AU-EU TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION

Within the Framework of the AU-EU-UN Taskforce to Address the Situation of Migrants in Libya

27-28 November 2018

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Workshop Report

African Union

IOM UN MIGRATION

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The Technical Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration held on 27 and 28 November 2018 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was organized by the African Union and the European Union with the support of IOM, the UN Migration Agency. The workshop was hosted by the African Union, benefited from the financial support from the African Union and the European Union, and was facilitated by the Knowledge Management Hub on Return and Reintegration, managed by IOM.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The AU-EU Technical Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 27 and 28 November 2018. Organised in the context of the AU-EU-UN Taskforce on the situation of migrants in Libya, it aimed to facilitate exchange of good practices, identify challenges and lessons learned as well as opportunities to achieve sustainable reintegration of migrants returning to their countries of origin on the African continent.

Participants at the AU-EU Technical Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration, © IOM 2018

The workshop brought together over 60 experts and key stakeholders from the African Union and AU Member States, the European Union and EU Member States, IOM, UNHCR, other UN agencies, and civil society.

Following the model outlined in IOM's Integrated Approach to Reintegration,[1] the workshop was structured around three levels of intervention for sustainable reintegration: individual, community and structural. At each of these levels, the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration were considered during expert panel discussions and through participant exchanges in working group and plenary formats.

The overarching message emerging from the workshop was an imperative to address the issue of reintegration with a holistic approach, aiming at strengthening global, continental and national level cooperation and coordination among different stakeholders. Significant emphasis was also put on sharing responsibility for sustainable reintegration among all involved parties, on finding long-term solutions to the drivers of irregular migration, and on facilitating regular migration, in line with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Africa Agenda 2063, the Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action, and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa and the Continental Free Trade Area.

KEY OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP:

- Recommendations and good practices of the workshop that will directly inform the contents of Return, Readmission and Reintegration Guidelines for Africa that will be developed by the African Union as well as the Reintegration Handbook which is currently being developed by IOM with the support of the UK Department of International Development (DFID);
- Identification of knowledge gaps to enhance the evidence base and sustainability of reintegration programmes. These topics will be considered for future research within the EU-IOM Knowledge Management Hub on Return and Reintegration (KMH);
- Establishment of a network among workshop participants in the form of a virtual community of practice. Under the coordination of the KMH, the community of practice will encourage regular online exchange among its members and share information related to reintegration initiatives.

[1] IOM (2016), Towards an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in context of Return.

Participants identified the following key policy considerations as well as recommendations for action by the AU, EU, UN, individual states, and other relevant stakeholders:

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Encourage a policy and programmatic expansion towards comprehensive reintegration assistance that begins prior to return. Such an approach should move beyond the predominant focus on economic reintegration to also provide assistance in social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration at the individual, community, and structural levels of intervention.
2. Increase flexibility of reintegration assistance schemes to allow adaptable and needs-based provision of support, considering individual needs, circumstances of return, and prospects for reintegration sustainability.
3. Address the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, including unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking and migrants with health needs.
4. Incorporate to a greater extent gender and children's perspectives into return and reintegration policy and programming.
5. Address stigma towards returning migrants by sensitising communities to the (return) migration experience and by establishing a public dialogue about return, reintegration, and migration-related issues.
6. Support reintegration initiatives at the community level. To the extent possible, include communities in the process of needs assessments and intervention planning to align reintegration activities with their needs and priorities.
7. Mainstream migration into national development plans, strategies and resource plans, linking reintegration programmes with national and local development strategies and programmes. Promote decent jobs, entrepreneurship, skills training (TVET), and access to social services to support returnee reintegration as part of sustainable community development.
8. Undertake needs assessments and build capacity of national structures directly or indirectly involved in providing support to returnees. Reinforce capacities at national and local levels to deliver coordinated reintegration-related services through technical and institutional support such as referral systems, legislative and policy reviews, adoption of operational guidance and frameworks, secondments and embedded advisors, and targeted training efforts.
9. Invest in knowledge management, reliable data and statistics generation as well as analysis for evidence-based programming on reintegration – for example by strengthening the capacity of national statistics offices to generate and analyse migration data. Develop and adopt innovative tools to systematically monitor and track progress of reintegration programs and initiatives at individual, community and national level including documentation of trends, challenges, opportunities and lessons learnt. Track and assess the implementation of sustainable reintegration programmes and their impact on development.
10. Promote and support ratification, adoption and/or implementation of AU, EU, and UN instruments and frameworks relevant to migration at the national level.
11. Strengthen cooperation and coordination at continental and regional levels between the EU and AU Member States on migration issues, including increasing their political, financial and technical support to facilitate safe and dignified return and support sustainable reintegration of migrants.
12. Capitalise on existing dialogue platforms for AU and EU Member States (countries of destination, transit and origin), allowing policymakers and practitioners to share comparable lessons, strategies experiences, and practices on return, readmission and reintegration.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3
INTRODUCTION 6
OPENING REMARKS 7
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION 8
SESSION 1. TARGETING THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF RETURNING MIGRANTS AND HOUSEHOLDS 10
SESSION 2. COMMUNITIES OF RETURN IN THE REINTEGRATION PROCESS 14
SESSION 3. SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS 17
CLOSING SESSION 20
ANNEXES 22
Annex I. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED RESEARCH GAPS 22
Annex II. PARTICIPANTS 23
Annex III. WORKSHOP AGENDA 24

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen the rise of complex and mixed migratory flows. This increased human mobility is motivated by many factors, such as the need to flee conflict, natural disaster or violence, the desire to enjoy better living conditions abroad, or deteriorated environmental conditions in one's own country, among others. These flows have also translated into an increase in the number of migrants returning to their countries of origin, pushed by a lack of legal status, the desire to start a new life back home, or the impossibility to continue their migration journey. Their return can take place through different processes, either on a voluntarily basis or through a forced return procedure, after which migrants may find themselves in vulnerable situations and in need of support in their countries of origin.

The process of migrant re-inclusion in their society of origin (typically referred to as reintegration) can be challenging for some migrants, who may not have the social or financial resources that are necessary to start anew once back home. The complex, multidimensional process of sustainable reintegration requires a holistic, integrated and needs-based approach: one that takes into consideration the various factors impacting reintegration, including economic, social and psychosocial factors across individual, community, and structural dimensions.

Managing return effectively and enhancing the chances of sustainable reintegration are key parts of well-founded and comprehensive migration management. These two issues have emerged as priorities for a variety of actors involved in migration governance. At the global level, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants recognised the urgent need to address return and improve international cooperation.[2] The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration[3] (GCM), the Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018-2030) and the European Agenda on Migration similarly call for increased international cooperation and support for reintegration.

The AU, the EU and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have been collaborating to this end over the last few years. In November 2015, the Valletta Summit on Migration brought together European and African Heads of State and Government in an effort to strengthen cooperation and address the current challenges and opportunities of migration. In support of the Joint Valletta Action Plan, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration was launched in December 2016 and now collaborates with 25 African countries in the Sahel and Lake Chad, Horn of Africa and North of Africa regions. A Pilot Action on Voluntary Return and Sustainable, Community-Based Reintegration in Southern Africa was also initiated with EU and IOM support in 2017, complemented by a global Knowledge Management Hub. Enabling migrants to return in a safe, dignified and voluntary way and restart their lives in their countries of origin are key objectives of both the Joint Initiative and the Pilot Action.

