Action Document for the EU Trust Fund

Title	Reference: **T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04** Strengthening Migration Governance in Nigeria and Sustainable Reintegration of Returning Migrants
Zone benefiting from the action / localisation	Nigeria overall, and with specific focus on Lagos, Edo and other areas in the Northern Nigeria
Total costs	Total estimated cost: EUR 15 500 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 15 500 000
Method of implementation	Indirect management - delegation agreement International Organisation for Migration
DAC Code	130, 151, 160
Sector of Intervention of the Valetta Action Plan	1: Development benefits of migration ; 2: Legal Migration and Mobility; 5: Return, readmission and reintegration
Indicator(s) of the Valetta Action Plan	A86 - Provide comprehensive and developmental packages for safe return and reintegration A88 - Strengthen the capacity of authorities and civil society organisations in their field of competence of countries of origin and transit to manage voluntary returns and support reintegration of all returnees A78 - Support mechanisms in countries along the main migratory routes
Sector of intervention of the Trust Fund	3. Improving Migration Management
Objective(s) of the Operational framework	1. Prevent irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitate a better migration management
Sub-objective(s) of the Operational framework	1.4. Facilitate migration management and returns
Length of implementation	36 months
Beneficiaries	3 800 returning migrants reintegrated 20 000 migrants sensitised 200 communities with high return migration. Nigeria Immigration Service National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment CSO, social partners, private sector and media in Nigeria National institutions working on reintegration activities.

1. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

With an increasing number of migrants desperate to leave the country by any means to escape the current socio-economic and security challenges, most of the migrants have resulted to irregular and dangerous routes through Niger and Mali to reach Europe and other North Africa countries. When they could no longer continue their journeys to the final destinations or after their asylum applications are rejected or they are unable to extend their visas, many migrants opt to return. In that regard, the overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria.

The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the governance of migration in Nigeria and sustainable reintegration of returning migrants. The proposed action will focus on (i) enhancing the governance of migration and migration data collection and dissemination including data on return and reintegration through the implementation of key policy activities; (ii) strengthening sustainable reintegration of 3 800 returning migrants by supporting the government of Nigeria to improve and scale-up the provision and support for return and reintegration, including vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking; (iii) increasing awareness of 200 communities in high migration areas on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration & support migrants and their communities to have access to accurate information to support informed and safe migration and community cohesion; and (iv) strengthening the capacities of the government in the implementation of a national labour migration policy action plan.

2. JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

2.1. National context, when appropriate

The context of migration in Nigeria comprises pronounced emigration of nationals leaving for other countries in the sub-region, a considerable number for Europe, and others for points further afield. Feedback from stakeholders and returnees interviewed by IOM reveals an increasing number of migrants desperate to leave the country by any means in order to escape socio-economic and security challenges. Most of the migrants bound for Europe have resorted to unauthorized and dangerous routes via the North African countries, predominantly Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

According to Eurostat data, in 2015 as many as 23 598 Nigerians arrived irregularly to the EU which is an over 270% increase in comparison to 2014. Between January and October 2016, 28 867 Nigerians arrived in Italy according to the Italian authorities, accounting for highest percentage of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa[1]. According to data collected by IOM, the number of deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2016 so far is estimated to exceed 3 000. While aiming to be as comprehensive as possible, much data is lacking, particularly from the Sahara route. Due to the nature of these dangerous migration routes and the irregular nature of the movement, it is impossible to know how many Nigerians have perished on these journeys. As such, the figures given for Nigerian migration north, and fatalities on route, is likely underestimated – perhaps significantly so.

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[1] http://missingmigrants.iom.int/sites/default/files/Mediterranean_Update_23_August_2016.pdf

Nigeria has also experienced an increasing number of migrants returning back. In 2015, 4 405 Nigerians returned from Europe following a return decision issued by Member States authorities and a significant number came back also voluntarily, either from Europe or transit countries. Majority of these migrants consider the opportunities offer by reintegration programmes as a way of reinserting themselves back to the society, having lost everything they have during their migration process. They often hear about these opportunities through initiatives such as IOM outreach programmes in the host country.

IOM AVRR[2] statistics for 2016 show that European countries account for the highest number of Nigerian returnees followed by North African countries (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia) while those returning voluntarily from Europe under IOM programmes are mainly from Germany, Greece and Netherlands. IOM is also receiving information and requests concerning an increasing number of vulnerable and stranded migrants along the migration routes leading to the Mediterranean. Generally, these are migrants who are unable (and sometimes unwilling) to return to their country of origin, who cannot regularize their status in the country where they reside, and who do not have access to legal migration opportunities that would enable them to move on to another country. In 2016 alone, about 570 Nigerian migrants stranded in Libya returned to Nigeria through humanitarian repatriation activities carried out by IOM. Also, and within six month period in 2016, up to 100 Nigerian migrants stranded migrants in Niger have been returned. The increasing number of migrants returning to Nigeria from North Africa, as well as increased number of irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Nigeria, suggests an increasing trend of irregular migration from Nigeria.

It is clear that many returning migrants continue to be vulnerable after they arrive back to Nigeria after time spent in Europe. This is especially true for those returning with young children. As many have spent a considerable amount of time in Europe, and have suffered different forms of trauma during this time, there is need for a transitional phase. Many of the returning migrants have expressed the need for transitional housing upon arrival. As most do not choose to return to their family and social network, their vulnerability is heightened. The transition period will enable these migrants to relocate and re-establish themselves in a more sustainable manner.

