

COMPARATIVE REINTEGRATION OUTCOMES BETWEEN FORCED AND VOLUNTARY RETURN AND THROUGH A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Country profiles based
on the reintegration
sustainability survey results

Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
for the EU-IOM Knowledge Management Hub





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1. OVERALL RSS RESULTS

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The following table provides an overview of the demographic profile of RSS respondents in the six countries of origin: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, El Salvador, the Gambia, Nigeria and Somalia.

RSS Sample overview	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	El Salvador	Gambia	Nigeria	Somalia
Sample size	808	1,321	212	548	1,456	673
Age groups						
18–27	266	102	58	307	657	454
28–37	201	224	67	92	575	90
38–47	41	114	53	9	161	20
48–57	18	32	34	5	39	5
Over 57	9	6	9	2	14	6
Sex						
Female	244	212	48	30	638	93
Male	564	1,104	173	518	818	513
Type of return						
Forced	112	157	124	124	175	92
Voluntary	658	1,164	97	424	1,277	514
Return to same community						
Yes	58%	92%	-	98%	51%	89%
No	42%	8%	-	2%	49%	11%
Main host countries						
	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Libya</i>
	<i>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>
	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Guatemala</i>	<i>Niger</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>Yemen</i>
	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Germany</i>		<i>Germany</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>



1.2 ECONOMIC DIMENSION

The following table presents an overview of RSS results for the economic dimension of reintegration in the six countries of origin.

RSS Economic Indicators ¹ (% in total)	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	El Salvador	Gambia	Nigeria	Somalia
<i>Economic satisfaction</i>						
<i>Satisfied</i>	79%	70%	59%	62%	76%	46%
<i>Dissatisfied</i>	21%	30%	41%	38%	24%	54%
<i>Debt situation</i>						
<i>Can borrow if needed</i>	81%	64%	55%	49%	43%	22%
<i>Had to borrow often</i>	31%	19%	24%	5%	7%	19%
<i>Debt larger than spending</i>	25%	21%	18%	17%	14%	19%
<i>Productive assets</i>						
<i>Yes</i>	29%	70%	32%	8%	33%	23%
<i>No</i>	71%	30%	68%	92%	67%	77%
<i>Access to employment and training</i>						
<i>Good</i>	30%	29%	29%	45%	34%	20%
<i>Fair</i>	27%	32%	33%	24%	36%	16%
<i>Poor</i>	43%	39%	38%	31%	30%	64%
<i>Employment situation</i>						
<i>Employed</i>	67%	65%	75%	63%	63%	40%

¹ Please note that the RSS responses were grouped into larger categories to enhance readability of results. In the economic dimension of RSS, the responses categorized as "Satisfied" includes RSS responses indicating "Very satisfied" and "Satisfied" to the relevant questions. Similarly, the responses categorized as "Dissatisfied" is the sum of RSS responses indicating "Very dissatisfied" and "Dissatisfied". In the question on access to employment and training opportunities, the options that could be selected by the respondents included: Very poor, Poor, Fair, Good and Very good. In this report, the responses categorized as "Poor" is the sum of RSS responses indicating "Poor" and "Very Poor". Similarly, the responses categorized as "Good" is the sum of RSS responses indicating "Good" and "Very Good". The label "Fair" contains RSS responses that indicated "Fair".



1.3 SOCIAL DIMENSION

The following table presents an overview of RSS results for the social dimension of reintegration in the six countries of origin.

RSS Social Reintegration Indicators ² (% in total)	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	El Salvador	Gambia	Nigeria	Somalia
Access to housing						
<i>Good</i>	47%	59%	52%	44%	46%	40%
<i>Fair</i>	30%	33%	32%	33%	39%	24%
<i>Poor</i>	22%	8%	16%	24%	15%	36%
Quality of housing						
<i>Good</i>	36%	48%	60%	42%	36%	39%
<i>Fair</i>	38%	42%	33%	36%	46%	23%
<i>Poor</i>	26%	10%	7%	22%	18%	38%
Access to education						
<i>Good</i>	52%	74%	78%	65%	46%	54%
<i>Fair</i>	17%	23%	16%	30%	38%	14%
<i>Poor</i>	31%	3%	6%	5%	16%	54%
Access to documentation						
<i>Good</i>	65%	57%	85%	59%	55%	40%
<i>Fair</i>	19%	34%	12%	20%	28%	27%
<i>Poor</i>	16%	9%	3%	21%	17%	33%
Access to safe drinking water						
<i>Good</i>	51%	75%	56%	70%	52%	58%
<i>Fair</i>	24%	20%	23%	22%	34%	21%
<i>Poor</i>	25%	5%	21%	8%	15%	21%
Access to health care						
<i>Good</i>	35%	52%	58%	58%	42%	33%
<i>Fair</i>	30%	38%	23%	31%	41%	27%
<i>Poor</i>	34%	10%	19%	11%	17%	40%
Reasons for limited access to health care						
<i>No facility</i>	10%	-	-	50%	18%	0%
<i>Too expensive</i>	33%	-	-	14%	69%	75%
<i>Too far</i>	50%	-	-	27%	12%	25%

² Please note that responses were grouped into larger categories to enhance readability of results. In the social dimension of RSS, the options that could be selected by the respondents included: Very poor, Poor, Fair, Good and Very good. In this report, the responses categorized as "Poor" is the sum of RSS responses indicating "Poor" and "Very Poor". Similarly, the responses categorized as "Good" is the sum of RSS responses indicating "Good" and "Very Good". The label "Fair" contains RSS responses that indicated "Fair".



Quality of health care						
<i>Good</i>	36%	48%	39%	45%	37%	39%
<i>Fair</i>	29%	40%	45%	24%	48%	27%
<i>Poor</i>	36%	12%	16%	31%	15%	34%

1.4 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION

The following table presents an overview of RSS results for the psychosocial dimension of reintegration in the six countries of origin.

RSS Psychosocial Reintegration Indicators ³ (% in total)	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	El Salvador	Gambia	Nigeria	Somalia
Participation in social activities						
<i>Never</i>	2%	4%	16%	2%	8%	16%
<i>Rarely</i>	9%	20%	21%	6%	25%	17%
<i>Sometimes</i>	27%	54%	29%	50%	45%	48%
<i>Often</i>	62%	22%	33%	42%	22%	19%
Perception of network support						
<i>Good</i>	65%	49%	57%	68%	50%	47%
<i>Fair</i>	24%	40%	32%	20%	33%	22%
<i>Poor</i>	12%	11%	11%	12%	15%	31%
Perception of sense of belonging to community						
<i>Agree</i>	90%	73%	88%	97%	95%	87%
<i>Neutral</i>	2%	23%	8%	3%	1%	1%
<i>Disagree</i>	8%	4%	4%	1%	4%	12%
Perception of physical safety						
<i>Safe</i>	53%	75%	69%	77%	83%	68%
<i>Neutral</i>	17%	19%	8%	21%	14%	18%
<i>Unsafe</i>	30%	6%	23%	2%	3%	14%
Conflict with family since return						
<i>Never</i>	44%	17%	49%	39%	35%	51%
<i>Rarely</i>	22%	31%	34%	29%	37%	9%
<i>Sometimes</i>	14%	38%	14%	27%	22%	22%
<i>Often</i>	20%	14%	3%	5%	6%	18%
Experience of discrimination						
<i>Never</i>	70%	40%	43%	53%	51%	71%
<i>Rarely</i>	21%	43%	33%	39%	37%	22%
<i>Sometimes</i>	6%	13%	19%	7%	10%	6%

³ Please note that responses were grouped into larger categories to enhance readability of results. In the psychosocial dimension, the responses categorized as "Often" includes RSS responses indicating "Very often" and "Often" to the relevant questions. Similarly, the responses categorized as "Agree" is the sum of RSS responses indicating "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree" while the responses grouped as "Disagree" contains RSS responses indicating "Strongly disagree" and "Somewhat disagree". The responses categorized as "Safe" includes RSS responses indicating "Very safe" and "Safe", while the category "Unsafe" includes responses that indicate "Very unsafe" and "Unsafe".



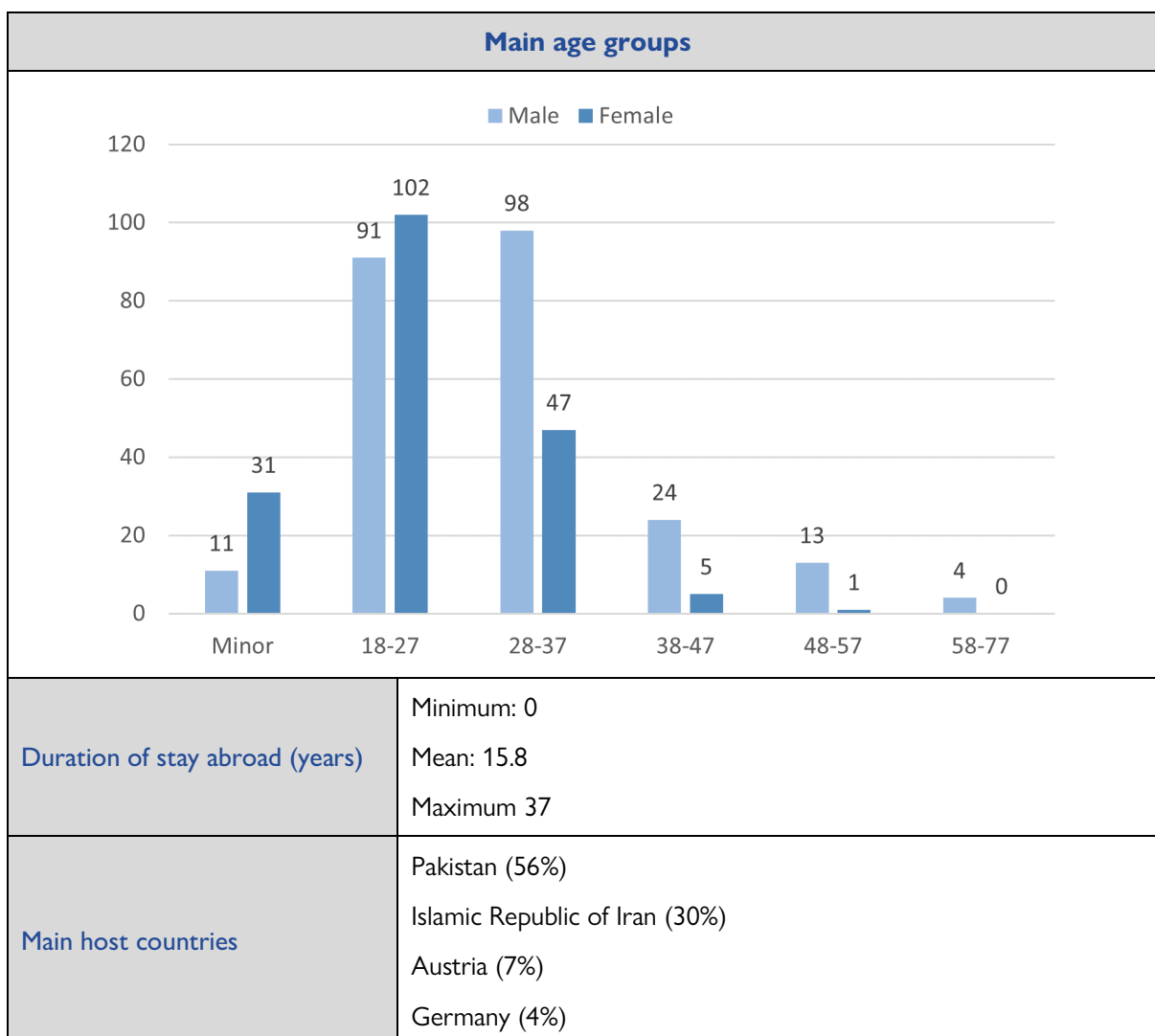
<i>Often</i>	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	1%
Frequency of experiencing signs of psychological distress						
<i>Never</i>	32%	21%	32%	20%	22%	18%
<i>Rarely</i>	25%	37%	36%	47%	49%	42%
<i>Sometimes</i>	21%	29%	25%	28%	23%	34%
<i>Often</i>	22%	12%	7%	5%	6%	6%
Desire to receive psychological support						
<i>Yes</i>	43%	64%	55%	15%	18%	59%
<i>No</i>	57%	36%	45%	85%	82%	41%
Remigration						
<i>Able to remain</i>	60%	81%	88%	91%	94%	83%
Need vs. wish to remigrate (among those who reported that they are unable to remain)						
<i>Wish to leave</i>	3%		10%	4%	8%	83%
<i>Need to leave</i>	97%		90%	96%	92%	17%