In order to urgently respond to the conditions of abuse and violations of human rights of migrants and refugees in Libya, the AU-EU-UN Taskforce was established in the margins of the 5th AU-EU Summit in Abidjan in November 2017. This tripartite collaboration aims to save and protect lives of migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route and, in particular, inside Libya. At the College-to-College meeting in Brussels on 23 May 2018, the AU Commission and European Commission agreed to continue and consolidate the important work done by the AU-EU-UN Taskforce. The AU Commission and the EU also agreed to organise a joint workshop on reintegration, with the support of IOM.

Hosted by the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 27-28 November 2018, this workshop was made possible through the financial support of the African Union and the European Union and was facilitated by the Knowledge Management Hub on Return and Reintegration, managed by IOM.

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[2] UN General Assembly resolution 71/1, New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, A/RES/71/1 (19 September 2016)

[3] Objective 21 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration aims to "cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration".

OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Martin Manteaw, Deputy Representative, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Branch Office (B.O.) Ethiopia, opened the high-level panel by drawing attention to the needs of forcibly displaced persons in the return process. Similar to many returning migrants, displaced people are strongly motivated to return to their homes, social relations as well as property. Sustainable reintegration, therefore, requires that returnees are given effective access and means to the above elements, which, in turn, requires progressive enjoyment of peaceful and sustainable socio-economic development. Mr. Manteaw identified security and rule of law as key factors for decisions on return and also noted that other socio-economic considerations such as access to employment opportunities, housing, land, property restitution, and compensation are equally important. He called for effective consultation and engagement with returnees and their communities to identify their hierarchy of needs.

Ms. Renate Held, Director of the Department of Migration Management, IOM, reiterated the importance of global collaboration, cooperation and shared responsibility in achieving sustainable reintegration as elaborated in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration as well as the Joint Declaration and Action Plan of the Valletta Summit on Migration. Ms. Held underlined that when conditions that made migrants leave in the first instance have not changed, reintegration is not likely to be sustainable. She urged States and all stakeholders to collaborate to address contemporary challenges of irregular migration. She expressed the commitment of the IOM to support its Member States in advancing global knowledge sharing and improving return and reintegration programme design and implementation.

Mr. Nicolas Berlanga Martinez, Migration Adviser, European External Action Service, emphasized the imperative of adopting a comprehensive and holistic approach to reintegration. He noted that reintegration is part of a continuum that starts with return and readmission and highlighted the need for all stakeholders to ensure safe and dignified return as well as readmission. Mr. Berlanga underlined the EU's commitment to sustainable reintegration and that its Member States are keen to align with regional and continental approaches to migration in line with the regional and cross-border nature of the issue of migration. He urged global partners to work together to find durable solutions to the structural root causes of irregular migration, reinforce the protection of people, fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, and address the challenging aspects of reintegration at individual, community, and structural levels.

H. E Amira Elfadil, the AUC Commissioner for Social Affairs, underscored that sustainable reintegration requires mutual understanding of both countries of origin and destination, guided by international law and the principle of cooperation as well as by shared collective responsibility. She highlighted the key AU legal and policy frameworks that should guide deliberations at the workshop, including the Africa Agenda 2063, the Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action, the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa and the Continental Free Trade Area, while emphasising also African engagement in the global architecture, including the GCM and cooperation between the AU and the EU though the Valletta Summit on Migration and other regional processes such as the Khartoum and Rabat Processes. She underlined that Africa and Europe must come together to find innovative solutions to ensure the sustainable reintegration of migrants and the safety and dignity of all refugees and migrants. She called on participants to engage in frank and constructive dialogue during the workshop to share emerging trends, challenges, comparable lessons, and practical opportunities to ensure sustainable reintegration of returnees.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION

Similar to the broad field of migration, definitions surrounding return and reintegration lack a generally agreed consensus. This session presented a conceptual framework on sustainable reintegration, shedding light on the criteria of analysis used by scholars and variables applied by policymakers. The session also considered the crucial role of communities and structural factors, highlighting the synergies between local and regional efforts in reintegration and development.

Two invited experts Ms. Kathleen Newland (Senior Fellow and Co-founder of the Migration Policy Institute) and Professor Papa Sakho (Head of the Department of Geography, University of Dakar, Senegal) introduced the topic, followed by a presentation of the conceptual framework informing the structure of the workshop made by Mr. Nicola Graviano (AVRR Senior Specialist, IOM Headquarters).

Ms. Newland (MPI) reiterated the critical importance of examining reintegration from a holistic perspective, considering the structural root causes of irregular migration. She recalled that Target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals sought to facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Thus, she argued, it is essential for all stakeholders to align and adopt comprehensive migration policies that also address sustainable reintegration. She noted that return was a deeply personal undertaking and that it was, therefore, essential that key stakeholders – returnees, local communities and leaders – effectively participated and were adequately consulted on their needs and expectations to ensure legitimacy, credibility and sustainability of reintegration initiatives. Ms. Newland called for a broad view on reintegration noting that it encompassed development, humanitarian, security, stability, and political issues.

Professor Sakho (UCAD) noted that one of the most significant challenges was a lack of clear approaches and coherent policies on reintegration at the national level. He called for states to develop and adopt comprehensive policies that consider the main beneficiaries – returnees and communities. He opined that the time was appropriate to revisit current reintegration approaches and argued for a bottom-up approach in which communities and returnees guide innovative approaches to reintegration that consider their individual and collective contexts, needs, and aspirations.

Mr. Nicola Graviano (IOM) emphasised that the idea of sustainability stems from the concept of sustainable development, first commonly used at the world's first Earth Summit in 1992.[4] Since then, many variations and extensions of this concept have been developed, focusing on the 'harmonious exploitation of resources', 'protection of environment', 'economic prosperity' or 'social justice'. In the context of return and reintegration, no common definitions have been agreed upon by all stakeholders. The terms sustainable return and sustainable reintegration are often used interchangeably in the domains of migration, refugee issues, or displacement. These concepts have different meanings, depending on the actor defining them (governments, UN etc.), the subject (migrant, refugee) and the ultimate goal of return and reintegration.

Cognisant of the divergent understanding of sustainable reintegration, the *integrated approach* to reintegration was introduced, developed by IOM as a conceptual framework for programmes supporting sustainable reintegration of migrants, also within the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. IOM asserts that "*reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity*'."[5] The definition calls for a holistic and a need-based approach - one that takes into consideration the various factors impacting on reintegration, including economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions, across individual, community, and structural levels.

[4] "Development is sustainable when it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Bruntland report, 1992).

[5] IOM (2017) Towards an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in the context of return

Having introduced the conceptual framework guiding the format of the workshop, Mr. Graviano highlighted recent changes in the context in which reintegration assistance programmes operate, including increased funding provided by a more diverse set of donors, new actors involved in both voluntary return and reintegration, and, most importantly, a greater focus on sustainability. The session noted that the importance of effective coordination and complementarity among the traditional and new partners could not be overemphasised in order to optimise limited resources and avoid duplication of efforts. Acknowledging that while the challenges faced by migrants were not necessarily new, solutions to these issues required innovative approaches to become sustainable.

