

EU-IOM

Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration



BIANNUAL REINTEGRATION REPORT #2 NOVEMBER 2019



Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM

Reporting period: 1 April 2017 - 31 July 2019

Report #2 - November 2019

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	3
Table of figures.....	4
Acronym list.....	5
I. Introduction and key highlights.....	6
Key Highlights.....	7
II. Strengthening national reintegration support systems: the structural dimension of reintegration.....	8
1. Governance and partnerships.....	8
The coordination and governance structures established under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.....	8
Partnerships and synergies.....	9
2. SOPs on assisted voluntary return and reintegration.....	11
3. Capacity-building for the delivery of reintegration assistance.....	16
III. Supporting returned migrants and their communities: the individual and community dimensions of reintegration.....	19
1. Reintegration assistance provided.....	19
2. Community-based reintegration assistance.....	22
3. Implementing an integrated approach to reintegration: some experiences from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.....	26
IV. Monitoring and evaluation: reintegration survey analysis.....	32
1. Introduction.....	32
2. Reintegration and sustainability outcomes.....	33
3. Beneficiary satisfaction with IOM reintegration assistance.....	36
V. Communication.....	38
1. Communication for migrants and practitioners.....	38
2. Communication on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative Reintegration activities.....	38
VI. Annexes.....	42
Annex 1: Overview of coordination and governance structures per country.....	43
Annex 2: Overview of capacity-building activities on reintegration carried out.....	51
Annex 3: Overview of community-based projects implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.....	63

Table of figures

Figure 1: The SOPs adaptation process.....	14
Figure 2: The SOPs adaptation process in Guinea.....	15
Figure 3: Duration of the reintegration assistance process: an illustration.....	20
Figure 4: Recommended timeline for AVRR M&E data collection	32
Figure 5: Levels of reintegration sustainability according to 'sustainability score'	34
Table 1: Overview of the status of the SOPs national adaptation process in each country.....	13
Table 2: Main identified gaps in partners' capacities and potential actions to address them.....	18
Table 3: Number of returnees assisted in their reintegration (EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad).....	19
Table 4: Number of returnees assisted in the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration	21
Table 5: Returns to non-EUTF countries of origin	22

Acronym list

AU	African Union
AVR	Assisted voluntary return
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CBR	Community-based reintegration
CoO	Country of origin
CSO	Civil society organization
DG DEVCO	European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
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
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TCN	Third-country national
TWG	Technical Working Group
UMC	Unaccompanied migrant child
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

I. Introduction and key highlights

This report constitutes the second thematic report on reintegration assistance under the [EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration](#) in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. The [first report](#), published in March 2019, described the approach established for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, as well as the main results of the reintegration pillar of the programme from the start of the programme until January 2019. This second issue, covering the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 July 2019, provides an update on the results reached so far, and presents the initial findings from the monitoring exercises conducted by IOM and its partners.

Launched in December 2016 with the support of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration 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 reintegration pillar of 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.

The reintegration assistance approach implemented in the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, builds upon IOM's Integrated Approach to reintegration¹. According to it, 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. This report presents the interventions realized and results reached on all these factors and dimensions of reintegration.

¹ For more information on the integrated approach to reintegration, please see [IOM, Towards an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in the Context of Return, 2017](#). For more information on how the integrated approach to reintegration is applied within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, please see the [first biannual report on reintegration](#).

Key Highlights

50,937 returned migrants eligible for reintegration assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region had started their reintegration assistance process as of 31 July 2019. Among them, 12,198 (24%) had completed their reintegration assistance process.

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

81 community-based projects bringing together more than 2,070 returnees and more than 2,100 members of the local communities are being or have been implemented in ten countries of the region.

The results of monitoring surveys administered so far indicate that 75% of surveyed beneficiaries were satisfied with their reintegration assistance overall (including 20% who were very satisfied). These results also show that 44% of surveyed beneficiaries display sufficient levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability and psychosocial wellbeing in their communities of return. Furthermore, 55% of the migrants display moderate levels of reintegration sustainability, and 1% display low levels of reintegration sustainability.

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 nine countries and are in the process of being adapted and validated in the other three countries.

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

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

II. Strengthening national reintegration support systems: the structural dimension of reintegration

IOM and its partners intervene in different ways to improve the conditions for reintegration in the main areas of return of migrants and to improve the capacities of state and non-state actors in assisting returned migrants in their reintegration. This encompasses the strengthening of local and national systems of governance, coordination, and of services upon which the timely and efficient delivery of reintegration assistance depends.

During the reporting period, the structures and mechanisms presented in the first report were strengthened, and additional capacity-building activities have been carried out. These progresses are presented below.

1. Governance and partnerships

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

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative has substantially contributed to strengthening coordination and governance structures in the field of return and reintegration in the countries of origin targeted. Besides the Project Steering Committees (PSC) that often serve as a coordination and governance mechanism on reintegration that goes further than the mere project (the national EU-IOM Joint Initiative action), a series of other mechanisms have been established.

The most significant mechanisms established or strengthened are the Technical Working Groups (TWG) or Technical Committees on Reintegration, and the Reintegration or Case Management Committees. Both are sometimes merged into one working group that coordinates all operational issues related to reintegration. These groups and committees usually gather representatives from a variety of Governmental Ministries involved directly or indirectly in reintegration assistance, and sometimes from non-state actors. These coordination and governance mechanisms allow leveraging the expertise of each actor and the services they deliver, which in turns contributes to improving the quality and sustainability of the reintegration assistance provided. Furthermore, these mechanisms ensure that reintegration assistance interventions are linked with already existing programmes as well as development plans or policies at national or local levels. An update on the various coordination and governance structures established or strengthened under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is presented in Annex 1.

Partnerships and synergies

To support the high number of migrants who returned in the countries of origin targeted by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and to improve the quality of the reintegration assistance provided, IOM has established partnerships with a wide range of actors including Government and Ministries agencies, local authorities, international and civil society organisations (CSOs). These partners have either been defined in the framework of the coordination structures described above or based on their respective mandates and existing programmes.

Partnerships have been fostered to the improve and provision of reintegration assistance. For instance, in Cameroon, IOM has developed a key partnership with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education (MINJEC) at both coordination and operational levels. Indeed, IOM and MINJEC, along with the other members of the Reintegration Working Group, work closely together to set the priorities in terms of reintegration assistance (coordination level). IOM and MINJEC also collaborate on the registration and counselling of returned migrants, the development of reintegration plans and vocational training orientation (implementation level).

Ad-hoc partnerships have also been established to address specific needs. For instance, in Mali, IOM has partnered with the Civil Protection and Ministry of Malian Abroad to provide shelters to Malian returnees. Returnees with medical needs are systematically referred to health centres in The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria. In Ghana and Nigeria, returned migrants are referred to local mental health facilities for psychosocial assistance. In Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Guinea, groups in potential situations of vulnerability are referred to social services.

Expanded partnerships have allowed the expertise of actors to be utilised more. For instance, a partnership between IOM and the Regional Directorate for Animal Productions and Industries in Kayes and Bamako. In Mali, has allowed returnees to set up cattle breeding projects with expert advice and stronger skills. In Guinea, a tripartite partnership between the Ministry of Social Action and of the Promotion of Women and Children (MASPFE), IOM and UNICEF, seeks to improve the response to the protection needs of children on the move. It also serves to ensure, as far as possible, that support and assistance to children on the move is addressed through the national child protection system in Guinea.

Partnerships have also helped expand the scope and coverage of reintegration interventions. In the regions of Manga and Tenkodogo in Burkina Faso, and in the region of Daloa in Côte d'Ivoire, partnerships with local organizations have enabled reintegration assistance to be better tailored to the local context. This has also allowed for close, local follow-up of activities implemented.

The support to returnees in their reintegration is further strengthened by other entities contracted by IOM to provide specialized reintegration-related services. For instance, specialized NGOs have been contracted to care for returnees with psychosocial needs (Burkina Faso, Niger), for the management of shelters (Mali,

Mauritania, Nigeria) and for the implementation of community-based projects (see section *Community-based reintegration assistance*).

Vocational training institutions have also been contracted in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. In Mali, IOM identified a dozen training institutes, centres and non-governmental organizations active in professional training, to partner with to provide vocational training to returned migrants. Partnership agreements have been signed with seven of them which now deliver training courses in sewing, metal and woodworking, tiles, plumbing, masonry, hairdressing, electricity, mechanics and heavy weight vehicle driving.

Synergies with other EUTF-funded programmes

As part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, IOM has sought partnerships with other EUTF-funded projects implemented in some target countries, primarily those involved in training and job creation. Training and employment opportunities are fundamental aspects contributing to the sustainable reintegration of returnees, and some of these projects have specific targets of returnees, making partnerships even more relevant.

Synergies between the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and other EUTF-funded programmes have been limited for long for a variety of reasons. One of them relates to the later starting dates and launch of activities of many of these programmes. For instance, the EUTF-funded INTEGRA project implemented in Guinea by GIZ, ITC and Enabel that aims to increase youth employability was only launched in November 2018 and started its activities in the second quarter of 2019. Likewise, there are currently no EUTF-funded programmes at active implementation stage which would allow synergies/partnerships for improved reintegration support provision in Nigeria. Another reason is a mismatch of the respective geographical scope (the areas where potential partner projects are operating do not overlap with the migrants' communities of return or of the returned migrants' skills as compared to offered opportunities).

Despite these challenges, synergies are being discussed proactively and agreements between IOM and the executing agencies of some EUTF-funded programmes are being finalized in several countries.

In Guinea, a referral mechanism for the socio-economic reintegration of migrants has been established between IOM and other agencies implementing projects funded by the EUTF (ENABEL, CCI, GIZ), who have returned migrants as specific project targets. The formalization of the agreements has been challenging, but an MoU has been drafted and shared with all the agencies involved.

In Mali, several meetings were held with GIZ and SNV. They both implement EUTF-funded projects that foresee assistance to a certain number of returnees (15% of their target). It was agreed that IOM would refer eligible migrants to them and that they would select the beneficiaries based on their own criteria and targets. A total of 123 returnees were referred to SNV but some challenges hindered the process, such as the fact that many returnees did not have a valid national ID card (many only had the laissez-passer delivered

in Libya), or the late submission by returnees of the selection forms. As a result, only 13 returnees were selected by SNV in January 2019.

In Côte d'Ivoire, synergies with an EUTF-funded project aiming at fighting trafficking in persons, implemented by Expertise France, are being discussed. A preliminary meeting was held in June 2019, but actual cooperation has not started because Expertise France is still setting up the project team and is not operational yet.

An additional challenge that hindered immediate referral of large numbers of returnees to partners relates to IOM's data protection principles.

To address this, IOM Niger met with EUTF-funded partners in Niger (Enabel, AICS, SNV and UNCDF) and successively shared a draft framework agreement (June 2019) which, along with specific SOPs with each organization, aims at facilitating the referral of returnees to partner organisations (mostly for income-generating activities), while ensuring the protection of their personal data. IOM is waiting for feedback from partners. In the Gambia, IOM is also finalizing the negotiations of Data Sharing Agreements with GIZ, ENABEL and IMVF to be able to proceed with referrals.

Pilot of outward referral mechanism

The Gambia is piloting an online outward referral mechanism starting at the end of July 2019. The outward referral mechanism is an online platform that enables the referral of migrants to external partners for the purpose of reintegration and integrates the follow-up data directly in IOM's information management system.

The mechanism will be piloted for referrals to EUTF-funded projects implemented by GIZ, ITC, IMVF, and ENABEL. Meetings were held with these partners to familiarize them with this mechanism, and training will be provided. At the end of the pilot period (planned in August 2019), adjustments will be made as required and the mechanism will then be scaled up to other countries in the region.

2. SOPs on assisted voluntary return and reintegration

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 have guided IOM and its partners in the implementation of assisted voluntary return and reintegration activities.

Since they describe *general* processes and procedures, the Framework SOPs had to be adapted to each country context (including the country's socio-economic situation, priorities, structures and programmes

related to return and reintegration, etc.). The national adaptation took place in various ways in different countries. More information on this process is provided below, after an update on the status of the SOPs in each country.

Status of the SOPs adaptation process

By the end of July 2019, 9 countries had adapted the Framework SOPs to their specific context and had them validated by the main reintegration stakeholders: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal. An overview of the status of the SOPs adaptation process in the countries targeted by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is presented in the table below.

