

EU-IOM

Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration



BIANNUAL REINTEGRATION REPORT



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Key highlights

This report presents the results of the reintegration pillar of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. Launched in December 2016 with the support of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is the first comprehensive programme bringing together African countries, IOM and the EU around the shared aim of ensuring that migration is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their communities. It is implemented in 26 countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the Horn of Africa, and North Africa.

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region is implemented in 12 countries, namely: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

Reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is governed by Framework Standard Operating Procedures for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (Framework SOPs). These have been adapted and validated in seven countries and are in the process of being adapted in the other five countries.

Coordination and governance structures for reintegration activities have been established in all 12 target countries of origin.

IOM has built partnerships and created reintegration support networks with state and non-state actors in 12 countries to improve reintegration conditions for returning migrants.

Of the 54,553 returnees eligible for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region as of 31 January 2019, 38,903 have started their reintegration process (71%). Among them, 7,737 have completed their reintegration assistance process (14% of the total number of eligible returnees).

The reintegration assistance provided through the programme supports the economic, social and psychosocial reintegration of migrants, at the individual, community and structural levels.

60 community-based projects gathering more than 1,270 returnees and more than 1,400 members of the local communities are being set up in eight countries of the region.

First monitoring exercises suggest that 80% of the beneficiaries surveyed are satisfied or very satisfied about their overall situation; 85% are satisfied or very satisfied about the reintegration support received and 80% can meet their basic needs or most of them.

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Acronym list

AU	African Union
AVR	Assisted voluntary return
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CB	Capacity building
CBR	Community-based reintegration
CoO	Country of origin
CSO	Civil society organization
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
IOM	International Organization for Migration
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TWG	Technical Working Group
UMC	Unaccompanied migrant children
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

I. The reintegration approach under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

The integrated approach to reintegration

In the context of return migration, reintegration is defined as “the re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence.” Reintegration is a multidimensional process that requires the re-establishment of economic, social and psychosocial ties.

Based on its experience, IOM developed in 2016 an integrated approach to reintegration. Its premise is that the complex, multidimensional process of reintegration requires a holistic and a need-based approach: one that takes into consideration the various factors impacting an individual’s reintegration, including economic, social, and psychosocial factors across individual, community, and structural dimensions. IOM considers that “reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions as a matter of choice rather than necessity.”¹

Operationalising the integrated approach to reintegration: the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Launched in 2016², the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration (hereafter the EU-IOM Joint Initiative) was designed based on IOM’s experience providing assistance to return migrants and builds upon the integrated approach to reintegration. The reintegration approach implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is based on some overarching principles:

- **Comprehensive assistance:** the reintegration system designed for the EU-IOM Joint Initiative builds upon IOM’s integrated approach to reintegration. It acknowledges the need to consider the economic, social and psychosocial factors of reintegration at individual, community and structural levels.
- **Assistance for all and flexible support:** all eligible migrants who are in contact with IOM or its partners receive some reintegration assistance in the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. However, no individual “entitlements” or “packages” are guaranteed, and the type, level and value of assistance provided depend on several factors.
- **Needs-based and impact-based assistance:** In such a context, the system envisaged allows focusing efforts and resources where they are most needed (all vulnerable migrants receive

¹ IOM, *Towards an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in the Context of Return*, 2017

² National projects constituting the EU-IOM Joint Initiative started at different dates between April 2017 and December 2017.

individual tailored assistance) and where they can have the most impact, especially in terms of socio-economic reintegration and local development.

- **Shifting the focus from the individuals to community and structural support:** while addressing individuals' needs, the reintegration approach implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative puts consideration of the returnees' environment (community and services) at the forefront. To support sustainable reintegration, communities should ideally constitute conducive environments for migrants' reintegration, and returnees must be able to benefit from services available in their country of origin without obstacles. Moreover, assistance to returning migrants should as much as possible foster participation of communities and address their needs.
- **Participation and Ownership:** national counterparts are involved in the design and implementation of the reintegration assistance. Their participation should strengthen the systems established and contribute to the national ownership of the action. It is expected that enhanced ownership will in turn contribute to the sustainability of the results achieved, optimise the impact of the assistance provided to migrants and enhance return and reintegration systems.
- **Partnerships and Synergies:** the complex nature of reintegration requires pooling all possible efforts, resources and expertise. To overcome the challenges related to reintegration, IOM works with a large range of partners, including the EU, the national Governments, UN agencies and international and local NGOs, etc. Synergies are also sought with other IOM-implemented programmes, other EUTF-funded projects and any other programme related to socio-economic development of the main areas of return of migrants.

These principles have been incorporated into the Framework Standard Operating Procedures for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (hereafter Framework SOPs), described further in this report.

While the integrated approach and the Framework SOPs provide robust frameworks for reintegration assistance delivery, IOM acknowledges that there cannot be a simple model for reintegration assistance, given the ever-shifting mobility trends, diverse profiles of returnees, complexities behind their vulnerable situation, differing institutional nature between communities and countries, and other. Each country thus had to adapt the Framework SOP approach and programme design to best suit its particular context.

A quickly evolving migratory context and its impact on reintegration support

Before presenting the results of the programme in terms of reintegration, it is important to briefly present the context in which the EU-IOM Joint Initiative takes place.

Designed following the Valetta Summit in 2015, its first year of implementation was marked by a migrant crisis in Libya. Following the AU-EU-UN Summit held in Abidjan in November 2017, an *AU-EU-UN Task Force on the Stranded Migrants situation in Libya* has been established and a major operation to support an estimate of 15,000 migrants held in detention centres of Libya was launched. As of late 2017, the scale and

pace of returns from Libya largely exceeded the projections made for the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, with significant impact on IOM and national structures and capacities in the countries of origin. IOM and its partners dedicated considerable effort and resources to assist the arrival of hundreds of returnees per week. As a result, response to the most pressing priorities and urgent reception and post-arrival assistance needs was prioritized over the formal establishment and consolidation of structures and the longer-term reintegration assistance process.

The higher than anticipated scale of returns and particular vulnerabilities of migrants returning from Libya meant that adjustments were required to increase support for reintegration assistance. Additional EUTF funding has supported the scale up and reinforcement of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative to provide protection and voluntary humanitarian return to an estimated additional 15,000 migrants detained in Libya as well as reintegration assistance for other migrants stranded or in vulnerable situations. In the Sahel and Lake Chad region, EUTF funding expanded the programme to support 38,050 additional return migrants with reintegration support, making a total target of 54,450 for reintegration support. With timely EUTF support, IOM has been able to scale up activities in countries of origin to meet the increase in returns from Libya and ensure that returning migrants receive appropriate assistance upon arrival, as well as engaging in longer-term reintegration support.³

This report presents the results achieved in terms of reintegration since the onset of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative until the end of January 2019. It focuses on the 12 countries where reintegration assistance is envisaged in the Sahel and Lake Chad region⁴: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

II. The structural dimension of reintegration: strengthening national reintegration support systems

Fostering an environment conducive to reintegration requires adequate structures, policies and capacities. These must be developed or strengthened in order to address the specific needs of returnees. The quality of reintegration support indeed depends on the capacities and infrastructure available at the local and national levels in countries of origin. Coordination is an essential prerequisite for successful reintegration programmes, both between countries at the international level and between stakeholders within the countries.

³ This additional funding took the form of a Regional top-up action (contract about to be signed).

⁴ Note that reintegration activities in Niger was not originally foreseen in the national contract (signed on 18 April 2017), and the reintegration fund was allocated only under the Regional top-up action. Despite being part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, Chad's project only foresees data management activities, and it is not considered for the purpose of this report.

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative seeks to strengthen local and national systems of governance, coordination, and service provision which underpin the provision of reintegration assistance in various ways and through various tools and interventions.

1. Governance and partnerships

The coordination and governance structures established under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Governance structures on reintegration are key in order to best adapt reintegration programmes to the local context and priorities, gather resources and expertise, provide direction and coordinate actions.

Where no governance structures on migration, and more particularly on reintegration, existed, it has been necessary to support their establishment.

Within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, relevant government actors have engaged in different mechanisms dealing with a range of questions, from the design to implementation of reintegration assistance: *Project Steering Committees* to discuss and decide on eligibility criteria along with other key issues pertaining to implementation; *Technical Working Groups* for nationalization of the standard operating procedures or, more broadly, discuss synergies and reintegration projects and approaches; *Reintegration or Case Management Committees* to review and endorse reintegration plans and projects, contribute to referrals, and, where relevant, be involved in the design, support, follow-up and monitoring of community-based reintegration projects, etc.

Close coordination with the government ensures accountability of the programme, while also enhancing the capacities of relevant government actors with a view to increase their ownership and responsibilities in the reintegration process. However, establishing governance and coordination structures and, more broadly, engaging with partners, have required significant efforts and resources. In some cases, political instability and turnover of key officials or the lack of clearly mandated Ministry to take the lead on migration or reintegration questions, or split of mandate among Ministries (e.g. in Burkina Faso or Côte d'Ivoire) have further complicated the establishment or enhancement of operational reintegration systems and structures. Interestingly, in some countries the structures established for the EU-IOM Joint Initiative have also led to wider benefits. For example, in Nigeria, IOM also coordinates with key government stakeholders under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative framework to support whole-of-government approach in migration management and governance. IOM-initiated mixed migration working group that is composed of partner UN agencies, government stakeholders and local civil society organisations in Burkina Faso, is also expected to be incorporated into formal government structure (“Cadre de Concertation”) in March 2019.

An overview of the various coordination and governance structures established or revived under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is presented below.

	Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Technical Working Group (TWG) Reintegration	Technical/selection committees Reintegration	Interministerial committee Reintegration	(Mixed) Migration Working Group	T ripartite meeting Gov-EUD-IOM	Other*
Burkina Faso	Yes for 2 meetings between Feb-April 2018; but replaced by the Government of Burkina Faso Review Committee*. This Review committee has been organized in December 2018.	Two TWG on reintegration have been organized during the last year.	Composed of national and local government representatives, CSOs, EUD and IOM	No - Government is discussing issue of leadership on reintegration	Composed of GoBF, UNHCR, UNICEF, Croix Rouge and CSO partners**		*Ministerial decree replacing the PSC; **MMWVG is to be incorporated into government structure (Cadre de Concertation) in March 2019 (tbc); *** IOM organized in December 2018 an event to take stock of the first year of implementation of the project
Cameroon	Yes (Sep. 2017~)	3 TWGs established: Reintegration , Sensibilisation and Data collection	Composed of technical ministries and government representatives, EUD and IOM		Composed of UNHCR, IOM and CSO partners		
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes (Oct. 2017~)	CGC (see next column)	"Case Management Committee (Comité de Gestion des Cas - CGC)" manages cases and selects partners for reintegration via launch of CFP, etc.			On average once every 2-3 months	*joint committee with Direction de la Protection de L'Enfant (DPE), UNICEF and IOM on UMC cases

The Gambia	Yes (Nov. 2017~)	4 thematically divided sub-working groups (SWG): Reception, Reintegration, Awareness Raising, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	SWG on Reintegration (i) approves and selects reintegration plans, (ii) evaluates, selects and recommends potential implementing Partners' proposals and (iii) provides technical advice on market driven skills and potential sectors that could be explored by returnees					*Participatory Community Needs Assessments were conducted in 13 communities for CBR
Ghana	Yes (Oct. 2018~)	Yes	TBD					
Guinea	Yes (Jul. 2017~)	"Technical Unit (Unité Technique: UT)" consisting of representatives from 6 relevant Ministries who meet once a month.	UT is also serving as selection committee	UT plays this role too	Under development. A proposition has been made to the cabinet of the Prime Minister and is under review	Yes, along with joint monitoring missions every 6 months	*Regular meetings among EUD-IOM-AECID	
Guinea Bissau	Yes (Feb. 2018~)	IOM initiated a Thematic Group on Migration in Guinea Bissau composed of government and CSOs to coordinate initiatives on migration.	Yes, composed of government, CSOs, EUD, business training institutions, banks and IOM representatives and meets 1-2/month	It existed in 2017 but after changes in government it is no longer active. In January 2019 IOM received a letter from DG of Communities saying that the interministerial committee on migration will be revamped. IOM hopes this will concretize				

				after elections of March 2019.				
Mali	Yes (Mar. 2018~)		Composed of IOM staff and government representatives. Selection Committee meetings are held once a month, Technical Committee meetings are held according to need - three have been held in the first two months in 2019, for example.			Technical and Steering Committee meetings involve IOM, Government and the EU.		*Integrated Border Management (IBM) coordination committee which was established in preceding IBM project; *TWG on IBM
Mauritania	Yes (May 2018~)							

Niger	Yes (Dec. 2017~)	<p>This will be determined after SOPs nationalisation. Also to be confirmed if informal working group will be put in place with other EUTF recipients (Enabel, SNV, Italian cooperation) for IOM returnees referrals</p>	TBC upon reception of proposals from local NGOs		<p>There is a "Technical Migration working group" gathering UN agencies, NGO partners, government counterparts and donors that addresses operational issues (info sharing and coordination of interventions). Its first meeting was initiated by IOM in April 2018 and is now taking place every month. It complements the "Cadre de Concertation sur la Migration" (CCM) that is more political.</p>	No, all of them are members of the CCM and MWG	<p>*Migration info/data sharing platform with the Directorate of Territory Surveillance (DST)</p>
Nigeria	Yes (Dec. 2017~)	<p>TWG on Migration and Development is constituted of 5 thematically divided Standing Committees (SC): Return and Reintegration, Labour migration, Data Management, Diaspora Matters and Border Management</p>	<p>State-level Community Based Reintegration (CBR) committees are established for Lagos, Edo and Delta states</p>				<p>*Overarching TWG is on Migration and Development, so in practice, SC on Return and Reintegration is equivalent to other countries' TWG *Technical Working Committee also exists for Labour Migration</p>

Senegal	Yes (Jun. 2018, Jan. 2019)	<p>The National Committee charged with Returnees, Refugees and Displaced Persons (CNRRPD) act as a technical working group on certain issues, such as for the elaboration of the SOPs on reception and reintegration. Several meetings were held to this end. Following the validation of the SOPs, four regional antennas of the CNRRPD have been activated in the regions of high return to implement the SOPs locally.</p>	<p>In three regions (Tambacounda, Kolda and Kaolack) IOM Senegal has contributed to the set-up of regional fora for regional/local government representatives as well as civil society actors for technical support on reintegration project (elaboration, implementation, monitoring). In the remaining regions, work is underway to define the exact modalities of these committees.</p>				<p>*Regular meetings among EUD-IOM-AECID and other EUTF-funded programmes. Monthly meetings are also held between IOM and government counterparts.</p>
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Table 1: Overview of coordination and governance structures per country

Partnerships and synergies

Within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, IOM strives to foster a wide range of partnerships in view of harnessing partners' services, expertise and geographical coverage, as well as of increasing the local ownership and sustainability of the reintegration support. However, identifying suitable partners and agreeing partnership modalities is not always easy. It is necessary to assess the quality of services provided and sometimes to build the capacities of these partners before starting referral of migrants.

