

MAPPING SYSTEM OF STAKEHOLDERS AND RETURN AND REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE



ABBREVIATIONS

ACEFOP Equitable access to vocational training

AFD French Development Agency

ADEPME Agency for development and support of small and medium-sized enterprises

AECID Spanish Cooperation and Development Agency

ANAPEC National Agency for Skills and Employment Promotion

ANPE National Agency for Employment

ANPEJ National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment

APIMA Action for the protection and integration of migrants in West Africa

ARD Regional Development Agency

AVRR Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

BAMF Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge)

BAOS Support and Guidance Office for Senegalese Abroad

BASE Support Office for Senegalese Abroad

CCYE-CA Yaoundé Business Creation Center

CED Business Development Cameroon

CEFA European Committee for Training and Agriculture

DCT Technical Cooperation Direction

DE Employment Direction

DER General Delegation for Women's and Young People's Rapid Entrepreneurship

DGME General Directorate for Malian Abroad

DGASE General Direction for Support to Senegalese Abroad

EIMA German-Moroccan Information Space

EJOM Youth Employment Opportunities in Mali

ERRIN European Return and Reintegration Network

FACEJ Support Fund for Youth Entrepreneurship

ABBREVIATIONS

FEDASIL Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers

EUTF European Trust Fund for Africa

FOO Orient-Occident Foundation

FNE National Employment Fund

GIZ German International Development and Cooperation Agency (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)

HoA Horn of Africa

ICMPD International Center for Migration Policy Development

IECD European Institute for Cooperation and Development

MAESE Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Senegaleses Abroad

NoA North of Africa

OFII French Office for Immigration and Integration

IOM International Organization for Migrations

ILO International Labor Organization / International Labor Office

CSO Civil Society Organization

PACERSEN Support Program to Reduce Migration through Rural Employment in Senegal

PAISD Support program for Solidarity initiatives for Development

PARERBA Project to support the reduction of rural emigration and reintegration in the groundnut cultivation area

PARIC Return Assistance Program for Cameroonian Immigrants

PARI-JEDI Return and Reintegration Assistance Program for Youth Diaspora

PESEREE Higher education program for renewable energy and energy efficiency

PLASEPRI-PASPED Program to fight against illegal immigration through support to the private sector and job creation in Senegal

RE OFII OFII Foreign Representation

SLC Sahel Lake Chad

TPML Third Party Monitoring and Learning Reintegration Activities

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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1. Background

1.1 Reintegration: a key element of co-development and sustainable return

Return migration is a major challenge for all stakeholders involved, between destination and return countries. Therefore, adopting concerted approaches between actors from various horizons to manage reintegration and co-development in the most optimized way possible is crucial, first and foremost in the interest of the migrant himself/herself, of his/her community of origin into which he/she is reintegrating, but also of all stakeholders.

The return of migrants is increasingly accompanied. This leads to a multiplication of schemes and actors involved in these mechanisms. Increasingly, it is not limited to simple return assistance, but there is a real desire to propose a more sustainable and dignified mechanism. The New Pact on Migration and Asylum issued in September 2020 calls for the implementation of a strategy on voluntary return and reintegration in 2021, with greater coherence between European and national programs and a strengthening of cooperation with third countries.

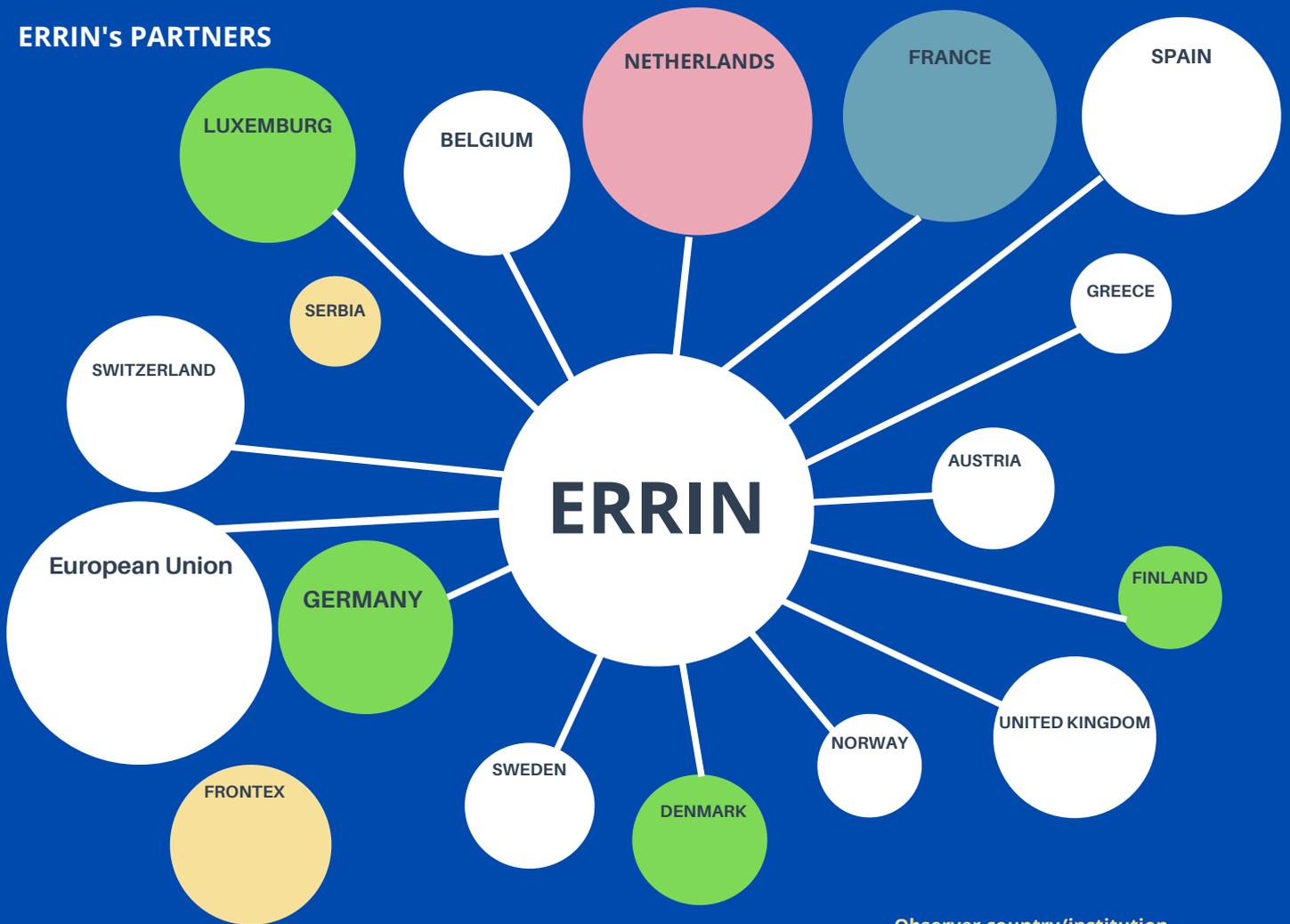
It is precisely in this will to contribute to links between of actors on the ground in terms of reintegration and development that ERRIN has set up a Working Group on this topic since 2018. At its level, the ERRIN-OFII pilot action contributes to these actions, in particular with a mapping system for the 4 targeted countries.

1.2 ERRIN

The European program ERRIN has taken over from ERIN (European Reintegration Network) from July 2018 to June 2022 in order to offer socio-economic reintegration assistance for migrants who return voluntarily or involuntarily to their country. It also facilitates cooperation between authorities in charge of migration issues to study common solutions to improve return procedures and the quality of reintegration assistance.

It is funded by the European Commission/DG Home and fifteen European countries.

ERRIN's PARTNERS



Observer country/institution

Lead Partner Country in charge of the implementation of the pilot action Signatory countries of the pilot action

1.3. OFII

The French Office for Immigration and Integration, created in 1945, is a public administrative agency under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. Its 5 main missions are as follows:

- administration of legal immigration procedures
- reception and integration of legal immigrants
- reception and assistance of asylum seekers
- management of legal immigration procedures alongside or on behalf of local administrations and diplomatic/consular posts
- issuing of the medical advice as part of the medical procedure for the obtention of a health permit which is specific to France.

More than 1,000 agents work for OFII at the Paris headquarters and in more than 50 territorial divisions throughout France.

1.4 ERRIN-OFII pilot action

It began in March 2020 for an initial period of one year, and is expected to be extended until June 2022. The pilot action comprises two activities.

Activity 1: Reintegration assistance

OFII makes its foreign representations in Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and Senegal available within the framework of the ERRIN program in order to enable voluntary returnees from a European ERRIN partner country to be accompanied within the framework of the reintegration scheme implemented by OFII.

With an amount of €3,000, three levels of assistance are offered depending on the identified need: social assistance, employment assistance and assistance for business creation. Social assistance can be combined with employment assistance or business creation assistance. The management of reintegration aid is carried out via the RIAT tool, developed by ERRIN and DG HOME.

Reintegration assistance package



Level 1 Social assistance

Housing
Medical fees
School fees

Maximum amounts
€ 400/adult € 300/minor



Level 2 TVET

- Job search assistance
- Coverage of professional training fees up to € 2,000
- Salary coverage (up to 60%) for 1 year

Monitoring: duration of 12 months after the approval of the reintegration plan
6-month interim report
12-month final report



Level 3 Business start-up assistance

- Assistance in drafting the study including the business plan, market study, earnings and costs forecasting...
- If necessary, coverage of professional training fees up to €1,000.

Monitoring: duration of 12 months after the approval of the reintegration plan
6-month interim report
12-month final report

The reintegration process

Step 1
First contact with OFII

Upon return, the returnee contacts OFII which organizes the meeting to determine his/her needs (L1, L2, L3)

Step 2
Choice of operator

OFII refers the returnee to the relevant local operator depending on the project and location.

Step 3
Funding Committee

The returnee and the operator submit the reintegration plan to the approval of the committee.

Step 4
MS approval

The reintegration plan is submitted to MS for approval before the reintegration starts with the signature of a contract by the returnee, OFII and the local operator.

Step 5
Monitoring

OFII monitors progress (during 6 months or 12 months depending of the assistance level) after the approval of the reintegration plan. An interim and final report are sent to the MS for approval before closing the returnee's file.

Activity 2 : drafting of a mapping system

In order to propose avenues for complementary actions between the different European schemes in the field of reintegration and co-development, the drafting of this map, which is not exhaustive, was the first activity of the pilot action. Who does what? Where? How? Answering these questions is a prerequisite for the possible avenues for actions' complementarity aimed by ERRIN.

The financial resources mobilized within the framework of return and reintegration assistance schemes have never been so high. And yet, an upsurge in departures of migrants seeking to reach European countries has been noted. This underscores the fact that the success of reintegration, and therefore the reduction of irregular migration, is not solely dependent on the amount of funding allocated.

This mapping system seeks to draw lessons on a new way of understanding reintegration, in particular by facilitating the links between reintegration programs and development programs. The objective is to identify avenues for complementary actions with other partners and to test the implementation of this complementarity during the ERRIN-OFII pilot action period.

2. METHODOLOGY

In order to collect the data necessary for the preparation of this mapping system, OFII relied on its foreign representations in each of the four countries of origin concerned. In addition, two project managers were recruited, one based in Senegal covering exclusively this country and the other based in France covering Cameroon, Mali and Morocco. A research methodology was established to ensure the coherence of the results by relying on common categories of actors to be approached. In order to collect the information we were looking for, we had planned to give priority to direct collection during face-to-face interviews in the field. However, the context of the pandemic prevented any travel, either for our project manager based in Paris or for her colleague in Dakar (at least at the beginning of the pandemic concerning Dakar). This unforeseen situation has somewhat affected the desire for exhaustiveness initially sought.

We therefore opted for questionnaires addressed to reintegration actors grouped into 6 categories:

1) Member States

As the pilot action is implemented within the operational framework of ERRIN, a first category to be approached was the ERRIN NCPs and the foreign representations of ERRIN Member States. The interviews allowed for a formal presentation of ERRIN's operational mandate as well as the scope and objectives of the pilot action.

2) **DG DEVCO, DG HOME and DG NEAR** at headquarters level and the **European Union Delegations** in each targeted country participated in this mapping.

3) **The national authorities of the 4 countries of return.** ERRIN appreciates an open and transparent dialogue with the national authorities of the countries of return and we met the national reintegration actors.

4) International organizations and civil society organizations

5) Development agencies

We surveyed these last two categories of actors to explore potential cooperation between the existing reintegration assistance program and development projects.

In parallel with the questionnaires, we conducted online interviews (and then face-to-face interviews in Dakar as soon as the health context made this possible). At the end of each conducted interview, we wrote a report both in French and English and sent it to our interlocutor for review before validation.

We sometimes requested a second interview with the same structure, either to complete the information collected, or to enrich the first interview with another manager's point of view.

In total, from April to November 2020, 97 interviews were conducted (21 in Cameroon, 27 in Mali, 23 in Morocco and 27 in Senegal).

3. ANALYSIS

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3.1 Comparative analysis of European return and reintegration schemes

Method

A written questionnaire was sent to ERRIN national contact points. Austria, Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United-Kingdom submitted their answers. Luxemburg declined to fill in the questionnaire as return and reintegration activities are outsourced entirely to IOM Belgium which was deemed a more relevant interlocutor. Denmark, Spain, Malta and Greece did not respond to our request.

The findings presented in the following summary are based on the filled questionnaires submitted by the above-mentioned Member States and thus can only be considered as incomplete. The conclusions concern the four targeted countries of return: Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and Senegal. Thus, the observations that are made cannot be considered as a general opinion of return and reintegration policies implemented by ERRIN's Member States.

All consulted Member States provide return and reintegration assistance in the targeted countries of return to the exception of The Netherlands and Sweden. The Netherlands do not implement a return and reintegration assistance program in Morocco. Sweden does not have an AVRR program in Cameroon and Senegal.

Prior to any other consideration, it is necessary to put an emphasis on the lack of a common definition of reintegration making the analysis even harder. Such difficulty was already underlined in the OECD's report "Sustainable reintegration of returning migrants, a better homecoming" published in October 2020.

For the purpose of this mapping, a distinction has been drawn between return assistance which includes cash grants at departure and upon arrival to fulfill the immediate needs and reintegration schemes aiming at supporting returnees in developing income generating activities and facilitating long-term re-establishment at supporting returnees. They are provided in the returnee's country. Such distinction is made for the sole purpose of facilitating analysis and it cannot be regarded as a standard agreed-upon definition of reintegration.

We undertake first a general comparison of national return and reintegration schemes. We then address a few reintegration success factors introduced by the responding Member States. Finally, we present the state of play regarding the nexus between reintegration and development.

General observations

If reintegration assistance is viewed increasingly as a migration flow management tool, its purpose varies depending on the Member State. For two MS, reintegration assistance aims at supporting the returnee in generating income to avoid renewed attempt to irregular migration. One MS assesses reintegration's impact with regard to the effectiveness of the return in accordance with national migration policies, measuring whether reintegration assistance had an impact on the number of effective returns. In general, the focus is on economic reintegration and although social and psychological reintegrations take an increasing place in the assistance schemes, they remain a secondary objective.

A plurality of actors take part in reintegration activities including the European Union, European MS, authorities of the country of origin, implementing partners, local service providers and civil society actors. Here, "implementing partner" refers to the organization to which the management of the national reintegration assistance scheme has been delegated. Local service providers refer to the organization in charge of providing direct reintegration assistance to the returnee in the country of origin.

This ever-growing number of actors amplifies the need for a coherent and coordinated approach to reintegration. It encourages European MS to invest in joint reintegration services either through ERRIN or through bilateral agreements to simplify the reintegration process and help reduce disparities across European MS. Nonetheless, attempts to harmonizing national reintegration assistance schemes face several political and operational challenges.

It appears from the filled questionnaires that IOM is an old and primary service provider for a majority of MS. The use of ERRIN's service providers greatly varies according to MS and depends mainly on the pre-existence of a national reintegration scheme or bilateral agreement for the targeted country of origin. For The Netherlands, ERRIN is used to provide reintegration assistance for forced returns whereas a majority of MS do not provide reintegration assistance for such return. For Norway, the quality of the service providers in the country of origin is key in the choice of implementing partner. The United Kingdom and France rely on their own administration to operate returns and France has an administrative network abroad to implement its reintegration assistance scheme.

A lot of discrepancies can be observed between European reintegration assistance schemes as there is not a systematic and uniform approach to the nature of the assistance. The REAG/GARP program implemented by Germany offers cash-only assistance at departure supplemented by a financial support six to eight months after return titled Starthilfe Plus while other programs also supported by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) such as ERRIN offer in-kind assistance after arrival only. These governmental (and non-governmental) German programs can be used complementary which supports voluntary returnees from the start of their departure and allows beneficiaries to individually realize their reintegration plans in the target country. Other European programs have taken a different approach relying on in-kind assistance to the exception of the pre-departure cash grant. We find among them Belgium, France and the United-Kingdom. Finland, The Netherlands and Switzerland offer a post-arrival mix of cash and in-kind assistance. It is worth noticing that Sweden offers cash-only assistance in Mali while providing in-kind assistance in Morocco. Such difference can be explained by the use of different implementing partners in each country.

If a majority of MS implements exclusive reintegration programs, Germany has taken another approach with its national reintegration program unfolding in different combinable components: REAG/GARP, Starthilfe Plus and other specific assistance programs. Eligibility criteria differ also according to MS though, in general terms, reintegration assistance programs are made available to asylum seekers and irregular migrants. By contrast, only two countries offer reintegration schemes to migrants with regular residency permits aside from the refugee status. Finally, Norway is the only state to distinguish between refugees and recipients of subsidiary protection, the former being excluded from the national reintegration assistance program.

In addition, vulnerability is not systematically accounted for in reintegration schemes. Only three States have specific additional assistance for returnees presenting vulnerabilities: Belgium, Norway and Switzerland while Germany provides additional support for medical reasons. The United-Kingdom applies a vulnerability criteria for irregular migrants to have access to the reintegration assistance scheme. However, such observations have to be nuanced as some MS offer maximum amounts which can be reached in vulnerable cases and others provide additional assistance for family with children while not specifically considering it a vulnerability.

In light of the preceding elements, the ERRIN-OFlI action pilot acts as an exception requiring a standard amount of €3,000 for reintegration assistance from each participating MS. This requirement remains difficult to implement as participating MS have to communicate carefully on reintegration assistance at the national level to meet returnees' expectations. Thus, differences between the pilot action and other reintegration schemes can prove to be challenging to justify at a national level and can constitute a barrier in joining.

Success factors

Different leverages are at play to ensure a successful reintegration. Here, the notion of successful includes whether the returnee has been reintegrated in the host community and has an income-generating activity and whether the reintegration assistance prevented renewed attempts at irregular migration.

To achieve such outcome, MS put emphasis on different elements: reactivation of social and family links is widely considered as prerequisite to a successful reintegration. In addition, pre-departure training and counselling play an important role with the issue of tailor-made reintegration program being raised. By contrast, the place of monitoring in the country of return does not draw unanimous support with great disparities observed across MS. Finally, few MS have undertaken actions to link reintegration activities with the development sector to ensure a lasting impact.

First of all, four MS emphasize on the family factor and the needs to reactivate family and social links before departure. This has the main objective of facilitating the returnee's acceptance in his/her social environment and a larger goal of providing information on migration and return in Europe to local communities. Five MS highlight the essential role of return counsellors and the need for adequate pre-departure preparations. They add that pre-departure training helps manage expectations and limits the risk of drop-out after arrival. As an example, one MS expects the returnee to prepare his/her project prior to departure in order to make it his/her own.

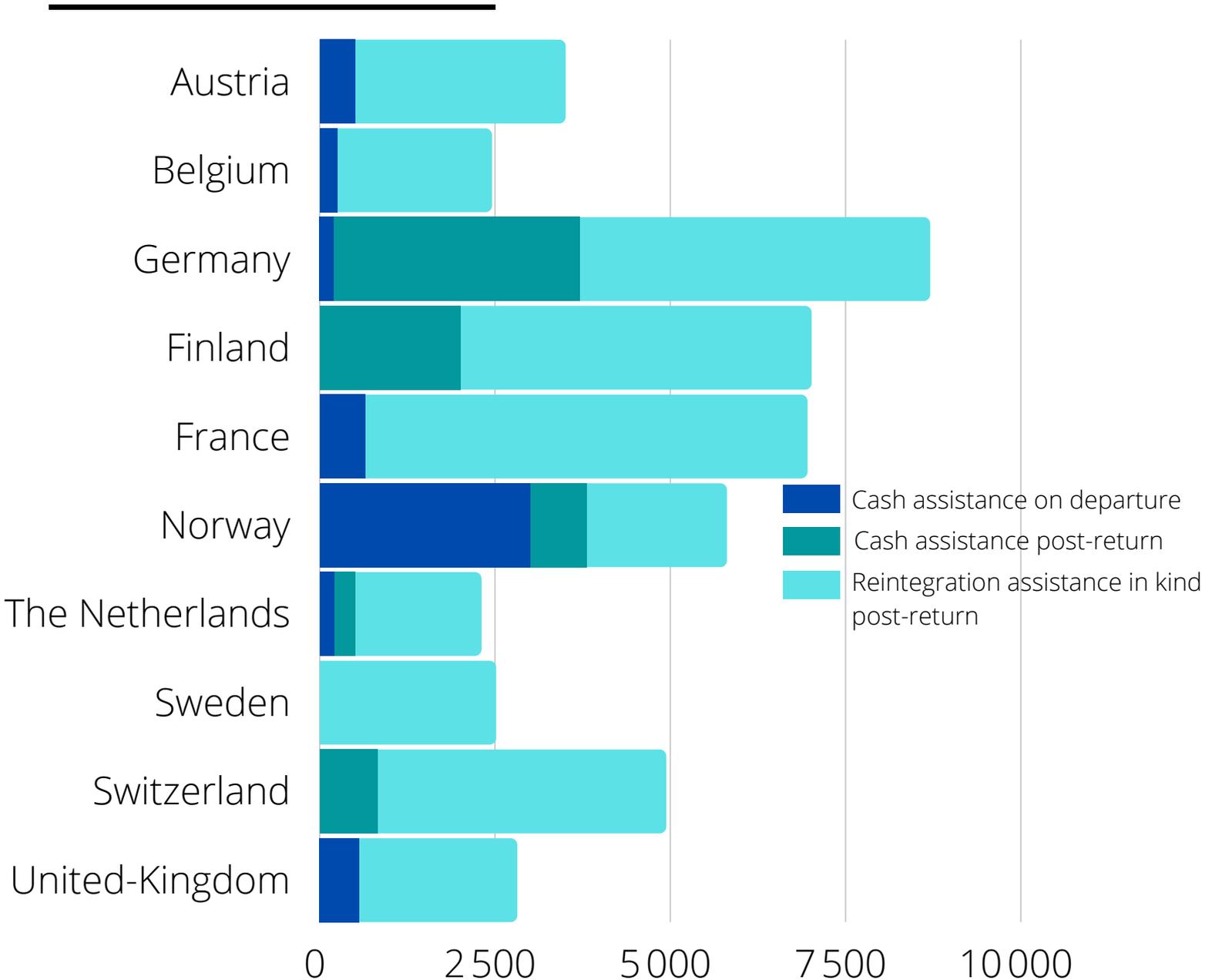
Related to it is the issue of tailor-made reintegration plan. MS take divergent approaches to address individual needs. While most adjust the amount allocated to the returnee according to his/her family situation and financial needs, the delivery of in-kind assistance allows for a greater adjustment of the reintegration plan depending on the project. Thus, in kind assistance can be understood as not only undermining the pull factor and limiting the imbalance between returnees and local communities, but also as a tool facilitating a more sustainable reintegration.