Country	Status of SOPs national adaptation process (July 2019)
Burkina Faso	Two SOPs developed: SOPs on reintegration of Burkinabè: validated at a national workshop on 28/03/2019. SOPs on protection and voluntary return of TCNs in Burkina Faso: finalized with partners (Q1 2019). Will be validated in Q4 2019, after signature of the national referral mechanism for vulnerable migrants.
Cameroon	SOPs validated by PSC (13 September 2017).
Côte d'Ivoire	SOPs validated by partners during a workshop in October 2017. They are now being reviewed at ministerial level for adoption by Council of Ministers.
The Gambia	SOPs validated by partners at a workshop on 4 October 2018. Upon completion of few adjustments, the SOPs will be validated by PSC in the 3rd quarter of 2019. Specific SOPs on UMC have been validated by partners on 31 May 2018.
Ghana	SOPs cleared by national stakeholders at technical level. Validation by PSC planned for October 2019.
Guinea	SOPs validated by technicians in different Ministries in November 2018 and by National Steering Committee in January 2019 Specific SOPs for transit centres have been validated by partners on 26/04/2019
Guinea Bissau	The SOPs were presented to the PSC (19/07/2018) and will be presented to the Government and CSOs during a workshop in August 2019. The workshop conclusions will be presented to the Interministerial Committee on Migration (as soon as it is reactivated by the Guinea-Bissau Government).
Mali	SOPs cover both AVR of TCNs ex Mali and reintegration of Malians in Mali. Draft SOPs approved by TC in February 2018 and validated by PSC in March 2018.

Mauritania	SOPs validated during a workshop with main counterparts (January 2018).
Niger	Two SOPs developed: SOPs 1 for Niger as transit/ host country (AVR) and SOPs 2 for Niger as country of origin (reintegration). Validated during a validation workshop on 21 May 2019.
Nigeria	The EU-IOM Joint Initiative SOPs have been merged with national SOPs on reintegration to become the "National SOPs on Return, Readmission and Reintegration". Final draft will be presented at the next meeting of the Working Group on Return and Reintegration (scheduled to take place in October 2019) for validation.
Senegal	Two SOPs developed: SOPs on reception of returnees nationalized and validated by DGSE and CNRRPD (18 January 2018). SOPs on reintegration assistance validated by partners during a workshop organized on 30 November 2018, and formally validated on 26 December 2018.

Table 1: Overview of the status of the SOPs national adaptation process in each country

The national adaptation and validation process

In general terms, the SOPs national adaptation process typically takes place as follows:

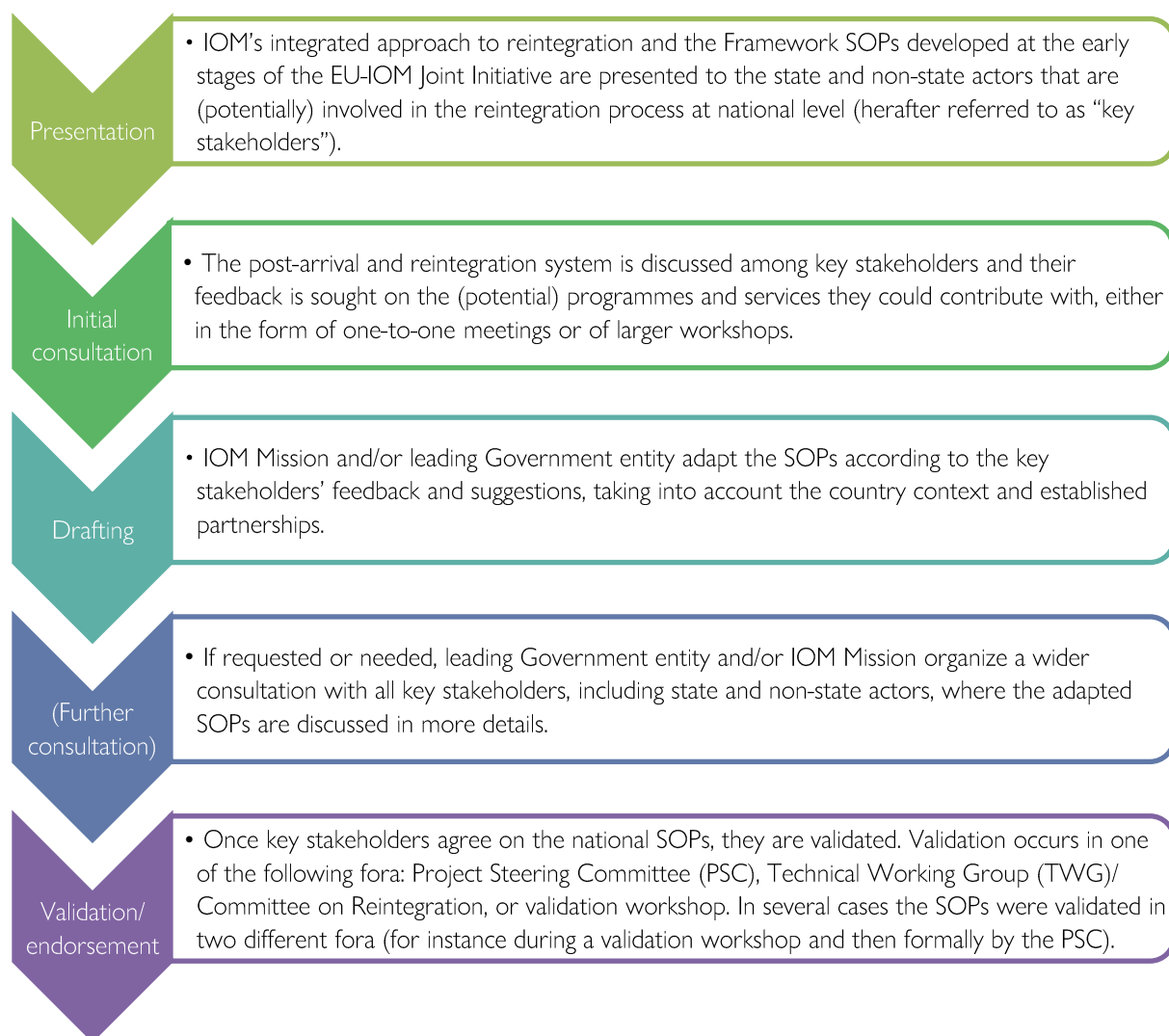


Figure 1: The SOPs adaptation process

This typical process however varies from one country to another depending on the stakeholders' level of awareness and experience on reintegration, the Government's wish to be more or less involved in the process, or the availability of key stakeholders for this exercise.

In Guinea, for instance, the process took place as follows:

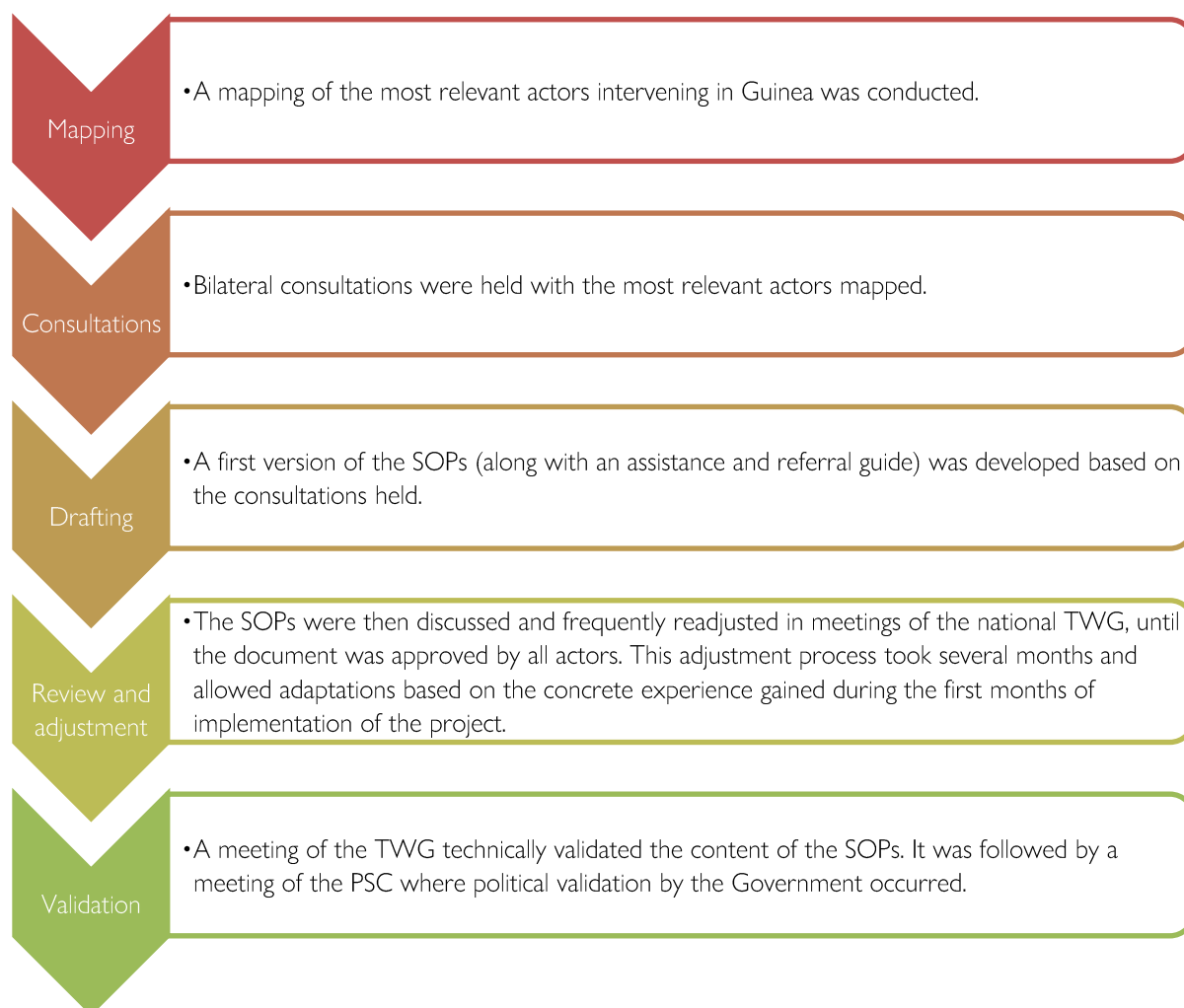


Figure 2: The SOPs adaptation process in Guinea

In Côte d'Ivoire, the Ministry of African Integration and of Ivorians Abroad (MIAIE) took the lead in adapting the SOPs to the national context, with technical assistance from IOM. After inputs from and validation by the main stakeholders during a validation workshop, the Minister of African Integration and of Ivorians Abroad presented the SOPs to the Council of Ministers for endorsement (pending at the time this report was written).

In Cameroon, the adaptation of the SOPs is a continuous process through regular consultations with reintegration stakeholders. After initial validation of the Framework SOPs, regular meetings and workshops are the occasion for stakeholders to provide their feedback on the reintegration assistance mechanisms implemented, based on their experience. Changes to the system/SOPs that are discussed and agreed upon

are then communicated to stakeholders during the regular meetings of the TWG (through presentations and plenary adoption and validation by stakeholders, and during daily joint activities).

In Nigeria, SOPs on reintegration assistance already existed before the start of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. IOM and Government partners teamed up to merge the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's Framework SOPs with the national SOPs into a "National SOPs on Return, Readmission and Reintegration", to ensure that common procedures were followed for all reintegration activities in Nigeria. Meanwhile, since several new actors got involved in reintegration assistance and the programme supported the extension at State level of the coordination structures established at the national level, the TWG advised to further refine the SOPs. A drafting retreat of Government staff (NCFRMI) took place in February 2019 to finalize the writing of the SOPs and the draft was shared with all agencies participating in the Working Group on Return and Reintegration for their final comments. IOM and NCFRMI met in July 2019 to review the final comments, and an agreement was reached on the final version. It will be presented to the Working Group on Return and Reintegration for validation (scheduled to take place in September 2019).

In Ghana, the scope of the SOPs was broadened to constitute the country's overall national reintegration mechanism, applicable for any return and reintegration programmes implemented in Ghana (led by the Government or any other stakeholder). Therefore, and while overall the Ghanaian national reintegration mechanism is in line with IOM's integrated approach to reintegration, the focus on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative has been removed and IOM is presented only as one of the numerous actors involved in reintegration assistance.

In Senegal, national actors have been put at the forefront in the national SOPs. Several significant changes to the Framework SOPs were brought which – while remaining in line with the overall approach established under the Initiative – expanded the scope of the document to make it a national reintegration mechanism beyond the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. The adaptation process suggests a high level of ownership by the Senegalese authorities and reflects their longer-term perspectives.

3. Capacity-building for the delivery of reintegration assistance

One important objective of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is to strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors involved in the reintegration process to improve the provision of the assistance, and more generally, returned migrants' access to basic services. After having assessed the gaps, IOM supported capacity development both through targeted trainings and through the creation of mechanisms and processes that foster mutual on-the-job learning.

The development and adoption of SOPs at national level has constituted an important step in this regard: it helped identify the main actors (potentially) involved in reintegration assistance and assess the existing opportunities for reintegration. It also allowed identifying some gaps in the availability of services for

returned migrants as well as some of these actors' needs in terms of capacity-building. As a result, capacity-building plans were developed and various activities were organized, including training sessions and workshops, study visits, secondments, mentoring activities, and material support.