Partnerships are first and foremost fostered in the framework of the above-described structures. Additional partnerships and synergies can be built with national and local authorities, civil society organizations and potentially the private sector and local communities according to specific needs, can take various forms and can be formalized (or not) in several ways: de facto partnership agreed within PSC or TWG, inclusion in SOPs, MoUs, etc.

For instance, as more than 100 migrant children returned to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, country-level MoUs have been elaborated⁵ with UNICEF for increased migrant child protection. Partnerships have also been established with hospitals in Nigeria for medical and mental health referrals, with specialized NGOs for referrals of returnees with psychosocial needs in Burkina Faso, the Gambia and Niger, with professional training institutions in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, and with NGOs running shelters in Mali, Mauritania and Nigeria, to name only a few.

Synergies with other projects and programmes also constitute an important strategy to foster sustainable reintegration. Many actors and programmes operate in the countries of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative that can be leveraged to assist return migrants. As an example, the EUTF funds several job creation programmes in the Sahel and Lake Chad region and returnees may benefit from many of these programmes. It is however to be noted that synergies with other EUTF programmes have been limited for the time-being for a variety of reasons, mainly related to the fact that: many of these programmes are in the early stages of implementation (e.g. the INTEGRA project implemented by GIZ, ITC and Enabel that aims at increasing youth employability for more than 20,000 beneficiaries (with a budget of EUR 65 million) in Guinea was only launched in November 2018, and the Archipelago project that is to be implemented in 11 countries⁶ was launched in December 2018, with the call for proposals starting in 2019); that these programmes operate in regions that may not be the main regions of return (e.g. programmes focusing on training and employment in areas prone to conflicts in Burkina Faso, Cameroon or Mali); or that they do not correspond to the needs and profiles of returnees assisted by IOM (e.g. programmes proposing training or employment for women whereas most returnees assisted under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative are men). Despite these

⁵ As of end of January 2019, country-level MoUs were signed in three countries: Niger (22 May 2018), Guinea (19 June 2018) and Côte d'Ivoire (17 December 2018). In addition, regional MoU between IOM and UNICEF is also finalized, pending only the signatures (expected to be signed by Q1 2019).

⁶ Project Archipelago is EUROCHAMBRES' 15 million-Euros project that is to be implemented in all target countries of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, except for Guinea Bissau, which aims to strengthen employability of the youth in the region. This project is to be implemented in partnership with the Conférence Permanente des Chambres Consulaires Africaines et Francophones.

challenges, partnerships are being established and MoUs have been signed with several development cooperation actors across the region, including actors funded by the EUTF (e.g. MoU with ITC in the Gambia and in Burkina Faso).

2. SOPs on assisted voluntary return and reintegration

The Framework SOPs on AVRR

At the start of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, “Framework Standard Operating Procedures for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Assistance” (“Framework SOPs”) were elaborated. These Framework SOPs were developed with the aim to provide a common understanding and ensure a consistent approach in the context of the EU-IOM External Actions to Support Migrant Protection and Reintegration of Returnees⁷, including the present EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Africa.

The SOPs present the basic concepts and principles related to assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) as defined by IOM, and describe the processes and procedures related to return and reintegration. The different phases and steps of the AVRR process are illustrated in the below figure.

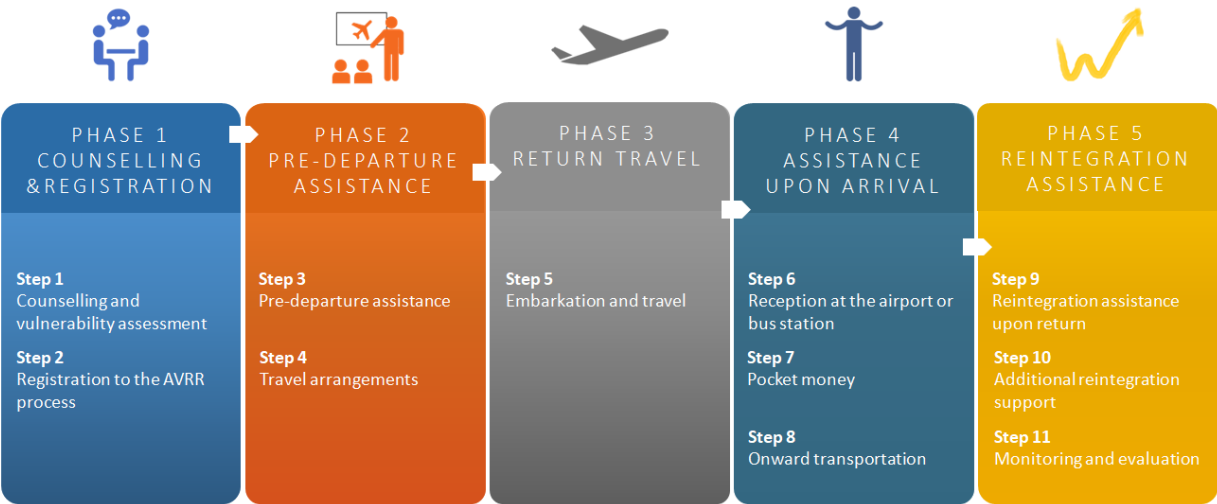


Figure 1: The different phases of the AVRR process as defined in the Framework SOPs

⁷ The EU-IOM External Actions to Support Migrant Protection and Reintegration of Returnees include the following programmes: EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, implemented in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the Horn of Africa, and North Africa; Pilot Action on Voluntary Return and Sustainable, Community-based Reintegration (Southern Africa); Prottasha - Sustainable Reintegration and Improved Migration Governance (Bangladesh); and RADA - Reintegration and Development Assistance in Afghanistan (Afghanistan)

The Framework SOPs national adaptation process

The Framework SOPs describe *general* processes and procedures. Since they apply to a wide range of countries with varying contexts, they leave a large degree of flexibility on how to implement these processes and procedures as well as on the definition of the best solutions taking into account the countries' economic situation, the actors involved in reintegration, possible past experience of the IOM offices and other reintegration stakeholders, etc. The Framework SOPs thus had to be adapted at local level in order to reflect the realities, structures, actors and priorities of each country.

Adapting the Framework SOPs to the national contexts required reintegration stakeholders in each country to jointly develop a reintegration system adapted to local needs and local contexts. National counterparts have a key role to play in the definition of the reintegration system. As indicated above, it is fundamental to ensure partnerships for the delivery of reintegration support. Involving relevant actors in the definition of the reintegration system should contribute to local ownership, to the sustainability of the action, and to facilitate the identification of possible partners. Local ownership should also contribute to increase the impact of the activities since actions can be better aligned to the country's priorities (including their national development plans). As each actor can bring its own expertise, strength and geographical coverage, involving them should further strengthen the system.

This "nationalization process" thus allows adjusting the general principles and processes to the needs, priorities and realities of each country and optimizing the relevance and impact of the system to be implemented.

An overview of the process in the countries targeted by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is presented in the table below.

Country	Status of SOPs nationalization process
Burkina Faso	Two SOPs being developed: SOPs on Reintegration of Burkinabè: finalized and validated by a technical committee on reintegration (12 December 2018) but not during Project Steering Committee meeting (PSC; February 2019). A national workshop is scheduled on 21 March 2019 to bring a final validation. SOPs on protection and voluntary return of TCNs in Burkina Faso: still to be coordinated with partners (planned Q1 2019)
Cameroon	SOPs validated by PSC (13 September 2018).
Côte d'Ivoire	SOPs validated by partners during a workshop in October 2017. They are now being reviewed at ministerial level for adoption at council of Ministers.

The Gambia	<p>SOPs validated by partners at a workshop on 4 October 2018. Few adjustments required before validation by PSC in Q1 2019.</p> <p>Specific SOPs on UMC have been validated by partners on 31 May 2018.</p>
Ghana	SOPs nationalization process ongoing in January 2019, with request by national stakeholders that SOPs constitute a national reintegration mechanism. TWG planned in March 2019 for validation.
Guinea	SOPs validated by PSC and by technicians in different Ministries in November 2018 and by National Steering Committee in January 2019
Guinea Bissau	SOP presented to Steering Committee in July 2018. Validation process depends on political developments. A session for the government and CSOs will be organized in June 2019 after the elections and the swear-in of the new government.
Mali	<p>SOPs cover both AVR of TCNs ex Mali and reintegration of Malians in Mali (as two clearly distinct scenarios).</p> <p>Draft SOPs approved by TC in February 2018 and validated by PSC in March 2018 but in the process of updates; to be re-presented at PSC following amendments.</p>
Mauritania	<p>SOPs cover both AVR from Mauritania (phases 1 -3) and reintegration in Mauritania (phases 4-5).</p> <p>SOPs validated during a workshop with main counterparts (January 2018).</p>
Niger	SOPs to cover (i) Niger as host/ transit country and (ii) Niger as country of origin. In process of nationalization; finalization expected by Q2 2019.
Nigeria	EU-IOM Joint Initiative SOPs in process of being merged with national SOPs on reintegration. Drafting retreat (NCFRMI staff) proposed for end February, followed by validation meeting by end of March.
Senegal	<p>Two SOPs being developed:</p> <p>SOPs on reception of returnees nationalized and validated by DGSE and CNRRPD (18 January 2018).</p> <p>SOPs on reintegration assistance validated by partners during a workshop organized on 30 November 2018, and formally confirmed its validation on 26 December 2018.</p>

Table 2: Overview of the status of the SOPs national adaptation process in each country

It is worth mentioning that the level of adaptation and ownership of the SOPs vary from one country to another, mainly depending on the reintegration stakeholders' engagement in the process and their capacities. In some countries such as Guinea and Senegal, the nationalization process has led to the development of a

real national reintegration mechanism which goes beyond the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. In Côte d'Ivoire, the SOPs developed within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative are about to be endorsed by the Council of Ministers.

3. Capacity-building for reintegration

Building reintegration stakeholders' capacities

Lack of infrastructures and limited access to basic services are identified as contributing factors to individual's decision to migrate in the first place. In other words, many of the countries that have been receiving return migrants under EU-IOM Joint Initiative have weak infrastructure, or their state and non-state actors lack capacities to provide sufficient services to their returning nationals.

One of the objectives of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is thus to strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors involved in the reintegration process. The national adaptation of the SOPs constitutes an important step in this regard, as the SOPs lay out the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved in the return and reintegration process. Once the roles and responsibilities are defined and agreed upon, training sessions and workshops addressing counselling, profiling, monitoring, psychosocial assistance, operationalization of SOPs on reintegration, protection, migrants centre management, etc. are organized. Study visits, secondments and mentoring activities have also been implemented to further develop the skills and experience of selected government officials or partner NGOs in assisting return migrants in their reintegration.

Where infrastructures are not sufficient, material support is also provided. Partners' offices have been equipped, and health centres and training facilities rehabilitated to provide much needed services to returnees.

The below table illustrates the capacity building activities that have been implemented in the countries of origin in the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

Overview of capacity-building activities on reintegration carried out

		Capacity building activity		Participants		Outcome
		Topic	Description	Number	Description	
Burkina Faso	Psychosocial assistance	PFA and other training to strengthen psychosocial assistance capacities of partners and IOM staff (3 sessions)	41	Partners including INEPPRO, SP-CSBE, CONASUR, Action Sociale (gov); Alert Migration, Arsim World, Croix Rouge (non-gov), etc.		
	Counselling and communication with (vulnerable) returnees	Training sessions		Project partners and governmental officials		
	Training on reporting and monitoring for Civil Society Organisations	Strengthen capacity of civil society organisations daily Involved in reintegration assistance activities and follow-up	25	CSO Alert Migration		
Cameroon	Training on reintegration assistance and case management	15 officers from MINJEC who are deployed to conduct reintegration counselling and provide reintegration assistance (via referrals) have been trained	15	Ministry of Youth and Civil Education (MINJEC)		
	International human rights law training	Study visit - 2 officials from MINREX were supported to go to San Remo, Italy, to participate in IHRL training	2	MINREX		
	Training on IML and migrants' rights, and operationalisation of SOPs	Government officers who engage in the reintegration process were trained on the international, regional and national framework on migration and migrants rights, and how to operationalise SOPs for sustainable reintegration (29-30 Nov 2018)	26	MINREX, MINJEC, MINSANTE and MINAS officers		

Côte d'Ivoire	Reception/post-arrival case management	Training for profiling upon arrival using Kobo	9	9 officers from DGIE	
	Workshop on role of social services in migrant child protection	Co-organized with the Department on Child Protection (DPE) and UNICEF (27 December 2018)	13	Officers from social services department	DPE was shared with the full list of migrant children received by IOM
The Gambia	National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on the Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees		35	Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments (MOL&RG), Ministry of Interior (Mol), Ministry of Trade Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE), Women's Bureau, Gambia Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA), Department of Community Development (DCD), National Youth Council (NYC), Policy Analysis Unit, Department of Forestry, Gambia Immigration Department (GID), Ministry of Health (MoH), Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Regional Governors and other participants including representatives from the Media.	