Moreover, sustainability implies a longer term approach to reintegration which raises the issue of monitoring. Wide disparities can be observed in the monitoring requirements across Member States. The strength and durability of reintegration cases monitoring by the service provider and the implementing partner depend on the MS's requests and the funding allocated to it. Only three MS request a monitoring lasting from six months to a year in the form of regular contacts with the returnee, project's visits and the production of evaluation reports. A majority of MS do not require follow-up of returnees after a one-time delivery of reintegration assistance either in the form of cash assistance or in kind. A stronger monitoring of reintegration cases constitutes one of the ERRIN-OFII pilot action expected results, yet for a few MS it remains a side-issue.

Nexus Reintegration & Development

Development project and reintegration activities share common grounds. Thus, increased collaboration between the two sectors could improve return sustainability and enhance its impact on the country of origin overall development level. Reflecting this, three States insist on the social impact of return and advocate for reintegration assistance to include support to host communities. Such policy can support the returnee's acceptance within the communities and in a whole of government approach, it links migration management with the development sector. For the same three MS, such holistic approach is included in the public policies relative to migration. Two MS mentioned attempts at cooperation with no effective results. Furthermore, Belgium has established a partnership with the national development agency, ENABEL, implementing a cash for work program in Guinea. Finally, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, acts on behalf of the German government to implement reintegration assistance via professional training and job placement in synergies with other reintegration programs. The ERRIN-OFII pilot action can act as test environment to create and enhance links between return and reintegration activities and the development sector. However, as the mapping will demonstrate, structural and institutional obstacles are still at play limiting the avenues for cooperation between the two.

On Departure and Post-Return Cash Assistance and In kind Assistance comparative table



This information is taken from the responses to our questionnaires from these 10 MS. These are the maximum amounts for all programs and all target groups when the MS offers several return and reintegration assistance schemes. Sweden does not offer any scheme in either Cameroon or Senegal. For Mali, Sweden offers up to €7,250 for a family on arrival (no money paid either on departure or for in-kind reintegration assistance) and for Morocco, Sweden offers €2,500 in reintegration assistance (no money paid either on departure or arrival). To be more precise about The Netherlands, out of the 1800€ of reintegration aid, 300€ maximum are allocated in cash. For Finland, the returnee is granted either a cash assistance or an in-kind assistance. The maximum amount for Finland is €5,000 in kind in Mali and Senegal and €3,000 in kind in Cameroon and Morocco.

3.2 Analysis of the Member States' communication strategies

The dissemination of information on the existence of return support schemes is a key element in the implementation of an effective voluntary return policy that enables irregular migrants to make an informed and confident decision. The objective of communication on assisted return schemes is to promote their existence, to enhance their image, and ultimately to increase the number of assisted returns. All the more so since the "Return" directive adopted by the European Union in 2008 stipulates that voluntary return is the preferred option over forced return. MS share common challenges related to the dissemination of information on voluntary return of irregular migrants:

- how to reach this target public, particularly those who are not in asylum seekers' accommodation centers?
- how to make themselves understood?

Communication supports

Although the communication media are quite diverse, the main channels used by the MS remain leaflets and websites.

The leaflets provide information on the possibility of voluntary return, the conditions of eligibility for return programs, the assistance and services provided in this context and the contact information for providers responsible for operational implementation.

The websites are mainly dedicated to promoting experiences through short videos of irregular migrants who have returned to their country of origin thanks to assisted return and reintegration programs (Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Switzerland, Austria). Short stories and videos feature testimonials relating to their social and professional reintegration in their community of origin thanks to the support systems of the European country in which they were staying.

In addition to brochures and websites, 8 MS (Germany, Austria, Belgium, Finland, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden) offer a telephone assistance service, most of them free of charge, dedicated to providing information on the return and reintegration support systems on offer. Fewer MS organise information meetings (Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, France).

Languages used

Concerning the language of communication of the supports, most of the MS translate the messages delivered in French, English and Arabic. Only Belgium offers the information delivered on their website in one of the languages concerned by the 3 sub-Saharan countries mapped, namely Fulani (one of the languages spoken in Senegal, Mali and a by minority in North Cameroon).

Ultimately, most of the MS surveyed consider that the communication tools used enable them to reach their target audience.

Focus on the promotion of voluntary return and reintegration in Switzerland and Belgium

Analysis of the returns made by the MS surveyed reveals that Switzerland and Belgium are the states that offer the most comprehensive communication campaigns.

- **Switzerland**

Switzerland and its State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) has set up a communication tool called *RüKo*, for « Communication Return Assistance ». This facility is responsible for the « image of return assistance and the dissemination of information on the subject. It aims to make return assistance better known, as well as to make it more credible and thus more accepted ». The primary objective is to contribute to the increase of the number of voluntary and forced departures.

- **Belgium**

To inform migrants and partner organizations, FEDASIL has a website dedicated to voluntary return. The site presents practical information and stories of return. It is translated into 17 languages for its Q&A section. Migrants who would like information on the Belgian return and reintegration assistance scheme can also call a toll-free number or visit one of the 30 sites dedicated to return, including five FEDASIL voluntary return information desks throughout the country. Belgium is the only MS to complete its information system by publishing a newsletter four times a year.

What are the benefits of these campaigns?

The impact remains difficult to measure because of the phenomenon of irregular immigration. To do so, it would be necessary to have the number of migrants in an irregular situation and among them to know the number of beneficiaries of return and reintegration assistance for whom the campaigns have played a decisive role in the decision to return.

As far as the number of people returned voluntarily is concerned, only Switzerland (<https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/fr/home/rueckkehr/rueckkehrhilfe/rueko.html>), France and Belgium (<https://www.fedasil.be/fr/statistics>) communicate publicly on these figures.

To reduce the number of irregular migrants, the other strategy is, upstream, to communicate on the risks of irregular migration. IOM with its *Aware Migrants* campaign, for example, and the European Union have largely financed campaigns in this direction. But the increase in the number of departures by boats from Senegal raises questions about the effectiveness of such campaigns. Doesn't this observation call for a rethinking of the way to communicate on irregular migration? Broadcasting success stories, as is often done on the sites of structures in charge of return, is seen as examples which do not reflect the reality of the majority of returnees. Therefore they seem counterproductive. Thinking about new formats, contents in the language of the country of return (to be understood by the target audience and enable them to identify with the testimony), new channels (exploiting social networks) etc.: the ERRIN-OFII pilot action is an opportunity to test these new avenues.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

How do the Member States communicate on their schemes?

	LEAFLETS	NEWSLETTER	INFORMATIONS SESSIONS	TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE	WEBSITE	NUMBER OF LANGUAGES
GERMANY	✓		✓	+49 911 943 0	returningfromgermany.de startfinder.de	10
BELGIUM	✓	✓	✓	0800 327 45 +32 800 32 745	retourvolontaire.be	17
FINLAND	✓			+358 50 4138625	voluntaryreturn.fi	7
FRANCE	✓		✓		ofii.fr retourvolontaire.fr	17
NORWAY	✓				udi.no	3
NETHERLANDS	✓			1400 0880 777 700	rijkoverheid.nl dtenv.nl	2
UNITED KINGDOM	✓			0300 004 202	gov.uk/return-home	1
SWITZERLAND	✓		✓	+ 41 31 350 8211	youproject.ch	1
SWEDEN	✓			0771 235 235	migrationsverket.se	33
AUSTRIA	✓		✓	0800/80 8005	voluntaryreturn.at	7

3.4. European institutions

The European Union's Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) has a mandate over migration, border management and security issues. They pointed out reintegration increasing role in migration flow management explaining that reintegration is now a key part of readmission agreement negotiations with third countries. Indeed, the European Commission went from a 2R, return and readmission, to a 3R logic: return, readmission and reintegration. Besides, reintegration helps build a bridge with the development sector when the two overlap. However, if reintegration can become a development tool, its implementation from a migration perspective may raise the concern of creating a pull factor.

Facing complex and sensitive migration challenges, the European Commission launched in 2015 the European Trust Funds for stability and addressing roots causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa divided in three strategic windows: North of Africa under DG Near, Sahel and Lake Chad and the Horn of Africa under DG DevCo. If this fund aims to support stabilization through greater economic and employment opportunities, reintegration was also included for improved migration management. On the Sahel and Lake Chad window, reintegration activities target returnees from Libya, Niger and other transit countries including Algeria since 2016 with a peak in 2017. Over three years, the EUTF-SLC through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative assisted the return of over 80,000 individuals with reintegration packages reaching up to €1,500 per individual. To strengthen reintegration support, referral activities were put in place. An evaluation report on the SLC window pointed out the need for lasting monitoring of reintegration projects to ensure a more sustainable return. This recommendation joins the claims made by reintegration key players for a strengthened follow-up of cases.

Furthermore, the European reintegration landscape will have to integrate a new player: Frontex. The 2019/1896 Regulation extended the European Border Agency's mandate on return to voluntary return, post-return and post-arrival activities including reintegration assistance. Frontex will take the lead from ERRIN on Joint Reintegration Services starting in July 2022 after a transition period. Reintegration constitutes a new field of action for Frontex which will have to address communication and image's issues, especially with regards to third countries. In addition, the new mandate is restricted to post-return and post-arrival activities on a short term whereas longer term reintegration activities fall out of the agency's mandate raising the issue of how Frontex will implement sustainable return and reintegration.

3.4. Development agencies headquarters

Reintegration main actors have taken steps to encourage links between reintegration and development to respond to local needs, avoid duplication and ensure a more sustainable return, yet operational coordination remains a challenge. Migration has become a priority area of intervention for a number of European development agencies through supporting migration governance or at national and regional level, addressing migrants' rights in destination and transit countries, protecting internally displaced and refugee populations and mobilizing Diasporas. Return and reintegration have been usually excluded from the development agencies' mandate as they remain under the supervision of Home Affairs and Social Affairs ministries. The convergence between the two sectors faces several operational challenges as processes and objectives differ. Programmatic calendars and scales of intervention rarely match and if according to the nondiscrimination principle returnees are not excluded from development projects, few target this public specifically. Furthermore, development agencies naturally work with national partners in third countries and do not tend to reach out to reintegration actors. We present below a state of play of migration mandates from a headquarters' perspective in three development agencies: AFD, ENABEL and SIDA. AECID, GIZ and LuxDev headquarters could not be included in this assessment.

The French Development Agency has established a migration task team to coordinate activities and projects. They focus their intervention in three key areas: support to Diasporas' activities in essential sectors including water, health and education; support to Diasporas' productive investment and business creation; and support to migration governance through public policies development.

ENABEL, under the directive of the Belgian government, has included migration in its mandate since 2014. The agency has established a recent partnership with FEDASIL to test links between development and reintegration. To that end, they implement a cash for work program in Guinea to build public infrastructures. It doesn't target returnees specifically but the latter can benefit from the program if they satisfy the eligibility criteria. The returnees are referred to the program by IOM and Caritas International Belgium, FEDASIL's implementing partners in Guinea.

Finally, Sweden has not established an active cooperation between official development aid and reintegration yet. SIDA's mandate remains limited in migration matters concentrating its actions on the African continent on migration governance at the regional level through the African Union. They intervene through support to public policies and facilitation of remittances. At state level, they focus their assistance on support to internally displaced and refugee populations.

Below, the European institutions and development agencies headquarters' interlocutors we interviewed.

■ DG HOME

Mr. Mikko Hakkarainen, Focal Point ERRIN DG Home

■ DG DEVCO - EUTF-SLC TEAM

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E N A B E L

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S I D A

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Country of return	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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ERRIN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morocco 	Caritas International Belgium/Fondation Orient-Occident	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers • Migrants in detention center • Refugees and subsidiary protection recipients <p>*Access to the reintegration assistance is subject to specific criteria for all beneficiaries (e.g. financial needs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 EUR/household, in cash • 2,800 EUR/household, in kind 	6 to 12 months after return
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Bilateral agreement OFII

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal 	OFII	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers • Migrants in detention center • Refugees and subsidiary protection recipients <p>*Access to the reintegration assistance is subject to specific criteria for all beneficiaries (e.g. financial needs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : Psychosocial assistance AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N2 : Help to employment OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N3 : Business start-up assistance Total amount : 3,000 EUR /household in kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : six months • N2/N3 : 1 year
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Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire

Belgium

Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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National AVRR program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal 	Caritas International Belgium/IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers • Refugees and recipient of subsidiary protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial assistance, help to employment, business start-up assistance, in kind over one year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 700 EUR to 2200 EUR/Adult ◦ 350 EUR to 1,850 EUR/Minor • Additional assistance in kind for vulnerabilities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 500 EUR for family ◦ 500 EUR for medical costs ◦ 1,000 EUR for other vulnerabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months follow-up • Final monitoring report within one year after return
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ERRIN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morocco 	Caritas International Belgium	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers • Refugees and recipient of subsidiary protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial assistance, help to employment, business start-up assistance, in kind over one year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 700 EUR to 2200 EUR/Adult ◦ 350 EUR to 1,850 EUR/Minor • Additional assistance in kind for vulnerabilities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 500 EUR for family ◦ 500 EUR for medical costs ◦ 1,000 EUR for other vulnerabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months follow-up • Final monitoring report within one year after return
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Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire

Country of return	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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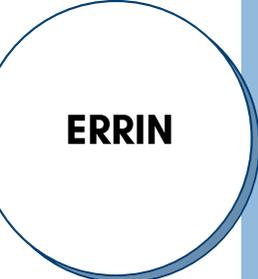
National AVRR Program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum seekers • Former asylum seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash grant available after return 	No
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ERRIN

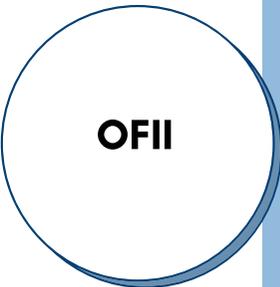
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	OFII	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum seekers • Former asylum seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : Psychosocial assistance, in kind <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N2 : Help to employment, in kind <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N3 : Business start-up assistance, in kind <p>Total amount : 3,000 EUR/Adult</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : six months • N2/N3 : 1 year
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Source : <https://denmark.iom.int/assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration-avrr>

	Country of return	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
 <p>National Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum seekers • Former asylum seekers • Migrants in detention center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either cash-only assistance or in-kind only assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In cash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Max 1,000 EUR/Child with family ▪ Max 2,000 EUR/Adult & UAM ◦ In kind; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychosocial assistance, help to employment, small business start up, ▪ 1,500 EUR/Child with family • Allocated amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mali/Senegal: Max 5,000 EUR/Adult & UAM ◦ Cameroon/Morocco: Max 3,000 EUR/Adult & UAM 	No
 <p>ERRIN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	OFII	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum seekers • Former asylum seekers • Migrants in detention center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L1 : Psychosocial assistance, in kind <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L2 : Help to employment, in kind <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L3 : Business start-up assistance, in kind <p>Mali/Senegal: 5,000 EUR</p> <p>Cameroon/Morocco: 3,000 EUR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L1: six months • L2/L3 : 1 year

Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire

Country of return	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	Local operators	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers • Migrants in detention center • Foreign students, international volunteers and foreign young professionals with expiring residence permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : Psychosocial assistance, in kind 400 EUR/Adult and 300 EUR/Child <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N2 : Help to employment, in kind Max 4,000 EUR/Adult <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N3 : Business start-up assistance, in kind Max 6,300 EUR/Adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : six months • N2/N3 : 1 year



Germany	Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
REAG/GARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Mali Senegal Morocco 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-country national (eligibility based on financial needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical assistance, in cash : 2,000 EUR/indv, available within 3 months after return (only vulnerable case) Start-up assistance, in cash : 1,000 EUR/indv, 500 EUR/minor, 3,500 EUR max/family, available on departure 	No
Starthilfe Plus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Mali Senegal Morocco 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries from the REAG/GARP program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional start-up assistance, in cash : 1,000 EUR/indv and 2,000 EUR/family, available 6 to 8 months after return <p>Special COVID-19 (until further notice):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional start-up assistance in cash: 500 EUR/indv and 1.000 EUR/Family Additional cash payment available 8 weeks after return: 1,000 EUR/indv and 2,000 EUR/family 	No
ERRIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Mali Senegal Morocco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali/Senegal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFII Cameroon/Morocco <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caritas International Belgium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali/Senegal : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary Cameroon/Morocco: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-country national (eligibility based on financial needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical and psychosocial assistance AND/OR Help to employment AND/OR Business start-up assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kind, max 5,000 EUR/family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,000 EUR/ind, 500 EUR/spouse, 300 EUR/minor, 2,000 EUR/child over 18 yrs Additional amounts available for vulnerabilities <p>Special COVID-19 (until further notice):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional 200 EUR/indv and 500 EUR/family for medical and food needs 	1 year
Returning to New Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senegal Morocco 	GIZ	Voluntary/Forced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local population Returnees from Germany and from third countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided for social and economic participation 	Follow-up assured by support centers

Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire, institutional website : <https://www.returningfromgermany.de/fr/programmes>

*Länders offer complementary return and reintegration assistance packages, for further information, please consult their institutional website.

AVRR

- Cameroon
- Mali
- Senegal
- Morocco

IOM

Voluntary

- Irregular migrants
- Asylum seekers
- Rejected asylum seekers
- Refugees

- One time cash grant
- Additional in kind assistance on a case-by-case basis

No

Source : <https://greece.iom.int/en/implementation-assisted-voluntary-returns-including-reintegration-measures-and-operation-open-center>

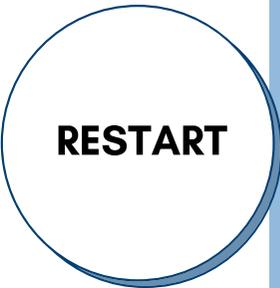
Country of return	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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National AVRR Program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct financial assistance • Medical assistance • Tailored reintegration assistance 	N/A
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ERRIN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	OFII	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : Psychosocial assistance, in kind <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N2 : Help to employment, in kind <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N3 : Business start-up assistance, in kind <p>Total amount : 3,000 EUR/household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 : six months • N2/N3 : 1 year
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- Cameroon
- Mali
- Senegal
- Morocco

IOM

Voluntary

- Irregular migrants
- Asylum seekers
- Refugees

- Socio-economic reintegration assistance in kind:
 - 3,800 EUR/beneficiary

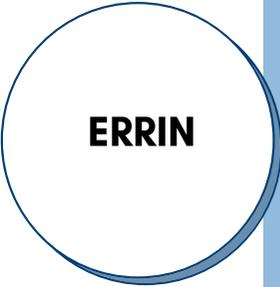
Yes

Source : <https://homeaffairs.gov.mt/en/MHAS-Information/EMN/Conferences-and-Seminars/Documents/Presentation%20-%20AVRR%20%20-%20EMN%20Seminar%20-%20FINAL%20-%202017%2012%2011.pdf>

Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Mali Senegal 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular migrants Asylum seekers Former asylum seekers Recipients of subsidiary protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700 EUR or 2,000 EUR/adult 700 EUR or 3,000 EUR/minor Additional assistance for vulnerable persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 EUR in cash 2,000 EUR in kind 	<p>For vulnerable persons only:</p> <p>6 to 12 months</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morocco 	Caritas International Belgium/Fondation Orient-Occident	Voluntary/Forced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular migrants Asylum seekers Former asylum seekers Recipients of subsidiary protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial assistance / help to employment / business start-up assistance, fixed amount in kind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary return: 2,000 EUR Forced return: 1,000 EUR Additional assistance for vulnerable persons (voluntary and forced returns): 2,000 EUR 	Yes
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Spain

Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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Humanitarian Voluntary Return

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal 	Social Services Spain	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented or undocumented third-country nationals with vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical and social assistance in kind • Settlement assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 400 EUR/indv ◦ Max 1,600 EUR/family 	No
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Productive Voluntary Return

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal 	Various implementing partners in each country	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented or undocumented third-country nationals <p>*Access based on financial needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement assistance in cash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 400 EUR/indv ◦ Max 1,600 EUR/family • Small business start-up assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ From 1,500 EUR to 5,000 EUR/project ◦ Entrepreneurship training <p>*IOM Program for Mali : 400 EUR/indv in cash, other reintegration services on case by case basis</p>	No
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APRE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morocco 	SEPE	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed documented foreign workers with rights to unemployment benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment in two installments of the unemployment benefit : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 40 % in Spain ◦ 60 % in Morocco 	N/A
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Source :
<https://spain.iom.int/es/proyecto-de-retorno-voluntario-productivo-para-mali>
<https://loentiendo.com/retorno-humanitario>
<https://loentiendo.com/retorno-voluntario-productivo>
[https://loentiendo.com/retorno-voluntario-2012/#1\)_APRE_2020_Abono_antecipado_de_la_prestacion_contributiva_por_desempleo_del_SEPE](https://loentiendo.com/retorno-voluntario-2012/#1)_APRE_2020_Abono_antecipado_de_la_prestacion_contributiva_por_desempleo_del_SEPE)

Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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National Program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asylum seekers Former asylum seekers Migrants in detention center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance, in cash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 000 SEK/Adult 15,000 SEK/minor Max 75,000 SEK/Family Available after return 	No
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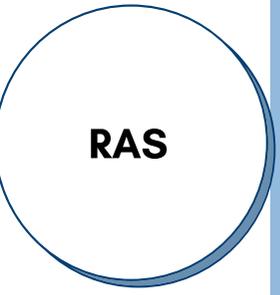
ERRIN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morocco 	Caritas International Belgium/Fondation Orient-Occident	Voluntary/Forced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asylum seekers Former asylum seekers Migrants in detention center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary return: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial assistance, help to employment, business start-up assistance Fixed amount in kind: 2,500 EUR Forced return: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial assistance, help to employment, business start-up assistance Fixed amount in kind: 2,000 EUR 	6 months to 12 months after return
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Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire

*Sweden does not provide reintegration assistance to Cameroonian and Senegalese returnees.

Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal • Morocco 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum seekers • Refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance (fixed amount): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1,000 CHF/Adult ◦ 500 CHF/Child • In kind assistance (business creation, training, housing) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Max 3,000 CHF/Beneficiary • Additional assistance for specific needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Max 2,000 CHF/Beneficiary • Medical assistance 	Evaluation report 6 to 12 months after return
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Source : ERRIN National focal point questionnaire

Third-country	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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REAN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal 	IOM	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and rejected asylum seekers • Refugees and recipients of subsidiary protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance, in cash available upon departure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 200 euros/adult ◦ 40 euros/UAM • Psychosocial assistance, help to employment, business start-up assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1800 euros/adult ◦ 1800 euros/UAM <p>Of which 300 euros max in cash, remaining in kind</p>	No
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NGOs Grant Scheme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Senegal 	Dutch NGOs	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and rejected asylum seekers • Refugees and recipients of subsidiary protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial assistance • Help to employment • Business start-up assistance <p>In kind</p>	No
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Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire

*The Netherlands does not provide reintegration assistance for forced or voluntary returns in Morocco.