Training sessions and workshop have addressed various aspects of the reintegration assistance process: counselling, vulnerability assessment, monitoring, psychosocial support, the operationalization of SOPs on reintegration, protection, migrants centre management, etc. Study visits, secondments and mentoring activities have allowed further developing the skills and experience of key actors in assisting returned migrants in their reintegration. Material assistance has allowed equipping or rehabilitating partners' offices, health centres and training facilities.

An overview of the capacity building activities implemented in the countries of origin in the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region is provided in Annex 2.

However, building the capacities of reintegration stakeholders goes beyond the activities listed in annex. The establishment of coordination mechanisms on reintegration such as the Technical Working Groups mentioned in a previous section of this report, contribute to building capacity as stakeholders are more aware of and involved in reintegration assistance, and learn from others' experience and the discussions taking place. Another practice that significantly contributes to building partners' capacities and that is not captured above, is the joint implementation of activities by IOM and its partners. For instance, in Cameroon, staff from different units of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education (MINJEC) have been assigned to the IOM offices in Yaoundé and Douala where they conduct reintegration counselling sessions with the returnees. Having staff from this Ministry within the IOM office Creates space for experience sharing, stronger coordination of the assistance process, and overall, building the capacity of the partner.

According to IOM staff consulted, the capacity building activities conducted so far have contributed to:

- improving the reintegration stakeholders' understanding of return, reintegration and related areas of activities, such as migrant protection;
- increasing the participation and engagement of state and non-state actors in reintegration assistance;
- clarifying the processes and procedures related to reintegration assistance, including the SOPs;
- mainstreaming protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) issues in the returnees' reintegration assistance process;
- facilitating referrals and synergies;
- increasing the number of actors involved in reintegration assistance provision (which in turn allows providing local support to returnees and to expand geographical reach to areas that were previously difficult to access);
- enabling the establishment of common procedures, mechanisms and activities.

Despite these encouraging feedbacks, reintegration actors' capacities can be further improved at material, technical and structural levels. Some of the gaps identified and related activities suggested are:

Main gaps identified	Suggested activities
Reporting (narrative and financial)	✓ Training on narrative and financial reporting
Logistical capacities and low mobility of reintegration stakeholders/reintegration assistance in remote areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Material assistance to partners ✓ Identification, training and material support to increased number of actors (including non-state actors) active in remote areas/ beyond the regional or district capitals
Case management capacities (e.g. lack of internal systems to maintain case records or knowledge of how to provide proper case management and assistance)	✓ Case management training for CSOs
Monitoring capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training on reintegration assistance and monitoring of reintegration ✓ Joint monitoring visits ✓ Material support to improve monitoring (movements/ travels, IT equipment, etc.)
Protection and MHPSS (effective communication and sharing information with beneficiaries – especially in handling difficult cases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training on protection and MHPSS (including handle stress/communicating with migrants, etc) ✓ On-the-job training ✓ Advocacy (must be considered as a fundamental factor of migrant reintegration) ✓ If required, policy and institutional support (support in developing laws and/ or dedicated entities)
Lack of continuity/sustainability of partners' activities, especially NGOs	✓ Training on fundraising
Lack of specific Ministry responsible for reintegration/responsibilities for reintegration split across different entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Workshops to discuss and clarify various actors' roles and responsibilities ✓ If required, technical and/ or institutional support to clarify and/ or adjust stakeholders' roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Main identified gaps in partners' capacities and potential actions to address them

III. Supporting returned migrants and their communities: the individual and community dimensions of reintegration

1. Reintegration assistance provided

Between 1 April 2017 and the end of July 2019, **50,937** returning migrants started the reintegration assistance process², while **12,198** migrants completed the reintegration assistance process³ (24% of the returnees who started the reintegration assistance process).

The breakdown per country is presented in the below table.

As of 31 July 2019	# reintegration assistance started	# reintegration assistance completed
Total (SLC region)	50,937	12,198
Burkina Faso	1,764	229
Cameroon	3,164	1,452
Côte d'Ivoire	4,690	901
The Gambia	2,921	2,804
Ghana	746	140
Guinea	11,427	2,629
Guinea Bissau	519	147
Mali	12,510	1,541
Mauritania	14	6
Niger	1,646	93
Nigeria	10,678	2,230
Senegal	858	26

Table 3: Number of returnees assisted in their reintegration (EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad)

² The reintegration assistance process starts when the first counselling session addressing the returnee's reintegration plan is carried out (or when the first reintegration activity starts, if that happens before the first reintegration counselling session).

³ The reintegration assistance process is considered completed once the reintegration support measures, as initially described in the comprehensive reintegration plan and agreed upon by the returnee and the counsellor during the counselling sessions, has been delivered. In case of returnees' new needs and opportunities, it is still possible to provide additional assistance afterwards.

During the reporting period (1 February 2019 – 31 July 2019), 12,401 returned migrants have started the reintegration assistance process and 4,461 returnees have completed it.

The significant difference between the number of individuals who started and those who completed the assistance process is due to the nature of reintegration assistance. It indeed consists of a long process, tailored to individuals' needs and opportunities, and potentially involving different stakeholders at different levels. The assistance process usually takes between 5 and 10 months to be completed, but it can in some cases be shorter, or expand up to 12 months.

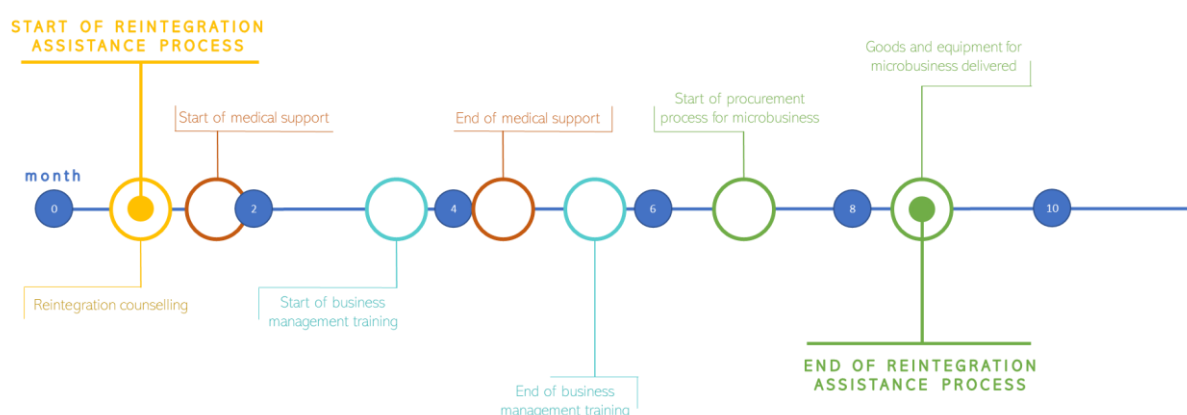


Figure 3: Duration of the reintegration assistance process: an illustration

To provide a more accurate picture of the assistance provided by IOM and its partners, it is important to also consider the returnees who are in the assistance process but have *not completed* it yet. For instance, reintegration counselling (which marks the start of the reintegration assistance process) can highlight the need for a returnee to receive medical support as well as economic support; his/her reintegration plan is established accordingly. The returnee then receives medical support and will only subsequently be supported to set up a collective microbusiness. The assistance process has thus started – the returnee has received reintegration assistance (medical support), but the assistance process is not yet completed (microbusiness support is still pending).

The table below shows the number of migrants who have already received some form of reintegration assistance in the economic, social and psychosocial fields. As of July 2019, 32,278 returnees had received economic, 8,946 social and 4,270 psychosocial support⁴.

⁴ Economic support includes job placements, set-up of microbusinesses, trainings, cash for work programmes, etc.; social support includes social protection schemes, housing, education, medical support, child care, legal services, etc.; psychosocial support includes psychosocial counselling, focus group discussions, family mediation, community mediation, special security measures, etc. The same beneficiary can appear in multiple categories, but not multiple times within one category (even if they receive multiple services within one category, they are only counted once per category). The figures indicated do not only refer to returnees whose reintegration assistance has been finalized, but also to those whose assistance process is ongoing.

As of 31 July 2019	# returnees assisted with economic support	# returnees assisted with social support	# returnees assisted with psychosocial support
Total	32,278	8,946	4,270
Burkina Faso	863	513	927
Cameroon	1452	3043	173
Côte d'Ivoire	898	862	750
The Gambia	2801	116	61
Ghana	165	74	399
Guinea	11339	268	706
Guinea Bissau	181	121	119
Mali	5101	1852	215
Mauritania	7	2	1
Niger	1005	37	0
Nigeria	8457	2015	918
Senegal	9	43	1

Table 4: Number of returnees assisted in the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration

It should be noted that social and psychosocial assistance can go beyond what is captured by these statistics. For instance, counselling on reintegration is conducted with a psychosocial approach, but it does not constitute a *specialized intervention* at psychosocial level, and it is thus not considered in these figures. Awareness-raising activities implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative may increase the understanding of the return phenomenon by the communities of return and improve their acceptance of returnees, which contributes to improving the returned migrants' psychosocial reintegration, but they are also not considered above. Support in the social dimension is partly achieved through some capacity-building activities that improve access to basic services for returnees, but the above figures only represents those returnees who have received a *specific, tailored* intervention related to the social dimension.

Reintegration in countries of origin not covered by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's reintegration pillar

A total of 3,895 migrants returned from host and transit countries covered by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) to countries of origin not covered by EU-IOM External Actions (such as Benin, Chad⁵, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo, among others).

Host country	Burkina Faso	Chad	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Total
CoO						
Benin	8	0	28	5	394	435

⁵ Chad has an AVR component but no reintegration assistance component under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

Chad	0	0	2	0	105	107
Liberia	71	6	321	18	1,068	1,484
Sierra Leone	20	0	591	170	800	1,581
Togo	4	0	11	6	101	122
Other	9	0	19	17	121	166
Total	112	6	972	216	2,589	3,895

Table 5: Returns to non-EUTF countries of origin

These migrants are offered reintegration assistance upon return through resources from the host country's project. Reintegration assistance in these countries of origin follows individual entitlements, with no additional funding to build capacity of partners or create reintegration governance structures.

2. Community-based reintegration assistance

81 community-based reintegration projects have been or are being implemented in 10 countries under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, benefitting more than 4,170 individuals, including more than 2,070 returnees and more than 2,100 community members.⁶

An overview of the community-based reintegration projects implemented within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad, of their status and of the number of beneficiaries of each project is provided in Annex 3. The number of beneficiaries is indicative and can vary over time and over the different phases of implementation. It should be noted that the number of beneficiaries has not been indicated for some projects that are still at preparation stage, which means that the total number of beneficiaries of community-based interventions could be higher than currently reported.

Community-based reintegration projects in practice: a few examples

In **Guinea**, IOM has implemented 11 community-based reintegration projects in areas with high rates of migrant departure and/or return since the beginning of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. These projects were identified by the communities themselves through community dialogue sessions with community members including returning migrants.

⁶ Details on the community approach to reintegration were provided in the [first issue of this report](#). The present report focuses on providing an update on the community-based reintegration projects being implemented within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and a few examples of such projects.

In the first biannual report on reintegration, the potato farming projects in Timbi Madina (Mamou region) and Popodara (Labé region) were presented. Then, the first harvest still had to be done in both localities. Since then, beneficiaries of both projects have harvested the potatoes (April 2019).

In Timbi Madina, the beneficiaries (30, including 17 returnees and 13 community members) harvested 30 tons of potatoes on 7 hectares of land. Due to a crop disease, only one third of the yield was marketable and sold on the local market. Out of a total income of 126,000,000 GNF (approximately 12,500 EUR), 33,000,000 GNF (approximately 3,300 EUR) were distributed to the 33 beneficiaries and 93,000,000 GNF (approx. 9,200 EUR) were placed on the group's bank account. Around 700 EUR were reinvested for the farming of 4 hectares of corn. Cohesion is very strong in this group and cohabitation between returnees and community members is harmonious. During the harvest, each member of the group involved a member of the community who was not part of the group as additional workforce, thereby further involving the community in the project and extending the benefits to other members of the community who were paid in nature.

In Popodara, the 39 beneficiaries (35 returnees and 4 community members) acquired 10 hectares of land but could only exploit one hectare during this first year. Four tons of potatoes were harvested and sold for approximately 12,000,000 GNF (1,200 EUR). Each beneficiary earned approximately 30 EUR while 700 EUR were placed on the group's bank account and reinvested in the farming of corn, which is now being harvested. Local authorities have had an important role in this project since they facilitated the acquisition of the land, supported IOM in the assistance and monitoring process, and provided the group with a space to store the products. Local authorities were also key in improving the initial atmosphere of mistrust between returnees and community members and in achieving the current atmosphere of trust, social cohesion and mutual support.

In the last months, IOM has supported several “green” reintegration projects at community level, including projects on waste management (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea) and recycling (Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau).

A remarkable example is a waste management project implemented in Daloa, Côte d'Ivoire, in partnership with the NGO CARE International. More than 200 beneficiaries, both returnees and community members, were equipped and provided with tricycle to support the existing waste management system of the city. In practice, beneficiaries collect waste for a monthly fee ranging from 1000 FCFA for households



The waste collecting team taking a break in one of Daloa's largest landfill. IOM/Mohamed Diabaté

to 5000 FCFA for restaurants (1.5 euros to 7.5 euros).

