Annex IV to the Agreement establishing the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa and its internal rules.

Action Document for the EU Trust Fund

Title	Reference: **T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08**
	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea and Guinea Bissau.
Zone benefiting from the action / localisation	Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast
Total costs	Total estimated cost: 13,930,000 EUR
	Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 13,930,000 EUR
Method of implementation	Indirect management - delegation agreement
	International Organization for Migration
DAC Code	130, 151, 160
Sector of Intervention of the Valetta Action Plan	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 in origin, transit and destination countries
Objective(s) of the Operational framework	Prevent irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitate better migration management
Sub-objective(s) of the Operational framework	Facilitate migration management and returns
Length of implementation	36 months
Beneficiaries	4 450 returnees to Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast.
	Communities with high numbers of returns and/or high irregular migration.

1. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

The project proposes to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants. In that regard the action will support in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea and Guinea Bissau the return and reintegration of 4 450 migrants and target country governments in their capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants and increase awareness of 800 communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration. In addition it will support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes in Chad, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea and Guinea Bissau.

2. JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

2.1. National context

Ghana - An increasing number of Ghanaians, especially young people, are risking their lives to cross the Sahara desert in search of better livelihoods. According to FRONTEX data, the number of Ghanaian nationals arriving irregularly to the EU increased drastically in the past two years, going up from one thousand in 2013 to five thousand in 2015. This trend was also evident during the Libyan crisis, when over 19 000 Ghanaians migrants, mostly irregular, were assisted by IOM to return to Ghana.

There are two well-established routes from Northern Ghana to which migrants travel: Wa or Bolgatanga. Migrants generally travel through Burkina Faso or Niger, upon which the route splits and they either travel through Algeria or directly through Libya to reach Tripoli, Benghazi or Masrata. From there, migrants aim to cross the Central Mediterranean to reach Sicily.

Between January and August this year, 3 457 Ghanaians (among which 2 973 men, 103 women and 381 minors) have arrived in Italy by boat. This figure, however, does not account for the number of Ghanaians who have arrived in Italy claiming to be from other countries in Africa hoping that could facilitate asylum claims. As compared to 3 162 Ghanaians who had arrived by boat between January and August last year, the pace of arrival continues to increase. This places Ghana as the 12th country of origin of migrants arriving to Italy by sea. The majority of Ghanaians who reach Italy by sea apply for international protection.

It is alarming to note that the number of unaccompanied minors (UM) registered in Italy from January-August 2016 has increased dramatically as compared to the same period in 2015. From January-August 2016, the overall total of registered UM was 381 compared with 174 in the same period in 2015, representing an increase of almost 120 %.

IOM recently carried out an assessment to identify the drivers of irregular migration out of Ghana[1]. This assessment found that the main root causes of irregular migration were:

- Lack of employment
- Low income and poverty
- Corruption

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[1] This assessment was carried out under the Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA) project in August 2015 to measure the knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviours on migration to inform the selection of behaviour change communication tools to incite change in the minds of the relative audiences.

- Sense of despair

- Pervasive perception that the only way to succeed is to migrate

- Pressure from family, friends and society

- Perception about good life in destination countries

- Frustration caused by difficulties in obtaining requisite documents for regular travel.

Based on the current Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme being carried out in Ghana, the main regions where Ghanaians return to are Greater Accra, Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo.

Ivory Coast - Historically and since its independence, Ivory Coast has been a major destination country for migration across the West Africa Region. It has always attracted many migrants (seasonal, itinerant and residents workers in several sectors), mostly nationals of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States). According to household census conducted in 2013 by the government, migrants represent 24 % of the Ivorian population.

However and following years of civil conflict, the migration trend has shifted with more people leaving Ivory Coast, including Ivorian nationals, to other destinations. Despite economic well-being and political stability of recent years, Ivory Coast has become a transit and sending country where migrants from the sub region and beyond sojourn for eventual travel abroad, mainly to Europe. Thanks to jobs opportunities in the informal sector, migrants can raise the necessary amount to support their journey abroad while families provide financial support to facilitate the movement. Most of them have done so by paying organized groups that operate the itinerary through Niger to Libya or Algeria and then to Europe. Also, thanks to a visa exemption agreement between Ivory Coast and Morocco, most Ivorian nationals go through Morocco and on to Europe. Four regions most concerned with irregular migration from Ivory Coast have been identified as Abidjan, Daloa, Bouaké and Korhogo.

A large number of Ivorian citizens migrate every month to other countries in the region and to Europe. Numbers have drastically increased, going from 2 635 migrants reaching, for instance, Italy in January to August 2015 to 7 676 in the same period in 2016.

Although no official statistics exist to show the number involved in irregular migration, an increasing number of Ivoirians, especially young people, are risking their lives to cross the Sahara desert in search of better livelihoods. According to ILO, in January 2015 only 25 % out of 23 million inhabitants of Ivory Coast were employed, and 67 % of people in working age had independent jobs (or work informally). The report states that 70 % of employment agreements are concluded orally, without signing a service contract, which makes these jobs precarious, thus increasing unemployment and underemployment. In this context where young people have difficulty finding decent work, migration to other countries appears as a better solution. Thus, in recent years, a large number of Ivorian regularly or irregularly migrated to other countries especially to European countries.