2.2.   Sectorial context

The government of Nigeria has developed a number of initiatives to address the challenges of migration governance. Among the most important measures are the adoption of the National Policy on Labour Migration (NPLM) and National Policy on Migration (NPM), each with their action plans, in October 2014 and March 2015 respectively supported by the 10th national EU Development Fund (EDF) project "Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria" (PBMMN). The policies and action plans are designed to provide an operational framework for addressing the challenges of migration including irregular migration and sustainable return and reintegration of Nigerian migrants. The framework identifies 3 levels of coordination structure and thematic groups covering return and reintegration, migration data management, labour migration.

Drawing from the two policies' action plans, the government of Nigeria has established five standing committees focusing on the following priority areas: managing return and reintegration, labour migration issues, migration data management strategy, diaspora participation and engagement and forum on border management to coordinate the

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[2] AVRR: Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

implementation of the policy action plan. The activities of these committees are being coordinated by the Technical Working Group (TWG). The major challenge the TWG is now facing is how to effectively coordinate with different stakeholders for successful implementation of these policies. However, comprehensive and sustainable progress in implementation will require substantial government commitment, especially considering the multiplicity of relevant government stakeholders and limited resources.

This action addresses the priorities of at least two Standing Committees: managing return and reintegration and labour migration issues.

The government of Nigeria fully revised its Immigration Act in 2015, also with support from the 10th EDF, which provides a new and better articulated range of duties, rights, responsibilities and sanctions in the migration sphere. Many government agencies are affected by this new Act, but none more than the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) which handles much of the migration management portfolio.

Some strategic initiatives have been carried out to operationalise the policies action plans through some pilot projects. These initiatives have led to the development of a Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for managing return and reintegration, establishment of two Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in Abuja and Lagos to serve as one-stop shop for migrants to access the migration information and services similar to the Migration Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM) in Niger and setting up inter-ministerial Committee on Cross-border Movements in Nigeria (ICCMN) to strengthen synergies among state and non-state actors working on cross border movements with the aim of monitoring irregular migration from and into Nigeria.

Furthermore, the EU is currently supporting through IOM the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) in putting in place border management information systems[3] at selected land borders (and at some of the few sea borders) to check and document regular and irregular movements across the land border points, and to align border data systems with the latest travel documents used in the region. These actions represent the first time Nigeria has had data systems at any of the land or sea borders, and the ability to fully inspect migrants and documents at these key crossing points.

The major challenges the Government of Nigeria is now facing include sustaining and extending the technical and policy gains from the PBMMN, and addressing some specific new technical challenges directly affecting migration management within and through the country – including increased collection and use of biometrics for the purposes of migration management.

In view of the achievements of the ongoing PBMMN project, there is need to ensure continuity in the activities carried out and improving the sustainability of the results in order to make sure that progress made in improving the overall management of migration in Nigeria over the last four years is not lost. The 10th EDF programming undertaken has laid a solid foundation upon which the proposed actions will build upon and ensure implementation of

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[3] The border data system is: Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS), an IOM product and service. Primary funding for MIDAS in Nigeria was provided largely under the 10th EDF project, Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria (PBMMN), and through additional support from Switzerland and Japan. The PBMMN will be completed by the end of December 2016. Five borders control posts and three State Commands are being served through the PBMMN, and four additional through Japan funding.

activities and sustained and cumulative capacity building of Nigeria Immigration Service and other key partners in the migration sector.

The action is in line with the National Migration Policy which was designed to provide an appropriate framework at the national level to monitor and regulate internal and international migration; provide proper data collection, dissemination and management in areas relating to migration, security and development; ensure adequate capacity-building for state and non-state actors and stakeholders in the area of migration; ensure decent treatment of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and their families; and contribute to national development and human security.

The proposed action's direct responsiveness to the Valletta Summit Action Plan as noted on the fiche cover page, the action also directly reinforces the overall goals of the March 2015 Nigeria-EU Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) of better organizing legal migration and fostering well-managed mobility, as well as specific priority areas of the CAMM in the areas of policy development, data improvement, return and reintegration

3.   LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1.   Organisation's experience and lessons learnt

IOM has a long experience in the delivery of technical assistance to the government and assisting migrants with reintegration assistance upon return. Several development- related initiatives have been carried out to support migration governance and management in Nigeria. Through these initiatives, IOM's partnerships with the national government and key stakeholders including the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been strengthened.

Learning from the final evaluation of the PBMMN project, the focus of a bridging support should be given to the implementation of the two migration policies, finalisation of the migration data collection component, further support to the inter-agency cooperation working groups on migration, TIP and SOM. IOM has similarly strong experience in Nigeria, in West Africa and around the world in building capacities of government in areas related to border management, migrant screening, travel documents and related technical areas. It has been noted that IOM has been strongly engaged with GoN over the past four years in these areas of technical assistance through the 10th EDF, as well as through support from Switzerland and from other partners, and external evaluations of the PBMMN have noted the success of these interventions. IOM has conducted technical assessments of many of Nigeria's borders, of their migrant screening centres, of NIS' approach to training, and of the mandated National Bio-metric Identity Card (NBIC). NIS justifiably considers IOM its strategic partner in the areas of capacity building detailed under this proposed action, and consistently provides complementing support to all areas of IOM technical assistance.

IOM has over the year implemented reintegration support services with different degrees of sustainability and success. Increasingly and particularly amongst national voluntary return and reintegration programmes funded by EU Member States, IOM has witnessed enhanced interest among key stakeholders on return migration to further ensure the sustainability of returns, through reintegration evaluation, studies on specific aspects of reintegration, focus groups with returning migrants etc.

Within the context of Nigeria, and in the framework of a number of assessments done by IOM on return and reintegration programmes, it has been shown that variety of returnees' profiles implies the need for increasingly tailored reintegration packages based on specific needs of the returning migrants. Also, increasing number of cases of vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking, migrants with chronic medical problems, unaccompanied or separated migrant children (USMC) etc. in needs of immediate reintegration assistance has led to the need to provide specialised and enhanced support. IOM experience has shown that engagement with stakeholders in the delivery of reintegration assistance, particularly for vulnerable migrants facilitates smooth and more effective reintegration process.