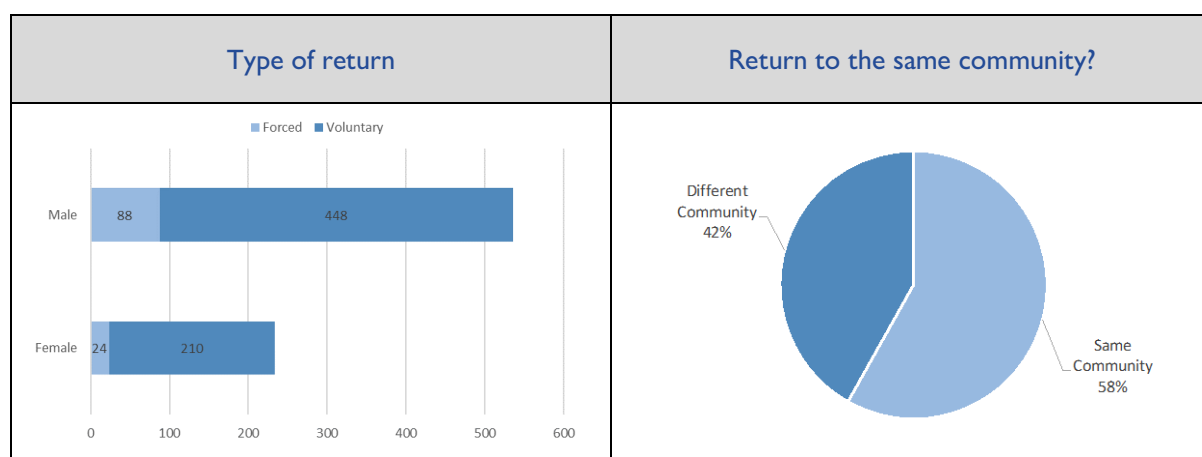


2. COUNTRY PROFILES

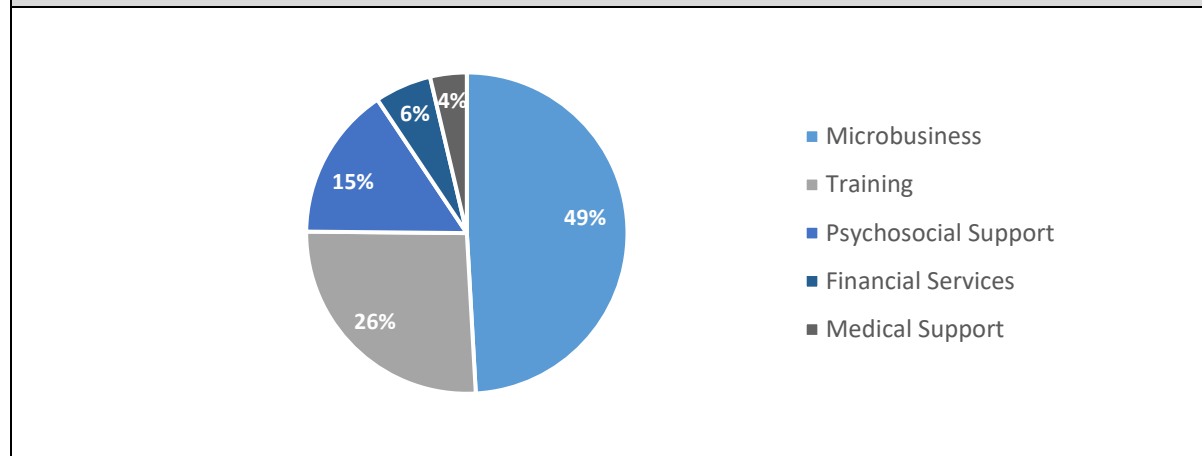
2.1 AFGHANISTAN COUNTRY PROFILE

Total number of respondents	808
Sex	70% male; 30% female

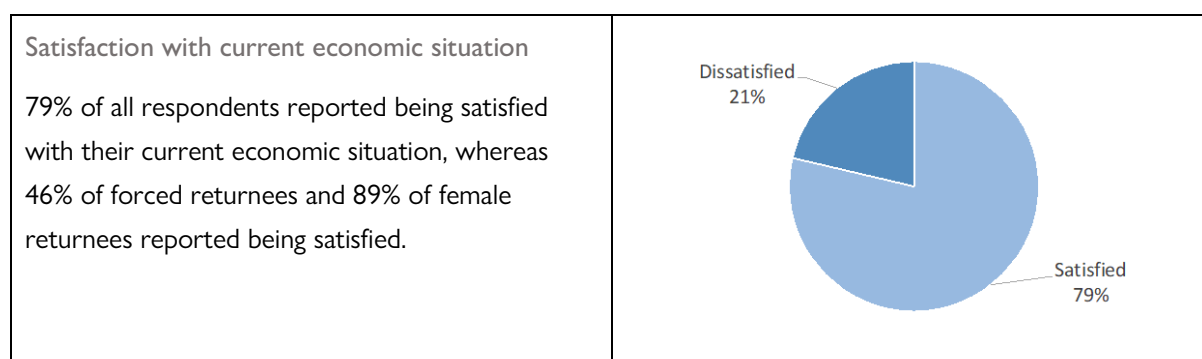




Main types of reintegration assistance received⁴



2.1.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION



⁴ Please note that a returnee can receive more than one type of reintegration assistance at once.



<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Ownership of productive assets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	71%	Yes	29%
Response	Percentage						
No	71%						
Yes	29%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (81%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (31%)</p> <p>In debt (25%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>43% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas this is the case for 73% of forced returnees and 30% of female returnees.</p> <p>Overall, 67% of respondents are currently working. The share of returnees that are working is lower among female returnees (53.5%), but slightly higher among forced returnees (71%).</p>						

2.1.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>22% of returnees reported poor access to housing, with 54% of forced returnees and 22% of female returnees reporting this.</p> <p>Only 36% are satisfied with quality of housing, while 26% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>31% reported poor access to education, with 14% unable to send all children to school.</p>						
<p>Possession of identification document</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Possession of identification document</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No ID</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have ID</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No ID	3%	Have ID	97%
Response	Percentage						
No ID	3%						
Have ID	97%						

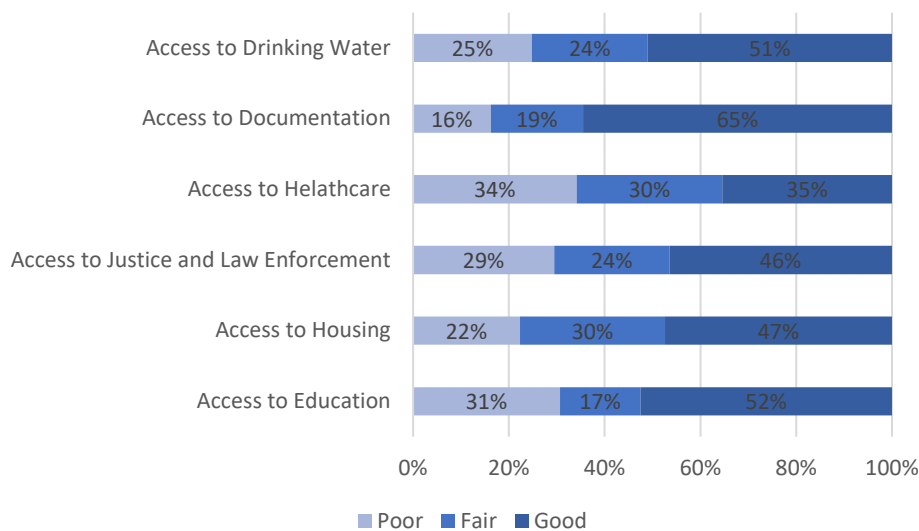


Quality/adequacy of health care in community

36% reported a poor quality of health care available, although 79% of forced returnees report this. Just 25% of female returnees, however, report a poor quality of health care.

Health-care facilities being too far was the main reason for limited access to health care, followed by costs.

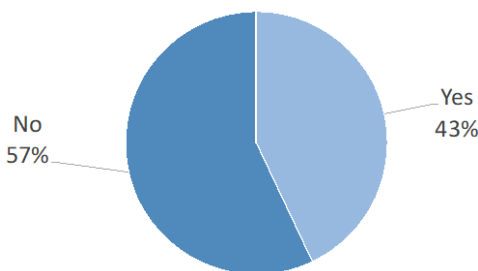
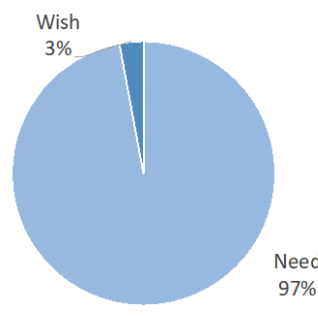
Access to social services



	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	54%	18%	26%	22%
Poor access to documentation	44%	11%	17%	14%
Poor access to health care	65%	28%	34%	34%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	80%	22%	37%	10%
Poor access to housing	54%	15%	22%	22%
Poor access to education	91%	20%	30%	32%



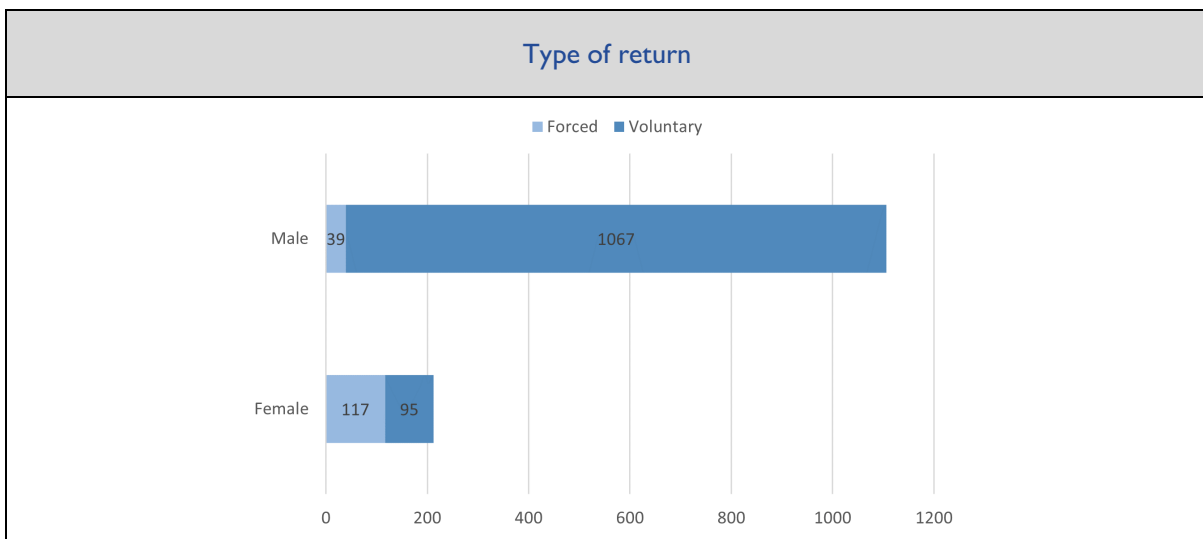
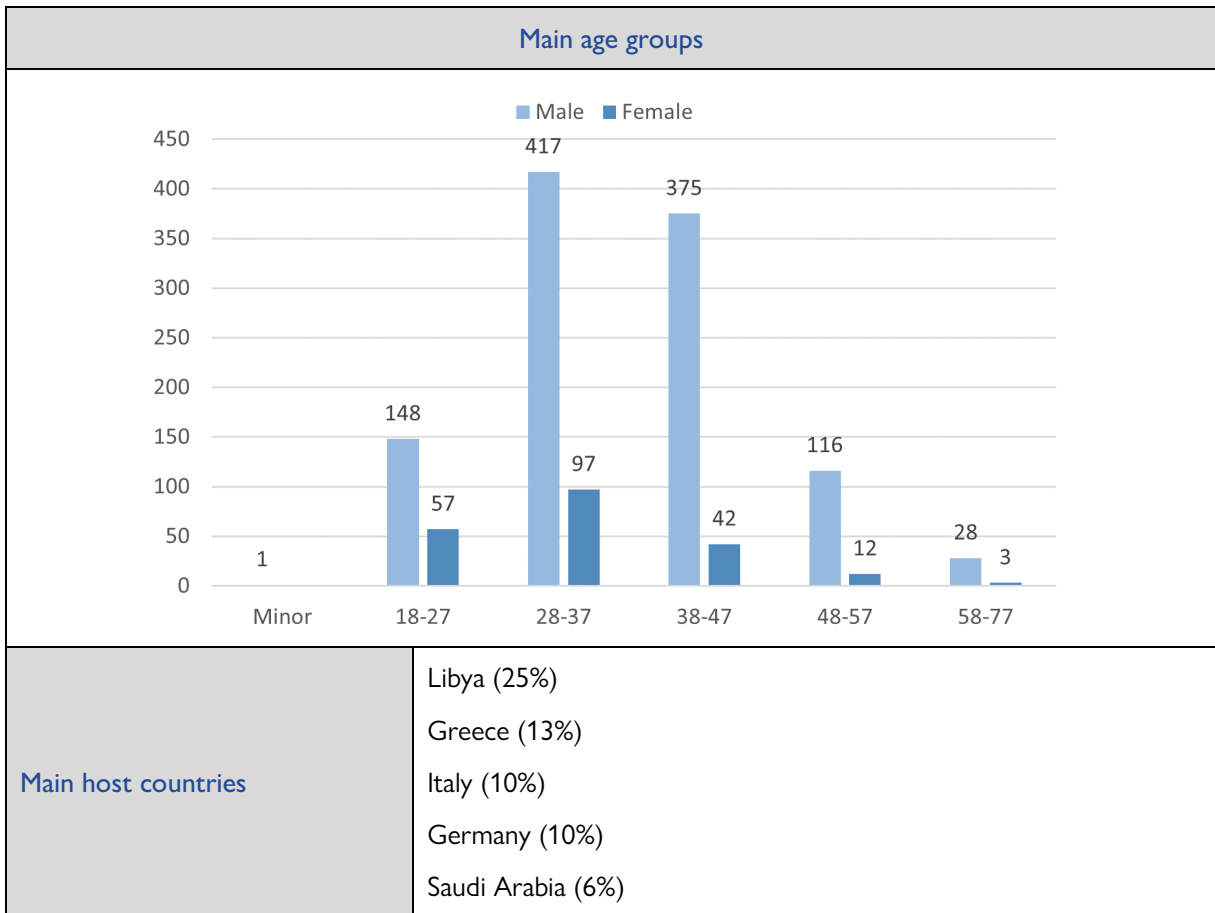
2.1.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