Guinea - As one of the major departure country, Guinea has, despite the lack of accurate statistics on the topic, an estimated diaspora of about 5 million people[2]. While almost half of the latter live in neighbouring countries, European countries (France and Belgium for example) are amongst the preferred destinations of Guineans migrants - usually young, both regular and irregular.

The recent years have been marked by a significant increase in the number of Guineans trying to cross the Mediterranean. As an illustration, there were 1 458 Guineans arrived by sea in

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[2] According to the Guinean Ministry of Diaspora (Guineans living abroad)

Italy in 2015; as of the end of August 2016, this figure has more than quintupled, passing to 7 468[3] individuals registered by the Italian Ministry of interior. These figures are but an illustration of how urgent and important the topic of migration has become for Guinea.

Given the aforementioned lack of reliable figures - especially on irregular migration - and of any comprehensive analysis on the migration patterns in the country, it is very difficult to formally identify roots causes for irregular migration in Guinea. However, the following factors can be considered catalyst for the (growing) attraction that emigration represents for a large part of the population (especially the youth, more than 50 % of the total population):

- The long political instability of the country (before 2010), in addition to the high corruption of its current political system;

- The difficulties for the labour market to absorb job seekers (especially youth), creating a sense of despair in the young population – notably (highly) educated;

- The social pressure and wrong perception of Europe or western world in general;

- The lack of institutional and legal framework dealing with migration management;

- The capacity gaps of local authorities in terms of border management.

Guinea Bissau – The country is an important country of origin. An increasing number of Bissau Guinean, especially young male, leave to seek better livelihoods abroad. The major cause of irregular migration is the lack of economic opportunities.

Guinean Bissau either leave to neighboring countries: Senegal or Guinea Conakry, or risk their lives to cross the Sahara Desert. In 2015, a total of 456 migrants originating from Guinea Bissau reached the Italian coasts. Up to October 2016, 429 arrived in Europe through the same migratory route. Engaged in irregular journeys, Guinean Bissau migrants face different challenges. As their level of vulnerability increases, they are exposed to possible exploitative and abusive episodes and often get stranded in transit countries like Mali, Niger or Libya.

Although official data are very limited, anecdotal evidence and on the field assessment suggest that vulnerability is high in Guinea Bissau. The country is heavily affected by trafficking in human beings, including trafficking of children for forced labour and sexual exploitation.

Chad - The country has been suffering from chronic poverty, conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics, massive population displacements and rare climatic events. 2015-terrorist attacks weakened internal security, leading governments to reduce their financial support for national development strategies. Vulnerability is high in rural areas, where 80% of the total population live. Health, food security and employment remain the most affected sectors. This situation could increase the risk of radicalization and use of violence. The 2011-2012-drought affected 3.6 million people. Food insecurity affects 2.4 million people, including 350.000 children suffering from malnutrition. More generally, the Lake Chad Basin has been strongly affected by food insecurity and population displacement. Populations are now facing a food emergency crisis that requires immediate responses.

In this context, whereas thousands of Chadian people have moved to neighboring countries, thousands have also come back to Chad over the last years. They have returned either voluntarily from other African countries and Europe, or by escaping the violence of crises happening in Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic and North-East Nigeria. These migrants return to vulnerable areas, especially in rural and border areas, which may increase risks related to community stability, radicalization and irregular migration. A research project conducted by IOM and Altai in 2015, shows that Chad is also a transit

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[3] Source: Italian Ministry of Interior

country for migrants who aim to reach North-East African countries such as Libya, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco[4] and European coasts. Lack of reliable data does not allow us to find out how many of these migrants are irregular. Faya is the most popular gateway to/from Lybia in the north of Chard. Kalait is a commercial hub of all neighbouring countries and it is easy to obtain transportation to go to Libya. Kalait primarily hosts travellers from Sudan and Central African Republic (CAR) that travel to Libya. In addition, Kalait is also a main transit hub for those travelling from Libya, including Libyan migrants as well as was the second popular point of entry for Chadian returnees during the Libyan crisis, after Faya. Kalait, which is located at about 1,250 km away from N'Djamena, is easily accessible, primarily by flying to Abeche and then traveling by road (285 km). Zouar is equally a transit point between Libya and Chad that requires monitoring in order to have a full understanding of migration movements in the north of Chad.

2.2 Sectorial context

Ghana - The Government of Ghana has recently validated its first National Migration Policy, with one of the policy areas being to effectively manage irregular migration and dedicated action areas. However comprehensive and sustainable progress in implementation will require a whole of government commitment, especially considering the multiplicity of relevant government stakeholders and limited resources. There is currently no inter-ministerial approach to addressing irregular migration. A strategy would be needed to involve migration management, employment, education and other sectors.

Guinea - Despite having ratified most international conventions related to migration issues, Guinea's legislation and institutional framework on the matter is almost obsolete. The unique law treating migration – immigration in this case – was voted in 1994, and was intended as a guiding principle concerning the conditions of entry and of residence of foreigners in Guinea. Furthermore, a migration policy has never been designed, although there have been attempts (in 2008, notably) to draft one, but the aforementioned political instability[5] has prevented to achieve any durable results. The new Government has, however, initiated an update/review process, resulting in two projects (an update of the 1994's law and a project on human trafficking) currently under completion. In the past year, IOM Guinea has initiated the implementation of a migration working group (Technical committee) – regrouping all relevant stakeholders[6] (Ministries and stakeholders plus specialists from IOM) – whose purpose is to define a roadmap for the elaboration of a migration policy by mid-2017[7], and more generally to reflect on ways of reinforcing the legal, institutional and operational framework of migration management in the country.

