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INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT #2
TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
EU-IOM Initiative for Migrant Protection and
Reintegration in the Horn of Africa

Agreement Number: T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01



Summary

<u>Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action:</u>	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
<u>Title of the Action:</u>	EU-IOM Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa Formally “Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process”
<u>Agreement number:</u>	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01
<u>Implementation period:</u>	(15-03-17) – (14-03-21)
<u>Start date and end date of the reporting period:</u>	(01-04-18) – (31-03-19)
<u>Target country(ies) or region(s):</u>	African countries who are members of the Khartoum Process with primary focus in: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. More limited activities are foreseen in other Khartoum process Member States in the Horn of Africa region (including, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda) and may be expanded to Eritrea if conditions allow. Close coordination is also foreseen with other key countries hosting stranded migrants or targeted by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration
<u>Final beneficiaries &/or target groups!</u> (if different) (including numbers of women and men):	Migrants (in host/transit countries who would like to return or those already in their country of return, plus potential migrants), host and transit communities, societies in the target countries of the region with a particular focus on youth, EU Member States, national stakeholders part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa. Government institutions and officials, representatives of EU Member States, NGOs and service providers working with returnees and vulnerable migrants in the target countries (see geographical scope above)
<u>Total Budget:</u>	EUR 43,000,000
<u>EU contribution:</u>	EUR 43,000,000

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¹ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

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I. ACRONYMS LIST

AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BMM	Better Migration Management
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMP	Flow Monitoring Point
GMFF	Global Migration Film Festival
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMD	International Migrants Day
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
KII	Key Informant Interview
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MRC	Migrant Response Centre
MRRC	Migrant Resource and Response Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRM	National Referral Mechanism

PRM	Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration (PRM) of the United States Department of State
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RDH	Regional Data Hub
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region, Ethiopia
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
UMC	Unaccompanied Migrant Children

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Horn of Africa's migration landscape continues to be characterized by its mixed migration flows.² According to IOM's flow monitoring registry data, more than 390,000 migrants³ were observed in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia between January and June 2018. Those who were migrating from within the Horn of Africa region constituted just over half of the observed (51%), followed by those migrating to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries on the Eastern Route (35%), with observed movements along the Southern and Northern Routes accounting for 8 and 5 per cent, respectively. Almost the totality of migrants observed along the Eastern Route were of Ethiopian nationality (98% or 135,290 individuals).

Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) provided under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa (hereafter "EU-IOM Joint Initiative") mirrored these trends during the reporting period, with the majority of these movements from Djibouti to Ethiopia (66.2%).

In the second year of implementation, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative has made considerable progress towards achieving programme objectives. Indeed, the Mid Term Review conducted by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance found the programme activities overall to be 'On track' with recommendations to further strengthen the local ownership while prioritizing community reintegration in the remaining period. [REDACTED] The Mid Term Review also noted the active effort made by IOM to follow up on the specific recommendations proposed in the Result Oriented Monitoring report. This includes the revision in the logframe and regionally led activities, including harmonization of programme and M&E tools (for more details please refer to the chapter on M&E).

Firstly, the programme made rich contributions to enhancing the evidence-base on migration trends and contributing to policy developments in the region, including through the publication of key documents and the production of migration data products through the Regional Data Hub (RDH). In particular, Labour Market and Service Skills Assessments in Ethiopia and Somalia were finalized and their findings have been used to shape reintegration strategies and activities. Informed by the gaps identified in a study on street children in Djibouti, [REDACTED]

Moreover, partnership and capacity building initiatives supported under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative have had measurable impact particularly in Ethiopia where the government is continuing to take ownership of return and reintegration issues. This includes the nationalization of the *EU-IOM External Actions to Support Migrant Protection and Reintegration of Returnees: Framework Standard Operating Procedures for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR)* (hereafter called "Framework SOPs") which was completed during the reporting period. The strengthened relationships with key government agencies have enabled capacity assessments to be carried out. This includes the assessment of [REDACTED] in Ethiopia to establish an interagency coordination mechanism to facilitate the sharing of statistics on international migration across governmental agencies. In addition, preparations were undertaken during the reporting period for a high-level inter-governmental consultation involving Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania to take place on 2-4 April 2019. This is the first time that governments are planning to meet at ministerial level to discuss strategies to address irregular migration and strengthen cross-border cooperation, which shows the increased political significance given to the topic, including increasingly within the region.

² Eastern route from Djibouti, Somaliland and Puntland to Yemen, the Middle East and beyond; Western route from Sudan to Libya and onwards to Europe; Southern route from countries in southern Africa to South Africa; and Northern route from Sudan to Egypt and Israel.

³ This does not include residing migrants. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility through mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registration and surveys. More details about the methodologies can be found on the DTM [website](#).

Secondly, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative directly facilitated safe, humane, dignified voluntary return processes for stranded migrants and improved return processes. In total, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported the voluntary return of 2,610 (2,135 male, 475 female) migrants to their countries of origin during the reporting period. The AVR process also involved working with governments in countries of origin in issuing travel documents, providing protection, other pre-departure assistance and immediate arrival assistance, and facilitating onward travel to the area of origin.

Thirdly, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative made progress in setting up mechanisms for returnees to benefit from tailor-made reintegration assistance. IOM expanded partnerships and created reintegration support networks with twelve governmental and 25 non-state actors including those in the pipeline at contract finalization stage in Ethiopia (4), Somalia (4) and Sudan (1) to improve reintegration conditions for returning migrants. Under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa region as of 31 March 2019, 3,589 (3,258 male, 331 female) have started their reintegration assistance process⁴. The reintegration assistance provided through the programme supports the sustainable economic, social and psychosocial reintegration of migrants, at the individual, collective and community levels. In terms of economic reintegration, 1,449 (1,338 male, 111 female) returnees received micro-business start-up support and vocational skills training and 1,184 (1,098 male and 86 female) returnees received entrepreneurship training; 263 (191 male, 72 female) returnees received social reintegration support, which includes medical referrals and treatments, education, and housing/ shelter; and 3,023 (2,717 male, 306 female) returnees received psychosocial reintegration support. This included individual or groups psychosocial counselling and psychosocial and psychiatric referrals to hospitals for extensive care. The Programme supported four community-based projects, indirectly involving more than 1,873 (1,124 female, 749 male) returnees and 4,185 (2,511 female, 1,674 male) members of the local communities in Somalia. Additional community-based projects are in their preparatory phase in Ethiopia and Somalia. The Reintegration Assistance Satisfaction and Monitoring surveys suggest that 81% of the returnees are satisfied or very satisfied with the reintegration support received under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative based on the randomly chosen sample of 388 returnees (for more details please refer to the chapter on M&E).

Despite these achievements, the following challenges hindered timely implementation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in some respect



. Taking into account the already planned charter flights to from Libya, Sudan is expected to reach its planning beneficiary caseloads by the end of 2019. To scale up the activities in Sudan, partnership formalization will be firstly prioritized during the next reporting period. In view of the current context in Sudan and particular challenges to access cash faced by

⁴ Reintegration counselling generally marks the start of the reintegration assistance process.

returnees, options are explored to use mobile cash transfers for the most vulnerable (e.g., UMC, female headed households with children and medical) cases. Should the progress in Sudan remains limited, IOM will consider using regional flexibility to reduce provisions for Sudan and increase in other countries, in consultation with the donor. Regionally, the notice of award offered to the selected service provider for the community and socio-economic profile had to be withdrawn due to unsolvable contractual issues. A revised country specific request for proposal will be issued during the next reporting period.

3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

The submission of the draft logframe in December 2018 (approved in April 2019) enabled the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's M&E activities to gather renewed momentum. A comprehensive set of M&E tools supported by clear indicator definitions [REDACTED] have been regionally developed and introduced with training and guidance provided by the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU). These tools were rolled out as best as possible, however partially hindered by the security situation in Sudan and Somalia. With the M&E component strengthened under the amendment signed in April 2019, the full set of indicators will only be reported on in the next interim report. There now exists a robust M&E plan, including country-specific plans, that not only includes data collection and analysis activities but also quarterly country office reflection meetings where indicators will be tracked and M&E findings reviewed.