Country of return	Implementing Partner	Return	Beneficiaries	Reintegration assistance	Follow-up
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Assisted Voluntary Return Service

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Morocco • Senegal 	UK Home Office	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable irregular migrants • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers • Family with at least one child under 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable irregular migrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ £1,000/person in kind • Asylum seekers and former asylum seekers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ £1,500/person, of which £1,000 is in kind and £500 is in cash available on departure • Family with at least one child under 18 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ £2,000/person, of which £1,500 is in kind and £500 is in cash available on departure 	No
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Source : ERRIN national focal point questionnaire

4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in Cameroon

- 4.1.1 National authorities P.45
- 4.1.2 European representations P.46
- 4.1.3 Reintegration stakeholders P.47
- 4.1.4 International organizations and CSO P.49



Population: 24 millions inhabitants

Capital: Yaoundé

Major cities: Douala, Yaoundé, Bafoussam, Bamenda.

Official languages: french, english

Currency: Franc CFA

Human Development Index: 151/188 (2018).

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■ I N T E R N A T I O N A L L A B O R O F F I C E

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Introduction

According to Eurostat, over 50,000 Cameroonians are long term residents in the European Union and over 4,000 research and study visa were attributed to Cameroonians in 2019. The number of Cameroonian asylum seekers is around 5,700 and the estimated number of irregular Cameroonian migrants reaches 4,850 in 2019. Thus, European return and reintegration policies for Cameroon have to address a diverse public with diverging motivations to return.

Moreover, return and reintegration assistance in Cameroon has to deal with several challenges due to regional and national crisis among which Boko Haram's extension in the Far North, the Central African Republic's destabilization causing cross border population displacements and the insurgency in English-speaking regions.

IOM conducted a research in 2018 profiling Cameroonian returnees with regards to social and economic factors. According to its report, almost 54% of respondents have an income-generating activity with 77% of them expressing interest in small business creation. More importantly, over half of the interrogated persons showed signs of trauma and expressed needs for psychosocial support. This underlines reintegration's multiple aspects, not being limited to its economic side. Responding to this diversity of needs makes the case for a stronger and more sustainable operational cooperation which is this mapping's ultimate goal.

ERRIN is active in Cameroon through two pilot actions: ERRIN-OFII and ERRIN-ERSO. Both actions offer reintegration schemes in Cameroon while using different implementing partners: OFII for ERRIN-OFII and Caritas International Belgium for ERRIN-ERSO. Nonetheless, for the purpose of this mapping, OFII interrogated external actors.

OFII relies notably on national administrations to implement its reintegration schemes; thus the National Employment Fund and the PARI-JEDI project under the Cameroonian ministry for Health and Civic Education have been approached. Due to the limited number of European diplomatic representations in Cameroon, only the German and the Belgian embassies have been included. The Embassy of Spain did not respond to our requests and the Italian Embassy has not been solicited as Italy is not an ERRIN member. Finally, OFII contacted AFD, GIZ and ILO's local offices.

4.1.1 National Authorities

The national framework for migration policies in Cameroon was based on the law n°97/012 passed on January 10th 1997 and was renewed in 2008 to include security issues, remittances, irregular migration and return policies. This revised framework made way for actions to address the root causes of irregular migration in partnership with the European Union and other international donors and to implement a coordinated return policy with destination countries. Several projects were launched under the Labor Ministry and Youth and Civic Education Ministry to structure and mobilize the diaspora and support Cameroonian returnees. The Return Assistance Program for Cameroonian Immigrants (PARIC) is the oldest, launched in 1995 and implemented by the National Employment Fund (NEF) while the Return Assistance and Reintegration Program for the Youth (PARI-JEDI) started in 2017 targeting a more restricted public.

National Employment Fund

NEF is a public service created in 1990. Its missions are three fold: labor market management, vocational and technical training and reintegration assistance. PARIC was launched in 1995 with a first agreement with France and a second agreement with Germany in 1998. Through PARIC, NEF supports returnees' economic reintegration with technical training and small-business creation. It can rely on a national network of agencies. Its counsellors assist and follow up on reintegration projects. In other respects, the NEF advocated for a more coherent and effective communication campaign targeting the diaspora to raise awareness on European return and reintegration schemes.

NEF is one of OFII's service providers for the French reintegration scheme in Cameroon. Thus, it can be used for the reintegration of returnees within the framework of the ERRIN-OFII pilot action. However, NEF underlined its human and financial limited resources that prevents it from expanding its reintegration activities without further capacity building. Today's return flows from Europe remain low allowing for a pursuit of reintegration activities, yet if the return flows were to surge, the issue of capacity building would reemerge. The ERRIN-OFII pilot action does not account for capacity building, hence alternative solutions would have to be found.

PARI-JEDI

PARI-JEDI was launched in 2017 under the Youth and Civic Education ministry following interdepartmental consultations. Its mandate includes mobilizing diaspora's youth, supporting return and reintegration of young Cameroonian migrants and advocating on return and diaspora participation. It targets 15 to 35 years-old young Cameroonians who returned or wish to invest in Cameroon.

Regarding reintegration activities, PARI-JEDI is one of OFII's service providers and can be used within ERRIN-OFII pilot action's framework. In addition, in partnership with IOM, PARI-JEDI implements reintegration projects for returnees from Libya and Niger. Within the Initiative's framework, the assistance was initially provided in two installments. The system has been adapted due to the Covid-19 pandemic to allow direct cash support to the beneficiaries.

Involved in advocacy activities, PARI-JEDI has the capacity to launch communication campaigns targeting Cameroonian migrants in Europe, including, but not limited to, France and Germany. The project relies on a network of actors including the High Council for Cameroonian Abroad, the African Network in Germany and other students associations in France and Germany. OFII is in current discussion with PARI-JEDI to design such campaign for both the French return and reintegration scheme and the ERRIN-OFII pilot action. The issue of reaching out to the intended public has been raised. Indeed, most of the quoted associations represent migrants in regular situation whereas a majority of return and reintegration schemes' beneficiaries are former irregular migrants. The campaign to be launched in partnership with PARI-JEDI will have to overcome this difficulty and adapt its tools to reach the desired audience.

4.1.2 European representations

Due to the limited number of European diplomatic representations in Cameroon, only the European Union Delegation, the German Embassy and the Belgian Embassy have been contacted. The discussions focused on migration flows between Cameroon and Europe and the place of reintegration assistance in managing these flows.

The European Union Delegation through Mrs Fanetti introduced the European actions in Cameroon related to migration. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative assists the return of stranded Cameroonian nationals in Libya and Niger. The Joint Initiative had an initial objective of 850 returns of which 150 from Europe and 700 from Africa over three years. However, IOM handled over 1,500 returns from Libya and Niger on the first year of the Initiative. In response, resources were fully reassigned to operations in Libya and Niger. Since June 2017, IOM assisted the return of 4,400 Cameroonians. The amount allocated to reintegration assistance reaches €1,200 per individual preventing long-term support. There has been attempts at referral notably with FIDA, yet due to programmatic issues the referral could not go through. IOM has use of the training centers under the Youth and Civic Education Ministry, but it required substantial capacity building and training of trainers before it could be used effectively. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative is funded entirely by the European Union. However, these funds will terminate soon and additional financing sources will need to be found to maintain return activities. The European Union is in the pre-programming phase for a new and unique cooperation instrument for 2021-2027 to replace the existing funds.

The German Embassy through Mrs. Bennemann raised the risk of a pull factor if reintegration assistance became too attractive. However, it appears that the cost of travel to Europe through illegal means remains high and exceeds largely the amounts allocated to reintegration. Moreover, potential return candidates' profile contradicts this hypothesis as most of them have gone through several years of immigration in Europe before returning, undermining the idea of migrating for the sole purpose of receiving reintegration assistance.

Finally the consul and the first secretary from the Belgian Embassy questioned the participation of only four Member States to the ERRIN-OFII pilot action launching a discussion on the different barriers in joining.

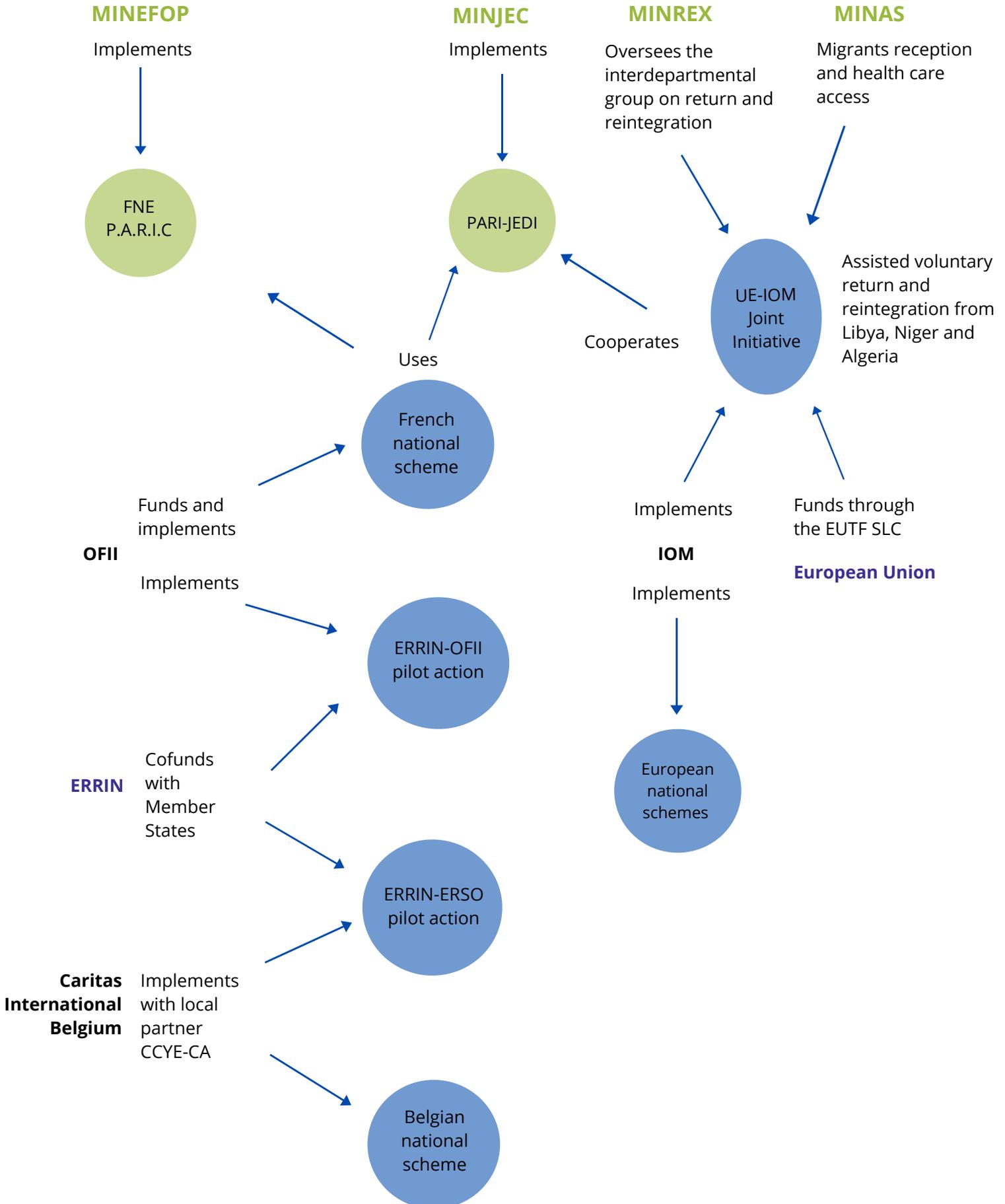
4.1.3 Reintegration stakeholders

IOM

IOM's office in Cameroon was created in 2007 and since then the organization's portfolio has extended to a variety of actions. IOM collaborated with Cameroonian authorities on the migration governance indicators used to elaborate migration public policies. Aside from normative actions, IOM is involved in humanitarian emergencies regarding internal displacement and border-crossing as it has been the case in the South and West and the Far North. In the latter region, IOM has conducted Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) activities in partnership with the Cameroonian authorities, targeting former Boko Haram combatants. In addition, it has with WFO a partnership regarding pastoralism and transhumance between three countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad. It has put in place as well a project against human trafficking between Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

With regards to reintegration, IOM is active through the implementation of national European return and reintegration schemes and through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Within the Initiative's framework, it assisted the return of 4,400 Cameroonians stranded in Libya and Niger since 2017. Over 2,500 of the 4,400 returnees have benefited from reintegration assistance. Due to the returnees' evident vulnerability, the organization strengthened its psychosocial care developing partnerships with Cameroonian centers. To manage the massive return flow, an interdepartmental committee was created to mobilize and coordinate all Cameroonian stakeholders. Lastly, IOM underlined the essential coordinating role of the European Union Delegation highlighting the regular interventions of reintegration stakeholders during European diplomatic representations' meetings.

Reintegration stakeholders in Cameroon



Caritas International Belgium – CCEY-CA

Caritas International Belgium has been active in reintegration in Cameroon for over ten years implementing the Belgian national reintegration scheme and since 2020, the ERRIN-ERSO pilot action. Relying on its local partner, CCYE-CA, it offers personal follow-up of reintegration projects with regular on-site visits, though they underlined the fact that the length and quality of follow-up differs depending on the programs and the willingness of the returnee to participate. To supplement the reintegration assistance, they created additional training programs and launched a program specific for vulnerable women.

CED - IECD

CED is one of OFII's service providers for reintegration in Cameroon. The association put in place a Support for Small Enterprise program offering entrepreneurship training. They target start-up and preexisting enterprises and support them by linking them to the banking system, microfinance institutions and State funds. CED also offers consulting services for small and medium enterprises.

CED is supported by IECD, an international association present in 15 countries promoting entrepreneurship and vocational training. In Cameroon, aside from CED, IECD implements an agricultural training center to support farmers in accessing the market and buying inputs. They have also a public health program.

4.1.4 International organizations and CSO

AFD

The French official development aid agency has been active in Cameroon for over fifty years. It currently funds 36 active projects in over 7 different areas of intervention in partnership with Cameroonian institutional stakeholders and French and Cameroonian civil society organizations.

The interview with AFD's local office in Yaoundé helped identify one project offering possible synergies with the ERRIN-OFII pilot action: Dias'Invest 237. This project is in line with the national strategy for diaspora mobilization on productive investments in Cameroon held by the Cameroonian ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nevertheless, this project which started in 2017 ended in 2020. Initially thought as a pilot initiative to support the Cameroonian diaspora's investments, the prolongation of this project under a different configuration appears conceivable.

Expertise France

Expertise France as a public agency focuses on technical know-how and knowledge transmission driven by States' demands. The two major areas of intervention for Expertise France in Cameroon are: economic and financial governance and health. It also implements the regional program: MeetAfrica 2. MeetAfrica 2 is the second phase of a previous project called MeetAfrica which terminated in 2018. Covering Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia, MeetAfrica 2 has two objectives: to structure the diaspora's ecosystem and to support entrepreneurship projects from the diaspora in the country of origin. To this end, MeetAfrica 2 will elaborate digital tools and put in place an incubation program selecting candidates through a call for applications. This phase 2 initiated in 2020 will end in 2023.

GIZ

GIZ has been active in Cameroon since the 1960s and currently implements 20 national and regional projects. Besides, Cameroon is included in 12 worldwide programs and initiatives led by GIZ. It intervenes mainly in three priority sectors: environment, climate and logging; governance and decentralization; and rural development. Thanks to an interview with GIZ's staff members in Yaoundé, several key initiatives related to migration and employment have been identified: *Programm Migration & Diaspora* (migration and diaspora program/PMD) ; the Widu platform ; the strategic alliance Orange-GIZ and *Ausbildungsinitiative für Afrika* (Skills Initiative for Africa/SIFA).

The Migration and Diaspora Program (PMD) mobilizes a qualified and skilled workforce from the diaspora in Germany. This ambitious program targeting 22 countries worldwide supports the diaspora's investments in its country of origin. In addition, it facilitates the return of diaspora members through a salary top-up to match skills and competences acquired abroad. This system which resembles the level 2 assistance provided by OFII does not offer immediate synergies with the ERRIN-OFII pilot action as it is restricted to foreigners in regular situation in Germany. Nonetheless, pillar 2 and 3 of PMD facilitate the mobilization of experts and investments for local initiatives which could apply to projects held by returnees.

Responding to the issue of funding and guarantying secure investments, GIZ implemented the Widu platform. It links investors with project holders facilitating fundraising and securing the investment by a co-funding system. The project holder has to bring in personal capital equal to the received investment. The funds are sent to a bank account or a mobile banking system. Widu is operational in Ghana and Cameroon only.

Thirdly, GIZ's staff members in Cameroon introduced the strategic alliance with the French company Orange in the form of an agreement targeting 14 countries in Africa and the MENA region including Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and Senegal.

This strategic alliance will set up digital hubs for youth offering free digital skills training, an incubation program and an acceleration program dedicated to digital businesses. The digital hubs have been inspired from a model initiated by Orange Tunisia and will be replicated in the fourteen countries.

The last program introduced by GIZ's local office in Yaoundé is Skills Initiative for Africa (SIFA) initiated by the African Union Commission and the African Union Development Agency. The program is twofold: the Finance Facility with three strategic funding windows and the technical cooperation fostering dialogue, knowledge transmission, partnerships and policy recommendations at regional and national level. The Financing Facility targets Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia, South Africa, and Togo.

While not offering direct assistance to returnees, SIFA acts as coordination platform for all stakeholders in the skills and employment field. To that end, within the framework of technical cooperation, SIFA's program manager in Cameroon has launched a working group on TVET which OFII has joined.

International Labor Office

Several interviews with ILO's office in Yaoundé and regional office in Kinshasa helped launch a fruitful cooperation. While ILO mostly intervenes at the strategic and political levels, through public services' capacity building and public policies support, it has launched recently the Global Skills Partnerships for Migration offering avenues for cooperation with ERRIN-OFII pilot action. This future partnership is further explored in the part V of this report.

In addition, ILO intervened in Cameroon through the PAE-Jeunes program with technical support to the vocational training centers in the agriculture sector. These nationwide centers target 18 to 35 years-old young individuals offering two to three months training in life skills and entrepreneurship for the agricultural sector. They have also agreements with microfinance institutes to fund small agricultural businesses.

Focus on three key projects

Skill recognition in productive sectors

Implementing partner : ILO

Partners: National employment agencies

Geographical coverage: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, DRC, Gabon

Duration : 2020-2024

Beneficiaries: Vulnerable immigrants in the targeted countries

Objectives:

Skills and qualification formal recognition for vulnerable migrants in the following key sectors: oil, mining, agriculture and logging

Migration and Diaspora Program

Donor: BMZ

Implementing partners: Labor ministries in country of origin

Geographical coverage: 22 countries including Cameroon, Morocco and Senegal

Duration: 2019-2022

Beneficiaries: Foreigners in regular situation in Germany

Objectives:

Pillar 1: return of experts. Support to diaspora members in their job search in the country of origin focusing on companies complying with the sustainable development goals. Salary top-up during 24 months after return to reflect skills and competences.

Pillar 2: business ideas for development, call for projects in Germany targeting project holders in the diaspora with an investment idea in the country of origin. The program funds an exploratory trip in the country and offers a range of support services in kind up to €5,000.

Pillar 3: diaspora cooperation, mobilizing experts from the diaspora on short-term missions for technical support of local structures. Missions range from 3 weeks to 6 months maximum.

Focus on three key projects

Dias' Invest 237

Managing partner: Cameroonian Foreign Affairs
Ministry

Implementing partner: Siad, OFAD, Agro-PME,
RMDA

Donor: AFD

Duration: 2017-2020, calls for renewal

Beneficiaries: Cameroonian nationals having
returned since less than 3 years managing a small
formal or informal business with growth potential.

Objectives:

To foster a secure and favorable environment for
investment and to channel the diaspora's investment.

Procedure:

Selection through a call for applications. Laureates
receive a project diagnosis, individualized coaching,
capacity building and benefit from networking.

To know more:

<http://dias-invest.cm/>

4.2 Mapping of stakeholders in Mali

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- 4.2.3 Reintegration stakeholders P.62
- 4.2.4 Official development aid agencies P. 65
- 4.2.5 International organizations and CSO P. 67



Population: 19 077 690 inhabitants

Capital: Bamako

Major cities: Sikasso, Koutiala, Ségou, Kayes, Mopti, Gao

Official language: french

Common languages: mandingue (bambara, malinké, dioula), tamasheq, poular, senoufo, bobo, songhaï

Currency: Franc CFA

Human Development Index: 184/189

NATIONAL
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MINISTRY OF MALIANS ABROAD AND AFRICAN INTEGRATION

Dr. Boulaye Keita, Technical advisor

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MALIANS ABROAD

Mr. Moussa Léo Keita, Head of Reception, Information and Orientation department

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Mr. Sambala Sidibé, Head of training and employment promotion department

Mr. Bréhima Sidibé, Head of cooperation and migration department

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION

Mr. José Coulibaly, Deputy General Director

EUROPEAN
REPRESENTATIONS

EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION

Mr. Mustapha Zlaf, Senior political and migration advisor

Mrs Sophie Dagand, Program manager Security-Migration

EMBASSY OF GERMANY

Mrs Hannah Dönges, Political advisor

ROYAL EMBASSY OF BELGIUM

Mr. Robin Thiers, Political advisor in charge of migration

Mr. Frédéric Cueppens, Former political advisor in charge of migration (no longer in office)

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIONS

-
- ROYAL EMBASSY OF DENMARK
Mr. Lars Petersen, First secretary, focal point migration and mobility
Mr. Bocar Siré Ba, Program manager
 - EMBASSY OF SPAIN
Mr. Juan Ovejero, General Coordinator for Spanish cooperation
 - OFFICE OF LUXEMBURG
Mr. Patrick Fishbach, Head of office
 - EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS
Mr. Lassana Diombana, Political and migration advisor

REINTEGRATION STAKEHOLDERS

-
- IOM
Mr. Pascal Reyntjens, Head of mission
 - CARITAS MALI
Mr. Antoine Sagara, Program manager
 - CARITAS INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM
Mrs Sofie de Mot, Coordinator voluntary return and reintegration
Mrs Jolien Visscher, Contact point Cameroon, Mali and Senegal

■ AFD

Mr. Benoit Massuyeau, Program manager Regional Governance

■ AECID

Mr. Juan Ovejero, General coordinator

■ ENABEL

Mr. Johan Schoors, Local representative

■ GIZ

Mrs Bettina Maier Neme, Portfolio manager

■ LUXDEV

Mrs Coudy Dia, Program manager vocational training

■ INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

Mr. Mohamed Fofana, Focal point

■ SWISS CONTACT

Mr. Franck Merceron, Head of mission FACEJ

■ ALTAI CONSULTING

Mr. Jérémie Toubkiss, Project director

Mrs Estelle Briot, Consultant

Introduction

Since 2012, Mali has handled numerous political and security crisis outside and inside its borders whose consequences impact on migration management in this State which is at a migration crossroad: Mali is all at once a country of departure, a transit and a destination country.

To manage the multiple migration challenges, the Malian State adopted a National Migration Policy (PONAM) in 2014 followed by an action plan for 2015-2019. The PONAM addresses eight points: migrants' protection, better migration management mechanisms, support to returnees' reintegration, valuation of migrants' human, financial and economic capitals, capacity building of migrants and civil society organizations, reinforcement of Mali's strategic position as a crossroad for dialogue and cooperation on migration, better knowledge management on migration and modifications to the entry and stay rules in Mali. The PONAM's renewal has been planned for 2020-2024 based on the 2015-2019 action plan's evaluation.

Furthermore, several Malian stakeholders are engaged on migration including the Ministry for Malians Abroad and African Integration, the High Council for Malians Abroad and the Center for Information and Migration Management. Thus, return and reintegration assistance is fully accounted for by Malian public policies with the mobilization of public administrations at various levels to support returnees.