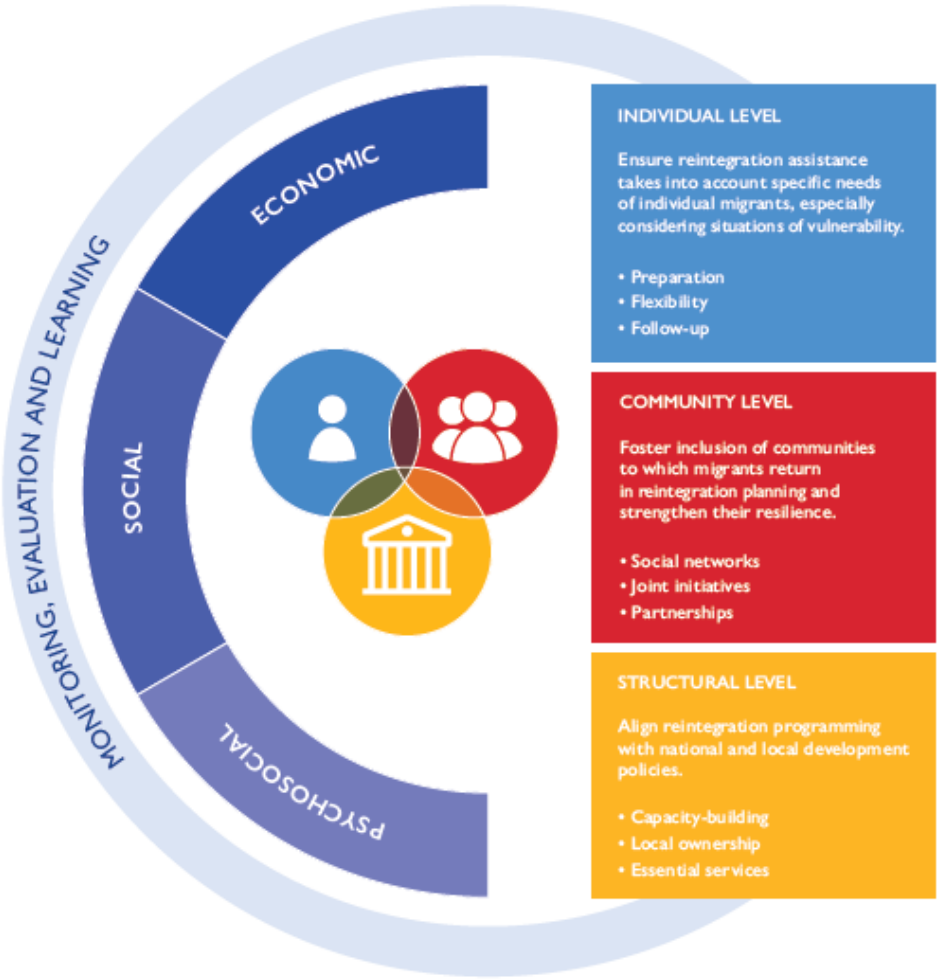


Figure 1.
Visualisation of the programmatic and policy recommendations stemming from the integrated approach to reintegration (Source: IOM)

SESSION 1. TARGETING THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF RETURNING MIGRANTS AND HOUSEHOLDS

This session looked at the specific needs of returning migrants and households and focused on the individual level of intervention. Reintegration assistance at the individual level seeks to empower returnees and create an environment in which they can take ownership of the reintegration process. Accordingly, a flexible approach is required to provide reintegration assistance that is adapted to the returnees' needs, profiles, and preferences, as well as to different return contexts. Participants, thus, discussed how to identify and address returnees' needs, particularly those in vulnerable situations, challenges encountered in providing individual assistance and ways to overcome these challenges, while ensuring that all dimensions of reintegration - the economic, social, and psychosocial, including the trauma and abuse of migrants – are addressed.

The session commenced with a panel discussion comprised of Dr. Jefter Mankhwala Hudson (Deputy Commissioner for Refugees, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security of Malawi); Mr. Sabelo Mbokazi (Head of Division, Labour Migration and Employment, AUC); Ms. Marianne Fennema (Senior Programme Manager, ERRIN) and Ms. Awa Benadi (Returnee from Côte d'Ivoire), and moderated by Mr. Michele Bombassei (Senior Specialist for Migrant Protection and Assistance for West and Central Africa, IOM), following which the participants were split into working groups, allowing them to share best practices and lessons learned in an interactive format.

Government representatives listen to panelists during the first workshop plenary © IOM 2018

During this session, participants identified several key challenges faced by individual returnees and households in the reintegration process, practical recommendations, as well as concrete experiences and programmatic responses that are summarised below;

Key challenges to sustainable reintegration at the individual level

- Modality of return: Return migration takes place along a spectrum from voluntary to involuntary, and the modality of return, in turn, impacts the reintegration process. Reintegration is typically easier for migrants who return voluntarily. Returnees compelled to leave their countries of destination may have poor motivation to reintegrate and may aim to leave again irregularly. Achieving a sustainable level of reintegration, however, is a difficult process for all and is influenced by a variety of factors.
- Limited short-term assistance at the individual level: Reintegration is a complex process which often requires mid- or long-term support, enabling the returnee to re-establish sufficient social, economic, and psychosocial resilience to be able to address migration drivers. Current assistance programmes often fall short of providing sufficient support, especially to those migrants returning to economically weak environments, or migrants with particular vulnerabilities and needs.
- Strong focus on economic aspects of reintegration: Most reintegration programmes are designed predominantly to address the economic aspects of reintegration, and there is a risk of overlooking social and psychological needs. Furthermore, there is a tendency for an over-reliance on returnees' entrepreneurship as a way to enhance their self-sufficiency. However, not all returnees have adequate skills or will to become entrepreneurs. In many cases, returning migrants may lack basic skills and education to become successfully reintegrated in the economic sector.
- Lack of basic skills/training of returnees: In many cases, returning migrants left their countries without completing their education, or without getting the skills needed to be integrated in an economic sector.

Even after return, economic reintegration, thus, often remains a challenge, as the individual needs to gain skills at an accelerated pace to be able to earn a decent livelihood.

- Assistance insufficiently tailored to the specific needs of migrants: At the individual level, various factors can impact a migrant's successful reintegration. These include personal characteristics as well as factors related to the overall migration experience. Each returnee should, therefore, receive an individualised response to his or her specific needs. However, as flexible and individualised approaches are resource-intensive, one-size-fits-all responses are more common, but less effective.
- Inadequate support to vulnerable migrants: Provision of a tailored approach is particularly important for migrants with specific vulnerabilities (either pre-existing to the migration process or inherently linked to it), who may have particular protection needs. Migrants in vulnerable situations can include (but are not limited to) unaccompanied migrant children, migrants with health needs, victims of human trafficking, stranded migrants, and migrants subject to abuse and exploitation, as well as single mothers with children. Such vulnerabilities require further support in critical areas, such as psychosocial counselling to address any trauma experienced, to even begin the reintegration process and empower the returnees to reach their full potential.
- Lack of adequate documentation: Returnees often lack proper documentation (ID cards or passports) from their countries of origin, especially if their return is the result of an irregular and perilous journey. This has an impact on their access to basic services, for example opening a bank account, access to SIM cards or credit. Many returning migrants face challenges in obtaining documents due to unfamiliarity with, sometimes complex, administrative procedures or lack of basic documents, such as birth certificates.
- Stigmatisation of returnees: Migrants are often stigmatised upon return for various reasons, including because the return itself is perceived as a failure or because returnees are perceived as lacking adequate wealth. Many returning migrants face discrimination and shame for having failed to reach their intended destinations and goals of a better future, which has an important impact on their prospects of successful reintegration.