<p>Regional Stakeholder Consultation Workshops on Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees: Lower River Region - 10 October 2018 - Pakalinding Youth Centre North Bank Region - 11 October 2018 - Kerewan Dembo Fula Clinic and Conference Hall Upper River Region - 18 October 2018 - Basse Central River Region - 19 October 2018 - Janjanbureh</p>			<p>Governor, Area Council, Representatives of Alkalolu & Imams, , CSO, NGO, Department of Agriculture, Water Resources, Information Services, Livestock, Forestry, Youth and Sports, Physical Planning, Community Development, Social Welfare, Gambia Immigration, Regional Health Team, Education Office, Youths Representative, Chiefs Representatives, Representatives of Women Councillors, Women's Bureau, Representative of Regional Youth Network, Independent Electoral commission, Gambia Revenue Authority, The Gambia Police Force, National Disaster Management Agency, Gambia Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Gambia Red Cross Society, The Gambia Radio and Television Service, Gambia Fire and Rescue Services,</p>	
<p>Training on Migration Policy in Africa</p>	<p>Training for Ministry of Interior official in charge of returns organized by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. This followed a request by the Ministry of Interior</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior (MOI)</p>	<p>Provided capacity on migration policy in Africa</p>
<p>Workshop on SOPs on UASC Protection and Reintegration</p>	<p>co-organized with DSW (31 May 2018), to introduce the final SOPs including vulnerability criteria for assistance under the project</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>Mol, DSW, MoH, MOFA, GID, UNICEF, UNFPA, Child Welfare Police, Women Bureau, CEDDAG, NAAATIP, Gambian Red Cross, NYC</p>	<p>Validated SOPs on UASC assistance that are developed in consultation with DSW and UNICEF, are now disseminated</p>

	Workshop on protection tools and procedures to strengthen social protection referrals	Trained relevant government and non-government partners on tools and procedures to be used when referring vulnerable cases for social protection support, etc. (25-26 Jul 2018)	26	Mol, DSW, MoH, GID, NAATTIP, Gambian Red Cross, NYC, Women's Bureau, Tanka Tanka	
Ghana	Training on Return and Reintegration	Training to build capacity of implementing partner to provide full reintegration support to returned migrants (19-20 November 2018)	8	Christian Council of Ghana	Referral of 150 beneficiaries to receive full reintegration support
	Workshop on migration and reintegration process under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative	Workshop was organized for three regions (Conakry, Boké, Nzérékoré)	97	84 CSO participants including 58 from the local youth or faith-based CSOs, and 13 participants from media	
	ToT workshop on social protection and psychosocial support	ToT workshop was organized for two regions (Conakry, Boké)	36	National and regional level government officers including representatives from MASPFE and MATTD	
	(Government) Referral office management	Study visit - 4 officials from DGE were supported to visit Senegal Referral Office to learn best practice of office management and making referrals	4	Directorate of Guineans Abroad (DGE)	
Guinea	Training on social protection	Workshops for government and civil society workers in social protection field, for regions including Conakry, Kankan, Nzerekore and Kindia (August 2018)	104	Government and CSO social protection workers	
	IOM expert seconded to DGE	Secondment - IOM expert consultant was deployed to DGE to support building internal capacities for receiving and making referrals for return migrants	n/a	IOM staff (consultant) was deployed to support building DGE capacities	

	Office rehabilitation and procurement	Material support - DGE Reception and Referral Office was rehabilitated, equipped and operationalised with the support from IOM	n/a		
	Office rehabilitation and procurement	Material support - Medical office within the national centre for social assistance was rehabilitated to receive migrants with medical needs	n/a		
	Training of DG Border and Migration (DGM), National Gard on SOPs of reintegration	In September 2017, officials of the DG Migration and Border and National Guard enhanced their understanding of reintegration process and SOPs	30	30 officials (21M/9F) of the DG Migration and Border and National Gard	Enhanced understanding of reintegration process and SOPs
Guinea Bissau	Mentoring and on the job training of officials of DGMF in IOM sub-office at DGMF	One official of DGMF is supporting IOM team with the profiling process during reintegration. IOM sub-office is located at DGMF premises and this facilitates continuous coaching and mentoring of DGMF officials on human rights and migration, SoPs and reintegration process	n/a	DGMF (DG Migration and Border)	Enhanced understanding fo DGMF on reintegration process and SoPs
	Training of youth networks on human rights and migration, GCM and reintegration	970 youth trained and sensitized on human rights and migration, GCM and reintegration July/August 2018	970	National Youth Council (CNJ); National Committee od Volunteer (CNV); RENAJ Network of Youth	Youth enhanced their understanding of migration and human rights, GCM, reintegration of returnees migrants
	Training on reintegration counselling and psychosocial assistance	3 training sessions on reintegration counselling, vulnerabilities assessment and psychosocial assistance.	57	Community mobilisers, IOM Reintegration Assistants, Government personnel and Civil Society (Migrant Assistance Associations)	
Mali	Training on project activities	Training on pillar activities (protection, reintegration counselling, psychosocial support, data collection) as well as ethics	54	54 government agents working at satellite offices of the DGMF (General Delegation of Malians Abroad) and DNDS	

	Office rehabilitation and procurement	Material support - DGME and DNDS sites in Bamako, Kayes, Gao and Tombouctou were equipped and operationalised with the support from IOM	n/a	DGME; National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS)	
Mauritania	Workshop to build capacities of technical actors in reintegration	Training on pillar activities as well as introduction of socioeconomic mapping (15 March 2018)	15		
Niger	*Capacity building activities planned and implemented under other projects (funded by DFID, DANIDA)				
Nigeria	ToT workshop on business skills training	ToT for MDA and CSO actors involved in the reintegration	37	MDA and CSO	
	Training on MRC management	Training FMLE officers who will be managing and supporting migrants visiting MRC (Benin city, Edo)	32	31 FMLE officers and 1 journalist	
	Establishment and launch of MRC	Material support - Established (the country's third) MRC in Benin city, Edo State to provide assistance to return migrants	n/a		
Senegal	Training on results-based management and monitoring of reintegration	Government officers who engage in the reintegration process were trained on the results-based management and monitoring of reintegration activities (11 October 2018)	9	Government officers	
	Equipment for charter reception	Material support - Tables and chairs were procured for charter reception at the new airport	n/a	CNRRPD	
	Equipment and rehabilitation of 14 training facilities to be used for the reintegration counselling sessions	The facilities are owned by government institutions (such as ANPE) working with support to youth (employment, culture, training).	n/a	ANPE, Centre régionaux pour la jeunesse, centre de formation professionnelle, centre culturel	

	ToT on personal development, entrepreneurship and psychosocial support	Training of facilitators ahead of the reintegration counselling sessions, where 10 government representatives participated	70	IOM facilitators, BAOS (DGSE)	48 facilitators deployed in priority regions (regions of high return)
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Table 3: Overview of capacity-building activities on reintegration carried out

III. Individual and community-based reintegration assistance

1. The reintegration assistance approach under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Reintegration support at structural level improves the conditions of return and reintegration and aims at creating an environment more conducive to reintegration. But additional support at individual and community levels is essential to help migrants reintegrating in a more sustainable manner in their communities of origin. Reintegration assistance can directly target returning migrants in three forms: individual, collective and community-based assistance.

Individual reintegration assistance is an assistance provided to individual returning migrants. Collective reintegration assistance is provided to several returning migrants as a group. Community-based reintegration assistance consists of individual or collective reintegration assistance directly involving local communities and/or directly addressing their needs.

All migrants returning with the support of IOM from Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Libya, other North African countries and European countries, as well as migrants returning from Europe through other voluntary or forced schemes, are eligible to reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. More details on migrants' eligibility for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is presented in annex 5.

Introduction to the reintegration assistance approach under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

As per the Framework SOPs that guide all country missions in their assistance to returning migrants, the eligible returnees can receive a large range of reintegration services based on their needs, skills, projects and opportunities.

The reintegration assistance system implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative builds upon two distinct levels of assistance:

1. **“Reintegration assistance upon return”** (step 9 of Framework SOPs): reintegration activities benefitting to all returnees, constituting a common ground of assistance for all. It comprises:
 - **Counselling and provision of information:** although not matched with a monetary value, reintegration counselling is a key step in the returnees' reintegration process. During counselling sessions, the counsellor and the returnee define a reintegration plan taking into account the skills, strengths, opportunities, resources and needs of the returnee. IOM missions integrated a psychosocial approach in their counselling, thereby providing a basic psychosocial support to all returnees.

- A practical guide for counsellors (“Reintegration Counselling: a Psychosocial Approach”) was developed by the Regional Coordination Unit to strengthen this approach and provide practical answers and advices to frequently asked questions from counsellors. Psychosocial aspect of counselling was also addressed at the occasion of training on psychosocial reintegration support, delivered by RCU’s psychosocial expert during 13 training sessions in 4 countries (Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal)⁸.
- **Referrals:** IOM acknowledges that existing programmes and services should not be duplicated and that reintegration support should rather build on these programmes. Referral to existing services and programmes is thus systematically envisaged for returnees, depending on their needs.
 - It should however be noted that adequate programmes and services are quite scarce in most of the countries considered and, whenever they are, capacities may need to be reinforced in order to be able to consider referrals. In addition, while the EU-IOM Joint Initiative’s reintegration system was based on the assumption that large scale training and employment creation programmes would be implemented in these countries thanks to EUTF funding, with significant opportunities for synergies with the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, synergies with these programmes have remained quite limited (see above section on partnerships and synergies for more details). As a result, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative had to adapt and rely more on the programmes and services that IOM and its local partners are able to deliver directly.
- **Training and “general support”:** consists of assistance targeting a large number of returnees with common activities that can contribute to address their needs or improve their reintegration’s perspectives, such as (i) business management or technical skills training sessions, (ii) psychosocial counselling for both migrants and their families or relatives, and (iii) exposure to job fair and other similar events where return migrants could network with potential employers, get information on micro-finance institutions, etc.
 - Training sessions are now organized for returning migrants in nine countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Senegal), particularly in business set up and business management. More details on trainings are provided in section 4 of this chapter.

Strong counselling on reintegration, ad-hoc referrals and adequate training provide strong grounds for sustainable reintegration.

⁸ Additional psychosocial capacity building trainings are planned in five countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Niger and Nigeria: TBC) in Q1 2019 under a complementary project. Additional regional interventions to strengthen the mental health system in countries of origin are foreseen under the top-up contract.

2. **“Additional reintegration assistance” or “complementary reintegration assistance”** (step 10 of SOPs): it is provided to a large number of returnees but not necessarily to everyone, at any cost: only reintegration plans filling some criteria – mainly related to vulnerability of the beneficiary and potential impact of the project - are supported. Additional reintegration assistance is provided along the following three tracks:
- **Vulnerability:** returnees in situation of vulnerability receive individual assistance based on **needs**, aimed at **addressing the specific situation of vulnerability** at hand (medical or psychological assistance for instance). **All vulnerable migrants are assisted.**
 - UMCs constitute nearly 1% of the caseload under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Upon return, they receive assistance targeted to their needs, including family tracing and mediation, education, etc. as relevant.
 - **Integration into community-based projects:** migrants returning to main communities of return where community projects are implemented can be **integrated** in these projects (if they possess adequate skills and motivation).
 - Section 3 of this chapter focuses on the community-based reintegration projects implemented in the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.
 - **Selection procedure:** to receive additional assistance, all returnees not matching the above parameters can propose reintegration projects to be selected according to specific criteria (mainly related to impact and sustainability, including impact on local community, potential for job creation, creation of new services, alignment to local development plans, relevance to climate change adaptation, etc., but also related to the motivation and capacities of the beneficiaries) defined in each country and described in the national SOPs.
 - As described above, selection committees or case management committees have been established in nine countries (and are planned in the other 3). Usually composed of relevant Ministries, agencies and CSOs, they review the returnees’ reintegration plans, try and improve them and ultimately decide if additional assistance should be granted to implement the reintegration plans.

2. Reintegration assistance delivered

Between 1 May 2017 and the end of January 2019, **54,553 migrants** who returned in the twelve countries of origin of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, were **eligible for reintegration assistance**. During the same period, **38,903 returning migrants started the reintegration assistance**.

process. 7,737 migrants completed the reintegration assistance process. The breakdown per country is presented in Table 4.

As of 31 January 2019	# target reintegration assistance	# returnees eligible for reintegration assistance	# reintegration assistance started	# reintegration assistance completed
Total	17,850* (+36,600 top up **)	54,553	38,903	7,737
Burkina Faso	2200	1468	1459	145
Cameroon	850	2720	2579	1132
Côte d'Ivoire	750	4420	3767	549
The Gambia	1500	3790	2257	2090
Ghana	650	1000	579	74
Guinea	2400*	11309	9591	1599
Guinea Bissau	700	506	408	125
Mali	1900	10718	10718	721
Mauritania	100*	11	7	5
Niger	0	3040***	218	0
Nigeria	3800	11731	7315	1293
Senegal	3000	3840	5	4

* Original target for Guinea was 2,000 and for Mauritania 400, but these figures were revised (2,400 for Guinea and 100 for Mauritania).

** Total reintegration figure for the top-up is 38,050. This figure includes reintegration support for 1,450 migrants who return from countries in the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region to countries of origin which are not covered by any EU-IOM reintegration programme. The actual number of reintegration cases envisaged in the countries covered under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region is thus of 36,600 excluding possible cases returning to Chad which is within the region but does not have reintegration assistance foreseen within the project.

*** 3,040 nigerien migrants are eligible for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative implemented in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. An additional 1,665 Nigeriens are eligible for reintegration assistance under the project implemented by IOM Libya.

Table 4: Targets and Results for reintegration under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad

As indicated in the introduction, the number of migrants eligible for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region has largely exceeded the initial targets for reintegration assistance. By the end of the reporting period, eight countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal) had already received more migrants eligible for reintegration assistance than the original programme targets. Of the eight, the number of migrants eligible for reintegration assistance was more than triple the original beneficiary targets foreseen in the initial projects in five countries: Cameroon (320%), Côte d'Ivoire (589%), Guinea (565%), Mali (564%) and Nigeria (309%). For this reason, the above-mentioned regional top-up

action envisages reintegration assistance for 36,600 additional returnees in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. The below chart compares the original targets to the actual number of migrants eligible for reintegration in the countries covered by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region as of end of January 2019.

Migrants eligible to reintegration assistance vs. original targets

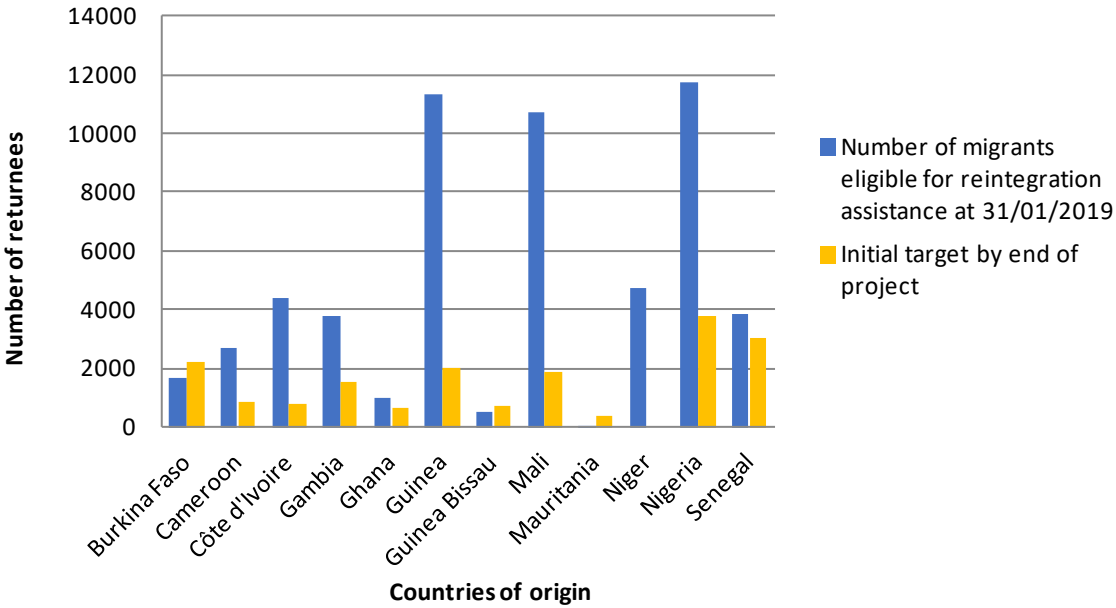


Figure 2: Migrants eligible for reintegration assistance compared to original targets

Considering the whole Sahel and Lake Chad region, the migrants eligible for reintegration assistance under the programme is composed of 86% males and 14% females. Little less than 1% of the caseload (497 individuals) are unaccompanied migrant children.