A- OBJECTIVES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]				
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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- [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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+ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
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[Redacted]

<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>				
<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B- RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Value at the end of reporting period	Target	Source of verification
<p>Comments: The Labour Market and Service Skills Assessments (LMAs) in Ethiopia and Somalia (A.1.1.4) and the Street Children Study in Djibouti that were completed and disseminated¹⁴ during the reporting period strengthened the evidence base for IOM and other actors to inform and design dignified return and sustainable economic reintegration assistance. IOM has already incorporated some of the concrete findings and recommendations outlined in the final reports. These include the ongoing discussion with government and microfinance institutions in Ethiopia to facilitate the returnees’ access to additional funds, as well as an ITC skills training in partnership with [redacted] to address mismatch between the supply and demand in specific skills including computer literacy in Somalia. Specific businesses identified to be promising per target area have also been shared with government stakeholders and implementing partners to guide the business selection process for economic reintegration assistance. Furthermore, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is building a shelter for UMCs in Djibouti to strengthen their protection.</p> <p>Various products from the Regional Data Hub (RDH) (A.1.1.1-1.1.3) also provided broader migration data for a wider audience of stakeholders and actors. In Ethiopia, the RDH also laid a groundwork to increase the information management capacity of [redacted] (A.1.1.2), by carrying out a technical assessment.</p>					
Activity 1.1.1: Flow Monitoring and Strengthening Data Collection	<p>Ethiopia: A total of nine flow monitoring points (FMPs) were operational, including six that were funded by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative between April and July 2018 and five ongoing. These FMPs were situated in Galafi and Dawale (border with Djibouti), Tog Wochale and Dollo Ado (border with Somalia), Moyale (border with Kenya), Metema and Mayadira (border with Sudan) and Humera (border with Eritrea). See Annex 4 for the FMP reports (April 2018- March 2019).</p>				
Activity 1.1.2: Increased information management capacity at the country and regional level	<p>Ethiopia: On 21 February 2019, the RDH team carried out a preliminary technical assessment of [redacted] using the “Toolkit to Assess National Migration Data Capacity” endorsed by the United Nations Statistic Division. Following the second round of feedback compilation on the Toolkit from [redacted], a report detailing the main findings will be drafted to inform the capacity building intervention. [redacted] is launching [redacted], which will include a dedicated section on emigration for the first time. According to the NBS’ priorities and findings of the preliminary assessment, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative could support the potential establishment of an interagency coordination mechanism to facilitate sharing statistics on international migration across governmental agencies.</p>				

¹⁴ The LMAs were published on the [EU-IOM Joint Initiative website](#), while the Street Children Study was validated by the key stakeholders and awaiting finalization by the Government of Djibouti for publishing.

	<p>Following a request from the Government of Ethiopia and a technical assessment carried out by the RDH, IOM began developing a reintegration case management database for [REDACTED], and one government institution to be selected at the federal level. Currently the Government of Ethiopia does not have a central database system that can be accessed by multiple users simultaneously. Presentation of a prototype database is planned in May 2019 to gather feedback on the specific functionalities and the data fields. During the next reporting period, these offices will be provided with office equipment (desks, chairs, IT equipment) and officers will be trained on the case management database developed. This activity is coordinated closely with [REDACTED] to ensure government ownership and sustainability both at the federal and regional levels.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Regional Research and Analysis</p>	<p>Regional: The RDH released a range of data products including its Mixed Migration Overview reports, Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) Factsheets, MRC Annual Overview: 2018; and Returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Data products through RDH are available through the RDH website.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Mapping and socio-economic profile of areas of return</p>	<p>Regional: IOM had originally selected [REDACTED] to carry out Community Mapping and Socioeconomic Profiling. However, this selection had to be withdrawn due to unsolvable contractual issues. At the time of reporting, IOM is going through a settlement agreement with [REDACTED]. In Ethiopia, critical elements of the originally envisaged research (i.e., community mapping as well as stakeholder mapping and their capacity assessment) were carried out internally, resulting in finalizing (or almost finalizing) agreements with 11 implementing partners who will help provide reintegration assistance to 2,000 returnees across the four target regions in Ethiopia. Localized versions of the research with the aforementioned focus areas will be conducted in Somalia and Sudan through service providers. To this end the draft request for proposal was developed during the reporting period.</p> <p>Djibouti: The study on Street Children in Djibouti led by [REDACTED] identified gaps in services for street children. In total, 18 enumerators interviewed more than 1,000 street children. The preliminary results of the study were presented to child protection actors in Djibouti for their input on 23 July 2018. A restitution workshop subsequently took place on 12 August with the presence of [REDACTED] and IOM. On 16 December 2018, 24 participants attended the validation workshop for the study. The participants included [REDACTED]. Their feedback was incorporated in the final version of the report. An important outcome of the study was the decision for the establishment of a night shelter for street children. Up until now, there has been no possibility to provide shelter for children or other vulnerable migrant groups (such as victims of trafficking) in Djibouti City. The shelter will be able to take children off the streets at night, and also facilitate the return process by preventing children from being detained on the day of their return and therefore being unable to travel (see Annex 5 for the full report).</p> <p>Ethiopia and Somalia: The Labour Market and Service Skills Assessments (LMAs) commissioned to [REDACTED] in Ethiopia and Somalia were finalized and published during the reporting period. The validation workshop of the LMA in Ethiopia took place in December 2018 while in Somalia, the LMA report was presented to key government and civil society stakeholders including [REDACTED] in February 2019. The Ethiopian LMA was undertaken in Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and Tigray regional states. The research recommends increased coordination between TVETs and microfinance institutions. It also suggests that partnerships with NGOs be</p>

	<p>explored to facilitate the payment of interest on borrowed funds and recommends scaling up public recruitment channels as a way of alleviating the difficulties experienced by returnees in accessing employment opportunities. The Somalia LMA targeted Baidoa, Bosaso, Kismayo as well as Hargeisa, Borama and Burao. It maintained that while businesses in the country do not openly discriminate against returning citizens, migrants' lack of networks are significant barriers to entering the labour market since businesses in Somalia tend to rely on informal networks when recruiting. It also identified various soft skills as mismatch between the demand and the supply. Somalia has since launched an ITC skills training in partnership with [REDACTED]. The reports are available widely through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative website as well as in Annex 6 to this report.</p> <p>Sudan: The LMA for Sudan, which was initially planned to concurrently take place with the others was paused by the host government [REDACTED].</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] At the time of the report submission, IOM had prepared the revised call for proposal for the LMA for Sudan, [REDACTED].</p> <p>[REDACTED] The LMA in Sudan is envisaged to be finalized during the next reporting period.</p>
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Result Area	Indicator	Baseline	Value at the end of reporting period	Target	Source of verification
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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Comments: The EU-IOM Joint Initiative delivered development-focused activities to enable the relevant state and non-state actors to implement orderly, safe and dignified return and reintegration procedures more effectively. The national adaptation of the Framework SOPs for AVRR constitutes a key step in this regard, as the SOPs lay out the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved in the return and reintegration process. While the SOPs nationalization process was so far only completed in Ethiopia where IOM also supports the rollout of the National Reintegration Directive, through the ongoing effort to nationalize the SOPs, existing service gaps were identified. During the reporting period, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative addressed many of these gaps through training, consular visits, fact finding missions, coordination meetings, and learning exchanges, as outlined below (A1.2.1-1.2.4). The concrete activities implemented or planned were suggested by key stakeholders in targeted countries.

<p>Activity 1.2.1: Country adaptation of Standard Operating Procedures on return and reintegration</p>	<p>The nationalization of the Framework SOPs was completed in Ethiopia while in Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan, stakeholder consultations took place to advance the nationalization process. The level of adaptation and ownership of the Framework SOPs significantly depends on the reintegration stakeholders' engagement in the process and their capacities.</p> <p>Djibouti: Two stakeholder consultations were held: on 29 November 2018 on the occasion of the first national Programme Steering Committee (NPSC) meeting with the EUD and [REDACTED] and on 18 March 2019 involving [REDACTED]. At the time of the report submission, the inputs by the participants were being incorporated. A validation workshop is scheduled to take place in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Ethiopia: The nationalization of the Framework SOPs' contents was finalized in October 2018 following a series of extensive consultations with government at the federal, regional (SNNP, Amhara and Tigray) and district levels, members of [REDACTED] entities, as well as civil society members. In total, IOM organized four (three regional and one federal) preparatory consultations involving 167 (31 female, 136 male) participants representing government actors. The groundwork culminated in a national stakeholder workshop on the Framework SOPs in Addis Ababa on 3-4 July 2018. The workshop was attended by Federal and Regional government institutions (including [REDACTED], Ministries, Members of [REDACTED], as well as UN agency representatives. Further input on the draft Framework SOPs was also collected at the workshop and the draft was updated accordingly and endorsed by the relevant representatives [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] co- led the workshop, indicating a strong level of ownership by the Government of Ethiopia towards the adaptation of the Framework SOPs and their future implementation. As of March 2019, the translation of the Framework SOPs into the local languages is ongoing and the final version will be presented to EUD and [REDACTED] at the NPSC meeting planned in mid-April 2019. [REDACTED]</p> <p>IOM is further supporting the Government of Ethiopia in developing national SOPs to operationalize the National Reintegration Directive (65/2018)¹⁵. This process is ongoing through consultations which will take place at national and regional levels and a national validation meeting. The Framework SOPs nationalized under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative complement the national SOPs for the Directive as a tool to operationalize the Directive as the Framework SOPs define the roles and responsibilities of key actors both at the national and regional level. The reintegration support by specific actors referenced in the Framework SOPs is actually being delivered with the contribution of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.</p> <p>Somalia: In April 2018, IOM met with [REDACTED] to sensitize them on the Framework SOPs nationalization, which was followed by a workshop on the same with [REDACTED] on 30 April. [REDACTED] a similar activity to inform the lead government focal point, the [REDACTED], about the Framework SOPs took place on 24 April 2018 and on 9 May 2018. Between 14 and 18 May 2018, [REDACTED] provided their inputs on the Framework SOPs at the occasion of their constituting workshop held in [REDACTED]</p>
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¹⁵ An EU-funded ILO project, "Support to the Reintegration of Returnee in Ethiopia," developed a reintegration package which led into the development and adoption of a National Reintegration Directive in October 2018.

