

IMPACT EVALUATION
OF
IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR)
Programme
FINAL REPORT

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This evaluation report has been prepared by an independent consultant commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Country Office in Egypt in the framework of its ongoing Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme implemented in Egypt.

The content of this report and the opinions expressed here are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and the society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community: to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Cairo, February 2017

Prepared by: Center for Development Services (CDS)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CDS	Center for Development Services
CoD	Country of Destination
CoO	Country of Origin
EU	European Union
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
RA	Reintegration Assistance
UMC	Unaccompanied Migrant Children

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The negative effects of the current economic situation in Egypt push an alarming number of youth, particularly young men to migrate and seek employment in other countries. Unemployment and lack of job opportunities and skills make a considerable number of Egyptians believe that migration is their only resort. However, these migrants while faced with numerous difficulties in the country of destination (CoD), call for a return to their homeland or country of origin (CoO). The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) Programme supports the migrants who wish to return voluntarily to their CoO through an encompassing programme offering pre-departure and return related services at the CoD and several types of post-arrival reintegration services assistance at the CoO.

The AVRR programme encompasses IOM's broad range of services aiming towards the sustainable return and reintegration of migrants in their CoO. AVRR is one of many migration management services that IOM offers to migrants and governments. It aims to better enable the orderly, humane and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and who wish to return voluntarily to their CoO. Specifically, the AVRR programme capacitates voluntary return in three main stages; (1) pre-departure assistance and travel preparations; (2) assistance during travel to the CoO; and (3) post-arrival reintegration assistance.

The objective of this report is to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the AVRR programme; specifically, focusing on assessing the performance and impact of service provision of the AVRR programme throughout the three stages (outreach, pre-departure, travel, reception and reintegration). The general principle guiding the approach to this impact evaluation was creating a base of evidence for assessing the performance of the AVRR and the impact realized on the beneficiary returnees in terms of securing sustainable livelihood opportunities and refraining from the idea of repeating their irregular migration experience. The impact evaluation was conducted using quantitative data collection, mainly through a questionnaire covering the different stages and evaluation aspects with a representative sample of 85 beneficiaries covered by the AVRR project. The cases were distributed over 13 governorates, namely Alexandria, Assiut, Beheira, Beni Suef, Daqahliya, Damietta, Greater Cairo (including Cairo, Giza and Qalioubeya), Gharbeya, Kafr El Sheikh, Minya, Menoufia, Port Said and Sharqiya.

The data analysed from the built in sample reflects that 96.5% of the returnees are males and more than half of the respondents (56.5%) are heads of households supporting families with 4 to 6 members. It is quite alarming fact is that 14.1% of all the returnee respondents are unaccompanied minors (below the age of 18). 25.6% of the sampled returnees are between 18 to 30 years old. While 47.4% are between the ages of 31 and 50, 12.8% are over 50 years old. In addition 62% of the total returnees are originally from a rural background and the majority of respondents returned to their country of origin and the CoD.

More than half of the migrants were working prior to migrating; however, job dissatisfaction, quality of employment, higher revenues and aspiration for better living conditions were the major push factors. 87% of the respondents left Egypt seeking employment opportunities in European countries and most of them ended up in Greece. The respondents stated clearly that Greece was not their chosen country of initial destination; however most of them ended up there haphazardly after leaving their CoO mainly because of geographical reasons; where Greece is the closest country to Italy and they end up there whenever there are strong risks of drowning at sea. In addition, 65.9% of the returnees stated that they had a severe financial situation prior to migration. This is an indication of the harsh financial circumstances in the CoO prior to migration. This could also be a good indication of the fact that the majority of the migrants in question are economic migrants. Moreover, this information shows that even though those irregular migrants enter the countries of destination illegally (62% through smuggling and 38% through legal channels), the majority of them stated that they travelled seeking stable job offers or contracts on the other side but they did not have actual legal jobs or job offers.

Regarding the AVRR, nearly all returnees (94%) stated that the information they received during the pre-departure counselling sessions about the benefits and services provided within the AVRR programme were clear, concise and sufficient to help them take a decision with regards to their return to the CoO.

More than half of the returned migrants received monetary assistance ranging from 200 to 1,950 Euros from the IOM. 78% of the total population indicated their satisfaction with the entire pre-departure assistance received. The majority of the beneficiaries met with the organization's staff once or twice following their arrival in Egypt by one to two weeks following their arrival. The returnees' elaboration on their answers shed a positive light on the communication between IOM's staff and the respondents. Nonetheless, in some cases, the communication between the two parties took place after several months. It is important to note that it is the responsibility of the returnee to contact the re-integration office upon their arrival at the CoO.

Nearly all returnees received counselling sessions from the reintegration staff. When elaborating on the deliberations of the counselling sessions, the respondents had mixed opinions about the quality of the services offered by the reintegration assistance. On the one hand, the respondents shared positive feedback detailing the helpfulness of the project discussions and the business advice received through the contact with the staff. On the other hand, a number of returnees shared their grievances saying that they received fewer funds than they were promised in the CoD; which illustrated a certain degree of lack of coordination between the staff outside and inside Egypt. The timeframe for the counselling sessions in the CoO was too short. Many of the migrants in question stated that the IOM counselling staff in the CoO did not give them enough time to iterate the most appropriate business solution for them and their financial situation.

30 returnees stated that they did not know about the other types of assistance before receiving their reintegration type; except for the cash grant and business start-up. They also expressed their dissatisfaction regarding this lack of knowledge; knowing that they could have been eligible to other types of grants that could have been more suitable to their needs and situation. However, as a response, it is worth noting that the IOM confirmed that the housing, education and medical types of assistance are additional to the main type of reintegration assistance; and this information is clearly communicated to the returnee - as stated by IOM staff in Cairo office. However, when it is not the case, the returnees have the choice to cover or not medical and/or education and/or housing from the main reintegration grant. It remains thus their own choice in this case. Again, the program itself does not necessarily allow for a change in the type of assistance. It depends on the programme and project the returnee is on. In some cases, the choice is given to the returnee, and in others, there are only cash grants offered.

Most of the respondents stated that the process of making their business legal is in itself an obstacle; where they were required to issue tax and commercial IDs. Most of the returned migrants did not want to pay taxes since in most rural areas; businesses are informal and believed that the legal processes in the CoO are too lengthy and complicated. The majority of migrants received start-up inputs in the form of electric equipment and vehicles as it was believed to be one of the easiest and fastest way to start a lucrative operation. This also does not necessarily result in their reluctance to start formal businesses. Around 38% purchased livestock and the remaining 8.4% received cash grants, educational and training opportunities as well as housing and medical assistance and job placement. It is worth noting that the evaluator was unable to cover the housing assistance component of reintegration because it was only reflected in the cases of 4 returnees only.

In addition, from the 41% returnees who had a business start-up and livestock, 24% stated that they had to close their businesses. It is worth noting that the major push factor has been proven to be the lack of sustainable economic opportunities in the CoO and the fact that such a high percentage of businesses have closed down may lead to the possibility of repetition of irregular migration. In addition, the fact that these businesses are closing down may also point to a somehow lack of guidance and information from the reintegration counselling team regarding the type and management of their businesses and from another side, this can also point to laziness and/or negligence on behalf of the returnees themselves. Before starting any business under this reintegration component, a feasibility study regarding the type of business most suitable for the returnee and the economic situation of the governorate of origin should have been conducted in order to build a successful business based on solid indicators. Also, returnees who were new to the business, should have received training and/or guidance regarding the management of their type of business to lead to its success. From another side, 21% returnees asserted that their businesses are operating but did not yield profit yet; which is a promising sign. While there seems to be progress in the development of the businesses, it also seems as though a minority (12%) of the respondents admitted that their businesses are struggling and may close down.

The respondents exhibited very different reactions regarding the comparison of their financial situations before and after migration. A considerable number of returnees indicated that their financial situation became much worse or worse (27%) after their return. 13% asserted that their financial situation became better. The vast majority of returnees are dissatisfied with their current situation. They offered a wide variety of explanations; the most important was that they are facing financial problems and feelings of disappointment following their return to Egypt. 61% of the interviewed sample believes that the reintegration assistance is not enough and it should be increased and followed up since it has not met their basic needs. Long-term investment projects did not turn out to be favourable for the majority of returnees who were resistant to establishing formal businesses. They believed that long-term investments will yield their returns after a longer time than other type of investments and the fact that they need to formalize their businesses - while it is not custom in their governorate and geographical area they reside in and among other inhabitants. In addition, the majority of those who received assistance will continue to rely on external sources other than their existing businesses, as the reintegration assistance is not sufficient to enable them to live a decent life.

31% of the returnees would have taken the decision to return to Egypt regardless of the promises of the reintegration assistance communicated to them in the CoDs. This points to a pre-existing desire of return prior to the respondents' affiliation with AVRR. On the flipside, the data also indicated that a significant 22% of the returnees would not have returned to Egypt if it were not for the project activity. Therefore a total of 26 respondents stated that they needed assistance. This highlights a promising opportunity in tying the sustainability of the respondents' return and stay in CoO to the success of their reintegration process. However, the challenging economic conditions are motivating a considerable percentage of returnees to re-migrate. The data reflected negatively about the extent to which the respondents feel that the reintegration assistance addressed their initial reasons for migrating.

The data gathered urges the IOM to analyse the profile of the returnees and have a profound understanding of the market at the governorate level. It is recommended that the AVRR team constantly monitors and follows-up the returnees' cases, as well as visits their businesses to ensure the impact and the success of the businesses and services offered.

I. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was established in 1951 and has been operating in Egypt since the 1980s. IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, inter-governmental and nongovernmental partners. IOM focuses on facilitating migration as a factor of development worldwide, migration management, ensuring the well-being of migrants and gathering data on migration. IOM uses a service-oriented business model providing project-based services to migrants requiring international assistance and policy advice to governments, migrants and migration stakeholders, support to states and civil society organizations (CSOs) to facilitate migration and irregular migration management. IOM encompasses all aspects of migration, from arranging for the organized transfer of migrants and displaced persons, to the recruitment, border management, humanitarian assistance, post-conflict reconstruction, counter-trafficking, and human smuggling prevention. It aims at respecting and upholding the human rights of migrants worldwide.

The Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme is one of IOM's core programmes. The programme encompasses a broad range of services that aim towards the sustainable return and reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin (CoO). AVRR is one of many migration management services IOM offers to migrants and governments. It aims to better enable the orderly, humane and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and who wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. As one of the organization's core activities, AVRR is embedded in IOM's Constitution under Article 1(d): "to provide similar services as requested by States, or in cooperation with other interested international organizations, for voluntary return migrations, including voluntary repatriation".¹ The AVRR programme particularly responds to irregular migration in transit countries combined with other measures, such as capacity-building support and offering humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants. What sets this programme apart from other migrant assistance projects is that it focuses on the reintegration component. Therefore, IOM and its partners in countries of origin provide returnees with socio-economic support to endorse self-sufficiency and contribute to the local communities; which ultimately aim to ensure the sustainability of their return. This component is particularly relevant for returnees in a vulnerable situation such Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs).

Specifically, the AVRR programme capacitates voluntary return in three main stages; (1) pre-departure assistance and travel preparations; (2) assistance during travel to the CoO; and (3) post-arrival reintegration assistance. To implement these various phases, IOM cooperates with a number of partners, including governmental authorities (identification of migrants, facilitation of return and reintegration), other international organizations, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and CSOs². The first stage includes the identification of migrants who wish to return to their CoO. The migrants go through a rigorous selection process of interviews and medical examinations. Once it has been decided that a migrant will benefit from AVRR, IOM coordinates with the IOM mission in the CoO and the headquarters and organizes travel arrangements. The migrant is kept informed about the process and receives detailed explanation about their return.

The second phase consists of providing travel assistance to the migrants during their journey from the transit or destination country to their CoO, including airport assistance upon departure and arrival. Special assistance to vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied minors or migrants with health needs (e.g. medical escorts) is provided if needed. During the last phase, the migrants are provided with information and counselling on reintegration by the IOM office in their CoO, as well as in-kind reintegration assistance. This last phase also includes follow-up by the IOM office at the CoO.

In the recent years following the Egyptian uprising, irregular migration cases increased as economic conditions worsened pushing more people to seek better opportunities abroad. IOM responded to the growing need by intensifying the efforts to improve the AVRR services and make reintegration assistance effective for those in need

¹*The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Constitution*. Chapter I, Art.1 (b).

² IOM, *Migration Initiatives 2015 - Middle East and North Africa*. Available at:

<https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/MI-2015-Middle-East-nd-North-Africa.pdf>

of such support, with the aim to provide returnees with viable livelihood opportunities ensuring alternatives to irregular migration and eventually facilitating safe and regular migration. In this regard, reintegration assistance plays a key role and unless the push factors that compelled individuals to migrate by irregular means in the first place are being addressed, a substantial number of returnees will fail to support themselves in their country of origin or undertake safe and regular migration practices; which in turns may result in repeated irregular migration.

The support provided to the Egyptian returnees through the AVRR programme is mainly associated with self-employment, but it also includes housing, medical and/or educational support for some programmes, and contributes to the development of communities of origin through job creation and income generation.

The objective of this report is to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the AVRR programme. Specifically, this evaluation focuses on (1) assessing the performance of the AVRR programme throughout the three stages (outreach, pre-departure, travel, reception and reintegration); and (2) studying the impact of the reintegration assistance provided to returnees' lives post-return, as well as its sustainability, and whether it succeeded in desensitising repeated irregular migration.

The report outlines all stages pertaining to the programme and is divided into 4 main sections. The evaluation key findings section is divided into 6 sub-sections. The first sub-section discusses the demographic and socio-economic profile of the migrants before and after their return to the country of origin (CoO). The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sub-sections detail the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the AVRR programme. The last section of the report analyses the outcomes and information derived from the implementation of the AVRR as well as provides conclusions when possible. This section also provides recommendations addressing the improvement of providing and implementing the AVRR programme.

II. IMPACT EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodology

The general principle guiding the approach to this impact evaluation assignment was creating, as robust as possible, a base of actual evidence for assessing the performance of the AVRR's three-stage process (pre-departure assistance and travel preparations; assistance during travel to the CoO; and post-arrival reintegration assistance); and assessing the impact realized on the beneficiary returnees in terms of securing viable livelihood opportunities soon after their return to the CoO and refraining from the idea of repeating their irregular migration experience. A desk review and consultation of secondary resources was also undertaken to be able to thoroughly assess the evaluation topics and benchmark the performance and achievements of the AVRR.

The impact evaluation was conducted using quantitative data collection and qualitative research tools. The main method used was a pre-designed questionnaire by IOM, filled during face to face interviews and independent field visits, covering the different stages and evaluation aspects with a representative sample of beneficiaries covered by the AVRR project. The questionnaire was applied in an informal interview set. The interviews form the principal data set for the evaluation. The evaluation team also relied on secondary observations from beneficiaries of the programme. The results of the fieldwork were directly fed into the impact evaluation of the project.

The impact evaluation assignment was conducted in three phases; namely:

- (1) **Phase 1 - Inception Stage;** which included a desk review of key project documents and relevant documentation; editing and fine-tuning the questionnaire in Arabic; and meeting with IOM team to discuss the inception phase before starting the fieldwork.

- (2) **Phase 2 - Implementation Stage;** where fieldwork occurred simultaneously in all governorates; as well as data collection and data entry into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)³; and
- (3) **Phase 3 - Data Analysis and Reporting Stage;** which included analysis of the fieldwork findings and the draft and final reporting.

The results of this report are a direct outcome and analysis of the data collected in 13 governorates as well as the use of secondary resources.

2.2 Evaluation Topics and Research Questions

The evaluation questions covered all the different AVRR phases- the pre-departure, the arrival to the CoO, the reintegration assistance stages then the current situation of the returnee. The evaluation also covered the different types of reintegration - Business start-up, Cash grant, Medical assistance, Training/ Education and Job placement - with the aim to assess the returnee's level of satisfaction with the assistance provided throughout the process, and evaluate how viable the livelihood opportunities provided through the reintegration assistance have been. *Please refer to Annex I for the questionnaire in English and Arabic.*

2.3 Respondents, Sample Size and Project Sites

The evaluation cases were drawn from 14 governorates, namely Alexandria, Assiut, Beheira, Beni Suef, Daqahliya, Damietta, Greater Cairo (including Cairo, Giza and Qalioubeya), Gharbeya, Kafr El Sheikh, Minya, Menoufia, Ismailia, Port Said and Sharqiya. These governorates were divided into six regions based on geographical proximity and regions were as follows: a) Greater Cairo; b) west Delta; c) east Delta; d) central Delta; e) Canal region; and f) Upper Egypt. CDS deployed a team of six (6) field researchers to cover these six regions.

The evaluation aimed to measure the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the process as well as the impact and sustainability of the reintegration assistance using a stratified sample of an initial 100 beneficiaries; who were pre-selected for the evaluator by IOM to include all types of assistance. The 100 beneficiaries could not all be reached and interviewed because some of them refused to take part of the exercise and for some IOM staff did not have their updated contact details as it is very common in rural areas in Egypt to regularly change phone numbers; thus a final total sample of 85 returnees was covered. The stratified sampling ensures that at least one observation is selected from each type of assistance. Stratification may generate a smaller estimation error than using a simple random sample of the same size. The evaluation undertook a total of 85 questionnaires where all respective AVRR governorates were covered; except of Ismailia⁴.