Ivory Coast – The overall institutional framework for migration management remains weak due partially to the fact that several actors are in charge of migration, leading to activities and services being conducted in a segmented way. Several services are in charge of migration and implies a need to reinforce the interoperability of migration databases[10]. The absence of a specific structure responsible for migration management explains need to reinforce the government counterparts currently in charge of collecting migration data and informing and assisting migrants.

Aware of such weaknesses and challenges, the Ivorian Government has undertaken some measures to improve the migration management, such as the development of the National

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[4] Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots (2015)
[5] Military coup in 2008
[6] Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Youth, Social Action; other UN organizations (UNHCR), local NGOs
[7] "Plan d'action du comité technique OIM-MAEGE-MSPC"
[10] "Projet d'évaluation des structures de gestion de la migration et des frontières en Côte d'Ivoire : Rapport d'évaluation 2013".

Migration Policy, with IOM's technical and financial support. In 2014, the National Technical Working Group for Migration was established as a result of IOM's recommendation from the migration management assessment[10.] This committee is providing appropriate guidance to give the country a legal, institutional and operational migration management framework. The remaining main challenge is the swift adoption of the National Migration Policy by the Government and the Parliament.

Guinea Bissau – The country's legal and institutional framework for migration management is weak. Despite having ratified most international conventions related to migration issues, Guinea Bissau has no tangible migration policy. Besides the Ministry of Interior recent efforts (through the Direction Générale de l'Immigration), there is no governmental action towards enhanced migration management in Guinea Bissau.

Furthermore, there is a critical lack of reliable data, statistical analysis and tangible research on migration in, from and through the country. Assessing migration flows and trends is thus very difficult. Efforts have been made towards the monitoring movements from Guinea Bissau to Guinea and Senegal, however, there is no harmonized data collection mechanism. Developing efficient data collection tools at both the national and local level is a priority for Guinea Bissau.

Chad – The lack of reliable data and statistical analysis on irregular migration at the local level (in transit points, borders and so forth) calls for urgent attention. As a response to crises in Central African Republic and in North-East Nigeria, IOM mission in Chad has implemented Displacement Tracking Matrix activities (DTM). The DTM program plays a key role in informing humanitarian and government actors about the location, number and profile of displacement affected populations, and thereby enabling a targeted humanitarian response. In October 2016, the regional DTM teams reported that 125,000 people (IDP, refugees, Chadian returnees, migrants) were displaced as a consequence of Boko Haram violence-related events and that more than 73,000 Chadian returnees and migrants have fled violence-related events occurring in Central African Republic. Moreover, in 2016 380,000 refugees from Sudan and Central African Republic were counted in Chad. Implementing a data collection system is a priority for Chad in order to support local and national authorities and partners to access data informing on the causes for migration and on the flows and trends of migration, in the perspective to support the development of policies and development programs which are based on factual elements.

3.   LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1   Organisation's experience and lessons learnt

This project will build on the achievements, lessons learnt and insights gained from a number of migration management projects funded by EU and other donors as well as its AVRR programme.

The 3 million Euro EU-Funded Project "Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach" (GIMMA), focusses on three main components: 1) capacity building for officials at the forefront of migration management, 2) information outreach on safe and legal migration, and 3) the establishment of a national database on migration for effective migration related policy making. In the frame of the project, an assessment was carried out to measure the knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviours on migration to inform the selection of behaviour change communication tools to incite change in the minds of the relative audiences. One key outcome is the need to further reinforce the government capacity

and reinforcement as well as the need for safe migration campaigns to include information on alternatives to migration.

In the past, IOM Ghana has carried out various reintegration projects, such as a pilot project to Test Feasible and Sustainable Joint Reintegration Measures from the EU (REINTEGR-ACTION), Emergency Reintegration Assistance for Ghanaian migrants affected by the 2011 Libyan crisis and the Regional Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme for Stranded Migrants in Egypt and Libya – RAVEL – funded by the EU and Italy. These projects had a collective reintegration component. Some of the lessons learned from these projects, highlighted the importance to involve the community in discussions around income generating activities, including community members who are not returnees. Continuous monitoring of progress is also necessary.

Under the REINGR-ACTION project a working group was established to reinforce the reintegration on which this proposed project is suggested to be built.

In Guinea, through its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme IOM has supported the reintegration of 3 465 Guineans national (3 062 form Africa and 403 from Europe) since 2005 by enabling them to establish small businesses or to engage in further education. On the institutional side, as an effort to capitalize on the lessons learned from the aforementioned experience, IOM Guinea has initiated the creation of a "migration work committee", in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is the main national platform for strategic discussion and planning for all migration related matters, including assistance and reintegration. The action will also draw on lessons learnt and ensure synergies with the Security Sector Reform Support Programme (PARSS) supported by the EU, which contributes to the implementation of the National Pilot Program for Socio-Economic Reintegration (PNRSE) aiming at facilitating a sustainable reintegration mechanism for vulnerable populations and former Defense and Security Forces.