Besides Malian authorities, OFII met with the European Union Delegation and the European diplomatic representations. It contacted the development agencies as well as IOM, Caritas Mali and the European Trust Fund's team for the Sahel and Lake Chad window. Lastly, it met with ILO and Swiss contact.

4.2.1. Malian Authorities

Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration / DGME

The General Directorate for Malians Abroad, under the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration, has for mandate the implementation of the national migration policy in matters regarding administrative assistance to Malians abroad including social protection, reintegration and family reunification.

Concerning reintegration activity, a fund was set up for returnees which could offer some co-financing of reintegration projects within the ERRIN-OFII pilot action. This fund allocates cash grants for individual and collective projects from Fcfa 1,5 million (€2,300) for individual projects to Fcfa 5 million (€7,600) for collective ones.

Besides, the DGME works with UNICEF on isolated or accompanied returning minors, notably from Libya and the Central African Republic. DGME in partnership with UNICEF finds solutions for medical care and schooling.

Furthermore, DGME emphasized the need to preserve farmlands for returnees. To that end, it works with the Malian Agricultural Chamber and local authorities to facilitate the reintegration of returnees in rural areas. A project was put in place with the Italian cooperation implementing subsidies for returnee farmers up to Fcfa 150,000 (€ 230) per month until they could generate a sufficient income from farming.

Finally, the DGME highlighted the necessity for positive awareness campaigns on return and reintegration schemes. They referred to two campaigns as example: an awareness campaign in France with a Malian delegation visiting accommodation centers and diaspora organizations and a professional exchange in Germany lasting two months to meet return and migration practitioners. The DGME underlined the need to send regular messages to the diaspora to inform about return and reintegration opportunities and prevent the circulation of false information.

National Employment Agency

The national employment agency supports and facilitates employment access through various mechanisms. Regarding entrepreneurship, the ANPE has two tracks: training and business startup and business startup only. They support project holders in their fundraising facilitating access to loans through a guarantee system.

For paid employment, they have a professional placement program through internships in Malian and foreign companies. ANPE covers 50% of the internship stipend in the private sector and 100% of it in the public sector. Internships last six months and can be renewed up to three times. Hiring companies have fiscal incentives to join the program.

As a public service, ANPE handles professional migration issues in particular responding to workforce needs in foreign companies.

Lastly, in cooperation matters, ANPE is member of the World Employment Public Services Association, the African Employment Public Services Association and it collaborates with Islamic Cooperation Organization.

National Agency for Youth Employment Promotion

The national agency for youth employment promotion is a public administration with a managerial autonomy under the Ministry of Employment and Professional Training. APEJ targets 15 to 40 years-old Malian nationals at all educational levels.

The first area of intervention is the support of youth employment through vocational training targeting between 3,000 to 5,000 individuals per year. This job placement program is partly funded by APEJ which partially covers the salary cost in the private sector and fully in the public sector during one year. APEJ provides beneficiaries of vocational training with business start-up kits in cash.

Linked to vocational training are the HIMMO school construction sites. Young individuals are trained on public infrastructures construction sites in their areas including roads and routes creation.

The second element is the promotion of youth entrepreneurship with informational campaigns in schools and universities. They also provide training in entrepreneurship to their users. To ensure the quality of the coaching, APEJ advisors were trained by ILO on entrepreneurship tools to be used by the project holders. APEJ facilitates fundraising through access to loans with a guarantee mechanism similar to ANPE's.

As a public service, APEJ has established partnerships with diverse institutions. With the World Bank, they implement the PROCEJ which targets uneducated young individuals by providing them with small business start-up kits. With the same organization, they launched an agro-pastoralism project for youth.

With LuxDev, they have a partnership in the Segou and Sikasso regions regarding vocational training. They support through funding young individuals who have finished vocational training and have a business idea. To this day, over 2,300 project-holders were funded by this program.

Finally, APEJ is in partnership with SNV, ICCO and Waste on the EJOM project financed by the EUTF-SLC. This project which supports youth entrepreneurship in four key economic sectors (agriculture, horticulture, craftsmanship and waste management) implements a 15% quota for returnees. Thus, OFII will be able to refer its beneficiaries to this project provided they respect the eligibility criteria.

4.2.2. European representations

OFII's representation in Mali met the EU delegation and with the diplomatic representations of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Luxemburg and The Netherlands. The diplomatic representations of Norway, the United-Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland have not responded to OFII's requests for an interview. Return and reintegration activities being mostly under the mandate of Home and Social Affairs ministries, the interviews were focused on bilateral cooperation agreements in order to go further in depth on the projects susceptible to offer additional assistance to returnees. To be noted, most of the bilateral cooperation agreements ended in 2020 and their renewals are under current discussions with the Malian authorities.

The European Union Delegation through Mr. Zlaf and Mrs Dagand introduced the stakes at play in Mali from a European perspective. Migration is one of the priority of the European Union's foreign policy and the EU invested over €250 million in that sector in Mali. The EU has used of the article 8 of the Cotonou Agreements for a formal platform for dialogue between the EU and the African States including Mali to discuss migration matters.

The German embassy presented an overview of return and reintegration programs available to Malians returning from Germany. This State is a partner of ERRIN-OFII pilot action and has already referred three Malian nationals since the start of this project.

The outgoing and incoming political advisors from the Belgian Embassy demonstrated interest in the pilot action, yet they explained that the multiannual bilateral cooperation agreement ends in 2020. Thus, no immediate cooperation is foreseen.

Denmark is a partner to the ERRIN-OFII pilot action. The interview with the Danish embassy allowed for a better understanding of the Danish bilateral cooperation in Mali. Planned for 2017-2022, the cooperation program is centered on three elements: decentralization, pacific coexistence and support to the private sector. Regarding the latter, they launched a Support Fund for Youth Entrepreneurship (FACEJ), the implementing partner of which Swiss Contact.

Represented by its head of cooperation, the Spanish Embassy explained that Spanish return and Reintegration activities fall under the mandate of the Ministry for Social Affairs and Migration and remain outside their scope.

Nonetheless, they mentioned the signature of an agreement between the Spanish Under-Directorate for Humanitarian Affairs and Migration and IOM targeting the return and reintegration of 50 Malian nationals from Spain for a total budget of €500,000 for one year. On the date of the interview, only one Malian benefited from the program which started in 2019. Besides, the Spanish bilateral cooperation framework ends in 2020 and will be renewed for 2021-2024.

Luxemburg's head of office had no previous knowledge of ERRIN though he demonstrated interest in the ERRIN-OFII pilot action. Luxemburg has signed a partnership agreement with this pilot action. Furthermore, he explained that their multiannual indicative development program ends in 2020 and discussions are ongoing regarding its renewal. Regardless, Luxemburg development agency leads the vocational training and employment cluster and implements several projects in that field especially in the Segou and Sikasso regions.

Finally, through Mr. Diombana, political and migration advisor, the Dutch embassy presented its different initiatives related to migration. They will launch a project against human trafficking and irregular migration in Mali in 2021. In addition, they support the Brigade against migrants trafficking in partnership with Spain and France. Finally they cooperated with Denmark and the DGME on a reintegration project entitled PARMII.

4.2.3. Reintegration stakeholders

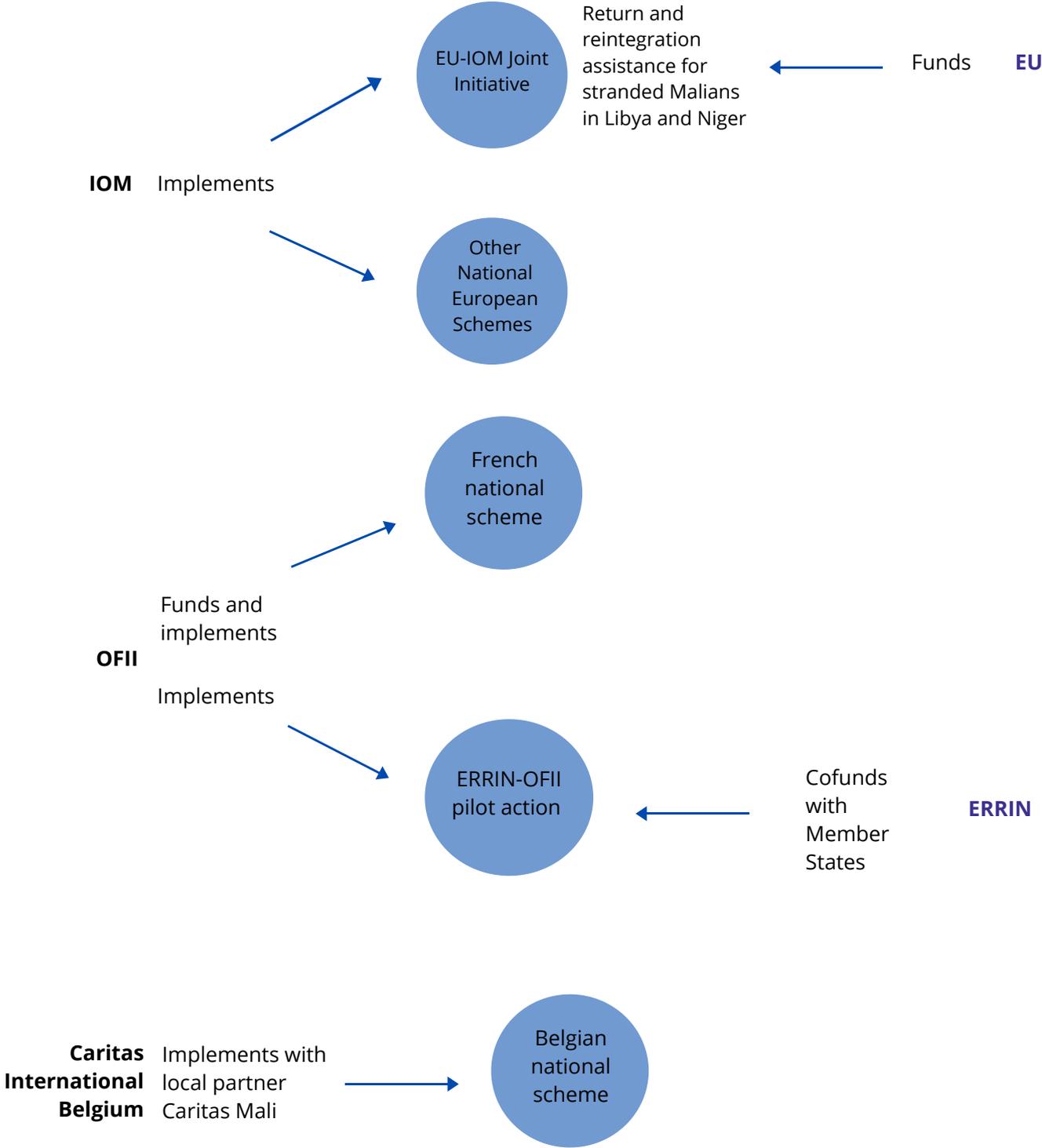
IOM

IOM Mali implements numerous return and reintegration programs. On the one hand, a majority are funded and coordinated by bilateral agreements with European States including Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain and Greece. On the other hand, IOM is active through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative coordinating assisted voluntary returns and reintegration from Niger and Libya. Since may 2017, in total 21,000 Malian nationals were assisted in their return.

IOM pointed out the discrepancies in the amounts allocated to reintegration stressing the need for a uniform approach to avoid imbalance between returnees. Currently, the average amount received by Malians for reintegration within the Initiative' framework is €1,200.

Lastly, the head of mission mentioned the increasing number of players in the migration landscape in Mali producing the need for more cooperation and capacity building of regional and national actors.

Overview of reintegration stakeholders in Mali



Caritas Mali

Caritas Mali is Caritas International Belgium's service provider in Mali for the Belgian assisted voluntary return and reintegration program.

Besides, the organization coordinates the House of Migrants in Gao in cooperation with IOM. It is a reception space for migrants in transit toward Maghreb or turned away at the border. They provide health care and judicial assistance in case of arrest and/or detention. In addition, they implement activities for former victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Finally, they launched entrepreneurship training programs for migrants and as a result several individuals renounced their migration project and settled in Mali receiving funding for their business. In 2019, the House of Migrants in Gao received 903 migrants from 20 different nationalities of which 848 were from West Africa.

Caritas Mali launched a second House of Migrants in Sévaré, but its activities are reduced compared to Gao due to the lack of financial means. They prospect for the opening of a third house in Bamako in partnership with other civil society organizations.

Lastly, Caritas Mali implements an awareness program for youth on the risk of irregular migration with the Italian Episcopal Conference. As part of a larger goal of preventing attempt at irregular migration, they work with VIS on vocational training in agriculture in the Kayes, Bamako, Mopti and Sikasso regions targeting young individuals who have not yet migrated.

Altai Consulting

The consulting firm was recruited for the monitoring and evaluation of the European Emergency Trust Fund for the Horn of Africa and Sahel and Lake Chad windows implementing the monitoring and learning system. On Mali, Altai Consulting analyzed IOM's return and reintegration activities as well as the EJOM project mentioned previously.

The firm stressed out the differences in numbers and profiles of migrants between IOM's programs and OFII's. Indeed, IOM intervenes mostly through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative targeting migrants stranded on the Central Mediterranean Route and who were stopped in their migration project whereas OFII supports returnees from Europe with a failed or successful migration project. In addition, the scale of intervention differs greatly not allowing for similar reintegration activities.

Nonetheless, ALTAI's evaluation resulted in a series of recommendations applicable to all reintegration stakeholders. First of all, they highlight the key role of follow-up to ensure the success of a reintegration project while observing that when follow-up ends, it can generate feelings of abandonment, higher risks for failure and eventually a renewed desire to emigrate. Indeed, if beneficiaries of reintegration assistance see their immediate economic situation improve, there is no guarantee that it will be at a higher level than pre-departure. The firm observes that the average amount allocated to reintegration stays between €1,500 and €2,000 per returnee which is not sufficient to maximise chances for a sustainable reintegration.

In other respects, referrals toward external projects to strengthen reintegration support face several obstacles according to ALTAI. There can be an inadequacy between the identified initiatives and the migrants' profile as the projects can have different eligibility criteria, programmatic calendars and areas of intervention preventing returnees from joining. In addition, there is a dire need for more communication and coordination between the migration actors and the development and employment sectors. The recent launch of the Migration Cluster under the auspices of the Malian authorities can alleviate this lack of coordination.

4.2.4. Development agencies

AECID

AECID supports the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration in the launch of the Migration Cluster. This cluster aims to act as a dialogue and cooperation platform for all actors involved on migration subjects in Mali. Its implementation complies with the review of the first national policy for migration which recommended better cooperation of all initiatives implicating ministerial departments, technical and financial partners, civil society organizations and local authorities.

Besides, since February 2018, AECID implements a project on awareness and communication on irregular migration and the promotion of migration within the CEDEAO area. This project funded by EUTF-SLC with a total budget of €3,2 million has already targeted over 70,000 potential migrants in Mali on the risks and dangers of irregular migration. It funded 39 civil society organizations in Mali located in Kayes, Sikasso and the Bamako District.

AFD

AFD's interventions related to governance in Mali focus on 5 key sectors : financial governance, state reform and decentralization, medias and democratic process, justice and migrations and diaspora. Regarding the latter, one project is implemented both in Mali and Senegal entitled Diaspora 2. It has two objectives.

The first is supporting the diaspora's productive investments to address community needs. The scale of intervention is cities and villages and AFD cofinances investments up to 50% with the diaspora. Started in 2014 and under the supervision of the technical working group for codevelopment, this project targets 50 community projects. 20 projects have already been selected and a second call for application will be launched in 2021 for 20 additional projects.

The second element is the support to youth entrepreneurship in Mali. To be eligible, candidates must reside in France or have returned since less than three years in Mali. Selection is done through a call for application and the laureates are coached by an incubators' consortium: Malinnov. Started in 2020, there are no evaluation yet on the efficiency of this program. However, OFII could refer candidates to the program at the end of its own follow-up providing they fulfill the eligibility criteria.

ENABEL

ENABEL intervenes in Mali mostly in the Koulikoro region. Their bilateral cooperation program unfolds into four projects linked to water and sanitation, food safety, livestock and support to the national school for administration. Due to the limited geographical areas and restricted sectors of intervention, ENABEL's activities in Mali do not offer immediate avenues for cooperation with ERRIN-OFII pilot action.

GIZ

GIZ intervenes in Mali in the agricultural and water and sanitation sectors and finally governance. Between 2017 and 2019, the technical agency implemented two projects in the Kayes and Gao region targeting returning migrants. The initiatives focused on job creation and entrepreneurship in the agricultural, livestock and fish farming sectors. If these actions have not been renewed, a new project has been launched in August 2020 in the Kayes, Segou and Bamako regions targeting refugees and displaced populations and inclusive to local populations and eventually to returnees.

Besides, GIZ implements with Expertise France on a EUTF and BMZ funding a South-South cooperation project: *Maßnahme zur Süd-Süd-Kooperation im Migrationsbereich* (Project RECOSA). It aims to support migration governance between Morocco, Mali, Senegal and Ivory Coast in three key areas. First, it facilitates diasporas' productive investments in the three sub-Saharan countries. In addition, it supports the creation of a regional migration governance system. Finally, it fosters mobility of volunteers, young professionals and students. The targeted groups will be supported in their entrepreneurship projects in the four countries. Project holders are selected through a call for project and receive coaching from incubators.

LuxDev

LuxDev assumes the coordination of technical and financial partners on TVET in Mali. The bilateral Luxemburg cooperation in that sector is centralized on one project entitled MLI/022 implemented in the Segou and Sikasso regions. It supports a fund implemented by APEJ targeting young individuals involved in professional training. The fund offers seed loans up to €3,000 with an interest rate of 14%. The eligible candidates receive entrepreneurship training from APEJ during 12 months. This project ends soon but its renewal is under discussion.

4.2.5. International organizations and CSO

International Labor Office

ILO intervenes as an agent for the Malian government and executes projects for international partners. Regarding cooperation with the Malian government, ILO was involved in capacity building of APEJ and ANPE training their counselors on entrepreneurship tools and professional reconversion tools including GERME. Similarly, they supported private actors including 4EConform, one of OFII's service providers in Mali.

Swiss Contact

Swiss Contact implements the FACEJ which is a fund dedicated to support youth business creation. The NGO works with a number of local facilitators in charge of identifying eligible candidates. These local organizations help candidates draw a business plan which is submitted to a selection committee. If the business plan is approved, the project holder receives a loan. FACEJ targets 1,100 individuals until 2022. To this day, they have funded over 300 projects and validated 600 business plans. As Swiss Contact has received a sufficient number of applications, they do not foresee the need to set up a quota for returning migrants. Nevertheless, beneficiaries from the ERRIN-OFII pilot action are not excluded from the program and could apply to it following the regular application process.

Focus on youth entrepreneurship programs in Mali

FACEJ -Support Funds for Youth Entrepreneurship

Implementing partner: Swiss contact

Donor: Danish cooperation

Geographical coverage:
Bamako, Sikasso, Ségou and Timbuktu

Duration: 2019-2022

Beneficiaries: under 30 years-old men and under 35 years-old women

Eligibility criteria:

- Academic degree/ Professional skills certificate
- The enterprise is not active in the general business sector.

Selection process:

Civil society structures and incubators identify potential candidates and help them draw a business plan. This business plan is pitched to a funding committee. The project's team and business experts attend the committees.

Funding support: loans

- 2 million Fcfa (€ 3,000) for business start-up
- 5 million Fcfa (€7,600) for preexisting enterprises

Follow-up duration:

- 18 months for start-up
- 12 months for preexisting enterprises

To know more:

www.facej.org

Focus on youth entrepreneurship programs in Mali

EJOM - Youth Employment Opportunities in Mali

Implementing partner : APEJ, SNV, ICCO, Waste

Donor: EUTF-SLC

Geographical coverage:
Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Gao

Duration: 2019-2022

Beneficiaries: under 40 years-old individuals.
15% quota for returnees

Economic sectors:

- Horticulture
- Waste management
- Agroindustry
- Craftmanship

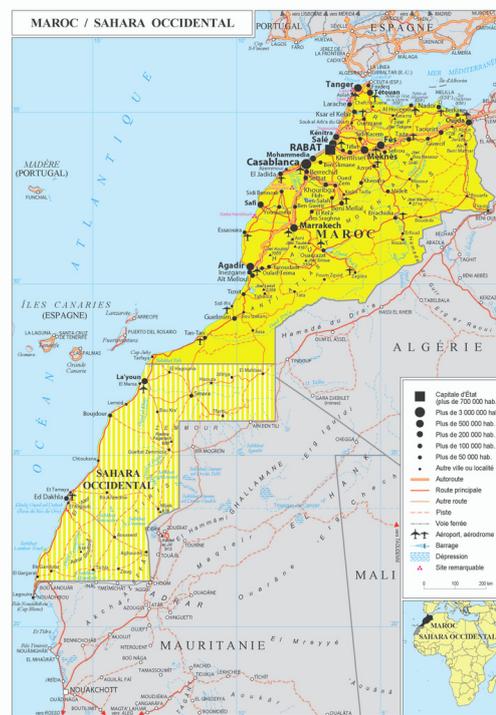
Selection process:

Call for application, laureates receive trainings in life skills and entrepreneurship.

Grant: Cash grant of Fcfa 300,000 (€ 460) in two installments: first installment of Fcfa 210,000 (€ 320) at the start, second installment of Fcfa 90,000 (€ 140) after the reception of proves of expenses.

4.3 Mapping of stakeholders in Morocco

- 4.3.1 National authorities P.74
- 4.3.2 European representations P.75
- 4.3.3 Reintegration stakeholders P.76
- 4.3.4 International organizations and CSOs P.79



Capital: Rabat

Major cities: Casablanca, Fès, Tanger, Meknès, Marrakech, Salé, Agadir

Official languages: arabic, tamazight

Common tongues: arabe dialectal (darija), langues berbères, français (commerce, politique, diplomatie)

Currency: Moroccan dirham 1 euro = ± 10,90 MAD

Population : 35,7 millions inhabitants

Human Development Index: 123e

Unemployment rate: 9,8 %

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Mrs Naima Barri, Head of service employment

Mr. Hicham Tajeddine, Head of service entrepreneurship

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■ EMBASSY OF GERMANY

Dr. Barbara May, Advisor migration affairs

■ EMBASSY OF NORWAY

Mr. Knutt Brattvik, Judicial and migration affairs advisor

■ EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Mr. Willem Verstegen, Second secretary

Mrs Farida Benali, Migration advisor

REINTEGRATION
STAKEHOLDERS

-
- CEFA
Mrs Erika Ramanzini, Country representative
 - FOUNDATION ORIENT- OCCIDENT
Mrs Nadia Tari, Program coordinator
 - CARITAS INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM
Mrs Sandra Fernandez, Contact point Morocco
 - IOM
Mr. Bawele Tchalim, Project manager
Mrs Yousra Bennani, Project manager
 - EUTF-NOA

Mrs Laura Cartanya, Program Manager, Return Facility
Mrs Angela Lella, Focal point Morocco
Mr. Mirko Kreibich, Deputy manager EUTF NoA
Mrs Fleuth Leferink, Migration unit, technical expertise center
Mrs Elisabetta La Gala, Focal point Tunisia

INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS AND CSO

-
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Mrs Stéphanie Schrade, Program manager EIMA (no longer in posting)
 - ENABEL

Mr. Abderrahmane El Bhioui, Program manager
Mrs Ana Polanco Porras, Program manager

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CSO

- AFD
Mr. Olivier Kaba, Manager migration task team
- EXPERTISE FRANCE
Mrs Aurore Lhomme, Project manager democratic governance and human rights department, migration unit
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
Mr. Abderrahim Amraoui, National coordinator AMEM/THAMM
Mrs Aurélie Segatti, Project manager THAMM
- ICMPD
Mrs Ana Feder, Regional portfolio manager

Introduction

Morocco launched several important reforms in the 1990s which helped it resist the deep political troubles its neighbors encountered during the Arab Spring Revolutions of 2011. While still facing some internal protests, it adopted a new constitution in 2011 to make place for a stronger rule of law and more equality. Besides, this State has known an important economic surge, its gross national income doubling between 2000 and 2017 even though the economic growth has stalled since 2011 causing the unemployment rate to grow.