The project has significant development opportunities: while only 2% of Daloa's population have subscribed to this service so far, the project aims to reach 25% soon. In addition, waste management could be coupled with a waste recycling system, thereby generating additional jobs and incomes.

The project does not only have an economic impact on its beneficiaries, it also has a significant psychosocial impact on returnees as every returnee is accompanied by a mentor from the community whose role is to teach them new skills, help them get back on their feet, and provide them with emotional support. Remarkably, it has important environmental as well as sanitary impact on people living close to makeshift landfills.

More information about this project is available [in this article](#).

Community-based reintegration: A recycling project in Quinhamel, Guinea Bissau

Quinhamel is a village located 37 km away from Bissau, known for the meandering of mangroves and cashew nut monoculture. At the very entrance of the village, before the end of the tire road, the workshop of Abernego Ca stands out. Glass bottles are piled close to the street and a small hill of crashed glass appears near to the workshop, signalling what his community-based reintegration project is about: the production of recycled blocks made up of a mixture of sand, cements and crushed glass from recycled bottles. This is one of the two pilot projects on the production of recycled blocks IOM is supporting to facilitate the sustainable reintegration of migrants who returned to Guinea Bissau (the other one is in the Gabu region). This type of production is new in the country and is an example of promising green entrepreneurship opportunities for returnees and their communities.

During the project design phase, several meetings were held with the local government and the Catholic Church. As a result, the local authorities and the Catholic Church agreed to support this initiative contributing to sustainable waste management through recycling. The authorities agreed to exempt the project of any local taxes, and the Catholic Church further supported the project by promoting cleaning activities in the beach of Quinhamel, where glass bottles are gathered by young volunteers and delivered directly to Abernego's workshop.

Six youth are already helping Abernego and three other returnees to set up the business. However, Abernego has bigger plans for the recycled blocks project: "We should put trash bins for glass bottles all over the village to promote recycling and community businesses like ours. After the business development training that I attended last week in Bissau, I now have many insights on how to improve the business. I hope to employ nine more youth soon."

Another community-based project implemented in Guinea Bissau is worth mentioning for its psychosocial aspect: the Maranata football school.



Before migrating to Libya and receiving assistance for his return to Guinea-Bissau, Mohamed Kane, 34, had worked for three years in a football school in Senegal. Upon his return, he wished to repeat this experience with the support of IOM. He thus developed a project to set up a football school in Bissau, the Maranata School.

The school, which includes two training centres located in the two largest neighbourhoods of Bissau: Militar and Pessach, hosts 78 students

aged 12 to 15, including 42 girls and 36 boys. They are supervised by 4 trainers, 3 of whom are graduates of the National School for Sport and Physical Activity.

Training spaces were provided by local communities. Each trainee pays 3,000 FCFA (about 4.50 EUR) to register to the school, in addition to a monthly amount set according to age categories: beginner – 250 FCFA, novice – 500 FCFA, and junior – 1,000 FCFA (respectively 0.38, 0.76 and 1.52 EUR). These amounts allow Mr. Kane and the other trainers to have an income, even if it is relatively meagre at the moment (between 45 and 60 EUR). Mr. Kane is considering opening another school, which will allow more children

to enrol and thus increase his income. However, the economic aspect is not what motivates Mr. Kane: through this project, he feels that he is doing something meaningful, that he has an important social goal. Teaching football to children gives him hope for the future, because for him football is a school of life. The enrolment of many girls is also remarkable, in a country where sport opportunities for girls are limited.



A video of this project is available in [French](#) and [English](#).

3. Implementing an integrated approach to reintegration: some experiences from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Integrate and innovate: reintegration support in practice

Comprehensive and interconnected economic support

In the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, integrated actions have been designed to promote the sustainability of economic support. To the extent possible and within the limits of the available budget, returnees supported with micro-business activities are not only provided with equipment and goods, but also with training, market opportunities and longer-term plans.

For instance, in Guinea (Bawa, Dubreka prefecture) IOM has initiated a project linking training and business support in the field of agriculture in partnership with the local NGO Youth Partnership for Sustainable Development (PJDD) for the training of 20 returnees. The NGO delivered theoretical and practical training, but also made available a plot of land of four hectares that returnees can use for rice farming and gardening for a renewable period of 3 years. In addition, PJDD has made its supply chain available to facilitate the distribution of products from this activity. A similar project is about to start in Kindia in partnership with FABIK for the farming of pineapples.

In Côte d'Ivoire, IOM partnered with a private sector enterprise, Apinome. In northern Côte d'Ivoire, not far from Korhogo, a well-known area for honey production, Apinome trained a group of 10 beneficiaries (returnees and community members) in apiculture and provided them with 100 beehives. The community members are owners of several acres of land covered by cashew trees. They offered their land as installation site for the beehives and this has, on one hand, resolved the land ownership issue for returnees, and on the other hand, also benefitted the community's cashew nuts production since the presence of bees has a positive effect on the production and quality of cashew nuts. Apinome also supported the first steps of the business: to overcome the challenges related to distribution and sale, Apinome bought a consistent quantity of honey and distributed it to a network of supermarkets all over Côte d'Ivoire.

In Abidjan, IOM and its partner Anader have supported the set-up of interconnected microbusinesses. During the selection phase, the beneficiaries were divided into different groups: rabbit farming, egg production, production of chicken meat and distribution/sale. Shops have been set up near the farms and equipped with freezers to stock the products. Thanks to this set up, the returnees involved in production can easily sell their products, and the shop owners can easily refill their stocks in eggs and meat.

Still in Côte d'Ivoire (in Attécoubé, on the outskirts of Abidjan), a community-based construction training enabled 80 youth including returnees and community members selected by IOM, the local partner NGO Action Enterprises and local authorities, to acquire skills in construction work. As part of the training, they

renovated a local school. The beneficiaries then received equipment and were gathered in different groups, some of which have been selected by the mayor to renovate additional infrastructures in the area.

Support to migrants in vulnerable situations

Assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations is also provided in an integrated manner, taking into consideration the economic, social and psychosocial aspects of their reintegration, as well as the returnees' specific needs. For example, in Guinea, a robust support system for unaccompanied/separated children (UMCs) has been established. UMCs are supported before their return through family tracing and assessment. If it is assessed that the return can take place, IOM Guinea coordinates with the child's parents, the Ministry of Social Action and UNICEF to welcome the child. After the registration and screening phase, IOM covers the child's immediate needs. IOM Guinea strongly encourages the child's return to school. As such, IOM provides all the necessary support to the family to allow the children going to school. Depending on the situation of the family, IOM can complement this support with an economic project (microbusiness), usually managed by the family, to allow for sustainable schooling of the child.

In Guinea, IOM has also piloted a peer support system to facilitate the reintegration of returnees in vulnerable situations. 10 returnees' cooperatives supported by IOM in Conakry have been selected to host and train returned UMCs for a period of one to three months. The cooperatives receive financial support for the training and the UMCs for food and transportation. 20 minors have subscribed to this new training opportunity so far.

In Nigeria, beyond the tailored assistance provided to migrants in vulnerable situations, IOM held awareness raising events for traditional and religious leaders in several communities. To improve the psychological and psychosocial conditions for reintegration in the communities of return and, thus, to contribute to the returnees' sustainable reintegration, the specific psychosocial needs of returnees and the importance of reducing stigma were discussed with these leaders.

Returnees' participation and engagement

In The Gambia, a group of 15 returnees that had been together in Libya, formed an association: the *Gambia Returnees from the Backway* (GRB). The association was formed to raise awareness on irregular migration, and its members successfully contributed to some of IOM's awareness-raising activities. The association also went further and decided to set up a poultry farm together. IOM supported them with training and with the construction of a large poultry farm (ongoing) on a land they acquired from the local government.

Integrating the three dimensions and levels of reintegration assistance: the example of Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, the return of hundreds of migrants from Libya, Algeria, Niger and Morocco in the first months of implementation of the project, led the authorities, the civil society and the international community to pose a number of questions about the phenomenon. The constant media coverage of chartered arrivals from Libya also triggered debates in the public opinion. In this complex and sensitive context, the authorities, IOM and their partners needed to develop an adequate response. Under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, a comprehensive and integrated reintegration approach was set up for the first time in Burkina Faso. This approach is illustrated below.

Getting a better understanding of the context

Two types of activities conducted since the very beginning of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, helped IOM better understand the phenomenon, informed the establishment of the country's reintegration system and helped prioritizing most urgent and most impactful interventions.

- 1) *Registration of returnees*: the data collected generated useful information on the main areas of return and the socio-economic profile of returnees, among others. The Center-East and Center-South regions largely appeared as the main regions of return, with 65% of migrants returning to rural areas in these two regions. Returnees are by and large young men between 18 and 35 years old, often with low or no qualifications, not the poorest of their communities. These all constituted key information in order to develop an adequate reintegration system.
- 2) *Identification and mapping missions*: based on this information, IOM quickly carried out identification and mapping missions in the main areas of return to better understand the return dynamics and the socio-economic context, as well as, importantly, to identify potential local partners, local opportunities and obstacles which could facilitate or hinder the reintegration of returnees.

Assisting returnees and their communities

The results of the socio-economic mapping of the main communities of return have been intensively discussed with partners. While key actors expressed the importance to keep the returnee central in the reintegration approach to be developed, the government also strongly recommended to link reintegration assistance to local development plans and to consider returnees as part of wider ecosystems. This led to innovative approaches where, for instance, skills are developed and jobs created in fields such as renewable energy and other environmental issues, or in the transformation and commercialization of agricultural goods. Most actors agreed that counselling, professional orientation and training were at least as fundamental as material assistance.

Based on these decisions, IOM and its partners prioritized interventions in the main areas of return. Calls for proposals were launched to identify partners that could assist IOM and its partners with the implementation of different activities, in particular community-based activities that offered the possibility to have an impact on the full “ecosystem” around the returnee, such as his/her family, his/her neighborhood and his/ her environment.

Social cohesion & private sector engagement

The cooperation with social enterprise COFEC led to a successful community-based intervention. In Manga, capital of the Center-South region, the governor expressed the need for skilled employees for construction works that accompany the yearly celebrations of Independence Day. Indeed, when visiting this region, it was remarkable how many roads, hotels, marketplaces were under construction. COFEC, in cooperation with the local authorities and IOM, organized an intensive three-months training with accommodation possibilities for returnees and vulnerable members of the community. It allowed training returnees in various construction-related activities, but not only. COFEC networked with local employers to refer the beneficiaries of this training to local construction companies and several were successfully integrated in the labour market. Others decided to set-up small enterprises and most received contracts or orders in the few days following the end of the training.

Interesting complementary outcomes have been monitored. For instance, returnees who gained experience in construction in Algeria shared their now-how with community members. Returnees declared to be proud to contribute positively to their communities and to the official celebrations of Independence Day. This community-based intervention also created a safe environment to address returnees' psychosocial needs.

An article on this intervention is available [here](#).

A second phase of this initiative is programmed for August/September in Tenkodogo, the city which will host the Independence Day celebrations in 2019.

Reintegration assistance and awareness raising

Links have been created between awareness raising and reintegration activities. IOM and its partners considered that presenting successful reintegration projects during awareness-raising activities on irregular migration was important, as it demonstrates that success can also be achieved in the community of origin, and not necessarily abroad.

In Burkina Faso, IOM also facilitated a football tournament, locally called 'Maracana', between villages with high number of returnees, with teams composed of returnees and community members. Followed by thousands of young football fans, the games were accompanied by interactive theater shows addressing the dangers of irregular migration, the challenges of reintegration, and information about local opportunities.

Such events contributed to reducing the stigma attached to “failed” returning migrants and increasing social cohesion.

Support network, referrals and synergies

Partnering with other actors is key to address the many challenges of reintegration in Burkina Faso (which are not much dissimilar to the country’s wider development challenges). In this light, referral mechanisms and synergies with other actors and programmes have been established. For instance, when the EU Delegation organized a job fair (the “Entrepreneurial Job Days”), IOM ensured that returnees could participate in the event.

Faso Danfani

Six returnees have been referred to the Ethical Fashion Initiative implemented by ITC. They have been trained to transform local cotton in tote bags and ITC leveraged its worldwide connections to sell them on the international market.

Creating employment in an area that produces added value for the economy and the environment (cotton bags as an alternative to plastic), connection with local initiatives and building of skills, are crucial elements this synergy contributed to.

An article on this intervention is available [here](#).