In addition, the weights for all governorates were adjusted to reflect the AVRR governorates; based on the non-responsiveness rate. Two governorates are under sampled Greater Cairo, and Port Said compared to the population size sample of 261 respondents. While 5 governorates; namely Assiut, Daqahliya, Damietta, Gharbeya, and Menoufia are over sampled and there were no respondents interviewed in Ismailia. In addition, the total number of respondents interviewed below 18 years old (minors) was 11 returnees. 7 of them were from Gharbeya governorate, 3 from Sharqiya, 1 from Assiut; representing 13% of the total sample of 85 respondents. Each governorate is weighted based on its proportion in the population to its sample proportion. Then, all data are weighted based on the calculated weight.

³ IBM SPSS Modeler is a data mining and text analytics software application from IBM. It is used to build predictive models and conduct other analytic tasks. It has a visual interface which allows users to leverage statistical and data mining algorithms without programming.

⁴ The evaluator could only reach 85 returnees in total, out of the initial 100 - for the reasons stated above -. Ismailia's respondents were from the 15 returnees who could not be reached and thus were not interviewed by the evaluator.

With a population size of 261 and a sample size of 85 migrants, the confidence level used was 95% and the margin of error or the confidence interval is 9%. That means there was a 95% likelihood that between 51% to 69% of the target beneficiary migrants' responses were correctly reflected. The sample was then weighted to represent the migrant population in question and ultimately generate conclusions on the whole population and the different types of assistance received. This margin of error is reliable to draw solid conclusions. The only limitation met during the sampling was that the housing assistance had not been represented in the evaluation.

2.4 Limitations

Throughout the course of the evaluation, CDS team encountered a number of challenges; which could have a potential impact on the quality of the findings and the ability of the evaluator to answer the evaluation questions:

- The sample size decreased during the course of the evaluation process - from 100 to 85 returnees. The IOM staff contacted the returnees to ensure their availability as well as their acceptance to be interviewed for the evaluation purpose before the beginning of the evaluation process by the evaluator. However, only 85 from 100 returnees agreed to be met and interviewed for the purpose of the evaluation. The final sample was 100 primary beneficiaries before the start of the project; however, during the 2 weeks of the main fieldwork, the evaluation team could only reach 74 cases out of 100. IOM successfully replaced some of these cases and so by the end of the evaluation, the number of returnees interviewed reached a total of 85 cases.
- As the sample was reduced to 85 cases, the evaluation lacked the representation of the housing assistance that was mainly lost with the 15 other cases.
- Although all 100 cases were initially reached by IOM and confirmed their availability and willingness to be part of the exercise, once the project started, the evaluator's team was not able to reach some of them. Many returnees from the original list held wrong or unavailable house and mobile phone numbers. Other returnees would not pick up their phones. Moreover a total of 3 left Egypt again; one travelled to Korea and settled in Germany, another went to Jordan and the last one left Egypt after only 10 days of her return. In order to overcome this issue, the CDS team tried to reach as many as possible by calling several days in a row at different hours of the day from different phone numbers. Some were reached but others not.
- Some returnees were not keen on meeting with the evaluation team and kept on changing the interview time and place for several days in a row and at the end, agreed to a phone interview only (9 cases – approximately 10.6% of the respondents). This may be due to the fact that CDS is a third party and they were skeptical about the authenticity of the evaluator's intentions.
- CDS team was met with plenty of anger, disappointment and resentment and thus sometimes, was unable to interview some cases. Around 10 returnees were really disappointed with IOM AVRR staff because according to them, IOM promised them many services, counselling and follow-ups and did not fulfil its promises. That resulted in the respondents not willing to answer some questions of importance to the evaluation. However, it was confirmed by the IOM team that all returnees were aware of the provided services because they signed a document containing all the services they will receive at the CoO before their actual return.
- The fact that the evaluation was not anonymous and confidentiality was not required pushed the respondents to be reluctant in giving answers to some questions and sometimes even answering genuinely even if the evaluator team explained in a professional manner the sole purpose of the evaluation as well as that their answers have no consequences on the services provided to them.
- The non-response rate was also very high regarding some of the topics; where the returnees were expected to share their honest opinion on the programme. This can be attributed to the fact that they were fearful about the consequences of such revelations; whether in the form of the withdrawal of the assistance they are currently receiving or hampering their chances of being granted future assistance from IOM.
- Most of the collected data are nominal or categorical, which guided the analysis to use a certain approach, for example mean and variance are not suitable for this kind of data. To generalize on some variables, transformation of some variables (multi-response questions) should be done and converting those variables into binary variables (0 not selected, 1 selected). So that confidence intervals can be calculated. While with other variables, confidence interval can be used to check if the calculated ratio lies between the lower and upper limit. The "95%" in the confidence interval is using a model of how sampling, interviewing, and

measuring contribute to uncertainty about the relation between the true value of the population we are estimating and our estimate of that value. Then, the result can be generalized to the population.

III. KEY FINDINGS

3.1 Profile of Respondents

The individual and household characteristics of the returnees –combined with their economic resources and responsibilities – are vital to draw a complete picture of the returnees’ conditions. Aspects external to the programme and microeconomic factors are likely to be important while the programme itself is quite modest when dealing with returned migrants’ situation. The analysis of this data, based on a reduced sample of 85, covers the assessment of the process of the AVRR programme. Demographic data and information on the AVRR sample and respondents is presented here below.

The analysis of the field data gathered revealed the following:

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Returnees' Status and Background

The data analysis of the sample shows that 96.5% (82 returnees) were male while females represented only 3.5% (3 returnees). 56.5% of the sample were married (head of household) and 43.5% were dependents; which means that they still depend financially on someone else other than themselves. Only 80 returnees responded to the question about their family sizes. Surprisingly, more than half of returnees (52.5%) have small family-size less than 5 members, 33.7% (27) of returnees have medium sized families 5 or 6 members per family while only few returnees (15% of the sample) have large families more than 6 members.

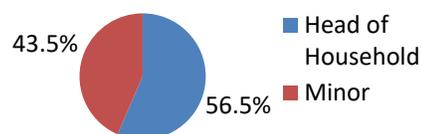


Figure 1: Applicants' status

The age distribution among the respondents differs and 7 returnees have not mentioned their ages. Nearly half of the sample – 47.4% are between 31 to 50 years old followed by 25.6% who are between 18 to 30 years old. 12.8% of the returnees are over 50 years old. Specifically, 14.1% (11 returnees) of the sample of returnees are unaccompanied minors. The older age groups are more heavily represented.

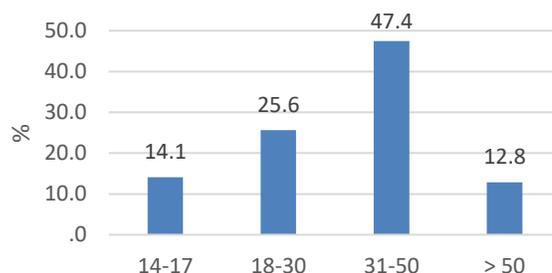


Figure 2: Returnees' Age Range

Locality

30 returnees (35.3%) out of 83 returnees (two returnees did not answer this question) are originally from an urban background. While as, 53 returnees (62.4%) originated from a rural background and 2.4% failed to provide clear information regarding their backgrounds. This data distribution indicates that there is a high incidence of irregular migrants coming from rural than urban backgrounds; resulting from harsher socioeconomic conditions in the Egyptian rural setting.

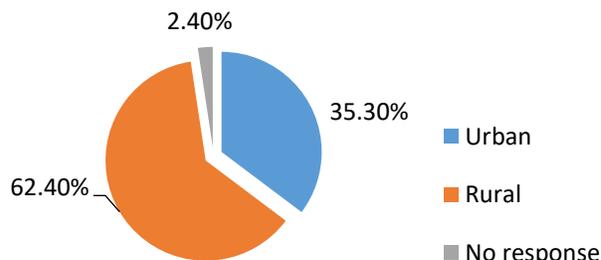


Figure 3: Returnees' origin

Origin and Return

The survey findings show that 44 respondents from total sample (51.8%) returned from Greece. According to the data illustrated below, the second country of departure for the returnees was Netherlands with a total number of 23 returnees (27.1%). Other less common countries are Switzerland (6 returnees), Belgium (3 returnees) and Italy (3 returnees respectively returning from there). The less prevalent countries in the sample include Malta, Poland, Bulgaria, Norway, Canada and Australia with around 1.2. This data only shows that the most common and irregularly reachable CoD is Greece because of its proximity mainly and easier access. But the data here doesn't process if it is the most preferred CoD. Some returnees however, indicated that they were aiming to migrate to Italy but found themselves in Greece upon their arrival at the CoD.

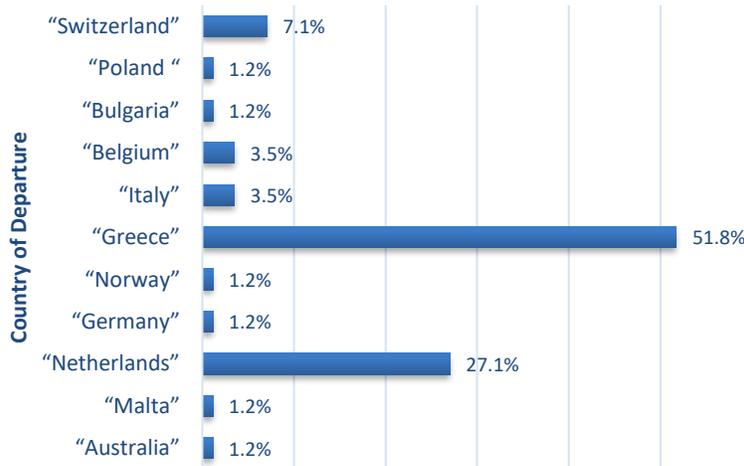


Figure 4: Distribution of returnees by country of departure

Comparing the data of the returnees' governorate of origin with data of their governorates of return (based on the population data not the sample because there was no question in the questionnaire related to the governorate of origin) showed that the numbers are more or less the same in both categories. Based on this, we can assume that the majority of returnees returned to their governorates of origin.

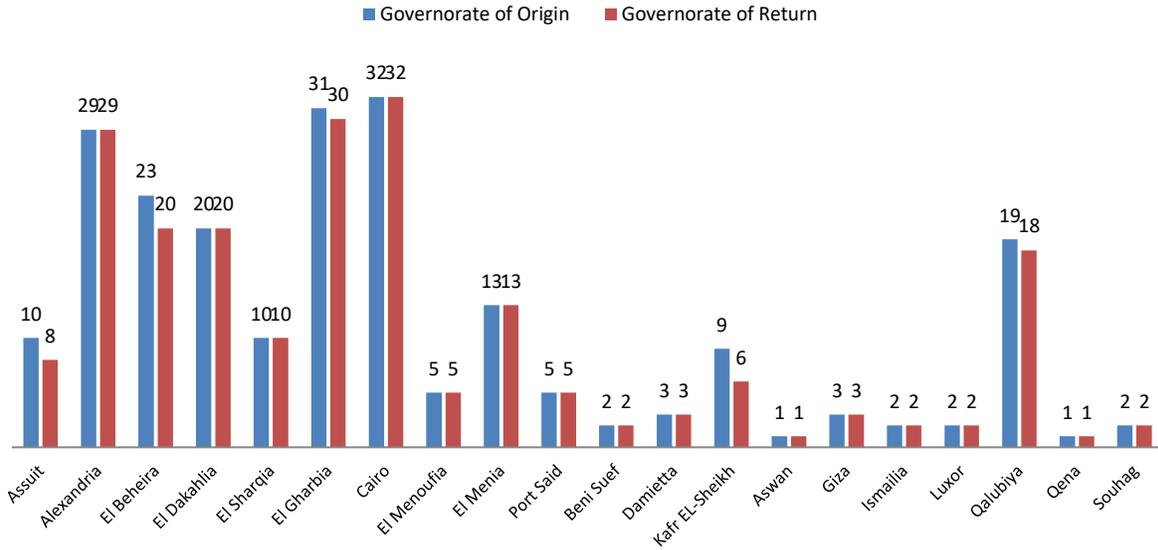


Figure 5: Governorate of origin versus governorate of return

The comparison between the place of residence before migrating and their current place of residence showed no apparent change in the returnees' living condition. In more detail, 37 respondents (43.5%) stated that they resided in flats; while a total of 30 returnees (35%) lived in rural housing on agricultural land. One of the sample interviewed stated that he used to live in a villa prior to migrating. However, 6 of the returnees (7%) shared a room with family. The number of family members sharing this space was not clear; which is why we cannot make definitive conclusions about the quality of the places of residence. It is worth noting that only 74 returnees responded to this question.

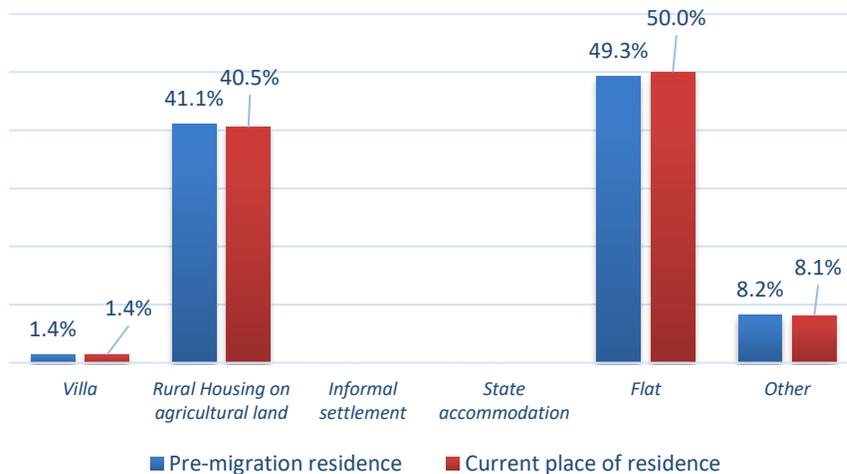


Figure 6: Pre-migration place of residence versus current place of residence

Education

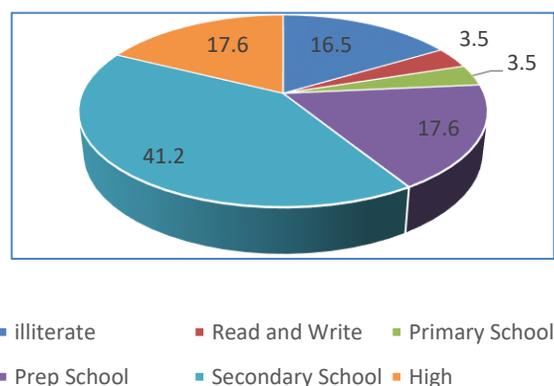


Figure 7: Returnees' education level

The findings show that 41.2% of sampled returnees hold Secondary diplomas. It is also interesting to highlight that 17.6% of the respondents hold a university degree, which can be taken into consideration when it comes to offering these specific migrants job placement assistance within the framework of AVRR since they might have better chances on the job market than others that are un- or less educated. Moreover, the data indicated that 17.6% of the sampled migrants have not completed their secondary education. Furthermore, the findings shed light on the fact that 16.5% of the respondents are illiterate, while 3.5% of the sample in question indicated themselves as literate, or rather capable of reading and writing and another 3.5% indicated themselves as having finished their primary education.

Job: Occupation & Sector - Origin & Return

Only 71 returnees responded to the question about their working prior to migrating. The research on the returnees' background showed that the majority of the irregular migrants in question 47 (55.3%) were working prior to migrating. This implies that unemployment is not among the major push factors. Instead it points to underemployment and the subsequent dissatisfaction with their occupations. However, 24 (28.2%) were not employed prior to migrating to the CoDs. We can infer from this data that dissatisfaction can be caused by having insecure cyclical job; which could be considered as underemployment.

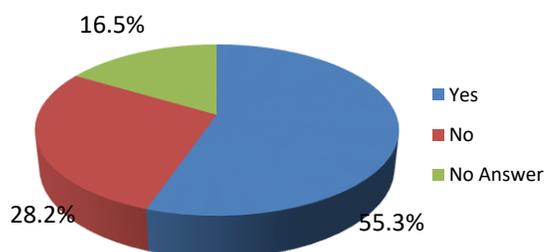


Figure 8: Returnees' employment prior to migration

Only 47 of the returnee migrants gave answer regarding their employment classification pre-migration and only 42 out of 85 gave answer about their employment classification post-migration. The most popular employment sectors pre-migration were agriculture, hunting and forestry sector 36.2% (17), while the second common sector was construction industry with 12.8% (6). Then, trading and hotel/ catering industry, each has a share of 10.6% of the answers while sectors such as electricity, gas and water production and supply and transports and communications each has share a 6.4%.

The above mentioned classification is quite different post-migration as many returnees benefit from IOM help as 31% (13) of returnees are working in the transports and communications sector, and 21.4% (9) are working in the home services sector. Then, the share of the health sector and social activities, and education are 14.3% and 11.9% respectively. The rest of the sectors, trade, real estate, each has the same share of 4.8%, while renting and business

services, agriculture, hunting, forestry, car and domestic appliance repairing, construction industry and civil service each has the share of 2.4%, of the answers.