In addition to counselling on reintegration, 16,254 returnees have received economic, 7,175 social and 6,075 psychosocial support⁹. In addition, it should be noted that social and psychosocial assistance is not always fully captured by these statistics. For instance, as indicated above counselling has a psychosocial support dimension but this is not considered in this figure. Moreover, reintegration assistance is envisaged for migrants returning from countries covered by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region (Burkina Faso, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) to countries not covered by EU-IOM reintegration actions (such as Benin, Chad, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo, among others). Overall, 2,458 migrants returned with support from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad to countries not covered by the EU-

⁹ The same beneficiary of the programme may receive more than one category of support (economic, social, and/or psychosocial) and may thus appear multiple times across these categories. While migrants can receive multiple services within one category, they are only counted once per category.

IOM reintegration programmes, including 240 to Benin, 65 to Chad, 1117 to Liberia, 848 to Sierra Leone and 93 to Togo.

Reintegration assistance in these countries of origin does not follow the same approach envisaged under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and described in the Framework SOPs. Given the lack of resources to support staff and offices or strengthen the reintegration structures in these countries, it was indeed not possible to envisage a complex and robust system as the one envisaged under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Reintegration assistance in these countries is thus implemented for the time being in a more “traditional” way, with individual grants and fixed entitlements per returnee.

3. Focus on community-based reintegration assistance

Community-based reintegration assistance

IOM’s past experience shows that return, especially when it happens in high volumes and in short periods of time, as it is the case in several countries under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, can put further strain on fragile socio-economic tissues of the countries of origin that are often already confronted with challenges in providing essential services and socio-economic opportunities to their nationals. The drivers that resulted in the individual decisions to migrate in the first place, and the factors influencing a person’s ability to reintegrate into their society are the two sides of the same coin. In other words, reintegration does not only concern the individual returnee, but also communities to which migrants return to.

This challenge, on the other hand, could also be regarded as an opportunity for the development of communities. When accompanied with appropriate measures to support reintegration of migrants to their communities of return, voluntary returns can have a positive impact on development. For this to take place, an integrated approach to reintegration is required, meaning that for individual return migrants, their economic, social and psychosocial needs are addressed, and at the same time the needs and concerns of communities are responded to.

Community-based reintegration assistance has several comparative advantages over individual assistance, inter alia:

- Besides its economic impact, it contributes to the social and psychosocial reintegration of returnees;
- It mitigates potential tensions with communities of return, whose members could perceive negatively the fact that returnees are assisted while those who decided to stay are not;
- The reintegration project is owned by several persons who can help each other in difficult moments. This also creates a kind of social control contributing to the project sustainability;
- It improves the reintegration environment, making it more conducive to sustainable reintegration;
- In some cases, it can become a driver for local development.

These advantages however come with challenges. Community-based reintegration assistance requires adequate planning and resources, and significant engagement through participatory approaches to ensure the project can be sustainable and in line with community needs and priorities. Furthermore, community-based assistance does not fit all contexts: for instance there needs to be an adequate concentration of returns in the same community and period of time, the community members must be willing to participate, etc. Therefore, community-based support is only appropriate in situations where adequate conditions are met.

Community assessments

To better understand the local context (communities' needs and capacities to deliver essential services, livelihood opportunities, and drivers of migration) and to assess existing and potential socio-economic opportunities in the main areas of return, community mapping have been carried out in partnership with the firm Samuel Hall in 68 communities in 11 countries in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. The corresponding reports are now available. In addition, IOM has conducted targeted community needs assessments and field visits with technical experts, government, community representatives and other stakeholders including the return migrants, in some of the main communities of return where community-based projects are envisaged.

Overview of community-based projects implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

More than 60 community-based reintegration projects are being implemented in eight countries under the EU – IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. These projects are at various stages, from preparation to implementation. In total, more than 2,645 individuals will benefit from these projects, including more than 1,030 returnees and more than 1,247 community members. The number of beneficiaries still has to be determined in several community projects, these figures are thus meant to grow.

The following community-based reintegration projects are implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

	Location	Activity	Status	Number of beneficiaries *			Partners
				return migrants	community members	TOTAL	
Burkina Faso	Various Locations	Cash for Work	Implementation	300	300	600	Municipalities
	Manga Tenkodogo (Centre Est Centre Sud)	Construction	Second Phase	75	75	150	COFEC Social Enterprise

	Béguédo (Centre Est)	farming and breeding	Preparation	50	50	100	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Breeding; Ministry of Agriculture; Local authorities; traditional leaders
	Bittou (Centre Est)	farming and breeding	Preparation	50	50	100	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Breeding; Ministry of Agriculture; Local authorities; traditional leaders
	Zhorgo (North)	Reforestation	Design	25	25	50	Hommes et terre
	Niagho (Centre Est)	farming and breeding	Design	25	25	50	AJVLS Ngo
	Garango (Centre Est)	Waste collection and management	Design	50	50	100	
	Bagré (Centre Est)	farming and breeding	Design	25	25	50	
	Gon-Boussougou (Centre Est)	farming and breeding	Design	25	25	50	OCADES Ngo
	Gogo (Centre Est)	farming and breeding	Design	25	25	50	
	Bindé	farming and breeding	Design	25	25	50	Ocades NGO
Cameroon	n/a						
Côte d'Ivoire	Anyama	Plumbing and painting	Monitoring	1	3	4	
	Bonoua	Cyber café	Monitoring	3	1	4	
	Riviera Faya	Underground water reserve	Monitoring	1	3	4	
	Abobo	Restaurant	Monitoring	1	3	4	
	Korhogo	Apiculture	Implementation	6	4	10	Apinome
	Korhogo	Poultry farm	Implementation	5	5	10	Cabinet Forscot
	Bouaké	Rice production	Implementation	40	40	80	Action-entreprises
	Attecoubé	Construction	Implementation	40	40	80	Action-entreprises
	Songon	Manioc production	Implementation	30	20	50	Anader
	Songon	Poultry farm	Implementation	30	20	50	Anader
	Abidjan	Rabbit farm	Implementation	14	6	20	Anader
	Abidjan	Peanuts production	Implementation	6	4	10	Anader
Abidjan	Agriculture	Implementation	6	4	10	Anader	

	Bingerville	Poultry farm	Implementation	7	3	10	Anader
	Abobo	Poultry farm	Implementation	7	3	10	Anader
	Songon	Poultry farm	Implementation	7	3	10	Anader
	Abidjan	Commerce	Implementation	28	2	30	Anader
	San Pedro	Commerce	Preparation	50	30	80	Agefop - agence national de formation professionnelle
	Abidjan	Commerce	Preparation	TBC	TBC	80	CARE Int
	Daloa	Waste management	Preparation	TBC	TBC	220	CARE int
	Daloa	Poultry farm	Preparation	TBC	TBC	10	Care Int
	Daloa	Pig farm	Preparation	TBC	TBC	10	Care Int
The Gambia	North Bank	Bakery	Preparation	2	TBC	2	Department of Community Development
	Lower River	Fish Marketing	Preparation	4	TBC	4	
	Central river	Agrobusiness	Preparation	3	TBC	3	
Ghana	Bring Ahafo, Sunyani	Agriculture	Implementation	5	19	24	Don Bosco, Queen Mother of Berekum (land donation)
Guinea	Labé, Popodara	Potato cultivation	Completed	33	8	38	
	Sonfonia, Conakry	Flooring	Completed		1	7	
	Boké, Guillere	Soap production	Implementation	7	8	15	
	Mamou, Timbi-Madina	Potato culture	Implementation	17	13	30	Bareng Agronomic centre, Union of Agricultural Groups of Soumbalakou (UGAS)
	Mamou, Tolo	Bean and Potato	Design	30	6	36	National School of Agriculture and Livestock (ENAE)
	Mamou, Dalaba	TBD	Design	TBD	TBD	25	
	Nzerekore, Sinko	Poultry farm	Design	TBD	TBD	TBD	Local authorities including Director of Agriculture
Guinea Bissau	Bissau	Football Club	Completed	1	6	7	
	Gabu	Community cinema	Completed	3	40	43	
	Biombo, Quinhamel	Glass brick factory	Design	1	30	31	Reglos of Biombo, Catholic church

	Cacheu, Ingoré	Tailor	Design	10	88	98	
	Sonaco, Sintchan Mamadu	Agriculture	Design	2	60	62	
	Gabu, Pitche	Agriculture	Design	5	99	104	
	Pirada, Amdalai	Agriculture	Design	2	70	72	SOGUIBA (NGO)
Mali	n/a						
Mauritania	n/a						
Niger	Agadez	TBC	Design	TBC	TBC		Call for proposal (CfP) launched
	Maradi	TBC	Design	TBC	TBC		CfP launched
	Tahoua	TBC	Design	TBC	TBC		CfP launched
	Tillabéry	TBC	Design	TBC	TBC		CfP launched
	Zinder	TBC	Design	TBC	TBC		CfP launched
Nigeria	Edo State, Iguobazuwa, Ovia south-West	Pineapple juice factory	Implementation	28	12	40	Edo state government, Edo State Agricultural Development Programme, SEYP, COSUDOW
	Edo State, Esan West, Esan North East, Ikpoba Ohka, Uhumwonde	Cassava processing unit	Implementation	112	48	160	Edo state government, Edo State Agricultural Development Programme, SEYP, COSUDOW
	Edo State, Orhiomwom	Palm kernel oil production	Implementation	30	10	40	Edo state government, Edo State Agricultural Development Programme, SEYP, COSUDOW
	Edo, Oredo	Youth centre mini project	Design	20	10	30	Edo State government
Senegal	n/a						

* The number of beneficiaries is indicative and may vary according to the number of returns to targeted communities and to the individuals' decisions to participate or not in the projects.

Table 5: Overview of community-based projects implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Community-based reintegration projects in practice: a few examples

In **Guinea**, 7 communities in Boké, Labé, Mamou and Nzérékoré regions have been identified for community-based reintegration projects under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative as of January 2019. The communities were identified following interviews and focus group discussions with women, youth, religious leaders and local authorities in the areas of interest that were pre-identified according to the following criteria: (i) high emigration rate; (ii) lack of socio-economic infrastructure; (iii) weak presence of public services; (iv) low accessibility; and (v) security risk factors including natural disasters, conflicts or suspected presence of smuggling network. Identifying the needs of communities (three priorities per community) then took place in the form of community dialogue, which was moderated by the selected community members including return migrants.

Potato cultivation was identified as the most viable community-based reintegration project for both Timbi Madina (Mamou region) and Popodara (Labé), with an expected estimate monthly income of 500 000 GNF per beneficiary in Popodara (total 41 beneficiaries of which 8 are potential migrants) and 800 000 GNF per beneficiary in Timbi Madina (total 33 beneficiaries of which 13 are potential migrants). In comparison, the monthly minimum wage for Guinea is 440 000 GNF. Both projects were provided with land from the communities (Timbi Madina project was granted with a five-year lease of land (7 ha) from the Barend Regional Agronomic Center and Union of Agricultural Groups of Soumbalakou, who also provided the seeds), and officially launched in November 2018. Also, for the Timbi Madina project, a centre under the Ministry of Agriculture provides technical support and guidance in cultivation. The first harvest is scheduled for February in Popodara and early March in Timbi Madina.

A total of 336 return migrants have been identified for community-based reintegration projects planned in the 6 local government areas (LGA) of the Edo state, **Nigeria**. Pineapple juice factory project in Ovia South-West LGA is now at the final stage of factory construction, with a target of 40 beneficiaries of which 10 are from the community. Cassava and plantain processing factory that will involve return migrants in four LGAs (Esan West, Esan North-East, Ikpoba Ohka and Uhumwonde) are also in progress, having recently secured the land and selected the vendor. It is expected that this cassava and plantain project would benefit a total of 160 individuals including 48 community members. Palm kernel oil processing plant that is being built in Orhionwom LGA has also secured the land and vendor, currently preparing to start the factory construction. Target beneficiary of this project is 40, of which 12 are community members. Among the implementation partners, the state government of Edo provides overall coordination support for all planned and ongoing community-based reintegration projects in the state. Edo State Agricultural Development Programme also provides technical support to all relevant community projects in the state. NGO partners such as SEYP (Society for the Empowerment of Young Persons) and COSUDOW (Committee for Support of Dignity of Women) are the ones that would be working with the return migrants and community members to implement the projects, under the supervision of IOM team.