	<p>Entebbe, Uganda (A. 1.2.2) [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Sudan: Sudan held the Framework SOPs nationalization consultation on 4-5 July 2018 attended by 47 (24 male, 23 female) representatives from [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] Following the first consultation, bilateral discussions with [REDACTED] took place to solicit their interests in participating in the nationalization process. While the subsequent consultative workshop involving a wider range of non-state actors was initially envisaged in November/December 2018, it did not take place during the remaining reporting period [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] It is hoped that the next consultation can take place after Ramadan.</p>
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<p>Activity 1.2.2: Capacity building and technical support to government and other relevant partners on return and reintegration and SOP implementation</p>	<p>The EU-IOM Joint Initiative strengthened the capacity of state and non-state actors to deliver return and reintegration services and contributed to sustainability through the following measures and technical support:</p> <p>Regional: From 10 - 14 September 2018, a Regional training of trainers (ToT) on <i>Caring for Trafficked Persons and Mental Health Considerations for Victims of Trafficking and Migrants in Vulnerable Situations</i> workshop took place in Nairobi targeting health-care providers, including representatives from [REDACTED] as well as providers of protection services, co-funded¹⁶ by the [REDACTED] and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. In total, six representatives from the target countries partook in the ToT, whose participation was funded by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. This included three representatives from Ethiopia [REDACTED] two from Sudan ([REDACTED] and one from Somalia [REDACTED]. Those trained were provided with the skills to identify and address mental health vulnerabilities of victims of trafficking and other migrants, including the provision of psychosocial support. Participants also developed a roadmap to roll out the training at national level. This has happened with the funding from [REDACTED] in Kenya (11-13 February), Somalia (18-20 February and 18-22 March in [REDACTED] and planned for 15-17 April in Bosaso), Ethiopia (26-27 March), South Sudan (27-29 March in Juba and 24-26 April planned in Nimule), and Djibouti (to be determined). The EU-IOM Joint Initiative contributed to the Ethiopia's training. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Preparatory work was completed for the high-level inter-governmental consultations to adopt a road map on addressing the situation of irregular migration and strengthening cross-border cooperation, planned in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, confirmed to take place on 2-4 April 2019. This included consolidation of the previous recommendations made and development of preparatory notes for some of the sessions.</p> <p>Djibouti: IOM is working with its NGO partner, [REDACTED], to enhance protection measures for migration children by constructing a shelter based on the Street Children Study's findings. To this end, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported the design of the shelter and is in the process of identifying a construction company at the time of report submission (see A.1.1.4 for more details).</p> <p>Ethiopia: From 11- 13 January 2019, a capacity building workshop took place for [REDACTED]. In attendance were 124 representatives from 10 government institutions [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] The objective of the workshop was to provide a platform to build the capacity of government stakeholders in Oromia Regional State on the new Reintegration Directive (65/2018), the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative Framework SOPs. More specifically, the workshop enhanced the participants' understanding of the three documents: the Reintegration Directive as the nationwide government guide on how the reintegration assistance should be delivered; the NRM as outlining the process of how government and non-governmental actors can provide services for migrants in vulnerable situations through referral system; and the Framework SOPs as a tool to operationalized the Directive. Some of the challenges identified include: ad-hoc nature of the reintegration assistance provided by the government without institutionalized mechanisms to sustain such assistance, capacity gap of stakeholders and absence of coordinating mechanism for the varying yet complementary tasks of the working group. Through this workshop, the participants identified context-specific roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders and their coordination vis-à-vis the Reintegration Directive, the SOPs and the NRM. The participants also resolved to cascade-</p>
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¹⁶ This training was organized and funded primarily through the BMM programme but included key trainees whose participation was financed by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

down the coordination mechanism and service delivery of reintegration assistance, foster local government ownership and come up with community-based project proposals from the respective districts. [REDACTED]

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative held a similar workshop focusing on the Reintegration Directive for the federal government institutions involving the members [REDACTED] and IPs in Ethiopia. In total, the workshop sensitized [REDACTED] representatives [REDACTED] on the Directive and its linkages with the Framework SOPs and NRM.

On 29 and 30 January 2019, a two-day training for implementing partners (IPs) took place in Addis Ababa. In total [REDACTED] P staff [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] IPs participated in the training. The training focused on reviewing the programme objectives, the integrated approach to reintegration, actual reintegration assistance in Ethiopia, reintegration of children, community-based reintegration, M&E (AVRR M&E tools, reporting, data management), finance and procurement issues.

The regional ToT was cascaded down in Ethiopia where a training on caring for VoT and migrants in vulnerable situations took place on 26 – 27 March 2019 in Adama. This training was organized in collaboration with BMM which covered the cost of the training. The 27 participants (4 male, 23 female) included seven IPs and staff from 10 government institutions involved in the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

Somalia: From 14-18 May 2018, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported a workshop for the Return and Readmission Task Force in Entebbe, Uganda, which was co-funded by the EU-funded REINTEG FLASH project. In total, 11 ministries from the Return and Readmission Task Force of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) participated in the workshop. [REDACTED]

At the request of [REDACTED] travelled to Tanzania to assess the situation of the Somali migrants detained in Tanzania on 22 May 2018, funded by EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Subsequently, in August 2018, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative financed [REDACTED] to facilitate a fact-finding mission on Somali migrants in detention in Tanzania. As a result, 31 Somali migrants were identified through screenings, and subsequently supported in their return between September and December 2018.

In September 2018, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative also supported a government official [REDACTED] to attend the International Migration Law (IML) course that took place in San Remo, Italy. The key objective of the five-day Course was to equip government officials and those working in the migration field with a basic understanding of the international standards that are relevant for good governance of migration.

From 20 to 24 March 2019, a ToT for a Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) took place in Bosaso, Puntland. In total, eight male participants representing [REDACTED] attended the ToT and were trained. 96.4% of the participants rated the training as “excellent.” Seven out of the eight participants responded that they are fully confident to cascade down the SIYB as a trainer. [REDACTED]

Additionally, an assessment of a plot of land [REDACTED] was completed to establish [REDACTED]. The envisaged facility will be used to screen returnees in vulnerable situations, particularly suspected victims

	<p>of trafficking, UMC, and migrants who were deported by host governments. The building will also include a medical screening room and a child friendly space, as well as three screening rooms and office space for [REDACTED]. This support will help strengthen the return and start of the reintegration process for the returnees assisted under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in Somalia.</p> <p>Sudan: On 17 April 2018, IOM organized a one-day training on reintegration and vulnerability assessment tools used by [REDACTED] under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. The training was attended by [REDACTED] staff working with IOM on individual counselling. The tool was adapted to include some recommendations by [REDACTED]. The tool is available in both English and Arabic. Following the training, [REDACTED] and IOM has since been involved in conducting the vulnerability assessment of the returnees under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.</p> <p>The EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported the [REDACTED]-IOM joint fact-finding and consular support mission to Libya during the first week of November 2018. The main aim of the mission was to get an overall understanding of the situation of stranded Sudanese migrants and migrant communities in Libya, with particular focus on Sudanese migrants in detention. The joint delegation met the Libyan authorities, IOM Libya and [REDACTED]. The delegation also conducted discussions with Sudanese migrants in Libya, including some in detention centres. [REDACTED]. It was apparent through the visits that despite serious protection concerns, a very limited number of the detained migrants consider returning to Sudan in the immediate future as they wish to continue their journey to Europe (only 5% or 18 out of 331 Sudanese at the detention centres visited expressed such desire). Key outcomes of the visits include strengthening coordination with [REDACTED] to address protection concerns in a timely and transparent manner and that those who wish to return to Sudan are able to do so in a safe and dignified manner. Joint counselling and a clarification of the criteria for referral from IOM [REDACTED] were proposed.</p>
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<p>Activity 1.2.3: Coordination platforms to exchange experiences, identify lessons learned and best practices on the development of sustainable voluntary return and reintegration programmes are established or strengthened.</p>	<p>Regional: IOM participated in five monthly regional coordination meetings convened by [REDACTED]. This regional forum aims to strengthen the country-level child protection response in refugee, IDPs and migrant children activities. It also seeks to promote cohesive, interagency child protection responses at the field-level through regional coordination, technical support, capacity building, and promotion of learning and joint analysis. [REDACTED] also works to jointly advocate for policy changes and funding support related to child protection. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative also participated in the first [REDACTED] donor event held in October 2018 in Nairobi Kenya, where IOM presented the ongoing child protection activities under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, gaps and lesson learnt to donors and private sector actors with the aim of raising awareness of child protection needs in the region.</p> <p>Moreover, preliminary discussions were held with [REDACTED] to co-host a workshop during the next reporting period to discuss return and reintegration with [REDACTED].</p> <p>Djibouti: Based on the draft version of the NRM presented at the launch event of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in Djibouti, IOM will develop the NRM under another EUTF funded project, Durable Solutions for Most Vulnerable Host Population, Refugees, and Migrants in Djibouti. While the Durable Solutions project will provide workshops on migrant children protection informed by the street children study, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative will organize workshops planned to develop and operationalize the NRM in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Ethiopia: On 13 – 14 November and 30 November - 1 December 2018, several consultations were held on the NRM with Amhara and Oromia regional governments respectively in collaboration with the BMM programme. The objective of the meetings was to contextualize the NRM to the context of the different regions in Ethiopia. Participants of the meeting provided inputs on the existing referral mechanisms, identified gaps and forwarded recommendations to strengthen the referral systems at the regional level. The importance of the NRM was highlighted in facilitating sustainable and continuous reintegration support to returnees. The NRM process is expected to support the EU-IOM Joint Initiative to set up reintegration structures at federal and regional levels.</p> <p>Somalia: IOM conducted a joint monitoring visit with [REDACTED] in Bosaso to explore child protection mechanisms. In total, six participants from [REDACTED] and IOM Somalia as well as respective regional offices visited the MRC in Bosaso and a safe house run by a local NGO actor, [REDACTED]. The visit also included a range of meetings with relevant actors, such as [REDACTED]. A proposed collaborative framework for IOM [REDACTED] in Puntland was drafted as a result and [REDACTED].</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.4: Intra-regional and cross-regional knowledge exchanges on return and reintegration</p>	<p>Regional: On 25 and 26 March 2019, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative’s Regional Coordination Unit in Nairobi organized a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. In total [REDACTED] participants [REDACTED] from Nairobi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan participated in the workshop, representing relevant government institutions, MHPSS service providers, implementing partners and IOM. The workshop enabled participants to understand the unique mental health and psychosocial experiences that migrants and returnees go through and provided a platform to share challenges and best practices, including a case study from another IOM mission. The post training survey showed an average score of 78% in the knowledge portion of the survey with satisfaction expressed in the feedback and request for further training at the</p>