The study revealed a significant positive relationship between the returnee’s employment classification pre and post-migration which indicates that a significant number of returnees returned to their old jobs (results are significant with p-value of 0.012)

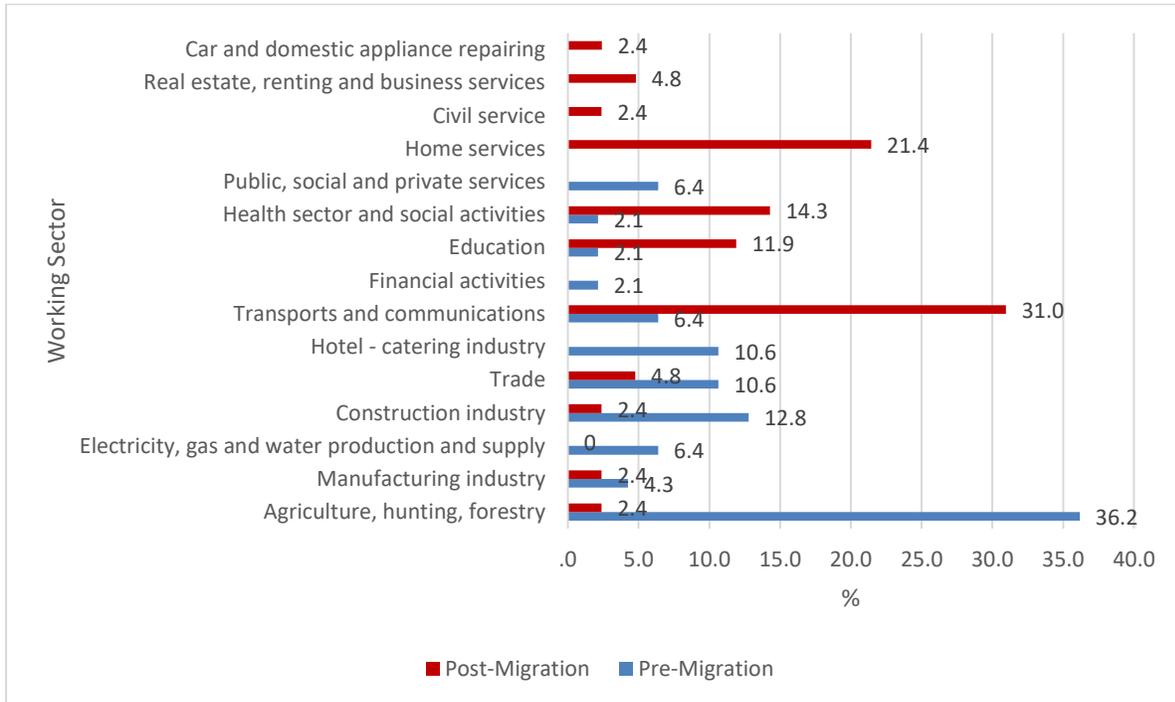


Figure 9: Employment classification pre and post-migration

A comparison between the distribution of returnees in the industries in the pre and post-migration phases was useful in a number of ways and it showed the following findings. One observation is that some industries became less popular in the post-migration phase than in the pre-migration phase: these included agriculture, hunting and forestry, trade and construction industry, manufacturing industry, and electricity, gas and water production supply. Others became more popular in the post-migration phase, including transports and communications, education and lastly health sector and social work. On a different note, a number of employment categories experienced a revival; which was reflected in more returnees joining this category following their return from CoDs. These were mainly the car and domestic appliance repairing, real estate, renting and business services, and civil and home services.

The comparison between the places of residence prior to migration and the current place of residence of the returnees with minor differences in percentages - shows a great similarity.

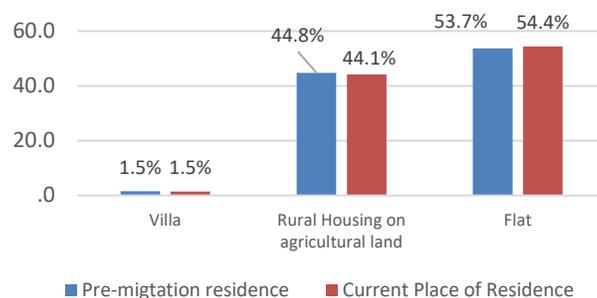


Figure 10: Pre-migration place of residence versus current place of residence

3.2 Financial Situation Prior to Migration

While only 44 returnees answered this question, the data shows that 65.9% of these described the returnees described their financial situation as very bad or severe prior to migration. This is an indication of the harsh financial circumstances in the CoO prior to migration. Also 20.5% of respondents reported that their financial circumstances were bad. While a great majority reflected a bleak situation of their financial circumstances only, 6.8% were neutral such that they said that it was neither good nor bad and 3 other respondents (6.8 %) stated that their financial standing was good. The aforementioned paragraph explains that this positive declaration does not necessarily indicate financial stability. Both urban and rural returnees' face difficult financial situations prior to the migration⁵.

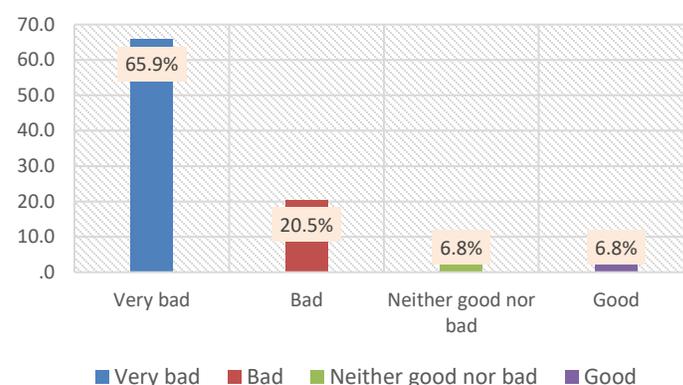


Figure 11: The distribution of returnees' financial situation prior to migrating

3.3 Reasons for Migration

This aspect is subject to multi-answer question and the respondents answered all reasons they believed apply behind their migration. Other reasons are stated in table 1, below. The data collected highlights that the majority 87.1% of the sample left Egypt as a result of the lack of suitable job opportunities. Another prevalent reason for leaving the country of origin is peer pressure; which was evident in the responses of 29.4%. The age distribution of this group is as follows: 3 (13%) belong to the age group 14-18, 13 (56.6%) belong to the age group 18-30, 4 (17.4%) belong to the age group 30-50 while only 3 (13%) belong to the age group >50.

⁵ Spearman correlation coefficient is used to evaluate this relationship. It showed a very weak insignificant relation between returnees' background and financial situation prior migration (correlation coefficient $r = -0.006$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.956$). Also, chi-square test supported this result and another question is answered: Does financial situation prior migration differ based upon education level of the migrants? To answer this hypothesis correlation and chi-square test is done. The result showed there is insignificant positive relationship ($r = 0.029$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.791$). This means that all migrants educated or not had a difficult financial situation prior to migration.

Another reason which was brought about by 14.1% of the total sample was that the reason they left Egypt was due to the lack of access to services; which was most prevalent among the sampled respondents from Gharbia governorate. The rest of the sampled respondents were divided between fear of persecution mainly from the governorates of Cairo and Alexandria. Moreover, the sample interviewed showed that a number of individual cases chose to migrate not only because of one of the pervious reasons but also because of the presence of family members abroad; which motivated them to join them abroad. Another individual reasoning included being expelled from their place of residence as well as seeking to improve their financial status.

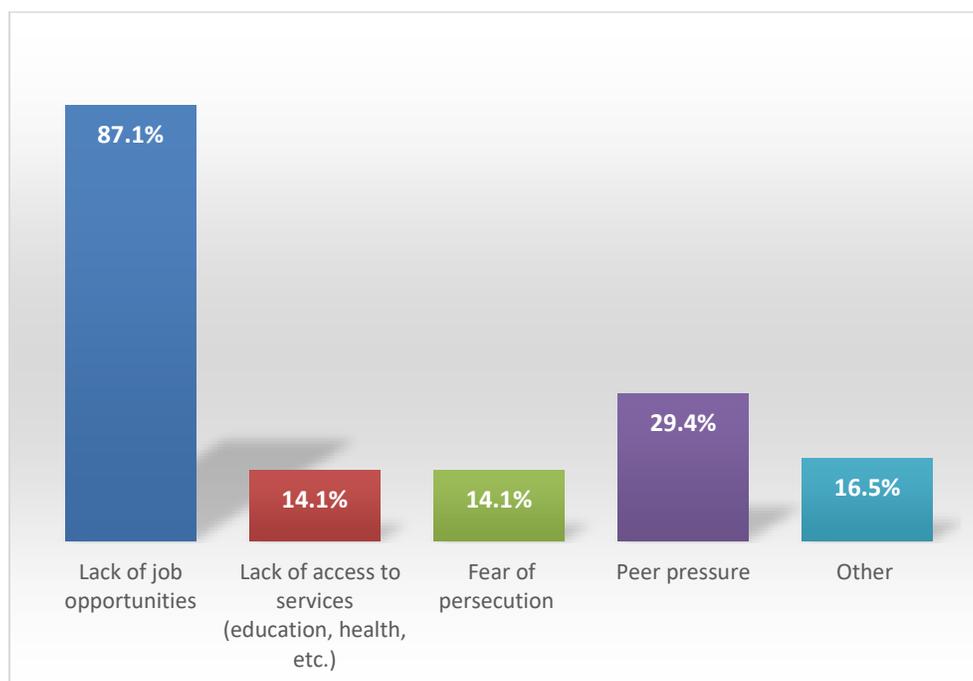


Figure 12: Reasons for Migrating⁶

Other Reasons for Leaving Egypt	Number of Respondents
To seek a better future	6
Other reasons	4
Family member working abroad	2
Political reasons	2

Table 1: Other Reasons for Migrating

A confidence interval for each reason is calculated to check if these reasons of migration can be generalized. The results showed that all reasons lie within their confidence intervals' boundaries; which means that with 5% significant level, 87% of the population found that the Lack of job opportunities is a reason of migration. This is explained thoroughly in table 2, here below.

⁶ Multiple response was allowed.

	Percentages Ratio	Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Lack of job opportunities	.87	.0024	.0359	.8000	.9294
Peer pressure	.29	.0001	.0498	.2000	.4000
Lack of access to services (education, health, etc.)	.14	.0012	.0383	.0706	.2235
Fear of persecution	.14	-.0016	.0380	.0706	.2118

Table 2: Confidence intervals of reason of migration

Correlation coefficient test supported this result as $r = -0.255$ with $p\text{-value} = 0.029$; which means as migrants get older, the lack of suitable job opportunities is their first reason for migration. Furthermore, chi-square test is performed and provided the result as chi-square test = 19.365 with $p\text{-value} = 0.000$. Also, the education level of migrants had a significant negative relationship with this reason ($r = -0.388$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000$). As explained in the next table 3 here below, all the migrants who have education levels prior secondary school mentioned a lack of suitable of job opportunities at their CoO, while the percentage of migrants who have education level of secondary schools or above asserted less percentage related to that reason (lack of job opportunities).

3.4 Country of Destination

The data showed that 49% of the sampled migrants (43 respondents chose the country of destination because they held employment contracts or had received prior employment offers. This could be a good indication of the fact that the majority of the migrants in question are economic migrants. Moreover, this piece of information shows that even though those irregular migrants enter the countries of destination illegally, they have job offers or contracts on the other side. The second most important reason behind choosing the country of destination was the existing network or contacts in the CoD as highlighted by 36 respondents⁷.

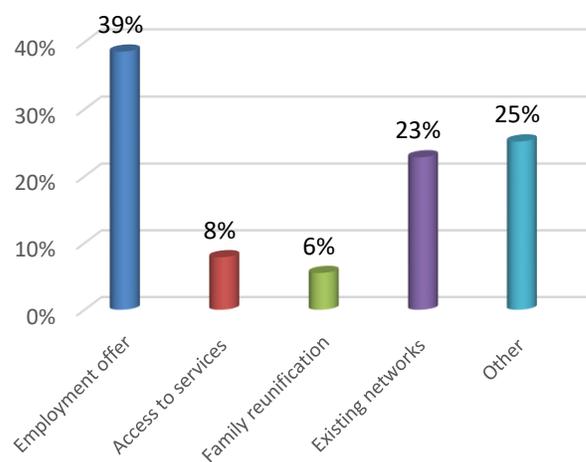


Figure 13: Reasons for Choosing the CoD

Other reasons that were mentioned by a number of the sampled population are mentioned in table 3. 16 of the respondents stated that they chose the countries based on the likelihood of finding job opportunities. 15 respondents stated that the motivation for picking the country of destination was to achieve family reunification. This could indicate a strong correlation between the existence of family and social

⁷ All the above mentioned reasons for choosing the country of destination can be generalized to the whole population as all of them lied within the confidence interval of 95%.

networks and the country of preference. A minority of 9 respondents affirmed that they chose the countries of destination based on the accessibility of services. Furthermore, a total of 33 preferred to add other reasons

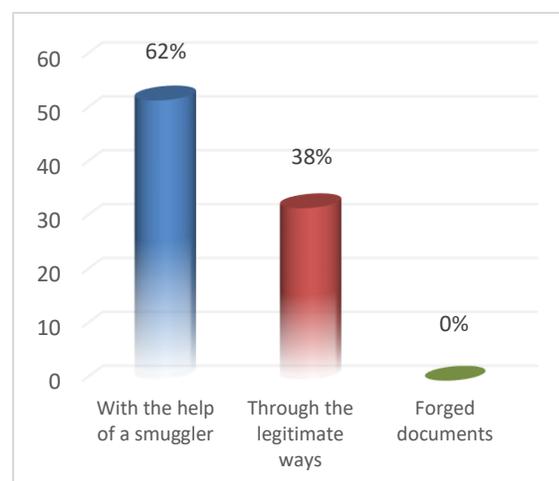
Other Reasons for Choosing the Country of Destination	Number of Respondents
Possible job opportunities	16
Friends'/family's advice	5
Intended to go to Italy but ended up in Greece	3
Migrated to the same country before	3
CoD was what was easily accessible at the moment	2
To escape discrimination	1
Willingly/Voluntarily	1
A country where peoples' freedoms are respected	1
This country accepts Christian migrants	1

Table 3: Other Reasons for Choosing a Specific Country of Destination

	Ratio	Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Employment offer	.4941	.0000	.0548	.3882	.6000
Existing network or contacts	.2941	.0004	.0501	.2000	.4000
Access to services (education, health, etc)	.1059	.0010	.0329	.0471	.1765
Family reunification	.0706	-.0003	.0270	.0235	.1294

Table 4: Confidence intervals of the Reasons for Choosing the Country of Destination

The study found that 53 (62%) of the returnee respondents reached the countries of destination through smuggling. This reaffirms the pressing issue of smugglers in Egypt. Another striking fact that was highlighted by the data was that 32 (38%) of the irregular migrants in question travelled abroad through legitimate ways. However, no respondents admitted to using forged documents; which is expected because of their fear of being reported. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the cross tabulation with the migrants' locality indicated that migrants with urban backgrounds tend to travel through legitimate ways, whereas migrants from rural areas have higher inclinations towards travelling with the help of a smuggler. This could be accounted to the pre-existent smuggler networks that are far more present in rural areas than in urban ones.



The following table shows that the data on means of reaching the CoD can be generalized over the whole population since the ratios lie within the intervals' boundaries. As a result, we can safely argue that the majority of the population migrate with the help of a smuggler, while a little less than 40% travel through legitimate means.

	Ratio	Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
With the help of a smuggler	.62	.001	.053	.506	.718
Through the legitimate ways	.38	-.001	.053	.282	.494

Table 5: Confidence intervals of the means (ratio) of reaching CoD

The data shows that 42% of the sample spent less than one year in the country of destination. However, the second largest group of migrants (27%) indicated that the duration of their stay abroad lasted for more than 5 years. The data also highlighted that the maximum number of years indicated by the respondents was 25 years. All ratios can be generalized over the population as they lied within the intervals' boundaries. Therefore, we can deduce that that migrants fall into two extreme categories of either staying abroad for a very limited time (less than a year) or extend their stay longer than 5 years.

	Ratio	Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Less than one year	.42	-.001	.053	.310	.524
More than five years	.27	.000	.050	.179	.381
Between one and three years	.20	.002	.043	.131	.286
Between three and five years	.11	-.001	.033	.048	.179

Table 6: Confidence interval for the duration of Stay in the country of destination

IV. RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL IN CAPITALIZING ON THE OPPORTUNITY

The AVRR programme particularly responds to irregular migration in transit countries combined with other measures, such as capacity-building support and offering humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants. What sets this programme apart from other migrant assistance projects is that it focuses on the reintegration component. Therefore, IOM and its partners in countries of origin provide returnees with socio-economic support to endorse self-sufficiency and contribute to the local communities; which ultimately aim to ensure the sustainability of their return. This component is particularly relevant for returnees in a vulnerable situation such as unaccompanied minors (UMC).

IOM had a unique opportunity to play an effective role in supporting irregular migrants' reintegration in Egypt through the provision of socio-economic support and exploring opportunities for improving the local communities' livelihoods. The flexible design of the project proposal and outcomes enabled the AVRR's team to assess the needs of the returnees through post-arrival counselling sessions and engage with them through vocational training workshops in order to find out the best options for reintegration assistance. The IOM team utilized participatory approaches by presenting the returnees with a number of assistance options to select from; depending on the returnees' previous experience, skills, capacity and the counsellors' guidance.

4.1 Theory of Change

The theory of change underlying the reintegration component of the project is based on the premise of strengthening individual community members to utilize their capital assets to fulfil their needs and focus on pursuing their livelihoods in their home countries.

The key problem identified in the evaluation is that irregular migrants who wish to return to their CoO do not possess viable sources of livelihood to come back to. The barrier to resolving this problem is the fact that these irregular migrants are often unskilled and/or do not have either the expertise nor the capital to find stable jobs or establish small businesses. This is particularly specific to the more senior migrants (over 50 years old) or unaccompanied migrant children (below 18 years old). However, IOM has identified the existing desire to return to the CoO among irregular migrant communities; which can be utilized as a window of opportunity to facilitate their reintegration experience as well as improve their living conditions in Egypt. The proposed interventions therefore focused mainly on providing them with pre-departure assistance to ease their voluntary return, in addition to counselling and socio-economic support upon their arrival in their CoO.

Through supporting returnees to enhance their livelihoods with projects such as livestock, small business projects, vocational training, education support, housing, health assistance, job placement and cash grants, the project has addressed the major issues that may face the returnees during their reintegration in the CoO.