In migration matters, Morocco adopted a new national migration policy in 2013 instituting the delegate Ministry for Moroccans abroad and migration affairs. In addition, the country has engaged itself in the regional governance of migration after joining the African Union in 2017. It has introduced an African Agenda for Migration in 2018 making migration a key element of South-South cooperation. Furthermore, Morocco has signed with the European Union a Mobility Partnership in 2013 and a Migration Policies Support Program in December 2017. Thus, the Moroccan national strategy for migration unfolds in two parts with on the one hand dedication to closer cooperation with African States on migrants' integration in its territory and regional governance and on the other hand developing agreements with the European Union regarding its own citizens. However, the national migration policy makes no specific provisions for Moroccans returnees without implementing any dedicated administrations or programs for them.

Reflecting this state of play, all the stakeholders interviewed by OFII underlined the importance of reinstating returning Moroccans in the national administrative network rather than relying on international actors. Echoing this position, OFII has endeavored to launch a partnership with ANAPEC allowing Moroccan returnees to better take advantage from the services offered by the public agency. Aside from ANAPEC, OFII met with the European Union Delegation, the European diplomatic representations, the technical development agencies, reintegration stakeholders and civil society organizations.

4.3.1 National authorities

ANAPEC

The national agency for employment and skills promotion, ANAPEC, does not offer differentiated services for returning migrants apart from the EIMA centers. Hence, returning Moroccans follow the usual user path starting with a first interview to assess needs and determine the support program: employment or entrepreneurship.

To strengthen skills and support professional reconversion, ANAPEC offers face-to-face or online trainings in partnership with international organizations such as Microsoft or Open Class Room. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it has enlarged the range of its services available online allowing for Moroccan living abroad or returning to benefit from them as early as possible. ANAPEC's representatives highlighted nonetheless the difficulty to reach the desired audience explaining that returning migrants can present vulnerabilities and are less likely to make contact with them. They emphasized the needs for communication campaigns relying on digital tools to address a larger number.

4.3.2 European Representations

OFII's local office in Morocco met the EU delegation and the embassies of Germany, Norway and The Netherlands. The other European diplomatic representations could not be included in this survey.

Represented by Mrs. Simon, the European Union Delegation gave an overview of their actions in the area of migration. Return and reintegration do not constitute a priority for the delegation as most of the AVRR activities fall under bilateral agreements between the Moroccan State and the European States. The European Union Delegation mostly supports IOM's activities through the Return Facility and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. They have an objective of assisting the return and reintegration of 700 Moroccans. Furthermore, an under-committee on return was created bringing together the Moroccan Ministry for Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs and the EUD. They suggested OFII join this committee. Finally, they recommended to rely on Moroccan social services rather than using ad-hoc schemes for reintegration activities.

Mrs May, political advisor at the German Embassy, offered a similar take on the use of Moroccan public services while underlining the fact that Moroccan administrations have been mobilized on the Covid-19 response and might not be available on the subject of return and reintegration. In addition, she explained the German strategy to link reintegration and development in Morocco by allocating to the GIZ dedicated funds for reintegration.

Mr. Brattvik, judicial and migration affairs advisor, represented the Norwegian Embassy. Familiar with ERRIN, he explained that Norway uses ERRIN through their service provider Caritas International Belgium and its local partner the Foundation Orient-Occident for their reintegration program in Morocco. In other respects, Norway will launch a cooperation project on fish farming targeting mostly returning migrants. The current health context has slowed the implementation of the program.

Lastly, Mr. Versteegen and Mrs Benali from the Dutch Embassy explained that The Netherlands do not provide reintegration assistance for Moroccan nationals. However, they designated IOM as their privileged partner for the implementation of their assisted voluntary return and reintegration programs in general.

4.3.3 Reintegration stakeholders

European Trust Fund for Africa - North Africa Window

The EUTF-NoA intervenes in Morocco through 7 national programs and 7 regional programs. In total, €235 million have been invested in Morocco by the EUTF-NoA supplementing other European funding instruments. National and regional programs work on a large array of themes including border management, regional migration governance, the fight against migrants trafficking, migrants' perceptions in host communities and direct assistance to migrants.

On return and reintegration, the EUTF-NoA acts through the Return Facility and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative targeting Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. The Return Facility with a budget of €10 million aims at assisting the return and reintegration of nationals from these countries. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative on the other hand also targets as well the assisted return and reintegration of migrants stranded in North African countries.

IOM

IOM operates return and reintegration assistance in Morocco for national European schemes as well as within the Return Facility and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. For the later, they provide individual, collective or community-level reintegration assistance. Individual assistance amounts to €1,000 with an additional €400 if the reintegration project is part of a collective action. They target up to 700 returns between 2019 and 2021 and as of today they assisted 39 Moroccans.

The budget for the Joint Initiative in Morocco is €34 million going until 2021. An additional €24 million have been granted for a total of €58 million to assist returns until April 2021 and provide reintegration assistance until June 2022.

Besides, IOM Morocco implements the ORION project offering proximity assistance to returnees through a mentorship approach. Mentors advise returnees on their reintegration projects bringing in local knowledge.

In addition, using IOM's Development Fund, they launched a project to mobilize diaspora on the development of agro-ecology in Morocco to support returnees on their sustainable agriculture reintegration projects.

Finally, the return and reintegration platform implemented by IOM brings together practitioners and offers training and publications related to those themes.

Although they are both involved in return and reintegration activities, IOM does not foresee any future cooperation on direct assistance to returnees as IOM implements national schemes and European projects with strict eligibility criteria.

Caritas International Belgium / Foundation Orient-Occident

Caritas International Belgium is the service provider for both the Belgian national AVRR scheme and for ERRIN since 2015. They rely on their local partner the Foundation Orient-Occident to implement both.

This organization offers psychosocial supports to returnees and assists them in their reintegration project. The Foundation Orient-Occident based in Rabat has counsellors in Fès, Mekhènes, Rabat, Casablanca, Tangier and Oujda. Follow-up of projects is adapted to individual needs and done through regular contacts with returnees. Though the Foundation is present in all major cities, the geographical remoteness of some projects' location can limit the efficiency of the follow-up.

Both Caritas International Belgium and the Foundation consider the lack of resources as the main barrier for returnees to join trainings and academic courses. Upon return, their main priority is to earn a living with the possibility of training being overlooked. It appears necessary to offer returning migrants a stipend to cover living costs for them to follow a vocational training or academic course if they would prefer to do so.

Finally, they underlined the reluctance of some returning migrants to use the national public services, reluctance which has to be overcome to ensure access to health and unemployment benefits.

CEFA

CEFA has been a service provider for three national reintegration programs in Morocco: for Italy since 2012, for France since 2016 and for Germany since 2018.

Reintegration Stakeholders in Morocco

National Agency for Skills and Employment Promotion

Offers online services to returning Moroccans



Moroccan-German Information Centers

Migration information between Morocco and Germany

GIZ
Coordinates



CEFA
Service Provider

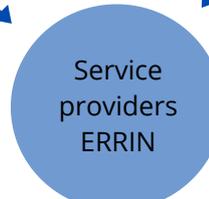
Foundation Orient Occident
Service Provider

Caritas International Belgium
Coordinates

Coordinates



OFII
Coordinates



Cofunds with Member States

ERRIN



EU

Funds through the EUTF



European national return and reintegration schemes

IOM
Coordinates



If they all aim at economic reintegration, the allocated amounts differ from one program to another. Regarding the Moroccans returning from Germany, GIZ can refer vulnerable profiles identified through the EIMA centers to CEFA. If these migrants also receive assistance from ERRIN, CEFA and the Foundation Orient-Occident coordinate to implement the reintegration plan jointly. Besides, CEFA provides administrative supports to migrants in their application to public benefits including the national health service and ANAPEC. As an example, they guided project holders in their application to the Oxygen program launched by the Moroccan government to support businesses during the Covid-19 crisis through grants and loans.

Lastly, CEFA made an observation similar to the Foundation Orient-Occident's on the lack of resources preventing returnees from attending a qualifying course. They added the issue of reaching a sufficient number of participants for the training to start.

4.3.4 International Organizations

AFD

Since 2015, the French official development aid in Morocco has ranked second behind Germany. Between 2016 and 2018, Morocco was the first recipient of AFD's funding worldwide, illustrating the weight of this country in the development agency's activities.

Intervening in cross-sectional manner in different fields from employment to sustainable cities and clean energies, AFD has 44 active projects in Morocco to support its transition towards an emerging economy. As per the intervention framework for 2017 to 2021, AFD works on promoting the continuum between education, vocational training and employment, enhancing health care access, supporting industrial and agricultural systems, mobility and transports and finally energetic transition and climate change adaptation. Migration does not represent a prime area of intervention for the agency: its actions focus on solidarity initiatives between communities of origin and Moroccan returnees abroad. Again, for the development agency, the main issue at stake is to ensure the insertion of returning Moroccan within the national public system rather than interconnecting international donors.

Expertise France

Expertise France implements three projects related to migration in Morocco. First, there is MeetAfrica 2. It is the second phase of a previous project which ended in 2018. Implemented in cooperation with Germany, the project extends to Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia. It has two objectives: structuring Diaspora ecosystems and supporting diaspora's entrepreneurship in its country of origin. To this end, MeetAfrica2 will create digital openly accessible tools and launches calls for application to select laureates for their entrepreneurship program. Started in 2020, MeetAfrica 2 ends in 2023.

In addition, Expertise France supports the Moroccan State on the regionalization of migration policies targeting two regions: Souss Massa and Orientale. The project has three focus areas: enhancing administrative and financial services for migrants in Morocco by facilitating access to public services, gender approach in migrations, and funding migration and development projects. For the latter, a fund will be launched with the local Moroccan authorities to finance collective actors holding social impact projects. Grants will go from €15,000 to €30,000. Launched in 2020, the project will be fully operational in 2022.

Lastly, Expertise France implements a South-South cooperation project on migration with GIZ. It aims at strengthening regional governance of migration between Morocco, Mali, Senegal and Ivory Coast. It facilitates mobility between the four countries and aims to support productive investments from the diaspora. Finally, it includes an entrepreneurship support program targeting the diaspora from the three sub-Saharan countries in Morocco.

GIZ

GIZ created worldwide information centers for employment and reintegration in 13 countries including Morocco. The EIMA centers were implemented with ANAPEC in six cities: Casablanca, Beni Mellal, Oujda, Agadir, Fès and Tangier. The EIMA counsellors have a first orientation meeting with returnees to identify their needs then they refer them to the appropriate program. Within that framework, they have launched partnerships with CEFA and the Foundation Orient-Occident among others for psychosocial support, access to employment and business start-up assistance. These support services are available to the local population, internally displaced individuals and returnees from Germany and other third-countries. Since its launch in June 2017 until November 2020, the program benefited to around 3,700 individuals including 110 returnees from Germany and 34 returnees from third-countries.

Regarding reintegration success factors, GIZ put forward the need to work with Moroccan stakeholders including Royal Foundations, regional banks and investment centers. In addition, they highlighted the key role of mentoring for business projects.

Indeed, since they launched such a mentoring program, the existence rate of the businesses after two years have gone from 30% to 70%.

Finally, GIZ implements the South-South cooperation project (RECOSA) on migration above mentioned in partnership with Expertise France.

ENABEL

Migration fell under ENABEL's portfolio in Morocco starting in 2018 only. Return and reintegration activities were excluded from the beginning as they depend on FEDASIL. Hence, ENABEL's actions focus mainly on the employability of migrants in Morocco, the mobilization of diaspora investments and enhancing foreigners' rights in Morocco. Since May 2020, ENABEL has implemented a project supporting the regionalization of migration policies in Souss Mass and Beni Mellal notably. In that framework, they work on the portability of pension rights for returning Moroccan pensioners.

International Labor Office

ILO implements two main projects related to migration in Morocco: AMEM and THAMM. AMEM is funded by the Italian official development aid and covers Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania. It has three objectives: capacity building of national statistics and information systems, capacity building of social partners and the support to labor migration governance.

THAMM acts in the continuity of AMEM and is implemented in cooperation with IOM. Its main focus is on governance, formal recognition of skills and competences and the capacity building of national statistics and information systems. These two projects are in their launching phase, so they do not offer immediate avenues for cooperation with the ERRIN-OFII pilot action.

ICMPD

ICMPD brings together 18 States and is active in 90 countries worldwide to strengthen cooperation on migration. ICMPD's portfolio in Morocco is centered on three institutional dialogues with no direct impact on ERRIN-OFII pilot action.

The first is EUROMED, an intergovernmental dialogue between Mediterranean States on the following themes: legal and irregular migration, migrants and development and international protection.

The second project is called MC2CM, funded by EUTF-NoA, animating a network of 20 cities across the Mediterranean sea of which four Moroccan cities: Casablanca, Rabat, Oujda and Tangier. It focuses on capacity building of local authorities and plans to map for each participating city. Within this project, they can support urban actions such as Tangier Welcome, a first reception mechanism for transiting migrants in Tangier. Similarly, they launched a positive narration campaign on migrants to promote diversity in the city of Nador.

Thirdly, they run a network of researchers with a variety of actions including the enhancement of migration data collection.

Focus on South-South Cooperation in Morocco

South-South cooperation on migration

Implementing partners: Expertise France, GIZ

Partners:

Morocco: lead partner, delegate ministry for Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs

Ivory Coast: Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad

Mali: Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration

Senegal: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad

Geographical coverage: Morocco, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal

Duration: 2019-2022

Targeted audience: sub-Saharan migrants in regular situation in Morocco

Objectives :

- Support regional migration governance
- Facilitate South-South mobility
- Channel investment and support entrepreneurship projects from the diaspora

Pilot action for South-South return and reintegration

Implementing partner: OFII regional offices

Geographical coverage : Morocco, Cameroon, Mali, Senegal

Duration: 2020, test pilot

Targeted public: 10 sub-Saharan migrants in irregular or regular situation in Morocco for at least 12 months wishing to return to their home country

Return assistance: administrative assistance and return travel cost for migrants in irregular situation

Reintegration assistance : 3000 € / individual, 3 levels of help: psychosocial assistance, help to employment and business start-up assistance

4.4 Mapping of stakeholders in Senegal

4.4.1 Migration Background P.88

4.4.2 Stakeholders by categories P.88



16,209,125 inhabitants

Capital: Dakar

196,722 km²

Languages: French (official) + 21 national languages

23% of its population lives in the capital Dakar.

80% of the population is under 35 years old 7% economic growth

Unemployment rate: 15.7%

HDI: 0.505 (164th)

Currency: CFA Franc - XOF

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIONS

- EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION
Mrs. Patrice EDOUARD-DESBONNES, Security Officer
Mrs. Clarisse LIAUTAUD, EUTF Officer
Mr. Faly KEITA, Focal point Migration
- EMBASSY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
Mr. Tim KRAP, First secretary
Mr. Pape Moussa BEYE, Policy, security and migration Officer
- EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND
Mrs. Fabiola SCHNIDER, First secretary
- EMBASSY OF GERMANY
Mrs. Marie Von Engelhardt, First secretary
- EMBASSY OF SPAIN
Mr. Ramon MARCOS ALLOS, Employment, Migration and welfare Advisor
- FRONTEx
Mr. Marcos NAVARRO, Liaison Officer

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Mr. Libasse NDOUR, Migration technical Advisor
- LUXDEV
Mr. Stéphane CONTINI, ACEFOP Coordinator
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Mrs. Cécile DEMAGNY, Project Manager

■ I O M

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Mrs. Tiziana MERETTO, VIS Project Manager
Mr. Sidati SOW, UNO reinsertion officer

■ C A T H O L I C R E L I E F S E R V I C E S

Mrs. Nicoleta URSESCU, APIMA Project Manager

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Mr. Moussa TOURE, Communication Officer
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FAISE

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DCT

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PRIVATE
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Mrs Mathilde HENRY, Senegal TPML Officer

4.4.1 Migratory context

From a migration point of view, Senegal shares with Mali the particularity of being at the same time a country of departure, a country of transit and a country of destination. Many actors are therefore deploying return and reintegration mechanisms. The country is economically characterised by very strong disparities between its 14 regions (23% of its population lives in Dakar). Policy makers show a strong willingness to make the returning migrants play a major role in the development of the country. Moreover, it designates its diaspora as the "15th region of Senegal". The "Senegalese abroad" as we call them are particularly numerous in Italy, France and Spain. Beyond the remittances that equal 13% of GDP, Senegalese authorities need to fully involve the returning nationals, having accumulated financial resources and expertise, in the national development effort. To this end, various structures have been set up to implement the country's migration policy. The current context is characterised by the massive resumption of departures by pirogue in an attempt to reach the European coasts. One of the immediate responses of the State to these resurgent dramas is the creation of a Council for Professional Integration for young people.

4.4.2 Actors met

From April 2020 to November 2020, 28 interviews were conducted (by videoconference or face-to-face).

1. European institutions

Out of the 15 ERRIN partner countries, 9 have a representation in Senegal: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has the particularity of managing its reintegration schemes from London. An interview with its embassy in Dakar was therefore not considered relevant by the British consular authorities. From our interviews with the embassies we met (Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland), it emerges that there is a shared desire to optimize the return and reintegration systems of the various stakeholders by setting up synergies.

EU in Senegal

The Delegation of the European Union is made up of 2 units: the political unit and the cooperation unit. An interview with each of the units was therefore conducted. In Senegal, the return and reintegration assistance schemes have multiplied since the establishment of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. This Fund was launched at the Valletta Summit in November 2015, which brought together European and African Heads of State and Government to respond to the spectacular increase in the number of people crossing the Mediterranean to seek asylum in Europe. The aim is to work for stability and address against the root causes of irregular migration and the phenomenon of displaced persons in Africa. With 2 billion euros, it is financed up to 73% from the European Development Fund (EDF), 20% of the EU budget, 7% of contributions from MS and other donors. The Fund is managed by a Strategic Advisory Board and is organized in three geographical "windows": the Horn of Africa, North Africa and the Sahel and Lake Chad. In Senegal, the EUTF deploys €198M through 18 programs: 10 national and 8 regional programs (of which approximately €27.1M go to Senegal).

These 18 programs are divided into 4 areas of intervention:

- 1) Creating economic alternatives and sustainable employment opportunities (€96.2M)
- 2) Contributing to security and conflict prevention (€44.4M)
- 3) Facilitating orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility (€43.7M)
- 4) Ensuring coverage of the basic needs of the vulnerable population (€13.6M)

The Joint Initiative managed by IOM is at the heart of the mechanism concerning the reintegration of migrants. It started in June 2017 on regional and national projects, with DGASE as the Senegalese institutional counterpart. The launch of the project has been somewhat slowed down due to the impossibility of basing it on the existing BAOS. It was necessary to resort to resource persons at the intermediate stage to set up the projects and especially to take into account a psychological support for migrants. The recent period brings IOM to reach its pace with 5150 voluntary returnees to Senegal since 2017 and 1090 reintegration projects counted as completed by the end of March 2020. Joint projects have been attempted but they are difficult to implement. It has also been attempted to set up a referral system for returning migrants to benefit from other EU's or MS'projects. These initiatives have come up against various difficulties such as the chronological concordance of projects and geographical difficulties.

EUTF's last commitments were scheduled for the end of 2020 for actions to be finalized before the end of 2024. Between 2021 and 2027, a new single instrument will be created that merges almost all of the existing instruments: the NDICI (Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument).

Below is a summary of the programs conducted under the EUTF in Senegal.

THE EUTF IN SENEGAL

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) was launched by European and African partners at the Valletta Summit on Migration in November 2015. On the 12th of November 2015, the Constitutive Agreement to officially establish the EUTF for Africa was signed by the European Commission, 25 EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

4 FOCUS AREAS



18 PROGRAMS **GLOBAL AMOUNT: €198M**

10 national programmes (€170M) 8 regional programmes (about €21,7M for Senegal)



FOCUS AREA #1

CREATE ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES AND SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Developing employment in Senegal : strengthening competitiveness and employability in Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, Kolda, Tambacounda, Kedougou, Saint-Louis, Louga et Matam.

Started in October 2016 Amount : €40M

Partners: GRET, LuxDev, AFD, Positive Planet International

2. Project to support the lowering of migration through the creation of rural employment in Senegal, by setting up village and individual farms (PACERSEN)

Started in January 2017 Amount: €20M

Partners: AECID (10M€), Italian Agency for International Cooperation (€10M)

3. Project to support the reduction of rural emigration and reintegration in the groundnut basin through the development of a rural economy on the basis of irrigated perimeters (PARERBA)

Started in July 2017 Amount: €18M Partners: ENABEL

4. Program to fight irregular migration through support of the private sector and job creation in Senegal (PLASEPRI-PASPED)

Started in February 2019 Amount: €14,3M Partner: Italian Agency for International Cooperation

5. IPDEV-2 (Support for entrepreneurs and SMEs)

Started in January 2020 Amount: €15,8M for 8 countries

6. ARCHIPELAGO : an African-European TVET initiative

Started in May 2019 Amount: 15M€ for 12 countries

6 PROGRAMS: 4 NATIONAL, 2 REGIONAL TOTAL AMOUNT: €96,2M

FOCUS AREA #2

CONTRIBUTE TO SECURITY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

1. Support program to strengthen the civil status information system and the creation of a national biometric identity file

Starts in 2020 Amount: €28M

Partners : Civipol, Enabel

2. Rapid Action Groups- Surveillance and intervention in Sahel (GAR-SI SAHEL)

Started in March 2017 Amount: €7,4M for Senegal out of the 66,6M€ of the total regional budget

3. Joint Operational Partnership to fight irregular immigration, trafficking and smuggling of Migrants in Senegal

Started in November 2019 Amount: €9M

3 PROGRAMS: 2 NATIONAL, 1 REGIONAL TOTAL AMOUNT: €44,4M

FOCUS AREA #3

FACILITATE ORDERLY, SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

1 to 3- Strengthening the management and governance of migration and sustainable return and reintegration in Senegal and support for investment by the Senegalese diaspora

NB: this programme includes 3 separate projects including the EU-IOM Joint Initiative

Amount: 27,9M€ Partners: AECID (€9,5M), AFD (€10M), IOM (€8,4M)

4- Support for the protection of the most vulnerable migrants in 7 West Africa countries (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Ivory Coast)- 2 projects : Cruz Roja and Save the Children Started in January 2020 Amount: €15M for the 7 countries

5. *Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean Route*

Amount: €125M Partners: HCR (€14,3M), IOM

NB: regional project but with a national component (the EU-IOM Joint Initiative)

6. ERASMUS +. Mobility of students and young teachers from West Africa to Europe

Amount: €20M

+ 2 regional projects financed by the North of Africa Window:

- South-South Cooperation Action on Migration

From December 2018 to December 2021. Amount: €10,3M (of which €1,7M from BMZ), about €2,5M for Senegal. Partners : GIZ, Expertise France

- MEETAfrica 2

Amount: €8,5M (of which €3,5M financed by AFD), about €2M go to Senegal. Partners: Expertise France, Campus France, GIZ

6 PROGRAMS: 3 REGIONAL, 3 NATIONAL TOTAL AMOUNT: €43,7M

FOCUS AREA #4

ENSURE COVERAGE OF THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE VULNERABLE POPULATION

1. Resilience of the most vulnerable populations to nutritional and food crises in the departure zones of Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel

Started in September 2016 Amount: €8M

Partner: AECID (€1M)

2. Project to strengthen Food and Nutritional Security in the Matam Region

Amount: €1,1M

Partner: Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED)

3. Normalization of the living conditions of the populations directly affected by the conflict in Casamance

Amount: €4,5M Partner: CICR

3 NATIONAL PROGRAMS AMOUNT: €13,6M

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Unlike Tunisia for example where the Netherlands is one of OFII's privileged partners in Tunis, Senegal is not one of the priority countries in terms of migration issues. Indeed, the migration stakes are lower in Senegal for ERRIN's lead State: no Senegalese migrant returning this year is to be counted and only 1 in 2019. However, the Senegalese national migration strategy and the National Migration Policy (NMP) document draw the attention of the Netherlands.