Partners have also been engaged in the returnees’ counselling process and in the definition of their reintegration plan. Socio-professional orientation sessions are organized for returnees, where different key actors share information on their programmes, training opportunities or micro-credit schemes. In addition, all returnees willing to set up individual or collective microbusinesses have to present their reintegration plans to a selection committee composed of representatives of local authorities and local technical services, civil society, national employment agency (ANPE) and/or the “maison de l’entreprise” and the European Union Delegation in Burkina Faso. These meetings are an opportunity for interaction between the returnees and local stakeholders, where reintegration plans are discussed in details and existing opportunities are promoted. Confronted to the difficulties of returnees, members of the committee can advise them on possible improvements of their business idea and may decide to increase the level of support or funding for projects creating employment, with positive environmental impact, etc. By making the expertise of its members available, these committees encourage returnees creating sustainable paths for their reintegration.

Capacity-building

As many partners are engaged in the reintegration assistance process, it is important to ensure that they have the capacities to play their role. IOM and its partners identified some gaps in the provision of reintegration assistance and as a result, capacity-building activities were conducted. For instance, NGOs and local government counsellors from the Ministry of Social Action have been trained on the identification of signs of distress and psychosocial troubles as well as on first psychological aid, to improve the psychosocial support provided to Burkinabè returnees.

Improved governance and coordination of reintegration assistance

To support and enable the above-mentioned interventions, the governance of return migration at national and local levels had to be strengthened. In this view, a technical committee on reintegration was established. Including actors with various mandates such as local employment agencies, the Red Cross, civil society, community leaders and local development actors, this operational-oriented working group meets regularly to monitor the different interventions, share best practices or discuss potential complex cases.

Conclusion

The model described above, a flexible migrant-centered and inclusive approach engaging local and national stakeholders, where the needs of the individual returnees are balanced with the needs and opportunities in their community of return, where returnees are assisted towards their economic stability, but also towards their psychosocial well-being, appears to be starting to bear fruit. Encouraged by these promising results, the government, IOM and their partners in Burkina Faso will continue working hand in hand to try and improve this approach.

IOM Burkina Faso produced a video ([EN](#)/[FR](#)) illustrating how this integrated approach is implemented in Burkina Faso.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation: reintegration survey analysis

1. Introduction

This section is based on preliminary results of quantitative surveys used at different stages of the reintegration process, as part of a global IOM M&E system for voluntary return and reintegration. The reintegration programme monitoring survey, designed to be administrated 9-12 months after the return to the country of origin, is meant to verify the assistance received and monitor reintegration progress, while the associated reintegration programme satisfaction survey is a second accountability mechanism allowing the beneficiaries to express their feedback about the services received from IOM and its partners.

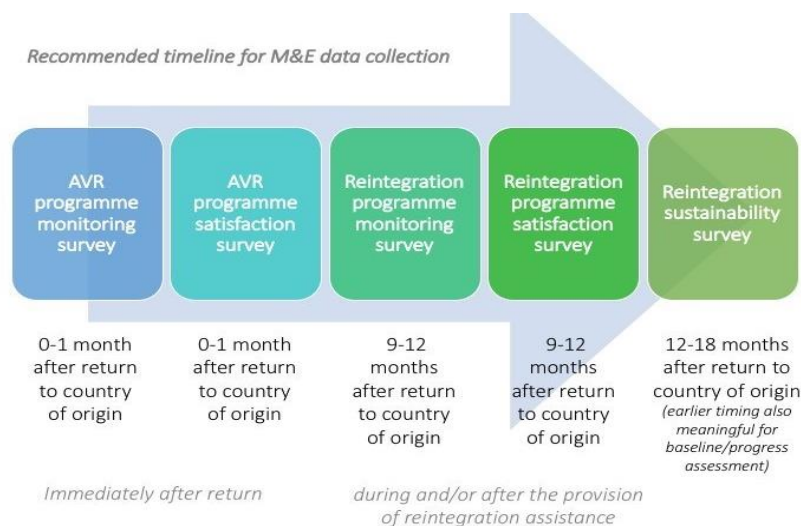


Figure 4: Recommended timeline for AVRR M&E data collection

Finally, the reintegration sustainability survey, used between 12 and 18 months after return is designed to assess the medium-term outcomes of the intervention in terms of key economic, social and psychosocial factors. Through a detailed ‘reintegration scoring system’ these results provide a snapshot of the level of sustainability of the migrants’ reintegration in their communities of return⁷. According to IOM’s definition, reintegration can be considered sustainable when the returnee has reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope

⁷ For more background information on this, please refer to the [article](#): Majidi Nassim and Nazanine Nozarian, *Measuring reintegration sustainability*, Migration Policy Practice, Vol. IX, Number 1, January–March 2019 (pp 30-39).

with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions as a matter of choice rather than necessity.⁸

The tools and guidance, rolled-out by the Knowledge Management Hub⁹, are based on the above definition and fieldwork undertaken within the scope of the Mediterranean Sustainable Reintegration (MEASURE) project¹⁰, which was funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). Different responses in the survey are given certain scores to allow the calculation of an individual 'sustainability score' for each respondent. Above 0.66 (out of 1.0) is considered a strong level of reintegration sustainability. Between 0.33 and 0.66 is considered a moderate level and below 0.33 as of concern.

As data collection is still ongoing in countries across the Sahel and Lake Chad region, this analysis presents an early snapshot of results.

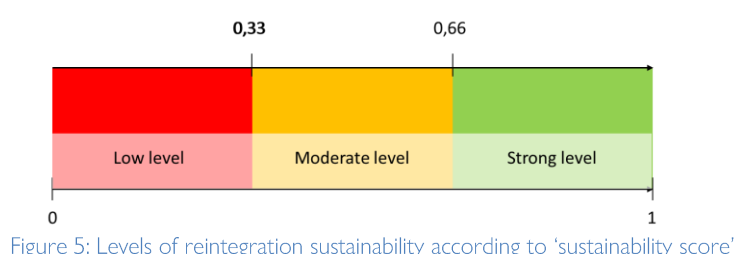


Figure 5: Levels of reintegration sustainability according to 'sustainability score'

2. Reintegration and sustainability outcomes

According to the results of the reintegration programme monitoring survey (conducted with 834 beneficiaries across the region to assess short-term outcomes nine to 12 months after receiving assistance), 74% of beneficiaries are pleased with their decision to return. Men are slightly more satisfied than women

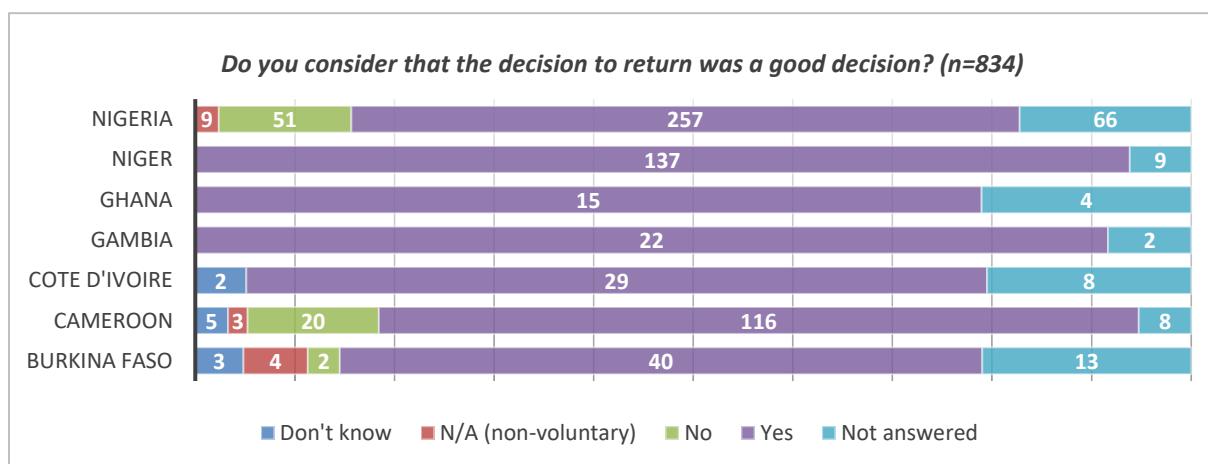
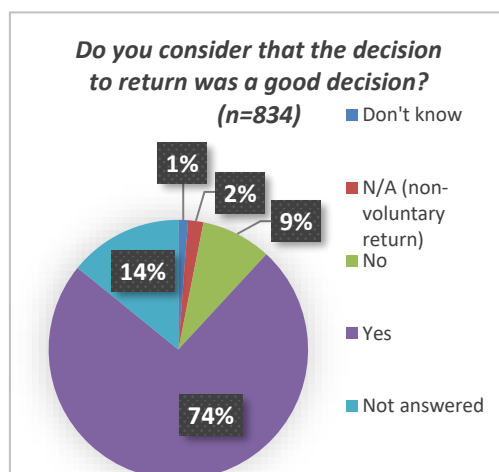
⁸ IOM, *Towards an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in the Context of Return*, 2017

⁹ A Knowledge Management Hub has been established under the Pilot Action on Voluntary and Sustainable, Community-based Reintegration to provide support to the EU-IOM Actions addressing migrant protection and sustainable reintegration in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Funded by the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the Development Cooperation Instrument, these Actions include: the Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, North Africa and the Horn of Africa, which supports reintegration efforts in and with 26 partner countries; the Pilot Action on Voluntary and Sustainable, Community-based Reintegration, which covers Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa; and country-level projects to improve the reintegration of returnees in Afghanistan (RADA project) and Bangladesh (Prottasha project).

The knowledge management hub plays a crucial role in the implementation of these actions by providing thematic expertise, supporting the development and cross-regional harmonization of standard operating procedures and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and contributing to the improvement of existing data collection, data management and reporting tools. More specifically, comprehensive guidance has been developed on measuring the sustainability of reintegration, based on the revised IOM definition and fieldwork undertaken within the scope of the Mediterranean Sustainable Reintegration (MEASURE) project, which was funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). The indicators and tools included in the guidance are integrated into the EU-IOM Actions and are being progressively rolled out globally across all reintegration initiatives, thereby fostering harmonization across regions and allowing for comparative analysis.

¹⁰ See the MEASURE report [here](#).

(76% compared to 70%). In Niger, migrants' satisfaction with their decision to return is particularly high at 94%. Monitoring field staff in Niger report that beneficiaries say they are very happy to have returned due to the new opportunities provided by IOM reintegration assistance, which has enabled them to become self-sufficient and enjoy an improved social status. Contextual factors such as the precarious situation they escaped from in Libya and strong social and familial bonds also contribute to Nigerien returnees' high satisfaction rating as they leave the Libyan conflict behind and reunite with their families.



The reintegration sustainability survey on the medium-term outcomes for returnees (12-18 months after receiving reintegration assistance) has so far been conducted with 519 beneficiaries primarily in Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, the Gambia and Burkina Faso. Over half of those migrants surveyed had returned from Libya, three-quarters were male, and the average age was 28. The most common type of reintegration support received for migrants in the sample was microbusiness support, followed by vocational training and medical support.

Results indicate a moderate to high level of sustainability in economic, social and psychosocial reintegration of returnees in their communities. Based on the reintegration scoring model, 44% of surveyed beneficiaries report sufficient levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability and psychosocial wellbeing in their communities of return. Reintegration efforts are not considered successful for 1% of surveyed beneficiaries, while over half of respondents fall into the middle category.

<p><0.33 (low reintegration sustainability) 1%</p>	<p>0.33-0.65 (moderate reintegration sustainability) 55%</p>	<p>0.66 + (strong reintegration sustainability) 44%</p>
---	--	---

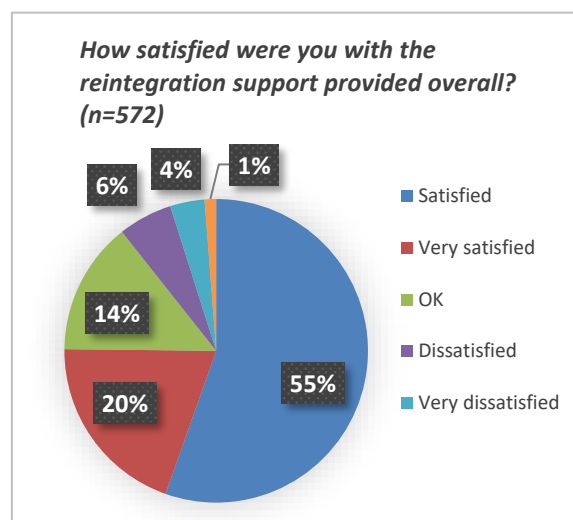
In terms of economic reintegration, overall the majority of returned migrants (61%) reported that their current financial situation was 'OK' or better. Similarly, 60% of beneficiaries reported that they currently have a job or are self-employed. For those in the 'green' category above, 86% reported having a job or a business, underlining the importance of programmatic approaches such as microbusiness assistance and vocational training in supporting returnees to reintegrate.

Overall, a minority of returned migrants face challenges with food security, with one-quarter of beneficiaries surveyed reporting that they often have to reduce the quality or quantity of the food they eat because of the costs. In the 'green' category for beneficiaries with high reintegration scores, the proportion of those who reduce their food intake or quality was only 5%.