<p>approaches and lessons learnt</p>	<p>country level. Based on the inputs received, an MHPSS assessment and related training are envisaged in the next reporting period. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Djibouti & Somalia: In the context of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported three representatives from Somaliland and Djibouti to participate in a two-day capacity building workshop on Migration and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Arab Region on 16-17 July 2018 held in Cairo. The institutions represented included [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] The objective of the workshop was to strengthen government capacities in achieving various SDG targets of the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 10.7 that pertains to migration.</p> <p>Between 3 and 5 December 2018, a learning exchange visit was organised to the MRC in [REDACTED]. The participants were government stakeholders from Puntland and [REDACTED], as well as key IOM team members. The objectives of the learning exchange were identified based on the learning expectations of the team from Somalia and Djibouti which guided the discussions and overall activities of the visit. This visit exposed the participants to the various operations of the three MRCs and provided an opportunity to share experiences on awareness raising approaches and migration realities, trends and responses. This visit also served a platform to share challenges and good practices related to MRC operations. Following the visit, 8 out of 12 (67%) recommendations/action points have since been implemented, focusing on strengthening child protection activities within the programme targeting UMC. Concretely, IOM and [REDACTED] conducted a joint mission in Bossaso in March 2019 to identify gaps and needs. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] A knowledge exchange visit to Dire Dawa related to referral pathways for UMC also took place, as elaborated in the next paragraph.</p> <p>Djibouti & Ethiopia: The EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported the organization of a knowledge exchange visit to Dire Dawa in Ethiopia on 18-20 February 2019. This knowledge exchange involved [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Recommendations from the visit include: incorporating key messages in the outreach activities on children's rights and families' responsibilities for a wider community to play a more prominent role in preventing irregular migration and re-migration of children; organizing a follow-up visit by sending staff from Ethiopia to conduct interviews and escort UMC on a regular basis; and enhancing family tracing measures in Djibouti, among others [REDACTED]</p>
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Result Area	Indicator	Baseline	Value at the end of reporting period	Target	Source of verification
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<p>Comments: Through outreach to individual migrants and communities, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative contributed to improving the (potential) migrants' informed-decision making for the AVR assistance. This was done through disseminating information pertaining to the available AVR options under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for eligible migrants in host communities. Regular small-scale community dialogues organized by [REDACTED] were the most common platform used for the outreach. These activities served an additional purpose of promoting the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's visibility among (potential) migrants and host community members. As the outreach targets the host communities, the activities took place in the sending countries of Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan. The awareness raising activities specifically on promoting reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia are elaborated under the Activity 3.2.1. Moreover, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative enhanced protection of migrants in vulnerable situations by supporting the construction, rehabilitation and operationalization of [REDACTED] to provide pre-departure assistance for AVR, which includes but are not limited to: medical, counselling, psychosocial referral, NFIs, travel documents insurance, temporary shelter, and food provisions.</p>					
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Outreach to inform migrants in need of available Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) options</p>	<p>Djibouti: On 18 December 2018, International Migrants Day (IMD) and the Global Migration Film Festival (GMFF) events were organized in Obock and in Dikhil. In total, six films were screened which were viewed by approximately 250 participants, including around 25 migrants.</p> <p>At MRC Obock, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative team sensitized [REDACTED] about the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and its AVRR support, as well as to film and interview two migrants from 22 to 25 January 2019. On 23- 27 February 2019, [REDACTED] were sensitized on the IOM's AVRR support/services provided through [REDACTED] while in March, Djibouti carried out 30 awareness raising activities in the form of dialogues. In Obock alone, 20 dialogues directly engaged 934 migrants including 162 children. In Tadjourah, additional 10 awareness raising dialogue sessions reached 401 migrants in [REDACTED]. These dialogues provided migrants and potential migrants with necessary information on the services provided by [REDACTED] in general as well as under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme.</p>				

[REDACTED] provide direct assistance to migrants, while Migrant Resource Centres are geared towards the provision of information to prospective migrants or migrants in transit. Some centres combine both functions.

Somalia: In June 2018, six *Iftar*¹⁸ community outreach events took place across three locations in Somalia (three in Mogadishu, two Hargeisa and one Bosaso) to inform about the available AVRR options including the details about the IOM's integrated approach to reintegration. In particular, the event held in Hargeisa on 3 June brought together more than 100 participants, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The event was an opportunity to welcome the returnees back and show them that they have the support of the government, local and international communities. The event was also covered by multiple local media outlets. A similar event took place again in Hargeisa and Bosaso on 12 June 2018. The Iftar in Bosaso focused not only on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's support but also on awareness raising concerning trafficking in persons and how government and migrants can work together to stop human trafficking. In attendance were approximate 150 (140 male, 10 female) participants, representing government, host community, Ethiopian migrants [REDACTED]

On 18 December 2018, IMD was celebrated at the IOM office in Hargeisa. In coordination with [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] an event was organized to discuss risks of irregular migration with the presence of key government members, representatives of host community members, INGOs, NGOs as well as returnees. The activities included a panel discussion with returnees supported under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative who shared their migration experiences and the difficulties they encountered. Secondly, [REDACTED] marched through several streets of Hargeisa to disseminate messages concerning risks of irregular migration. An estimated [REDACTED] - largely comprising of youth - converged to watch the march and to engage in the panel discussion. On the same occasion of IMD on 18 December in Bossaso, Puntland, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in collaboration with [REDACTED] organized and aired a football match through TV and radio programmes, which also promoted the Programme and carried messages related to dangers of irregular migration. The messages were disseminated directly to an estimated 1,000 (900 male, 100 female) community, returnee and migrant spectators who watched the game.

On 14 March 2019, celebrating the second anniversary of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa, [REDACTED] and IOM brought together [REDACTED] male [REDACTED] returnees and host community members. The participants were sensitized on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, its assistance offered to target populations and risks involved in irregular migration.

At the time of report submission, a contracting process was being finalized with [REDACTED] carry out additional awareness raising activities for five cities across Somalia and [REDACTED] including billboards, radio shows and public service announcements, social media campaigns, outreach events and leaflets distribution. The contract with [REDACTED] includes feedback mechanism using social media platforms to capture the impact of the community outreach and awareness raising activities, which will be analysed and shared during the next period.

¹⁸ Iftar is the meal served at the end of the day during Ramadan, to break the day's fast.

Sudan: From 5 to 9 August 2018, IOM conducted an outreach awareness raising on IOM MRRC activities including AVR as well as the planned opening of the MRC Gedarif. This took form of community dialogues and focus group discussions. This was done in coordination with [REDACTED]. In total 44 (24 male, 20 female) (potential) migrants and community members participated in the activities. As a result of this outreach, a total of 63 (38 male, 25 female) were assisted with AVR through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

On 16 December 2018, the GMFF and the second EU-IOM Joint Initiative anniversary events took place. Two films “Alba” and “Offside” were screened which set the scene for discussions. The discussion panel comprised of representatives from Ethiopia, Sudan, EU and IOM. The general participants included members of the Somali, Nigeria, and Eritrea communities. In total [REDACTED] took part in the celebratory events. On 18 December 2018, IOM celebrated IMD in Khartoum, with an attendance of approximately 300 (180 male, 120 female) people.

On 25 February 2019 [REDACTED] in close coordination with [REDACTED] hosted an event involving [REDACTED] migrant representatives from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, as well as [REDACTED] staff from [REDACTED] seven from IOM. The event involved focus group discussions on health-related issues concerning migrant communities. The participants were sensitized on the AVR and other available services provided through the MRRC in Khartoum.

On 8 March 2019, the MRRC Khartoum hosted an event at the Ethiopian Embassy to celebrate the International Women’s Day which also informed about the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and its support to migrants and returnees. The event brought together MRRC staff and over 600 people (mostly women from the Ethiopian community). The celebration event was a chance for female Ethiopian community members to reflect on the progress made, call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women who have played a role within their community. Additionally, the event highlighted the achievements these women have had in Ethiopia and the influence they have on the Sudanese community.