Learning from the experience of the IOM Nigeria supported by the evaluation carried out by the Swiss government under the Swiss AVRR funded project, business management training has proved beneficial to returnees and it is on high demand and it has served as a platform for acquisition of skills and entrepreneurial ability needed for successful business enterprises for the returning migrants. It should be noted that business management training helps returnees to make informed decision on how best to utilise their reintegration assistance and aids them with the necessary skills to contribute towards the success of their businesses. Close monitoring to ensure successful implementation and learning process has been identified as one key process towards achieving successful reintegration.

3.2. Complementary actions

IOM has a vast experience in return and reintegration programme in Nigeria and several AVRR programmes are currently ongoing in Nigeria. In order not duplicate efforts and activities, the project will build synergies with the other programmes currently being implemented – including with the European Reintegration Network (ERIN). The project will build on the successes and achievements of the projects "Strengthening the delivery of reintegration assistance to returning Nigerian migrants from Europe under the auspices of AVRR programmes (RESTART project); Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism and addressing the needs of Stranded and Vulnerable Migrants".

The proposed action will also be coordinated with the IOM "Response Mechanism and Resources for Migrants" (MRRM) II and other return and reintegration action financed by the Trust Fund. Indeed, this action will also be part of a wider regional approach supported by the EUTF in 14 countries of North, West and Central Africa located along the migration route. These projects will indicatively target the protection of 57 800 stranded migrants in need, the provision of 23 900 returns and 21 600 reintegration support to migrants, the information and sensitization on the dangers and alternatives to irregular migration of 2 000 communities in areas prone to migration and 200 000 migrants on migration routes, the collection and analysis of data in each targeted country and at a regional level to adapt policies and actions based on evidence and on a thorough understanding of migration patterns and the capacity building of governments and local stakeholders in order to ensure the sustainability and appropriation of the actions. It will pay particular attention to providing sustainable and impartial reintegration assistance, according to established vulnerability criteria, while taking into account local contexts and existing development cooperation in countries of return.
The recommendations included in the 'Study on the results and impact of EU funded projects in the area of voluntary return and reintegration', funded by the EU, will be duly considered while implementing voluntary return and reintegration projects in the framework of EU Trust Fund for Africa.

It will pay particular attention to providing sustainable and impartial reintegration assistance, according to established vulnerability criteria, while taking into account local contexts and existing development cooperation in countries of return.

The recommendations included in the 'Study on the results and impact of EU funded projects in the area of voluntary return and reintegration', funded by the EU, will be duly considered while implementing voluntary return and reintegration projects in the framework of EU Trust Fund for Africa.

IOM is currently co-implementing the 10th national EDF project "Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria" (PBMMN) with UNODC funded by the EU. The project aims at enhancing the capacity of the government of Nigeria in order to maximize the development potentials of migration for national development. The proposed action will establish synergy with the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the national policy on migration and the national policy on labour migration as well as border management and other actions on strengthening the framework for AVRR management in Nigeria and migration governance set up by the policy. Synergies will be sought with the planned "Action against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Nigeria" under the 11th EDF to avoid duplication, especially when it comes to NIS-related actions

IOM Nigeria within the framework of the EU DG Home project "Strengthening the delivery of reintegration assistance to returning Nigerian migrants from Europe under the auspices of AVRR programmes" has commenced the implementation of migrant returnees' cooperative society as a medium of pooling resources together to be able to access loan and micro-credit facilities. The approach involves returnees in active economic activities making financial contributions (usually from the profits earned from their business) to a joint capital/funds and benefit by requesting twice of their funds in form of soft loans with agreeable re-payment schedules. The cooperative society has been established in Lagos, Benin and Owerri covering the southern region of Nigeria. Building on this initiative, IOM will support activities aimed at strengthening the existing cooperative through training and workshop on possible business opportunities and expand the scope to cover returning migrants in the northern part of Nigeria, where feasible.

Similarly, close coordination of activities with reintegration programs of EU Member States will be ensured, in particular through the European Reintegration Network (ERIN) and the focal point in Nigeria. The programme aims at the organization and joint management by several Member States supporting reintegration in a series of countries of return, including Senegal.

The action will also ensure complementarities with the MIEUX programme supporting the relevant Nigerian authorities by enhancing their capacities to better manage borders and curb irregular migration as well as deliver, collect and analyse reliable data on labour migration in order to assist in the design of appropriate policy responses.

Finally, the action will ensure complementarities and referential mechanisms -when possible- with the actions funded by the EUTF and implemented by IRC, NRC, DRC, Mercy Corps and DIFID.

3.3. Synergy and coordination of actors in the zone of intervention

IOM will work closely with the EU Delegation in Nigeria to ensure that the project activities meet the EU Trust Fund's guidelines. Preliminary discussion with the EU Delegation in Nigeria has already taken place and the EU Delegation is supportive of IOM's proposed activities.

IOM will ensure adequate coordination with all project stakeholders through the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Development and Technical Working Committee (TWC) to support the implementation of the labour migration policy. The TWG will serve as a platform for ensuring that all activities aimed at strengthening migration governance and reintegration in Nigeria is done in a highly collaborative way. IOM within the framework of the PBMMN project has supported the government of Nigeria is establishing various standing committees on migration issues in Nigeria, which includes working group on migration data management strategy, standing committee of Diaspora and Inter-Ministerial Committee on Cross-Border Management as well as intra-governmental working group on Border. Under the proposed action, IOM will ensure that project implementation activities are done in coordination with various thematic groups established by the project.