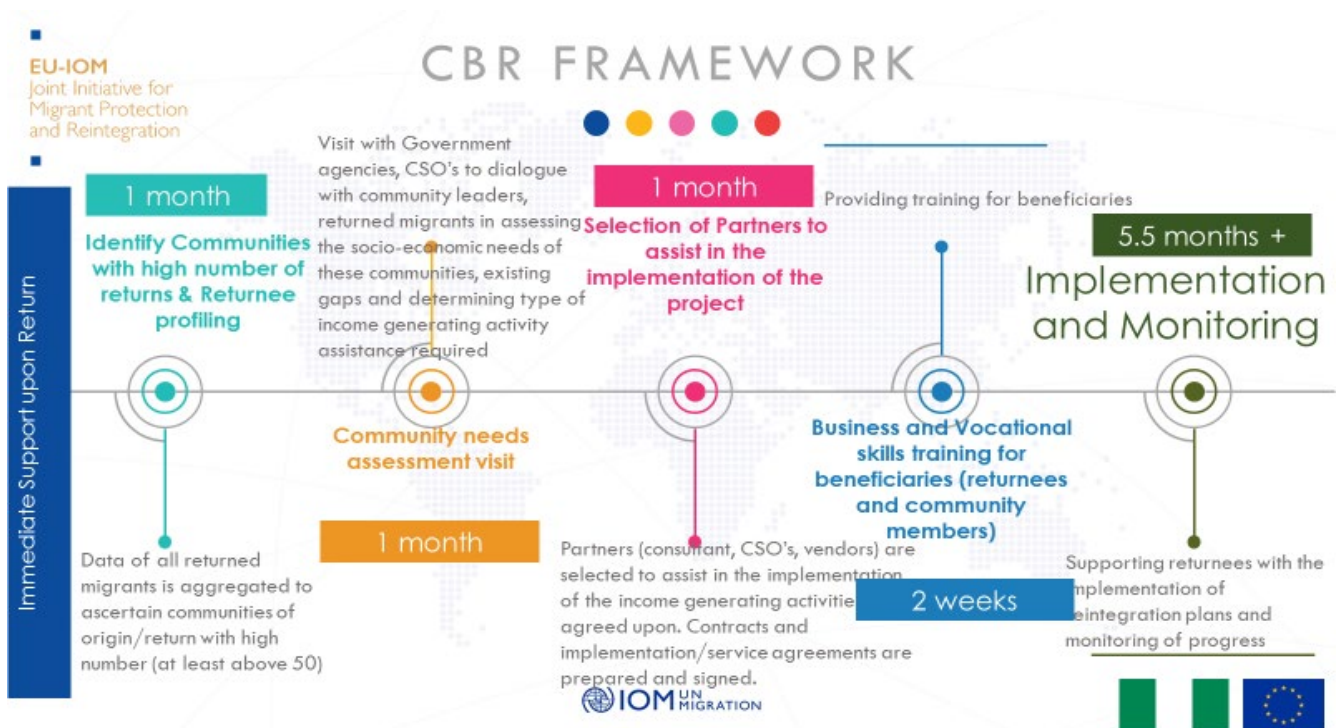


Figure 3: Nigeria's community-based reintegration projects process flowchart



The community-based projects in Nigeria are developed by local focus groups composed of returnees, local authorities and civil society organizations and IOM, following needs assessments in the identified communities with high number of returns. Community needs assessments are conducted to map out existing opportunities in the target communities, and to identify priority needs, gaps and potential challenges in implementation.

Community project steering committees are then established with the representation from key actors of the communities, stakeholder groups and partner institutions, to engage with relevant partners with an aim to foster local development through the empowerment of the return migrants, unemployed youth and community members in vulnerable situations. As of end-January 2019, community-level steering committees are established in all six LGAs identified for reintegration projects. Feasibility studies also take place to assess technical capacities and viability, as well as profitability and sustainability of the identified projects. Value chain, production plan and process, raw material/machinery/equipment requirements and costs, marketing

and human resources plan, cash flow status and balance sheet, and other relevant factors are evaluated during this phase.

IOM Côte d'Ivoire actively engages with local governors and traditional leaders in the reintegration process. For instance, the local king of Bonoua (town in the Sud-Comoé Region, south-east of Abidjan) participated in the consultation process from early on, and eventually provided a group of returnees with a building to start a cybercafé.

This project was initiated by three migrants who, upon completion of their business management training, submitted a proposal to set up a cybercafé in Bonoua, which is one of the identified communities of high return and with identified needs for such a business (based on the migrant profile and market analysis conducted by the beneficiaries). It took two months from



the validation of the proposal to setting up the business, but longer time was required to provide the return migrants with general business training and to match their desires and needs with viable business plan that also meets the community's needs (about five months since the return).

Having community leaders and local authorities engaged from early stage serves well for the project also when considering this time required to identify and match the return migrants and community's needs, as these leaders are the ones with good understanding of the community's needs and often with the resources or capacities to support the implementation. Moreover, as target communities are often far from IOM offices and scattered across the country, having a strong partner in the community with right authority helps keeping track of the activities progress despite the lack of IOM staff's permanent presence in the field.

The cybercafé in Bonoua has expanded its business by buying additional computers and now hires three additional community members as their employees. The group is now building a second cybercafé in another neighbourhood of the village.

4. Illustrations of some reintegration assistance activities

Training

Training sessions are provided to return migrants, often conducted by government or non-government partners. In **The Gambia**, the trainings are provided by partners including EMPASS, NYSS, Sterling

Consortium, EMPRETEC and ITC. ITC is a partner that implements EUTF-funded project in three of the countries targeted by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, and signed an MoU with IOM Gambia to receive referrals of 100 return migrants at their training centre.

An NGO partner for IOM **Ghana**'s training, Bella Teaching Foundation, also developed a tailored curriculum on business and entrepreneurship skills training program for return migrants. The curriculum includes sessions on developing business plans, basic book keeping, CV writing and job search.

In **Côte d'Ivoire** training is provided to return migrants through partnerships. Some returning migrants are offered with general training on business management provided by the National Agency for Professional Training (AGEFOP) and other basic skills, while those that have matching profiles receive technical skills trainings such as driving and transportation skills program provided by Bolloré Panafrican centre and Ivorian Society for Modern Technology (SITM). A total of 84 return migrants completed the Bolloré and SITM training, and 30 are now employed as drivers for tractor, forklift and other special vehicles. In addition, 22 return migrant children aged between 16 and 18 are also enrolled for longer professional trainings in skills for agriculture, carpentry, livestock breeding and others.



In **Nigeria**, government and non-government partners provide trainings to the return migrants in their respective regions. To support strengthening the training capacities of these partners, IOM Nigeria organizes Training of Trainers (ToT). Since the beginning of the project, 2 ToT workshops were organized and a total of 65 trainers from partner institutions including the National Directorate of Employment, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria, Industrial Training Fund, Edo State Task Force, Committee for Support of Dignity of Women and Lift Above Poverty Organization received the refresher training.

In the month of January 2019, a total of 71 migrants who returned to **Burkina Faso** received professional trainings on subjects including cattle and sheep rearing and entrepreneurship. Another 6 return migrants completed their training on bag production with NAS Mode, which is a tailoring training centre that takes part in the EUTF-funded Ethical Fashion initiative. The 500 bags produced during the training programme were used when providing assistance to beneficiaries of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, instead of plastic bags. Upon completion of the training, the returnees are now exploring the possibility of setting up a small social

enterprise that produce bags using local cotton ‘fasodanfani’, together with community members. The bag is currently priced at around 5 000 CFA a piece and the Italian Cooperation is among the few that already showed interest in the purchase. In addition to providing trainings, IOM Burkina Faso had arranged a visit for return migrants to participate in the *Burkinabé Entrepreneurship Day* (JEB: 5-7 July 2018), which gave the migrants an exposure to viable business ideas, available micro-finances, and other services. Successful business examples showcased during this event included: medical soap production, maize and cassava flour production, fish farming and fishing, garment weaving and dyeing, and clay bricks manufacturing.



Also, in January 2019, 23 young returned migrants received their first wage from the telecommunications company StartUp **Guinea**, who hired the young migrants after their successful completion of training program provided by the company. This training program began in September 2018 as a pilot, following the MoU signed between the company and IOM Guinea. The pilot training program has a target of 100 return migrants (to be trained) and aims to open new opportunities to young returnees in telecommunications and related sectors.

Cash for work

In countries that received significantly more returnees than what was originally anticipated, or in countries where basic infrastructure to provide reintegration assistance are lacking, an interim solution was sought to keep the interest of eligible returnees in the reintegration process despite the sometimes-long waiting period.

For instance, IOM **Guinea** originally planned a target of 2,000 beneficiaries for reintegration assistance, but the country received more than 11,000 return migrants as of end-January 2019. Given the time required to assess, plan and provide full assistance to the returnees, IOM Guinea began implementing cash-for-work interventions to provide return migrants with means to pay for the immediate needs, create a sense of belonging and responsibility in their communities, and opportunities to create groups, learn basic business skills and cumulate savings for their collective or individual business plans. The trainings (leadership, entrepreneurship, AIDS/HIV prevention, communication, civic education, etc.) are provided in collaboration with the National Office for Training and Professional Development (ONFPP) and external facilitators including Guinean role models.



The initiative first started in April 2018 with five public sanitation projects that were established in partnership with the government and the city of Conakry. This pilot provided short-term employment of 45 days to a total of 463 return migrants at an average daily wage of 70 000 GNF, along with 15 potential migrants who were hired to supervise the returnees (478 beneficiaries in total).

The returnees were hired to clean neighbourhoods and public beaches under the supervision of local zone officers and by the end, a total of 24,380 cubic meters of waste in 10 neighbourhoods and 4 beaches were cleaned. A percentage of daily wages (36%) were automatically deposited at a local bank, the sum of which migrants could either withdraw immediately or use as a seed money to finance their collective business plans at the end of the initiative. At the time of writing, the third cycle of cash-for-work was launched in Conakry as well as the second cycle in the regions of Labé, Mamou, Zaly and Beyla, and the first cycle in Boké and Kankan. There was a total of 1,876 beneficiaries during the year 2018, of which 245 were potential migrants. As of January 2019, a total of 65 groups were formed (about 768 beneficiaries in total) for their collective reintegration projects. More information on the cash for work scheme implemented by IOM Guinea can be found in the annex.

Mental health and psychosocial assistance

In some countries, psychosocial counselling has already been integrated as a part of the regular training sessions for return migrants. Five countries (Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria) completed mapping of available mental health and psychosocial assistance resources with funding from another project, and similar efforts are on-going in other countries.

In reflection of high proportion of returnees to the country that are identified as potential victims of trafficking and/or having experienced abuse, exploitation and other traumatic incidents that may compound psychosocial vulnerabilities and affect their mental health, IOM **Nigeria** developed screening questionnaires for victims of trafficking as well as vulnerable cases with mental health and psychosocial needs. The screening forms were tailored to the local context in consultation with partners and pilot-tested in collaboration with national authorities including the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). The reception committee composed of government and non-government partners provide immediate assistance to returning migrants under IOM's lead, including vulnerabilities assessment, medical and psychosocial first aid and others. Specific protection assistance such as medical or psychosocial care, shelter and other services are provided by partners upon referral: three hospitals in Lagos and one hospital (currently working on partnering with two other hospitals) in Benin City, including one hospital that specializes in psychosocial treatment, have signed MoU with IOM. As of end-January 2019, a total of 91

cases (50 F, 41M) were referred for medical and psychosocial care at partner hospitals. In addition, NAPTIP and other CSO partners such as COSUDOW, Web of Heart or Freedom Foundation provide shelter to migrants in vulnerable situations including the victims of trafficking, upon IOM's referral.

In **Niger** (Niamey), referrals of return migrants with mental health or psychosocial needs take place between IOM and a civil society organization called COOPI, who is in charge of operating a mental health centre for migrants (Centre de Santé Mentale pour Migrants: CSM). In its turn, CSM takes part in the overall National Mental Health Program (Programme National de Santé Mentale: PNSM) of Niger.

Protection and reintegration of migrant children

About 0.91% (497) of migrants who are eligible for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region are unaccompanied migrant children (UMC). Missions have been working to establish partnerships to provide adequate assistance to migrant children, especially those UMCs who return by themselves without their parent or other guardians. For Best Interest Determination (BID) analysis of children, family tracing and other relevant protection and assistance referrals, IOM and UNICEF are formalizing their partnership to assist return migrant children at regional and country level. IOM offices in **Niger, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire** signed MoU with UNICEF at country level, with the MoU in Guinea having been signed by the Ministry of Social Action, Women's Advancement and Childhood (MASPFE) as well, for enhanced tripartite coordination. Following up on this tripartite MoU, Guinea is now in the process of finalizing SOPs on Unaccompanied Migrant Child Protection. In practice, MASPFE will be in charge of family reunification, psychosocial assistance and monitoring visits while UNICEF will be in charge of BID, family tracing, educational assistance, and other.

In **The Gambia**, SOPs for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Unaccompanied and Separated Migrant Children through IOM Facilitated Returns to The Gambia was jointly developed with the Department of Social Welfare, which stipulates the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in providing protection and reintegration assistance to migrant children. IOM **Niger** also has been providing assistance to migrant children as per joint SOPs developed together with UNICEF and Save the Children.

For the returning unaccompanied migrant children to **Côte d'Ivoire**, shelter is provided by the Directorate of Child Protection (DPE) and an NGO called CEVI provides family tracing and psychosocial assistance while professional training is provided by partners such as centre Abel, fondation Amigo and centre la Salle de Daola in Daola region.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

1. Background

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is key to demonstrate the results of reintegration programmes and identify possible gaps in order to improve reintegration programming through evidence-based learning.

IOM has designed an AVRR M&E framework to assess the performance of the assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes across different phases:

1. outreach, pre-departure, travel and reception (0-1 month after return)
2. reintegration assistance (9-12 months after return)
3. reintegration sustainability (12-18 months after return, to evaluate to what extent the reintegration process has been sustainable)

The first phase mainly refers to the return process which is outside the scope of this report. Moreover, the project has not been implemented for long enough to carry out significant number of reintegration sustainability survey (third phase). This report will thus focus on the second phase: reintegration assistance.

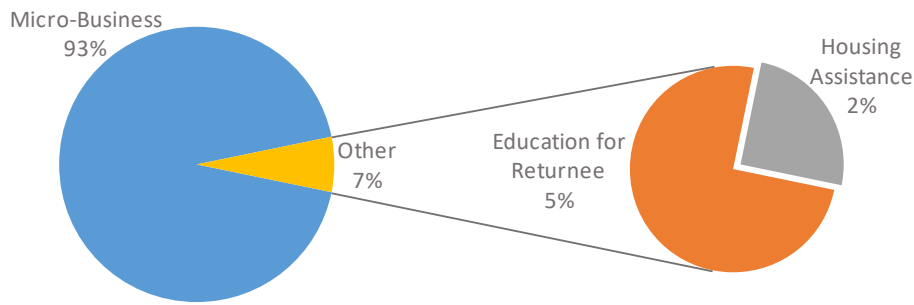
Reintegration assistance is monitored through two different surveys: a reintegration programme monitoring survey and a reintegration satisfaction survey.

In this first thematic report on reintegration, initial findings from M&E data collected in the Gambia and Nigeria are presented. In total, 141 returnees assisted in their reintegration assistance have been surveyed in these countries: 31 in the Gambia and 110 in Nigeria. The below section presents a short analysis of the main monitoring data collected through these surveys.

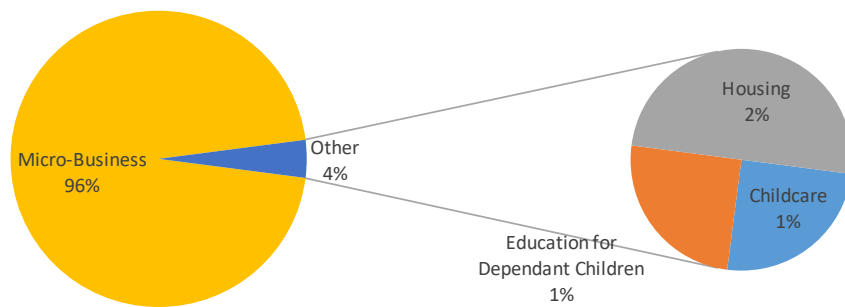
2. Results from initial monitoring activities

Types of reintegration assistance delivered

A majority of returnees surveyed received economic support and had used the reintegration assistance to set-up micro-businesses (93% in the Gambia, 96% in Nigeria). Other types of assistance reported by the respondents in the two countries include housing, education and childcare (social support). The below charts show the types of reintegration assistance delivered to the surveyed sample.