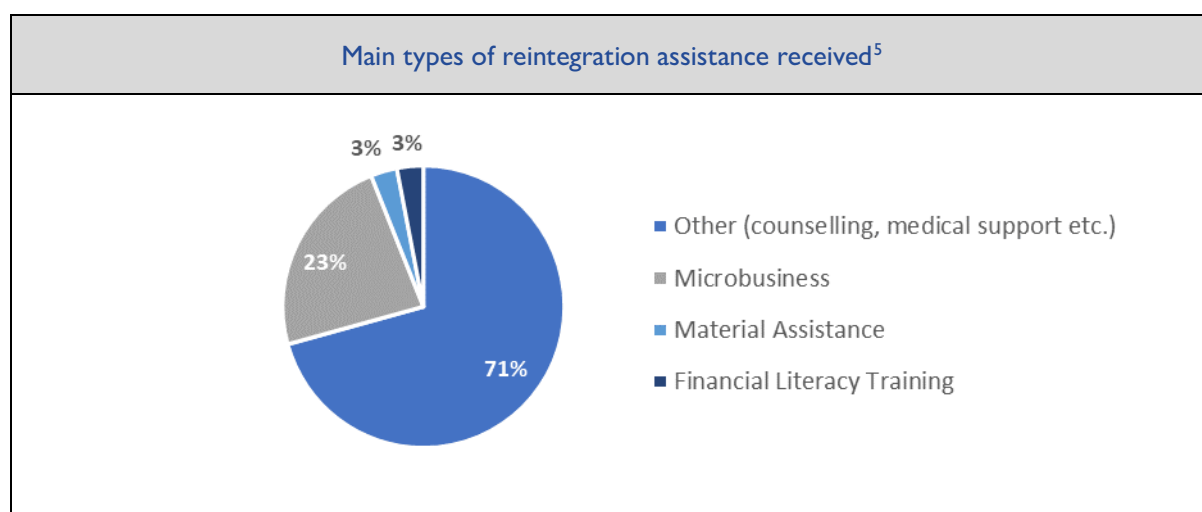
<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>89% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing higher prevalence for female returnees (93%), but lower for forced returnees (79%).</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>90% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. The majority indicated that they feel like they have a supportive social network (65%), while this share is lower among forced returnees (29%) and higher among female returnees (70%).</p>						
<p>Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress</p> <p>Most respondents (70%) did not report feeling unsafe in their current location. However, 43% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to Afghanistan, and 8% reported experiencing discrimination, yielding a similar prevalence among forced returnees (9%) and a higher prevalence among female returnees (14%).</p>							
<p>Desire to receive psychological support</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Desire to receive psychological support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	57%	Yes	43%
Response	Percentage						
No	57%						
Yes	43%						
<p>Need versus wish to remigrate</p> <p>60% of returnees feel that they are able to stay and live in Afghanistan. The share is higher among voluntary returnees compared to forced returnees (68% versus 59%) and among female returnees compared to male returnees (68% vs. 59%).</p> <p>Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 97% cited it as a need due to inability to establish sustainable living, while for 3% of respondents it was more of a wish due to less essential needs.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Reason for wanting to remigrate</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Need</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wish</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason	Percentage	Need	97%	Wish	3%
Reason	Percentage						
Need	97%						
Wish	3%						



2.2 BANGLADESH COUNTRY PROFILE

Total number of respondents	1,318
Sex	84% male; 16% female





2.2.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Satisfaction with current economic situation</p> <p>70% of respondents are satisfied with their current economic situation, whereas 35% of forced returnees and 48% of female returnees reported being satisfied.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Satisfaction Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Satisfaction Level	Percentage	Satisfied	70%	Dissatisfied	30%
Satisfaction Level	Percentage						
Satisfied	70%						
Dissatisfied	30%						
<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ownership Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ownership Status	Percentage	Yes	70%	No	30%
Ownership Status	Percentage						
Yes	70%						
No	30%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (64%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (19%)</p> <p>In debt (21%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>39% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas the share is 20% among forced returnees and 24% for female returnees.</p>						

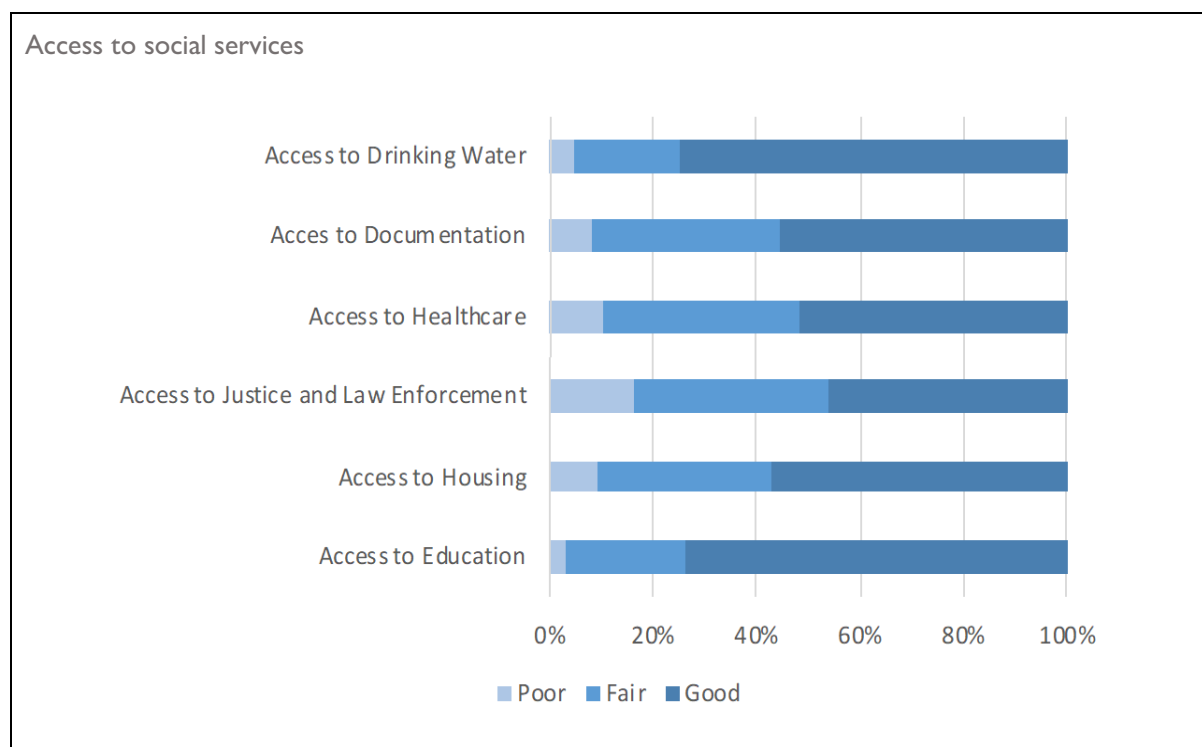
⁵ Please note that a returnee can receive more than one type of reintegration assistance at once.



	Overall, 65% of respondents are employed. The share of returnees that are employed are lower for both forced returnees (31%) and female returnees (19%).
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2.2.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>8% of returnees (20% of forced returnees and 17% of female returnees) reported having poor access to housing.</p> <p>Only 48% are satisfied with quality of housing while 10% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>3% reported poor access to education, with 18% unable to send all children to school.</p>						
<p>Possession of identification document</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Identification Document Possession</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Have ID</td> <td>98%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No ID</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Have ID	98%	No ID	2%
Category	Percentage						
Have ID	98%						
No ID	2%						
<p>Quality/adequacy of health care in community</p> <p>12% reported a poor quality of health care available, although this share is 27% among forced returnees and 31% among female returnees.</p>							



	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	11%	2%	3%	7%
Poor access to documentation	33%	5%	5%	29%
Poor access to health care	19%	10%	9%	20%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	58%	11%	10%	51%
Poor access to housing	20%	8%	8%	17%
Poor access to education	4%	3%	3%	3%

2.2.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>76% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing lower prevalence among female returnees (60%) and forced returnees (58%).</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>73% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. Half of the respondents indicated that they feel like they have a supportive social network (49%), but this share is</p>
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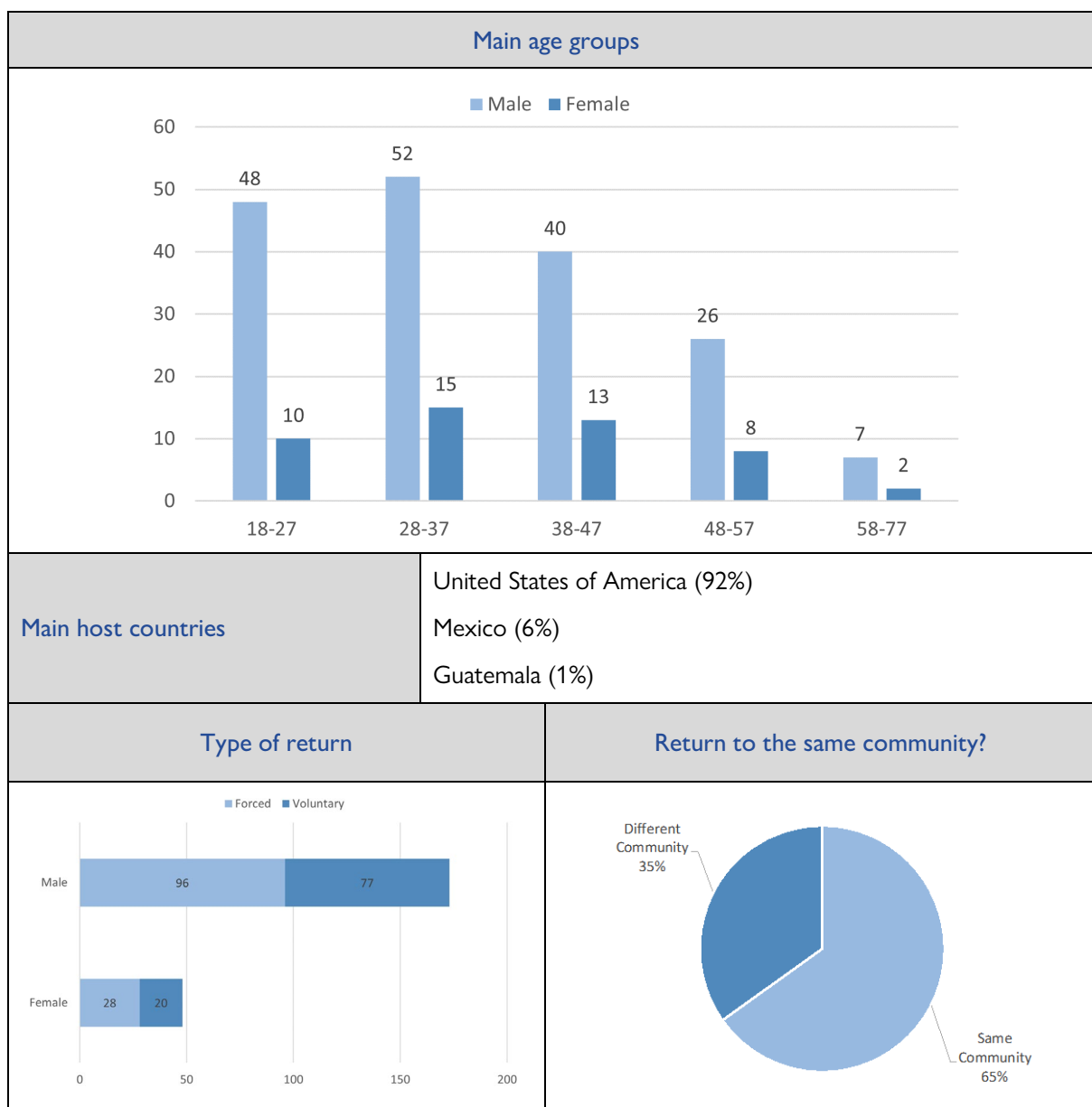