More specifically, in the delivery of reintegration activities, IOM will partner with all relevant actors (government and NGOs such as IDIA Renaissance, COSUDOW, and Patriotic Citizen Initiative (PCI)) through the national SOP and TWG on return and reintegration to be established by the project. The project will establish a dedicated coordination framework comprising all stakeholders to ensure that reintegration assistance to returning migrants is being delivered in a way that benefit the migrants and ensure that their needs are met. The coordination framework will work by ensuring that all activities of stakeholders providing assistance to returning migrants are coordinated through regular reporting and meetings. It will also serve as a platform for addressing challenges and difficulties pertaining to sustainable reintegration and proffer solutions where necessary.

Synergies with the MRRM, returns and reintegration from Member States and transit countries will be assured and referral mechanisms for migrants to projects will be ensured. IOM notably ensure close cooperation with initiatives funded by the Trust Fund.

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

4.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the governance of migration and sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria.

The specific objectives (SO) of the action are:

SO1: To support Nigeria government to improve the governance of migration and migration data collection and dissemination including return and reintegration data through the implementation of key activities from the policy action plan.

SO2: To strengthen sustainable reintegration of returning migrants by supporting the government of Nigeria to improve and scale-up the provision and support for voluntary return and reintegration, including vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

SO3: To increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration

SO4: To strengthen the capacities of the government in the implementation of the national labour migration policy action plan.

4.2.   Targeted groups and final beneficiaries[4]

The Action will work with the following four target groups in the selected countries:

1. **Government authorities at national and local levels** in Nigeria will benefit from enhanced capacities for coordination as well as expertise to take a leading role in the governance and management of migration issues.

2. **Civil society organisations, social partners, private sector, and the media** in Nigeria will benefit from increased understanding, improved capacities and strengthened cooperation networks among stakeholders engaged in the provision of reintegration support to returnees;

3. **3 800 Returning migrants** will benefit from access to tailored support to ensure needs-based reintegration assistance that aims to address the social, economic and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration;

4. **Communities of return/origin** will benefit from community-based initiatives, which aim to support reintegration for returning migrants, enhance community cohesion, and reinforce the linkage between return migration and local development as well as inform on the consequences and alternatives to irregular migration.

As **final beneficiaries** of the Action, the government of Nigeria and its national institutions working on migration issues in Nigeria. Also, communities in the targeted countries, in particular in regions with high numbers of migrants and returnees, will benefit from more orderly and dignified reintegration management. At the same time, societies in the countries of origin will be able to better harness the contribution of returning migrants and enhanced community cohesion.

4.3.   Expected results and main activities

SO1: To support Nigeria government to improve the governance of migration and migration data management.

Result 1.1: National Migration Policy Action plan is implemented through implementation of projects activities.

- **Activity i**: Review of the National Migration Policy action plan: The proposed action will conduct a review of the current policy action plan to incorporate emerging and current migration realities in Nigeria.

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[4] The action will remain flexible so it can adapt to the change of migration flow and the evolution of the number of persons who need assistance. The composition of the groups of migrants who will benefit from the assistance might change according the needs that may arise.

- **Activity ii:** Facilitate regular meetings of TWG on Migration and Development[5]: The action will provide needed support to the TWG and the National Commission on Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) through regular meetings to enable it to perform its roles and strengthened capacity to drive the implementation of the policy action plan.

- **Activity iii:** Trainings for the national stakeholders and CSOs on project development and implementation

- **Activity iv:** Conduct staff evaluation and capacity building activities for NCFRMI on migration related issues and policy management.

- **Activity v.** Support NCFRMI in the management of national database on migration and facilitate quarterly publication and dissemination of migration information.

- **Activity vi:** IOM in collaboration with the TWG will issue a call for submission of project proposals to support the implementation of the policy action plan covering migrant smuggling, human trafficking, migration legislation and migration data. The call for submission will target CSOs working on migration activities in Nigeria to develop projects from the policy action plan. IOM will work in coordination with the TWG to review the proposals and up to three project proposals will be selected based on defined criteria set up by the proposal review committee. The selected proposals will be awarded small sub-grants up to EUR 30 000 to implement the project for 4-6 months. Regular monitoring of the project implementation will be undertaken by IOM and NCFRMI.

- Also, in order to strengthen the capacity of government institutions in policy implementation and management, IOM through the policy implementation planning workshops will support government agencies to develop concrete project activities from the policy action plan according to the various thematic groups set up by the policy governance framework. Out of the projects developed, up to two will be supported with small grants up to EUR 30 000. IOM project team and NCFRMI will support the management of the grants and ensure regular monitoring of all activities.

Result 1.2: National capacities for migration data management, coordination and dissemination strengthened

- **Activity i:** Support to the National Population Commission (NPopC) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to raise awareness on civil registration and conduct migration related surveys in Nigeria: Under the proposed action, there is a need to sustain the provision of support to the government of Nigeria to generate migration through national surveys and censuses.

- **Activity ii:** Support to review and update of the 2014 National Migration Profile: The proposed action will update the 2014 migration profile utilizing migration data and statistics generated from the processing of other migration statistics available in the country.

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[5] **Technical working group (TWG):** The group is the second level of coordination and consultation in migration-related matters. It consists of representatives of State and non-State actors involved in operational activities related to migration and makes recommendations to the SPRC for approval. Its chair is the NCFRMI.

- **Activity iii**. Facilitate regular meeting of data management working group.

- **Activity iv**: Conduct profiling exercises in key areas of return to assess the needs of the targeted communities and identify gaps in the provision of basic services for returnees and non-migrants alike.