In terms of access to social services, more than two-thirds (68%) of surveyed beneficiaries overall rated the quality of their current housing as at least fair, with only 5% rating it as very poor. Of those returnees who have children in their household, three-quarters reported that all were currently attending school, while another 13% stated that some children were in school. Almost 70% rated access to healthcare in their community as at least fair.

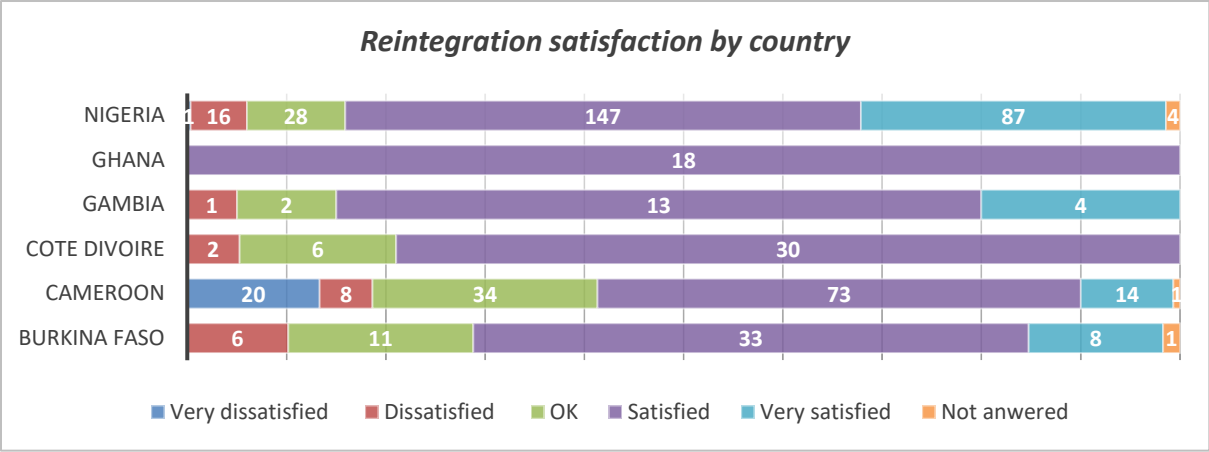
As social stigma is frequently a major issue facing returnees in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the reintegration sustainability survey also measures beneficiaries' level of psychosocial reintegration and sense of belonging in the community. In total, 62% said they were invited to social events in the community on a regular or semi-regular basis. More than three-quarters of respondents (78%) felt a sense of belonging to their community, including 58% who reported that they identified strongly with their local community. Findings on sustainability also suggest that beneficiaries will be able to make any future migration decisions as a matter of choice, rather than necessity. Asked if they felt that it was a feasible option to stay in their country of origin, only 9% of respondents overall said no.

3. Beneficiary satisfaction with IOM reintegration assistance



Trends on beneficiary satisfaction are largely positive, with three-quarters satisfied with their reintegration assistance. A total of 572 beneficiary satisfaction surveys have been conducted primarily in six countries targeted by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (Nigeria, Ghana, the Gambia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire) from the beginning of the project until the end of July 2019. In response to the question on how satisfied they were with reintegration assistance overall, 75% of surveyed beneficiaries reported that they were satisfied (including 20% who were very satisfied). Only 10% were dissatisfied, with 14% saying the assistance they received was of average quality. Slight differences were observed along gendered lines, with women more likely to be either very dissatisfied or very satisfied than men.

Some differences were observed between countries, with the highest satisfaction rates reported in Nigeria with 83% satisfied or very satisfied, followed by Côte d'Ivoire at 79%. Cameroon had the lowest overall satisfaction rates at 58%, and 13% of surveyed beneficiaries in that country reported that they were 'very dissatisfied' (while for other countries this figure was less than 1%). According to field monitoring staff in Cameroon, one major factor is contextual – a very high mobility of returnees affected the sustainability of their microbusinesses as they were not able to build up a clientele in a consistent location. Returnees in Cameroon were also distrustful of their peers during collective and community-based reintegration assistance projects, preferring to receive IOM assistance on an individual basis.



V. Communication

1. Communication for migrants and practitioners

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 foreseen in the different countries of origin. Since these materials have been presented in the first issue of the report, only updates are indicated here.

- a. **Posters**
- b. **Regional information leaflet**
- c. **Country-specific reintegration leaflets:** In May 2019, the leaflets for Mauritania and Niger were published. Leaflets are thus now available for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria.
- d. **Country-specific videos on reintegration:** In addition to the videos already available of local reintegration staff presenting the reception and reintegration processes in the main local languages in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria, videos have been finalized for Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Chad. Feedback from Country Offices in some host countries suggest that this is very useful for pre-departure counselling.

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

- a. **EU-IOM Joint Initiative's website**

(www.igrationjointinitiative.org): Since its launch (18 September 2018), the Joint Initiative website has been consulted 33,931 times by 6,350 unique users to access information, data, updates and testimonies from beneficiaries of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration. The website 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 70 stories, over 150 press notes and around 100 videos have been produced since the launch of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (on average one new content published every two days). The stories



cover a broad range of reintegration-related topics such as reintegration projects, psychosocial support activities, impact on communities as well as the return and reintegration process or challenges faced by returnees. Videos are available on IOM's EU-IOM Migrant Protection and Reintegration Youtube playlist at the following link: bit.ly/34397pv

- c. **Weekly digest:** to update IOM, EU staff and partners on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's latest developments in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, IOM launched in November 2018 the Weekly Digest. While sent to almost 600 recipients every week, the Digest is opened on average by 450 readers for each issue.



- d. **Social media:** from November 2017 to Summer 2019, social media accounts from the IOM Regional Office in Dakar has known an increase of 740% audience on Facebook and have reached over 2.5 million people. Twitter accounts have received a total of 3 million impressions. Most of the content published is related to the EU-IOM Joint Initiative which has benefitted from this increased popularity.

- e. **The OWL – Our Weekly Lesson:** Since November 2018, the IOM Regional Office in Dakar issues a series of communications tips to improve visibility on reintegration activities. It developed a guide on how to cover reintegration stories and interview returnees (FR/EN).



- f. **Media engagement:** engaging with media is key to enhance the public's knowledge and understanding of return and reintegration issues. Through media workshops aimed at ensuring a more informed coverage of migration and better understanding of reintegration, IOM trained over 600 journalists in 12 target countries of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative 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 and its challenges. A platform on investigative journalism was created in June 2019 and will officially be launched in Fall 2019. Its aim is to build on what the trained journalists have learnt and create a community of media professionals reporting in-depth on migration-related issues.

g. **Awareness-raising on return and reintegration:**

As of 31 July 2019, more than 470,000 people had been reached by nearly 12,500 awareness raising activities in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. Across the region, awareness raising is conducted through the arts (theatre, music, street art), sports (football, basketball), community outreach (community dialogues, focus group conversations, tea conversations), educational talks, high school outreach, radio debates and public events. Awareness raising activities focus on the dangers of irregular migration, the economic and success opportunities that exist in countries of origin, as well as community cohesion to ensure that returned migrants are welcome in their communities.



h. **Participation in international conferences and events:** the EU-IOM Joint Initiative has been presented to large numbers of migration and development stakeholders at the occasion of various conferences and events, such as:

- The European Developments Days:
 - In June 2018, IOM and the European Commission co-organized a lab debate entitled “Women on The Move: Stories of Resilience and Reintegration” attended by over 50 participants. This lab started with the testimonies of two beneficiaries, who after returning home from Libya managed to process their migration journey and make a successful fresh start back home. The discussion was sparked by IOM and ITC representatives to debate about the challenges and opportunities of return and reintegration for girls and women from a social and economic perspective.

- In June 2019, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative was represented at the European Development Days via the brainstorming lab “Towards the sustainable reintegration of migrant returnees in Africa”, jointly organised with EU’s DG DEVCO. The event attracted



over 50 participants, including representatives from EU institutions, NGOs, and governments. The debate addressed the role of programmes such as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative to promote inclusive reintegration practices that respond to the priorities of individual returnees and their communities in an integrated and mutually beneficial way. More information is available [here](#).

- The AU-EU Technical Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration of Migrants (27-28 November 2018, Addis Ababa): as part of the work of the AU-EU-UN Taskforce on the Situation of Migrants in Libya, participants exchanged good practices, identified challenges and lessons learned, and looked at what more can be done to achieve sustainable reintegration of migrants returning to their home countries from various regions. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative featured prominently in this workshop, with several speakers presenting the programme’s activities as good practices and participation of the Burkina Faso Project Manager in the panel on the role of communities of return in the reintegration process. The workshop’s outcomes will feed into the African Union’s future Return, Readmission and Reintegration Guidelines for Africa. IOM’s press briefing is available [here](#).
- IOM’s 24th session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance (June 2019, Geneva): although not a public event, the SCPF constitutes an important forum for communication between IOM and its Member States. During the June 2019 session, IOM presented the integrated approach to reintegration and how IOM translates it in its programming. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative was mentioned in the presentation and quoted as a good practice by several Member States’ representatives (including the EU representative).

VI. Annexes

Annex 1: Overview of coordination and governance structures per country

Annex 2: Overview of capacity-building activities on reintegration carried out

Annex 3: Overview of community-based projects implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Annex 1: Overview of coordination and governance structures per country

Country	Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Technical Working Group (TWG) Reintegration	Case management/ selection committees Reintegration	Interministerial committee Reintegration	(Mixed) Migration Working Group	Other*
Burkina Faso	Two meetings of the PSC in February and April 2018; then PSC replaced by the GoB Review Committee (as per Ministerial Decree). Review Committee has met in December 2018 and July 2019.	Three meetings of the TWG on reintegration have been organized during the last year. The Technical Working Group on Reintegration gathers IOM, EU delegation, government agencies, civil society organisations from national and local level involved in reintegration. This group validated and has the mandate to amend the SOPs on reintegration. TWG is supposed to gather not only in Ouagadougou, but also in the main areas of return.	Composed of national and local government representatives, CSOs, EUD and IOM, their role is to validate the returnees' reintegration plans. They confront the returnees with lack of motivation or weaknesses in their ideas and promote sustainable and impactful activities. They use a scoring system to evaluate the plans, and plans considered as unsustainable can be amended or rejected.	No - Government is discussing issue of leadership on reintegration	Composed of GoB, UNHCR, UNICEF, Croix Rouge and CSO partners	
Cameroon	Two meetings of the PSC: September 2017 and September 2018	Reintegration Working Group is composed of technical ministries and government representatives, EUD and IOM. TWG discusses operational arrangements, priorities in terms of reintegration assistance and new interventions. It also assesses, provides technical feedback and approves the reintegration plans submitted by returnees. TWG meetings are held according to need and availability of officials. The TWG met four times so far: November 2017, December 2017, March 2018 and January 2019.		One Interministerial Committee on Reintegration (ICR) has been held in 2019. IOM was invited to participate.	Migration Working Group gathering UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM), government counterparts, donors, and CSO partners	The Cameroonian government, through its Ministry of External Relations, has set up a department in charge of relations with IOM and UNHCR.
Côte d'Ivoire	Three meetings of the PSC: October 2017, August 2018, June 2019	"Case Management Committee (Comité de Gestion des Cas - CGC)" manages cases and selects partners for reintegration via launch of calls for proposals, etc.				* DPE - UNICEF - IOM joint committee on UMC cases

The Gambia	Six meetings of the PSC: Nov. 2017, Feb. 2018, May 2018, July 2018, Dec. 2018, May 2019	3 thematically divided sub-working groups (SWG): (i) Reception, (ii) Reintegration, (iii) Awareness Raising and MHPSS 12 joint TWG meetings (2017 to March 2018) and 30 Reintegration, Reception and Awareness Raising & MHPSS sub-working groups meetings (April 2018 to July 2019) were held	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			
Ghana	Three PSC meetings held so far: * 1st PSC (8 Oct. 2018) - Review ToR for PSC & general implementation of EUTF in Ghana * 2nd PSC (27 March 2019) - Review of SoPs with emphasis on pocket money and eligibility criteria * 3rd PSC (28 May 2019) - Discussion of creative ideas for national multimedia awareness raising campaign. PSC is co-chaired by EUD and Ministry of Interior.	Two TWG meetings held until 31 July 2019: * 1st TWG (November 2018) - Review of ToRs and SoPs * 2nd TWG (January 2019) - Review of SoP for PSC consideration TWG (and PSC) involves key Government Ministries and Agencies directly or indirectly involved in migration management issues or have a role to play in reintegration of returnees.				
Guinea	Yes (Jul. 2017~)	"Technical Unit (Unité Technique: UT)" composed of representatives from 6 relevant Ministries who meet once a month. Has a role in technical coordination of reintegration activities, serves as a selection committee, etc.			Under development. A proposition has been made to the cabinet of the Prime Minister and is under review	*Regular meetings among EUD-IOM-AECID