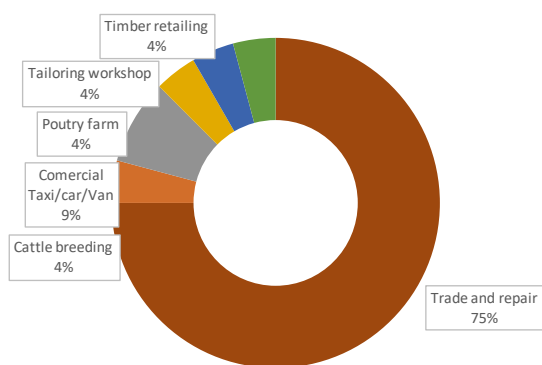


The Gambia

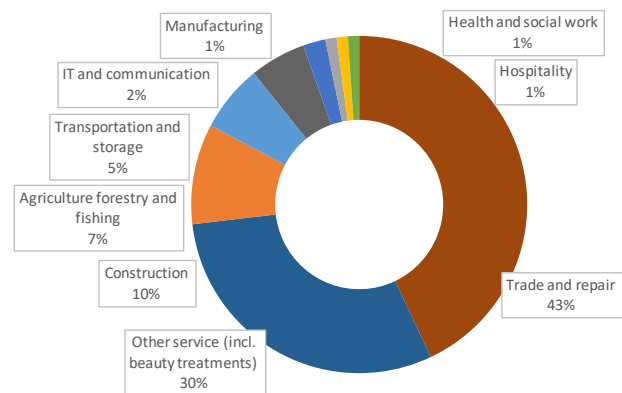


Nigeria

The below charts illustrate the diversity in the types of micro-business established, in line with individual migrant's needs and opportunities identified through the reintegration counselling and planning process.



The Gambia



Nigeria

Status of the micro-businesses

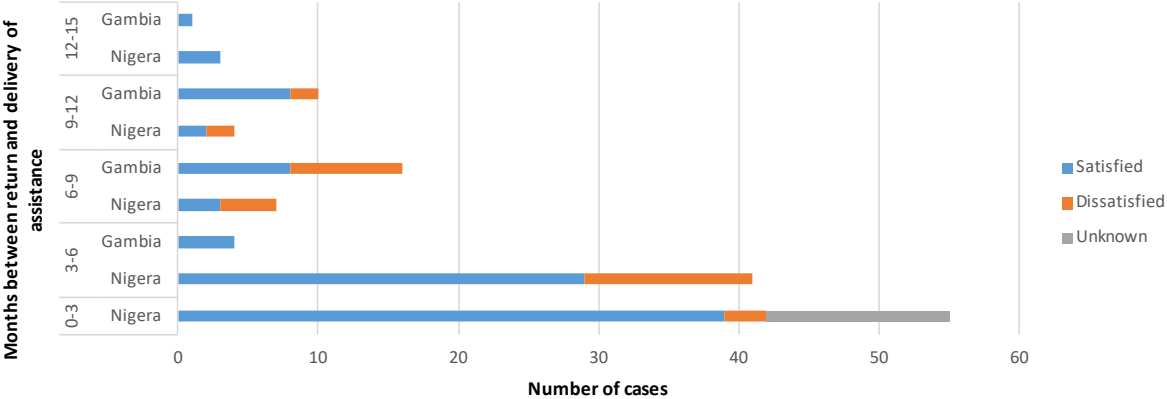
Most businesses were operational at the time of monitoring (86% in the Gambia, 82% in Nigeria). Others were still in preparation (7% in The Gambia, 14% in Nigeria), never operated (3% in the Gambia) or were already closed (3% in the Gambia, 2% in Nigeria).

Of the businesses that were operational, a large majority generated sufficient income from the beneficiaries' perspective (72% in the Gambia and 83% in Nigeria). 80% of respondents indicated that the reintegration assistance helped them meet their basic needs (68% in the Gambia and 84% in Nigeria, see further below). 28% of the business owners in the Gambia and 36% in Nigeria created employment, with 1 to 4 employees in the Gambia (average of 2,4) and 1 to 10 employees in Nigeria (average of 2,3).

Of the micro-businesses established in the two countries with the reintegration assistance, about half were pre-existing businesses that were supported to re-open (44% in the Gambia and 58% in Nigeria). 56% of the Gambian businesses and 38 % of the Nigerian businesses were new. 4% of the respondents in Nigeria were supported to join existing businesses (partnerships).

Timeliness of assistance

Most of the returnees surveyed received reintegration assistance in the first six months following their return (65% in the Gambia and 90% in Nigeria). In the Gambia, 35% received the assistance more than 6 months after their return, however, in no case the assistance was provided more than 12 months after return. In Nigeria, 10% received their assistance after more than 6 months and the longest waiting period was 15 months Overall, returnees were satisfied about the timeliness of the delivery of the assistance (68% in the Gambia and 78% in Nigeria). Surprisingly, no link between the actual timing of the assistance and the returnees' appreciation of the timeliness of this assistance was observed in this sample, as illustrated in the below chart. This observation will need to be verified again in subsequent analyses and possible links with the profiles of beneficiaries and with the types of reintegration assistance delivered should be assessed.



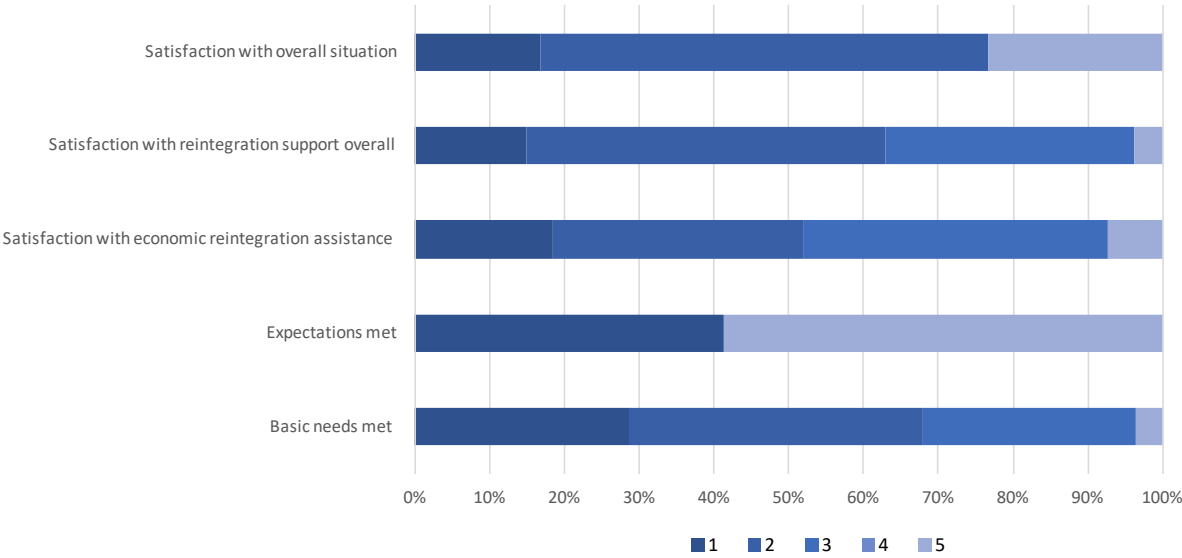
Satisfaction

An important aspect of the monitoring of reintegration assistance regards the returnees' satisfaction with their situation after they receive the assistance, as well as about the assistance itself. Monitoring also constitutes a good occasion to verify that the assistance has allowed returnees to meet their basic needs.

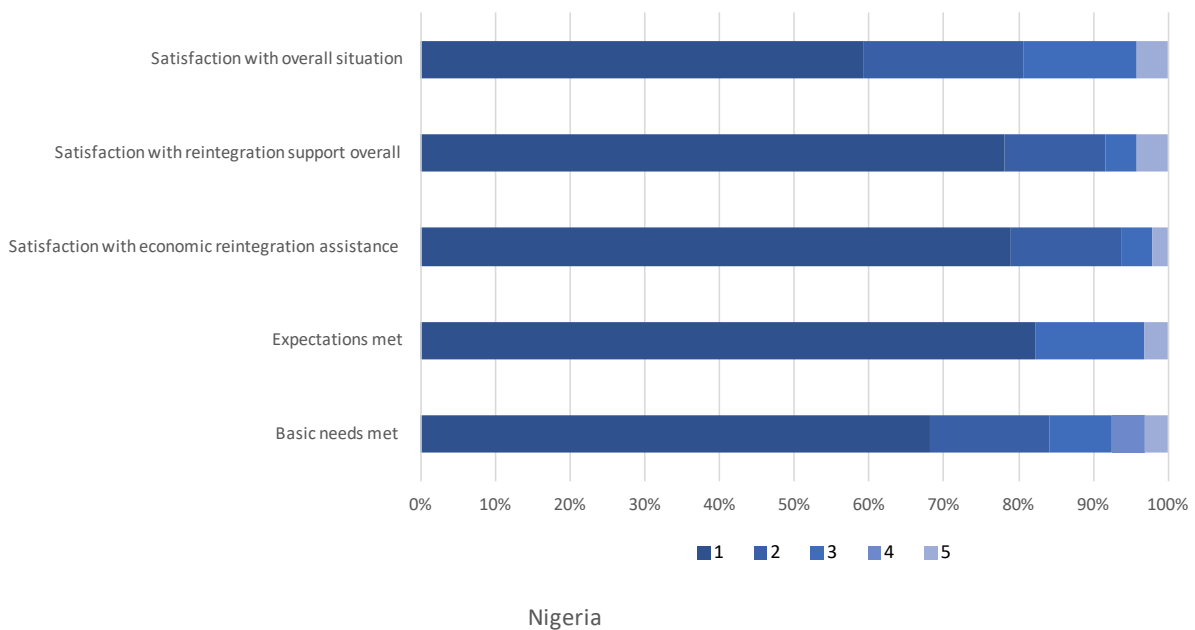
The below charts present the degree of satisfaction of respondents related to the following questions:

- How satisfied are you now with your overall situation?
- How satisfied were you with the reintegration support overall?
- If applicable, how satisfied are you with the economic assistance received?
- Did reintegration assistance match your expectations? Did you receive the support you were expecting?
- Did reintegration assistance meet your basic needs?

To be comparable, results are presented on a 5-level scale, with 1 being the most positive (e.g. "very satisfied" or "it fully met the needs") and 5 the most negative (e.g. "very dissatisfied" or "not at all").



The Gambia



Overall, the surveys show high satisfaction rates both in the Gambia and in Nigeria. 80% of the beneficiaries surveyed were satisfied or very satisfied about their overall situation at the time of the monitoring (77% of Gambians and 81% of Nigerians). 85% (55% of Gambians and 92% of Nigerians) were also satisfied or very satisfied about the reintegration support received. 80% (68% of Gambians and 84% of Nigerians) indicated that the reintegration assistance allowed them covering their basic needs or most of them.

A factsheet based on the monitoring surveys conducted by IOM Côte d'Ivoire between October and December 2018 and including monitoring of the AVR phases, is also annexed to this report.

3. External M&E

Other monitoring and evaluation related activities have been carried out by external entities. In particular, the actions in Burkina Faso (November 2018) and Nigeria (January 2019) have been monitored in the framework of Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) exercises. ROMs are implemented by external contractors and experts on behalf of the EU and aims to support EU Delegations and EC Headquarters in monitoring and reporting on the performance of EU-funded projects and programmes.

The report for Burkina Faso has been published and was overall very positive. Below are some of the main conclusions pertaining to the reintegration component:

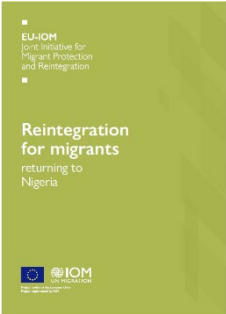
- IOM's ability to define and implement multiple strategies that are interconnected and strengthen each other (i.e. different pillars of the project and complex reintegration system linking emergency assistance and longer-term development)
- Project's significant contribution to mobilize a wide range of actors, including numerous Government actors as well as NGOs and private sector, on migration-related questions.
- IOM Burkina Faso's good support to build capacities and ownership of partners. The report indicates that "the mechanisms of assistance towards socio-economic reintegration *will* remain in place".
- Recognition of the relevance of IOM's recently developed integrated approach to reintegration, identified as a best practice of the project.
- Importance of SOPs on AVRR to structure, coordinate and delineate the work of each actor and contribute to the sustainability of the system.
- Establishment by IOM of local support and monitoring mechanisms involving communities, local authorities and Government agencies.
- Relevance of the guide "Reintegration Counselling: a Psycho-Social Approach" to improve counselling.
- Relevance of training opportunities offered to returnees and of their link to employment.
- Relevance of cash-for-work activities and their link to environment sustainability.

The report on Nigeria is yet to be produced.

V. Communication

1. Communication for migrants and counsellors

Several communication materials have been produced to provide potential returnees, returnees and return counsellors with information on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative as well as on the reintegration assistance process envisaged in the different countries of origin.

- a. **Regional information leaflet** “Assistance for Returning Migrants”: produced in December 2017, this leaflet is available in English and French and presents the overall reintegration support envisaged under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. It has been distributed to all migrants returning with support of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, including Libya.
- b. **Country-specific reintegration leaflets**: developed in view of providing returnees with more specific information about the reintegration process to be expected upon their return in their country of origin, these leaflets follow a standardized format but are adapted to the actual processes and systems established in each country. They provide details on what happens to returnees upon arrival (reception assistance, pocket money and transit centres, when they exist), how counselling sessions are organized and what type of reintegration support they can receive. The leaflets also provide IOM's contact details as well as a list of partners and a map localizing the IOM office. The following leaflets were published in November and December 2018: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria. The other countries are yet to finalize it. The Ghana leaflet is provided as an example in annex.
- c. **Country-specific videos on reintegration**: with the same objective as the country-specific leaflets, videos of local reintegration staff presenting the reception and reintegration processes in the main local languages have been produced in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria. Other countries are yet to produce similar videos.
- d. **Posters**: to ensure clear and immediate understanding of the key messages on reintegration assistance, a series of posters were designed and affixed in IOM premises to ensure transparency and clarity on assistance processes and entitlements.