Practical recommendations

Identification, counselling and pre-departure assistance

- Ensure availability of adequate counselling and provision of up-to-date information at all stages of the return process;
- Reinforce pre-return measures, including counselling, provision of information and training to equip prospective returnees with adequate information, skills, resources and networks ahead of return and to enhance returnees' level of preparedness and ownership of the process and increase self-reliance;
- Consider profiling of returnees to ensure individual, targeted support that should be based on needs, circumstances, skills set and capacities, vulnerabilities and opportunities available in areas of return to adequately target individual needs;
- Incorporate psychosocial and cultural support for returnees already at the pre-departure stage;
- Link pre-departure activities to post-arrival reintegration assistance to enhance the success and the long-term impact of voluntary return such as through online connection to counsellors in country of origin.

Return travel

- Promote assisted voluntary return as a more dignified and humane alternative to forced return;
- Support returning migrants in obtaining identity documents from the country of origin and facilitate deliverance of identity documents for migrants (especially new-born children) by countries of destination and transit;
- Invest in long-term/structural measures to facilitate civil registration procedures in countries of origin, including adoption of integrated, biometric civil registration systems and strengthen the capacities of

consular offices of countries of destination and/or transit for the preparation of migrants' identity documents.

Reception and assistance upon arrival

- Facilitate immediate post-arrival support to returnees, including temporary accommodation, psychosocial support, medical assistance, food and material support, onward travel and small cash grants, until reintegration assistance can be received;
- Increase assistance available to migrants' specific vulnerabilities in order to provide referral measures and targeted support, such as psychosocial support, trauma healing, medical assistance, counselling, and training;
- Ensure that all returning migrants have access to psychosocial support to address possible trauma, but also help to cope with possible external shocks and other difficulties;

Reintegration assistance

- Increase flexibility of reintegration assistance schemes to allow adaptable provision of support;
- Ensure targeted individualised assistance, considering the returnee's profile (e.g. age, sex and gender, experiences), specific migratory experiences, vulnerability factors, acquired skills and the circumstances of return to provide personalized support that empowers and allows the returnees to take responsibility for the reintegration process and decide on the use of reintegration support;
- Take into account the development status of the reintegration area/region (e.g. access to basic services) and the expectations of the communities of return in supporting reintegration of individuals;
- Provide assistance and guidance to returnees in the development of their reintegration plans, including but not limited to income-generating activities;
- Promote returnees' economic self-sufficiency, for instance by supporting the set-up of small businesses in areas where the market economy is thriving, by promoting (re-)insertion in the local labour market and by increasing returnees' skills through enrolment in education or vocational training courses and/or utilisation of newly acquired skills and knowledge;
- Support returnees without sufficient skills, willingness or motivation to set-up his/her own business by linking them with opportunities available in the private sector;
- Encourage the implementation of innovative practices, such as money saving or insurance schemes for returnees;
- Effectively refer migrants to available socioeconomic opportunities and psychosocial support;
- Address the stigmatisation of returning migrants within their families and ensure adequate psychosocial support to returnees and their families;
- Analyse the possibilities of support for sick /elderly returning migrants;
- Address the criminal dimensions of irregular migration that may include hefty debts incurred through traffickers that result in debt bondage and their impact on the reintegration process.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Ensure regular follow-up during the first twelve months following return to accompany beneficiaries in their reintegration process and monitor continued adequacy of assistance.

Practical examples and experiences shared

The following good practices were identified and shared during plenary and working group sessions:

In **The Gambia**, psychological first aid (PFA) is available to all returnees upon arrival at the airport. PFA and broader psychosocial support are provided by multi-actor teams composed of social workers from the Department of Social Welfare (Government), counsellors from the National Youth Council (NGO), volunteers from the Gambian Red Cross Society, and IOM staff.

Migrants returning voluntarily from **Germany** to The Gambia, Guinea, Ghana and Nigeria will soon have a chance to virtually connect with local counsellors in their countries of origin prior to return, in order to gain a realistic understanding of the opportunities for reintegration.

In **Mauritania,** the Government took the initiative to put in place a biometric civil registration system that supports coherent policies and helps returnees acquire and access ID documents with much ease.

In **Ethiopia**, an NGO (AGAR) offers a programme of family and parental counselling aimed at acceptance of returning children and highlighting the role of family in providing psychosocial support. This effort has reduced the likelihood of re-trafficking, re-migration by irregular routes, and built trust among returnees and their families.

In **Guinea**, the Government organised returning migrants into groups to facilitate their involvement in the agricultural sector. Sanitation projects were also initiated, that generate income for returnees. The Ministry of Technical Education has developed a training policy for returnees (creation of job centers, particularly for returnees without basic training /qualifications).

In **Nigeria**, IOM has recently conducted a mapping of mental health and psychosocial support structures. Building on this mapping, a robust system for post-arrival psychological first aid, screening and referrals to general and specialised hospitals was developed based on agreements with several hospitals in Lagos and other regions with high number of returns.

In **Burkina Faso**, collaboration with the Ministry of Security made it possible to address the difficulties of access to communication (phone sim cards) without an identity card.

In **Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire**, returning migrants have contributed to the training of other returnees and to sensitisation of potential migrants.

SESSION 2. COMMUNITIES OF RETURN IN THE REINTEGRATION PROCESS

This session discussed the role of communities of return in the reintegration process and how interventions can be designed to contribute to a community's absorption capacity, to reinforce the links between the reintegration process and local development, and to encourage the participation of returnees and the non-migrant population alike. It explored ways to engage with all stakeholders within the community to harness skills of the returnees, while also addressing issues that impact the larger community, including their development needs and social cohesion.

The panel was compromised of: Mr. Smart Hakawa (returnee from Sierra Leone) Mr. Jean Bernard Toukam (returnee from Cameroon); Mr. Andreas de Boer (Project Manager, IOM Burkina Faso); Ms. Alemtsehay Dersolign (Team Leader, WISE) and Mr. Robert Phiri (Executive Director, Public Affairs Committee) and moderated by Professor Papa Sakho (Professor, UCAD). The panel debate was followed by discussion in working groups.

A returnee shares his experience during a panel discussion © IOM 2018

The following key challenges to sustainable reintegration faced at the community level were discussed during this session as well as recommendations and examples of good practices identified by the participants;

Key challenges to sustainable reintegration at the community level

- Lack of common definition of community and differences between communities: Communities differ depending on the context – rural or urban or even regional. In urban areas, community mainly consists of close family and friends. The definition of community is, nevertheless, key to understanding the role it can play in the process of reintegration and, in turn, designing relevant programmatic responses;
- Limited capacities of receiving communities: In some cases, receiving communities may not have adequate capacities to facilitate reintegration and lack basic infrastructure or facilities. Especially in contexts where the number of returnees is considerable, this may lead to tensions over available resources and significantly hamper the returnees' reintegration;
- Limited understanding of the community needs: Lack of community profiling and assessments to understand community needs, priorities and preferences, as well as the potential impact that return migration may have on the community as a whole (especially in areas of high return), may lead to mis-aligned reintegration assistance provision, harm social cohesion, and hinder reintegration;
- Perception and stigma associated with return: Fear of ostracization and stigmatisation are key challenges for individuals attempting to reintegrate. Prejudice and misperceptions of returnees, for example the perception of returnees as "failures" present in some communities may lead to tensions, negatively impact social bonds and, in turn, affect the sustainability of reintegration;
- Impact on social cohesion: When there is an imbalance between the incomes of individual returnees receiving reintegration assistance and other community members, it has the potential to disrupt social cohesion. Furthermore, resentment among communities may also be generated if the reintegration assistance received by individual returnees is perceived as an undue reward to returnees as opposed to local populations who did not migrate.