Embassy of Switzerland

Competent for Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, the Embassy of Switzerland and Senegal have concluded agreements in many areas such as trade or technical cooperation. As far as migration is concerned, relations are established but not formalized. Reintegration and professional migration are not major subjects but the Swiss cooperation is active in terms of research for projects related to economic development. In 2019, 16 voluntary return migrants, including 10 reintegration assistance via IOM, were accounted, in addition to 11 forced returns.

Embassy of Germany

The Diplomatic Representation of the Republic of Germany in Senegal is also responsible for the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. OFII is active in the implementation of the French-German cooperation, notably through a partnership with GIZ in Senegal. Mrs. Von Engelhardt, the First Secretary (since then, her mission in Senegal has ended and she is replaced by Mr. Theodor Proffe) presented some programs implemented by GIZ. She also brought our attention on the existence of the House of Hope Center. Germany is very interested in anything that can help create synergies between actors in the field of reintegration, as shown by its involvement in this pilot action (read "*Beneficiaries' portraits and synergies achieved or in progress*").

Spanish Embassy

Five agreements have been signed between Spain and Senegal since 2006. IOM, CEPAIM (Consortio de Entidades para la Acción Integral con Migrantes) and NGOs the managed the return of migrants from Spain. Between 2009 and 2019, approximately 400 reintegration projects were carried out. In 2019, about ten reintegration projects have been managed by CEPAIM, mainly for business creation, with a budget between €3,000 and €5,000 per project leader.

In 2020/2021, Spain plans to manage about 12 reintegration projects. The embassy hopes to be able to open other cooperations and new reinsertion projects as Senegal has become a priority.

Frontex

Created in 2005, at the very moment when the massive phenomenon of departures by boats was beginning in Senegal, Frontex implements numerous projects in Senegal. These projects are mainly aimed at strengthening the logistical and technological capacities of Senegalese security forces and fighting irregular migration. Since January 2020, a liaison officer has been stationed in Dakar. Mr. Navarro is one of the 5 Frontex immigration liaison officers posted in non-EU countries (Turkey, Serbia, Niger and then Senegal and Albania). He deals with the usual activities of the agency such as border control, monitoring of crime, various trafficking but also recently on the issue of return upstream or downstream of forced removal of Senegalese nationals. In Senegal, Frontex's implementation in the country is based on 3 pillars: capacity building (1), counselling (2) and specifically return and reintegration, coordinated reintegration service (3).

As a reminder, at the end of the ERRIN program, Frontex will take over, in particular in terms of joint reintegration services intended for third country nationals in an irregular situation in one of the countries of the European Union.

2- Development Agencies

ENABEL

The Senegalese-Belgian 2019-2023 portfolio aims at contributing to the development and economic, social and environmental stability of Senegal, and to work actively for equal rights and opportunities for the population of Sine-Saloum.

ENABEL's staff is growing in Senegal, with twelve new recruits to come to reinforce the 56 current employees.

The Belgian development agency implements projects in the fields of health and entrepreneurship. It is the implementing partner of the PARERBA program (*see FFU summary sheet*). Mr. Pannini, director, insists on the open nature of this program: it is above all an economic development project through job creation in the groundnut area, and therefore a real support to rural entrepreneurship. Also, not to understand this program as exclusively aimed at returning migrants, even if it is a great opportunity for them to reintegrate the economic fabric. The target audience is rather male, aged between 15 and 34 years old. The objective is to provide them with a monthly salary of FXOF 50,000 (€75). ENABEL focuses on the quality of employment. The program has 3 components:

1) Agropole

ENABEL supports 2,000 people, 1,500 of whom work in agricultural production activities (irrigated perimeters to enable farmers to work all year round). Between 2,500 and 3,000 additional people have been working there since September.

2) Micro-enterprises

400 micro-enterprises have been created out of the 6,000 targeted. ENABEL does not subsidize these projects but works with structures such as Baobab for access to micro-credit.

3) SMEs Senegalese

SMEs offer professional reintegration in the 5 regions of the groundnut area. The principle is that ENABEL covers 50% of the salary charges of young employees. ENABEL has concretized with 11 companies having inserted a total of 157 young people.

During the next 2 years of the project, ENABEL wishes to focus on reintegration. To date, 50 returnees have integrated their program. Overall, Mr. Pannini notes that reintegration programs should :

- benefit from a good monitoring to feed new, more structuring formulations;
- better understand mobility decisions and economic opportunities;
- take into account the fact that entrepreneurship is not the solution for all return migrants.

Moreover, it links the sustainability of reintegration projects not only to the amount of the envelopes but also to the methodology (analysing the network of project holders, their life in Europe before their return etc....).

GIZ

GIZ is under the supervision of BMZ. GIZ has been represented in Senegal since 1977 and has had an office in Dakar since 1989. It employs 164 persons.

GIZ has set up information centers for employment and reintegration in 13 countries, including Senegal. The Senegalese-German Information Center for Jobs, Migration and Reintegration (CSAEM) was set up with ANPEJ in Dakar. The center is endowed with a fund of €500,000 which is part of an ANPEJ/GIZ subsidy contract. A financing contract is in the process of being signed. The scheme is modelled on OFII's business creation assistance scheme.

The aim is to support young people between 15 and 35 years of age in their professional projects to encourage them to stay in Senegal. CSAEM advisors conduct an initial interview with the beneficiaries to identify their needs and direct them towards suitable programs.

Within this framework, partnerships have been created with TAATAN, ENDA DIAPOL, House of Hope, Union for solidarity and mutual support (for psychosocial support), professional reintegration and business creation, among others. Support services are aimed at the local population and internally displaced persons as well as returnees from Germany and third countries. The schemes offered by GIZ are therefore not limited to Senegalese nationals returning from Germany, which has made it possible to launch an operational partnership, discussed in Part V of this report.

In Senegal, from June 2017 to November 2020, the program enabled more than 3,300 people to find a job or set up a business, including about 120 returnees from Germany and about 90 others.

Another program, *Sonderinitiative Ausbildung und Beschäftigung*- Special Initiative Jobs, is not active in the reintegration of migrants but cooperates well with CSAEM, which refers returning migrants to it.

In addition to CSAEM, the support of migrants and the local population has been addressed in cooperation with different GIZ projects (such as *Erfolgreich im Senegal*-Successful in Senegal, *Hochschulprogramm zu erneuerbaren Energien und Energieeffizienz*-PESEREE). Based on BMZ funds and with the Ministry of Oil and Energy as the main executing agency, *Successful in Senegal* runs from 2017 to 2021.

BMZ



GIZ Senegal



3 programs with indicators to support migrants' reintegration

*Programm Migration für
Entwicklung*
Migration for Development
Program

Successful in Senegal

PESEREE (Higher education
program for renewable
energy andx energy
efficiency)

Senegalese-German Center
for Jobs, Migration and
Reintegration

LUXDEV

The historical areas of intervention of the Luxembourg development agency in Senegal are the Center, the North as well as Dakar and its suburbs for technical training. It deploys 3 programs:

1) " Health and Social Protection"

The objective is to strengthen the health and social protection system, to improve the access of the populations to quality, efficient and equitable services and care. The budget is €26M. The main partners are the Ministry of Health and Social Action, the National Agency of the CMU, SAMU, local authorities, the private sector and CSOs.

2) Vocational and Technical Training and Employability

The objective is to strengthen the vocational and technical training system in order to develop a training offer adapted to the needs of the economy. The budget amounts to 30M€. The partners are the Ministry of Vocational Training and Handicrafts, ONFP, 3FPT, local authorities, private sector and CSOs.

3) "Developing Employment in Senegal" (EUTF)

LuxDev is the implementing partner, responsible for the training aspect of this ACEFOP"- Equitable Access to Vocational Training Program. It has started in September 2016 and will end in June 2021. It is implemented in the South and East of Senegal. It is the only action financed by EU funds managed by LuxDev in Senegal.

ACEFOP has 3 components:

- widening equitable access to vocational and technical training by developing the offer;
- improving the quality of training (implementation of the skills-based approach, development of new training standards, etc...);
- promoting young people's integration by strengthening the capacities of local players and the business fabric, by informing young people about economic opportunities and by supporting integration pathways.

This is the area that includes a specific component for returning migrants. The management of this component is delegated to the Belgian NGO Eclasio (based in Thiès) and the Italian NGO COSPE. 350 returnees are targeted, identified and accompanied. The amount that is available is about € 1,000.

Mr. Contini, ACEFOP Coordinator, chose to work, in addition to IOM's listings, with the communities (local, traditional and/or religious authorities) to identify the return migrants and their needs.

He noted that the returning migrant expresses an urgent expectation and that the temptation to "re-departure" exists.

LUXDEV SENEGAL

3 programs



1. Health and Social Protection

2. Vocational and Technical Training Employability

3. Developing employment in Senegal

ACEFOP

Part 1

Broaden equitable access to vocational training

Part 2

Improve the quality of training

Part 3

Promote unskilled young people's integration through training

In this part 3, specific component for returning migrants (350 targeted and assisted. Approximately € 1,000 per person). Implemented by 2 NGOs.

Eclosio

Cospe

AFD

AFD has been a historical partner of Senegal since 1942 and offers its range of financial instruments to local economic and social development actors (State, public companies, private and financial sector, NGOs...) to support a development model that creates jobs. €1.8 billion have been committed since 2008 and 106 projects were financed in 10 years. The development agency focuses its action on 4 areas: stimulating the economy and the employability of young people, facilitating access to quality services, leveraging agricultural potential and adapting to climate change.

The "Stimulating the economy and the employability of young people" axis is deployed in :

- strengthening vocational training;
- supporting SMEs through a window of investment incentives for SMEs with high growth potential to boost their competitiveness and local job creation;
- promoting access to bank financing for SMEs. On this specific aspect, which concerns reintegration but on a scale that does not correspond to the needs of our beneficiaries, a direct link with the ERRIN OFII pilot action is difficult to envisage.

Moreover, recognizing the major role played by immigrants in the development of their countries of origin, AFD has been involved in phase 3 of the PAISD since November 2017. It builds on initiatives carried by the diaspora and on the successful experience of bilateral French-Senegalese "migration and development" programs successfully implemented since 2005, while aiming to strengthen support for productive investments that create local wealth and jobs. The project promotes the mutual benefits of mobility for the territories, through the development of areas of origin and the mobilization of diaspora contributions. In Senegal, it mainly targets five regions in the South and East and two regions in the River Valley. (*see also the paragraph concerning the actor Technical Cooperation Direction*).

The return migrants accompanied within the framework of the pilot action do not constitute the target public of this program to envisage a referencing.

3- International Organizations and CSOs

IOM has been established in Senegal since 1998 with a Regional Office and then with a Country Office (since 2011). In 2016, IOM officially became a United Nations' structure. In the specific context of Senegal, which is both an important destination country for the populations of West Africa but also a country of emigration and transit, his role is :

- to ensure the humane and orderly management of migration;
- to promote migration policies;
- to help find practical solutions to migration problems;
- to provide assistance to migrants in need.

Since the beginning of the year, IOM has accompanied 4000 returning migrants in the framework of assistance and reintegration aid, with a reintegration package of approximately €1,500. Forced returns are among these beneficiaries. It is the Post Arrival Reintegration Assistance (PARA) system that allows IOM to indirectly manage the reintegration of these forced returns. The number of returnees is increasing sharply due to the health crisis.

In terms of cooperation with other reintegration actors, Mr. Michele BOMBASSEI, FFUE-DFID Senior Regional Coordinator, informed us that IOM would like to create two referral systems:

- 1) an "inward" system when an institution requests IOM for a migrant's reintegration;
- 2) an "outward" system to see how to cooperate in each country of return.

Still in terms of cooperation, during the presentation to European actors of the first results of this mapping, Mr. Doumbia, Head of Mission, proposed to merge all the existing meetings on reintegration into one.

This proposal approved by the partners is currently being implemented.

IOM IN SENEGAL: 11 PROGRAMS

Migrant Assistance and Protection

Protecting vulnerable migrants in West Africa

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for migrants' protection and reintegration

Safety, support and solutions via the Central Mediterranean Route

Towards an environmental dimension of reintegration assistance

Support for returning migrants' reintegration in the poultry sector

Migration and Borders management

Cross-border community engagement

Border management support

Prevention campaigns

Aware migrants

Migrants as Messengers and Changemakers

Policy and research

Improving government data management in the area of migration

Facilitating a more comprehensive approach to the design of national migration policies

Catholic Relief Services

A humanitarian association of the Catholic Church in the United States, it deploys the APIMA program in Senegal with a budget of \$1.5M. The program is in a pilot phase for three years and began in October 2018. Caritas Senegal is the implementing partner. In addition to Senegal, the areas of intervention of this regional program are Gambia, Mali, Niger and Ghana. Their public is particularly vulnerable. The program offers "Life skills and employability training for young people".

838 candidate beneficiaries were counted from January 2018 to September 2019, and 353 between October 2019 and June 2020.

OFII Senegal and CRS are continuing discussions with a view to setting up possible complementary actions.

CARITAS Senegal

The Dakar office of Caritas Senegal, a Secours Catholique de France partner, is the most active on the issue of reintegration and migration in general. Caritas Senegal is present throughout Senegal with one office in each region. Saint Louis and Kaolack are very active - within the framework of reintegration in collaboration with Caritas Dakar PARI. The general secretariat of Caritas is located in Rufisque. A total of 7 offices at the national level share 16 regions.

PARI-Caritas's office has been established in Senegal since 1995 to accompany mainly asylum seekers and some returnees. Most of the beneficiaries are Central African or Congolese nationals.

PARI was initially created to support the UNHCR. Previously Dutch or German, since 2009 the main donor is Caritas International, funded by FEDASIL for activities related to reintegration. The NGO manages 5 to 10 returnees per year (mostly from Belgium), with the support of a staff of 15 people including 3 salaried employees supported by volunteers who facilitate the implementation of the project during 6 to 12 months (assistance in writing the business plan + follow-up during 6 to 12 months). The financial envelope varies from €700 to €2,200 and the health envelope is €500. But amounts may be higher. Caritas Saint-Louis and Kaolack have set up a partnership with Caritas Dakar for a better beneficiary's follow-up.

An association of return migrants from Belgium (ASER-Belgium) is being set up to encourage and raise awareness of the dangers of illegal migration. In order to provide psychosocial care for its return migrants, whose need is obvious, Caritas Senegal has signed an agreement with House of Hope (GIZ). The NGO says it is very much in demand but to date it deplores the fact that it does not receive any subsidies from the Senegalese State (for example, Caritas Senegal has initiated an attempt to collaborate with FAISE but without success).

VIS (Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo)

It is one of the NGOs mandated by Italy to manage the reintegration of returnees from Italy.

Its donors are the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, the Association Missioni Don Bosco, the Italian Episcopal Conference and the Italian Ministry of the Interior.

Present in Senegal since 2015, the NGO concentrates its missions around the :

- local management of migration;
- professional training;
- reintegration.

Since 2017, it has noted the strong increase in the number of migrants to Italy due to the regularization of seasonal workers and other workforce. Its two programs are "UNO" and "Living and succeeding at home".

- UNO

This project started in March 2019, for a duration of 2 years, with a budget of 1.5M€ delivered by the Italian Ministry of the Interior. It aims at promoting a dignified reintegration for Senegalese migrants living in Italy who wish to return to Senegal with a social and economic reintegration project.

- "Living and succeeding at home"

This program is financed by the Italian Cooperation Agency.

Two networks have been created, one in Tambacounda, the other in Kaolack, to support vocational training. An additional €100,000 has been earmarked to finance economic and community projects up to €2,000 per project holder. Ten projects are being managed in 2020.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

This NGO is active in more than 120 countries and has been present in Senegal since 2002. It has 70 collaborators and operates with an annual budget of approximately €7-10M. Its work in the field covers 5 strategic issues: child protection, education, governance for children's rights, health and HIV. Children from 0 to 18 years old and up to 25 years old are its target audience. It deploys 2 programs in Senegal: PROTEJEM and SIDA CSO.

- PROTEJEM

Funded by EUTF, this 3-year project began in February 2020, in Senegal and Gambia. With a budget of €5M, it targets children and young people in mobility (internal, transnational, return). The action focuses on protection, strengthening of accommodation structures, and support before and after the return to the country of origin. The system is currently being strengthened and stabilized.

- SIDA CSO

Funded by the Swedish cooperation (SIDA), this program aims to strengthen States' commitments for the protection of children.

House of Hope

This is a reception structure for psychosocial support opened in 2018. It has 24 employees. 12 counselors work daily at the center. When it opened, the center offered psychosocial support only to returnees from Germany. However, it has gradually broadened its target audience to now offer its services to refugees and all vulnerable people (victims of rape, domestic violence, etc.). The method used is Narrative Exposure Therapy. 54 counselors have been trained by professors from the University of Konstanz. The treatment is free of charge for the beneficiaries, who are most often referred by partners. To date, the center has signed 15 agreements (Caritas Paris, MigDev, Ouakam Military Hospital, ANPEJ, etc.). The first beneficiaries were members of the Association of Returning Migrants of Thiaroye. The center has had approximately 426 beneficiaries since its opening.

Its area of intervention is limited to Dakar despite the high demand received from the regions. Its managers are currently prospecting in Ziguinchor, Tambacounda, Sédhiou and Kolda. Few actors in Senegal offer this psychosocial support, even though it is essential for many returning migrants who have suffered trauma.

4- Senegalese Authorities

DGASE

In February 2019, when DGSE became DGASE, a State Secretariat in charge of Senegalese abroad was created. DGASE is based on a bi-directional organization:

1) Assistance and Promotion Direction of Senegalese Abroad (legal aspects, health ...)

In this context, associations of returning migrants play a major role.

2) Investment Support Direction (thus including the involvement of the diaspora).

Mr. Cissé reminds that migration issues are a matter of both domestic and foreign policy.

On the domestic side, DGASE has set up the BAOS. This tool for the territorialization of Senegal's migration policy was born out of the Credit Opening Agreement of July 7, 1987 with a credit of FXOF 500M (€760,000) to finance projects for the professional reintegration of returning Senegalese nationals.

In 2013, it relocated to the regions. This relocation was initially planned in Diourbel, Louga and then Matam. However, in 2015, a geographical readjustment was made following a study that provided information on the regions of departure which are rather in the south of the country. Hence the opening of offices in Tambacounda and Sedhiou. When EUTF implemented its programs in Senegal, DGASE proposed projects related to development/migration/governance. Brussels validated this "Governance, Migration and Development" project provided that Senegal accepts the partnership with AECID. From now on, BAOS are hosted by the Regional Development Agencies, structures that represent the technical arm of the communes. Also, BAOS concretize the territorialization of the State's migration policy.

Outside Senegal, BASE was created in Italy (the country with the highest proportion of Senegalese abroad) to take into account the role played by the diaspora in Senegal's economic development. The office is located in Milan. Discussions are underway for the opening of a second office in Naples. Mr. Cissé deplores the cumbersome nature of reintegration mechanisms: how to optimize their implementation?

FAISE

The main leverage for promoting investments by Senegalese abroad, FAISE offers technical and financial support to all Senegalese in the Diaspora who have a development project. The clear long-term objective is to promote voluntary return. Set up in 2008 with an initial budget of FXOF 300M (€457,340), this budget was revised in 2012 to FXOF 3 billion (€4,573,472). All sectors of activity are eligible except trade, real estate and transport. Loans amount to between FXOF 5M (€7,622) and 15M (€22,870) and are repayable in 5 years, 6 months after the signature. These loans require a 10% personal capital. The interest rate is 6%, a fairly low rate in the Senegalese banking context.

However, for the past three years, FAISE has no longer been in a financial position to grant loans, except for projects under the Diaspora Women's Fund.

ADEPME

The Agency for the Development and Supervision of Small and Medium Enterprises was created in 2001 and is the State's operational agency for the promotion of SMEs through the densification of the industrial fabric and the strengthening of the companies' competitiveness. It is under the supervision of the Ministry of Commerce. Among the schemes managed by ADEPME are:

- PAISD (see below with the Technical Cooperation Direction);
- Shared Cost Funds: a subsidy scheme to facilitate access to consultancy services for SMEs.

SMEs can benefit from three types of subsidies:

- technical assistance: 50% of consulting fees. In this lot are concerned all assistance missions such as the implementation of an information system, quality approach/certification, the implementation of management tools, trade promotion, market studies and commercial strategy;
- training: 75% of the cost of training;
- the employability program: 70% for individual support and 90% for group support.

This program is currently being implemented with the AFD and concerns areas with high immigration, namely the regions of Louga, Saint-Louis, Matam, Tambacounda, Kedougou, Sédhiou, Kolda and Ziguinchor.

Mr. Diabira insists on the fact that the issue of return must necessarily involve the country of return. In terms of synergy with the pilot action, ADEPME, in addition to positioning itself on what is its core business, namely technical support alongside entrepreneurs, would like to be the single desk for SMEs, with several components. The agency is already trying to implement this idea with the "Compact" German project. The goal is to create a concrete platform to articulate all the project holder's needs. Following our exchange, ADEPME's involvement in the PAISD 3 and MEET Africa2, ADEPME thinks it would be relevant to set up a reception component for members of the diaspora, which ERRIN returnees are a part of, as underlined by Mr. Diabira. He also notes that European initiatives have failed because they were carried out outside of Senegalese institutional attachment. He reminds that a European scheme will only succeed if it involves Senegalese actors from the outset.

DCT

This partner is well known on the OFII side because of the agreement that linked them from 2005 to 2017. The Technical Cooperation Direction is part of the Organization and Methods Office (State Reform and Technical Assistance Direction) and reports directly to the Presidency of the Republic.

It is in charge of the general coordination of the PAISD, which is in its third phase (2017-2021). The PAISD represents the second generation of the program and capitalizes on the achievements of previous bilateral French-Senegalese projects to mobilize the diaspora, which began in 2005 ("Co-development Initiatives" and "Solidarity Development in the regions of origin of migrants").