- **Activity v**: Conduct research based on: a) returning migrants' profiles, use of agents, intended destinations, means of travel (financially), experiences along irregular migratory routes, networks in intended destinations, and b) potential migrants with a focus on the Edo and Lagos states amongst other states.

- **Activity vi**: Conduct regular migrants' flow monitoring at key transit points (FMP) in Kano and other identified migration routes.

- **Activity vii**: Establish a database on AVRR and produce monthly statistical reports on return and reintegration in Nigeria.

Result 1.3: A National Border Management Strategy for Nigeria will be developed and endorsed, under NIS leadership, providing a clear vision of GoN's approach to practical border management geared toward development and trade, national and regional security, and the protection of vulnerable migrants.

NIS has acknowledged its intention to facilitate and lead a process of all concerned partners to develop a new and comprehensive National Border Management Strategy. The Strategy would take into full consideration the changing realities and new challenges in managing Nigeria's borders.

- **Activity i**. Facilitate regular meetings for the development of a national border management strategy.

- **Activity ii**. Conduct validation meetings to validate the national border management strategy.

Result 1.4: The National diaspora policy has been finalised and adopted

- **Activity i: Support the finalization and facilitate the adoption of the National Diaspora Policy**. Under the proposed action, support with be provided through IOM towards the finalization of the policy and its adoption in coordination with appropriate government agencies and stakeholders. The diaspora policy once adopted will provide policy framework to promote and maximize the contribution of diaspora members to Nigeria development and to strengthen inter-agency coordination in diaspora engagement.

SO2: To strengthen sustainable reintegration of returning migrants by supporting the government of Nigeria to improve and scale-up the provision and support for voluntary return and reintegration, including vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

Result 2.1: Internal guidelines for determination of needs based reintegration assistance, formulation of reintegration plans and related monitoring established

- **Activity i:** Standard operational procedures (SOP) for the identification of needs in terms of reintegration assistance, the formulation of reintegration plans, referencing

mechanisms to other actors and projects, and monitoring of the reintegration will be established early in the project.

Result 2.2: Up to 3 800 returning migrants (from EU and transit countries) are provided with sustainable reintegration assistance including referral to socio-economic opportunities available in the country.

- **Activity i**: Direct minimal support in the form of delivery of a lump sum on arrival will be provided to meet the basic needs.

- **Activity ii:** Reintegration Assistance in kind, which will be individual, collective, or community based, as appropriate, will be provided. Individual reintegration can be used for the development of income generating activity, but also when it seems more relevant to training, medical support, housing support, or other support needed based on the profile of the migrant. The reintegration is collective when several returnees come together to pool their individual reintegration and implement together an income generating activity or other projects. Community reintegration involves returnees and community members around a community project.

Result 2.3: National coordination structures and capacities for reintegration of returnees enhanced

- **Activity i**. Strengthening of national SoP through trainings and awareness raising among stakeholders

- **Activity ii**. Conduct capacity building activities for national stakeholders, government institutions and CSOs.

- **Activity iii**. Establishment of Technical Working Group (TWG) on reintegration

- **Activity iv**. Conduct mapping of available reintegration actors and support available in Nigeria.

- **Activity v**. Develop and disseminate a country reintegration booklet on market research, available business opportunities in Nigeria, opportunities for job placement for returning migrants, etc.

- **Activity vi:** In addition to development of sustainable return and reintegration system, strong cooperation between EU Member States will be promoted, building upon existing models such as ERIN.

Result 2.4: Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) as a local referral mechanism is established in Edo state to enhance migrant assistance and information services.

- Establish the technical and human resources capacities of the MRC in Edo state and reinforce the existing ones**.**

- Provide direct assistance and counselling to potential and returning migrants. The MRC will serve as a centre where migrants and would-be migrants can access needed migration information and facilitate the reintegration of returning migrants through counselling and referral activities. These include referrals to relevant government bodies and other partners for matters such as job placements and employment, business training, further education, health support and other specific needs.

- Set up a referral system including governmental and Civil Society institutions

SO3: To support migrants and their communities to have access to accurate information to support informed and safe migration and community cohesion.

Result 3.1: Increased information and awareness among potential migrants on the consequences of irregular migration and the opportunities for regular migration

- Carry out community-based awareness programmes on the risks of irregular migration and promoting existing options for regular migration in 200 communities, involving the first-hand testimonies of returnees. The campaign will be developed in close coordination with traditional leaders, youth, return migrants to ensure effective messaging and appropriate targeting.

- Enhance partnership with a Nigerian "Nollywood" producer to create short plays on the risks of irregular migration and organize 'tourneys' to high migration pressure areas.

Result 3.2: Operational and technical capacities of national institutions and CSOs on awareness raising are reinforced.

- Develop appropriate national Information, Education and Counselling (IEC) materials on the dangers of irregular migration and how to achieve safe migration.

- Provide awareness raising technical and operational materials to identified national institutions and CSOs.

- Support the capacity of national institutions and CSOs to address irregular migration through trainings, workshops and capacity building activities.

SO4: To support Nigeria's government in the implementation of the National Labour Migration Policy Action Plan.

Result 4.1: National Labour Migration policy implemented.

- **Activity i:** Strengthen the capacity of the government officials in the implementation of the labour migration policy action plan: Under this activity, the action will conduct capacity building activities for the members of the TWC on labour migration and advisory board on how to coordinate policy implementation process.

- **Activity ii:** Organization of policy implementation planning workshops: The project will support quarterly meetings of policy implementation planning workshop to review actions and strategies for smooth implementation of the policy action plan. Through the planning workshop, activities to support the implementation of the policy will be developed and implemented.

- **Activity iii:** Support to the implementation of the national labour migration policy action plan: The proposed action will work in coordination with the FMLE and TWC to develop key projects drawn from the policy action plan to be implemented. The FMLE will be supported to develop key activities from the project action plan to strengthen labour migration management and employment generation activities for migrants and would-be migrants in Nigeria. Based on project activities developed, the project will support the provision of small grants for implementation of those project activities.