Result Area	Indicator	Baseline	Value at the end of reporting period	Target	Source of verification
Result 2.2:	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>

Comments: During this reporting period, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative continued to facilitate AVR from Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan as well as from southern routes and other EUTF countries on special approval basis with DEVCO. In total, 2,610 (2,135 male, 475 female) migrants from ten host/sending countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia) were assisted to return to seven countries of origin (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria and Somalia). All of the 2,610 migrants were provided with pre-return assistance and AVR movements. The cumulative total of 3,077 migrants is 54.2% of the new regional AVR beneficiary target of 5,675 supported in coordination and collaboration with relevant government and non-state actors.

Activity
2.2.1: Pre-return assistance

During the reporting period, the [REDACTED] continued to provide critical pre-departure support for migrants who requested for AVR under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Beneficiaries were provided with access to food, NFIs, travel documents, medical screening and fitness to travel screening.

Djibouti: Djibouti provided pre-departure assistance for 1,739 migrants including 659 UMC in [REDACTED]. While the majority of the migrants were assisted in [REDACTED] for the train movements, the migrants were accommodated one night before the departure at [REDACTED].

In June 2018, [REDACTED] provided shelter for migrants in vulnerable situations [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] IOM also has partnered with another NGO partner, [REDACTED], to provide specialized pre-departure assistance for UMC, including identification and referrals.

In June 2018, Djibouti witnessed a sudden increase in the number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases passing through [REDACTED]. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported five surge teams of one WASH, one operation and three health experts. By July 2018, these efforts resulted in effectively containing the AWD situation. IOM kept EU abreast of the situations and ensured visibility of the EU's contribution through public briefing notes.

[REDACTED]

<p>[REDACTED]</p>			<p>[REDACTED]</p>		
	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>

Comments: During the reporting period, 3,589 (3,258 male, 331 female) migrants in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan started the reintegration assistance process. Moreover, IOM expanded partnerships to a total of 29 state and non-state actors in view of harnessing partners' services, expertise and geographical coverage, as well as of increasing the local ownership and sustainability of the reintegration support.

Activity
3.1.1: Post arrival reception assistance

As of 31 March 2019, post-arrival reception assistance was provided to 5,611 returnees (4,978 male, 633 female, including 659 UMC). Access to various services including primary healthcare, medical and psychosocial referrals, overnight accommodation, food, NFIs and family tracing was made available for all the migrants received under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. To meet additional immediate needs, cash assistance [REDACTED] was also provided to the returnees in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia respectively in line with the Framework SOPs. In Eritrea and Kenya, pocket money [REDACTED] was provided.

Regional: IOM coordinated the post arrival assistance for the migrants returning to Eritrea and Kenya> In Eritrea, in close coordination with DG DEVCO, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative [REDACTED] as an interim measure to provide post-arrival reception assistance of returnees from Libya. During

[REDACTED]

	<p>the reporting period, the arrival in Eritrea took place for the first time on 18 November 2018 with additional returns on 15 and 29 January 2019 as well as 26 March 2019. In total, IOM received [REDACTED] registered them, and provided them with pocket money. Given the absence of IOM office presence and reintegration structure, discussions were ongoing to increase the pocket money and to provide NFIs in coordination with the Eritrean government and [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ethiopia: IOM continued to manage post arrival and reception assistance at [REDACTED] In partnership with the social workers from [REDACTED] IOM conducted screening, and family tracing and reunification processes for 793 (717 male, 76 female) UMC during this reporting period.</p> <p>Somalia: In December 2018, IOM entered into an MOU with [REDACTED] to provide the post arrival reception assistance in Mogadishu. Under this MOU, [REDACTED] provides registration, temporary accommodation, food, onward transportation, and medical services including referrals in coordination with [REDACTED] For the Somalis returning from Libya, IOM continues to work closely with UNHCR to provide the reception assistance [REDACTED]</p> <p>Sudan: IOM continues to work [REDACTED] to provide post arrival reception assistance in Khartoum. [REDACTED] IOM staff are physically at the airport to jointly receive the returnees under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Reintegration assistance</p>	<p>In total 3,589 returnees began their reintegration process by partaking in the reintegration counselling or have received reintegration assistance: in Ethiopia 2,868, in Somalia 362 in Sudan 347, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ethiopia: During the reporting period, some of the reintegration assistance provided through partners were piloted, strengthened and formalized. For instance, one-day psychosocial session entitled “New Beginning” offered by a local NGO partner, [REDACTED] officially commenced in May 2018. To help the returnees prepare for their life back in their country of origin, this session is offered to all the returnees and focuses on self-assessment on personal strengths and weaknesses, self-confidence and self-esteem, and meaning of success in life, among other topics.</p> <p>Delivered by [REDACTED] trainers, a six-day entrepreneurship course also began in May 2018, which starts with a day on psychosocial support that builds on the counselling sessions provided upon arrival in Ethiopia, followed by enterprising behaviour and business plan development, and Kaizen (a Japanese word for “improvement”) management training. During the first three days, returnees receive instruction in areas such as motivation, resourcefulness and saving. This is where they develop and share business ideas that the EU-IOM Joint Initiative will fund. The entrepreneurship training follows the national government’s curriculum designed by [REDACTED] The training takes place in designated polytechnic colleges in the four regions, most of whom offer their premises and materials for the training on a pro bono basis, which contributes to sustainability of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. The full story is available through this blog.</p> <p>In November 2018, IOM partnered with [REDACTED] to supply school uniforms and supplies to returnees assisted. While IOM paid for the school supplies and cost of transporting the items to various localities of the beneficiaries, [REDACTED] offered to mobilize</p>

its volunteer members to purchase the items and hand them over to the beneficiaries. The association contacted the returnees on behalf of IOM and organized handover of the items in collaboration with local government authorities.

In March 2019, IOM signed project implementation agreements with seven IPs (national NGOs). Combined, they will carry out individual, collective and community reintegration assistance for over 1,000 returnees assisted under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and approximately 5,000 beneficiaries from communities. This will involve reintegration counselling, development of reintegration plans, development of business plans and in-kind assistance, where applicable, follow-up and [REDACTED] government will implement targeted interventions for child returnees and children while [REDACTED] will target adult returnees. Additionally, four draft partnership agreements were sent to [REDACTED] for review.

Furthermore, on 28-30 March 2019, a three-day Community Conversation (CC) workshop was organized in Adama, Oromia region with a Dutch funded project "*Facilitating informed migration choices –community conversation as a tool for preventing unsafe migration in Ethiopia*". Nearly 60 government representatives participated in the workshop. The main aim of the workshop was to orient them of the CC's objective to address the issues facing returnees in their communities of origin. These conversations create a platform to sensitize the wider community on their crucial role in raising awareness around migration, risks of irregular migration, identify community concerns and needs and raise awareness on returns and vulnerabilities of returnees. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative will use the CC platform to further sensitize communities about the programme and work closely with the CC facilitators to address specific needs of returnees and their community.

Following a series of consultations with the regional governments of SNNR, Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia held in May and June 2018, [REDACTED] submitted 22 proposals for community projects. The projects covered activities such as dairy farming, coffee milling, furniture and metal work and youth centres. Nine proposals were shortlisted for further review.

One of the signed MOUs cover an innovative environmental community-based reintegration the project to restore degraded land into a sufficiently fertile one for farming. This will target some 5,000 beneficiaries from the community.

Somalia: To ensure sustainability of small-scale businesses started by returnees, IOM provided Start Your Business' (SYB) training sessions for the returnees in Hargeisa, Bosaso and Mogadishu between July and November 2018. On 29 July to 2 August 2018, [REDACTED] returnees in Somaliland participated in the SYB training, delivered by local ILO trained facilitators. Between 13-17 August 2018, IOM partnered with [REDACTED] also to provide SYB training to [REDACTED] returnees in Mogadishu. On 18-22 November 2018 [REDACTED] returnees participated in SYB in Puntland. The 5-day training provided migrants with business planning, procurement, marketing and financial planning skills to support them to open more viable businesses or enter employment in private companies.

Socio-Economic Orientation (SEO) was introduced in mid-February 2019 as a one-day group counselling for 8-12 returnees per time to go through various socioeconomic options for reintegration. SEO topics include discussions on business start-up, vocational training, reverse cultural shock and coping strategies with the post return reality. A three-day ToT was organized in Bosaso 11-13 February 2019 for IOM reintegration caseworkers from each of the localities, who are in daily contact with returnees. SEO is beneficial for connecting returnees to brainstorm livelihood opportunities, share migration

experiences and lessons learnt, as well as benefit from their peers and cope with possible post return stress/low mood. It is an opportunity to explore possible collective livelihood activities. So far, IOM has arranged 7 sessions with the participation of [REDACTED]

In December 2018, IOM signed an MOU with [REDACTED] for a joint project to provide basic and advanced IT training, graphic design, coding and website development training to returnees. The first wave of registration with the returnees under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative had taken place in February 2019 and the desktop computers were donated to the two partner NGOs [REDACTED] in March 2019. At the time of reporting, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were working on the detailed selection of participants and the actual training will start early in the next reporting period. The pilot addresses a diverse format of reintegration approaches: Basic IT skills will be open to all as a form of general reintegration assistance; of those provided with basic IT skills, individuals showing aptitude will progress on to advanced skills and ultimately a laptop to embark on a freelance business either individually or collectively with other graduates; simultaneously, the IT equipment donated to the two NGOs will be used by the wider community for courses offered by [REDACTED] which build the community reintegration component of the programme.