Practical recommendations

Community needs assessment and profiling

- Conduct assessments of the main communities to which migrants return to ensure that reintegration activities respond to their needs and priorities;

- To the extent possible, include communities in the process of such assessments to better align reintegration activities with their needs and priorities and ensure that communities are not negatively affected or discriminated against by the actions taken;
- Identify and address gaps in services and other needs of the non-migrant population in receiving communities;
- Share project evaluation outcomes with communities to learn lessons from previous projects;
- Design community-based reintegration initiatives, based on community profiles, where applicable. Use community assessment tools that facilitate exchange of good practices in different contexts.

Local ownership

- Provide adequate information that enables communities and returning migrants to make informed choices regarding reintegration initiatives;
- Engage communities inclusively in reintegration interventions from the outset to fosters local ownership of initiatives and, therefore, enhance sustainability after the assistance has ended;
- Engage with any existing community platforms/fora/consultation mechanisms to ensure continuity and ownership;
- Consider interventions that contribute to a community's absorption capacity and also reinforce the links between return migration and local development;
- Promote initiatives that support social cohesion between returnees and their communities, allowing the community to harness skills of the returnees, while also addressing issues that impact the larger community, including development needs.

Involvement of communities in reintegration

- Promote joint reintegration activities encouraging inclusive participation of returnees and non-migrant populations alike to address the targeted communities' needs while fostering social cohesion between the two groups (e.g. joint income-generating activities, local employment schemes);
- Consider the support and involvement of diaspora groups in the development and implementation of community-based reintegration initiatives.

Peer-to-peer support and networks

- Consider peer-to-peer support groups, networks and other mentorship programs to encourage sharing of knowledge, experiences, emotional, social or practical help among returnees and the wider community;
- Encourage the re-establishment of returnees' networks by actively involving family members, friends and the local community in the (psycho)social reintegration process.

Addressing stigma towards the returning migrants

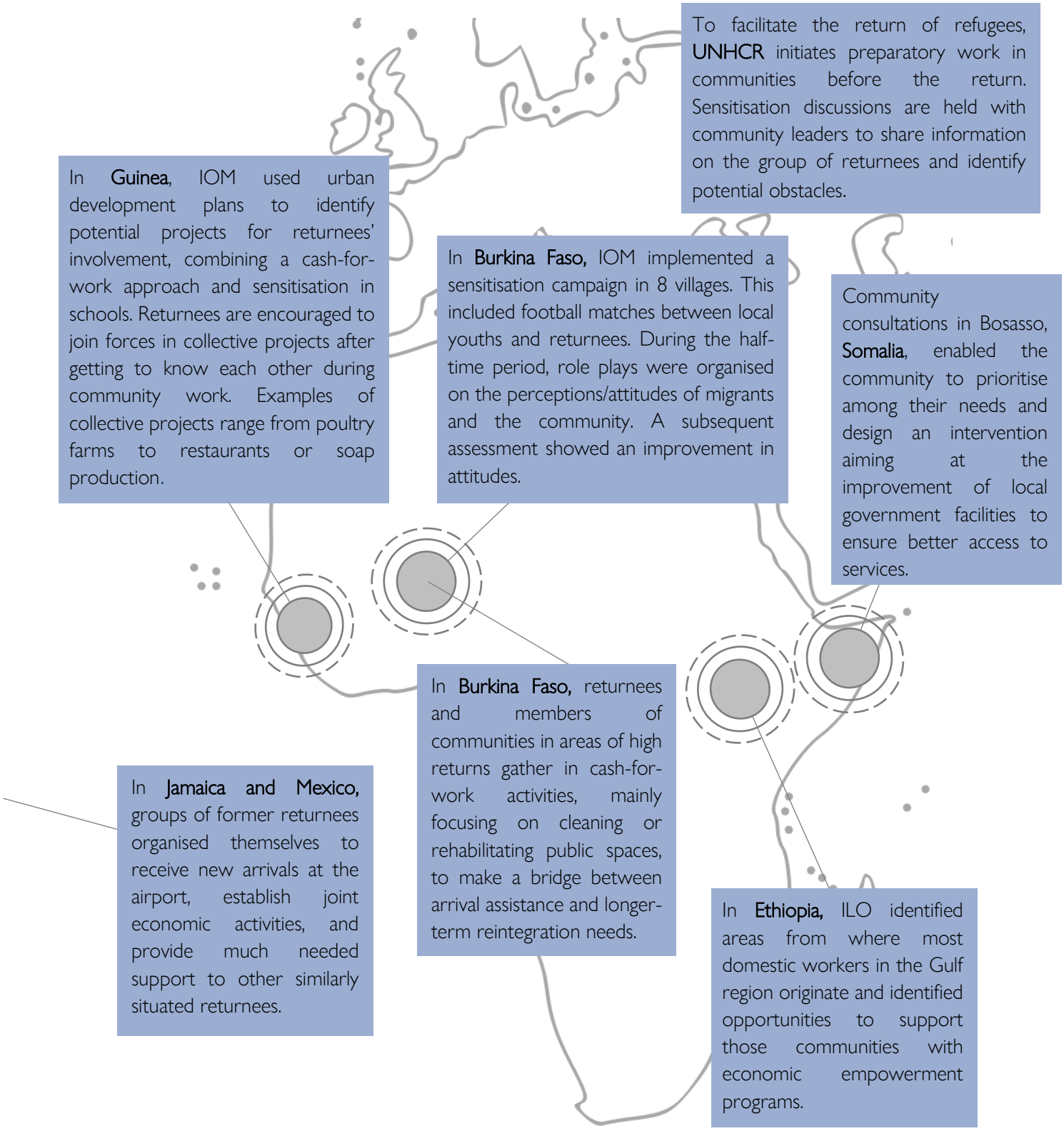
- Promote community sensitisation and awareness-raising activities and, whenever possible, start implementing them before the return takes place;
- Employ sport, arts, theatre, film, music, and the creative industry to bring together returnees and communities and foster reintegration and social cohesion;
- Encourage returning migrants to share information about their migration experience and establish local exchange frameworks to discuss migration, return, and reintegration-related issues;
- Establish mediation programs between individuals and communities to address potential conflict, whenever necessary.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Ensure monitoring of the community needs and well-being during and after community-level interventions to adapt interventions whenever necessary and better understand their outcome. Consider the involvement of non-migrants alike in monitoring the interventions to increase accountability.

Practical examples and experiences shared

The following good practices were identified and shared during plenary and working group sessions:



To facilitate the return of refugees, **UNHCR** initiates preparatory work in communities before the return. Sensitisation discussions are held with community leaders to share information on the group of returnees and identify potential obstacles.

In **Guinea**, IOM used urban development plans to identify potential projects for returnees' involvement, combining a cash-for-work approach and sensitisation in schools. Returnees are encouraged to join forces in collective projects after getting to know each other during community work. Examples of collective projects range from poultry farms to restaurants or soap production.

In **Burkina Faso,** IOM implemented a sensitisation campaign in 8 villages. This included football matches between local youths and returnees. During the half-time period, role plays were organised on the perceptions/attitudes of migrants and the community. A subsequent assessment showed an improvement in attitudes.

Community consultations in Bosasso, **Somalia**, enabled the community to prioritise among their needs and design an intervention aiming at the improvement of local government facilities to ensure better access to services.

In **Burkina Faso,** returnees and members of communities in areas of high returns gather in cash-for-work activities, mainly focusing on cleaning or rehabilitating public spaces, to make a bridge between arrival assistance and longer-term reintegration needs.