In 2016, IOM Ivory Coast assisted the return of 226 migrants from Africa, a substantial increase compared to 2015. Previously, the AVRR and reintegration activities did not involve governmental partners previously, leading to limited assistances and lack of systematic cooperation. However, this was solved when IOM Ivory Coast started to involve governmental partners, facilitating the processes. The governmental partners were and currently are providing additional information and trainings that are important to IOM activities. For instance, they have referred to IOM some social centres and provided IOM with functional and vocational trainings, as well as access to relevant information related to before, during and after reintegration process, which are important for beneficiaries to know. Despite such lessons learnt, mid-term and long-term monitoring of beneficiaries are significant to ensure successful reintegration. Furthermore, there are no psychological or medical assistance in transit centres for minors and vulnerable women. If such assistance was available in Ivory Coast, there would be more chances for beneficiaries to reintegrate into the society. Hence, it is important to consider the cases stated above for successful reintegration.

AVRR to Guinea Bissau is increasing. On their way to Europe, migrants often get stranded in transit countries. While in 2015, the total number of returnees amounted to 91, in 2016 (January-October), IOM has already assisted 264 Guinean Bissau returning from Niger. Return and reintegration assistance is implemented in close cooperation with local partners. Programmes for young Guinean Bissau returnees are implemented in partnership with the local NGO REJE (le Réseau des Jeunes Educateurs). Such partnership is intended to create synergies between young educators, returnees and potential migrants. Reintegration projects are tailored, migrants returning to the capital are assisted in setting up small businesses whereas migrants returning to rural areas are assisted in developing agricultural projects.

This action is also based on the IOM comprehensive approach called "Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism" (MRRM) which brings together in one mechanism a wide range of services and assistance that IOM usually provides to migrants and its Member States, in coordination with the authorities and partners. The MRRM already implemented in Niger and funded by the EU includes direct assistance to migrants, assisted voluntary return and reintegration in the countries of the region, collecting and analyzing data, but also strengthening or establishing protection frameworks in countries of origin, transit and destination along the migration routes.

3.2 Complementary actions

In all four target countries, IOM has a well-established AVRR programme through which it facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of Ghanaian, Guinean, Bissau Guinean and Ivorian migrants unable or unwilling to remain in host countries. Assistance includes pre-departure and post-arrival information and counselling, flight arrangements, airport assistance and reintegration assistance to establish a small business or engage in further education and training. The project will also foster complementarities with the MRRM project implemented in Niger.

IOM has a lead role at the global level on migration management activities. Addressing irregular migration calls for multi-faceted interventions. Among others, the GIMMA project is targeting the Brong Ahafo region for its activities to promote safe and legal migration, the main region of origin in Ghana. The proposed actions will build on the wok currently carried out under the GIMMA project.

In Ghana, the GIMMA project, which recently started its second year of implementation (project will run for a total of 3 years), is working on putting in place data collection and analysis tools which will allow this project to identify and respond to trends in irregular migration. Furthermore, the GIMMA project is about to finalise a communication strategy for a safe migration campaign targeted at potential migrants. Through the GIMMA project, Migrant information Centres in Accra and the Brong Ahafo regions were established to share information on safe migration to potential migrants. The information campaign component of the proposed EUTF for Africa project will form part of the same strategy, by expanding and building on the GIMMA project activities but also addressing new areas and reinforcing further the capacity of the governments.

Complementarities will also be sought with the MIEUX project led by ICMPD and focussing on enhancing the Government of Ghana's capacities to engage Diaspora in national development.

The suggested actions under this project will also work under the framework of Ghana's newly adopted National Migration Policy and assist in its implementation.

IOM has also provided continuous support to the Government of Guinea in reinforcing its capacities in border management. During the recent Ebola Virus Disease, under its programme for reinforcing Health border management in Guinea, IOM installed Flow monitoring points (FMP) in 20 border posts, to serve as sanitary and migration flow (s) checkpoints (Some of these FMPs will be revitalized under the current proposition, as shown in the implementation section).

In the same vein, and in an effort to reinforce the capacities of the Government in border management, IOM Guinea rehabilitated 13 border posts[8] only for the period 2015-2016. It is

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[8] In the Prefectures of: Lola, Yomou, Macenta, Gueckedou, Boke, Kindia, Mamou

also worthwhile to note that IOM's Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) was installed in key strategic entry points (POE) of the country (International Airport, POE at Mali and Senegal's borders), and has also trained several government officials in migration management and MIDAS use. Complementarities will also be sought with OFII (French immigration and integration office) working on the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants together with the agency for the Promotion of Employment (AGUIPE).

In Ivory Coast, an EU funded project recently started implementation (project will run for a total of 1 year). It aims to put in place data collection and analysis tools which will allow this project to identify and respond to trends in irregular migration. The project has identified key stakeholders who provide assistance to returnees and vulnerable migrants. A German funded awareness raising project will be finalizing a communication strategy for a safe migration campaign targeted at potential migrants. The information campaign component of this project will form part of the same strategy, by carrying out activities that the EU and the German funded projects will not cover. In Ivory Coast, another EU funded project will soon be implemented on border management which will include the establishment of a migration information and data and analysis system (MIDAS).