In Kismayo, the construction of a community hall and the perimeter wall at [REDACTED] identified as priorities by representatives from various socioeconomic groups under Midnimo ("unity") project during the last reporting period were completed in July 2018. These two facilities are serving the wider community in Kismayo (estimated to be 6,000 individuals) including returnees, IDPs and host community members.

In Bosaso, the rehabilitation and construction of the Bosaso local government offices was completed in December 2018. This was based on a community dialogue²³ held in Bosaso on 28 June and 2 July 2018, with [REDACTED] participants representing different socio-economic groups such as women group, returnees, youth group, and community leaders as well as government officials and local authority. The community prioritized the construction of three new offices and refurbishment of an existing nine, with the expectation that the improved capacity of the Government will reflect in better access to services, such as waste management, security enhancement, conflict resolution, aid allocation and town planning. The handover event only took place in February 2019 following the election in Puntland. The newly renovated offices will help the local government provide better quality services to the Bosaso community.

In Baidoa, IOM began support for construction of a bridge, identified through the same community dialogue approach. There were some challenges with the originally selected construction company and the tender was released a second time. At the time of reporting, the second notice of award had just been released and construction will be completed in the next reporting phase.

A pilot beekeeping and food production project in Lower Shabelle with [REDACTED] in partnership with [REDACTED] is in the preparatory phase. The project will involve of host community members and returnees and also aim to address environmental sustainability.

²³ The priority projects identified include: rehabilitation and construction of local government offices (1st project that was completed), construction of conflict resolution centre, extension with new classrooms and supplying furniture at [REDACTED] construction of a women's mental health centre, rehabilitation and construction of Bosaso youth centre, installation of traffic signs/lights on main streets, rehabilitation of regional offices at Bosaso district, and rehabilitation of Bosaso main milk shed market.

	<p>Furthermore, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is contributing to a multi-donor funded Cash for Work drive that aims to promote stability and community cohesion through the Holy month of Ramadan (early May to early June) 2019. Returnees will be an integral sub-section of the beneficiaries included in this initiative.</p> <p>Sudan: Between October 2018 and December 2018, a local NGO, [REDACTED] provided a 5-day SIYB training for 154 returnees as a pilot. The training was also monitored by IOM [REDACTED] staff who are part [REDACTED] that approves the business plans before they are submitted to IOM for procurement processing. The returnees received a certificate upon completion of the training and are expected to start their businesses around 3 months after the training.</p> <p>A partnership agreement was negotiated with [REDACTED] to all the returnees for a period of 12 months following the reintegration counselling. The Agreement with [REDACTED] being drafted at the time of report submission.</p> <p>To scale up reintegration assistance in Sudan, Requests for Proposals were drafted for partners to implement the SIYB training and separately provide support to deliver in-kind a for reintegration at individual and collective levels. This is done in close coordination with SSWA to ensure their ownership. In addition, cash transfer for the most vulnerable cases including medical, UMC and female-headed households with children) is being explored to provide reintegration support in the challenging political and economic context.</p>				
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

Comments: To ensure a harmonized approach to monitoring and measuring the impact of return and reintegration assistance under all three regional windows of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative as well as other AVRR programmes globally, IOM developed a n institutional guidance on M&E for AVR(R)/Post Arrival and Reception Assistance²⁴ and associated tools for the data collection. The AVR and Reintegration Assistance Monitoring and Satisfaction Surveys include a set of required questions across all EU-IOM Joint Initiative programmes for cross regional comparison (the full set of tools is available upon request).

A team of enumerators in the country offices also supported the Programme in conducting 235 AVR, 556 Reintegration Assistance and 388 Reintegration Sustainability surveys using the data collection tool KoBo in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. This followed a pilot phase to customize, translate and test the tools. The cleaned data was then analysed regionally for coherence. Country breakdown of the completed interviews and the key findings are further elaborated under the M&E section. During the next reporting period, manual transfer of the KoBo data to MiMOSA will be carried out. Most of the data collection will be done directly into MiMOSA system.

<p>Activity 3.2.1: Reintegration monitoring</p>	<p>Regional: Field testing, customization and rollout of AVR, Reintegration Assistance as well as Reintegration Sustainability surveys was completed through workshops, field support visits, webinars, translation of the tools, coding of the tools in KoBo and troubleshooting.</p> <p>Ethiopia: To gather feedback from government stakeholders on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, IOM developed a key informant interview tool in November 2018. It was administered as a pilot then, which helped to get perspectives of the government about the programme and the reintegration process followed. Notable feedback included capacity building needs of government institutions, importance of capitalizing on the existing Community Conversation platform (more details under Activity 3.2.1) to reach wider stakeholders and raise their awareness on return and reintegration, the lack of or weak government system and structure to implement return and reintegration jointly by government and non-government actors, and gaps in data, data management and M&E.</p> <p>Somalia: On 31 January 2019 a joint monitoring visit with IOM and the [REDACTED] Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) comprising of relevant government institutions led by [REDACTED] A) took place. The PCC visited three economic reintegration projects including a grocery shop run as a collective business, one logistic business and another grocery store. The visit, suggested by PCC, helped increase the PCC’s understanding of the experiences returnees go through in setting up and running their businesses to achieve their economic reintegration. This visit has enhanced the PCC’s support for the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.</p> <p>Sudan: As part of the joint exercise with [REDACTED] IOM held a 2-day training on KoBo and the rollout of some of the M&E tools on 5-6 March 2019. In total, [REDACTED] participants including [REDACTED] [REDACTED] took part in the training. Following this training, the joint IOM [REDACTED] team of 10 staff (5 from [REDACTED] and IOM respectively) carried out 108 AVR surveys, 115 Reintegration Assistance surveys and 13 Reintegration Sustainability surveys . The collaboration is intended to enhance the [REDACTED] capacity to carry out follow-up reintegration monitoring of returnees.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.2: Adaptation and rollout of an</p>	<p>Regional: The EU-IOM Joint Initiative organized training to rollout of the case management database from 2-6 July 2018 in Nairobi and 9-13 July 2018 in Addis Ababa. The training involved 41 [REDACTED] IOM staff from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, as well as other Khartoum Process countries of South Sudan, Uganda and Kenya in addition to RCU, supported by technical colleagues from Headquarters. Since then, the use of the MiMOSA database was increased and regular use of the case management system is observed. This training contributed to ensuring the shared</p>

²⁴ Non-IOM returnees may find themselves in vulnerable situations and in need of basic assistance, IOM therefore may provide post-arrival reception assistance to non-IOM returnees based on humanitarian grounds and at the request of, and in agreement with, the State (s) concerned. IOM is prevented by its Constitution from engaging in, or facilitating, the forced return of migrants, or any escorting, or transit assistance services related thereto. IOM, therefore, does not and cannot become involved in forced removal processes.

<p>updated database of voluntary return and reintegration</p>	<p>understanding of terminologies used in case management as well as consistent and coherent use of the system in entering of the assistance data. This will enable monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the quality of reintegration services provided.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.3: Support to partner countries to strengthen data collection, analysis and dissemination on reintegration</p>	<p>Ethiopia: The existing gap in data and information on returning migrants is one of the key gaps often raised by government and non-government stakeholders. With the support of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, IOM is developing a national database to capture return and reintegration for the Government of Ethiopia.</p> <p>Somalia: On 28 February, IOM carried out a capacity assessment of [REDACTED]. The assessment, conducted with the technical support by RDH, involved the [REDACTED] as well as 5 IT staff of [REDACTED] who requested for technical support from IOM to develop a database-oriented tool to keep track of returnees [REDACTED] with a view to issue “returnee registration certificates.” Among the specific topics discussed include technical specificities of the server and computers needed. Negotiations are ongoing between [REDACTED] to waive the fee for the issuance of National IDs for returnees using the information captioned through this planned returnee database. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Sudan: On 28 February 2019, IOM also held a preliminary consultation [REDACTED] on their return and reintegration data needs. [REDACTED] expressed its needs with equipment and database. A follow-up capacity needs assessment is planned in April to inform the way forward.</p>