- **Activity iv.** The project will also issue a call for small grants from CSOs to develop project activities based on certain defined thematic areas as agreed by the FMLE and TWC. A small grant of EUR 30 000 will be given to the selected CSOs to implement the activities for 3-4 months. IOM will ensure adequate monitoring of implementation activities.

- **Activity v:** Strengthen the operational framework of the International Labour Migration Desk (ILMD) of the FMLE and National Electronic Labour Exchange (NELEX). The proposed action will continue to strengthen the capacity of the ILMD officials in labour migration management.

- **Activity vi**. Provision of equipment and human resources to support effective running of the centres to enhance the operational efficiency of NELEX to deliver job services to job seekers.

- **Activity vii.** Information campaigns on the NELEX services in 6 states among key target groups including the employers association.

4.4. Stakeholders analysis

Key stakeholders in this action include both government partners and CSOs including faith-based organizations providing reintegration assistance to returning migrants. The project will work in coordination with the NCFRMI, being the agency of government in charge of migration management and coordination in Nigeria. Other stakeholders to support the implementation of the action includes the Nigeria Immigration Service, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (facilitate the establishment of the MRC and provision of structure); National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (supporting the reintegration of vulnerable migrants), National Directorate of Employment (providing vocational and entrepreneurial training for returnees based on referral); National Emergency Management Agency (facilitate humanitarian repatriations of returnees from African countries); Small and Medium Enterprise Development Association of Nigeria (supporting business management training and capacity building for the returnees); Committee for Support of Dignity of Women (supporting the reintegration of vulnerable migrants particularly victims of trafficking) and other national and local actors and non-state actors as identified by the project.

IOM already has a close relationship with Government partners and is working with them on other existing projects, including counter-trafficking and AVR. Consultations with Government stakeholders, including Nigeria Immigration Service, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (facilitate the establishment of the MRC and provision of structure); National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (supporting the reintegration of vulnerable migrants), National Directorate of Employment (providing vocational and entrepreneurial training for returnees based on referral); National Emergency Management Agency (facilitate humanitarian repatriations of returnees from African countries) are on-going to ensure the full support and ownership of relevant Governmental partners.

4.5. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measure

Low voluntary return of migrants from the EU member states which might impact on meeting the target indicated by IOM.	M	IOM will ensure strong collaboration and coordination with IOM missions in the sending countries and EU MS.
The Government of Nigeria does not wish to support the implementation of the project.	L	The project will ensure active engagement with the relevant government partners before the commencement of the project and ensure that effective line communication during project implementation is put in place.
Interest of and access to returnees and their communities to engage in monitoring and participation in reintegration and development-oriented initiatives.	M	Continued awareness raising and information exchange, based on evidence, will be part of the Action, including in particular at local government and community level.
Change of migratory flows during the implementation of the project can significantly reduce the number of migrants opting for AVRR to selected target countries of origin.	M	The Action will include constant monitoring of migratory flows and AVRR demand to allow for early detection of changes in the migration patterns. To ensure the successful implementation of the action, countries of origin will be adapted if needed.
Crisis in the northern part of Nigeria will prevent migrants from returning to the region.	H	The project will ensure that alternative reintegration support in another safe region is provided to these returnees.
The Action is based on the assumption that national and local authorities in Nigeria are committed to promote sustainable reintegration, willing to engage in the implementation of the activities, and receptive to the recommendations provided.		

4.6. Cross-cutting issues

The proposed action will focus on the well-being and personal development of migrants, in full respect of their human rights. It will be based on non-discrimination principles, self-determination and participation of the migrants as well as confidentiality and right to privacy.

The action will engage as much as possible all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to achieve a broad and comprehensive understanding of effective migration management policies. The proposal will also ensure that priorities identified by partner countries in their development plans and/or migration strategies at the national or local level are taken into account at all levels of intervention. A "do-no-harm" approach to ensure that migrants and communities are not negatively affected by the actions will be applied.

All actions implemented by the project will take into account the specificities of vulnerable migrants (by gender, age, nationality) to adapt the response to the specific protection needs and ensure ownership of the initiatives for the socio-economic reintegration.

According to IOM data on Nigeria, young people (18-35 years, and especially men) are most vulnerable to irregular migration and exercising illegal activities. Thus, the project will seek to engage them in the development of the community to give them the means for socio-economic development and make them aware of irregular migration and the exercise of illegal activities. IOM has recorded high number of return migrants in need of medical assistance.

The project will seek to engage with the national health authorities in referral and provision of need-based medical assistance. Some progress has been made in developing public-partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the action, and ownership by local actors. The project will continue to further engage with private institutions, particularly in the areas of provision specialised assistance to returning migrants.

The project will also integrate environmental and climate change considerations in the planning of the reintegration activities. Community development and reintegration activities will duly take into account ongoing environmental changes and promote community projects that are viable and respond to the local needs and opportunities.

Rio markers

Rio Markers	Not targeted	Important objective[6]	Principal objective[7]
Biodiversity	X	☐	☐
Fight against desertification	X	☐	☐
Climate change mitigation	X	☐	☐
Adaptation to climate change	X	☐	☐

5. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

5.1. Convention with the organisation: N/A

A delegation agreement in indirect management will be signed with IOM.

5.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period is 36 months.

The delay for the operational start of field activities will be latest of 3 months, starting from the signature of the Agreement.

5.3. Implementation components and modules

Based on the objectives and results, the action will be based on 4 main components i) policy and data collection, ii) return and reintegration, iii) sensitization and iv) labour migration.