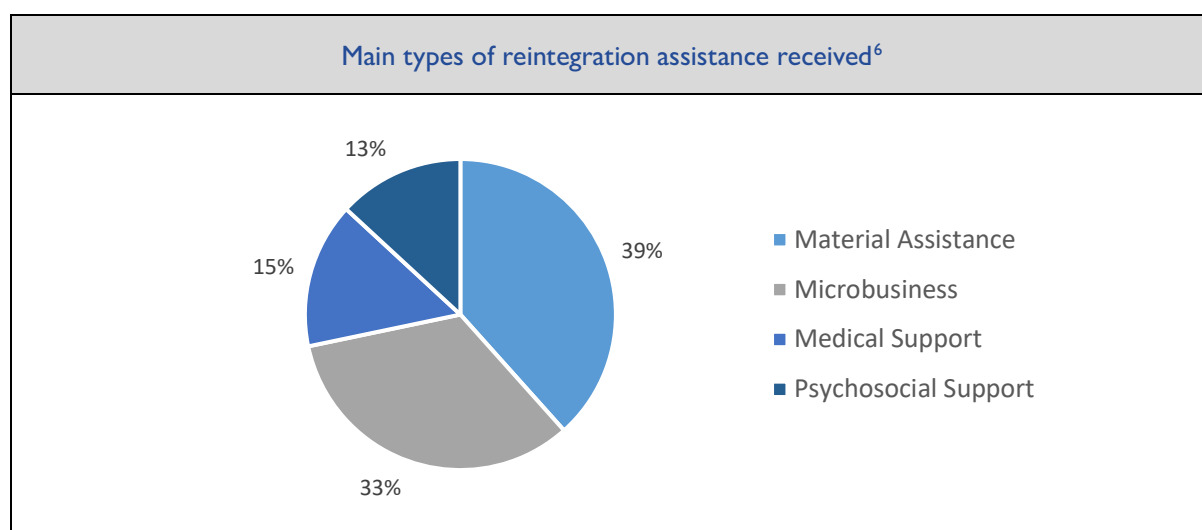
	<p>lower among forced returnees (43%) and female returnees (43%).</p>						
<p>Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress</p> <p>Most respondents (94%) reported feeling safe in their current location. However, 41% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to Bangladesh, and 17% reported experiencing discrimination, with a higher prevalence among forced returnees (44%) and female returnees (43%).</p>							
<p>Desire to receive psychological support</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Desire to receive psychological support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	64%	Yes	36%
Response	Percentage						
No	64%						
Yes	36%						
<p>Need versus wish to remigrate</p> <p>81% of returnees feel that they are able to stay and live in Bangladesh. The share is higher among voluntary returnees compared to forced returnees (82% versus 71%) and among male returnees compared to female returnees (82% versus 75%).</p> <p>Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 97% cited it as a need due to inability to establish sustainable living, while for 3% of respondents it was more of a wish due to less essential needs.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Need versus wish to remigrate</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Need</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wish</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason	Percentage	Need	97%	Wish	3%
Reason	Percentage						
Need	97%						
Wish	3%						



2.3 EL SALVADOR COUNTRY PROFILE

Total number of respondents	221
Sex	78% male; 22% female





2.3.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

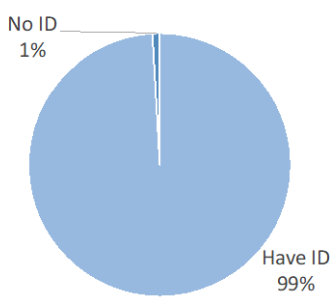
<p>Satisfaction with current economic situation</p> <p>59% of respondents reported being satisfied with their current economic situation, whereas 52% of forced returnees and 37% of female returnees reported being satisfied.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Satisfaction Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>59%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Satisfaction Level	Percentage	Satisfied	59%	Dissatisfied	41%
Satisfaction Level	Percentage						
Satisfied	59%						
Dissatisfied	41%						
<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ownership Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>68%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ownership Status	Percentage	Yes	32%	No	68%
Ownership Status	Percentage						
Yes	32%						
No	68%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (55%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (24%)</p> <p>In debt (18%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>38% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas the percentage is 33% for forced returnees and 31% for female returnees.</p>						

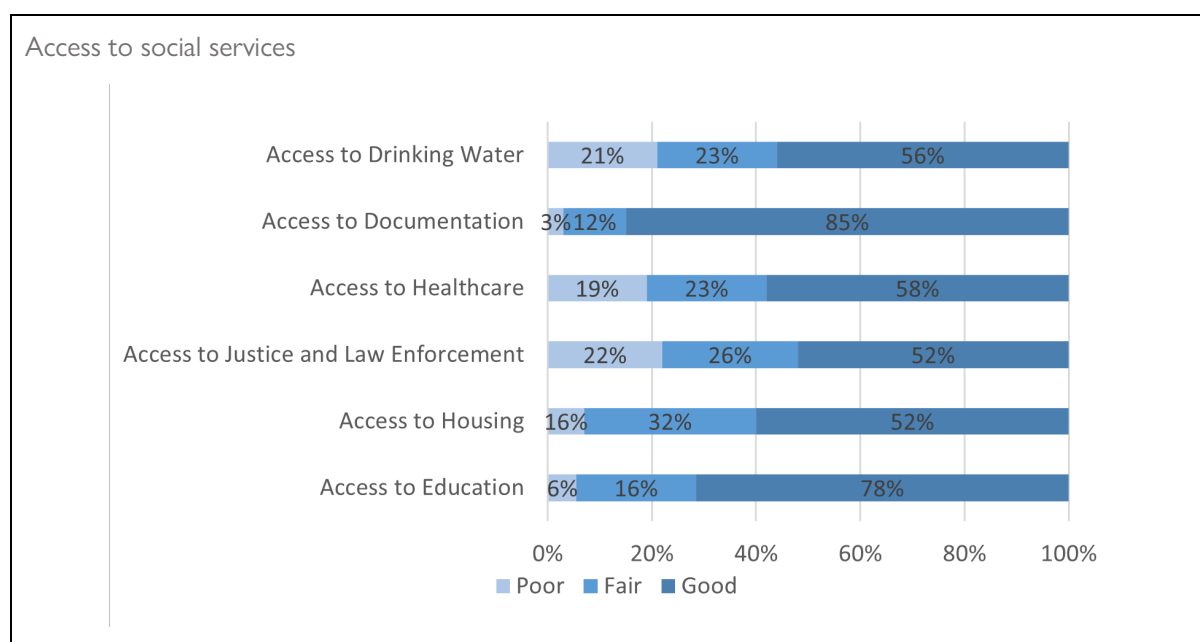
⁶ Please note that a returnee can receive more than one type of reintegration assistance at once.



	<p>Overall, 75% of respondents are employed. The percentage of returnees that is employed is lower for both forced returnees (69%) and female returnees (58%).</p>
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2.3.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>16% of returnees reported poor access to housing, while this percentage is 7% for forced returnees and 11% for female returnees.</p> <p>92% are satisfied with quality of housing while 1% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>6% reported poor access to education, with 6% unable to send all children to school.</p>						
<p>Possession of identification document</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Possession of identification document</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Have ID</td> <td>99%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No ID</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Have ID	99%	No ID	1%
Category	Percentage						
Have ID	99%						
No ID	1%						
<p>Quality/adequacy of health care in community</p> <p>16% reported a poor quality of health care available, although this percentage is 8% among forced returnees and 19% among female returnees.</p>							



	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	11%	20%	22%	17%
Poor access to documentation	0%	7%	4%	0%
Poor access to health care	10%	29%	20%	15%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	11%	35%	22%	24%
Poor access to housing	7%	26%	11%	17%
Poor access to education	15%	10%	4%	6%

2.3.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

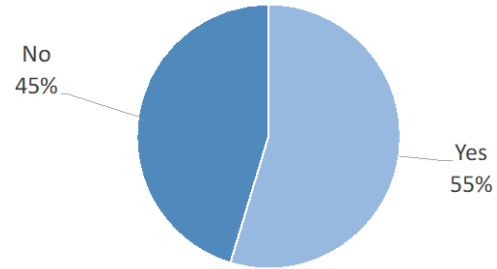
<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>62% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing a lower percentage for female returnees (58%) and a higher percentage for forced returnees (73%).</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>88% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. Over half of the respondents indicated that they feel like they have a supportive social network (57%), while this percentage is lower among forced returnees (42%) and female returnees (47%).</p>
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Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress

Most respondents (77%) did not report feeling unsafe in their current location. However, 7% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to El Salvador and 4% reported experiencing discrimination, with a higher percentage among forced returnees (13%) and female returnees (25%).

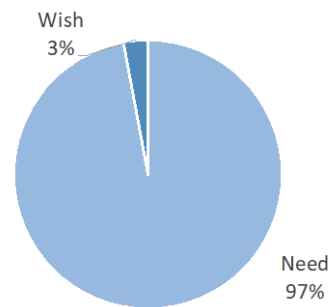
Desire to receive psychological support



Need versus wish to remigrate

88% of returnees feel that they are able to stay and live in El Salvador. The percentage is higher among forced returnees than voluntary returnees (90% vs. 80%) and the percentage of male returnees reporting to be able stay was slightly lower (87%) whereas for female returnees it was equivalent to the overall percentage (88%).

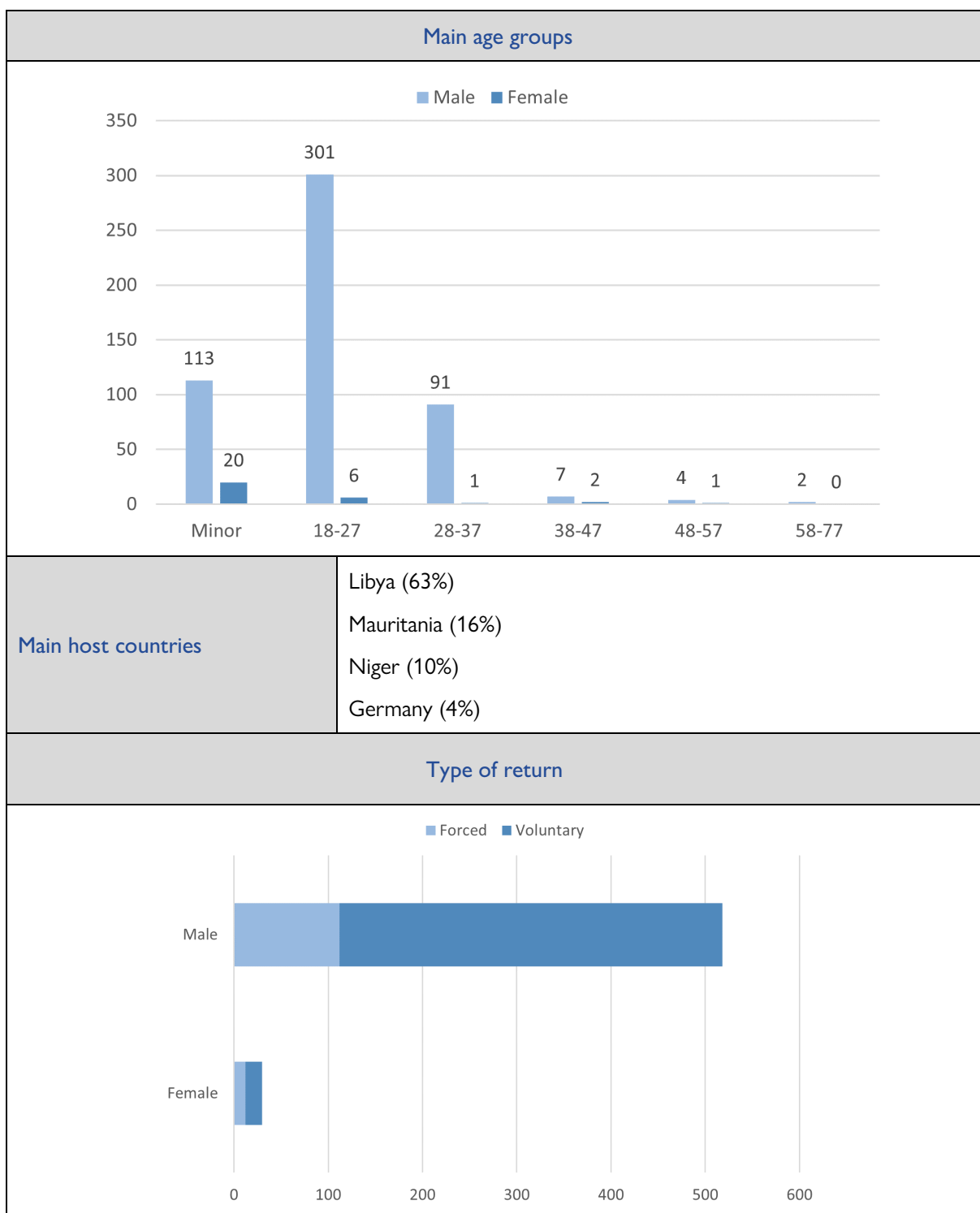
Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 90% cited it as a need due to inability to establish sustainable living, while for 10% of respondents it was more of a wish due to less essential needs.