4. WORKPLAN

	Year 3												Year 4	
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr-Aug	Sep-Mar
Specific Objective 1 Partner countries and relevant stakeholders develop or strengthen evidence-based return and reintegration procedures.														
Result 1.1: Migration related data and evidence is generated to inform policies, processes and programmes.														
A 1.1.1	Flow Monitoring and Strengthening Data Collection													
A 1.1.2	Increased information management capacity at the country and regional level													
A 1.1.3	Regional research and analysis													
A 1.1.4	Mapping and socio-economic profile of areas													
Result 1.2: Relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop and implement orderly, safe and dignified return and reintegration procedures														
A 1.2.1	Country adaptation of Standard Operating Procedures on return and reintegration													
A 1.2.2	Capacity building and technical support to government and other relevant partners													
A 1.2.3	Coordination platforms													
A 1.2.4	Intra-regional and cross-regional knowledge exchanges													
(SO2) Safe, humane, dignified voluntary return processes are enhanced along main migration routes														
Result 2.1: Stranded migrants and relevant stakeholders have information about, and access to, voluntary return assistance and reintegration.														
A 2.1.1	Outreach to inform migrants in need of available AVRR options													
Result 2.2: Migrants are assisted to return voluntarily in a safe and dignified manner.														
A 2.2.1	Pre-return assistance													
A 2.2.2	Return movements and escorts													
(SO3) Migrants' rights are promoted and returnees benefit from sustainable economic, social and psycho-social reintegration that also benefits communities.														
Result 3.1: A coherent and integrated approach to post arrival and reintegration assistance is implemented in a consistent manner across the region.														
A 3.1.1	Post arrival reception assistance													
A 3.1.2	Reintegration assistance													
Result 3.2: Systems for operational data collection, analysis and dissemination on reintegration are reinforced.														
A 3.2.1	Reintegration monitoring													
A 3.2.2	Updated database of voluntary return and reintegration													
A 3.2.3	Strengthened data collection, analysis and dissemination on reintegration													

5. GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

Project Governance

Centrally at the Brussels level, the second Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meeting took place on 31 July 2018, attended by representatives from DG DEVCO, DG HOME, DG ECHO, France, Altai Consulting, and IOM Regional Offices in Brussels and Nairobi. The implementation as well as the status and planned activities for M&E was also presented and discussed [REDACTED]. The regional PSC was replaced by the cross-regional EUTF Coordination and Reporting Committee on Migration and Protection. The Committee first convened on 19 March 2019, attended by EU, Member States, [REDACTED] and IOM. Current migration trends on the central Mediterranean, state of play of the activities and results, governance and coordination, challenges, further needs and gaps in the three regions, and M&E, among others were presented and discussed [REDACTED].

At the country level, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative formed its national PSCs in Djibouti, Ethiopia, [REDACTED] (Somalia had already established the ir PSC during the last reporting period). **Djibouti's** first PSC meeting took place on 29 November 2018. Topics of discussion included the terms of reference for the committee and the SOPs adaptation process. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The government representatives identified additional stakeholders who may wish to be involved in the SOPs adaptation process. The subsequent meeting is planned in June 2019. In **Ethiopia**, the first PSC meeting took place on the 26 October 2018 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The draft ToR for the PSC were presented and discussed. Inputs were compiled and a final draft was distributed to the committee. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia suggested to put on hold the second national PSC meeting during the remaining reporting period due to internal restructuring and reshuffling. The subsequent meeting is now planned for 18 April 2019. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IOM has been meeting with the members of [REDACTED] PCC on a monthly basis on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative related matters. **Sudan** held the much-awaited programme launch on 28 June 2018, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A [press briefing note](#) was published on the EU and IOM websites respectively. The National PSC is still yet to take place in Sudan due to combined reasons of security situations [REDACTED]

Cooperation and Coordination with Main Stakeholders

IOM has been coordinating with EUD in all four target countries through regular meetings since January 2018. In **Ethiopia**, in addition to the monthly bilateral meetings and country reporting on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the EUD has been convening coordination meetings with [REDACTED], the main EU partners addressing issues of return and reintegration with the funding from EU. In **Somalia**, IOM and EUD meet regularly in addition to email correspondences on a weekly basis. On 25 May 2018, non-IOM returns and the possibility of reintegration/post-arrival reception assistance by IOM under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative were discussed with a range of EU Member States in attendance, including Swiss, Norwegian, Finish, Danish, Dutch, Belgian, and UK. **Somalia** also developed a letter for Post Arrival and

Reception Assistance in coordination with the UK and EU. In **Djibouti**, IOM maintained close communications with the EUD through regular meetings. The EUD also opened the Programme launch and has been kept abreast about the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's implementation process in Djibouti. In **Sudan**, IOM has also been meeting with the EUD regularly on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. In December 2018, the EUD in Sudan attended the second anniversary event for the overall EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme, Global Migration Film Festival event, and the International Migrants Day.

Synergies with Other Projects

IOM has been coordinating with partners implementing other EU-funded programmes, regionally with [REDACTED] as well as at country level.

Regionally, IOM continued meeting with [REDACTED] on a monthly basis through attending the coordination meetings on the [REDACTED] activities. IOM was also coordinating with [REDACTED] programme until its project came to an end in October 2018.

In **Djibouti**, IOM launched another EU-funded programme, Durable Solutions for Most Vulnerable Host Population, Refugees, and Migrants in Djibouti. Based on the Street Children Study funded under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the Durable Solutions project will carry out additional interventions related to protection of migrant children. Some of the outreach/awareness raising activities will be implemented collaboratively with the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. To ensure synergies and no duplication, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's Officer in Djibouti meets with the [REDACTED] regularly. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative also coordinates internally with other projects providing AVR's including those funded by KSA and the Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration (PRM) of the United States Department of State.

In **Ethiopia**, the EUD maintains its leadership role in calling and chairing coordination meetings with [REDACTED], the partners addressing issues of return and reintegration with the funding from the EU. These meetings took place regularly throughout the reporting period [REDACTED]. Additional bilateral discussions with [REDACTED] also took place on a regular basis to ensure synergies. In particular, IOM participated in the validation workshop on the National Reintegration Directive, the development of which is funded by [REDACTED]. A series of meetings with [REDACTED] partners with whom IOM has signed or is signing implementing partnership agreement also took place [REDACTED].

In **Somalia**, IOM has strengthened the MRCs in Hargeisa and Bosaso in coordination with the BMM and the Regional Mixed Migration Program (RMMP), which will be further enhanced during the next reporting period. In Mogadishu, an MRC rehabilitated under the EU FLASH programme will be moved forward with funding from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Also, direct assistance previously provided by EU FLASH, to forced returns after arrival, will be expanded and formalised through the construction of [REDACTED], supported by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. IOM has co-funded multiple regional initiatives for training between EU-IOM Joint Initiative and BMM, RMMP or EU FLASH (such as the ToT on Caring for Victims of Trafficking, the UNICEF Joint Scoping visit for Child Protection and the Entebbe workshop in support of the Task Force, respectively).

In **Sudan** – The EU-IOM Joint Initiative co-funds the [REDACTED]. IOM is also a member of Counter

Trafficking Task Force with other UN agencies to coordinate relevant initiatives. These partners were invited to the SOP nationalization workshop in Sudan.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is key to demonstrate the results of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme and identify possible gaps in order to improve return and reintegration programming through evidence-based learning. In this regard, IOM has developed an M&E Framework to assess the performance of the AVR and reintegration assistance (RA) across different phases through standardized surveys:

1. Outreach, pre-departure, travel and reception (0-1 month after return) – *AVR Programme Monitoring and AVR Programme Satisfaction Surveys*
2. Reintegration assistance (9-12 months after return) – *RA Programme Monitoring and RA Programme Satisfaction Surveys*
3. Reintegration sustainability (12-18 months after return, to evaluate to what extent the reintegration process has been sustainable) – *Reintegration Sustainability Survey*

Under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the AVR and RA monitoring and satisfaction surveys are consolidated in compact surveys with 30 and 69 questions respectively (reference available upon request). The standard Reintegration Sustainability Survey was also administered to obtain the Reintegration Sustainability Score²⁵.

In total, 1,179 surveys were completed as per the below Table. The surveys were translated into local languages and coded in Kobo data collection tool for administering given the translation in various languages and local customization required which is not an option in the current system²⁶. The target sample sizes were determined using the Cochran-Orcutt formula with adjustments for small population and non-response.

	AVR surveys	RA surveys	Reintegration Sustainability surveys
Djibouti	0	0	0
Ethiopia	73	301	300
Somalia	52	54	33
Sudan	110	201	55
Total	235	556	388

The AVR surveys suggest mostly positive experiences with the pre-departure and travel process shared among the returnees. Namely, 86% considered the information provided before departure to be very clear or clear enough, 88% were satisfied or very satisfied with the pre-departure counselling sessions, 93% were satisfied or very satisfied with the travel arrangement, and 99% felt that the travel was safe and well organized.

²⁵ The Reintegration Sustainability Score, which was developed under the DFID funded MEASURE project, is based on a composite index aggregating 30 indicators capturing specific economic, social and psychosocial conditions of the returning migrant. The aggregation methodology allows the computation of a ‘compound’ score, as well as that of three dimensional scores (for the economic, the social and the PSS dimension respectively). For both types, the scores can range from 0 to 1, with higher values denoting higher sustainability. Specific Objective 3.3 defines a target of 70% of “migrants assisted reporting sufficient levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability, and psychosocial wellbeing in their community of return” (i.e. reporting a score equal or greater than 0.66). Below the 0.66 threshold, migrants are deemed to be in need of further assistance, with the most urgent cases reporting a score below 0.33.

²⁶ Transfer of all the data captured in Kobo to the MiMOSA database is being explored.

According to the RA surveys, 81% of the surveyed returnees were satisfied or very satisfied with the reintegration support overall. Almost all of the returnees considered that they made a good decision to return (91% 'yes completely,' 5% 'yes but not fully' and 4% 'no'), although a higher proportion of the returnees in Somalia and Sudan did not agree (13% and 8% respectively) than in Ethiopia (1%).