In **Jamaica and Mexico,** groups of former returnees organised themselves to receive new arrivals at the airport, establish joint economic activities, and provide much needed support to other similarly situated returnees.

In **Ethiopia,** ILO identified areas from where most domestic workers in the Gulf region originate and identified opportunities to support those communities with economic empowerment programs.

SESSION 3. SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS

To achieve its full potential for effectiveness and sustainability, reintegration should encompass interventions at the structural level, improving the provision of essential services for returnees and non-migrant population, and promoting good governance of migration. This session considered good practices to align reintegration programming with national and local development strategies, along with concrete measures to improve cooperation among different actors before and after return. Participants also discussed how to make reintegration an integral part of national migration management strategies, and what is needed to enable and strengthen national authorities to provide evidence-based reintegration services to returning migrants and establish national networks and referral mechanisms. The session also involved lessons learnt from complimentary practice areas such as refugee and internal displacement (re)integration, as well as strategies, tools and indicators to monitor the sustainability of reintegration measures.

The session panellists included: Mr. Daouda Dit Aba Fané (Demographer and Focal Point on Migration, National Statistics Institute of Mali); H.E. Lawal Mohammed Hamidu (Director for Refugees and Migrants, National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs of Nigeria); Ms. Moira Feil (Deputy, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) and Ms. Aurelia Segatti (Labour Migration Specialist, ILO). The session was moderated by Ms. Kathleen Newland.

Panelists debating structural interventions © IOM 2018

During the session, the participants discussed challenges related to reintegration at the structural level and shared their perspectives and experiences on how to address these issues, as well as practical examples of programmatic responses and interventions.

Key challenges to sustainable reintegration at the structural level

- Absence of conducive legal instruments and policy frameworks on return and reintegration: A returnee's ability to successfully reintegrate is influenced by the political, institutional, environmental, economic and social conditions in his/her country of origin. The absence of adequate return and reintegration-related policies and legal instruments, especially in the context of high volumes of returns, may create a legal vacuum and uncertainty among different stakeholders and returnees. Such lack of clear guidelines and standard operating procedures may lead to incoherent approaches and duplication of efforts.
- Inadequate public services and weak private sector impact returnees' access to employment and basic services, such as housing, education, health and psychosocial assistance, possibly diminishing trust in the states' capacities. Similarly, if the capacities and infrastructure do not provide returnees and local population alike with appropriate level of services, protection and assistance, reintegration is likely to be difficult.
- Limited human and financial resources and competing national priorities can substantially limit the level and quality of assistance that can be provided to returning migrants and very often requires hard choices to be made among other competing priorities that are equally pressing and resource-intensive.
- Limited cooperation and coordination among involved governmental and non-governmental, public and private, local and international stakeholders can result in duplication and inefficiencies, often obstructing delivery of effective social support for the population as a whole and returning migrants specifically. The level of cooperation between various government departments with different mandates (e.g. interior, foreign affairs, and labour and social affairs) at the local and national levels, and the degree of

engagement of the private sector, diaspora, and civil society is also in some cases weak. Furthermore, coordination and information sharing among donors, international organisations, and civil society can be inadequate and result in overlapping or less effective engagement;

- Insufficient dialogue and cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination: effective dialogue and cooperation among different countries in the migratory process, including South-South cooperation is often limited, preventing the implementation of comprehensive, integrated reintegration schemes;
- Ensuring local ownership and shared responsibility: Return and reintegration management needs to be a shared responsibility – no single entity has the capacity, reach or mandate to address on its own the profound implications that return and reintegration have on a wide range of stakeholders. At the same time, government ownership is crucial to ensure that the return and reintegration are part of local and national policies and align with development plans.

Practical recommendations

Capacity building

- Engage countries in reinforcing capacities at national and local levels to deliver reintegration-related services through technical and institutional support such as legislative and policy reviews, adoption of operational guidance and frameworks, secondments and embedded advisors, and targeted training efforts;
- Support governments in setting up migrant information/resource centres for returning migrants to facilitate information and service provision and referral to other relevant infrastructure and services;
- Engage the media to shape public perception. Work with journalists to raises awareness about migration, return and the risks of irregular migration.

Dialogue and partnerships

- Encourage cooperation and dialogue among government and non-governmental actors in return and reintegration process at the international, regional, national, and subnational levels to foster exchange and a common understanding of lessons and challenges to inform policy development;
- Increase ownership and sustainability of reintegration interventions by involving governments and civil societies in the design of reintegration-related programmes;
- Set up national coordination and referral mechanisms to foster complementarity and coherence across reintegration-related activities and actors, including among donor agencies;
- Consider designating focal persons/lead agencies or units to coordinate on reintegration initiatives and support.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Encourage long-term and systematic implementation of comprehensive and harmonised data-collection and monitoring and evaluation schemes to help determine which interventions have the maximum impact in diverse contexts of return and reintegration and provide a basis from which to learn, adapt, and refine reintegration initiatives.

Practical examples and experiences shared

The following good practices were identified and shared during plenary and working group sessions:

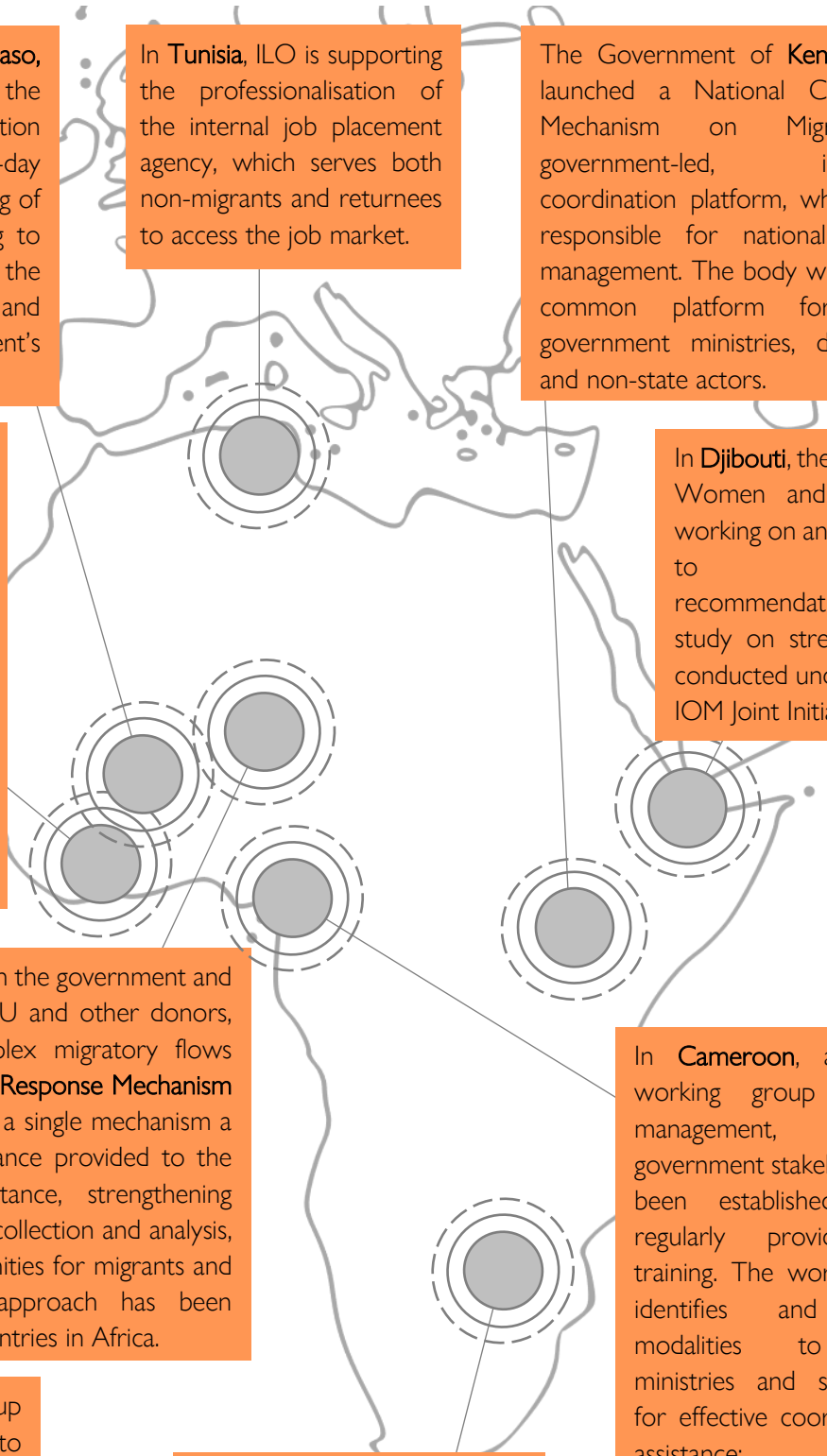
In **Burkina Faso,** representatives of the Ministry for Social Action are involved in day-to-day support and monitoring of returnees, contributing to the sustainability of the system established and building the government's capacity.