The Free Movement of Migrants (FMM) regional project within ECOWAS states is carrying out a National Migration profile in Cote d'Ivoire, in Guinea and in Guinea Bissau. These profiles provide initial data on migratory dynamics in the countries. Furthermore, FMM is currently supporting the Government of Guinea to develop a National Migration Policy and carrying out an assessment of data collection systems for migration.

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.

Data collection activities in Guinea Bissau will be coordinated with the regional project for reinforcing Health border management funded by the American Center for Disease Control. The project aims at enhancing data collection capacities in key regions like Bijagos and Tombali and strengthening the national System of Sanitary Information (SIS). Activities are implemented in cooperation with the Bissau Guinean Ministry of Health and the National Institute for Statistics (INE).

The proposed action will also be coordinated with the IOM "Response Mechanism and Resources for Migrants" (MRRM) and other return projects and reintegration financed by the Trust Fund, the EU or the Member States implemented in North Africa and West Africa to support the return from countries of transit and the sustainable reintegration of migrants in their country of origin.

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.

3.3 Synergy and coordination of actors in the zone of intervention

The action is directly in line with the implementation of the Valetta Action Plan, and particularly in relation to 'return, readmission and reintegration' by facilitating the voluntary return of migrants in transit from Niger or EU member states to their country of origin.

The focus of this project is in line with several EU instruments and policies. In addition to the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, it is consistent with the European Union (EU) strategies, namely the EU Agenda for Migration, the EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, the EU Agenda for Change, and the EU Sahel Strategy and Action Plan for 2015-2020.

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.

One of the strengths of MRRM proposed approach is to maximize available resources and direct them where the effects may be more important. The MRRM mechanism also allows identifying, exploring and possibly promoting partnerships with existing projects and initiatives, including the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, as in the case of socio-economic assistance for women in the Sahel.

At the global level, IOM launched in May 2015 its response plan for the crisis in the Mediterranean, and a detailed action plan including activities at country and regional level.

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.

Coordination with donors and partners will be ensured at all levels; national, regional offices in Dakar, Brussels, IOM headquarters in Geneva and in capitals where donors are located. IOM will also work closely with the EU Delegations to ensure that the project activities meet the EUTF for Africa's guidelines.

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

4.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast.

The Specific Objectives of the action are the following:

- SO1: to support the return and reintegration of migrants and the target countries' governments in their capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants;

- SO2: to increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration;

- SO3: to support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support evidence-based policy development and programmes.

4.2. Targeted groups and final beneficiaries[9]

This project will target up to 4 450 returnee migrants from Europe and Africa as well as their communities of return. It will also sensitize up to 800 communities of origin on the consequences of irregular migration as well as reinforce the capacities of Government Authorities and Civil Society organisations working with returnees, data collection and sensitization.

4.3. Expected results and main activities

Expected results for Specific Objective 1 – To support the return and reintegration of migrants in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast and the target countries governments in their capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants

Result 1.1 Mapping of actors and specific actions offering reintegration opportunities is developed in collaboration with the Governments of Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast and are used for referrals. A mapping of the main areas and communities of origin, including available socio-economic opportunities will be produced and kept updated with data on retuning migrants. This activity will allow to better identifying intervention priorities in terms of referral system, awareness raising, target areas and synergies among returnees and communities or origin.

Result 1.2 Technical and operational capacities of State and non-state actors directly concerned with the management or referral for reintegration are enhanced.

➢ Activity: Development of Standard Operating Procedures in coordination with all stakeholders involved in each targeted country. The SOP will be produced at the beginning of the project in order to set assistance criteria, reintegration mechanism, the referral system with other relevant partners, the follow up and monitoring of reintegration. They will ensure consistency and a standardized assistance not only within the project, but also in synergy with other initiatives.

➢ Activity: Capacity building of national authorities and structures in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast, particularly responsible for youth employment to enable them to promote and support job creation in targeted sectors with a focus on reintegration.

➢ Activity: Establishment of district level and regional structures to facilitate migrant

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

assistance and reintegration in Ghana, Guinea and Guinea Bissau.

➢ Activity: Organizational capacity-building and small grants for Ghanaian, Guinean and Bissau Guinean NGOs assisting returnees. IOM will provide technical assistance to pre-identified NGOs assisting returnees. In order to reinforce their capacity in the day to day follow up of the migrants and returnees, IOM will support these organizations on strengthening their financial management systems, strategic planning, project management, and resources.

Result 1.3 Migrants are reintegrated in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast thanks to community level and individual support and referral to socio-economic opportunities available in the country from State and non-state structures.

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

➢ Activity: 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.

Expected results for Specific Objective 2: To increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast

Through community outreach, migrants and communities will have access to accurate information on migration. This communication and information activities are expected to help migrants obtain informed choices, mitigating the risks associated with irregular migration. It will raise awareness of migrants' rights and responsibilities in host communities and counter negative narratives of migration that represents migrants as a burden and/or a danger to hosting countries.

Result 2.1 Information and communication campaigns are carried out by relevant actors at the local level.