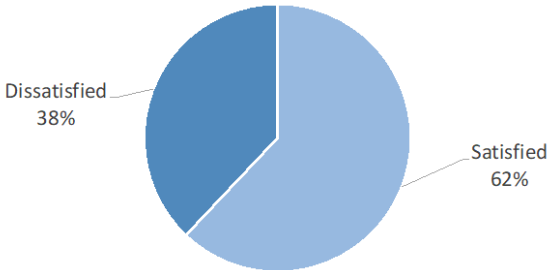
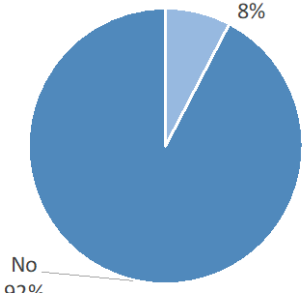
2.4 THE GAMBIA COUNTRY PROFILE

Total number of respondents	548
Sex	95% male; 5% female





2.4.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Satisfaction with current economic situation</p> <p>62% of respondents are satisfied with their current economic situation, whereas 4% of forced returnees and 24% of female returnees are satisfied.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Satisfaction with current economic situation</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Satisfied	62%	Dissatisfied	38%
Category	Percentage						
Satisfied	62%						
Dissatisfied	38%						
<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Ownership of productive assets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	No	92%	Yes	8%
Category	Percentage						
No	92%						
Yes	8%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (49%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (5%)</p> <p>In debt (17%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>31% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas the share is 92% for forced returnees and 76% for female returnees.</p> <p>Overall, 63% of respondents are currently employed. The share of returnees that are working are lower for both forced returnees (48%) and female returnees (41%).</p>						

2.4.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>24% of returnees reported poor access to housing, with this share is at 60% for forced returnees and 59% for female returnees.</p> <p>78% are satisfied with quality of housing while 2% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>5% reported poor access to education, with 8% unable to send all children to school.</p>
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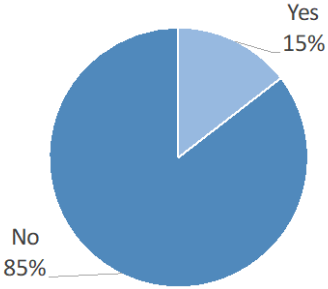


<p>Possession of identification document</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Possession of identification document</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Have ID</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No ID</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Have ID	86%	No ID	14%																						
Category	Percentage																												
Have ID	86%																												
No ID	14%																												
<p>Quality/adequacy of health care in community</p> <p>31% reported a poor quality of health care available, although this share is 97% among forced returnees and 82% among female returnees.</p>																													
<p>Access to social services</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Access to social services</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Service</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Good</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Access to Drinking Water</td> <td>8%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access to Documentation</td> <td>21%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>59%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access to Healthcare</td> <td>11%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access to Justice and Law Enforcement</td> <td>25%</td> <td>18%</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access to Housing</td> <td>24%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access to Education</td> <td>5%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Service	Poor	Fair	Good	Access to Drinking Water	8%	22%	70%	Access to Documentation	21%	20%	59%	Access to Healthcare	11%	31%	58%	Access to Justice and Law Enforcement	25%	18%	57%	Access to Housing	24%	33%	44%	Access to Education	5%	30%	65%
Service	Poor	Fair	Good																										
Access to Drinking Water	8%	22%	70%																										
Access to Documentation	21%	20%	59%																										
Access to Healthcare	11%	31%	58%																										
Access to Justice and Law Enforcement	25%	18%	57%																										
Access to Housing	24%	33%	44%																										
Access to Education	5%	30%	65%																										



	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	23%	11%	79%	7%
Poor access to documentation	60%	10%	59%	19%
Poor access to health care	27%	6%	17%	10%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	86%	7%	72%	23%
Poor access to housing	60%	12%	59%	22%
Poor access to education	12%	2%	10%	4%

2.4.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>92% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing higher percentages for both forced (97%) and female returnees (100%).</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>97% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. A majority indicated that they feel like they have a supportive social network (88%), while this share is lower among forced returnees (55%) and female returnees (79%).</p>						
<p>Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress</p> <p>Most respondents (98%) did not report feeling unsafe in their current location. However, 33% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to the Gambia, and 8% reported experiencing discrimination, showing a similar percentage among forced (8%) returnees although not among female returnees (0%).</p>							
<p>Desire to receive psychological support</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Desire to receive psychological support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	85%	Yes	15%
Response	Percentage						
No	85%						
Yes	15%						



Need versus wish to remigrate

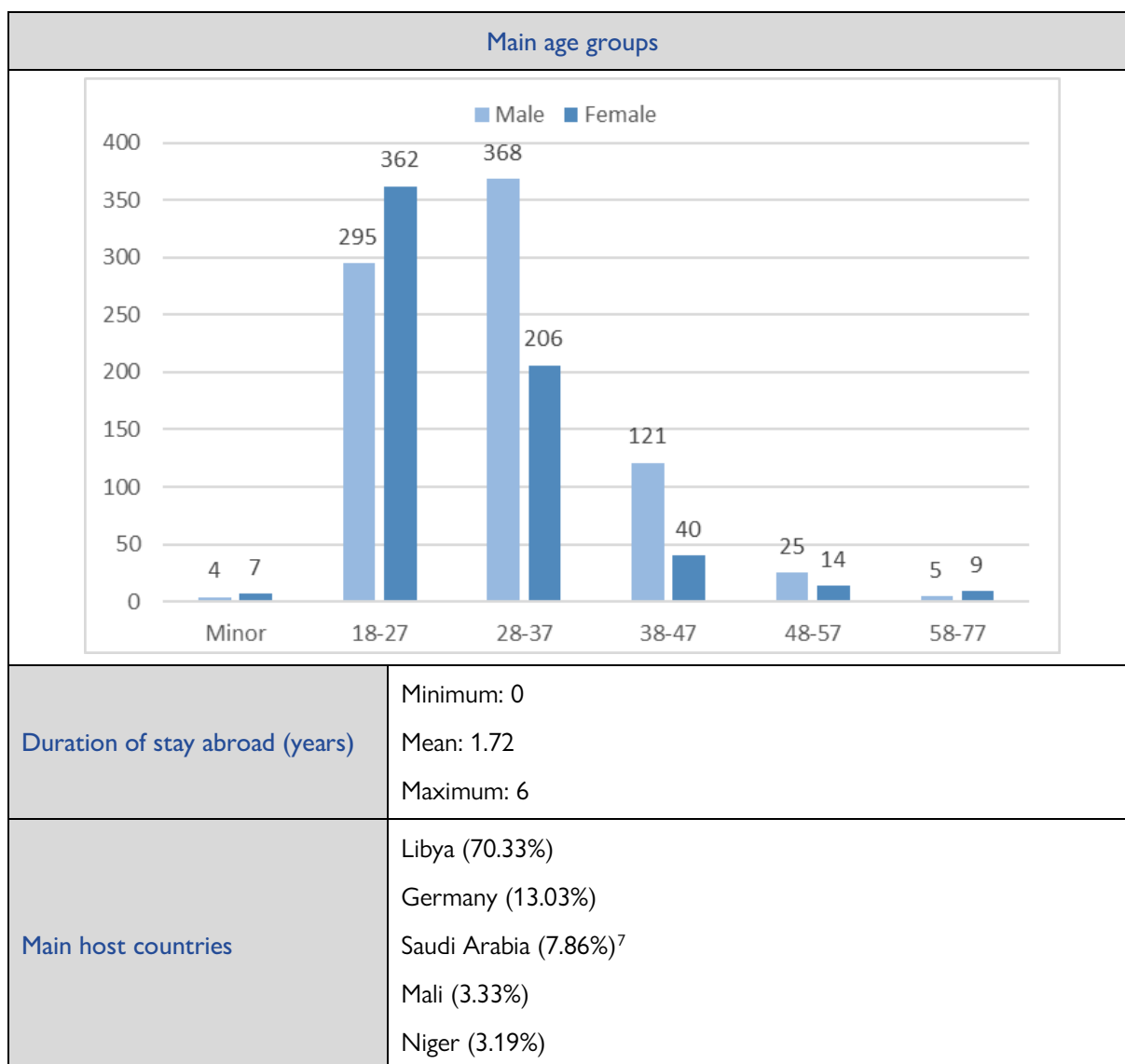
91% of returnees feel that they are able to stay and live in the Gambia. The share is higher among voluntary returnees compared to forced returnees (93% versus 78%), whereas the share of female returnees was higher and male returnees were equivalent to the overall percentage (100% versus 91%).

Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 96% cited it as a need due to inability to establish sustainable living.

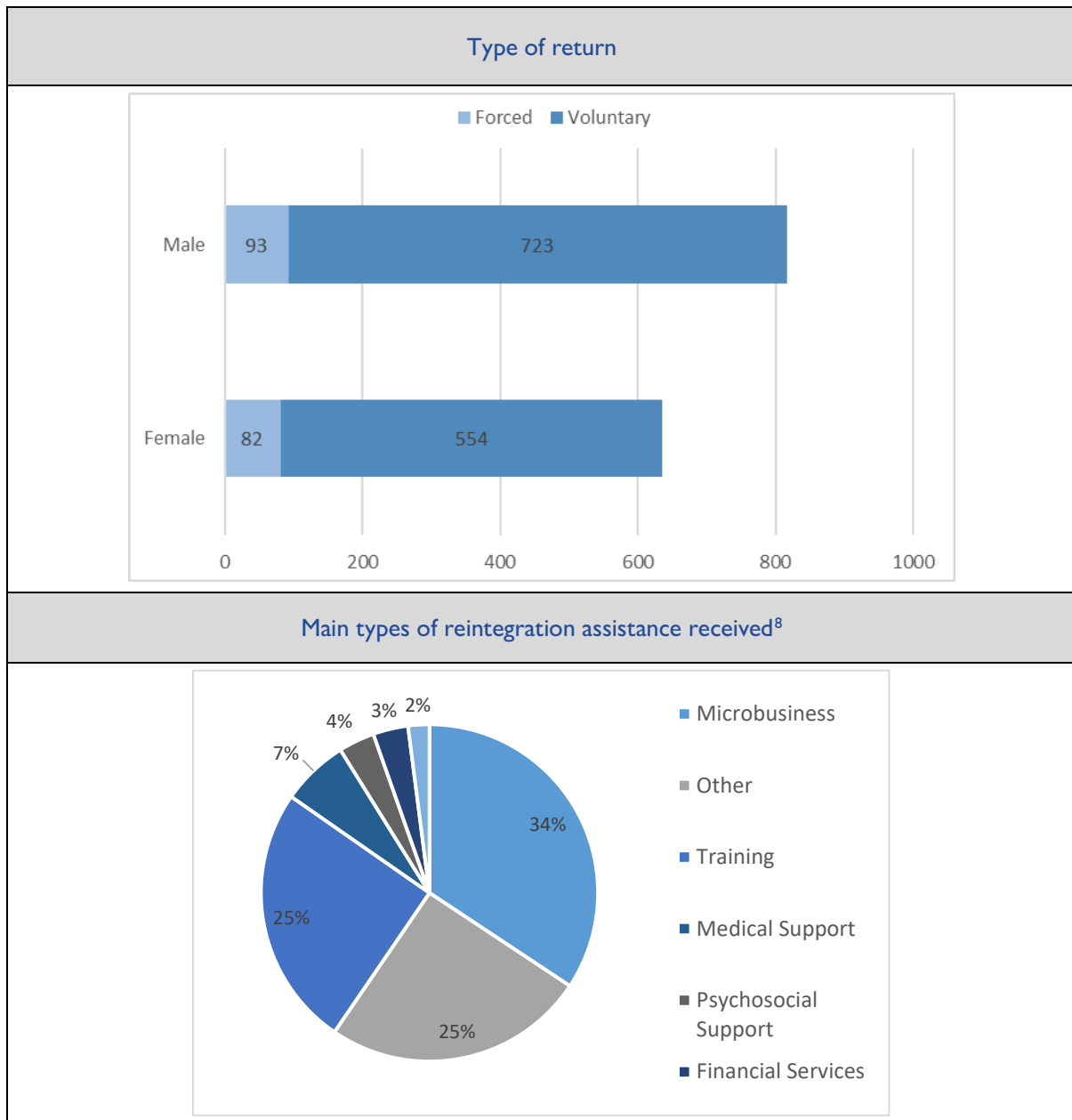


2.5 NIGERIA COUNTRY PROFILE

Total number of respondents	1,456
Sex	56% male; 44% female



⁷ It should be noted that forced return from Saudi Arabia to Nigeria takes place between the two governments without the involvement of IOM. In addition, forced returnees from Saudi Arabia do not have access to IOM reintegration assistance.