2. Communication on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative Reintegration activities

a. EU-IOM Joint Initiative's website

(<http://migrationjointinitiative.org>): the demand for information, data, updates and testimonies has led to the creation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative website. The new website is a one-stop resource for information on the programme's activities and results in the three windows (Sahel and Lake Chad, Horn of Africa, North Africa). It provides the latest news releases, data, reports, videos and background information on the migration context in the Sahel, North and the Horn of Africa.



b. **Storytelling and content production:** to give a human face to reintegration assistance and ensure that migrants testimonies are shared widely, more than 50 stories, more than 70 press notes and around 100 videos have been produced since 2018 (on average one story or article published every 3 days). The stories cover a broad range of reintegration-related topics such as reintegration projects, psychosocial support activities, impact on communities. A list of communication products is annexed to this report, and videos are available on IOM's EU-IOM Migrant Protection and Reintegration YouTube playlist at the following link:



<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLPbTEMLeBi2nn7s2PX3YSaODt59svbWiu>

c. **Weekly digest:** to update IOM and EU staff on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, IOM's Regional Office in Dakar launched in November the Weekly Digest which is currently for limited distribution only. While sent to 160 recipients every week, the Digest is opened on average by 400 readers for each issue.



d. **Social media:** from November 2017 to December 2018, social media accounts from the IOM Regional Office in Dakar has known an increase of 700% audience on Facebook and have reached close to 2 million people. Twitter accounts have received a total of 2.5 million impressions. Most of

the content published is related to the EU-IOM Joint Initiative which has benefitted from this increased popularity.

- e. **Media engagement:** engaging with media is key to enhance the public's knowledge and understanding of return and reintegration issues. Through media workshops organized in seven countries in West and Central Africa and aimed at ensuring a more informed coverage of migration and better understanding of



reintegration, IOM trained over 400 journalists on migration-related issues, especially on the return and reintegration of their nationals. A media toolkit was developed in that framework. During the workshops, project visits are organized during which the trained journalists can interview beneficiaries of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and better understand reintegration.



Photo: Bissau-Guinean journalist interviews a returnee in his poultry farm in February 2019.

- f. **Awareness-raising on return and reintegration:** in different countries returnees engaged in reintegration activities have been involved in awareness raising sessions aimed at raising the awareness of local communities on irregular migration and on reintegration. They were provided with visibility items that include slogans such as “La Guinée Mon Avenir”, thus encouraging the sense of citizenship and ownership of the youth.



VI. Annexes

1. Reintegration infosheet Ghana
2. Good and promising practice in reintegration #1: Cash for work
3. IOM Côte d'Ivoire Monitoring Report Factsheet – October to December 2018
4. Communication products tracking matrix
5. Migrants' eligibility under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative



EU-IOM

Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration



Reintegration for migrants

returning to
Ghana



Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM



ABOUT REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE

If you are assisted by IOM to return to Ghana in the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, below are some information on the reintegration assistance process, step by step. Please read them carefully.



UPON YOUR ARRIVAL



■ ARRIVALS BY PLANE (CHARTER AND COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS)

Once you arrive at the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) in Accra, you will be screened by the Port Health Authority and be received by an IOM officer or a team of officers (for charter flights).

IOM will deliver an information session on the reintegration support and complete arrival questionnaires. You will be registered. Where necessary (for charters arrivals), a bus will transport you to the Kwame Nkrumah Circle or the Kaneshie Bus terminal for onward transport to your final destination. If IOM cannot receive you upon arrival, please call any of the numbers below to arrange for the provision of pocket money.

■ ARRIVALS BY LAND



Everyone who arrives by land is expected to contact the IOM Ghana Office personally (if you live within or transiting through the Capital) or through a phone call (if outside the capital) within 48hrs to complete the registration process including the arrival questionnaires.

^{***} After registration, you will receive 100\$ in local currency (i.e. Ghana Cedis) as pocket money to cover your basic needs such as food, clothing and transportation cost to your final destination. This is the only money you will receive in cash within this project. Once you arrive in Ghana, you will be expected to provide a reliable phone number through which IOM can reach you. Even if you have a personal functional number, you will be required to provide a second contact (either number of a relative or a close friend).

The personal information you will provide to IOM will be treated as confidential guided by the IOM Data Protection Principles.





AFTER ARRIVAL

■ COUNSELLING

Within 30 days of your return, please contact IOM Ghana. If you have not contacted IOM within 3 months from your return, you will not be considered for reintegration assistance anymore.

IOM will schedule a counselling session (i.e. either personal for those in Accra or via phone for returnees outside Accra) to discuss your reintegration needs and opportunities with you.

■ REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE

Based on your needs and competence as well as on IOM and partners' resources and opportunities in Ghana, one or more of the following services can be provided to you:

Employment:

You can benefit from employment opportunities offered by Government of Ghana, private sector institutions, NGOs or International Organizations and this is dependent on your experience, skills and vacancies available.

Medical Care:

You are encouraged to register with the local National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in your community. Returnees with medical issues are to visit the nearest Government Health facility in your community and obtain a treatment plan which is to be communicated to IOM.

For returnees who due to illness are unable to continue their journey to final destination, referrals will be made by IOM to a hospital/clinic depending on the severity of the medical condition.

Trainings and group discussions

IOM and partners may provide trainings including: business management, technical/vocational skills upgrading, modern agriculture techniques and other entrepreneurship trainings.

Support to set up or strengthen a small business

IOM strongly encourages you to consider "collective projects" with other returnees or "community-based" projects with residents of your village or town. Individual projects will only be considered on exceptional basis

Support to pursue education or enroll in vocational training;

The possibility for you to access these services will be discussed with IOM during the counselling session(s). In particular, access to some of the above services is subject to a selection procedure.

These services can be provided either by IOM and its partners or through referral to existing programmes and services available in Ghana.

IOM or its partners will provide you more information on this procedure during the counselling session(s). IOM will also clarify which supporting documents are required for each type of assistance.



IOM PROVIDES SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Special assistance will be provided to people who need medical or psychological help, victims of trafficking, elderly, pregnant women and children traveling alone.

The assistance can cover:

- Accommodation
- Immediate health and psychosocial support
- Education
- Comprehensive support for the household

IOM'S PARTNERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS



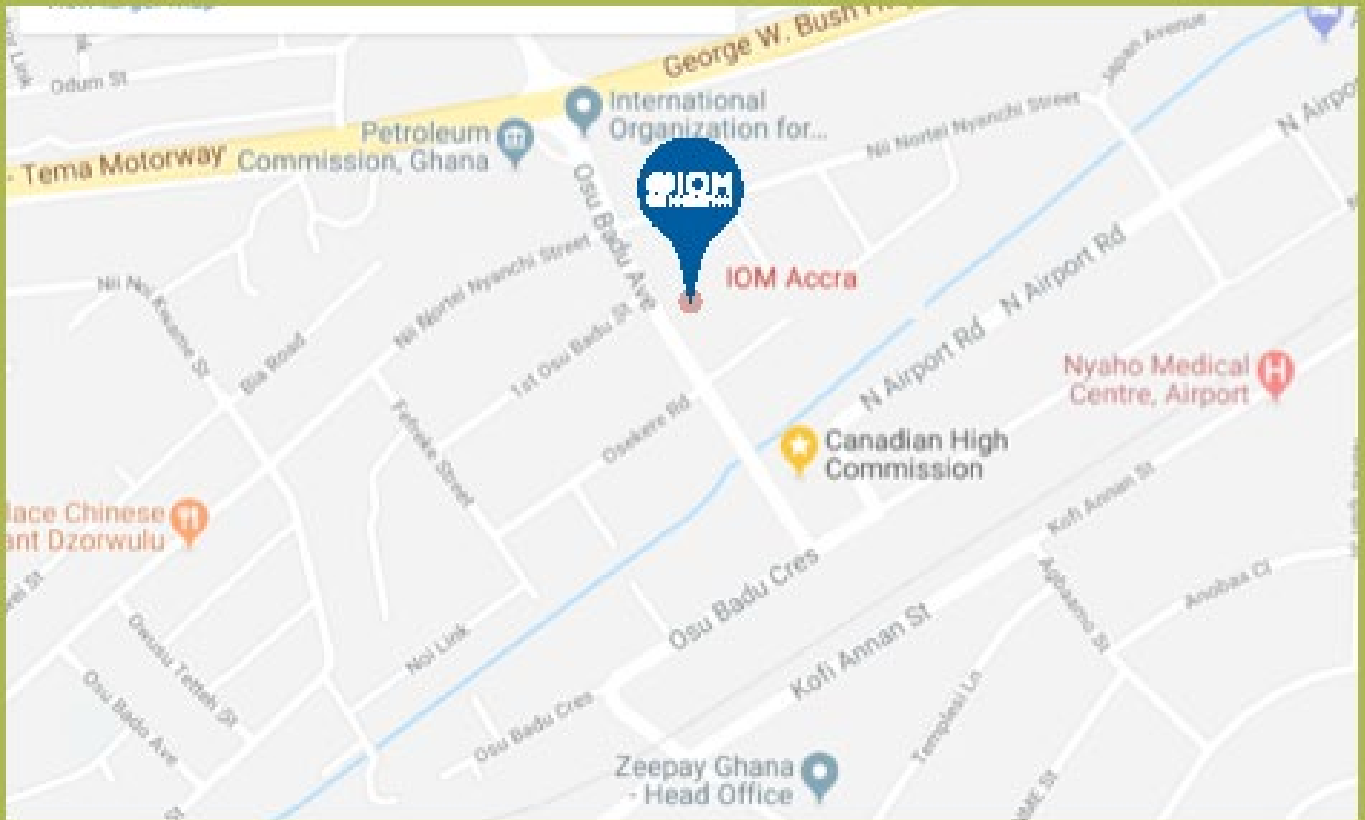
Christian Council of Ghana

National Vocational Training Institute



IOM
UN MIGRATION

Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM



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Reintegration Assistance: Good, Promising and Innovative Practices Series

Practice #1: Cash-for-work, Guinea

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration
Funded by EU (DG DEVCO/ EUTF)

Summary

As of mid-July 2018, 452 individuals were included in cash for work (CFW) activities in the capital of Guinea, Conakry. Benefitting both returning migrants and potential migrants and vulnerable members of the communities, it allowed providing them with cash support when they usually need it most (transition period between return and longer-term reintegration), while improving the living conditions in their communities of return (mainly by cleaning public spaces) which in turn facilitates their reinsertion. By involving potential migrants and vulnerable people in the activities, potential tensions between returnees and local population are mitigated as the project is seen as benefitting to all.



Operational details

<p>Description of the activity</p>	<p>Cash-for-work (CFW) interventions provide selected beneficiaries with temporary employment in projects that are beneficial to their communities.</p> <p>In Guinea, CFW is proposed to returnees as a temporary measure before their longer-term reintegration plans are discussed.</p> <p>Teams of around 100 people, composed of returnees and members of the local communities, are tasked with cleaning areas¹ such as beaches and other public spaces. Beneficiaries work 5 days per week on the project and a sixth day is dedicated to awareness raising (on irregular migration, on reintegration, on civic responsibilities, etc.) and payments. They are paid 3 € per day of work: 1 € is paid in cash and 2 € are transferred on a bank account opened for each beneficiary. If beneficiaries decide to reinvest their savings in a collective reintegration project, they are selected for additional reintegration support (and thus receive additional support from IOM to set up their project). In this light, the CFW intervention allows returnees to get to know and trust each other, highlights the benefits of working jointly, and ultimately contributes to the returnees’ decision to join forces and continue working together.</p> <p>CFW projects are supervised by local committees composed of local authorities and representatives. 3 IOM daily workers are also dedicated to the daily supervision and monitoring of each project.</p> <p>Below is a brief list of the different steps to be undertaken to implement a cash-for-work intervention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify areas of high returns 2. Discuss with local authorities and representatives (including returnees and non-returnees) about labour-intensive activities that could benefit the community and agree on potential intervention(s) (including task to be carried out, results to be achieved, number of beneficiaries and duration of the activity, amount of salary, supervision structure, etc.). Ideally the intervention should be aligned with local development plans. 3. Define beneficiaries selection criteria with local authorities and representatives 4. Select beneficiaries and form groups 5. Establish local committees for the supervision of the activities 6. Set up a payment mechanism (if relevant, liaise with specialized finance institutions) 7. Implement the activity 8. Ensure regular payments (for instance weekly) 9. Monitor the activity (ideally by both IOM and local supervision committee, both during and after intervention) 10. Discuss with returnees about their future plans. This is key: CFW activity is not an end per se, it is a transitory activity that ideally links to the returnees’ longer-term reintegration.
<p>Approach/ rationale</p>	<p>Due to the very high (and unplanned) number of Guinean migrants who returned from Libya and Niger between mid-2017 and mid-2018, IOM Guinea’s reintegration assistance capacities have been put under strain. The timeframe between a migrant’s return and the actual provision of the reintegration support was long, leading to situations where returnees risked losing hope and trust in the process and disappearing (possibly re-migrating).</p> <p>Cash-for-work schemes were perceived as a good option to address this situation while ensuring support to the returnees’ reintegration as well as to the communities of return. CFW schemes indeed (i) motivate returnees and build their trust in the reintegration support process, (ii) reduce migrant’s vulnerability by providing temporary jobs/ income, (iii) involve beneficiaries in the care of their own communities and (iv) reinforce social cohesion among beneficiaries.</p>

¹ CFW interventions typically encompass infrastructure rehabilitation and lighter type of community works such as cleaning, land rehabilitation or reforestation. Under the Joint Initiative, it has been specifically requested not to focus on infrastructure works. Such interventions should thus be limited and, if considered needed, coordinated with the local EU Delegation.

Partnership/ synergy	This activity is implemented by IOM. Due to the complexity of ensuring regular cash payments to beneficiaries, IOM Guinea signed a service agreement with a local mobile company (Orange) tasked to pay beneficiaries through mobile payments. A MoU has also been signed with a local microfinance institution where bank accounts are opened for every CFW beneficiary.
IOM staff involvement	The CFW interventions are proposed by IOM Guinea, in coordination with the local authorities of the communities targeted. The coordination with local authorities and communities and the establishment of local committees is carried out by IOM staff. The daily supervision of the interventions is ensured by teams of 3 daily workers (while a technical committee and a programmatic committee composed of local authorities and decentralized services of the Govt are set up to support and monitor the project). Payments are organized through agreements with NGOs or finance institutions, with thus a limited burden on IOM.