➢ Activity: Carry out information campaigns aimed at duty bearers (traditional leaders etc...) and potential migrants and communities to provide accurate information to assist informed and safe migration and community cohesion as well as raise awareness on risks of irregular migration for up to 800 communities in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast. In Ghana, this will complement the information campaign carried out by the GIMMA project to include different methods of outreach and a larger geographical area. In Ivory Coast, it complements the information campaign that will be carried out by the Irregular Migration project funded by the German Government.

Result 2.2 Technical and operational capacities of key national, regional and local stakeholders are reinforced.

➢ Activity: Develop with relevant stakeholders a national awareness strategy on safe migration in Ivory Coast and Guinea Bissau.

- ➢ Activity: Enhance the capacity of Government officials at local, regional and national level to address irregular migration in Ivory Coast through a training workshop, production of institutional film, production and dissemination of flyers and documents.

- ➢ Activity: Enhance the capacity of Bissau Guinean officials to address irregular migration through a training workshop, production of institutional film, production and dissemination of flyers and documents.

- ➢ Activity: Support to the development of a Communication strategy and capacity building in communication techniques of relevant media and state departments in Guinea.

- ➢ Activity: In Guinea, provision of equipment to community (rural) radios, and training, in order to enable them to insert specific modules and key messages in their broadcasting, and to involve returnees in the communication.

Result 2.3 National migrant information and orientation structures are enhanced

- ➢ Activity: Based on mapping exercise and research, provide relevant information to Migrant Information Centres in Ghana and to pertinent stakeholders.

- ➢ Activity: In Ivory Coast, provide support to the migrant's information and guidance center to provide a comprehensive framework for coordinated returnee's assistance, referral and information services.

- ➢ Activity: Establish a migrant's information and guidance center in Bissau to provide a comprehensive framework for coordinated returnee's assistance, referral and information services.

Expected results for Specific Objective 3 – To support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes in Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast

Building on the institutional assessment and the capacity building, various data collection and analysis tools, such as Flow Monitoring at key transit points (FMP), surveys to collect data on migrant vulnerabilities, profiles, and intentions, etc. will be carried out based on the gaps identified in the assessment. This data is expected to provide a better understanding of migrants' vulnerabilities, intentions, needs and capacities to inform policy and programs implemented along the migration routes.

Result 3.1 Communities of origin, waypoints and return of migrants are identified and profiled.

- ➢ Activity: Complete survey to collect socio-economic information from returning migrants, as well as participatory community- level assessments in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast. This data will support a better understanding of returning migrants' vulnerabilities, intentions, needs, capacities, and level of reintegration as well as the linkages engagement at community level.

- ➢ Activity: Conduct comprehensive and multi-sectorial needs assessment of main return areas in Ghana and Guinea.

- ➢ Activity: Implementation of 2 mobile FMP at the borders of Mali with Guinea border to capture main mobility patterns. The data from these FMP will be shared on a regular basis with IOM's colleagues from Mali and Niger to ensure efficient coordination.

- ➢ Activity: Establishment of 2 FMP in strategic areas in Guinea Bissau (Jegue and Countabane) to regularly collect and analyse data on migration flows and trends,

including sex, age, nationality, and destination. Regular reporting will be shared with all stakeholders and linked with data collection and analysis of all FMPs in the region.

➢ Activity: Establishment of 3 FMPs in strategic transit areas in Chad (Kalait, Zouar, Faya) to regularly collect and analyse data on migration flows and trends, including sex, age, nationality, and destination. Regular reporting will be shared with all stakeholders and linked with data collection and analysis of all FMPs in the region.

➢ Activity: Production of a weekly FMP statistical report to share to all relevant stakeholders.

➢ Activity: Regularly disseminate results of FMPs, surveys and assessments with relevant stakeholders to enable informed decision making.

Result 3.2 Increased capacities of Government and CSOs to conduct survey and research on voluntary return and reintegration as well as the regular monitoring and evaluation of the reintegration Action and other innovative approaches.

➢ Activity: Reinforce the capacity of officials in migration data collection and management in Ivory Coast and Guinea Bissau.

Result 3.3 A database on voluntary returns and reintegration is developed in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast

Activity: Develop database for returns and regularly update with relevant information.

➢ Activity: Prepare regular reports based on data collected.

Result 3.4 A platform containing all collected data and activity statistics is operational.

➢ Activity: Develop common platform to gather data on returns, reintegration, sensitization and flow monitoring.

4.4. Stakeholder analysis

To ensure sustainability and appropriation of the project within the countries, governmental (both national and local levels) and non-governmental stakeholders in the return and reintegration process will benefit from increased capacities.

In Ghana, stakeholders will include but are not limited to: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ghana Immigration Service, Ministry of Employment, Department of Labour, National Youth Authority, Local Government, and Traditional Leaders.

IOM already has a close relationship with Government partners and is working with them on other existing projects, including counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling. Consultations with Government stakeholders, including Ministry of Employment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, show that they are aware of the existing need for a comprehensive return and reintegration structure, for targeted information campaigns promoting safe migration and for improved data collection and analysis. The Ministry of Employment has specifically sent a request for support to IOM for the development of a reintegration plan for Ghanaian returnees in the labour market. When discussing these issues, IOM has informed them of the potential upcoming activities described in this project and they are fully supportive of them.