⁸ Please note that a returnee can receive more than one type of reintegration assistance at once.

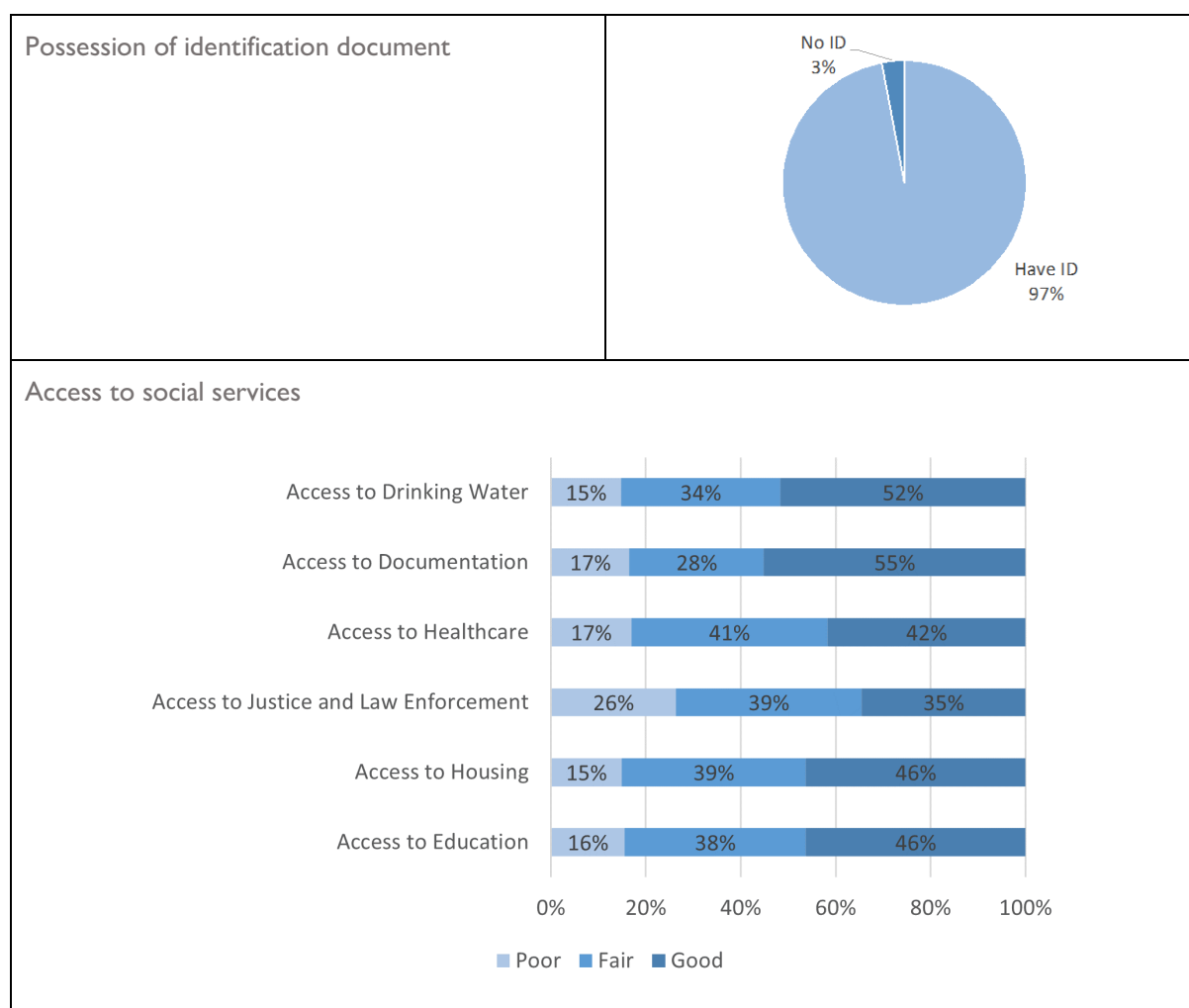


2.5.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Satisfaction with current economic situation</p> <p>76% of respondents are satisfied with their current economic situation, whereas 53% of forced returnees and 76% of female returnees are satisfied.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Satisfaction with current economic situation</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Dissatisfied	24%	Satisfied	76%
Category	Percentage						
Dissatisfied	24%						
Satisfied	76%						
<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Ownership of productive assets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>67%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Yes	33%	No	67%
Category	Percentage						
Yes	33%						
No	67%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (43%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (7%)</p> <p>In debt (14%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>30% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas the percentage is 46% for forced returnees and 33% for female returnees.</p> <p>Overall, 63% of the respondents are employed. The percentage is lower among female returnees (58%) and forced returnees (36%).</p>						

2.5.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

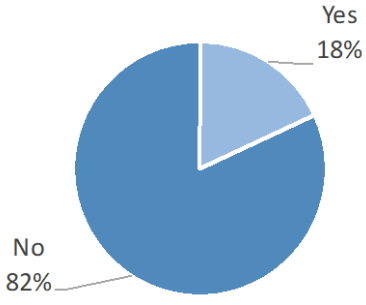
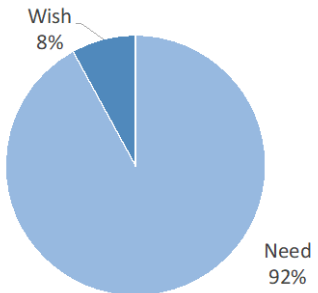
<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>15% of returnees reported poor access to housing, while this percentage is 31% among forced returnees and 14% for female returnees.</p> <p>Only 36% are satisfied with quality of housing while 4% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>16% reported poor access to education, with 25% unable to send all children to school.</p>
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	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	20%	14%	14%	16%
Poor access to documentation	44%	13%	16%	18%
Poor access to health care	28%	15%	16%	17%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	19%	27%	29%	23%
Poor access to housing	31%	13%	15%	14%
Poor access to education	26%	14%	16%	15%



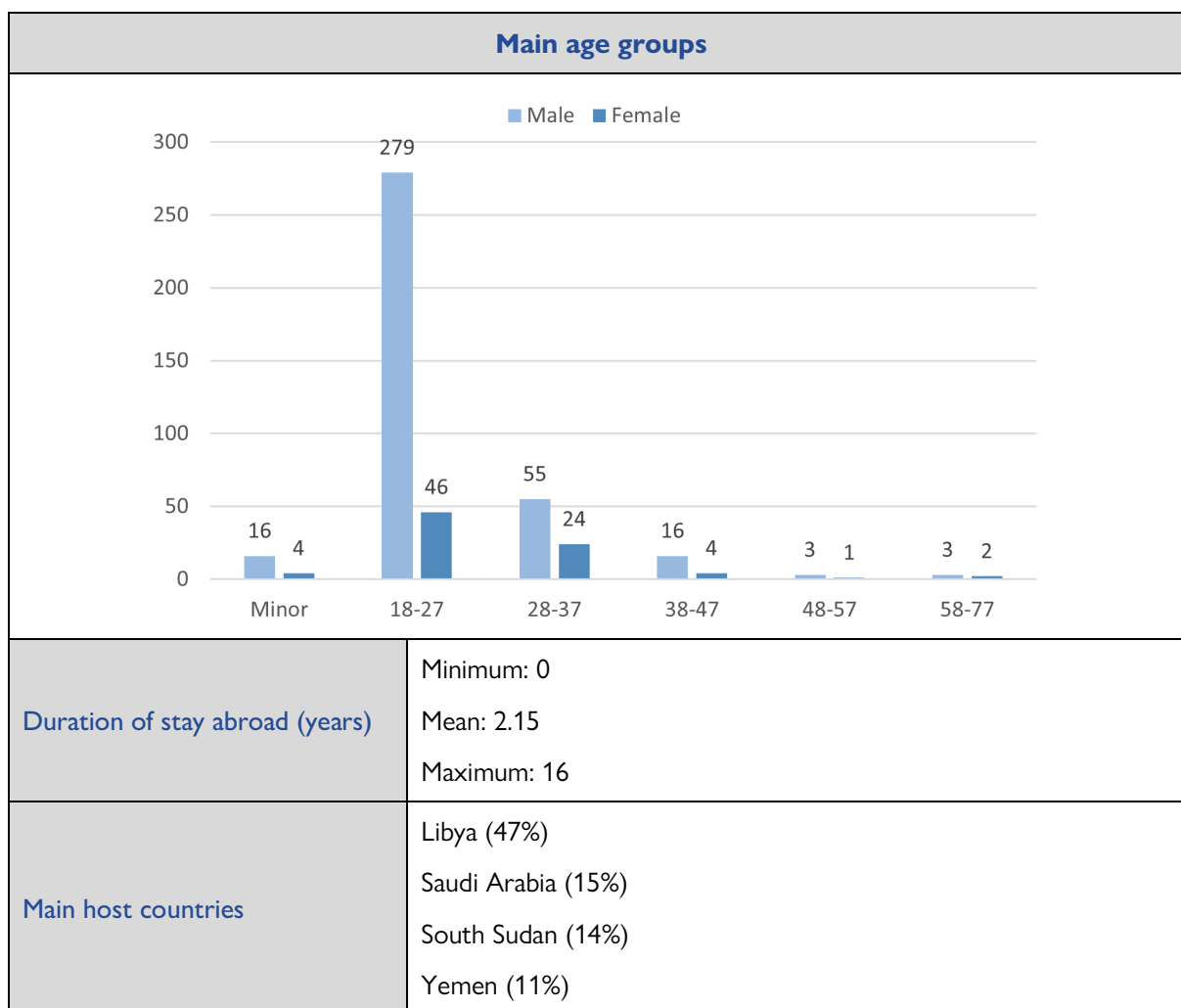
2.5.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>67% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing lower percentages for female returnees (60%) and a similar percentage for forced returnees (67%).</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>95% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. Slightly lower numbers, but still a majority, indicated that they feel like they have a supportive social network (83%), while this share is lower among forced returnees (63%) than among female returnees (83%).</p>						
<p>Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress</p> <p>The vast majority of respondents (96%) did not report feeling unsafe in their current location. However, 29% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to Nigeria, and 12% reported experiencing discrimination, yielding lower prevalence among forced returnees (10%) than among female returnees (15%).</p>							
<p>Desire to receive psychological support</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Desire to receive psychological support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	82%	Yes	18%
Response	Percentage						
No	82%						
Yes	18%						
<p>Need versus wish to remigrate</p> <p>94% of returnees feel that they are able to stay and live in Nigeria. The share is slightly higher among voluntary returnees compared to forced returnees (95% versus 93%) and among male returnees compared to female returnees (95% versus 93%).</p> <p>Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 92% cited it as a need due to inability to establish sustainable living, while for 8% of respondents it was more of a wish due to less essential needs.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Need versus wish to remigrate</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Need</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wish</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Need	92%	Wish	8%
Category	Percentage						
Need	92%						
Wish	8%						