The PAISD is a mechanism for mobilizing and supporting solidarity actions and economic initiatives of the Senegalese diaspora for the benefit of its country of origin. It targets Senegalese established in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy. As such, the PAISD :

- supports and subsidizes up to 80% of the local development actions of diaspora associations in their countries of origin;
- promotes the Senegalese diaspora's savings by supporting its initiatives to create businesses in Senegal;
- undertakes studies related to the thematic in a prospective approach;
- mobilizes highly qualified expertise and youth from the diaspora for short term missions in Senegal. In 2016, within the framework of the European funding mechanisms set up at the end of the International Summit on Migration in Valletta in November 2015, an agreement for the implementation of a third phase of the PAISD (2017-2021) for a period of 4 years was signed between the State of Senegal and AFD, the French Development Agency. Since 2017, the implementation of the scheme has been opened to other Senegalese actors, such as ADEPME. According to Mr. Thiam, the mutualization sought by the ERRIN-OFII pilot action is possible provided that we move forward step by step. He mentioned during our interview that OFII has the legitimacy, in view of its recognized expertise, to give impetus to this mutualization.

DER

Created in 2017, this structure is initially endowed with a fund of FXOF 30 billion (€45.7M). Its mission is to promote economic, financial and social inclusion and equity throughout the country. It has 4 financing mechanisms. All its financing is granted at a maximum rate of 5%:

- 1) "financing of the entrepreneur for economic empowerment", a financial support formula of up to FXOF 500,000 (€760), without any financial contribution from the government;
- 2) "financing of the company" corresponds to a support from the DER in investments and/or working capital to develop business opportunities beyond FXOF 500,000 (€760) with a maximum interest rate of 5%. For this financing window, DER can rely on viable projects validated by other structures involved in the Senegalese entrepreneurial ecosystem;

3) "value chain financing" corresponds to specific investments aimed at the creation, extension and animation of poles grouping together trades or activities that can be structured in promising sectors. Investments will be made in various promising sectors of the Senegalese economy;

4) "Incubation financing" is a dedicated financial support, subject to a stay in the incubator, for the maturation, improvement and validation of the project. The incubation of project holders is followed by funding for the management of the business opportunity. DER also wishes to set up its own incubator.

This Senegalese structure co-financed one of our beneficiaries of the pilot action (more details p.123-125).

Employment Direction

In charge of the strategy and programs in favor of youth employability, the Employment Department is under the supervision of the Ministry of Employment, Vocational Training and Handicrafts (MEFPA). The Directorate of Employment has a "diaspora" department to involve the diaspora in the development of the country. Mr. Fall stressed the importance of the legal framework to encourage return. To reduce the risk of migration, it seems important to him to strengthen job security.

It is currently working on the creation of 15 sectoral centers for digital jobs, tourism and crafts. According to Mr. Fall, working upstream of the return of the migrant by mapping the existing and real needs of the regions would facilitate reintegration, ensure the sustainability of projects and relieve Dakar.

5- Private organization

ALTAI CONSULTING

This consulting firm based in Paris is mandated by the EUTF to analyze its programs. Its mission is not to judge their effectiveness, nor to verify or evaluate EUTF's actions, but rather to highlight best practices and capitalize on projects. To do so, it has set up a system: the "Third-Party Monitoring and Learning mechanism".

According to the consultancy firm, reintegration programs should :

- continue to work towards greater accountability of public institutions, local authorities and civil society organizations, for greater ownership and sustainability;
- diversify their support programs for employment (and not mainly for entrepreneurship);
- establish/reinforce coordination and synergies with other actors working on vocational training, job creation, support for young people and entrepreneurs.

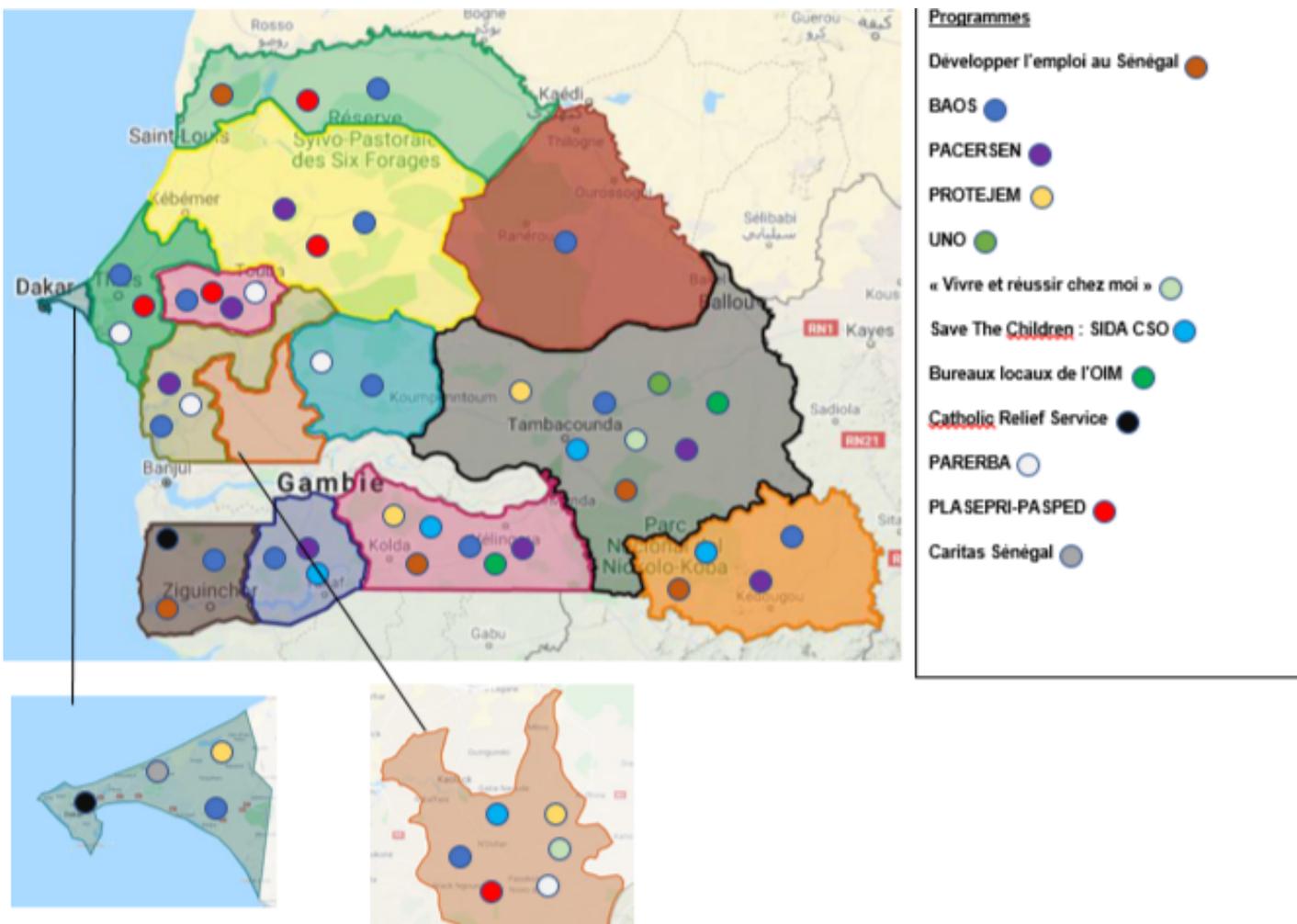
In short, a large number of reintegration actors and mechanisms exist in Senegal and cover the entire country, especially the southern and eastern departure zones (see map below).

Most of the mechanisms relate to economic reintegration. However, for a target public that has often experienced a difficult migratory experience, the actors agree that psychosocial reintegration should be a prerequisite for economic reintegration. But few actors offer this support.

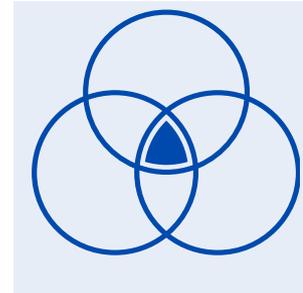
Moreover, most of the schemes offer economic reintegration through the creation of a business unit. But is every returning migrant destined to become an entrepreneur? In the context of a pretty informal economy and often family-run businesses, how can reintegration through employment be developed?

A broad and effective coordination mechanism between the various ministries and state institutions involved and including the various technical and financial partners working on migration, vocational training and employment would lead to more synergies and complementarities between them. Ultimately, the ambition could be the establishment of a guidance and referral mechanism for return migrants led by the State, offering these return migrants a greater diversity of reintegration paths, without distinguishing them from their fellow citizens also seeking economic and employment opportunities.

Location of actors' reintegration schemes



5. Beneficiaries' portraits and current or in progress operational cooperation



5.1 CAMEROON

The International Labor Organization launched worldwide Global Skills Partnerships for Migration involving States, employment actors and international partners. As part of this initiative, a regional study was conducted on Central Africa and 6 additional country studies supplemented this regional report targeting: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, CAR and DRC. They detail national policies implemented in the areas of employment, skills and migration. Following this exploratory process, 10 proposals were selected by all involved actors for Central Africa of which 9 target Cameroon. Among the nine proposals, one addresses the formal recognition of skills and competences of vulnerable migrants in four key industry sectors: oil, mining, agriculture and logging. The project relies on the national employment agencies to build their capacity in terms of skills assessment and skills recognition. Initially, the project targeted refugee populations in the host countries. As an example, IOM and UNHCR in DRC collaborate with ILO to identify potential candidates and refer them to the National Employment Agency for skill assessment. Nevertheless, the project could be extended to returnees who have acquired additional skills during their migration experience or who have lost their academic credentials during this process. This could be of importance as their access to the job market can be limited by their lack of formal recognition of their skills.

To address this issue, OFII has started a partnership agreement with ILO to extend the skills and competences formal recognition project to returning migrants. This partnership will cover not only Cameroon but also Gabon, Congo, and DRC which fall under the mandate of OFII's regional office in Cameroon. The operational implementation will be facilitated by the already existing links between OFII and the national employment agencies in each targeted countries.

5.2 MALI

The mapping of stakeholders in Mali helped identify numerous initiatives and projects in the field of professional training and employment support. This sector mobilizes a great number of technical and financial partners including the Danish and Luxemburg cooperations as well as the World Bank and the European Union. Furthermore, the interviews conducted with the Malian administrations, ANPE and APEJ, uncovered several schemes which returnees could benefit from.

Beneficiaries from the ERRIN-OFII reintegration schemes will be able to access entrepreneurship trainings offered both by APEJ and ANPE. They will have to join an existing training session as their current number does not allow for the creation of a specific group. This requires dynamic communications and cooperation between OFII and its Malian counterparts to ensure a timely transmission of information and referral of beneficiaries.

Beside, APEJ put forward the EJOM project which implements a 15% quota for returnees each year. APEJ handles the craftsmanship and agroindustry elements. SNV and ICCO intervene on horticulture and waste management. Referral of OFII's returnees to EJOM will be possible as long as they satisfy the eligibility criteria in terms of age, location and economic sectors. EJOM is active in the Bamako District and Kayes, Koulikoro and Gao region.

Furthermore, DGME informed of its ability to bring additional funding to reintegration projects in 2021. Its participation to OFII's selection committee will be crucial to coordinate and earmark the additional fundings to avoid redundancies. OFII will have to notify DGME as early as possible on potential needs for additional funding for a reintegration project. Again, this implies active and timely communications between the two.

Thus, OFII will provides its pilot action beneficiaries additional support whether through funding or access to training thanks to its Malian partners, DGME, ANPE and APEJ.

5.3 MOROCCO

The interviews with different stakeholders in Morocco shed lights on a shared view across all actors: the importance of using national public services to pursue reintegration assistance. To that end, OFII has undertaken a cooperation with ANAPEC regarding returning Moroccans falling under the ERRIN-OFII pilot action or the French national scheme. This cooperation endeavors to put the returnee in contact with ANAPEC as early as possible in the reintegration process providing access to online trainings and skills assessments.

Furthermore, a series of interviews with GIZ and CEFA uncovered multiple avenues for cooperation. GIZ is already engaged with different organizations in several referral mechanisms for returning migrants in Morocco. In addition, CEFA is a service provider used both by GIZ and OFII. This common actor will facilitate exchanges between OFII and GIZ by identifying needs for additional support for the individual reintegration projects implemented by OFII. GIZ, OFII and CEFA will then coordinate to assess the effective needs and implement jointly the reintegration plan. Finally, OFII will endeavor to open the French diplomatic network in Morocco to GIZ's job placement programs, including the Chambers of Commerce. This exchange of services will allow for a stronger cooperation on the field relying on a common interlocutor: CEFA.

5.4 SENEGAL

For the first three returnees accompanied in Senegal by the ERRIN-OFII pilot action, OFII has sought to involve both European and Senegalese partners in the implementation of the beneficiaries' professional reintegration project. As a first step, we have also solicited DER for one of the beneficiaries, the only one who met the age criteria of this structure. Indeed, DER grants loans to young entrepreneurs up to 40 years old (except for those working in the fishing sector, in this case, there is no age limit) and to women without any age limit whatever the activity. Thanks to one of its missions in the Saint-Louis region where this beneficiary lives, DER accompanied our candidate in the formalization of his new small business. It co-financed the project by granting a loan equivalent to 21% of the total cost of the project, via the second of its four financing mechanisms, "corporate financing". Furthermore, DER also pledged to finance a refrigerated truck over the medium term, depending on the initial results, the current lease of which weighs heavily on the entrepreneur's expenses.

A second Senegalese actor is involved in the co-financing of our first three candidates, using German funds. It is the ANPEJ which hosts the Senegalese-German Center. After the OFII's financing committee had examined the candidates' business plan, ANPEJ invited OFII to its funding committee to examine precisely the needs for additional co-financing for their projects. The views expressed during this meeting helped to determine the most effective way to implement the applicants' project.

GIZ is also involved in accompanying the beneficiaries of the pilot action scheme insofar as one of them has been referred to House of Hope for psycho-social support.

In the interest of the candidates' project, which we hope will be viable and long-lasting, these synergies call for a high degree of coordination between each partner' systems and mechanisms. For example, they involve :

- working on the basis of the same market study. This allows costs to be pooled by entrusting only one operator with the drafting of the business study.
- agreeing clearly on what each partner is financing, in order to avoid duplication.

- Senegalese beneficiaries' portraits



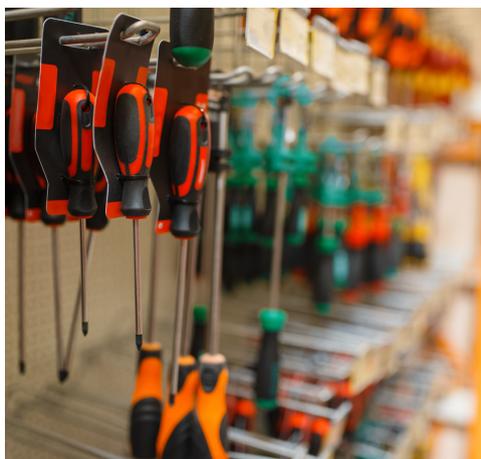
DJIBRIL N., FISH TRADER

Djibril N., 37 years old, left Senegal in 2014. After a difficult migratory experience that took him through several countries (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Libya, Italy), he arrived in Germany in 2015. Unable to get out of the precariousness due to his administrative situation, he decided to return to Senegal in December 2019 thanks to the pilot action reintegration assistance scheme. He was reunited with his family in Saint-Louis, in the North of the country. Well surrounded by his relatives, he has started his fish trading project.



MOUSSA M., POULTRY PROJECT

Father and about 50 years old, Moussa M. was thinking about this poultry project from Germany, where he spent several years in an irregular administrative situation. His project was able to get off the ground thanks to the ERRIN-OFII pilot action. He is satisfied to have left a precarious situation in Germany to join his family, even if finding another Senegal eight years after his departure has not been easy at the beginning.



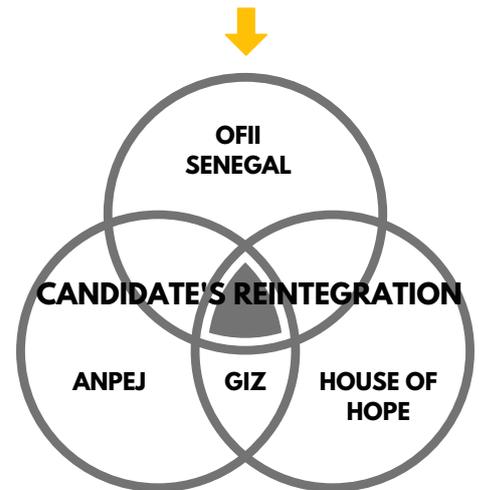
AZZEDINE G., HARDWARE STORE

Returning from Germany since December 2019, this Senegalese is 41 and lives in Mbour, on the small coast. Before beginning his migratory journey, he was already thinking about opening a hardware store. That was made possible thanks to the support of the ERRIN-OFII pilot

AZZEDINE G.

According to the partners-experts, a good hardware project requires a starting budget of at least €10,000. Starting with only a €3,000 pilot action grant weakened the project. This applicant cannot claim a loan from DER, which sets the age limit for applicants at 40. ANPEJ co-finances his project with in-kind support. The candidate's participation in an "Entrepreneurship" training course was a condition for this co-financing. For this candidate, it was also decided in conjunction with ANPEJ that a second condition for the start of his project would be to benefit from psychosocial support sessions so that the candidate could begin his professional project in the best possible conditions.

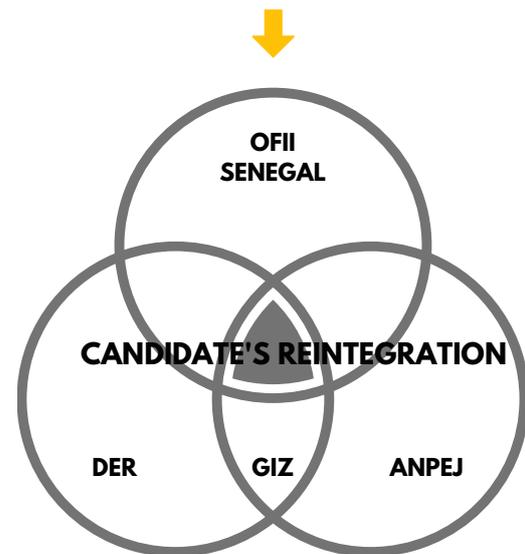
GERMANY (BAMF)



DJIBRIL N.

Meeting DER's age criteria, Djibril M. got co-financing in the form of a loan, as well as a grant from ANPEJ (in the form of equipment). He is the only one of the first three candidates to bring personal capital to the project.

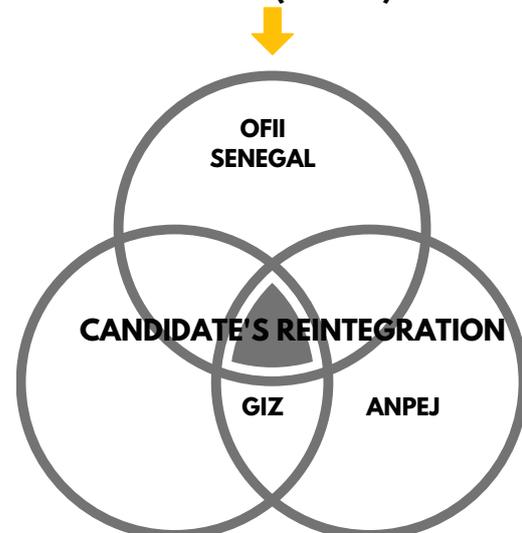
GERMANY (BAMF)



MOUSSA M.

Without a personal contribution, the pilot action's grant was insufficient to best start his poultry farming activity. The budget has been increased thanks to co-financing from ANPEJ.

GERMANY (BAMF)



6. Findings

OFII's mapping system of stakeholders and return and reintegration assistance schemes in all four countries: Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and Senegal responded to an increasing need to identify, create and foster cooperation links between reintegration actors, the development sector and national partners. Drawing lessons from the series of interviews conducted with a multitude of stakeholders across four countries becomes a delicate exercise considering each activities and initiatives falls into a unique national context and depends on the objectives asserted by each actor.

The place of return and reintegration amid national policies weights in the balance influencing the effectiveness of cross-sector cooperation which places national stakeholders at its center. With a functional institutional framework, national authorities become the common interlocutor to ensure links between the reintegration actors and the development sector. An overview of the state of play of national migration policies in each targeted State offers a glimpse of the diverging place return and reintegration occupy on the political scene. Cameroon has renewed its national framework for migration policy in 2008 to include return policies. Besides, two dedicated national programs have been created to support the return of Cameroonians abroad. Similarly, Mali has adopted a national migration policy (PONAM) in 2014 followed by an action plan for 2015-2019 including return and reintegration activities. The PONAM's renewal was underway in 2020 based on the evaluation of the action plan and includes reintegration stakeholders in the process. By contrast, return and reintegration policies are less asserted in Morocco and Senegal. Indeed, Morocco has adopted a new national migration policy in 2013 without specific provisions for return and reintegration. As a consequence, Moroccan returnees do not beneficiate from dedicated programs. Finally, Senegal has not ratified yet the national migration policy proposed in 2018 following a three-year elaboration process. The lack of a unique framework for dialogue and the multiplication of Senegalese institutional interlocutors limits cooperation in matter of reintegration in Senegal.

With a definite operational goal, this mapping system supports cooperation in the field as it has identified key reintegration players in each State as well as projects and actors offering avenues for synergies.

The reintegration assistance implemented by OFII for three Senegalese nationals referred by Germany in 2020 acted as a successful test of those synergies with important additional funding brought to the table by Senegalese and German actors. They illustrate the purpose of this mapping and the implementation of this cooperation helped draw key recommendations.

First of all, bringing together a diversity of actors around a single reintegration project generates operational obstacles that have to be overcome. It requires a constant coordination which could be facilitated by additional human resources to mobilize national and international stakeholders, ensure the timely delivery of additional assistance and protect the overall coherence of the individual reintegration project. The coordinating role must be assumed by a single dedicated post.

Secondly, the search for additional supports allows for a greater array of reintegration services in a context of limited financial means. Additional external funding appears essential to ensure the success of individual reintegration projects, success understood by the sustainability of the chosen business and the social reintegration of the returnee within his/her community.

Thirdly, the mapping system showed vast discrepancies between reintegration assistance amounts depending on the countries of origin and the countries of destination. These discrepancies have been repeatedly singled out by the reintegration community overall. To pursue a greater harmonization of return and reintegration practices, a study on the required amount to launch a business per activity sector in each country of return appears essential. Such study would come in as a tool to sustain a closer match between reintegration assistance provided by international donors and business start-up seed funds needed for each economic sector.

In other respects, the community of stakeholders working with returnees shares a unanimous point of view: business creation is often favored to the detriment of investing in a qualifying academic course. This is explained by the need expressed by returnees to be self-supportive rapidly upon return, giving priority to income-generating activities. To overcome this barrier, reintegration assistance should provide a stipend to returnees wishing to enter a qualifying training or academic course to cover living costs.

Lastly, most national and European partners have highlighted the need for adequate communication strategies targeting potential return candidates in the destination countries. Reaching out to the relevant audience has been a common pitfall of previous awareness campaigns due to a lack of adequate tools and broadcasting networks. Consular and diplomatic networks of countries of return as well as diaspora organizations should be used to create relevant communication tools and spread the messages to the desired public.

Within the ERRIN-OFII pilot action, such communication strategies should be doubled by informational campaigns within ERRIN Member States' institutions to inform and mobilize on ERRIN and its reintegration services. The interviews conducted with the European diplomatic representations gave the opportunity to formally introduce ERRIN and its operational mandate which were less known by our interlocutors.