In Ivory Coast, stakeholders will include but are not limited to: The Ministry of Advancement for Women, Family and Protection of Children; Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims; Ministry of the African Integration and the Ivorian Diaspora; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Employment, and Ministry of Security and Interior, Civil society organizations, Community based organizations, Traditional Leaders, Youth and Women associations.

The stakeholders' analysis underlined a strong political commitment towards the improvement of migration management in Ivory Coast, specifically the reduction of irregular migration flows among the youth. IOM already has a close relationship with Government partners and is working with them on other existing projects, including counter-trafficking. When discussing these issues, IOM has informed them of the potential upcoming activities described in this project and they are fully supportive of them.

In Guinea IOM has been working in close collaboration with the different Ministries in related projects where they form part of the steering committee to facilitate project implementation. Ministry of Youth employment which provides the necessary orientation on government strategies with regards youth employment as well as Ministry of social affairs, female and child promotion. Further collaboration will also be ensured with the Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training, Employment and Labor and its agency for the Promotion of Employment (AGUIPE) responsible for socio-economic reintegration issues. IOM will also seek collaboration with the High Authority for Communication in the frame of sensitization activities. IOM Guinea also has close collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics in a bid to have an improved and reliable date/data analysis on migration patterns within the country.

In Guinea Bissau, IOM has developed strong partnerships with the civil society. Reintegration projects are implemented in cooperation with NGOs like REJE, Caritas, ADPP (Development Aid for the People from the People) and associations like the National Association for Local Urban Development (NADEL). In addition, IOM works in strong cooperation with other UN Agencies like UNODC and the WFP.

The Government of Guinea Bissau is a key partner. IOM cooperates with the Ministry of Interior (through the General Direction of Immigration), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and the Cabinet for coastal planning.

4.5. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measure
Lack of political will and commitment from the beneficiary countries to work on migration and development in the context of return	M	The Action will include awareness raising and continued information exchange, based on evidence, regarding the benefits for countries to engage in sustainable return and reintegration at national and local level.
Structural changes at national and local government level, including regular turnover of staff	M	From the outset, IOM will ensure close cooperation with stakeholders highlighting the importance of dedicated resources (financial and personal), and if necessary convene meetings at high level to address the issue.
Instability, security, changing government priorities, including the risk of politicisation of migration	M	During the inception phase these aspects will be carefully considered and mapped
Interest of and access to returnees and their	M	Continued awareness raising and information exchange, based on evidence,

communities to engage in monitoring and participation in reintegration and development-oriented initiatives		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.

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. Protection mechanisms taking into account the vulnerability of the migrants such as the best interest of the child will always be ensured and be at the forefront of all considerations.

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.

Good governance and human rights will be integrated in all areas of intervention. Capacity building activities of key stakeholders will promote good governance principles with an emphasis on a rights-based approach to migrant assistance. All reintegration assistance will be carried out in a way that the rights of the migrant are upheld, with special support provided to vulnerable returnees such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children, migrants with health needs and single-headed families. The project will be based on non-discrimination principles, self-determination and participation of the migrations as well as confidentiality and the right to privacy. Through the information campaigns, community members will receive information regarding their rights and responsibilities. The project will also promote protection principles for vulnerable migrants and durable solutions for their sustainable reintegration in their community.

Both age and gender considerations will be mainstreamed in all activities of the project, with gender and age sensitive information campaigns, a focus on youth and women for the development of income generating activities, equal participation in trainings and sex disaggregated data. Unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking will be provided with specialised assistance and protection.

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.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

5.1. Convention with the organisation

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 of 3 months starting from the signature of the contract.

5.3. Implementation components and modules

In the targeted countries, 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 voluntary return and reintegration, sensitization and data collection activities. Governmental and non-governmental partners in the origin countries will be able to work with the direct support and mentoring from IOM staff through specific coordination mechanisms, such as case-management committees in countries of destination/transit and origin.

5.4. Indicative budget

	Ghana	Guinea	Ivory Coast	Chad	Guinea Bissau	Total
Return and reintegration	1,720,000	3,750,000	1,561,000		1,470,000	8,571,000
Awareness raising	880,000	780,000	580,000		480,000	2,720,000
Data collection	135,000	402,000	300,000	315,000	302,000	1,454,000
Indirect costs	210,000	378,000	189,000	24,500	158,000	889,500
Communication and visibility	40,000	50,000	40,000	5,250	40,000	175,250
Monitoring and evaluation	15,000	40,000	30,000	5,250	30,000	120,250
Total	**3,000,000**	**5,400,000**	**2,700,000**	**350,000**	**2,480,000**	**13,930,000**

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 double Project Steering Committee will be established at national and regional level in Dakar to provide overall strategic guidance and to assess and, if necessary, adapt activities at a national and regional level. The 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 the EU funds or other donors. Meetings will take place at a rhythm agreed between IOM and the EU Delegation upon the start of the action.

A coordination unit will be established at a regional level to work on reintegration, security monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, data collection, and reporting.

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

5.6. Performance monitoring

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 action 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)

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.

A mid-term evaluation on the activities will be conducted to resolve possible problems arising and analysed by the steering committee.

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.