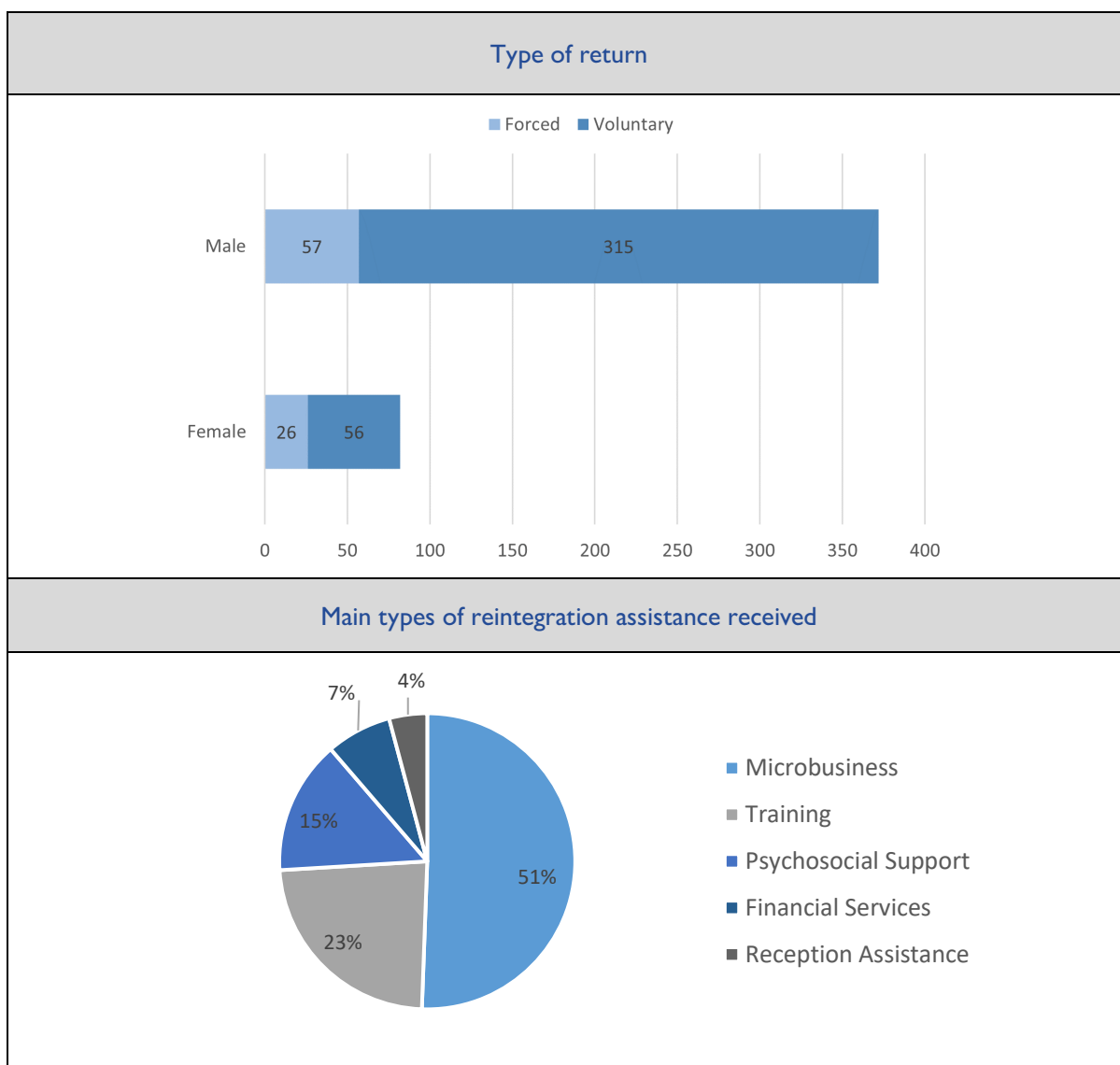


2.6 SOMALIA COUNTRY PROFILE⁹

Total number of respondents	468
Sex	82% male; 18% female



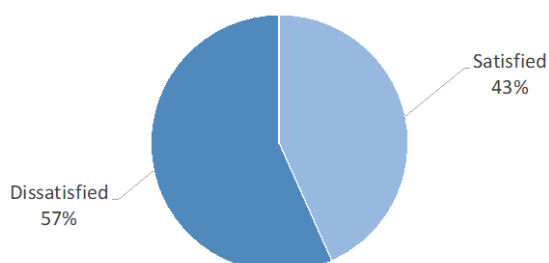
⁹ This country report is generated using responses with a non-missing value for origin community. Observations for which a distinction between Somalia and Somaliland cannot be made are excluded.



2.6.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

Satisfaction with current economic situation

43% of respondents are satisfied with their current economic situation, whereas 17% of forced returnees and 20% of female returnees are satisfied.





<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Ownership of productive assets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	71%	Yes	29%
Response	Percentage						
No	71%						
Yes	29%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (23%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (1%)</p> <p>In debt (16%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>74% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas 92% of forced returnees and 92% of female returnees reported poor access to employment and training.</p> <p>Overall, 41% of respondents are employed. The percentage of returnees that is employed is lower for both forced returnees (39%) and female returnees (33%).</p>						

2.6.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

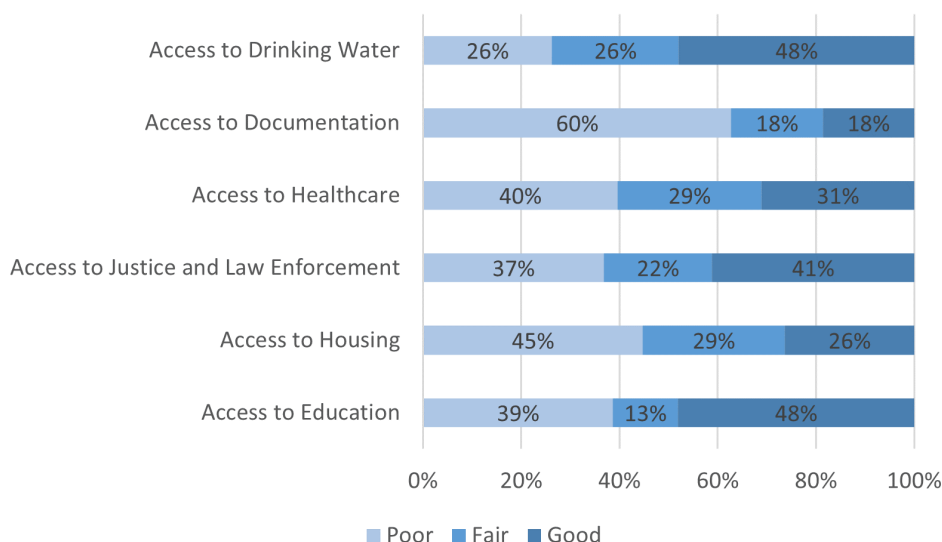
<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>45% of returnees reported poor access to housing, while this percentage is 86% among forced returnees and 74% among female returnees.</p> <p>Only 29% indicated being satisfied or very satisfied with quality of housing while 32% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>39% reported poor access to education, with 43% being unable to send all children to school.</p>						
<p>Possession of identification document</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Possession of identification document</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No ID</td> <td>68%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have ID</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No ID	68%	Have ID	32%
Response	Percentage						
No ID	68%						
Have ID	32%						



Quality/adequacy of health care in community

41% reported a poor quality of healthcare available, although this percentage increased to 88% among forced returnees and 76% among female returnees.

Access to social services



	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	58%	19%	20%	53%
Poor access to documentation	73%	56%	60%	58%
Poor access to health care	82%	30%	31%	76%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	83%	26%	29%	70%
Poor access to housing	84%	35%	38%	74%
Poor access to education	84%	28%	32%	70%

2.6.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>67% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing a similar</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>86% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. A majority indicated</p>
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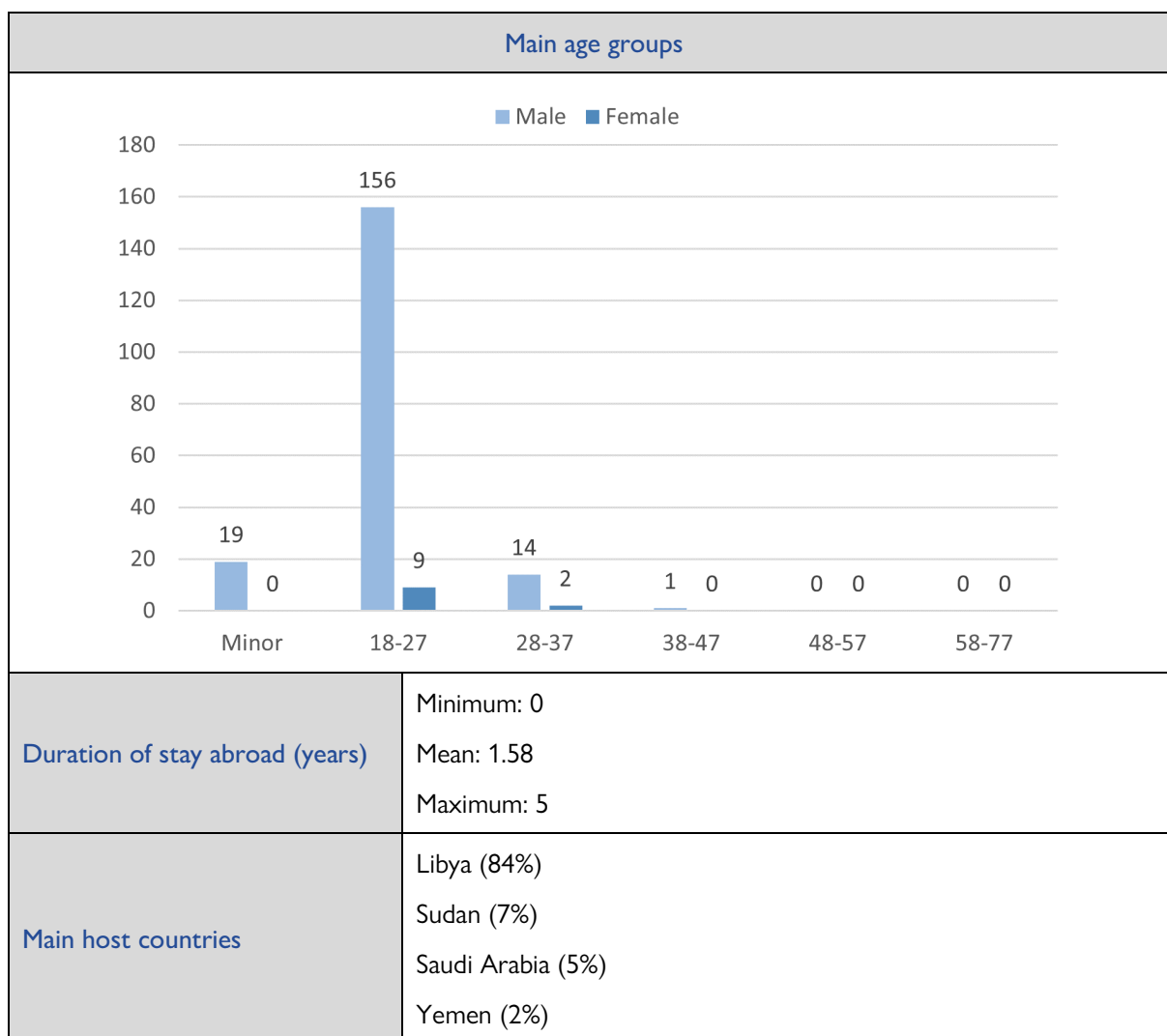


<p>percentage for female (70%) and a higher percentage among forced (75%) returnees.</p>	<p>that they feel like they have a supportive social network (61%), while this percentage is lower among female returnees (27%) and forced returnees (14%).</p>						
<p>Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress</p> <p>Most respondents (81%) did not report feeling unsafe in their current location. However, 48% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to Somalia, and 8% reported experiencing discrimination, yielding a higher prevalence among female returnees (13%) and forced returnees (16%).</p>							
<p>Desire to receive psychological support</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Desire to receive psychological support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>48%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>52%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	No	48%	Yes	52%
Response	Percentage						
No	48%						
Yes	52%						
<p>Need versus wish to remigrate</p> <p>83% of returnees feel that they are able to stay and live in Somalia. The share is higher among voluntary returnees compared to forced returnees (89% versus 46%) and among male returnees compared to female returnees (86% versus 60%).</p> <p>Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 96% cited their reasoning as a “need” due to inability to establish sustainable living.</p>							