4.2 Reasons for deciding to return to the Country of origin

Interviewees have in total seven reasons. 41.2% of the sample stated that the major reason for return is their inability to find a stable job in the CoD. Another reason shared by 36.5% of the sample is their fear of deportation. Moreover, 18.8% of the interviewees indicated that among the pressing reasons for return is the migrants' inability to adapt socially. Furthermore, 7.1% of the returnees pointed to their inability to adapt in the countries of destination because of the high living costs; which made their stay unbearable and so they included this reason among the motives for return to the CoO. The previously stated reasons show a comprehensive picture of the challenges faced by Egyptian irregular migrants in the European Union countries; which can help the concerned stakeholders get a deeper understanding of the issue at hand. While 52.9% of the migrants in question opted for sharing other reasons. Among the most important shared reasons for returning to the CoO were the migrants' inability to renew their residency, inability to reach the CoD, imprisonment, and last but not least the desire to return home.

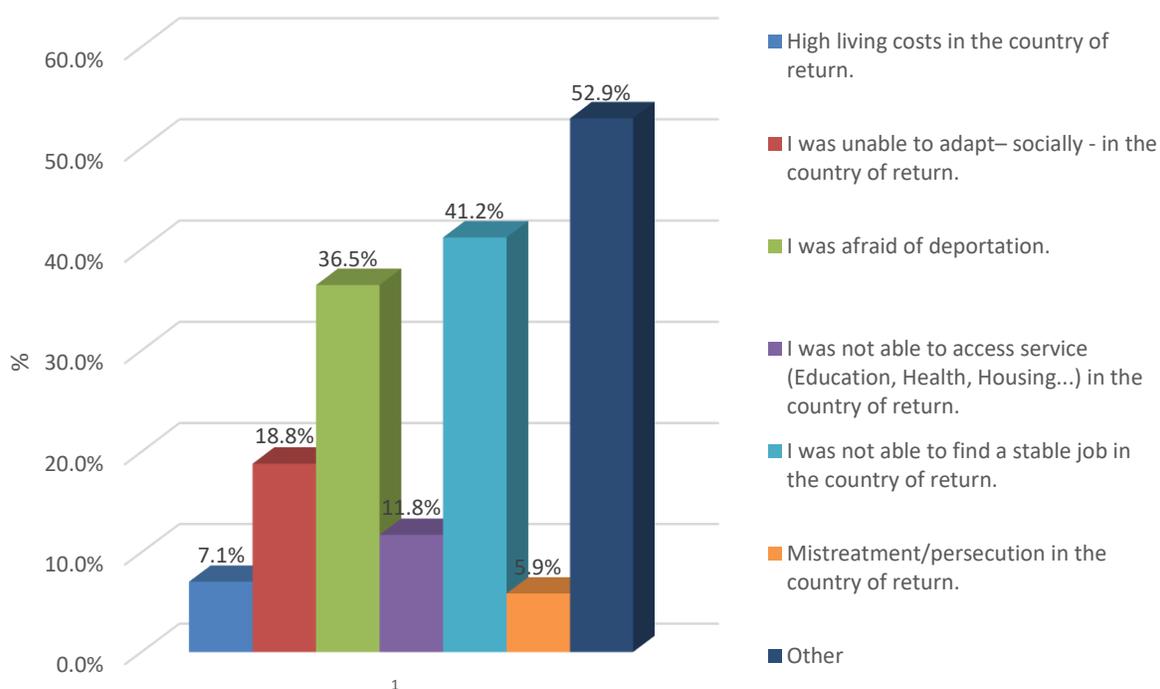


Figure 15: Reasons for Returning to Egypt

The sample interviewed also added a bundle of individual reasons; which were extended from social to technical issues. On the one hand, the social and familial reasons for deciding to return back to Egypt included sickness/deaths in the family, family disputes, children's studies and last but not least the desire to marry and settle down in Egypt. On the other hand, the technical issues were of a more pressing and urgent nature. These included a wide range of reasons scattered across the migration process. To start with, four (4) of the interviewed migrants said that they were unable to reach the intended CoD and so decided to return to Egypt. Others indicated that they were detained/ imprisoned upon arrival to the CoD. Once settled, the issues became more related to employment. For example, individual migrants pointed to the lack of employment or the lack of suitable jobs. Residency-related issues were also very common and they ranged from the migrants inability to renew the residency to the inability to acquire permanent residency and deportation.

In order to further explore the relationship between the reasons why the migrants decided to return back to Egypt and the length of time they spent in the CoD, we calculated the spearman correlation coefficient and performed significance tests. The previously mentioned tests illustrated a negative (-0.133 and P-value is 0.288 >0.05) relationship between time spent in the CoD and reasons to return to the CoO, which means that there is no direct relationship between the two variables. Other attempts at generating meaningful relations showed a positive relation between the reasons of return and family size, (as spearman correlation is 0.256 and P-value 0.02 <0.05) which means a significant direct relationship, on one hand. On the other hand, there is a significant negative relationship between the reasons of return and means of reaching the CoD as (spearman correlation is -0.280 with P-value 0.009 <0.05).

4.3 Intention of Voluntary Return without IOM Assistance

Building on the detailed description of the reasons why the sampled migrants decided to return to Egypt, it is worth noting that the AVRR's relevance lies in reacting to this very desire to return to their CoO and not in evoking this particular desire. The survey findings highlighted that 31% of the returnees would have taken the decision to return to Egypt regardless of the promise of the reintegration assistance communicated to them in the CoDs. This points to a pre-existing desire of return prior to the respondents' affiliation with AVRR; which means that AVRR could continue to cater for this migrants demand to return home. On the flipside, the data also indicated that 22% would not have returned to Egypt if it were not for the project activity. This highlights a promising opportunity in tying the sustainability of the respondents' return to the effectiveness of the programme.

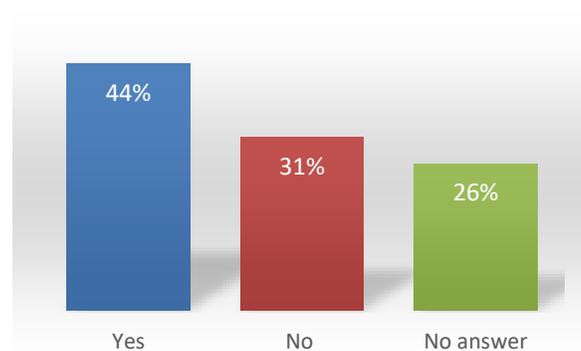


Figure 16: Intention of voluntary return without IOM assistance

4.4 Post-arrival

Relevancy of the Activities for Addressing the Intended Result

The type of reintegration assistance received was relevant to addressing the intended results as the flexible design of the program dictated that the returnees are counselled and guided towards identifying and selecting adequate reintegration options and training based on their own preferences. This chart illustrates that 40.5% of the sample chose to receive business start-ups in the form of electric equipment; grocery; motor tricycle; vehicle; taxi; cyber café equipment; motorbike; Suzuki van; shop; laptop bags; electric equipment shop; vehicle spare parts shop; marble electric saw; carpentry tools and equipment. This type of assistance would enable them to make a living. The second most common type of assistance was livestock with 38% of the interviewees opting for this form. The remaining cases of the sample received cash grants; educational and training opportunities; medical assistance and job placement. In addition, a total of 4 returned migrants received housing assistance. The data showed that the irregular migrants in question have strong leanings towards business start-up and livestock farming; which could be a good starting point for the IOM staff to fashion special business incubators that may help guide them into more sustainable sources of livelihood.

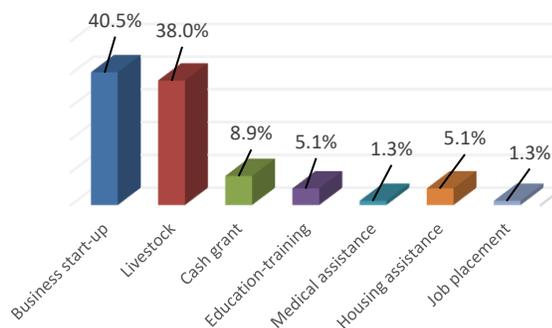


Figure 17: Type of reintegration assistance received

Relevance of the Reintegration grant in addressing the initial reasons for migration

The overwhelming majority of the respondents represented by 83% of the sampled migrants pointed out that the reintegration grant did not address their initial reasons for migration. However, 17% of the population answered yes to the question; which could indicate that a small number of people feel that reintegration grant tackled the initial reason for migration. However, it was a by-product of the assistance that might be considered in the design of upcoming IOM projects. Nonetheless it is worth noting that AVRR aims to provide reintegration for sustainable return but also taking into consideration the push factors and how to overcome these through the reintegration assistance.

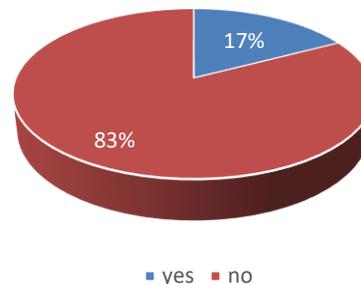


Figure 18: Extent to which the grant received addressed the returnees' initial reasons behind migration

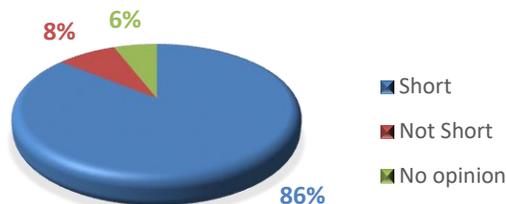
V. EFFICIENCY

The efficiency of the program can be assessed through the extent to which the economic resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, equipment, etc.) are converted into results. The following paragraphs attempt to take an in-depth look at a number of factors that may have a direct/indirect impact on the programme's efficiency.

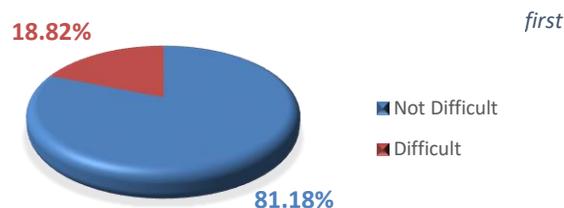
5.1 Efficiency of the Pre-Departure and the Counselling Assistance Components

Waiting Time and IOM Office Location at the Country of Destination

One of the factors influencing the program's efficiency is the extent to which the program's activities take place in a timely manner.



The data indicated whether the waiting time between the returned migrants' registration in the country of destination and their first counselling session is adequate or not. 85.9% of the total population felt that the waiting time was short and adequate between the registration in the country of destination with IOM office and the first counselling session they received. While 8.2% stated that they had to wait for too long; and another other 5.9% had no opinion on the matter mainly because they were among the minority who did not receive counselling sessions.



Moreover, the data on the location component reflected well on the efficiency of the pre-departure assistance as the majority of the population (81.2%) stated that they were able to find the location of the registration office without difficulty, while a minority of 18.8% stated that the registration office was difficult to locate.

Figure 20: Finding the registration office at the country of destination

5.2 Efficiency of the Departure

Information regarding the Flight

The departure stage was organized in such a way so as to provide the returnees with clear and comprehensive information surrounding the flight. Two of the factors that were explored in this evaluation were the information on the weight restrictions and the flight schedule. The evaluator found that this stage was relatively efficient as 70.6% of the total sample were aware of the luggage weight restrictions prior to the date of departure; 28.2% were not aware of them, and 1% of the migrants did not answer this question.



Figure 21: Luggage weight restrictions

The data also showed that 23 returnees (20%) did not have any luggage and one had only 1 light luggage; which means that they were unable to properly evaluate this particular component of the departure assistance.

Furthermore, the majority (94%) of the total sample stated that their flight schedule was clear prior their departure, while only 6% of the returnees said that their flight schedule was not clear. This showed that the IOM staff achieved a considerable success in supplying the majority of the returnees with their flight schedules.

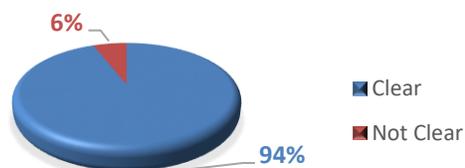


Figure 22: Clarity of Flight Schedule

Another important factor that reflects on the efficiency of the departure stage is the time to arrange for the departure. The evaluator found that 94.1% of the returnees had enough time to prepare since the day they were informed about the return date to the actual return date. Only 5.9% of the returned migrants stated that the time for preparation was not enough; which can be attributed to personal factors and not necessarily the IOM performance.

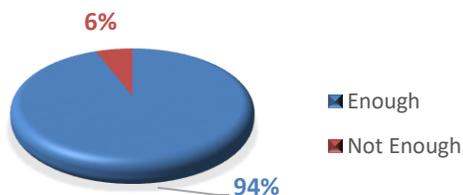


Figure 23: Time to prepare before Departure

5.3 Post-arrival

Basic Assistance in the CoO

First Contact with IOM regarding Basic Reintegration Assistance

The post-arrival stage's efficiency can be analyzed through the assessment of the first contact of the respondents with the IOM staff at the CoO. More than half, (62.4%) of the total sample met with an IOM officer upon their arrival at the CoO; which reflects well on the timeliness of the counselling sessions. A total of 34.1% stated that they did not meet with IOM upon their arrival to discuss basic reintegration assistance. It is also worth noting that 3.5 % of the sample did not answer this question.

In addition, the majority of the participants met with the organization's staff once or twice at the same point in time, following their arrival in Egypt. The respondents' elaboration on their answer shed a positive light on the communication between the staff and the respondents. The positive comments included praise of the staff's treatment. In addition to the helpful information they provided the Egyptian irregular migrants, they also reached out to them through phone calls and home visits. Nonetheless, in some cases, the communication between the two entities took place very late; which could be detrimental to the reintegration component of the AVRR. Furthermore, other problems were brought to light through the responses of 34% of the irregular migrants in question, who did not meet with the organization's staff upon arrival. The issues worth noting include some respondents experiencing harsh conditions including detention upon their arrival and were unable to reach any of the organization's staff. Thus, respondents mentioned that, for all the reasons stated here above, the communication between some of the participants and the staff was delayed following their return to the CoO; which can impede the continuity of the programme.

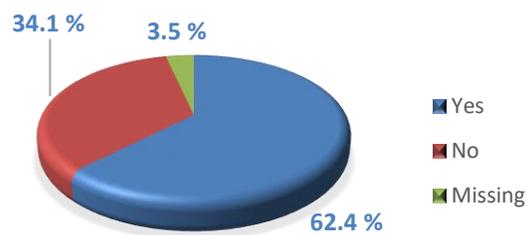


Figure 24: First contact with staff upon arrival in the CoO

This is despite the fact that all respondents received a document from the sending mission, which included the name and contact numbers of the person in charge at the IOM upon their arrival. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that establishing the first contact with the receiving mission upon arrival remains the responsibility of the returnee based on the contact information provided by the sending mission. Although the receiving mission (in this case IOM Egypt office) does take the initiative when there is a delay by the returnees to contact the AVRR team, in some cases this is not possible since the contact details of the returnee are not always available at the sending mission's end⁸.

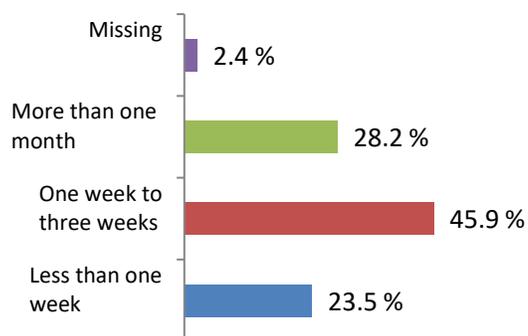


Figure 25: Time before first contact with reintegration staff upon arrival in the CoO

Moreover, as demonstrated above, the data indicated that 45.9% from the sample contacted the reintegration staff within one to three weeks following their arrival; which is a good sign because it illustrates the respondents' commitment to the programme. Also, 23.5% reported having communicated with the organization's staff within the first week upon their arrival to Egypt. This is a very good sign as it could point to eagerness and dedication of respondents to continue their participation in the programme. However, it is worth noting that 28% of the total sample took more than one month to contact the staff.

The sample interviewed provided a hoard of explanations for this delay; which included a wide range of challenges mainly in regards to the difficulty in finding or losing the contact number of the organization, needing more time to attend to some personal issues before calling the IOM and health issues.

⁸ Sharing their contact details with the sending mission prior to travel is not mandatory; some returnees refuse to share their information and rely on having the contact details of the receiving mission in the country of origin to establish the first contact upon arrival. In which case, if they are delayed in doing so, it becomes challenging for the receiving mission to reach them. In this regard, the AVRR team in Egypt highlighted that previous cases were closed without providing the reintegration assistance, due to the closure of the programme by the sending mission, for this specific reason.

	Ratio	Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Less than one week	.24	.000	.047	.145	.337
One week to three weeks	.46	-.002	.055	.361	.578
More than one month	.28	.002	.050	.193	.398

Table 7: Confidence interval for ratio (average) of time before first contact with reintegration staff upon arrival in the CoD

It is clear from table 7 that the percentage of migrants who contacted the reintegration staff within one to three weeks following their arrival lie within the confidence interval, with 5% significance level. Therefore, we can deduce that almost half of the population got in contact with the reintegration staff within one to three weeks of their arrival.

Counselling for Receiving Basic Reintegration Assistance

The findings reaffirmed that 83.5% of the sample received counselling sessions from the reintegration staff to help them identify the suitable type of reintegration assistance. While it is still worth noting that 14.1% of the migrant in question did not receive counselling sessions at all and around 2.4% did not respond to this question.