The higher level of positive response on the decision to return as well as satisfaction with the reintegration assistance received in Ethiopia mirror the outcome of the Reintegration Sustainability Score. This may also reflect the challenging country contexts in Somalia and Sudan that are linked to a number of factors which negatively impact reintegration and also hinder effective service delivery. Namely, 78% of the beneficiaries in Ethiopia, 48% in Somalia and 38% in Sudan respectively reported sufficient levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability, and psychosocial wellbeing in their community of return. The results will trigger follow-up measures for those who did not meet the sustainability score through direct monitoring to assess the individual's situation to review the implementation status of the reintegration plan either by IOM or IPs where relevant.

In addition to the AVRR M&E surveys, a range of activities ensured sound monitoring of the programme implementation. RCU's regular monitoring visit often combined participation in the country level activities under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, meeting with stakeholders, and holding workshops of the country team staff on relevant topics including M&E.

In August 2018 and January 2019, regional coordination workshops on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative took place to review progress, challenges, lessons learned and way forward on each of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme result area, with particular emphasis on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including the review of the M&E Framework and tools as well as the ROM report.

External M&E activities also took place during the reporting period. A Results Orientated Monitoring (ROM) commissioned by the EU was carried out ([REDACTED]). In response to the findings and recommendations, IOM developed an action plan [REDACTED]. Most of the specific recommendations and follow-up actions have been implemented or started, including: the revision of the regional and country logframes, development of regional M&E execution of the mid-term review, guidance and tools, regionally-led activities such as a MHPSS workshop, roll-out of entrepreneurship training, regional learning workshops, and harmonization of programme tools.

In coordination with the COs and IOM Regional Office in Brussels, monthly reports and regional analysis were developed and shared with DEVCO (refer to **Annex 23**). Moreover, IOM continued to provide the data on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative to the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) managed by the European Commission at the regional level through [REDACTED]. The data submission has been ongoing on a quarterly basis since January 2018 with the quarterly reports available through the [EUTF website](#).

In March 2019, a mid-term review (MTR) of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa was commissioned to [REDACTED]. Overall, the MTR noted the programme to be "on track". Specific recommendations include: more involvement of local partners, prioritization of community-based reintegration, mainstreaming engagement of youth, diversification of economic support besides business start-ups, improved procurement process of in-kind support, review of resource allocation to MRCs, and expediting the pre-departure process for AVR. [REDACTED]

7. VISIBILITY AND COMMUNICATION

The Communications and Visibility (C&V) activities and tools of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa aim at achieving its objective to create awareness, support and action for the return and sustainable reintegration of migrants and returnees. Towards achieving this objective, IOM delivered a diverse set of C&V activities and tools during the reporting period. These C&V activities and tools, as specified in the C&V Plan submitted to DG DEVCO in December 2018 were directed at the target audiences of returning migrants, their communities, key stakeholders and partner organizations, the media, as well as donors and the general public.

The EU's contribution as the donor of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative has been made visible in several ways. Where security and political conditions remained conducive, the EU logo has been used on all visual aids produced. During the second year of implementation, IOM delivered the following communications and visibility outputs:

To promote the support of the EU and IOM and to present to the target groups, as well as to a wider public, the impact of the action at the level of protection, assistance, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of migrants

- **EU-IOM Joint Initiative's website** (<http://migrationjointinitiative.org>): Since its launch in September 2018, the website has provided the update of the overall EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme and that of each country implementing the EU-IOM Joint Initiative as the main communications channel. Through the website, nine human interest stories disseminated the impact the Programme has made thanks to the support from the EUTF.
- **Social media:** Nearly on a daily basis, the visibility of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative was enhanced through social media posts. For example, from April 2018 to March 2019, social media accounts at the IOM Regional Office in Nairobi registered a 370% audience increase on Facebook from 300 followers in March 2018 to 1,110 in April 2019, reaching 27,692 people during the same time frame. The Twitter accounts gained 1,154 new followers during the reporting period, as well as 355,700 tweet impressions.
- **Press Briefing Notes:** 17 press briefing notes were published on the IOM's global website and circulated to enhance the target audiences' understanding of return and reintegration issues. Most of the contents featured Ethiopia as the country receives the highest number of returnees under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa. See **Annex 24** for full list.
- **Traditional Media:** Newspapers, magazines, as well as radio and television were also among the channels used for messaging. They were also the targeted recipients of the press briefing notes and social media feeds. There was a significant local media interest for *iftar* events attended by programme staff and migrants in Somalia and Sudan (coverages in local languages are available upon request). Media enquiries received mainly pertained to migrants' movements. Such interest peaked during the boat accident off the coast of Djibouti on 29 January 2019.

To ensure that the target groups are fully aware of the Programme, its results and the assistance made available, as well as the limits of assistance

- **Events:** In December 2018, the programme arranged for film screenings as part of the Global Migration Film Festival in Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan (A. 2.1.1). The events targeted migrants in Djibouti, as well as migrants, returnees, and local authorities in all countries. In Sudan, the EU Delegation was also among the participants. Visibility of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative was promoted through the screening events through the branded banners and other items including the t-shirts, which were distributed to the participants.

On 14 and 15 February 2019, IOM organized a two-day workshop for journalists and media organizations in Ethiopia. The workshop focused on reporting and media coverage on migrant protection and reintegration with the objective to increase the knowledge of media organizations on issues related to returnees and their needs around reintegration. It also focused on guiding participants on how to develop accurate messages around return and reintegration and present them using appropriate approaches, medium and language as per the audience targeted. [REDACTED] journalists from local media agencies, SNNPR and Oromia regional states, as well as from Addis Ababa participated in the workshop. [REDACTED]

As part of the programme to mark the second anniversary of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa in March 2019, members of the [REDACTED] were briefed on milestones reached and on migration trends in the region.

- **Partners:** IOM ensures partners' compliance with the EU's C&V guidelines through contractual agreements, IP workshops, and regular monitoring of their outputs. A two-day workshop for 10 IPs in Ethiopia for example (A 1.2.2) sensitized the 34 IP staff on the requirements as outlined in the Communication and Visibility in EU-Financed External Actions. Further guidance materials are under development.
- **Videos:** 18 videos were produced, mainly through the Community Response App. The videos largely featured the personal stories of returnees as well as the work of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in preparing returnees for reintegration. These videos aim at giving voice to the migrants so that they could share their experiences and raise awareness to other (potential) migrants about the assistance available through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative while highlighting the risks of irregular migration. These videos have been disseminated through social media channels and through MRCs and transit facilities supported under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. See **Annex 26** for full list. On 29-30 May 2018, the Programme organized a Community Response App Training to produce videos for the EU-IOM Joint Initiative's C&V efforts, capturing stories concerning returns and reintegration.
- **Flyers and factsheets:** Country information sheets and pre-arrival flyers in local languages were finalized and distributed for all four countries [REDACTED]. These flyers and factsheets are intended to inform (potential) migrants and returnees on the accurate information regarding the type of services they could expect under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative to not only help them inform their decision to return but also to manage their expectations.
- **Branded items:** The designs that were developed and reported during the last reporting period were procured and used to promote the EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme. These items included pens, notebooks, bags, mugs and USB sticks. They were distributed during training sessions with key stakeholders, outreach events, and PSC meetings.

- **EU Delegation engagements:** In addition to the regularly occurring meetings with EUDs in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, EUDs were regularly invited to and took part in some of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative activities. These include: the validation workshop for the Street Children Study in Djibouti, the SOP nationalization workshop [REDACTED], and opening/handover event of the MRC Gedarif and International Migration Day event in Sudan.

FLASH Report: Centrally at the Brussels level, IOM produced and disseminated twelve FLASH reports covering April 2018 – March 2019 to inform the EU and its Member States, governments in the target countries and the general public about the ongoing progress achieved. The report featured statistics on assisted voluntary returns, as well as post arrival reception assistance and reintegration support, in addition to case stories and project highlights.

8. ANNEXES

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Annex 4 – DTM Flow Monitoring Reports_April 2018- March 2019

Annex 5 – Quantative Study: Street Children_Djibouti

Annexe 5a – Executive Summary (English)

Annexe 5b – Final Report (French)

Annex 6 – Labour Market & Service Skills Assessment (LMA) Reports

[Redacted]

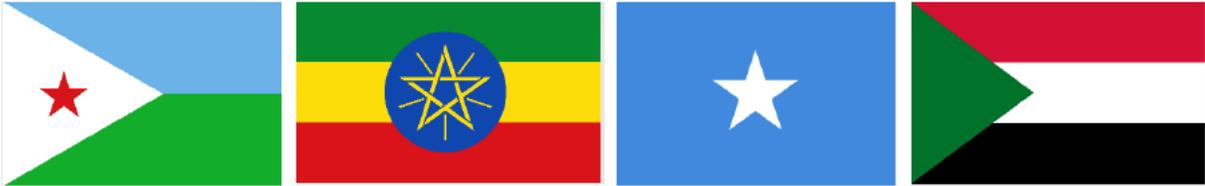
Annex 23 – Monthly Flash Reports and the Monthly Regional Narrative Reports

Annex 24 - Press Briefing Notes (PBNs)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



Project funded by the European Union



Project Implemented by IOM