Guinea Bissau	<p>Meetings are held twice a year; three meetings have been held so far: February 2018, July 2018 and February 2019.</p> <p>The committee is composed of Guinea-Bissau's national authorities (7 Ministries involved), civil society organizations (8), the donor (EUD chairs the PSC), EUMS and IOM.</p>	<p>A Technical Committee composed of the government and civil society organizations of Guinea-Bissau (including banks) is responsible for evaluating, validating and approving migrant reintegration projects. It serves as a guidance and consultation body on reintegration projects and also has the function of monitoring the level of progress of ongoing projects. 14 meetings for the evaluation and approval of returnees' reintegration plans have been held so far (meetings are held bi-monthly or according to the urgency and need for projects approval).</p>	<p>The technical committee functions as an interministerial structure for reintegration. In December 2017, the government created an Interministerial Committee on Migration (CIMI). It only met twice before ceasing to function due to the successive changes of governments. IOM has been looking for solutions to reactivate this CIMI together with the government.</p>	<p>A Migration Working Group (MWG) was created with the support of IOM with the objective of enhancing coordination among national authorities, CSOs and UN entities on issues related to migration in the country. The MWG meets every two months.</p>
---------------	---	--	--	---

Mali	<p>Meetings held on an annual basis. Two meetings have been held so far: March 2018 and March 2019</p>	<p>The Technical Committee is composed of Government (several Ministries), EU Delegation and IOM. Its purpose is to discuss and take decisions on operational and strategical matters regarding the entire project, not only reintegration (e.g. access to the transit centre for non-Malians, construction for the Ministry for Malians Abroad (MME), etc.). It gathers every three or four months, or according to needs. Three meetings have been held in the first two months of 2019, for example.</p>	<p>The Selection Committee is composed of Government institutions dealing with reintegration and IOM, and focuses on reintegration. It discusses the general methodology of implementation and follow-up of reintegration activities; proposes and approves new types of interventions; facilitates information sharing among members; analyses coordination procedures between Government institutions as well as between Government and IOM. Selection Committee meetings are usually held once a month. Given the significant caseload to be assisted, the ToRs of the selection committee were revised in January 2019 so as to speed up reintegration activities and obtain results for a much larger number of people than originally planned (no longer case by case assessment).</p>			
------	--	---	--	--	--	--

Mauritania	<p>Two meetings held in May 2018 and April 2019. Composed of 9 state actors, 1 civil society actor, 3 UN agencies including IOM, and the donor, it mainly discusses the activities carried out since the first Steering Committee and present the results of the Border Management (IBM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), AVRR and Diaspora components of the project.</p>	<p>The Technical Committee, composed of 2 state actors, 2 NGOs and IOM, mainly discusses with the different training centres the possibility of referring returnees for vocational training. The Committee meets upon request by one of its members.</p>				
------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Niger	Yes (Dec. 2017~)	To be determined (now that the SOPs have been nationalised)	<p>Selection committees will be put in place in the different areas where community-based reintegration projects will be established (in the regions of Tahoua, Zinder, Maradi and Tillabéri). This will be facilitated by implementing partners which have been selected (CADEL and GEDD-GAO, national NGOs). The selection committees will include local and traditional authorities, local technical services and community members representing youth and women, the representatives of the implementing partner and IOM.</p>	<p>"Technical Migration Working Group" gathering UN agencies, NGOs, 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 both in Niamey and Agadez. The WG in Niamey is now chaired by the "Direction des Migrations" within the Mol in order to ensure sustainability and government ownership. It complements the "Cadre de Concertation sur la Migration" (CCM) that is more political.</p>	<p>*Migration info/data sharing platform with the Directorate of Territory Surveillance (DST) *Thematic sub-group on awareness raising and sensitization to migrants in transit *Working group that extends beyond the migration context on mental health. *IOM also actively participates in a Population Movement Working Group in Zinder.</p>
-------	------------------	---	---	--	---

Nigeria	Two meetings of the PSC held: December 2017 and November 2018. Next PSC planned for October 2019.	<p>The Technical Working Group (TWG) on Return and Reintegration met twice (April 2018 and November 2018). The next TWG meeting is planned for October 2019.</p> <p>Members of the TWG include: Patriotic Citizen Initiative, Center for Youth Integrated Development, African Region of NACTAL, NCFRMI, Federal Ministry of Justice, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), CBN, INTACOM Africa, NBS, Terres Des Hommes, Web of Hearts Foundation, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), National Directorate for Employment (NDE), Committee for Support of Dignity of Women (COSUDOW), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE), Idia Renaissance, and Society for the Empowerment of Young Persons (SEYP).</p>	Case Management Expert Teams (CMET) were formed to support the returnee case management at the grass root level through reviewing reintegration plans and providing expert advise. The Case Management Expert Team falls under the guidance of the Reintegration Committee (RC - see next column). CMET members meet every month and are active in four states: Lagos, Edo, Abuja and Delta.	State-level Reintegration Committees (RCs) have been established in the states of Lagos, Abuja, Edo and Delta. Directly reporting to the TWG, they oversee how the CMET operate and how other partners are involved in the reintegration process. RCs in Lagos, Abuja, Edo and Delta regularly meet (planned on a monthly basis with flexibility).	*Community-Based Reintegration (CBR) steering committee to guide the planning and coordination of CBR projects under EUTF.
---------	---	--	--	--	--

Senegal	Two meetings held in June 2018 and January 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>Selection committees established in three regions (Kolda, Tambacounda and Sédhiou). Composed of regional/local government representatives as well as civil society actors and IOM, the committees give technical support on reintegration project (implementation and monitoring). The meetings are held according to need.</p>			<p>*Regular meetings among EUD-IOM-AECID and other EUTF-funded programmes. Monthly meetings are also held between IOM and government counterparts.</p>
---------	---	---	--	--	--	---

Annex 2: Overview of capacity-building activities on reintegration carried out

	Capacity building activity			Participants	
	Type	Topic	Description	Number	Description
Burkina Faso	Training	Psychosocial assistance	Psychological First Aid (PFA) and other training to strengthen psychosocial assistance capacities of partners and IOM staff (3 sessions)	41	Partners including INEFPRO, SP-CSBE, CONASUR, Action Sociale (gov); Alert Migration, Arsim World, Croix Rouge (non-gov), etc.
	Training	Counselling and communication with (vulnerable) returnees	Training sessions	25	Project partners and governmental officials
	Training	Training on reporting and monitoring for Civil Society Organisations (CSO)	Strengthen capacity of civil society organisations involved in reintegration assistance activities and follow-up	25	CSO Alert Migration
	Study visit	Study visit to Guinea Conakry with focus on Cash for Work activities	Local authorities from area with high numbers of return (Garango) where a recycling cash-for-work activity was envisaged, and IOM reintegration staff visited Guinea to gain a better understanding of the functioning and implementation modalities related to cash-for-work activities.	2	Local authorities
	Workshop	AVRR workshop with embassies for migrants in transit	Different presentations and workshops about return and reintegration for embassies and consulates dealing with migrants in transit	20	MIABE and Ministry of Social Action; Embassies of Ghana, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nigeria

	Material support	Donation of material	Equipment (copy machines, printers, computers, communication tools) for ministries to implement the national strategy for migration including the protection and reintegration of migrants in Burkina Faso	n/a	5 Ministries: DGEP, Ministry of Youth and Employment, CONASUR, MIABE, Social Action
Cameroon	Training	Training on reintegration assistance and case management	15 officers from MINJEC and 2 agents from MINAS deployed to conduct reintegration counselling, joint development of reintegration plans, basic counselling for the provision of reintegration assistance (via referrals), have been trained	17	Ministry of Youth and Civil Education (MINJEC) Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS);
	Study visit	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	Training on IML and migrants rights, and operationalisation of SOPs	Government officers engaged 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
	Workshop	Protecting vulnerable migrants	Protection of Migrants; VoTs (definition and identification of trafficking cases, assistance and referral of victims of trafficking); Gender/Migration and HIV; Psychological support to vulnerable migrants	35	Government and CSO social protection workers

	Training	Psychosocial assistance	Capacity building for mental health reintegration actors and psychosocial support: the psychosocial approach to reintegration;	18	MINREX; MINAS; MINJEC; MINSANTE; IOM
	Training	Protection and psychosocial assistance	18 institutions had their capacities strengthened on the protection and psychosocial support of vulnerable migrants.	24	MINREX; MINAS; FNE; MINJEC; MINSANTE; DGSN; MINJUSTICE; MINEFOP; MINPROFF; MINEPAT; MINATD; CNDHL; CNLS; OEMIT; Trauma center Cameroun; CAMNAFAW; SMIC; Respect Cameroun
Côte d'Ivoire	Training	Reception/post-arrival management	Training for profiling upon arrival using Kobo	9	9 officers from DGIE
	Workshop	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
	Workshop	Support to migrant children	3 workshops co-organized with the Department on Child Protection (DPE) and UNICEF: in Daloa (14-16 May 2019), Bouaké ((22-24 May 2019) and Abidjan (28-31 May 2019)	128	Participants coming from 18 different towns in Côte d'Ivoire: members of social services, representative of the Service de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse (SPJE) or local d'ONG involved in assisting migrant children
	Training	Governance, migration and social media in sub-Saharan Africa : stakes, challenges and perspectives	Regional workshop organised by the foundation Friedrich Ebert, to which IOM contributed (13-14 Feb. 2019)	30	Journalists

The Gambia	Workshop	Validation workshop on sustainable reintegration of returnees	Regional Validation Workshop on the TORs for the Regional Migration Sub-Committees in Lower River Region (February 13, 2019)	56	Representatives of the Regional Task force on Migration in Each Region, representing different Institutions in the regions, Ministry of Interior, National Youth Council
	Workshop	Regional stakeholders consultation workshop on the sustainable reintegration of returnees	Regional Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees in West Coast Region (January 31, 2019)	35	Technical Advisory Committee members from Ministries, departments, agencies and local government authorities with a mandate in migration: 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,

	Training	Migration Policy in Africa	Training for Ministry of Interior official in charge of returns organized by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (upon request by the Ministry of Interior)	1	Ministry of Interior
	Workshop	SOPs on UASC Protection and Reintegration	Introduction of the final SOPs including vulnerability criteria for assistance under the project (co-organized with DSW, 31 May 2018)	27	MoI, DSW, MoH, MOFA, GID, UNICEF, UNFPA, Child Welfare Police, Women Bureau, CEDAG, NAATIP, Gambian Red Cross, NYC
	Training	Protection tools and procedures	Trained relevant government and non-government partners on tools and procedures to be used when referring vulnerable cases for social protection support, in order to strengthen protection referrals (25-26 Jul 2018)	26	MoI, DSW, MoH, GID, NAATIP, Gambian Red Cross, NYC, Women's Bureau, Tanka Tanka
Ghana	Training	Training on Return and Reintegration	Training to build capacity of implementing partner to provide full reintegration support to returned migrants (3 sessions in November 2018 and July 2019)	21	Christian Council of Ghana; Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA); Africa 2000 Network
			Training to build capacity of implementing partner to understand general AVRR to guide the delivering of the training to returnees in Ghana (16 April 2019)	2	Challenges Ghana
Guinea	Workshop	Workshop on migration and reintegration process under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative	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	Training of trainers on social protection and psychosocial support	Organized for two regions (Conakry, Boké)	36	National and regional level government officers including representatives from MASPFE and MATD
	Study visit	(Government) Referral office management	Study visit - 4 officials from DGE were supported to visit Senegal Referral Office to learn good practices of office management and making referrals	4	Directorate of Guineans Abroad (DGE)
	Training	Training on social protection	Workshops on social protection for government and civil society workers, for regions including Conakry, Kankan, Nzerekore and Kindia (August 2018)	104	Government and CSO social protection workers
	Secondment	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 was deployed to support building DGE capacities
	Material support	Office rehabilitation and procurement	Material support - DGE Reception and Referral Office was rehabilitated, equipped and operationalised with the support from IOM	n/a	Directorate of Guineans Abroad (DGE)
	Material support	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	National health centre

	Training	Technical training on migration (reintegration, monitoring and accountability)	Six (6) training sessions held in Kindia, Mamou, Boké, Nzérékoré, Kankan and Labé regions	155	Managers of the deconcentrated services of the State (149) and civil society (06) involved in the process of accompanying migrants
	Material support	Operational capacity building of technical units	10 motorcycles, computer equipment and office consumables distributed to the technical units of the above-mentioned regions	n/a	Technical Units
	Training	Training on data collection	training on data protection and the use of modern tools for the collection and processing of migration data	25	15 State executives and 10 representatives of civil society from different regions
	Institutional and material support	Reception and Orientation Center	Construction, equipment and operationalization of 2 migrant transit centers in Conakry and Kankan (establishment of SOP for the running of the centers, training of social workers for PSS support, support for running charges for a period of 1year, co-leading management committee with the government)	n/a	n/a
	Institutional support	Close monitoring committees	Establishment of 36 direct monitoring committees in 32 prefectures and 4 communes of Conakry (identification of the committees' members, training, drafting of ToRs for the committees, etc.)	180	5 members per committee
Guinea Bissau	Training	Training of DG Border and Migration (DGMF), National Guard 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 Guard