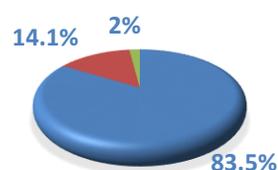


Figure 26: Counselling for receiving basic reintegration assistance

When elaborating on the deliberations of the counselling sessions, the respondents had mixed opinions about the quality of the service offered by the reintegration assistance. On the one hand, the respondents' shared positive feedback detailing the helpfulness of the project discussions and the business advice – regarding the project type (raising livestock/sewing machines/welding shop/etc.) and the financial side - received through the contact with the staff. The respondents also added that they received information about the different types of reintegration assistance offered. On the other hand, a number of respondents shared their grievances saying that they received fewer funds than they were promised in the CoD; which illustrated a certain degree of lack of communication between the staff outside and inside Egypt. Yet, it is worth mentioning that the IOM staff confirmed that all migrants signed documents with the amount of the reintegration grant clearly indicated and the IOM missions in the CoDs communicated these agreements to the mission in Egypt. Other problems included restricting the migrants' choices regarding the type of business or even ignoring their preferences all together. This is because the IOM insists on helping the migrants in establishing formal/registered projects and turn down applications to start informal projects such as tuk-tuks. However, this contributes to de-motivating the participants and in turn have an overall negative effect on the project's outputs as people eventually drop out. Moreover, a minority amounting to 12 respondents (14%) did not receive any counselling from the reintegration staff. They explained that no one reached out to them and that the staff lacked information about the Egyptian economy.

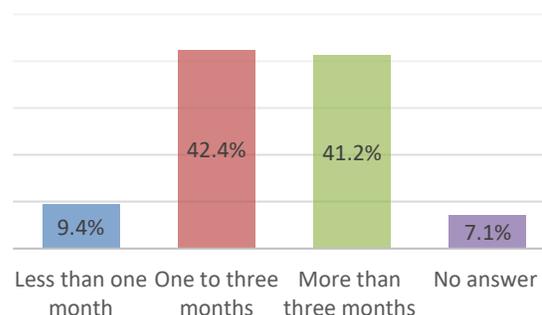


Figure 27: Amount of time before payment/Step of receiving basic reintegration assistance

Receiving Basic Reintegration Assistance

Moreover, a vital component contributing to the efficiency of the program is the timeliness of the basic grant distribution. The study found that a total of 36 respondents (42.4%) of the sample received their payments within one to three months after their contact with the reintegration staff; which, sheds light on the staff's prompt response. However, it is also worth pointing out that 35 respondents (41.2 %) of the migrants received the first instalment in more than three months, while only a minority represented by 9 (9.4%) of the total sample received their payments in less than a month.

When asked to elaborate about the possible reasons causing this delay, 18 respondents (15%) pointed to bureaucratic challenges including delays in paperwork and certifications. Other respondents spoke about challenges associated with the nature of the project, including difficulties in acquiring necessary materials for the project and the lack of a proper location. This information could indicate that it would be helpful if the reintegration staff were able to facilitate the paperwork so as to make the reintegration process more efficient. It is also worth noting that a total of 9 respondents (8%) did not answer the question.

Type of problems encountered with the delivery of the reintegration assistance	Number of respondents	Percentage
Lack of cooperation and misleading information	5	4.8
Provided respondent with the wrong goods (flawed laptop bags, wrong saw)	3	3.6
Delays in registration processes and paperwork	2	2.4
Inability to provide receipts	2	2.4
Incomplete payment	1	1.2
Reintegration team forced the respondent to acquire a used car	1	1.2
Livestock got sick and died	1	1.2
Team agreed to help me then changed their minds	1	1.2

Table 8: Elaboration from the respondents who waited more than three months to receive the first instalment/step of the reintegration assistance

The study found a number of obstacles to delivering the reintegration assistance in a smooth and efficient manner. Nearly 26% of the sample (22 responders) encountered problems with the delivery of the reintegration assistance.

In more detail, 6 out of 22 respondents agreed that the most common problem was due to delays in payment of the reintegration assistance. This caused a great deal of disruption to the process especially that two respondents explained that they had made financial commitments relying on the payment dates indicated by the reintegration staff and ended up having no money to cover such responsibilities as a result of the delays. Other problems were associated with the staff's lack of cooperation as well as providing the respondents with misleading information about the nature of the reintegration assistance. Another prevalent predicament was related to the staff's failure to provide the respondents with the

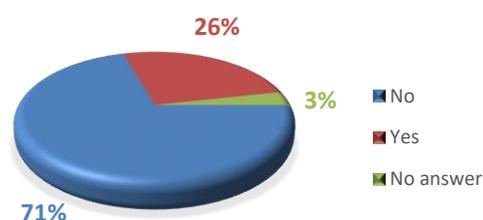


Figure 28: Problems Encountered with the Reintegration Assistance Delivery

right goods. For example, one respondent stated that he received flawed laptop bags and another did not receive the saw he requested. In addition to the common issues detailed previously, individual problems were also listed in table 9 below.

Type of problems encountered with the delivery of the reintegration assistance	Number of respondents	Percentage
Delays in payment	6	7.2%
Lack of cooperation and misleading information	4	4.8%
Provided respondent with the wrong goods (flawed laptop bags, wrong saw)	3	3.6%
Delays in registration processes and paperwork	2	2.4%
Inability to provide receipts	2	2.4%
Incomplete payment	1	1.2%
Reintegration team forced the respondent to acquire a used car	1	1.2%
Livestock got sick and died	1	1.2%
Team agreed to help me then changed their minds	1	1.2%

Table 9: Type of Problems encountered with the delivery of the Reintegration Assistance

Receiving Grant offered by the Reintegration office

When assessing the efficiency of the reintegration grant, the evaluator studied the business start-up component. It was found that the majority of the respondents considered the grant offered by the reintegration office to be insufficient. 58.8% of the respondents (50 out of 63 responders who had business start-up/livestock) elaborated on the alternative solutions they had to resort to as a result of the grant’s insufficiency. The most common options included utilizing family savings and receiving assistance from friends and relatives. Another widely used option was to close the business altogether. This particular finding shed light on a pressing issue whereby the appropriate amount of funding is not determined depending on feasibility studies of the business activities; which means that we cannot deduce a calculated decision on the justifiability of the respondents’ requests for more money. This calls for immediate intervention by the reintegration staff; through introducing appropriate pre-assessments of the practicality as well as the financial viability of the proposed business activities, in addition to offering the respondents adequate business and budgeting counselling needed for them to be able to manage a business with the funding offered. The second most popular solution was to use personal savings from country of return. Another set of respondents elaborated on other issues such as incurring continuous losses and being forced to sell the livestock in order to fund their health issues. This is particularly important because it could indicate that respondents, who were in dire need for health assistance, did not receive it. This is an issue worth probing into by the reintegration staff in order to avoid misplacing the funds. Other less preferred options included asking or obtaining a bank loan/micro-credit. It is also worth mentioning that only a minority of 13 respondents (15.3%) regarded the grant as sufficient to cover their business activities.

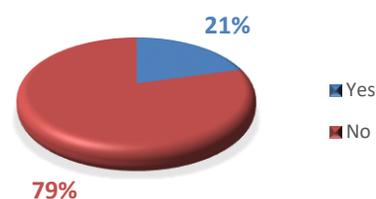


Figure 29: Extent to which the reintegration grant was sufficient to cover the business

Sufficiency of the grant offered by the reintegration office	Number of respondents
Sold livestock and spent the money on health issues	3
Needed more funding	2
Incurring losses	1
Wished to expand the business	1
Other reasons	4

Table 10: Further explanations from respondents who have previous experience in running a business/livestock

VI. EFFECTIVENESS

The programme's effectiveness can be evaluated by looking at the extent to which the intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account the circumstances of the implementation.

6.1 Effectiveness of Pre-departure Assistance

Clarity of Information provided on Pre-Departure

The study affirmed that the IOM staff delivered clear information during the pre-departure phase. 77 of the returned migrants, representing nearly 90.6% of the total number of respondents, stated that the information they received during the pre-departure counselling sessions about the benefits and services provided within the AVRR programme were clear and concise. On the other hand, 7 returned migrants, representing 8% of the total respondents, believed that the information was not clear and only one responder did not answer.

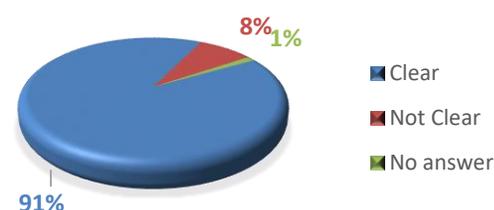


Figure 30: Degree of Clarity of Information received during Pre-departure

The majority of the returned migrants, representing 87.1% stated that the information obtained throughout the pre-departure was sufficient to take a decision with regards to their return to the country of origin. Only 2.4% believed that the information was insufficient, and 10.4% - did not respond to this question.

When asked to elaborate on the shortcomings of the information, 6 respondents stated that they would have liked to have received other types of information during the counselling sessions; 2 of them would have liked to receive information about other AVRR services such as means of transportation in the country of return upon arrival as well as the necessary measures to return to the country of origin. Another 2 respondents would have liked to be informed about the change in ticket date, the airline and any changes in the airline. 1 respondent wanted more information about the financial budget to establish small businesses in the

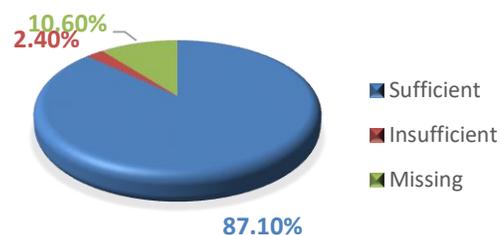


Figure 31: Amount of Information obtained throughout the pre-departure counselling sessions with regards to the CoO

country of origin and another one would have liked to receive more information about the return of political asylum seekers

85.9% of the returned migrants received information regarding the procedures for the provision of reintegration assistance prior to departure. 11.8% returned migrants did not receive any information about the procedures (specified below), and 2.4% other returned migrants did not answer this question. In addition, 3 respondents stated that they did not receive any information regarding the procedure in the pre-departure phase and insisted that they learnt about the procedure in Egypt. One respondent stated that the only information he received was regarding the financial assistance before starting a new small business.

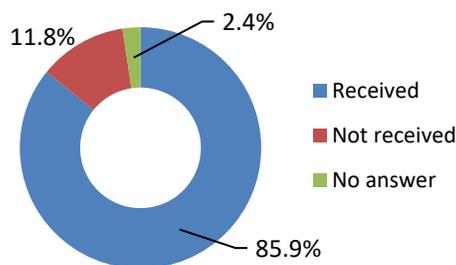


Figure 32: If entitled to reintegration assistance, information received regarding the procedure for the provision of reintegration assistance prior to departure

Effectiveness of Additional Services Provided

According to the design of the AVRR program, the pre-departure stage provided additional services in order to enhance the migrant’s pre-departure orientation, ensuring their safety and maximizing their gain from their reintegration program. The evaluator found that 16.5% benefited from the pre-departure assessment of their fitness to travel. Another 24.7% received assistance to obtain any travel documents required which shows that a considerable percentage of the people faced issues obtaining such documentation. However, the majority of the total sample 57 returnees (namely 67.1%) of the migrants received other types of assistance and services from the re-integration office that are mentioned in detail in table 11 below. Only 1 respondent stated that there was no additional assistance provided pre-departure. However, there are (17.6%) did not provide an answer to this question.

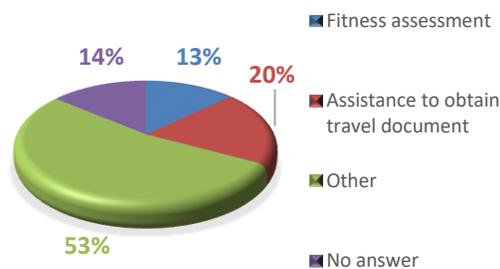


Figure 33: Any additional pre-departure assistance/services from the AVRR teams in the sending mission

A total of 54 returned migrants had benefited from additional pre-departure assistance/ services from AVRR team in the sending mission. Many of the returnees received the amount of 200 Euros or 300 Euros with or without a free ticket, or just a free flight ticket. However, the re-integration office offered some of them different amounts of money ranging from 400 to 1,950 Euros and other services like advice and clothes based on each returnee migrant's case.

Amount of Money received (in Euros)	Free ticket	Flight	Other	Number of Respondents
-		√	Motivation to return to the country of origin.	1
-		√	-	4
-		-	Clothing.	1
20		√	-	1
50		√	-	1
60		√	-	2
200		-	-	11
200		√	-	6
250		-	-	1
300		-	-	3
300		√	-	12
300		-	Advised to return to the country of origin.	1
400		-	-	1
400		√	-	2
1,000		√	-	2
1,500		√	-	1
1,900		-	-	2
1,900		√	-	1
1,950		√	-	1

Table 11: Other type of assistance/services provided to the returned migrants from the re-integration office pre-departure

Effectiveness of the Entire Pre-Departure Assistance Received

The extent to which the migrants were satisfied with the entire pre-departure assistance directly feeds into the overall effectiveness of the pre-departure stage. The evaluator found that the majority of the total sample 66 returnees (77.6%) expressed their satisfaction with the pre-departure assistance received. A minority of 12 sampled migrants (14.1%) were dissatisfied and

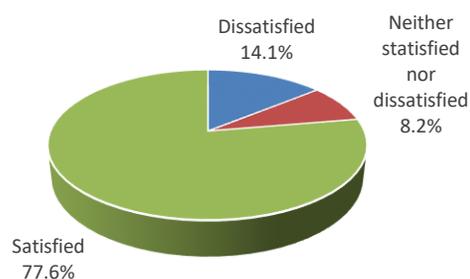


Figure 34: Degree of satisfaction with the entire pre-departure assistance received

another 7 returnees (8.2%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the received pre-departure assistance.

Withdrawal from the Programme

This program's essence lies in the migrants' desire to return voluntarily to their CoO; which is why it is necessary that they feel free to withdraw from the program without any repercussions. In this figure, the evaluator found that this component of the program was relatively effective as 55.3% returned migrants felt that they could have withdrawn from the programme at any point in time throughout the process. However it is still worth noting that 43.5% returned migrants felt that this could not have happened and only one migrant did not answer this question.

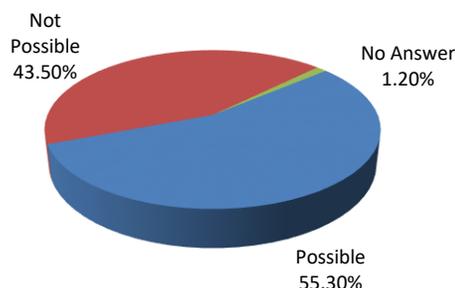


Figure 35: Possibility to withdraw from the programme

The sampled migrants shared a number of explanations for feeling that they could not have withdrawn from the program. The most common explanation seems to be fear of imprisonment (6 respondents). This shed light on the difficulty to build trust between the IOM and some of the irregular migrants; which could be a barrier to their commitment to the program. Other individual cases indicated that they feared deportation for having no residency permit. A good way to improve the performance in this regard would be to verbally as well as contractually assure the migrants that the program takes place on a volunteer basis; which means that they can decide to leave without having to face legal consequences.

6.2 Departure

Reception Assistance at the Country of Origin

Effectiveness of the Reception Assistance Component

It is worthy to note that the reception assistance at the airport component was not among the popular assistance option, and that makes it difficult to assess the effectiveness of the assistance. The data showed that only 7 returnees (8%) of returnees requested and received reception assistance at the airport upon arrival in their country of origin, 69 returnees (81%) of the returned migrants did not receive that assistance. The rest, 9 returnee respondents (11%) were not clear about requesting that assistance or not. To make things clearer, airport assistance is not provided to everyone; it clearly depends on the mission.

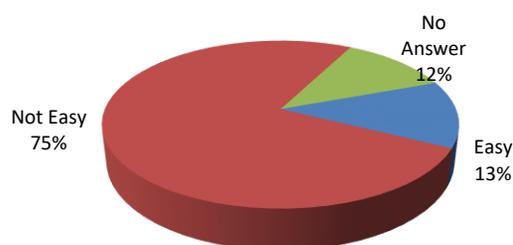


Figure 36: Identification of staff providing reception assistance at the airport upon arrival in CoO

When the 21 migrants were asked to evaluate the reception assistance at the airport, 75.3% stated that it was not easy to identify the staff providing the reception assistance at the airport. Two of the sampled migrants chose to add that they were stopped and questioned by immigration officers as a result of their inability to identify the IOM staff. However it is important to add that a minority of 12.9% felt that it was easy for them to identify the staff. **This means that this component could be improved by making sure that the IOM staff is easier to spot in order to facilitate the arrival process.** Nonetheless, 11.8% did not feel comfortable assessing the assistance and therefore declined to respond to this question.

Effectiveness of the Additional Support Component

To ensure a smooth arrival experience for the migrants in question, the AVRR design provided the beneficiaries with room to choose additional support as part of the reception assistance. With regards to this component of the departure stage, almost all cases (76%) claimed that they did not receive any additional support. However, 10 (11.8%) returnees of the sample opted for the cash assistance as an additional support to facilitate their arrival. Three of the sampled cases who received cash assistance: one stated Euro 300 and another stated to have received Euro 200. Nevertheless, no one received temporary accommodation, nor onwards transportation to their village of origin.