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	☐	☐
Strengthening the professional and technical skills and improving employability of girls and boys	☐	☐
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	☐	☐
Synergies between migration and development (supporting initiatives of diasporas)	☐	☐
Support for return and reintegration	**X**	☐
Border management	☐	☐
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	☐	☐

ANNEX 2. LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE PROJECT

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 proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants	Laws, policies and procedures on protection and voluntary return and reintegration are strengthened based on evidence - based data.	Existing policies, laws and procedures are weak or incomplete.	Legal framework on protection and assisted voluntary return and reintegration is strengthened in ensuring migrants' rights and protection
		The capacities of the government of Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau 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 Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast and its partners are more effective in identifying migrants in need and in providing the necessary assistance

Specific objective(s): Direct outcome(s)	SO1: To support the return and reintegration of migrants and the target countries' governments in their capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants.	# Coordination and referral mechanisms in place at national and local levels	0	4
		# of framework documents / SOPs developed for return and reintegration	0	4
		# of migrants benefitting from assistance and access to sustainable reintegration and progressively enjoying socio-economic rights		3,950 migrants
	SO2: To increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration	# communities of origin sensitized to the risks linked to irregular migration	0	800 communities
	S03: To support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support development of evidence-based policies and programmes.	# of reliable data collection (migratory flows, migrants' profile, socio-economic opportunities, returns, reintegration,) to reinforce the migratory analysis	0	5
		# platforms enabling all stakeholders to receive information in order to reinforce the development of policies and programmes	0	5

Results	**Result 1.1** Mapping of actors and specific actions offering reintegration opportunities is developed in collaboration with the Governments of Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ghana and Ivory Coast and are used for referrals.	# of mapping of actors and specific actions offering reintegration opportunities developed in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast	0	4 Mapping carried out in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast
	Result 1.2 Technical and operational capacities of State and non-state actors directly concerned with the management or referral for reintegration are enhanced.	# of SOPs to referral of reintegration opportunities are developed in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast	0	4 SOP developed - one for each country
		# of actions for technical and operational capacities of State and non-state actors directly concerned with the management or referral for reintegration	0	20 actions- 5 in each target country
		# of NGOs reinforced	0	10 NGO capacities reinforced in Guinea 3 NGO capacities reinforced in Guinea Bissau
	Result 1.3 Migrants receive return assistance in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea Bissau and Guinea including community level and individual support and referral to socio-economic opportunities available in the country from State and non-state structures	# migrants from Africa receive reintegration assistance in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast	In 2016 (up to October): 13 AVRR to Ghana 899 AVRR to Guinea 226 from Ivory Coast 264 from Guinea Bissau	550 migrants in Ghana 750 migrants are assisted in Ivory Coast 1,800 migrants assisted in Guinea 750 migrants in Guinea Bissau
		# of migrants from Europe receiving reintegration assistance in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast	In 2015: 106 AVRR to Ghana 61 AVRR to Guinea 15 AVR to Ivory Coast 7 AVRR to Guinea Bissau	150 migrants in Ghana 150 migrants in Ivory Coast 200 migrants in Guinea 100 migrants in Guinea Bissau
		# vulnerable migrants receive enhanced individual reintegration assistance in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast	0	Up to 130 vulnerable migrants in Ghana Up to 200 vulnerable

			migrants in Ivory Coast Up to 300 vulnerable migrants in Guinea Up to 130 vulnerable migrants in Guinea Bissau
Result 2.1 Information and communication campaigns are carried out by relevant actors at the local level.	# communities sensitized in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Ivory Coast	0	200 communities in Ghana 200 communities in Ivory Coast 250 communities in Guinea 150 communities in Guinea Bissau
Result 2.2 Technical and operational capacities of Government actors are reinforced	% increase in knowledge on safe migration according to pre and post questionnaire # national safe migration campaign strategy in place	0 0	50% increase 1 National safe migration campaign strategy in place in Ivory Coast 1 National safe migration campaign strategy in place in Guinea Bissau
Result 2.3 National migrant information and orientation structures are enhanced	# Communication actions carried-out	0	3 actions in Ivory Coast, Guinea and Guinea Bissau
Result 3.1 Communities of origin, waypoints and return of migrants are identified and profiled	# structures enhanced	0	1 migrants' information and guidance Centre in

		# structures created	0	Ivory Coast reopened and well-functioning 1 migrants' information and guidance Centre is set up in Guinea Bissau
		# Community profiles are established	0	1 community profile document in Ghana, in Guinea, Guinea Bissau and in Ivory Coast
		# of FMPs set up along migratory routes and bi-weekly reports are shared with all relevant stakeholders	0	2 FMPS are set-up in the Prefecture of Siguiri 3 FMPs established in Chad 2 FMP are set-up in Guinea Bissau
			0	50 reports are elaborated and shared with all relevant stakeholders
	Result 3.2 Increased capacity of Government and CSOs to conduct survey and research on voluntary return and reintegration	# actions carried-out	0	3 actions in Ivory Coast 2 actions in Guinea Bissau
	Result 3.3 A database on voluntary returns and reintegration is developed.	# Database operational in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Chad and Ivory Coast	0	5 operational database - one in each target country
	Result 3.4 A platform containing all collected data and activity statistics is operational	A web based platform is updated every 2 weeks with data collected.	0	1 web based platform per country