Evidence base

Outcome and evidence	<p>As of mid-July 2018, 452 vulnerable Guinean returnees and members of the local population benefitted from five different cash-for-work projects. While contributing to cleaning 10 public areas in the capital Conakry, returnees earned a decent income during their 45 days of work.</p> <p>The intervention provided some much-needed cash to cover the beneficiaries' daily needs during the transitory period between their return and their longer-term reintegration. Following the intervention, many returnees decided to re-invest their savings in collective reintegration projects with the support of IOM.</p> <p>The above-mentioned results are evidenced as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries: registration books/ lists of participants and proofs of payment • Use of cash (daily needs and re-investment): survey and, in case of reinvestment, reintegration plans
Recommendations Highlight specific challenges you may have faced, and the actions taken to overcome them. Highlight recommendations based on your experience.	<p>The following recommendations are drawn from IOM's experience in Guinea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve non-migrants in the activities. Non-migrants were indeed frustrated when only returning migrants were selected for CFW activities. In order to mitigate frustrations, tensions and potential pull factors, non-migrants have been involved in the activities (criteria for the selection of non-migrants are defined with the local authorities prior to each CFW intervention). • Develop an application with ID pictures to identify beneficiaries. IOM Guinea identified a high risk of fraud, with returnees handing over their identification card to others who then asked for assistance. Adding a picture to the beneficiaries' card allows ensuring that the beneficiary is indeed the returnee selected. • Collaborate with specialized institutions to pay the allowance/ salary. Payments can be burdensome for IOM and transporting large amounts of cash is not safe. Alternative payments methods (mobile payments, bank accounts, etc.) must be envisaged and payment can be delegated to specialized institutions. • Enhance communication about the CFW intervention and its link to the longer-term reintegration of returnees. In order to avoid frustrations and tensions, it is important to communicate well on the CFW intervention. Expectations should also be managed: these interventions are of a short term nature and the salary to be expected remains quite low. The link between the CFW intervention and the longer-term reintegration support should also be clearly explained since the onset (including the fact that the savings should ideally be invested in a collective project). <p>Other major recommendations stressed by most of the stakeholders implementing CFW schemes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid any job market distortions and competition with local workers. Thorough

reflection and coordination with local actors on the definition of the type of project and of the amount of salary are therefore essential.

- **CFW intervention must be coordinated with local authorities and possibly be in line with local development plans.** This contributes to the local buy-in, ownership and sustainability of the activity.

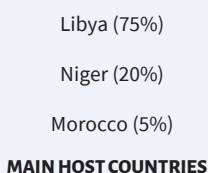
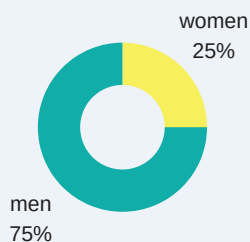
Published in November 2018

The Monitoring and Evaluation activities are an integral part of a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach in order to demonstrate the results -as part of accountability to IOM beneficiaries- and identify possible gaps in order to improve improve voluntary return and reintegration programming through evidence-based learning.

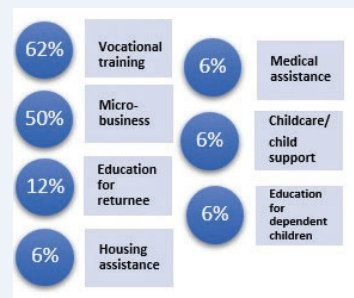
The M&E activities - carried out in collaboration with the Reintegration and Protection Unit- are designed to assess the performance of the reintegration programme across different phases:

1. outreach, pre-departure, travel and reception (0-1 month after return)
2. reintegration assistance (9-12 months after return)
3. reintegration sustainability (12-18 months after return, to evaluate to what extent the reintegration process has been sustainable)

4270 returning migrants have been assisted with AVRR since May 2017. Based on the arrivals, from October to December 2018 a total of 101 beneficiaries has been surveyed among which:

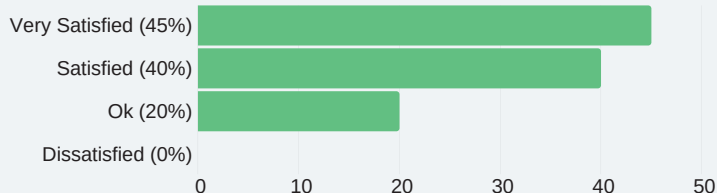


REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES AND ASSISTANCE ASSESSED

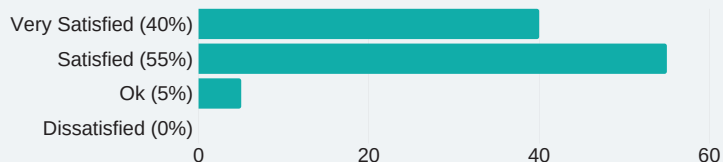


RESULTS

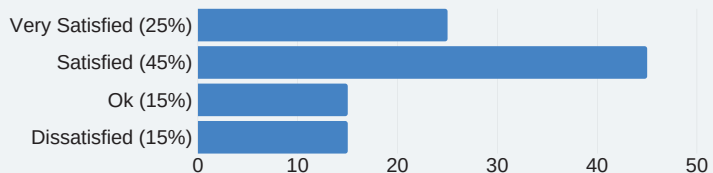
- % of migrants who benefited from a safe and dignified voluntary return assistance



- % of migrants reporting that they are satisfied with the overall pre-departure counselling and assistance provided to them



- % of beneficiaries declaring being overall satisfied with the reintegration assistance received from IOM



REINTEGRATION SUSTAINABILITY

Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers.

It is measured using 3 dimensional scores (economic, social and psychosocial dimensions) ranging from 0 (min) to 1 (max).

- 100% of returnees who reached a score of 0.5 and above in the economic dimension of reintegration
- 100% of returnees who reached a score of 0.5 and above in the social dimension of reintegration
- 100% of returnees who reached a score of 0.5 and above in the psychosocial dimension of reintegration

KEY TRENDS OBSERVED

Significantly influencing the decision to return are two main social factors:

- difficulty in finding employment in Côte d'Ivoire (more than 50% of returnees);
- shame of returning (fear of stigmatization, sense of defeat and failure)

45% of the respondents learned about the assisted voluntary return through the IOM Information Campaign (mostly in Libya) and the Governmental Service.

40% of the beneficiaries have been informed of the assisted voluntary return by their family and friends in Côte d'Ivoire - showing the positive outcome of the awareness campaign implemented by IOM Côte d'Ivoire.

PRESS NOTES

RO Dakar	Topic	Link
05/03/2019	Job Fair in Niger Brings Together Over 6,000 Visitors, Entrepreneurs and Returnees	https://www.iom.int/news/job-fair-niger-brings-together-over-6000-visitors-entrepreneurs-and-returnees
01/03/2019	When Returning Home is a Deadly Journey, "Shame is the Returnee's Worst Enemy"	https://www.iom.int/news/when-returning-home-is-a-deadly-journey-shame-is-the-returnee-s-worst-enemy
19/02/2019	Livestock Farming in Burkina Faso: A Reintegration Opportunity for 99 Returning Migrants	https://www.iom.int/news/livestock-farming-burkina-faso-reintegration-opportunity-99-returning-migrants
15/02/2019	Over 3,500 Returned Migrants: 2,000 Receive Reintegration Assistance in The Gambia	https://www.iom.int/news/over-3500-returned-migrants-2000-receive-reintegration-assistance-gambia
12/02/2019	New Project Aims to Scale Up Reintegration Assistance to Nigerian Returnees	https://rodadkar.iom.int/news/new-project-aims-scale-reintegration-assistance-nigerian-returnees
08/02/2019	400 West African Journalists Trained on Migration Reporting Since 2018, Latest in Guinea-Bissau	https://www.iom.int/news/400-west-african-journalists-trained-migration-reporting-2018-latest-guinea-bissau
28/01/2019	Over 850 Business Plans of Cameroonian Returned Migrants Approved	https://rodadkar.iom.int/news/over-850-business-plans-cameroonian-returned-migrants-approved
25/01/2019	Migrant Voluntary Return and Reintegration Assistance Suspended in Mali	https://www.iom.int/news/migrant-voluntary-return-and-reintegration-assistance-suspended-mali
15/11/2018	First group of Gambian returnees graduates from poultry training program	https://rodadkar.iom.int/news/first-group-gambian-returnees-graduates-poultry-training-program
11/11/2018	Statement by IOM West and Central Africa on Valletta Summit Anniversary – 11-12 November 2018	https://www.iom.int/news/statement-iom-west-and-central-africa-valletta-summit-anniversary-%E2%80%93-11-12-november-2018
31 Aug 2018	Nigerian Returnees Learn the Ropes of Business Development at Home	https://www.iom.int/news/nigerian-returnees-learn-ropes-business-development-home
08 Aug 2018	IOM, EU Delegation and Government celebrate First Year of Partnership on Migrant Assistance and Reintegration in	https://rodadkar.iom.int/news/iom-eu-delegation-and-government-celebrate-first-year-partnership-migrant-assistance-and-reintegration
18 May 2018	Over 700 Ghanaian Migrants Return Home with IOM Assistance	https://www.iom.int/news/over-700-ghanaian-migrants-return-home-iom-assistance
24 Apr 2018	121 Cameroonian Returnees Arrive Home Safely with IOM Assistance	https://www.iom.int/news/121-cameroonian-returnees-arrive-home-safely-iom-assistance
16 Mar 2018	IOM Ghana Assists 106 Ghanaians to Return Home	https://www.iom.int/news/iom-ghana-assists-106-ghanaians-return-home-0
13 Mar 2018	Voluntary Humanitarian Returns from Libya Continue as Reintegration Efforts Step Up	https://www.iom.int/news/voluntary-humanitarian-returns-libya-continue-reintegration-efforts-step
16 Feb 2018	IOM Migration Agency Runs Business Skills Trainings for Nigerian Returnees from Libya	https://www.iom.int/news/iom-migration-agency-runs-business-skills-trainings-nigerian-returnees-libya
26 Jan 2018	IOM Assists 144 Gambian Migrants to Return Home from Libya	https://www.iom.int/news/iom-assists-144-gambian-migrants-return-home-libya
19 Jan 2018	UN Migration Agency Holds First Reintegration Information Session for Returnees in Gambia	https://www.iom.int/news/un-migration-agency-holds-first-reintegration-information-session-returnees-gambia
09 Nov 2017	Gambia, EU, IOM Launch Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration	https://www.iom.int/news/gambia-eu-iom-launch-joint-initiative-migrant-protection-and-reintegration
28 Jul 2017	UN Migration Agency Strengthens Coordination for Assistance and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants in Libya	https://www.iom.int/news/un-migration-agency-strengthens-coordination-assistance-and-protection-vulnerable-migrants
28 Jul 2017	138 Ghanaians Return Home from Libya with UN Migration Agency Support	https://www.iom.int/news/138-ghanaians-return-home-libya-un-migration-agency-support
21 Jul 2017	UN Migration Agency, EU Partner to Provide Returning Nigerian Migrants with Reintegration Assistance	https://www.iom.int/news/un-migration-agency-eu-partner-provide-returning-nigerian-migrants-reintegration-assistance

BLOGS SUR MEDIUM

RO Dakar		
Date	Name	Link
01 Mar 2019	Innovet pour mieux se réintégrer : le nouveau pari de Louis-Joseph	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/une-formation-sur-l'innovation-pour-soutenir-la-r%C3%A9intégration-b181115bec70
14 Feb 2019	Une association pour les migrants, par les migrants	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/une-association-pour-les-migrants-par-les-migrants-cl56ad008e06
14 Feb 2019	L'élevage au Burkina Faso : une opportunité de réintégration pour 99 migrants de retour	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/le-levage-au-burkina-faso-une-opportunite-c3%A9-de-r%C3%A9intégration-pour-99-migrants-de-retour-8ba8650a219b
11 Feb 2019	Réintégration des migrants maliens de retour : Comment se réinsérer à plusieurs	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/r%C3%A9intégration-des-migrants-maliens-de-retour-comment-se-r%C3%A9ins%C3%A9rer-%C3%A0-plusieurs-7efcd12589a2
08 Jan 2019	Adams, le coffeur malien à la mode qui revient de loin	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/retourer-es-pou-une-remise-cas-vers-la-r%C3%A9intégration-d066d713f8aa
20 Dec 2018	Retrouver espoir: un premier pas vers la réinsertion	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/au-burkina-faso-les-migrants-de-retour-bâtissent-leurs-vies...-et-des-maisons
19 Dec 2018	Deux ans de mise en œuvre : des progrès fulgurants vers une « migration dans la dignité »	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/deux-ans-de-mise-en-%C3%A9uvre-des-progr%C3%A9s-fulgurants-vers-une-migration-dans-la-dignit%C3%A9-d01631c1c68
05 Oct 2018	Une parcelle de terrain: L'espoir retrouvé à Agadèz	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/une-parcelle-de-terrain-l'espoir-retrouv%C3%A9-c3%A0-agad%C3%A9z-d2165131c68
23 Sep 2018	"Heureuse et en sécurité" : Mariam se bat pour son futur en Sierra Leone	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/mariam-une-heureuse-et-en-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9-%C3%A0-sierra-leone-d39e02091481
06 Sep 2018	"Un meilleur avenir chez soi": L'assistance à la réintégration au Cameroun	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/un-meilleur-avenir-chez-soi-l'assistance-%C3%A0-la-r%C3%A9intégration-au-cameroun-a506988d019b
14 Aug 2018	Formation en gestion d'entreprise pour 150 migrants de retour: pérenniser une entreprise, cela s'apprend!	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/formation-en-gestion-d'entreprise-pour-150-migrants-de-retour-p%C3%A9renniser-une-entreprise-cela-s'apprend!-cb225f699595
27 Jul 2018	"I never planned to migrate, but it was my destiny." Victims of Trafficking Start Over in Mauritania	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/i-never-planned-to-migrate-but-it-was-my-destiny-9b1be25e0f92
20 Jun 2018	Du centre de transit au terrain de football	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration_387f00/du-centre-de-transit-au-terrain-de-football-%9B7addd8a3a
04 Apr 2018	The Smart Way	https://medium.com/@ONUImmigration/the-smart-way-21129ab0de4

Eligibility for reintegration assistance in the Sahel and Lake Chad region

Region of Origin Sahel and Lake Chad	Host Regions and countries of returning migrants										
	North Africa				Sahel and Lake Chad				Horn of Africa and Southern Route		Europe
Burkina Faso Cameroun Cote d'Ivoire The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea Bissau Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal	Algeria				Burkina Faso				Djibouti		EU, Norway, Switzerland (all returnees, incl. AVRR IOM or other organisations, deportees)
	Egypt				Chad				Ethiopia		
	Libya				Mali				Kenya		
	Morocco				Mauritania				Somalia		
	Tunisia				Niger				South Sudan		
					Other**				Sudan		
					N/A				Uganda		
					N/A						Upon assessment***

Legend

- Eligible for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative contract of the country of origin
- Reintegration assistance can be covered under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative; to be assessed in which form also depending on what assistance is foreseen by the host country.
- ***



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