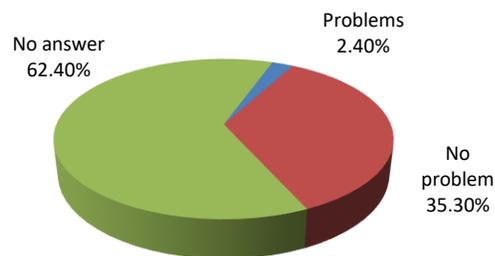


Figure 37: Problems with any Additional Support Received as part of the assistance upon Arrival in the CoO

When assessing the effectiveness of the additional support component, it was found that 35.2% of the returned migrants, whom received additional support measures, had positive experiences. Only a few individuals 2 (2.4%) indicated that they faced problems with the provision of this support. However, it is important to state that 62.4% of the migrants who received the additional support, did not actually provide an answer for this question.

When asked to indicate what they spent the money on, 2 (2.4%) of the sampled migrants used the cash assistance in complementing other assistance granted as the professional, house maintenance/preparation, and medical. A total of 8 of the sampled migrants used the money to buy daily supplies such as food, clothes, etc. Unfortunately, none of the sampled migrants saved the cash assistance; which is expected because they are already in troubled economic conditions and therefore they are more likely to spend it on essential needs. It is still worth noting that 2 (2.4%) respondents spent the additional financial support on the purchase of sheep and accommodation expenses.

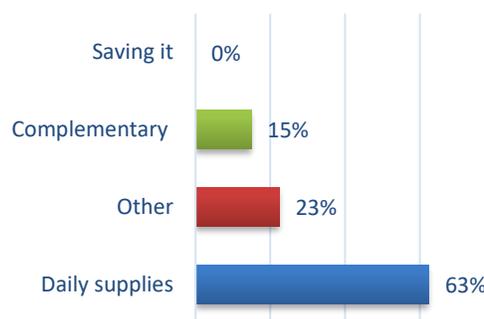
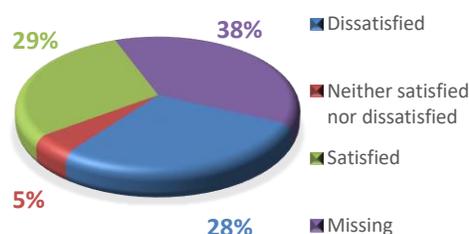


Figure 38: Use of additional support received as part of the assistance upon arrival in the CoO

Effectiveness of the Entire Reception Assistance

There was a great difficulty in getting a comprehensive picture of the extent of the beneficiaries' satisfaction with the entire reception assistance. The major reason for this was that a large percentage of the sample 32 respondents (37.6%) did not respond to the question as they did not receive the reception assistance services or did not ask for it.

However, the evaluator found that the beneficiaries were divided whereby 6 respondents (28.2%) dissatisfied and 6 respondents (29.4%) satisfied respectively. This shows that the beneficiaries had mixed experiences, which could point to the possibility that the staff's performance varied from one case to another. Nonetheless, this could be improved by the closer monitoring of the staff's approach to individual migrants. The overall satisfaction degree is 58%; which sheds a very positive light on the effectiveness of the reception assistance. One respondent (4.7%) was neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied.



Post-departure

The effectiveness of the reintegration assistance is derived from the premise that the migrant is the one who is in the commanding position. Whereas, most irregular migrants make life-altering decisions based on their challenging circumstances, the IOM's reintegration assistance's effectiveness is derived from the premise that the migrant gets to choose based on his/her needs. Therefore it is of vital importance to draw correlations between the reasons why the migrants chose those particular components and the extent to which they are satisfied/dissatisfied with the outcomes of their choices.

Evaluation of the Counselling received in selecting the right type of reintegration assistance

In regards to the effectiveness of the counselling sessions in helping the beneficiaries select the right type of reintegration assistance, a total of 42 (49.4%) migrants stated that the counselling received was either helpful or very helpful in providing them with all the needed information to make calculated decisions. Those who stated that the assistance was not helpful gave the following answers: one respondent stated that he decided to change his economic activity after the advice he was provided from IOM staff; one was too young to start a project of his own; one argued that all advice received was irrelevant to his situation; one claimed that the staff member was not committed to his words/or promises; another claimed that all procedures were useless; and one argued that he was already working in the same line of business, so the counselling was not helpful. In addition, 32 respondents (37.6%) did not answer the query.

Figure 39: Satisfaction with the entire reception assistance received upon arrival in the CoO

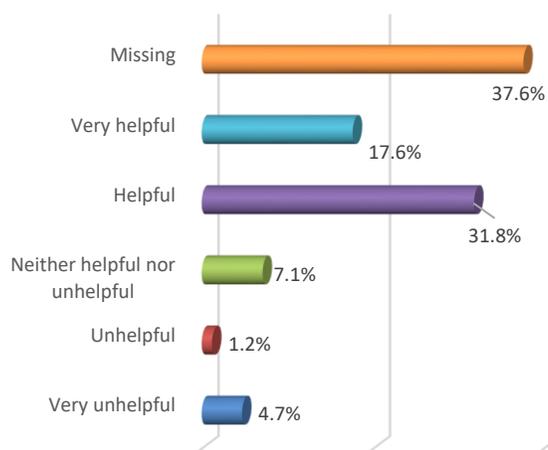


Figure 40: Extent to which the Counselling Received was helpful

Indicating the extent to which the counselling was helpful or not	Number of Respondents
Helpful	
Helpful in providing advice related to the reintegration assistance	14
Helpful in providing what the returned migrants requested	12
Helpful in general	3
Helpful in providing the finance, but unhelpful in the training	1
Helpful in offering several options for the reintegration assistance	1
Helpful in providing the finance, but unhelpful in requesting the receipts of anything bought	1
Unhelpful	
Unhelpful in general	4
Unhelpful since their options were not suitable	2

Unhelpful as officers did not stick to what have been said during the counselling	1
Unhelpful in not supervising the projects	1
Unhelpful because of the old age	1
Unhelpful because of the late response from the officer	1
Unhelpful because the returned migrant was previously experienced in this work-field	1

Table 12: Further explanations regarding the extent to which the counselling received was helpful

Moreover, the AVRR staff was particularly successful in helping the migrants to stick to their plans without being forced to alter their goals. This was evidenced by the fact that 34 respondents (40%) were able to implement their initial plan. However, a total of 14 respondents (16.5%) had to change their initial plan. The sampled migrants stated that the reasons for changing their initial plan included insufficient funding to cover the initial plan, in addition to the project idea being rejected by the IOM staff. 37 sampled returnees (43.5%) did not answer this question. To explain this further, the confusion could be related to the lack of information and miscommunication on various levels. Communication between the IOM staff and the beneficiaries was sometimes unclear as 2 (2.4%) of the returned migrants were not sure of the right type of re-integration assistance before receiving counselling from the reintegration office in Egypt. There is also a lack of cohesion between the IOM staff in the CoDs and the ones in the CoOs. This issue was highlighted by 2 returnees (2.4%), who felt that they received contradictory information between the sending and the receiving missions. Moreover, another 2 returnees (2.4%) stated that their initial plan did not seem to be successful or realistic; which prompted them to come up with alternative plans. Other individual cases added that they felt the need to add other reasons for changing their plans. A total of 3 returnees (3.6%) confirmed that their plans were refused by the IOM staff. This is not consistent with the design of the program; which was supposed to provide them with precise guidance and advice. However, with some indications, some of the beneficiaries felt pressured by the IOM staffs to take a certain path which did not necessary comply with their initial wishes. Two other individual cases also pointed to bureaucratic roadblocks; which they could not bypass and so they eventually changed their plans.

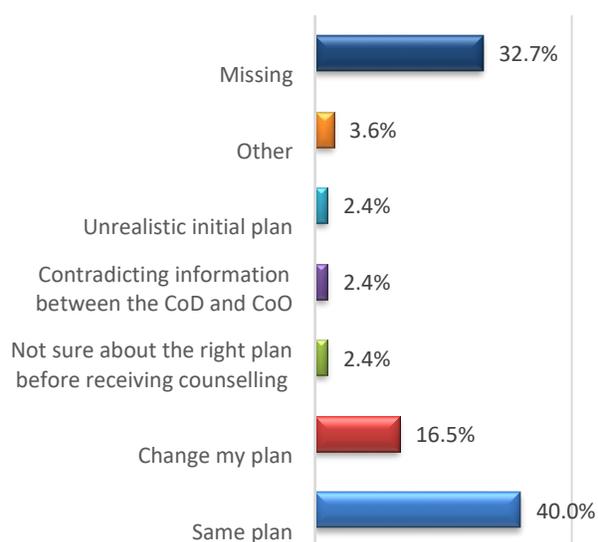


Figure 41: Initial versus implemented plan of the reintegration assistance

Effectiveness of the Training Component

The findings regarding the effectiveness of the training component were surprising since the majority of the respondents asserted on a number of occasions that they faced grave difficulties managing as well as sustaining the businesses. 52% of the respondents who chose business start-ups or livestock, the results showed that 29.5% believed that their businesses would have been more successful if they had received a training workshop beforehand. In addition, a total of 70.5% denied the fact that training would contribute positively to their future professional perspectives. This could indicate a lack of understanding for the value-added of training; which is an issue that should be addressed by the reintegration staff. 7 returnees, who chose the Business start-up stated that their business would have been more successful if they had received training and 11 returnees who chose livestock agrees them. On the other hand, 15% and 12% of returnees who chose business start-up and livestock denied that fact that training may affect their business positively.

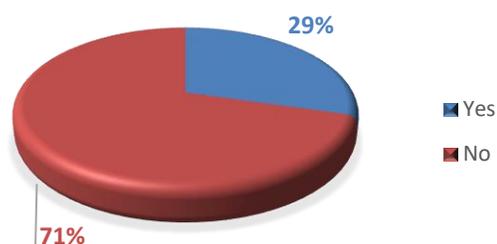


Figure 42: Level of success of receiving a training workshop before implementing a business

Effectiveness of the cash grant component

7 respondents (8.4%) opted for selecting the cash grant component. When probing further to provide reasoning for their decision, two of the interviewed sample indicated that they did not have the necessary skills to run a business start-up or get employed which is why they chose the easy option. One of the respondents was not able to provide the IOM with the required supporting documents. In addition, one respondent could not find a suitable opportunity so he reverted to the cash grant and another respondent received both cash and in-kind assistance. However, it is worth mentioning that 2 of the interviewees complained saying that they did not choose this type of assistance; it was chosen by the sending mission. Another respondent pinned it on the fact that he did not receive sufficient training by the reintegration office on the alternative in-kind assistance.

When asked to describe the items on which they spent the cash grants, a total of 7 respondent said that they most pressing was debt, which is why they used the cash to pay off their debts. Another respondent rented a flat, while the other five respondents spent the money on: agricultural equipment, marriage expenses, purchasing of electrical appliances, the purchasing of livestock and poultry.

In reaction to the extent to which the migrants were satisfied with the cash grant, the evaluator found that almost all those who received this type of reintegration assistance (4 respondents) indicated that they were either very satisfied or satisfied by the cash grant provided by the programme. However, one of the returned migrants was neutral. Another two respondents stated that they were dissatisfied by the cash grant received from the programme. However, when asked why, the respondent refrained from answering.

Effectiveness of the Training/Education assistance component

Regarding the education/training component of the AVRR, the data collected **showed that only 9.4%** returnees of the sample received this type of assistance from the programme. In order to understand the effectiveness of this component, one must first probe into the reasons driving this choice.

The evaluator found that four respondents stated that they chose this type of assistance based on the counselling received from the reintegration office in Cairo (Egypt). Moreover, 2 respondents said that they believed it would allow them to get better employment opportunities these two belong to the age group 18-30, while two respondents

complained about not choosing this type of assistance but were forced by the IOM staff (one is under 18 years old and the second more than 50). Last but not least, one of the respondents stated that he selected this type of assistance by way of elimination due to his belief that he would not find any employment opportunity, in addition to not willing to run a business start-up.

Of those migrants who opted for the training/education assistance, 38% of the applicable cases took apprenticeship training, while 25 % went for the professional training on business management and agricultural practices and another 25% received a short training course in English as a Foreign Language, and 13% attended university. It is worth noting that the respondent who attended university was offered a laptop and EGP500 to pay the tuition fees for the year.

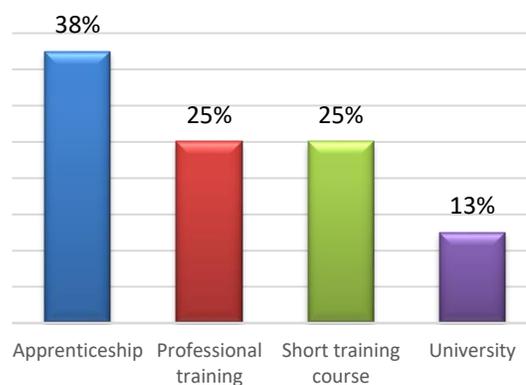


Figure 43: Type of training/course/education received by the respondents

Overall, the migrants were particularly ambiguous in relation to the satisfaction with the Training and education assistance. For a total of 6 returnees, the training and education assistance was particularly effective as evidenced by their statements indicating satisfaction or extreme satisfaction. However, another 6 returnees felt neutral. This means that we cannot make a definitive statement regarding the teaching/education assistance's effectiveness.

Effectiveness of the Medical assistance

The third component to be evaluated is the medical assistance component; which was received by 3 respondents (3.6%). This type of assistance helped many of the irregular migrants who were in desperate need for this type of help. It manifested in a number of ways: three respondents undertook surgery. Unfortunately, 3 respondents were dissatisfied with the medical service and the quality of the available medication - where one of them completed his treatment and the other did not.

Effectiveness of the Job Placement Assistance

Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the job placement assistance is hard to evaluate since the evaluator was able to interview one migrant only due to the high unresponsive rate. Therefore, it was reflected in one respondent in the sample interviewed. When asked to explain why he opted for this type of assistance, he said that he already had the skills necessary and/or experience to acquire a job in the Health sector. This respondent is still employed in the medical field; however, he feels that the assistance offered was unhelpful and the reintegration office did not provide him with the necessary training/ counselling that would have helped him in getting a better job. As a conclusion, the respondent stated that; (1) he is dissatisfied with his current job; (2) he did not face any issues with the employment assistance.

Moreover, it is important to add that out of the 10 respondents, half (5.9%) are currently employed and the other half are unemployed. From the currently employed respondents, all of them gained employability through the assistance; which taught them self-branding and how to apply for suitable positions. Whereas, three of the unemployed migrants believed that the training improved their professional prospective. The respondents also added that they could have better benefited from the training if the programme had offered them the material - in this case a camera - and if the training course was over a longer period of time. Two respondents stated that either way they would not have benefited better from the training received.

VII. SUSTAINABILITY

The program activities are not meant to be sustainable in their essence. On the contrary, they are expected to cease following the fulfilment of the assistance components. However, the program hopes to ensure the sustainability of the migrant's livelihood in their CoO; which ultimately aims to sustain the migrants' return through providing the returnees with skills, jobs and/or businesses that will improve their conditions and therefore, sustain their return. Therefore, the evaluator reflects on the continuation of benefits from the intervention after major development assistance has ceased. The following paragraphs assess the ability of the returned migrants to sustain the intervention benefits. Some of which are the business start-ups – after the cessation of the IOM funding.

7.1 Sustainability of the Action

In order to reflect on the overall sustainability of the activities, one must first take an in-depth look at how the beneficiaries evaluate the reintegration action as a whole. When asked to suggest ways through which the programme could have better assisted them, the great majority of the returnees requested more financial assistance. Moreover, the majority of returnees indicated that IOM could have helped them to reintegrate better if it would increase the amount of assistance and continue providing them with long-term support. Unsurprisingly, 22 respondents (26%) of the sample blatantly asked for assistance to repeat migration. Migration in itself is not an issue so long as it is regular. However, this could indicate the reintegration assistances' insufficiency to help migrants settle down in the CoOs as evidenced by their wish to repeat migration through irregular and regular means as the assistance did not help sustain the migrant's return. Another 4 returnees (5%) highlighted the need for more focus on providing migrants with medical assistance for them or their spouses. A smaller group of 9 returnees (8%) requested the purchase of a permanent asset to guarantee employment. Moreover, 4 returnees (4.8%) stated that they would have preferred bigger businesses. Furthermore, 2 returnees (2.4%) requested assistance to find job opportunities.

Individual suggestions regarding the projects' improvement included more help as well as training with regards to project management, assistance with the registration process, leaving the returnees more room to choose their own projects and helping them with making the projects financially viable. Other individual suggestions included more focus on reasons for migration that ranges from political issues to discrimination. This finding points to the need for the incorporation of other reasons besides the economic motives for migration.

Comments	Number of respondents	Percentage
More financial assistance	22	26.4%
Continuing the financial assistance	11	13.2%
Assist them in travelling abroad	8	9.6%
More focus on medical assistance (respondent, wife)	4	4.8%
Purchase of a permanent asset (a car)	3	3.6%
Provide sustainable employment	3	3.6%
Assistance with job search	2	2.4%
Help them establish a bigger project	2	2.4%
Assistance with job search	2	2.4%

Help them establish a bigger project	2	2.4%
More help with the management of the project	1	1.2%
More training on project management	1	1.2%
More focus on political asylum issues	1	1.2%
More help with registration process	1	1.2%
Provide monthly financial assistance	1	1.2%
Continuous support	1	1.2%
Type project they had requested from the reintegration staff (Tok-tok)	1	1.2%
A small project	1	1.2%
Help make the projects financially viable	1	1.2%
Better project (instead of the dying livestock)	1	1.2%
Address discrimination in Egypt	1	1.2%

Table 13: The programme addressing the returnees' needs better through:

7.2 Sustainability of the Business Start-Up component

The data showed that around half (48%) of the returnees suggested that they have previous experience in running a business/farming livestock; which can contribute to increasing their chances in being able to run their businesses but that does not necessarily mean an increase in the likelihood of their businesses to continue. In addition, the fact that the returnees stated that they hold previous experience in running a business/farming livestock, does not necessary mean that they would be able to have the likelihood to sustain/continue their businesses. The most common experience among the returnees could be summed up in areas such as carpentry, fishing and livestock farming. Other types of experience included tailoring, driving, car salesmanship and men hairdressing. This data shows that the majority of the returnees have a variety of skills; which the reintegration staff could build upon in their reintegration assistance programme. However, around 20 (24%) of the total population confessed to having no business experience. This consolidates the need to provide those migrants with capacity building and vocational training workshops in order to qualify them to run their own businesses as planned by the reintegration programme and ultimately achieve sustainability. Also, 24 (28%) were unable to determine whether they have business experience or not. This could be an indication for further need for capacity building and vocational training in order to build the irregular migrants' confidence as well as abilities to run their own business.