	Mentoring	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 registration 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)
	Training	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 of Volunteer (CNV); RENAJ Network of Youth
Mali	Training	Training on reintegration counselling and psychosocial assistance	3 training sessions on reintegration counselling, vulnerability assessment and psychosocial assistance.	57	Community mobilisers, IOM Reintegration Assistants, Government personnel and Civil Society (Migrant Assistance Associations)
	Training	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 DGME (General Delegation of Malians Abroad) and DNDS
	Material support	Office rehabilitation and procurement	Material support - DGME and DNDS sites in Bamako, Kayes, Gao and Tombouctou were equipped and made operational. The Civil Protection offices in Bamako, where initial arrival procedures and reintegration information activities took place until July 2018, were also renovated by IOM.	n/a	DGME; National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS); Civil Protection (Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile)

	Material support	Material support to training centres	Over 1000 items were bought in benefit of both the training centres and the migrants that received such trainings (mainly protection equipment such as gloves, special glasses, helmets, etc.).	n/a	Centre de Formation Professionnelle de Missabougou (CFPM), Ecole Centrale de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Administration (ECICA), Centre d'Orientation Professionnelle de Coupe et de Couture (COPCC).
Mauritania	Workshop	Workshop to build capacities of technical actors in reintegration	Training on pillar activities as well as introduction of socioeconomic mapping (15 March 2018)	15	Technical actors involved in reintegration
	ToT	ToT on reintegration assistance	ToT for ANAPEJ (Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi Jeune) staff on reintegration assistance and income generating activities	5	ANAPEJ (State actor)
Niger	Training	Training on the protection of children on the move and VoTs	Presentation of the mandates of UN agencies in charge of children on the move (IOM, Unicef, UNHCR), legal framework and national SOPs for the support and referral of UMCs, legal and operational framework for the identification, referral and support to VoTs	21	MPFPE (Ministry of Women Promotion and Child Protection)
Nigeria	ToT	ToT on business skills training	ToT for state and non-state actors involved in reintegration assistance	37	MDA and CSO
	Training	Training on MRC management	Training FMLE officers who will be managing and supporting migrants visiting MRC (Benin city, Edo)	63	63 participants (40 M; 23 F / 62 from FMLE and 1 journalist from Radio Nigeria, Edo State)

	Material support	Establishment and launch of MRC	Established (the country's third) MRC in Benin city, Edo State to provide assistance to returnees	n/a	
	Training	Training on Voluntary Return and Reintegration Process	Training stakeholders involved in providing direct assistance to Nigerian voluntarily returning migrants. Overall objective was to strengthen their capacity in order to treat voluntarily returning migrants in a humane and orderly manner.	38	Nigeria Immigration Service; Department of State Security; Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria; National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons
	Meeting	High-Level Sensitization Meeting with Traditional and Religious Leaders	Meeting was geared towards promoting safe migration and enhancing the social and psychosocial reintegration of return migrants; it was also dedicated to foster social cohesion.	21	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons; National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons; Traditional and Religious Leaders
	Training	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	Govt
	ToT	Training of Trainers on Return and Reintegration Monitoring	Training trainers on IOM's institutional AVRR monitoring tools and other monitoring approaches to improve support, supervision and reporting of the monitoring of beneficiaries (to be fed back into case management committees' work).	53	Govt, CSO, NGOs

	ToT	Training on Migrant Protection and Assistance	Training on IOM's draft Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse, for Government and civil society partners involved in providing direct assistance to vulnerable groups (4-6 March 2019)	36	government and civil society partners
	Training	Psychological first aid (PFA)	The training focused on Psychological first aid (PFA) and was based on IASC guidelines and the WHO PFA training manuals.	47	Government and CSOs
	Training	Data collection	Use of Kobo data collection tool to enhance data collection and registration upon return of migrants	23	Government
	Training	Community Theatre	Training the participants in acting, script writing, stage performances, video directing, etc. in preparation for the roll out of community theatre as a tool for awareness on safe migration options and encouragement of social cohesion of returned migrants.	77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returnees • Students of theatre arts department in Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma and Delta State University Abraka • Students of the Benin Film Academy • Amateur actors from local theatre troupes in Benin • Chief Mobilisation and Orientation Officers (COMOs) of the NOA
	Training	Reporting on Migration	Training for reporters and journalist to build their capacity on reporting migration related stories.	45	Reporters and journalists
	Training	Implementing migration policies	National training of state and non-state actors on Migration Policy Implementation and Coordination	29	State and non-state actors

	Training	Migration Data Management training	Training on collecting, storing and analysing migration data	38	Government
Senegal	Material support	Equipment for charter reception	Material support - Tables and chairs were procured for charter reception at the new airport	n/a	CNRRPD
	Material support	Equipment and rehabilitation of 14 training facilities to be used for the reintegration counselling sessions	The facilities are owned by government institutions (such as ANPEJ) working on support to youth (employment, culture, training).	14	ANPEJ, Regional Centres for Youth, Vocational training centre, cultural centre
	ToT	ToT on personal development, entrepreneurship and psychosocial support	Training of facilitators ahead of the reintegration counselling sessions	70	60 facilitators (CSO), 10 BAOS (DGSE)

Annex 3: Overview of community-based projects implemented under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

	Location	Activity	Status (as of 31 July 2019)	Number of beneficiaries *			Partners
				Returnees	Community members	Total	
Burkina Faso	Various Locations	Cash For Work	Implementation	300	300	600	Municipalities
	Ouagadougou	Production of textile with local cotton	Implementation	10	0**	10	ITC
	Tenkodogo (Centre Est)	Construction	Completed	75	75	150	COFEC Social Enterprise
	Manga (Centre Sud)	Construction (including training on installation of solar panels)	Completed	25	25	50	COFEC Social Enterprise
	Béguédo (Centre Est)	Farming and breeding	Implementation	50	50	100	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Breeding; Ministry of Agriculture; Local authorities; traditional leaders
	Bittou (Centre Est)	Farming and breeding	Implementation	50	50	100	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Breeding; Ministry of Agriculture; Local authorities; traditional leaders
	Niagho (Centre Est)	Farming and breeding	Preparation	25	25	50	AJVLs NGO
	Garango (Centre Est)	Waste collection and management	Implementation	50	50	100	Consultant/local authorities
	Bagré (Centre Est)	Farming and breeding	Preparation	25	25	50	AJVLs NGO
	Gon-Boussougou (Centre Est)	Farming and breeding	Preparation	25	25	50	OCADES NGO
	Gogo (Centre Est)	Farming and breeding	Preparation	25	25	50	
	Bindé	Farming and breeding	Preparation	25	25	50	

Cameroon	Douala (Mabanda-Bonabéri)	Manufacturing and selling glue cement	Completed	2	15	17	
	Ndogbessol (entre Messondo et Eseka)	Agriculture (Plantain cultivation)	Completed	1	6	7	
	Mbanga (Ndom)	Agriculture (Cassava cultivation)	Completed	1	5	6	
Côte d'Ivoire	Anyama	Plumbing and painting	Completed	1	3	4	
	Bonoua	Cyber café	Completed	3	1	4	
	Riviera Faya	Underground water reserve	Completed	1	3	4	
	Abobo	Kiosque	Completed	1	2	3	
	Youpougon	Restaurant	Completed	1	3	4	
	Korhogo	Apiculture	Completed	6	4	10	Apinome
	Korhogo	Poultry farm	Completed	3	7	10	Cabinet Forscot
	Bouaké	Rice production	Completed	40	40	80	Action-entreprises
	Attecoubé	Construction	Completed	40	40	80	Action-entreprises
	Songon	Manioc production	Implementation	30	20	50	Anader Abidjan
	Songon	Poultry farm	Completed	30	20	50	Anader Abidjan
	Songon	Rabbit farm	Completed	8	3	11	Anader Abidjan
	Bingerville	Rabbit farm	Completed	6	3	9	Anader Abidjan
	Abidjan	Peanuts production	Completed	6	4	10	Anader Abidjan
	Abidjan	Agriculture	Completed	6	4	10	Anader Abidjan
	Bingerville	Poultry farm	Completed	7	3	10	Anader Abidjan
	Abobo	Poultry farm	Completed	7	3	10	Anader Abidjan
	Songon	Poultry farm	Completed	7	3	10	Anader Abidjan
	Abobo	Commerce	Completed	7	3	10	Anader Abidjan
	Youpougon	Commerce	Completed	7	3	10	Anader Abidjan

	Abobo	Commerce	Completed	7	3	10	Anader Abidjan
	San Pedro	Commerce	Implementation	50	30	80	Agefop - agence national de formation professionnelle
	Daloa	Commerce	Implementation	60	15	75	Anader Daloa
	Daloa	Waste management	Completed	30	177	207	CARE int
	Azaguié	Aviculture/Agriculture/TBP	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	2IAE
	Abidjan	agropastoral	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Anader Abidjan
	Man	agropastoral	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Anader Man
	Gagnoa	agropastoral	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Anader Gagnoa
	San Pedro	agropastoral	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Anader San Pedro
	Korhogo	aviculture	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Ideal Korhogo
	Youpougon	BTP	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Action-entreprises
	Bouaké	BTP	Preparation	TBC	TBC	TBC	Action-entreprises
The Gambia	Upper River	Cereal Processing Machine	Preparation	3	8	11	DCD and Agriculture
	Central river	Agribusiness/Agriculture	Implementation	6	40	46	DCD and Agriculture
Ghana	Sunyani (Brong Ahafo)	Agriculture	Completed	5	19	24	Don Bosco, Queen Mother of Berekum (land donation)
	Takoradi (Western)	Construction	Implementation	9	16	25	National Vocational Training Institute
Guinea	Popodara (Labé)	Potato cultivation	Completed	35	4	39	
	Sonfonia (Conakry)	Flooring	Completed	1	7	8	
	Guillere (Boké)	Soap production	Completed	7	8	15	Local authorities including regional director of Social Action
	Timbi-Madina (Mamou)	Potato cultivation	Completed	17	13	30	Bareng Agronomic centre, Union of Agricultural Groups of Soumbalakou (UGAS)
	Tolo (Mamou)	Bean and Potato cultivation	Completed	30	6	36	National School of Agriculture and Livestock (ENAE)

	Dalaba (Mamou)	Potato cultivation	Completed	20	5	25	Local authorities including Director of Agriculture
	Sinko (Nzerekore)	Poultry farm	Implementation	27	11	38	Local authorities including regional direction of breeding
	Conakry	Trade	Completed	3	13	16	Technical supervision by municipal directorate of trade
	Conakry	Fishing	Completed	7	8	15	Technical supervision by municipal director of fishing
	Conakry	Flooring	Completed	1	8	9	Technical supervision by municipal director of public works
	Conakry	Transformation of local products	Completed	6	8	14	
Guinea Bissau	Various Locations	Cash For Work	Completed	100	60	160	Local authorities of Gabu and Sonaco, including Regional Direction of Agriculture
	Bissau	Football School	Completed	3	82	85	
	Bafata	Bakery	Preparation	2	6	8	
	Biombo, Quinhamel	Glass brick factory	Completed	4	6	10	Reglos of Biombo, Catholic church
	Cacheu, Ingoré	Tailor	Completed	4	40	44	
	Gabu, Mafanco	Agriculture	Completed	3	15	18	
	Gabu	Building blocks production	Completed	5	3	8	
	Gabu, Pitche	Agriculture	Preparation	2	26	28	
	Gabu, Pirada	Horticulture	Completed	2	10	12	SOGUIBA (NGO)
	Sonaco, Sintchan Mamadu	Agriculture	Preparation	2	10	12	
Mali	n/a						
Mauritania	n/a						

Niger	Maradi	TBC	Preparation	100	100	200	CADEL - contract to be signed.
	Tahoua	TBC	Preparation	100	100	200	
	Tillabéry	Farming and breeding	Preparation	50	50	100	GEDD-GAO - contract to be signed.
	Zinder	TBC	Preparation	100	100	200	CADEL - contract to be signed.
Nigeria	Edo State, Iguobazuwa, Ovia south-West	Pineapple juice factory	Implementation	32	10	42	Edo state government, Edo State Agricultural Development Programme, SEYP, COSUDOW
	Edo State, Esan West, Esan North East, Ikpoba Ohka, Uhumwonde	Cassava processing unit	Preparation	112	48	160	
	Edo State, Orhiomwom	Palm kernel oil production	Preparation	30	10	40	
	Various locations in Edo State	Cash for work activities	Implemented and in preparation (depending on location)	183	72	255	Local Government Authorities in the various locations
Senegal	Mediana Touat (Kolda)	Agriculture - agroforestry	Implementation	15	80	95	Trees for the Future (NGO)
Total 81 projects at various stages				2,079	2,100	4,179	

* 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.

** Community-based assistance is defined in the Framework SOPs on AVRRE developed under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative as an "individual or collective reintegration assistance directly involving local communities and/ or directly addressing their needs". As such, interventions and projects that address some of the needs of the communities can be considered as community-based, even if community members are not *directly* involved.