomenon.
Most foreign victims of tra cking in Togo are children from Ghana and Benin, who are forced into domestic servitude.
There are indications of Nigerian women and girls being forced into prostitution.

'LUHFWLRQ *ÜQÜUDOH GH OD 6WDWLVWLTXH HW GH OD &RPSWDELOLWÜ 1
Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat.
Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, RGPH4 Recensement Général de la Population 2010, Volume 1: Résultats prioritaires 7DEOHDX 5ÜSDUWLWLRQ GH OD SRSXODWLRQ UÜVLGHQ
Ibid.
Ibid.
Kpodar, A., Contribution à l'élaboration du DSRP II. Rapport des Comités sectoriels Justice, Droits de l'homme et Sécurité S
U.S. Department of State, Tra cking in Persons Report 2013 S
Ibid.; UNESCO, La traite des personnes au Togo: facteurs et recommandations S
81(6&2 RS FLW S

4.15.2.2.4 Migrants at risk

Legislation/Policy Framework	Description
Law No. 2005-009 on Child Traf cking [1311]	Art. 10 prescribes penalties comprised of between two and ve years in prison for perpetrators. Art. 11: In case of aggravating circumstances – such as subjection of the child to worst forms of labour – penalties are of ve to ten years' imprison ment. Art. 12: Parents and legal guardians who facilitate tra cking of children are subject to penalties of six months' to one year's imprisonment.

/DZ 1R RQ &KLOG 7UD4FNLQJ GRHV QRW FRQWDLQ GHW victims and prevention of the crime. It refers to the creation of a national commission against tra cking.
In practice, this institution, the National Commission for the Reception and Social Reintegration of Traf cked Children,

4.15.2.3.2 Migration and development

The elaboration of a policy in the eld of migration and development in Togo is only at an early stage. Responsibilities in this regard are mainly shared between the Directorate of Togolese Abroad and the unit in charge of the Diaspora Programme, with both being under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign A airs and Cooperation.

The activities of the Directorate of Togolese Abroad remain limited, although study visits have been or ganised to Mali and Senegal as well as Europe and the U.S., and NGOs engaged in the mobilisation of the diaspora for the national development have been provided with technical support.

The Diaspora Programme is supported by UNDP and the African Development Bank. Its managing unit is charged with the following responsibilities:

- mobilising diaspora competencies to reinforce national institutional capacities;
- improving the investment climate in Togo;
- developing initiatives with a view to engaging the Togolese diaspora in the economic and social development of the country; and
- facilitating the reintegration of returning migrants.

The unit could eventually be granted more permanent functions and operate under the title ‘National Agency for Togolese Abroad’.

A landmark in the elaboration of a migration and development policy was the adoption of a Strategic Plan for the Mobilisation of the Togolese Diaspora L Q 7 K H G R F X P H Q W L Q F O X G H V als:

4.15.2.3.3 Migrants' protection

Information dissemination

Togo has yet to organise comprehensive information programmes to provide migrants and potential migrants with information on the different aspects of migration processes and living/working conditions in countries of destination. Some information sharing activities have been organised by a local NGO, Visions Solidaires, which operates a centre called Maison des citoyens du monde in Lomé.

Protection in countries of destination

Protection activities undertaken by diplomatic and consular posts mainly concern child victims of trafficking. Togo has concluded agreements with several ECOWAS Member States, namely Benin, Burkina

Togo has also signed, but not yet rati ed, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant :RUNHUV DQG 0HPEHUV RI WKHLU)DPLOLHV

,Q DGGLWLRQ WR WKHVH JOREDO FRQYHQWLRQV 7RJR LV ERXQ subsequent protocols regarding free movement of persons, residence and establishment.

Agreements related to the ght against tra cking in persons and smuggling of migrants

With regard to the ght against transnational organised crime, including the smuggling of migrants, a 0HPRUDQGXP RI 8QGHUVWDQGLQJ ZDV FRQFOXGHG ZLWK *KDQD LVHG ZLWK *KDQD DQG %XUNLQD)DVR LQ 7RJR KDV DOVR Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Nigeria to coordinate protection of child victims of tra cking and their repa triation.

Bilateral agreements with France

Outside West and Central Africa, agreements have been concluded with France. While no bilateral la ERXU DJUHHPHQW KDV EHHQ VLJQHG D VRFLDO VHFXULW\ as well as two FRQ agreements related to entry, stay, and residence:

- WKH $JUHHPHQW RQ FLUFXODWLRQ DQG YRFDWLRQDO WUDLQLQJ which includes two principal derogations to the common French immigration legislation. It foresees the delivery of the same stay/residence permit to family members in case of family reuni cation (instead of a temporary stay permit XQGHU)UHQFK GDPLQLVW°UH ^ž$UH ^ž$UH RJ

4.15.4 References

Bouka, Y.,

4.15.5 List of interlocutors