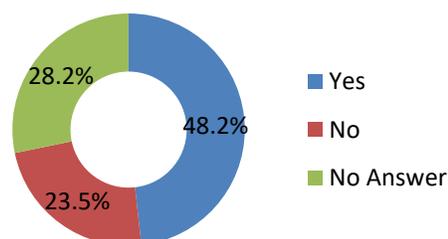


Figure 44: Previous experience in running a business/livestock business

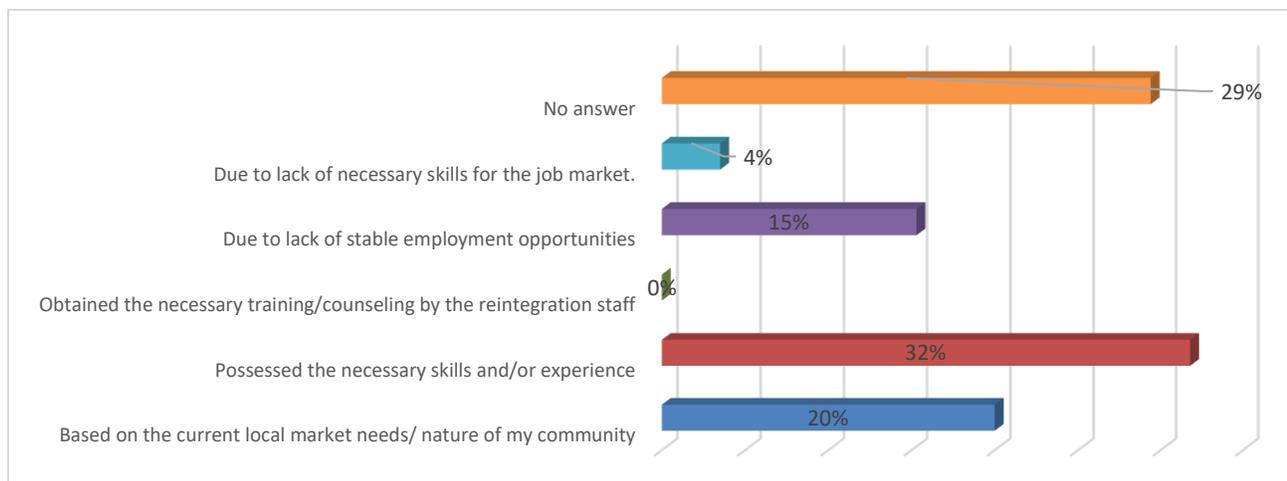


Figure 45: Reasons for choosing this type of reintegration assistance

When asked about the reasons behind choosing those specific types of reintegration assistance (business/livestock farming), the irregular migrants in question provided a variety of responses. On the one hand, over 51% of the total sample indicated that the main reasons for choosing the type of reintegration assistance depended on their understanding of the current local market needs, the nature of their community and also on their possession of the necessary skills to handle those types of businesses. On the other hand, 19% of the sample focused on negative aspects.

15% of those who responded negatively asserted that they chose the type of reintegration in order to escape the lack of stable employment. While as 4% of the respondents expressed that they pursued this specific form of reintegration because they lack the necessary skills for the job market. These responses could be an indication of the lack of trust in the labour market as well as in the respondents' abilities to contribute to it. This could be resolved through providing those respondents with capacity building training workshops, soft skills, on-the-job and employability training in order to familiarize them with the job market and at the same time provide them with the skills needed to positively contribute to the market's activities. Another problematic finding was that none of the irregular migrants in question responded positively to obtaining the necessary training/counseling by the reintegration staff. This could point to the inaccessibility of the training/counseling reintegration activities and thus prompts a reformation of the implementation plan. Finally, it is worth noting that 25 (29%) respondents did not provide an answer because they are not applicable to answer this question.

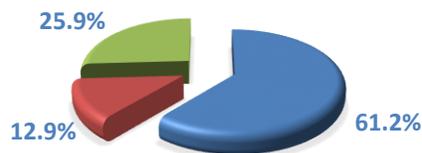


Figure 46: Respondents started a new business or joined an existing one

The survey findings illustrated that the 41% preferred to start new businesses partially because they regarded it as the more sustainable option. When asked to explain why, the majority mentioned reasons related to having independent businesses.

Another set of individual reasons included the type and the size of the business. One respondent pointed out to the problems associated with partnerships; which prompted them to pursue independent businesses. Moreover, other respondents spoke of possessing the skills needed to establish an independent business, on the one hand and lack of job opportunities on the other hand. On the flipside of the matter, 13% stated that they decided to join an existing business. Elaborations on this choice were mainly attached to the lack or insufficient funding to start new businesses. Other explanations extended to the fact that the businesses already existed. This distribution of the sample showed that the irregular migrants prefer to become entrepreneurs, which is something that the reintegration team can focus on in their future counselling. However, it is important to mention that 26% did not respond to the question; which is not surprising because many seemed to be unable to make up their minds regarding this specific matter.



Figure 47: Previous experience in running a business/livestock business

Issues encountered in implementing the Business Plan

The research findings showed that the sustainability of the business start-up component is highly questionable. The evaluator found that businesses might face crises of sustainability for the implementation process was particularly challenging for those who opted for starting small businesses. Even though, the evaluator encountered positive impressions about the implementation phase; which were shared by around 35 respondents (58.3%) confirmed that implementation was smooth. However, 13 respondents (20%) chose business start-up/livestock stated that assistance by IOM was enough to cover their business where 4 of them hired more workers and 2 of the returnees stated that the revenue was enough for them and their workers while 9 did not. Moreover, 5 returnees who stated that the assistance by IOM was not enough, hired more workers in their businesses. Surprising, 4 of them stated that the revenue of their businesses is enough for them and their new workers.

Stage of the Business

Building on the fact that the majority of the respondents encountered grave challenges in the course of the business implementation, this section discusses other aspects of the business development. Only 60 migrants answer this question and only three did not as only 63 migrants are applicable to answer this question.

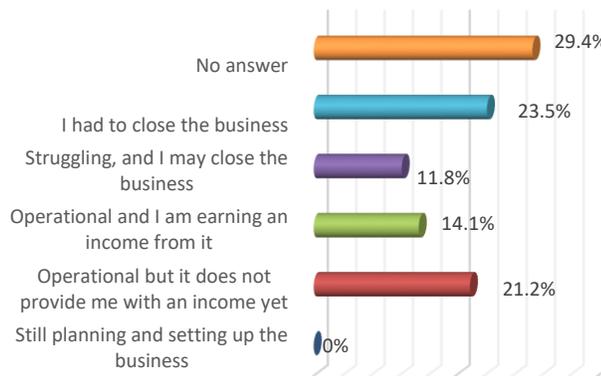


Figure 48: Stage of the returnees' business

The biggest group constituted of 20 (33%) migrants who stated that they had to close their businesses. This is alarming because it could indicate this type of reintegration assistance and so many of the failed business owners could be tempted to repeat irregular migration. It also points to a somehow failure of the reintegration counselling on this part of the component; which is expected to guide migrants in managing their businesses.

The second largest group (18 respondents, 21%) asserted that their businesses are operating but did not turn profit yet which is a promising sign. This could also be enhanced through providing the respondents with business training to help them yield profit. What is even more promising is that a total of 12 (14%) irregular migrants declared that their businesses are operating and are turning profit. While there seems to be progress in the development of the businesses, it also seems as though a minority of 10 (12%) of

the respondents admitted that their businesses are struggling and may close down. This finding calls for the reintegration staff to provide those respondents with immediate support and counselling; which could save their businesses from closing down.

The findings demonstrated that the vast majority of returnees (50 out of 63 returnees, 79%) received their integration grants between 6 months to 2 years ago. This indicated that the livelihood activities are relatively young and so it is worth noting that we cannot make solid conclusions at this time on that component because the circumstances may change in the future. Moreover, 9 (14.3%) respondents asserted that they received their grants around 2 to 3 years ago. Another set of returnees; which consisted of 4 (6.3%) migrants, received their grants very recently (three to six months) ago.

26 returnees elaborated on a set of reasons of which the most common was that the livestock got infected with mouth and food disease and died. Another reason was that the respondents were forced to spend the reintegration assistance funds to finance health care costs. This is problematic because it could indicate that respondents, who were in dire need for health assistance, did not have access to it. Other prevalent reasons ranged from the accumulation of debt to issues associated with lack of demand in the area where the businesses were located and inability to cope with local competition. Less prevalent reasons for business struggle included security issues and lack of management experience.

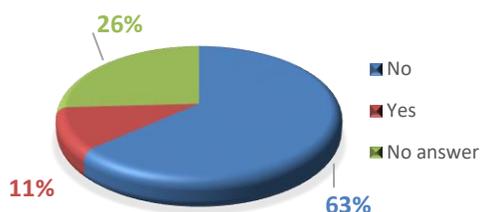


Figure 49: Other people in the business

Employment in the Business

Another factor feeding into the sustainability of the business component could be the extent to which the beneficiaries were able to finance business staff. The data shows that a total of 9 (10.6%) migrants were able to successfully hire and continue to finance employees in their businesses. While as a total of 54 (63.5%) of the sample who chose business start-ups/livestock did not employ other people; which mainly depends on the nature of business.

When asked to elaborate on the number of employees, 3 (4%) of the sampled migrants responded saying that they employed 1 person, while the other 4 respondents stated that they employed 2 or 3 people each. These few number of employees do not necessarily point to lack of funds but they mainly account for the small size and limited activity of the start-ups in question.

Income Generation

One of the major factors affecting the sustainability of the business start-ups beyond the duration of the program depends on whether the businesses are generating profit and thus enabling the beneficiaries to financially support other people. The evaluator found evidence pointing to the relatively healthy development of the small businesses. A total of 9 (14.3%) of 63 are responsible for supporting other people using their earnings. When asked about the number of people they support, 2 individual respondents said that they use the income generated by their businesses to support the whole family. While another 2 cases asserted that they financially support 1 or 2 people; which could indicate that they are single. It is of vital importance to emphasize that this question

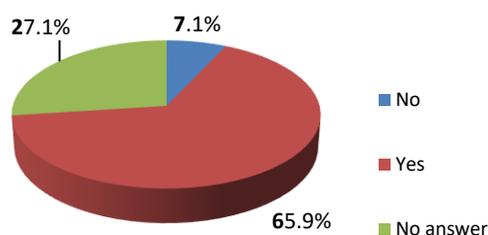


Figure 50: Other persons supported by the income generated by the business

does not provide specific data regarding the nature of the families, as it does not distinguish between nuclear and extended family.

However, the findings show that over 23.5% (14 out of 63 migrants) of the sample have other sources of income besides the income generated from their businesses.

When asked to elaborate on the other sources of income, a total of 12 out of 14 respondents (23.5%) stated they have other business activities ranging from other jobs such as fishing, construction work and picking other temporary assignments. In addition to having other jobs, 8 out of the 12 respondents (67%) stated that they are involved in running other small businesses, the most common of which are family businesses. Less prevalent sources of income included receiving financial assistance from friends or family, and savings.

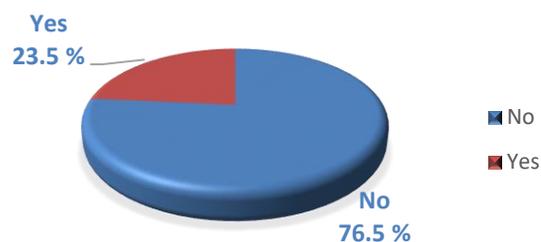


Figure 51: Other sources of income beside the business

Other sources of income beside the business	Percentage
Family business	1.2%
Fishing	1.2%
Construction work	1.2%
Pick-ups/sporadic jobs	1.2%

Table 14: Further explanations from respondents regarding other sources of income beside the business

Challenges while Implementing the Business

To consolidate the sustainability assessment of the start-up component sample, the evaluator relies on the testimonies of the interviewed sample in order to acquire a better understanding of the problems faced by businesses. The findings shed light on the fact that the most prevalent problem that was faced by 6 migrants was difficulty in starting the business. The second most common obstacle was the unavailable items. While other challenges included the sickness and death of livestock, the sale of low quality or unsuitable products, the respondents' poor health status and other challenges associated with registration. Individual problems were the

inability to deal with local competition and the lack of experience; which inhibits the respondents' chances of turning profit.

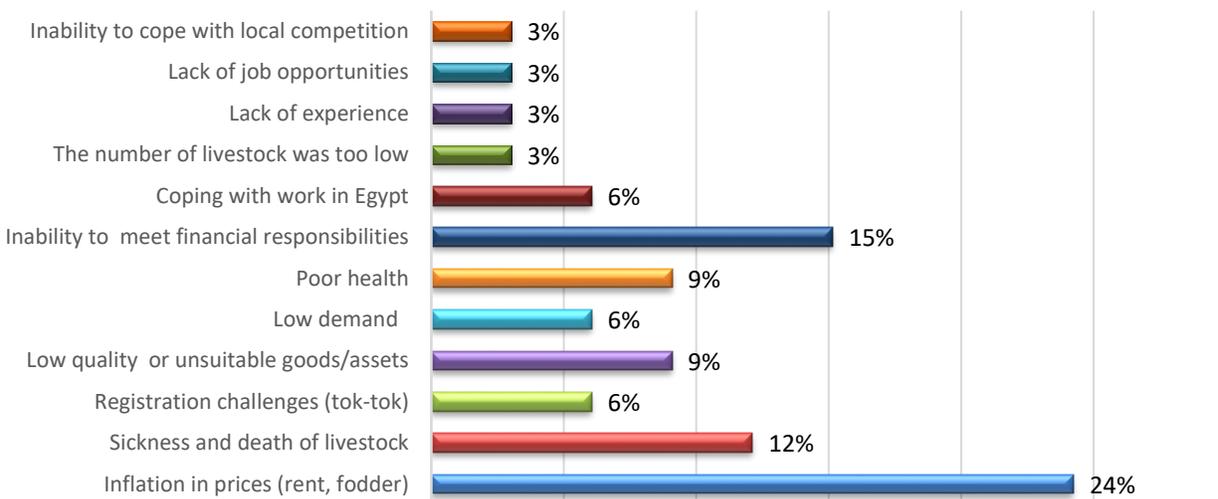


Figure 52: Challenges while Implementing the Business

VIII. IMPACT

The impact of the project can be assessed by looking at a wide variety of factors that could have resulted in a range of positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects that were produced by the program's interventions, whether directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

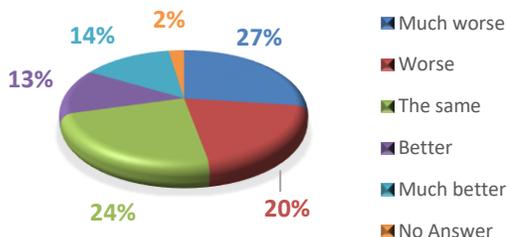


Figure 53: Rating of migrants' current financial situation versus before migration

8.1 Returnees Current Situation

Impact of the program on the beneficiaries' financial situation

In regards to the program's impact on the returnees' financial situation in the post return phase, the evaluator found that the returnees exhibited very different reactions regarding the comparison of their financial situations before and after the migration. A considerable number of returnees (23) indicated that their financial situation became much worse (27.1%) and around a total of 17 returnees indicated that their financial situation became worse (20%). While a group of 20 (23.5%) of the irregular migrants said that their situations remained the same, others (11 respondents, 13%) asserted that their financial situation became better. However, a group consisting of 12 respondents (14%) emphasized that their financial statuses got much better. To sum up the results, over 50% of the irregular migrants either experienced an improvement in their financial situation or their situations remained the same. This could indicate that the programme had a positive impact on the migrants' financial situation but at the same time it shows that there is still a lot of room for improvement.

On the one hand, the survey findings indicated that the vast majority of respondents are dissatisfied with their current situation. The interviewed sample offered an in-depth look at the wide variety of explanations; the most important was that they are facing financial problems 46 respondents (54.1%). The second most common reason for the respondents' dissatisfaction with their current situation was feelings disappointed about the general situation in the country; which was shared by 35 (41%) of the respondents. Another reason behind their dissatisfaction was highlighted by 22 (25.9%) of the respondents who said that they experience personal as well as social problems. Other major issues ranged from having to endure poor housing situations to health issues; which were stated by 28 (32.9%) and 16 (18.8%) respondents, respectively. On the other hand, a promising finding was that 19 (23%) of the participants declared their satisfaction with their current situation. Instead this particular response could just be illustrating their satisfaction for cultural and religious reasons.