In **Tunisia**, ILO is supporting the professionalisation of the internal job placement agency, which serves both non-migrants and returnees to access the job market.

The Government of **Kenya** recently launched a National Coordination Mechanism on Migration, a government-led, inter-agency coordination platform, which will be responsible for national migration management. The body will provide a common platform for relevant government ministries, departments and non-state actors.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, IOM organised a "reintegration open day" consisting of a field trip involving all implementing partners, press, and donors to visit a reintegration project, discuss with beneficiaries, and lay out challenges and solutions, thereby contributing to a better understanding by all actors of the reality and the complexity of supporting returnees towards sustainable reintegration.

In **Djibouti**, the Ministry of Women and Family is working on an action plan to address recommendations from a study on street children conducted under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.



In **Niger,** IOM in a cooperation with the government and thanks to the funding from the EU and other donors, supports the response to complex migratory flows though the **Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism** (MRRM), which brings together in a single mechanism a wide range of services and assistance provided to the migrants, including: direct assistance, strengthening protection, capacity-building, data collection and analysis, and social and economic opportunities for migrants and local communities alike. This approach has been successfully replicated in other countries in Africa.

ECOWAS has set up thematic groups to ensure the sharing of information and practices among ECOWAS Member States on migration issues (FMM West Africa project).

In **Malawi**, IOM and the Malawian Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability & Social Welfare trained district teams in the provision of psychosocial support to returning migrants.

In **Cameroon**, a technical working group on case management, including government stakeholders, has been established and is regularly provided with training. The working group identifies and updates modalities to engage ministries and stakeholders for effective coordination of assistance; validates returnees' reintegration plans and microbusiness projects and orients reintegration approaches in line with needs assessed and the Cameroonian context.

CLOSING SESSION

The workshop's closing session summarised key recommendations, good practices and lessons learned identified by the participants and outlined the way forward to further strengthen efforts in supporting the sustainable reintegration of all migrants.

The European Commission representative gives closing remarks at the AU-EU Technical Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration, © IOM 2018

Mr. **George Mukundi Wachira** summarised recommendations from the sessions and experts **Ms. Kathleen Newland** and **Professor Papa Sakho** shared their personal reflections and takeaways from the workshop, emphasizing:

- The importance of linking reintegration measures with broader national development strategies, addressing the long-term needs of returnees and local population alike;
- The need to encourage close cooperation and coordination among different actors involved in the process of reintegration;
- The importance of addressing the drivers of irregular migration, bearing in mind, however, that the drivers are not always negative (poverty, discrimination, limited opportunities etc.) but are also linked with personal/family/community ambitions, aspirations and desires;
- The need to further engage and change the narrative about returnees from the one of victimhood to bravery, sacrifice and ambition;
- The fact that irregular migration and return and reintegration take place in the context of dramatic inequalities around the world;
- The need to better address the gender dimension of return and reintegration, looking at the particular vulnerabilities and needs of migrant women, boys and girls, but also at the potential impact of gender including on the local gender norms and social change;
- The significance of private sector engagement not only in contributing to the development by promoting inclusive growth and job creation, but also to reintegration;
- The idea to promote innovative ways of providing insurance to ensure that households have safety nets in case of war, drought, economic crisis etc. and do not have to resort to irregular migration.

The above reflections were followed by closing remarks presented by representatives of the members of the AU-EU-UN Taskforce on the situation of migrants in Libya.

Mr. Martin Manteaw, Deputy Representative, B.O. Ethiopia, UNHCR emphasised the importance of a whole-of-government approach and government ownership and leadership in the reintegration process. He underlined that age and gender dimensions should be incorporated in all interventions with an emphasis on rights-based and participatory approaches and that sustainability should be ensured by responding to the needs of individuals and communities and through the inclusion of various actors in the reintegration process. Finally, he underlined that the provision of legal documentation should be prioritised among different interventions.

Ms. Maureen Achieng, Chief of Mission and Representative to the AU/ECA/IGAD, IOM underlined that the workshop contributed to a greater consciousness of the respective roles of stakeholders in reintegration and enriched all participants with the experiences and points of view of different actors. While emphasising the different levels of reintegration – individual, community and structural - she highlighted, in particular, the need to make communities an integral part of the process through their increased ownership. She

further underlined the need to promote peer support groups and to increase the use of data and technology in the delivery of reintegration assistance.

Mr. Stefano Signore, Head of the Migration, Employment Unit, EC DG DEVCO emphasised the relevance of this workshop and welcomed the concrete, focused, and solutions-oriented discussions, despite the complexity of reintegration in terms of context, migratory patterns and responses. He pointed to the imperative role of governments in shaping return and reintegration polices, but also underlined the need to build partnerships and cooperation among all actors and to link reintegration with migration and development policies. The two-fold role of returnees was also strongly emphasised in providing accurate information and sensitisation and in supporting the economic development and well-being of local communities. Finally, Mr Signore highlighted the concreteness of the work under the Tripartite Taskforce and some of the tangible outcomes of this workshop to be exercised under the EU-IOM Knowledge Management Hub on Return and Reintegration, which contributes to global knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation efforts, including: the launch of an online knowledge-sharing platform, the establishment of a network among workshop participants in the form of a virtual community of practice, and the inclusion of the research ideas identified during the workshop among the possible research topics to be commissioned under the KMH.

H. E Amira Elfadil, AUC Commissioner for Social Affairs, thanked all the participants and urged them to take into consideration the recommendations and outcomes of the workshop and continue the process and dialogue. Recalling the circumstances of the creation of the AU-EU-UN Taskforce on the situation of migrants in Libya and sharing her personal impressions of visiting a detention centre in Libya, she underlined the mutual responsibility and need to work together to address the situation. She emphasised, however, that return is just a first step that must be encompassed with increased efforts on reintegration. In this context, she underlined the need to address the gender dimension and needs of children in reintegration as well as the need to better engage returnees in finding concrete solutions. Finally, H.E. Elfadil underlined the strategic importance of the partnership between the AU and EU and between the two continents.