The results of the Action will be achieved through close cooperation with and support to national and local actors throughout the different phases of ongoing reintegration activities. While respecting national and institutional (i.e. IOM and other) data protection principles and frameworks, governmental and non-governmental partners in destination/transit and origin

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[6] When one/some of the Rio markers is/are important but not essential for the action
[7] When one/some of the Rio markers is/are essential for the action

countries will be able to work with the direct support and mentoring from IOM staff through specific coordination mechanisms, such as technical working group on reintegration and project steering committees (PSC) in Nigeria.

The returns will take place during the first two years of implementation while the third year will be dedicated to reintegration.

5.4.   Indicative budget

Component	Amount EUR
Specific Objective 1	2 905 000
Specific Objective 2	8 425 000
Specific Objective 3	1 585 000
Specific Objective 4	1 320 000
Indirect Costs	1 085 000
Communication and visibility	100 000
Evaluation and audits	80 000
Total of the action	**15 500 000**

5.5.   Organisational structure and governance of the action

As regards the organizational structure, the implementation of this project will be coordinated and led by the IOM project manager under the supervision of the Chief of Mission. The strategic level will be led by the Chief of Mission in coordination with the Regional Director in Dakar.

A Project Steering Committee will be established to provide overall strategic guidance and to assess and, if necessary, adapt activities. Its role will be in particular to approve the work plan for the Action, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the Communications Strategy and approve other deliverables under the Action, while taking into account relevant activities funded by EU funds or other donors. The Steering Committee structure will be two-fold: 1) in Nigeria, meetings will take place between the project management team, the EU Delegation, and if possible governmental partners and other relevant stakeholders 2) in Dakar were meetings will take place between IOM and the EU to ensure a platform for exchange about the Action.

A country and common platform will be created to share relevant data on migratory trends, situational reports, and analysis.

5.6.   Performance monitoring

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action is a continuous process and an integral part of the organisation's responsibilities. To this end, IOM will rely on its standardized permanent internal monitoring system, both technical and financial.

In particular, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will also be established in the inception phase at each level of intervention (activities, expected results, and objectives). The institutional assessments, mapping and profiling exercises will serve to establish a solid baseline for the action against which progress in implementation can be measured.

Particular attention will be given to piloting new methodologies to measure the sustainability of reintegration support which is currently a key operational challenge for all stakeholders. The Actions will seek to pilot a common but contextualized monitoring and evaluation framework, including the identification of common indicators (both at individual, community and structural levels). Stakeholders from the coordination and referral mechanisms and community platforms would be engaged in this process to support joint approaches to monitoring.

5.7.   Evaluation and audit

5.7.1. Evaluation and audit by the European Commission

The Commission may decide to undertake a final evaluation of this action and, if deemed relevant, a mid-term evaluation for one or more of its components. Evaluations will be carried out via independent consultants. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving in the concerned components.
The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.
Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

5.7.2. Evaluation and audit by the organisation(s)

In addition, a final and mid-term review will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes. IOM and the Commission will analyze together with the Steering Committee the conclusions and recommendations and, where appropriate, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the actions.
A special attention will be provided to the reintegration component. A midterm and final evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant to develop a comprehensive report at the regional and country level to assess the sustainability of reintegration actions for migrants, appropriation of the mechanisms by the state partners and civil society and the impact on the communities. Recommendations will be made to improve the approach and implementation if necessary.

5.8.   Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.
This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.4 above.
In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the contract.

The communication and visibility plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations will be established on the basis of communication and visibility guidelines for external actions of the European Union and on the basis of any other instruction from the European Commission.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission reserves the right to publish the results, indicators and targets of the project.

It is necessary for this action to provide communication and visibility of measures to be developed at the beginning of the implementation, on the basis of an Action Plan. However, the visibility of the European Union will be provided depending on the evolution of the local security environment and according to the sensitivity of the activities carried out, in order not to endanger the safety of the organisation, the lessor and final beneficiaries, and especially humanitarian organisations not to compromise their principles of neutral and independent humanitarian actions.

List of acronyms
AVRR – Assisted Voluntary return and Reintegration
BCC – Behavioural Change Communication
CAMM – Common Agreement on Migration and Mobility
CSOs – Civil Society Organizations
EDF – European Development Fund
EU – European Union
ePaRs – Electronic Passenger Registration Server
FGoN – Federal Government of Nigeria
FMLE - Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
GoN – Government of Nigeria
HQ – Headquarters
IOM – International Organization for Migration
ICCMN – Inter-ministerial Committee on Cross-border Movements in Nigeria
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDAS – Migration Information Data Analysis System
MDAs – Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MRC – Migrant Resource Centre
MRRM – Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism
NAPTIP – National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NCFRMI - National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons
NDE – National Directorate for Employment
NEMA – National Emergency Management Agency
NGOs – Non Governmental Organisations
NBIC – National Biometric Identity Card
NIS – Nigeria Immigration Service
NPM – National Policy on Migration
NPLM – National Policy on Labour Migration
NRM – National Referral Mechanism
PBMMN – Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria
PCI – Patriotic Citizen Initiative
PSC – Project Steering Committee
PSU – Project Support Unit.
SOM – Smuggling of Migrants

SoP – Standard Operating Procedures
SPS – Solar Power System
TIP – Trafficking in Persons
TWG – Technical Working Group
UMC – Unaccompanied Migrants Children
VoT – Victims of Trafficking