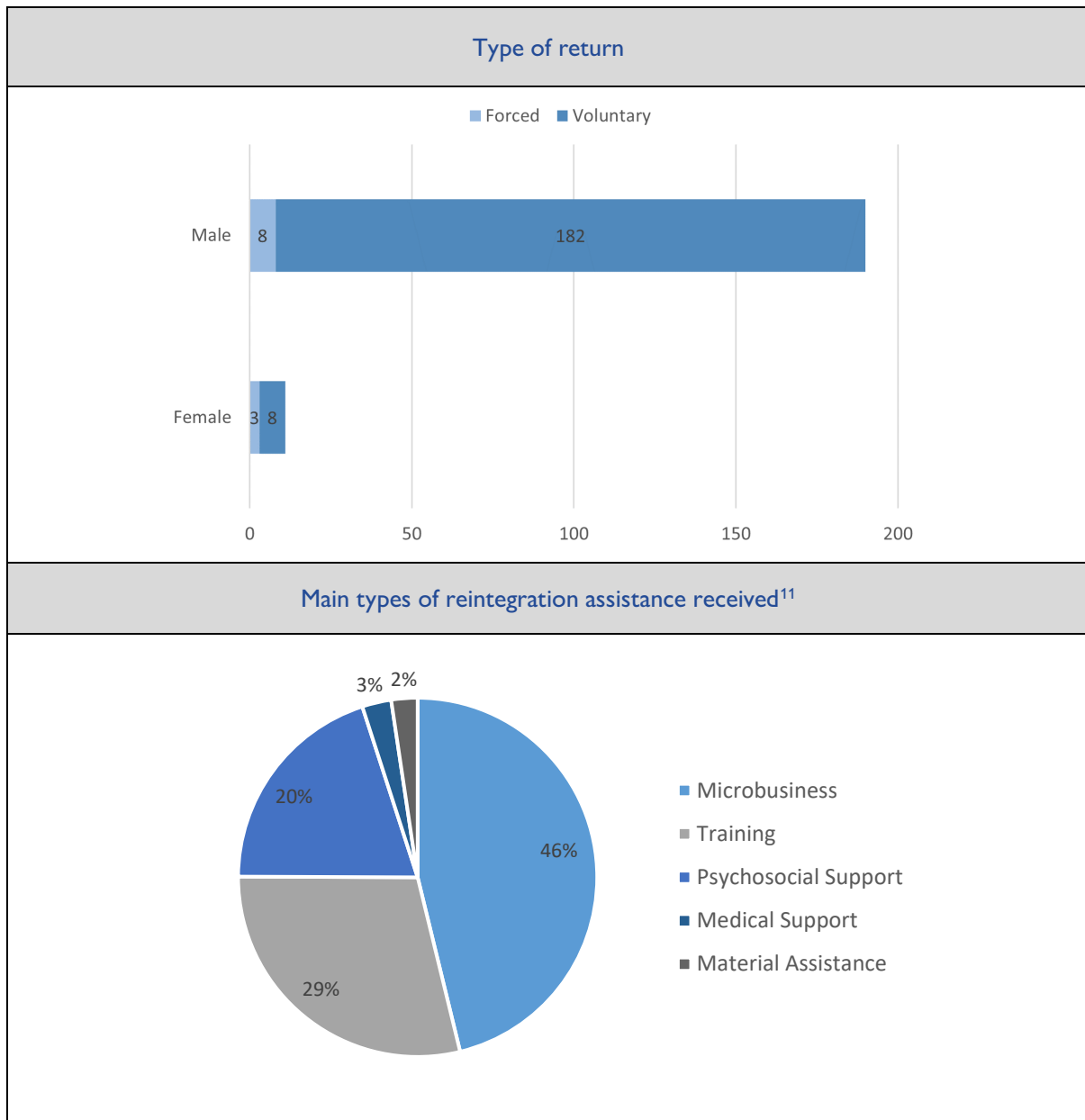


2.7 SOMALILAND COUNTRY PROFILE¹⁰

Total number of respondents	208
Sex	95% male; 5% female



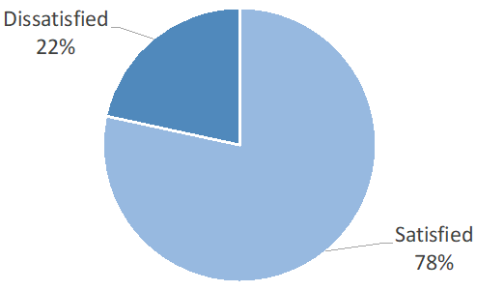
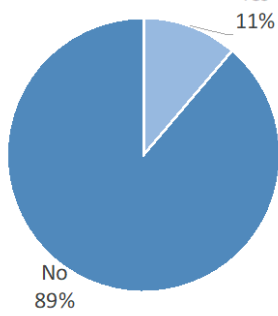
¹⁰ This country report is generated using responses with a non-missing value for origin community. Observations for which a distinction between Somalia and Somaliland cannot be made are excluded.



¹¹ Please note that a returnee can receive more than one type of reintegration assistance at once.

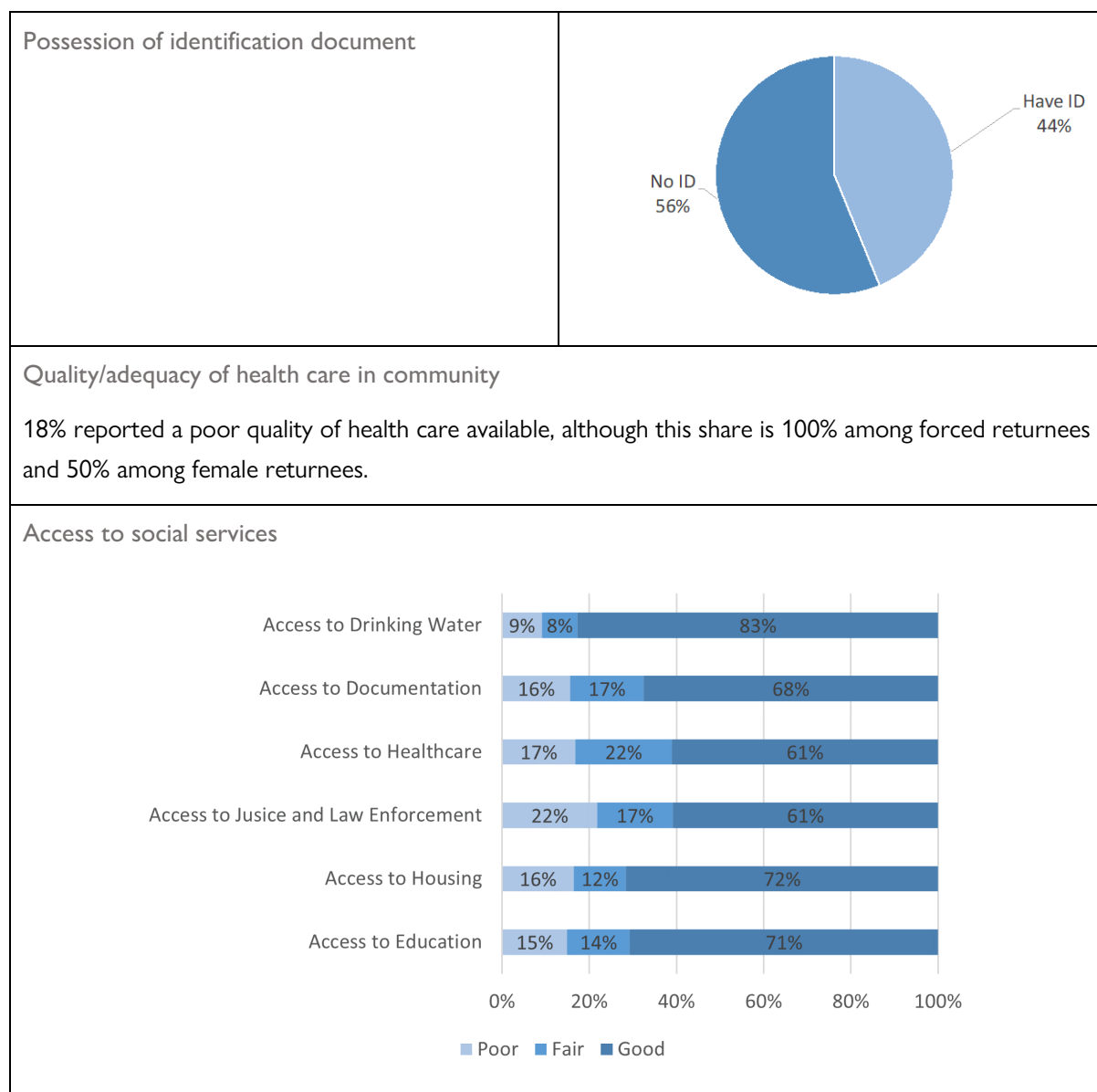


2.7.1 ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Satisfaction with current economic situation</p> <p>78% of respondents are satisfied with their current economic situation, whereas 18% of forced returnees and 50% of female returnees are satisfied.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Satisfaction with current economic situation</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Satisfied	78%	Dissatisfied	22%
Category	Percentage						
Satisfied	78%						
Dissatisfied	22%						
<p>Ownership of productive assets</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Ownership of productive assets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	No	89%	Yes	11%
Category	Percentage						
No	89%						
Yes	11%						
<p>Ability to borrow money</p> <p>Can borrow if needed (21%)</p> <p>Had to borrow often (4%)</p> <p>In debt (24%)</p>	<p>Employment and training</p> <p>39% perceive they have poor access to employment and training, whereas the percentage is 11% for forced returnees and 60% for female returnees.</p> <p>Overall, 40% of respondents are employed. The percentage of returnees that is employed is lower for forced returnees (27%), but the same share for female returnees (40%).</p>						

2.7.2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

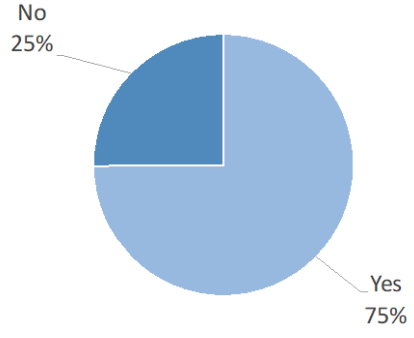
<p>Perceived standard of housing</p> <p>16% of returnees reported poor access to housing, while this percentage is 90% for forced returnees and 50% for female returnees.</p> <p>81% are satisfied with quality of housing while 9% reported being very dissatisfied with housing conditions.</p>	<p>Children enrolled in school</p> <p>15% reported poor access to education, with 19% unable to send all children to school.</p>
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	Forced return	Voluntary return	Male	Female
Poor access to drinking water	7%	50%	91%	4%
Poor access to documentation	15%	30%	36%	14%
Poor access to health care	15%	50%	91%	12%
Poor access to justice and law enforcement	21%	50%	64%	20%
Poor access to housing	15%	50%	91%	12%
Poor access to education	13%	50%	91%	10%



2.7.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION OF REINTEGRATION

<p>Participation in social activities</p> <p>68% indicated that they participate in social activities in the community, showing higher prevalence for both forced (90%) and female returnees (90%).</p>	<p>Strength of support network and sense of belonging</p> <p>93% of respondents reported feeling a sense of belonging to their community. A majority indicated that they feel like they have a supportive social network (90%), while this share is lower among forced returnees (10%) and female returnees (60%).</p>						
<p>Sense of physical security and experiences of domestic conflict, discrimination, and distress</p> <p>Most respondents (99%) did not report feeling unsafe in their current location. However, 18% of people reported experiencing signs of psychological distress since returning to Somaliland, and 5% reported experiencing discrimination, yielding a lower prevalence among both forced (0%) female returnees (0%).</p>							
<p>Desire to receive psychological support</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Desire to receive psychological support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Yes	75%	No	25%
Response	Percentage						
Yes	75%						
No	25%						
<p>Need versus wish to remigrate</p> <p>7% of respondents indicated a desire to migrate again. Male returnees are less likely (5%) to want to migrate again than female returnees (30%). Voluntary returnees were also less likely (5%) to want to migrate again than forced returnees (30%).</p> <p>Of those indicating a desire to migrate again, 100% cited it as a need due to inability to establish sustainable living.</p>							

Credits:

Front page: In Burkina Faso, IOM in collaboration with the Government of Burkina Faso, and with funding from the European Union, is supporting the establishment of livestock farmer groups. © IOM 2019 / Alexander BEE

Back page: In September 2020, IOM supported the first voluntary return of Gambians from Niger since the start of the pandemic, after a six-month hiatus due to border closures. Since 2019, Niger has been the top-sending country of voluntary returnees to The Gambia. © IOM 2020 / Alessandro LIRA



Maastricht Graduate School of Governance United Nations University, Maastricht University

Maastricht University's Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG)/United Nations University-MERIT (UNU-MERIT) is a higher-education institute that leads the way in operational, policy-relevant studies and evaluations. Its focus is on preparing robust evidence to support more informed and responsive policy across different thematic domains, including migration. In January 2011, the School became part of the United Nations University (UNU) system, which further strengthened its role in preparing researchers, policy analysts, and designers for work in increasingly complex and cross-cutting policy areas. The Migration Research Group currently chairs the UNU Migration Network and is part of the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development.

EU-IOM Knowledge Management Hub

The development and production of this research study is supported by the EU-IOM Knowledge Management Hub (KMH), which was established in September 2017 under the Pilot Action on Voluntary Return and Sustainable, Community-based Reintegration, funded by the European Union. The KMH aims to strengthen learning across return and reintegration programmes, and support the harmonization of approaches, processes and tools under the EU-IOM Actions addressing migrant protection and sustainable reintegration in Africa and Asia and beyond.