ANNEXES

Annex I. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED RESEARCH GAPS

Throughout the event, stakeholders repeatedly expressed the need for a stronger evidence base to inform reintegration policies and programmes and supported improved knowledge management and networking of practitioners working on reintegration. Based on the three workshop sessions and working group discussions, the following areas emerged as priorities for further research (order does not reflect priority):

Children

- Examine specific challenges faced by child returnees during reintegration, recommending minimum standards of protection, best practices, and effective support measures.

Gender

- Examine the gender dimension of return and reintegration, including specific vulnerabilities and needs faced by women, boys and girls, but also the potential impact of gender, including on the local communities in relation to gender norms and social changes.

Forced returnees

- Examine trends, challenges, and opportunities in reintegration support and outcomes among forcibly returned migrants. Recommend and pilot innovative strategies for collecting data on this notoriously hard-to-monitor population.

Psychosocial well-being

- Measure the impact of reintegration assistance (or individual interventions) on migrant well-being, including specific needs of forcibly returned migrants. Highlight innovative and successful strategies for psychosocial reintegration assistance.

Rural vs. urban areas of return

- Measure and compare reintegration outcomes, challenges, and opportunities in rural and urban communities of return.

Structural-level reintegration

- Develop transferable guidelines for mainstreaming reintegration into development plans at national, regional, and local levels.
- Examine the potential of a whole-of-society approach to reintegration to better reflect the interests and participation of citizens, communities, local and opinion shapers, and the private sector.

Annex II. PARTICIPANTS

The Technical Workshop on Reintegration brought together over 60 representatives of the African Union, AU Member States, the European Union, EU Member States, UNHCR, other United Nations agencies, civil society, and migrant returnees. Specifically, the following representatives were present:

MEMBERS OF THE AU-EU-UN TASKFORCE ON THE SITUATION OF MIGRANTS IN LIBYA	• AU representatives • EU representatives • International Organization for Migration (IOM) • The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
MEMBER STATES	• African Union Member States: Algeria, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan • European Union Member States: Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, The Netherlands, UK
PARTNERS	• Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) • International Labour Organization (ILO) • United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	• Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society (AGAR), Ethiopia • Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development (MFPD) • Public Affairs Committee, Malawi • The General Forum for Arab-African Non-Governmental Organization (FONGAF) • Organization for Women in Self Employment (WISE), Ethiopia
RETURNEES AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	• Cameroon • Côte d'Ivoire • Sierra Leone

Annex III. WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1: Tuesday, 27 November 2018

Time	Activity
9:00	Registration
9:30 -10:00	*Opening session - Welcome remarks* • Mr. **Martin Manteaw** (Deputy Representative B.O. Ethiopia, UNHCR) • Ms. **Renate Held** (Director of the Department of Migration Management, IOM) • Mr. **Nicolás Berlanga Martinez** (Migration Advisor, EEAS) • H.E. **Amira Elfadil** (Commissioner for Social Affairs, AUC)
10:00 - 10:30	*Group photo and coffee break*
10:30 - 11:15	*Conceptual frameworks for sustainable reintegration* • Ms. **Kathleen Newland** (Senior Fellow and Co-founder, MPI) • Professor **Papa Sakho** (Head of the Department of Geography, University of Dakar)
11:15 - 11:45	*Presentation of the topics for discussion and the framework of the workshop* • Mr. **Nicola Graviano** (AVRR Senior Specialist, IOM)
11:45 - 13:00	*Panel 1: Targeting the specific needs of returning migrants and households* Moderator: Mr. **Michele Bombassei** (Senior Specialist for Migrant Protection and Assistance for West and Central Africa, IOM) Panellists: • Dr. **Jefter Mankhwala Hudson** (Deputy Commissioner for Refugees, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security of Malawi) • Mr. **Sabelo Mbokazi** (Head of Division, Labour Migration and Employment, AUC) • Ms. **Marianne Fennema** (Senior Programme Manager, ERRIN) • Ms. **Awa Benadi** (Côte d'Ivoire)
13:00 -14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:30	*Parallel working group sessions, during which participants will deliberate on the following questions:* - *How can the governments, international community, civil society and local communities ensure that the needs of individual returnees are best addressed, including vulnerable returnees?* - *What are the challenges and best-practice examples of provision of assistance across the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions?* - *What data gaps exist to measure individual reintegration outcomes?* - *In what ways can we track sustainable reintegration outcomes for the returnees assisted?*
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 - 17:00	*Plenary reporting from the working groups and discussions*
18:30	*Cocktail reception (Jupiter International Hotel Cazanchise)*

Day 2: Wednesday, 28 November 2018

Time	Activity
9:00 -10:00	*Panel 2: Communities of return in the reintegration process* Moderator: Professor **Papa Sakho** (Head of the Department of Geography, University of Dakar) Panellists: • Mr. **Smart Hakawa** (Sierra Leone) • Mr. **Jean Bernard Toukam** (Cameroon) • Mr. **Andreas de Boer** (Project Manager in Burkina Faso, IOM) • Ms. **Alemtsehay Dersolign** (WISE, Ethiopia) • Mr. **Robert Phiri** (Executive Director, Public Affairs Committee Malawi)
10:00 -10:30	*Coffee Break*
10:30 - 11:45	***Parallel working group sessions,*** *during which participants will deliberate on the following questions:* - *How can we ensure that we are responding to the needs of both returnees and community members?* - *What are challenges and good examples of activities fostering social cohesion at community level and how can we measure their impact?* - *How can returnees contribute to the community's development?*
11:45 - 12:30	*Plenary reporting from the working groups and discussions*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 -14:30	*Panel 3: Sustainable Reintegration: Structural interventions through a whole-of-government approach* Moderator: • Ms. **Kathleen Newland** (Senior Fellow and Co-founder, MPI) Panellists: • Mr. **Daouda Dit Aba Fané** (Demographer and Focal Point on Migration, National Statistics Institute of Mali) • H.E. **Lawal Mohammed Hamidu** (Director for Refugees and Migrants, National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs of Nigeria) • Ms. **Moira Feil** (Deputy, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) • Ms. **Aurelia Segatti** (Labour Migration Specialist, ILO)
14:30 - 15:30	***Parallel working group sessions,*** *during which participants will deliberate on the following questions:* - *How AU countries feel reintegration should be tackled and what they see as government and what as individual responsibility.* - *How can we ensure cross-sectoral coordination in the field of reintegration? How can we encourage whole of government coordination?* - *What are the challenges/needs faced by the authorities of countries of destination in providing reintegration support?* - *In what ways can we mainstream reintegration into local and national development plans?* - *What measures can be put in place to reinforce migration governance in the field of reintegration?*
15:45 - 16:15	*Plenary reporting from the working groups and discussions*
16:15 - 16:45	Coffee Break

16:45 -17:15	Presentation and review of key recommendations/good practices and way forward • Ms. **Kathleen Newland** (Senior Fellow and Co-founder, MPI) • Professor **Papa Sakho** (Head of the Department of Geography, University of Dakar) • Mr. **George Mukundi Wachira** (Rapporteur) • Closing remarks • Mr. **Martin Manteaw** (Deputy Representative, B.O. Ethiopia, UNHCR) • Ms. **Maureen Achieng** (Chief of Mission & Representative to AU/ECA/IGAD, IOM) • Mr. **Stefano Signore** (Head of Migration, Employment Unit, EC DG DEVCO) • H.E. **Amira Elfadil** (Commissioner for Social Affairs, AUC)