ANNEX 1. AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF THE TRUST FUND

Area of intervention 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities	Primary target	Secondary target
Support for entrepreneurship, SMEs and the informal sector, particularly for youth and women	☐	x
Support for the development of economic growth areas	☐	x
Strengthening the professional and technical skills and improving employability of girls and boys	☐	x
Area of intervention 2: Strengthening Resilience	Primary target	Secondary target
Food and nutritional security	☐	☐
Production, productivity, valuation and marketing of Agricultural products	☐	☐
Local infrastructures (opening-up, water management for agricultural purposes etc.)	☐	☐
Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change	☐	☐
Access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, living conditions and access to basic services (health, education etc.)	☐	☐
Area of intervention 3: Improving migration management	Primary target	Secondary target
Prevention of irregular migration and fight against human trafficking	☐	x
Asylum, legal migration and mobility	☐	x
Synergies between migration and development (supporting initiatives of diasporas)	☐	x
Support for return and reintegration	x	☐
Border management	☐	x
Area of intervention 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention	Primary target	Secondary target
Strengthening the rule of law	☐	☐
Preventing conflicts and radicalisation	☐	☐
Capacity building to support security	☐	☐

Activities, deliverables and all indicators with their targets and reference values contained in the logframe matrix are provided for information only and may be updated during the implementation of the Action without changing the funding decision. The logframe matrix should evolve during the project lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)
Overall objective: Impact	The overall objective of the action is to contribute to strengthening the governance of migration and sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria.	Laws, policies and procedures on protection and voluntary return and reintegration are strengthened	Existing policies, laws and procedures are weak or incomplete.	Legal, policies and procedures framework on migration is strengthened
		The capacities of the government of Nigeria and its partners on the implementation of assisted voluntary return and reintegration are strengthened	The existing capacities of relevant governmental institutions and their partners in the provision of assisted voluntary return and reintegration are limited	The Government of Nigeria and its partners are more effective in identifying migrants in need and in providing the necessary assistance

Specific objective(s): direct effect(s)	SO1: To support Nigeria government to improve the governance of migration and migration data management	-Number of MDAs with enhanced capacities for improved to implement policy action plan.	3	5 MDAs
		-Regular and periodic dissemination of migration statistics	Limited	Quarterly sharing of migration information
		-Existence of a national Diaspora policy and border management strategy	0	1 national diaspora policy, 1 national border management strategy
	SO2: To strengthen sustainable reintegration of returning migrants by supporting the government of Nigeria to improve and scale-up the provision and support for voluntary return and reintegration, including vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.	-Number of coordination and referral mechanisms in place at national and local levels.	0	At least 2 coordination framework
		-% of returning migrants who are able to access additional support from the national stakeholders through referral.	0	5-10% of caseload (first yr.), 20% (second yr.)
		-Existence of reliable information on migratory flows, migrant profiles and voluntary return and reintegration	0	available
	SO3: To support migrants and their communities to have access to accurate information to support informed and safe migration and community cohesion.	-Number of communities sensitized	Limited information	200
		-Information on safe migration available to migrants and communities.	0	Regular information
	S04: To strengthen the capacities of the government in the implementation of national labour migration policy action plan	-Number of actions developed and implemented from the policy.	0	5 projects

Results	Result 1.1: National Migration Policy Action plan is implemented through projects	-Number of projects from action plan developed and implemented.	0	1 national database on return and reintegration
	Result 1.2: National capacities for migration data management, coordination and dissemination strengthened	-Number of MDAs with increased capacities to generate and disseminate migration data.	2	5
	Result 1.3: A National Border Management Strategy for Nigeria will be developed and endorsed	-Number migration profile produced	1	2
	Result 1.4: The National diaspora policy has been finalised and adopted	-Number of nationwide research commissioned on return and reintegration and FMP conducted	0	1 research Quarterly dissemination of FMP report
		-Existence of a national database on return and reintegration	0	1
		- Number of policy and strategy developed and endorsed in Border management and Diaspora	0	2
	Result 2.1: Internal guidelines for determination of needs based reintegration assistance, formulation of reintegration plans and related monitoring established	-% of reintegration assistance offered in line with the internal guidelines.	0	100%
	Result 2.2: Returning migrants (from EU and transit countries) are provided with sustainable reintegration assistance including referral to socio-economic opportunities available in the country.	-Number of migrants benefited from community reintegration, collective/individual reintegration.	0	3 800 returning migrants
		-Number of vulnerable migrants benefited from enhanced and individualized reintegration.	0	10% of caseload (380)
		-Number of actions to strengthen the technical and operational capacity of state and non-state actors directly involved in the management or reintegration activities.	0	4 actions
	Result 2.3: National coordination structures and capacities for reintegration of returnees enhanced.	-Number of mapping of reintegration opportunities developed in partnership with the authorities.	1 with limited scope	1 expanded and updated stakeholders mapping.
	Result 2.4: Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) as a local referral mechanism is established in Edo state to enhance migrant assistance and information services.	-Number of MRC established	2	1
		-Number of migrants who visit the MRC and received appropriate referral assistance.	65	150 (100 male, 50 female) within 12 months of

				establishing the centres and 300 (male 200, female 100) migrants throughout the project lifetime
	Result 3.1: Increased information and awareness among potential migrants on the consequences of illegal migration and the opportunities for regular migration.	-Number of awareness activities in communities or migration spots conducted. -Number of sensitized persons	0	15 awareness-raising activities
		-% of knowledge reinforced by pre-post event questionnaires. -Number of communities of high returns profiled	0	200 000 migrants
			0	70%
	Result 3.2: Operational and technical capacities of national institutions and CSOs on awareness- raising are reinforced.	-Frequency of reports on return and reintegration produced and disseminated to stakeholders.	0	1 statistical report on return and reintegration in every 2 months (18 reports in 36 months).
		-Existence of national actions to discourage irregular migration	0	5 national actions including IEC materials
	Result 4.1: National Labour Migration policy implemented through pilot projects	Number of activities from the policy action plan developed and implemented	2	5