To summarize, the enhancement of reintegration schemes implies a better knowledge of local economic context to adapt amounts allocated to reintegration accordingly. Beside, to encourage academic training, reintegration assistance should offer stipends to cover basic needs during training. Communication strategies should be thought in cooperation with local structures to ensure reaching out to the relevant audience. Finally, the operational cooperation between national partners, the development sector and reintegration actors requires a coordinating role to follow up closely on individual reintegration projects. This operational cooperation can be mirrored by an institutional framework for coordination bringing in together all stakeholders from the development and reintegration sectors. This institutional space would offer a clearer and updated overview of all existing initiatives and it would foster a closer cooperation between actors which are not yet accustomed to collaborate.

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APPENDICES

Questionnaires sent to stakeholders according to their categories

**ACTION PILOTE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'AIDE A LA REINSERTION PAR LES REPRESENTATIONS DE
L'OFII DANS LE CADRE DU PROJET ERRIN**

**PILOT ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORT FOR REINTEGRATION THROUGH OFII
REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ERRIN PROJECT**

**Questionnaire destiné à l'ensemble des 15 EM partenaires d'ERRIN/ Questionnaire for all 15 ERRIN
MS partners**

RAPPEL PROJET ERRIN/ ERRIN PROJECT REMINDER

- ERRIN est une initiative conjointe de quinze Etats membres de l'UE et pays associés à l'espace Schengen destinée à ouvrir la voie à une approche européenne plus harmonisée de la réintégration.
ERRIN is a joint initiative of fifteen EU Member States and Schengen-associated countries to pave the way for a more harmonised European approach to reintegration.
- Elle est financée par la commission européenne (DG HOME) et quinze pays européens.
It is funded by the European Commission (DG HOME) and fifteen participating European countries.
- L'action pilote (mars 2020-mars 2021) vise à la gestion d'un dispositif d'aide à la réinsertion dans 4 pays : Sénégal, Mali, Cameroun et Maroc.
Les bureaux OFII de ces quatre pays mettent en place ce dispositif pour le compte des pays UE partenaires ERRIN.
The pilot action (from March 2020 to March 2021) aims to manage a reintegration assistance scheme in 4 countries: Senegal, Mali, Cameroon and Morocco.
The OFII offices in these four countries are implementing this scheme on behalf of the EU ERRIN partner countries.

ACTIVITE CARTOGRAPHIE/MAPPING SYSTEM ACTIVITY

**➡ RECUEIL DE DONNEES DANS LE BUT D'ETABLIR UNE CARTOGRAPHIE DES DISPOSITIFS EXISTANTS
D'AIDE A LA REINSERTION ET DES PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT INCLUANT DES ACTIVITES D'AIDES A LA
REINSERTION**
**COLLECTION OF DATA WITH THE AIM OF MAPPING EXISTING REINTEGRATION SCHEMES AND DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMMES INCLUDING REINSERTION ACTIVITIES**

I. LES RESSORTISSANTS ETRANGERS DANS LES EM/ MIGRANTS IN YOUR COUNTRY

1. Connaissez-vous le nombre de ressortissants camerounais, maliens, marocains et/ou sénégalais présents dans votre pays ?
Do you know how many Cameroonian, Malian, Moroccan and/or Senegalese migrants live in your country ?
2. Connaissez-vous le nombre de ressortissants camerounais, maliens, marocains et/ou sénégalais dans votre pays qui ont fait l'objet d'une obligation de quitter le territoire en 2017, 2018 et 2019 ?
Do you know how many Cameroonian, Malian, Moroccan and/or Senegalese

migrants in your country were under an obligation of leaving the territory in 2017, 2018 and 2019 ?

3. *Quelle est la politique d'intégration des résidents extra-communautaires dans votre pays ?
What is the integration policy for non-EU residents in your country ?*

II. L'AIDE A LA REINSERTION/ REINTEGRATION SUPPORT

2 Selon vous, quels sont les éléments les plus importants à prendre en compte dans un programme d'aide à la réinsertion afin de s'assurer d'une durabilité de la réinsertion tout en évitant un effet d'attractivité en terme de migration irrégulière ?

In your point of view, what are the most important aspects which need to be included in a reintegration assistance program to contribute to a sustainable reintegration and avoid a pull factor ?

III. REINSERTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT/REINTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

4. *Intégrez-vous la question du développement dans votre gestion des flux migratoires ? Do you integrate the issue of development in your management of migration flows?*

IV. LES DISPOSITIFS MIS EN ŒUVRE : CADRE GENERAL/ PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED: GENERAL FRAMEWORK

5. *Votre pays dispose-t-il d'un mécanisme de réinsertion pour les ressortissants camerounais, maliens, marocains et/ou sénégalais ? Does your country have a reintegration mechanism for Cameroonian, Malian, Moroccan and/or Senegalese migrants?*
6. *Pour chaque pays, à quel programme de retour volontaire/réinsertion participez-vous ? S'agit-il d'un dispositif national, bilatéral ou multilatéral ? Which voluntary return/reintegration programme do you participate in? Is it a national, bilateral or multilateral scheme?*
7. *Proposez-vous un dispositif de réinsertion au Cameroun, au Mali, au Maroc et/ou au Sénégal ? Do you offer a reintegration mechanism in Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and/or Senegal?*
8. *Quelle est l'administration de tutelle sur ces questions ? What is the supervisory authority on these issues?*
9. *Qui sont vos partenaires dans votre pays et au Cameroun, au Mali, au Maroc et/ou au Sénégal? Who are your partners both in your country and in Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and/or Senegal?*
10. *Pour chaque pays, quel est leur rôle respectif dans votre dispositif (gestion du dispositif ? rôle opérationnel ?...) For each country, what is their respective role in your scheme (management of the scheme? operational role?...)?*
11. *Pour chaque pays, quand ce dispositif a-t-il débuté et pour quelle durée ? For each country, when did this programme start and for how long?*
12. *Pour chaque pays, quel est l'appui visé par votre dispositif ? For each country, what is the support targeted by your programme?*

13. Pensez-vous avoir atteint votre public cible ? *Do you think you have reached your target audience?*
14. Quels outils de communication avez-vous produit ? Quels ont été leurs canaux de diffusion ? *What communication tools have you produced? How did you broadcast them ?*

V. L'OFFRE DE REINTEGRATION/ THE REINTEGRATION OFFER

15. Pour chaque pays, à quel moment débute l'offre d'accompagnement ? *For each country, when does the support offer start?*
- Avant le départ, dans le pays de destination ? Si oui, quelle est la nature de l'accompagnement à ce stade ? (assistance administrative, assistance médicale ? Formation en vue du projet à concrétiser dans le pays d'origine ?...)
Before departure, in the country of destination? If yes, what is the nature of the accompaniment at this stage (administrative assistance? Medical assistance?)? Training for the project to be carried out in the country of origin)

OU/OR ET/AND

- Une fois le bénéficiaire arrivé au Cameroun, au Mali, au Maroc et/ou au Sénégal ? *Once the beneficiary arrives in Cameroun, Mali, Morocco and/or Senegal?*
16. Etes-vous en contact avec les autorités du pays d'origine avant le départ ? *Are you in contact with the country of origin authorities before departure?*
17. Quel type d'accompagnement proposez-vous au bénéficiaire une fois arrivé au Cameroun, au Mali, au Maroc et/ou au Senegal ? *What kind of accompaniment do you offer to the beneficiary once he/she arrives in Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and/or Senegal?*
18. Comment effectuez-vous le suivi ? *How do you follow up?*
19. Comment mesurez-vous l'impact de votre accompagnement ? *How do you measure the impact of your accompaniment?*

VI. L'ACTION PILOTE OFII /THE OFII PILOT ACTION

20. Qu'attendez-vous de l'action pilote ERRIN ? *What do you expect from the ERRIN pilot action ?*

**ACTION PILOTE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'AIDE A LA REINSERTION PAR LES REPRESENTATIONS DE
L'OFII DANS LE CADRE DU PROJET ERRIN**

**PILOT ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORT FOR REINTEGRATION THROUGH OFII
REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ERRIN PROJECT**

Questionnaire destiné aux institutions européennes / Questionnaire for European Institutions

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ACTIVITE CARTOGRAPHIE

➡ RECUEIL DE DONNEES DANS LE BUT D'ETABLIR UNE CARTOGRAPHIE DES DISPOSITIFS EXISTANTS D'AIDE À LA REINSERTION ET DES PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT INCLUANT DES ACTIVITES D'AIDES À LA REINSERTION

COLLECTION OF DATA WITH THE AIM OF MAPPING EXISTING REINTEGRATION SCHEMES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES INCLUDING REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES

I. L'AIDE A LA REINSERTION / REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE

- 1. Quelle est la place de l'aide à la réinsertion dans la gestion des flux migratoires ? What role does reintegration assistance play in the management of migration flows?**
- 2. Quelles sont les risques et/ou les opportunités associés à l'aide à la réinsertion ? What are the risks and/or opportunities associated with reintegration assistance?**

II. REINSERTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT/REINTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

3. La gestion des flux migratoires devrait-elle intégrer une dimension de co-développement ? Si oui, comment ? *Should migration flows' management integrate development actions? If so, in what way?*
4. Est-il envisageable pour les acteurs de la migration d'orienter les migrants de retour vers des projets et des programmes financés par l'aide au développement ? Si oui, quel en est le meilleur mécanisme d'orientation ? *Should it be possible for migration actors to refer returning migrants to development aid funded projects and programmes? If so, what is the best referral mechanism?*
5. Quel type de coordination entre les acteurs du développement et les acteurs de la migration recommanderiez-vous ? *What kind of coordination between development and migration actors would you recommend?*

III. VOS ACTIONS PAYS / YOUR COUNTRY ACTIONS

6. Quelles sont vos domaines d'intervention au Cameroun, au Maroc, au Mali et au Sénégal ? *What are your areas of intervention in Cameroon, Morocco, Mali and Senegal?*
7. Quels accords/programmes liés au retour et à la réinsertion mettez-vous en œuvre dans ces pays ? *What agreements/programs related to return and reintegration do you implement in these countries ?*
8. Qui sont vos partenaires au Cameroun, au Maroc, au Mali et au Sénégal ? *Who are your partners in Cameroon, Morocco, Mali and Senegal?*
9. (Pour Frontex) avez-vous un officier de liaison, do you a liaison officer in Cameroon, Morocco, Mali and Senegal ? (Frontex Only) *Do you have liaison officers in Cameroon, Morocco, Mali and Senegal ?*

IV. L'ACTION PILOTE ERRIN-OFII/ THE ERRIN/OFII PILOT ACTION

10. Qu'attendez-vous de l'action pilote ERRIN-OFII ? *What do you expect from the ERRIN-OFII pilot action ?*

**ACTION PILOTE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'AIDE A LA REINSERTION PAR LES REPRESENTATIONS DE
L'OFII DANS LE CADRE DU PROJET ERRIN**

**PILOT ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORT FOR REINTEGRATION THROUGH OFII
REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ERRIN PROJECT**

Questionnaire destiné aux Agences de développement des EM/ Questionnaire for MS development Agencies

RAPPEL PROJET ERRIN/ ERRIN PROJECT REMINDER

- ERRIN est une initiative conjointe de 15 Etats membres de l'UE et pays associés à l'espace Schengen destinée à ouvrir la voie à une approche européenne plus harmonisée de la réintégration.
ERRIN is a joint initiative of 15 EU Member States and Schengen-associated countries to pave the way for a more harmonised European approach to reintegration.
- Elle est financée par la commission européenne (DG HOME) et quinze pays européens.
It is funded by the European Commission (DG HOME) and fifteen participating European countries.
- L'action pilote (mars 2020-mars 2021) vise à la gestion d'un dispositif d'aide à la réinsertion dans 4 pays : Sénégal, Mali, Cameroun et Maroc.
Les bureaux OFII de ces quatre pays mettent en place ce dispositif pour le compte des pays UE partenaires ERRIN.
The pilot action (from March 2020 to March 2021) aims to manage a reintegration assistance scheme in 4 countries: Senegal, Mali, Cameroon and Morocco.
The OFII offices in these four countries are implementing this scheme on behalf of the EU ERRIN partner countries.

ACTIVITE CARTOGRAPHIE

 **RECUEIL DE DONNEES DANS LE BUT D'ETABLIR UNE CARTOGRAPHIE DES DISPOSITIFS EXISTANTS D'AIDE À LA REINSERTION ET DES PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT INCLUANT DES ACTIVITES D'AIDES À LA REINSERTION**

COLLECTION OF DATA WITH THE AIM OF MAPPING EXISTING REINTEGRATION SCHEMES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES INCLUDING REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES

I. VOTRE STRUCTURE/ YOUR STRUCTURE

1. Depuis quand votre structure dispose-t-elle d'un bureau au Cameroun, Mali, Maroc et/ou au Sénégal ? *How long has your structure had an office in Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and/or Senegal (date)?*
2. Quelle est votre administration de tutelle? *What is your supervisory administration?*

II. VOS ACTIONS PAYS

3. Quels sont vos domaines d'intervention au Cameroun, au Mali, au Maroc et/ou au Sénégal ? *What are your areas of intervention in Cameroon, in Mali, in Morocco and/or in Senegal?*
4. Quels projets mettez-vous en œuvre dans le domaine de la gestion des migrations et/ou du développement économique et social dans ces pays ? Merci de nous communiquer les fiches projets. *What projects do you implement in the field of migration and/or of social and economic development in these countries? Please send us the projects' factsheet*
5. Qui sont vos partenaires dans ces domaines d'intervention au Cameroun, au Mali, au Maroc et/ou au Sénégal ? *Who are your partners in those areas of intervention in Cameroon, Mali, Morocco and/or Senegal?*

III. REINSERTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT/REINTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

6. Comment intégrez-vous les opportunités liées à la migration dans votre programme de développement ? *How do you integrate migration-related opportunities into your development programme?*
7. Comment déterminez-vous les bénéficiaires de vos projets de développement en lien avec l'aide sociale, l'aide à l'emploi et l'aide à la création de micro-entreprise ? *How do you select the beneficiaries of your development projects?*
8. Quand considérez-vous les migrants de retour comme des bénéficiaires potentiels et sous quelles conditions ? *When do you consider returning migrants as potential beneficiaries and under what conditions?*

IV. COLLABORATION ACTEURS DE DEVELOPPEMENT-EM/COLLABORATION BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT/EM ACTORS

9. Est-il possible pour les acteurs de la migration d'orienter les migrants de retour vers des projets et des programmes financés par le développement ? Si oui, quel en est le meilleur mécanisme d'orientation ? *Is it possible for migration actors to refer returning migrants to development funded projects and programmes? If so, what is the best referral mechanism?*
10. Afin d'éviter le risque de duplication des programmes, quelle analyse des risques effectuez-vous lorsque vous envisagez d'inclure les migrants de retour dans vos projets de développement ? *In order to avoid the redundancy of programmes what risk analysis do you do when considering the inclusion of returning migrants in your development programmes ?*



V. RECOMMANDATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Quel type de coordination entre les acteurs du développement et les acteurs de la migration recommanderiez-vous ? *What kind of coordination between development and migration actors would you recommend?*

**PILOT ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORT FOR REINTEGRATION THROUGH OFII
REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ERRIN PROJECT**

Questionnaire destiné aux OI et OSC/ Questionnaire for Ios and CSOs

RAPPEL PROJET ERRIN/ ERRIN PROJECT REMINDER

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ACTIVITE CARTOGRAPHIE

 **RECUEIL DE DONNEES DANS LE BUT D'ETABLIR UNE CARTOGRAPHIE DES DISPOSITIFS EXISTANTS D'AIDE A LA REINSERTION ET DES PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT INCLUANT DES ACTIVITES D'AIDES A LA REINSERTION**

COLLECTION OF DATA WITH THE AIM OF MAPPING EXISTING REINTEGRATION SCHEMES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES INCLUDING REINSERTION ACTIVITIES

VI. VOTRE STRUCTURE

12. Depuis quand votre structure dispose-t-elle d'un bureau dans chaque pays ? *How long as your structure had an office in each country ?*
13. Comment est-elle financée? *How it is financed ?*
14. De combien de collaborateurs disposez-vous pour traiter des questions de migration ? *How many staff do you have available to deal with migration issues?*

VII. VOS DISPOSITIFS DE REINSERTION

15. Qui sont vos partenaires dans chaque pays ? *Who are your partners in each country?*

16. Quel est leur rôle respectif dans votre dispositif de réinsertion (gestion du dispositif ? rôle opérationnel ?...) *What is their respective role in your reintegration scheme (management of the scheme? operational role?...)*
17. Quels sont vos domaines d'intervention ? *What are your areas of intervention?*
18. De quelles données disposez-vous pour concevoir votre offre d'accompagnement ? *What data do you have available to design your support offer?*
19. Quels programmes proposez-vous ? *What programmes do you offer?*
20. A qui s'adressent-ils ? *Who are they aimed at?*
21. A partir de quelle étape du cycle migratoire intervenez-vous ? *At what stage of the migration cycle do you intervene?*
22. Quand ces programmes ont-ils débuté et pour quelle durée ? *When did these programmes start and for how long?*
23. Quel est l'appui proposé par vos programmes? *What is the support offered by your programmes?*
24. Le programme prévoit-il un suivi du candidat ? si oui pendant combien de temps et comment le suivi est-il mené ?
25. Comment atteignez-vous votre public cible ? *How do you reach your target audience?*
26. Quels besoins de votre public cible identifiez-vous comme les plus importants ? *What needs of your target audience do you identify as most important?*
27. Quelles difficultés rencontrez-vous dans la mise en œuvre de vos dispositifs ? *What difficulties do you encounter in implementing your schemes?*

**VIII. COLLABORATION DE VOTRE STRUCTURE AVEC L'ENSEMBLE DES ACTEURS /
COLLABORATION OF YOUR STRUCTURE WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS**

28. Travaillez-vous en synergie avec d'autres acteurs du terrain? *Do you work in synergy with other actors in the field?*
29. Comment qualifiez-vous votre dialogue avec les autorités nationales de chaque Etat ? *How would you describe your dialogue with national authorities from each State ?*
30. Comment qualifiez-vous votre dialogue avec les institutions européennes ? *How would you qualify your dialogue with european institutions?*
31. Dans quels secteurs d'activité les programmes d'aide au développement pourraient être utiles dans la mise en œuvre des aides à la réinsertion ? / *In which sector could development aid programmes help implement reintegration assistance?*

IX. RECOMMANDATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

32. Quel type de coordination entre acteurs de terrain, les autorités nationales et les institutions européennes recommanderiez-vous ? *What type of coordination between field actors, the national authorities and europeans institutions would you recommend?*

ACTION PILOTE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'AIDE A LA REINSERTION PAR LES REPRESENTATIONS DE
L'OFFI DANS LE CADRE DU PROJET ERRIN

*PILOT ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORT FOR REINTEGRATION THROUGH OFFI
REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ERRIN PROJECT*

Questionnaire destiné aux autorités nom pays / *Questionnaire for the country name authorities*

RAPPEL PROJET ERRIN/ ERRIN PROJECT REMINDER

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ACTIVITE CARTOGRAPHIE/MAPPING SYSTEM ACTIVITY

 **RECUEIL DE DONNEES DANS LE BUT D'ETABLIR UNE CARTOGRAPHIE DES DISPOSITIFS EXISTANTS D'AIDE A LA REINSERTION ET DES PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT INCLUANT DES ACTIVITES D'AIDES A LA REINSERTION**

COLLECTION OF DATA WITH THE AIM OF MAPPING EXISTING REINTEGRATION SCHEMES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES INCLUDING REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES

I. LE ROLE DE VOTRE STRUCTURE DANS LA REINSERTION DES MIGRANTS EN SITUATION IRREGULIERE /THE ROLE OF YOUR STRUCTURE IN THE REINTEGRATION OF Country name MIGRANTS IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION

1. Quelle est votre autorité de tutelle ? *What is your supervisory authority?*
2. Quels dispositifs proposez-vous pour accompagner les migrants ? (nom du dispositif, durée, financements, type d'accompagnement) *What programs do you propose to support returning migrants? (name of the scheme, duration, financing, type of support)*
3. De combien d'agents dispose votre structure ? *How many agents does your structure have?*

4. Quelle est la porte d'entrée du parcours du migrant de retour ? *What is the first step for the returning migrant in his pathway to reintegration ?*
5. Mettez-vous en place des actions pour prévenir l'immigration irrégulière ? *Do you implement actions to prevent illegal immigration?*
6. Comment intégrez-vous la question du développement dans votre gestion des flux migratoires ? *How do you integrate the issue of development in your management of migration flows?*
7. Interagissez-vous avec d'autres structures étatiques en charge des questions de migration? Si oui, lesquelles? *Do you interact with other state structures in charge of migration issues? If yes, which ones?*
8. Travaillez-vous sur le terrain en collaboration avec des ONG et OSC? Si oui lesquelles ? *Do you work in the field in collaboration with NGOs and CSOs? If yes, which ones?*
9. Disposez-vous d'un outil pour recenser votre accompagnement auprès des migrants de retour ? *Do you have a data collecting tool to record your support of returnees?*
10. Disposez-vous de données statistiques relatives au nombre de migrants séjournant dans l'Union européenne/l'espace Schengen ? *Do you have statistical data on the number of migrants staying in the European Union/Schengen area?*

II. VOTRE STRUCTURE DANS LE DIALOGUE EUROPEEN SUR LES MIGRATIONS/ YOUR STRUCTURE IN THE EUROPEAN DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION

11. Avec quelles structures de l'UE êtes-vous en relation pour traiter de ces questions migratoires ? *What EU structures are you in contact with to deal with these migration issues?*
12. Avec quelles ONG et OSC internationales êtes-vous en relation pour traiter de ces questions migratoires ? *What international NGOs and CSOs are you in contact with to deal with these migration issues?*
13. Comment votre structure est-elle informée de l'évolution juridique européenne concernant la migration de retour ? *How is your structure informed about European legal developments regarding return migration?*
14. Votre structure est-elle impliquée dans l'évolution de ces normes juridiques ? *Is your structure involved in the evolution of these legal norms?*
15. Comment votre structure est-elle informée des nouveaux dispositifs européens à l'endroit des migrants de retour? *How is your structure informed about the new European measures for return migrants ?*
16. Aviez-vous entendu parler d'ERRIN ? *Have you heard about ERRIN?*

III. MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

17. Atteignez-vous facilement votre public cible ? *Do you reach your target audience easily?*
18. Comment faites-vous connaître vos actions auprès de votre public cible ? *How do you make your actions known to your target audience?*

IV. RECOMMANDATIONS ET PERSPECTIVES/RECOMMENDATIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

19. Selon vous, qu'est-ce qui fonctionne bien et qu'est-ce qui fonctionne moins bien dans l'offre actuelle d'accompagnement des migrants de retour ? *In your opinion, what works well and what does not work so well in the current support offer for returning migrants?*
20. Quelles recommandations feriez-vous pour améliorer le parcours des migrants de retour ? *What recommendations would you make to improve the returning migrants' pathway?*
21. Quels secteurs d'activités paraissent les plus susceptibles d'allier les activités de réinsertion aux activités de développement ? Selon vous, comment les activités de développement peuvent faciliter la réinsertion des migrants de retour ? *In which sector can reintegration assistance and development projects more likely be associated? According to you, how can development projects facilitate reintegration of returning migrants ?*

V. L'ACTION PILOTE ERRIN/THE ERRIN PILOT ACTION

22. Qu'attendez-vous de l'action pilote ERRIN ? *What do you expect from the ERRIN pilot action?*