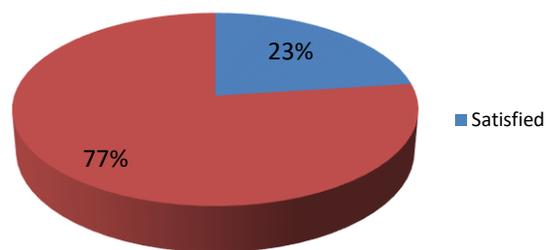


Figure 54: Degree of satisfaction with migrants' current situation

Reasons for Dissatisfaction	Number of respondents	Percentage
Financial issues	46	54.1%
Disappointed about return	19	22.4%
Personal/social problems	22	25.9%
Housing problems	28	32.9%
Health issues	16	18.8%
Disappointed about the general situation in the country	35	41.2%

Table 15: Reasons for dissatisfaction of migrants with their current situation

Impact of the Reintegration Assistance

The assessment here regards the extent to which the reintegration assistance yielded an expected result when compared to the previous question about the level of satisfaction with the financial situation. To explain further, 61% (52 returnees) indicated that the reintegration assistance has not met their basic needs; which sheds light on programme's lack of suitability to the targeted sample. Another 21% (18 returnees) highlighted that the assistance partially met their needs; which is a starting point for further tailoring of the assistance to meet the migrants' needs. A total of 2 returnees were thankful that the assistance met their needs.

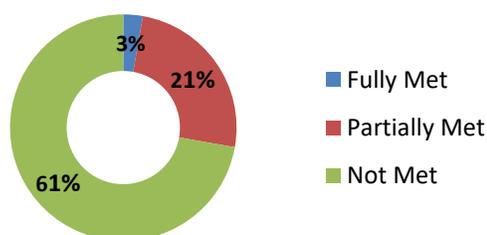


Figure 55: Assessment of the reintegration assistance impact in meeting basic needs

Adaptation to Returnees' Current Situation

Among the most important aspects that are crucial to a successful reintegration process is the extent to which the migrants readapt to life in their CoO; in this case in Egypt. The evaluator found that 82 % of the total population admitted to experiencing many difficulties and challenges as well as feeling unsettled in Egypt. The interviewed sample elaborated on the difficulties they faced; which were mainly stemming from unemployment, social and financial issues.

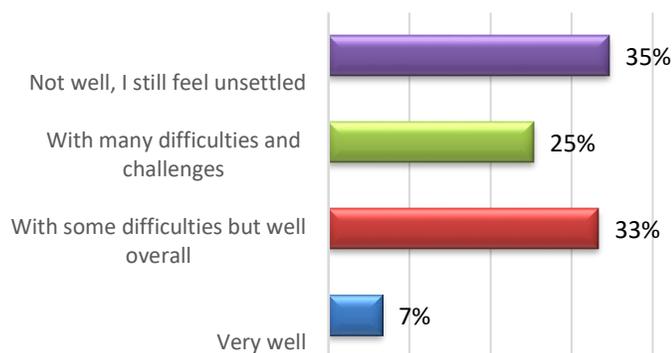


Figure 56: Adaptation to Returnees' Current Situation

Other problems extended to health issues and lack of access to good medical care. More Egypt-related issues ranged from difficulties dealing with Egyptians in general and government bodies in particular to increase in prices. On the other hand, a minority represented by 6% of the irregular migrants said that they adapted very well.

Comments on the difficulties faced	Number of respondents	Percentage
Increase in prices	2	2.4%
Insufficient support	1	1.2%
Difficult procedures	1	1.2%
Dealing with people and government institutions in Egypt is very hard	1	1.2%
Continuing Education	1	1.2%
Economic difficulties	1	1.2%
Social issues	11	13.2%
Financial issues	13	15.6%
Health issues	4	4.8%
Unemployment	10	12%

Table 16: Reasons behind difficulties faced from migrants regarding their current situation

Building up on the previous factor, the survey findings indicated that 66% of the returnees had no problem readapting to life in Egypt; which contradicts what the majority said before about experiencing grave challenges in settling back in Egypt. However, 20% of the returnees reaffirmed the challenges they faced in readapting to life in Egypt. When asked the sample interviewed to explain the reasons behind their negative response, 3 of the respondents highlighted issues in relation to the general atmosphere in Egypt. Another three spoke about the economic and social instability that Egypt is currently facing. Moreover, 3 respondents (3.6%) mentioned low-income jobs and lack of access to good health care as the major challenges. Other individual comments included difficulties

dealing with the Egyptian culture and customs; which manifests in people treating each other badly and lack of tolerance towards other people's cultures.

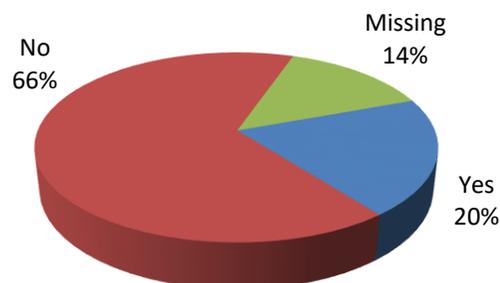


Figure 57: Difficulties in re-adaptation to local culture, customs and norms in your community

Comments	Number of respondents	Percentage
Instability in the social and economic situation	3	3.6%
General atmosphere is not good	3	3.6%
Low income and no health care	3	3.6%
Lack of tolerance for cultural differences	2	2.4%
Both culture and customs are hard to deal with and the financial situation is terrible	1	1.2%
People treat each other very badly	1	2%
Secret issues	1	1.2%

Table 17: Reasons behind difficulties in Re-adaptation to local culture, customs and norms in your community

8.2 Returnees' Situation in the Long Run

Self Sufficiency in the long run

The AVRR aimed at ultimately sustaining the migrants' return. Therefore, the overall assessment of the impact of the reintegration assistance on the respondents' self-sufficiency in the long run directly affects the migrants' desire to re-migrate. The findings reflected a somewhat mixed image of the overall performance of the reintegration assistance component of the programme in question. On the one hand, the evidence showed that 69% of the beneficiaries felt that the assistance did not help make them more independent and therefore, they said that they would continue to depend on external sources. While on the other hand, 14.1% returnees said that they would require a certain level of assistance. A total of 10.6% returnees asserted that they would not need assistance from external sources. This

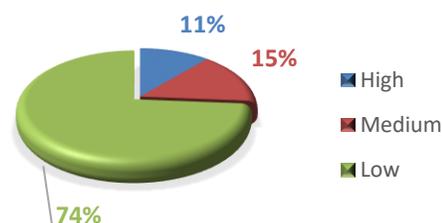


Figure 58: Assessment of the reintegration assistance impact on the respondents' self-sufficiency in the long run

particular positive finding can be attributed to the fact that the total population includes unaccompanied minors and women who might also be dependents.

Future Plan

Building on the migrant's inability to be self-sufficient, 32% of the total sample clearly stated that they wish to live abroad in the future. This could be considered as an indication of ineffectiveness of the reintegration component of the AVRR; which seems to have fallen short of impacting the migrants' to re-migrate. In addition, 33% of the returnees expressed a lack of interest in travel right away. However, they stated that they would consider migrating again according to their situation in the future. Nevertheless, 19% of the sample declared that they have no intention to travel and emphasized instead that they will stay in Egypt. Despite the modesty of the number, these respondents reflect well on the programmes ability to achieve its outputs, even if it is still on a limited scale.

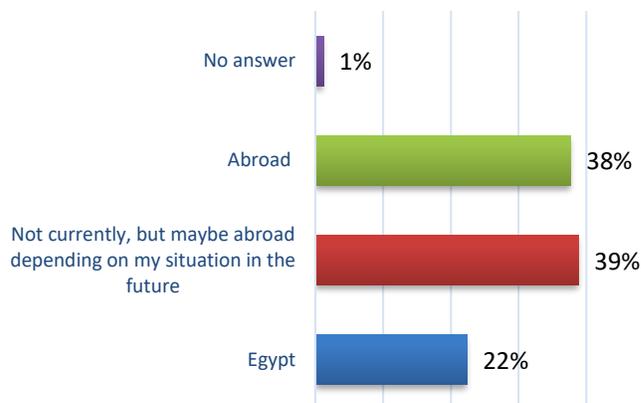


Figure 59: Returnees' Future Plan

Intention to Migrate

Among those who clearly stated they wished to live abroad in the future, 23 returnees (27%) of the sample expressed their intention to migrate through regular channels, while 12 returnees (14%) said that they would migrate through irregular channels.

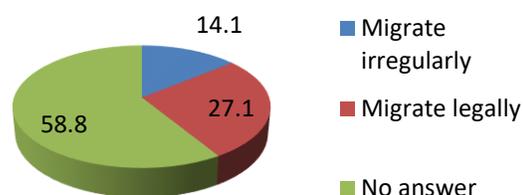


Figure 60: Intention to re-migrate

The data illustrated that 64.7% of the sample linked their desire to migrate again to the fact that the return and reintegration assistance did not meet their expectations (this reason came as the first reason for 34% of the returnees, second reason for 13% and third for 11%). This particular finding calls for immediate amendments to the programme so that it becomes better suited for the irregular migrants' needs. 46% of the sample stated that their situation abroad were better overall (it came as first reason by 22% and second reason by 21%). Another group represented by 30% highlighted family problems as amongst the third major reasons for re-migration. Furthermore, 15.3% of the returnees added that they consider re-migrating because there are more job opportunities abroad. Moreover, almost 19% of the irregular migrants in question emphasized that the reason for leaving was the political instability and insecurity in Egypt. Individual respondents of the interviewed sample attributed their desire to re-migrate to seek better health care and at the same time escape the bad economic conditions in Egypt.⁹

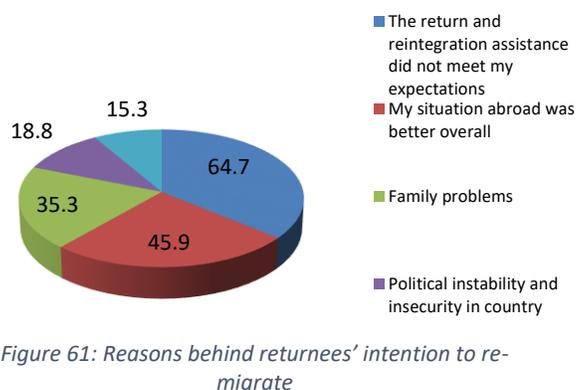


Figure 61: Reasons behind returnees' intention to re-migrate

⁹ Multiple response was allowed.

However, it is important to add that the study explored the extent to which the grant offered by IOM is sufficient to cover the business expenses and the variation in its sufficiency affects the decision of the returnees to migrate again using a regression analysis. The regression analysis shed light on a positive causal relationship (correlation coefficient =0.281, regression coefficient =0.515 and p-value= 0.028 > significant level =0.05) between the grant offered by IOM to cover the business and the opinion of the migrants to migrate again or not. This means that the grant offered by IOM has a direct causal effect on helping the migrants settle down in the CoOs.

This data illustrated above concurs with the data regarding the respondents' first migration experiences in relation to Italy, Holland and Greece being the most popular destination for the Egyptian irregular migrants with 40, 26 and 21 returnees respectively choosing those specific countries as the re-migration. This could also indicate that the irregular migrants prefer to re-migrate to countries where they are already familiar with their employment procedures. The next most preferred countries were Germany, the US, Belgium, Switzerland and France with 9 returnees each. Other choices include Australia, Norway, Thailand, Canada and North Korea with 3 returnees each. While 9 returnees said any European or Arab country; another 12 were even more uncertain and thus said that they were either not sure or will go anywhere.

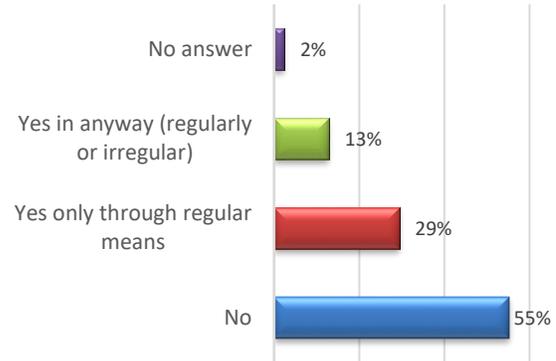


Figure 62: Encouragement of other people to migrate

As illustrated above, over 55% of the total sample declared that they will not encourage other people in their community to migrate. However, 29% said that they will encourage others but only through legal processes; which is a good step towards curbing the spread of irregular migration (25 respondents). Alarmingly, 13% of all the respondents said that they would advise people in their country and community to migrate through any available means; which surely includes irregular migration. This is worrying since we have already shown that networks and peer pressure are among the major push factors for irregular migration. It is also noteworthy that a total of 2% of the irregular migrants in question did not provide answers for this question; which can be attributed to the sensitivity of the question.

Intention Not to Migrate

23.5% of the sampled returnees chose to stay in Egypt, not because they have a desire to stay but due to the lack of means to finance another remigration attempt. This could be considered a problem since it opens the door for these respondents to migrate as soon as they acquire the means to do so. The biggest group 34% stated that the major reason for their choosing to stay in Egypt is that they are satisfied with their current situation. Another group representing 15% of the sample attributed the reason for staying in Egypt to the reintegration assistance. This could reflect well on the AVRR's reintegration component's impact on helping people sustain themselves in their CoO without a need to re-migrate to find better livelihood opportunities. However, the question does not clarify; which component of the reintegration assistance. In light of this, in

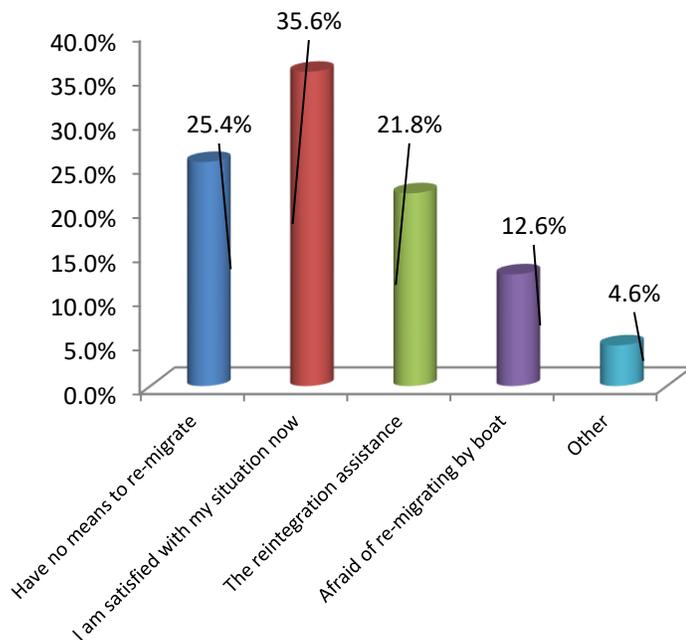


Figure 63: Reasons for choosing to stay in Egypt

case the respondents mean to point to the financial assistance then it could indicate dependence; which fades as soon as the staff cuts the money flow. Also 15% highlighted their fear of re-migrating by boat. This could indicate residual fear from previous traumatic experiences; which in turn indicates that if these respondents were provided with alternative means of migration then they may consider going abroad again. Finally, 3 of the sampled respondents added 3 other reasons; which included unemployment due to the lack of official papers, no longer a minor and will not be eligible to go to school in Italy and last but not least 1 respondent pointed to old age as the major reason for staying in Egypt.

To explore the financial situation of the returnees compared to their financial situation before migration as a possible reason behind encouraging returnees to try migrate again, 2 regression and analysis of variance analysis was performed to check whether there is a relation and assess the strength of this relation. The tests showed a negative relationship between the two variables (correlation coefficient -0.225, regression coefficient -0.123 with p-value 0.043). This relation is significant at 5% level of significant, which means that the lower the current financial situation, the more likelihood the migrants would think of re-migration.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Voluntary return is a process that requires patience and time. Its extent of preparedness with regards to AVRR varies with aspects inherent to the returnee migrant, AVRR pre and post-departure services as well with external aspects related to the changes and environment taking place in the countries of destination and origin.

Despite the reduced sample for analysis, the data gathered illustrates a valid picture of the returnees through AVRR, the assistance received and their intentions for the future in the area of migration. The data also reflects the importance of further analysis of the returnees' profiles and markets at the governorates of origin and the needs for development to support them not to re-migrate. The returnees should be involved in the AVRR process to better answer their needs and receive training workshops/on-the-job and vocational training, guidance and follow-ups regarding their businesses. Job placements should match the trained returnees with the available market opportunities at hand in the governorate of origin.

Among the most important reasons for returning to the CoO were the inability to renew the residency, inability to reach the CoD, imprisonment, inability to find a stable job in the country of destination and last but not least the desire to return home.

Regarding the AVRR, nearly all respondents stated that the information they received during the pre-departure counselling sessions about the benefits and services provided within the AVRR programme were clear and concise and 94% stated that the information obtained throughout the pre-departure was sufficient to take a decision with regards to their return to the country of origin.

More than half of the returned migrants received monetary assistance ranging from 200 to 1,950 Euros from the re-integration office pre-departure. 78% of the returnees were satisfied with the pre-departure assistance received. 28.2% of the returned migrants were dissatisfied with the reception assistance received. The majority of the participants met with the organization's staff once or twice following their arrival in Egypt by one to two weeks following their arrival. The respondents' elaboration on their answer shed a positive light on the communication between the staff and the respondents. Nonetheless, in some cases, the communication between the two entities took place very late; which could be detrimental to the reintegration component of the AVRR. Furthermore, 34% of the irregular migrants in question did not meet with the organization's staff upon arrival. The issues worth noting include some respondents experiencing harsh conditions including detention and were unable to reach any of the organization's staff. Moreover, respondents mentioned that the communication between the participants and the staff was severed following their return to the CoO; which can impede their continuity in the programme.

Nearly all respondents received counselling sessions from the reintegration staff. When elaborating on the deliberations of the counselling sessions, the respondents had mixed opinions about the quality of the service offered by the reintegration assistance. On the one hand, the respondents shared positive feedback detailing the helpfulness of the project discussions and the business advice received through the contact with the staff. On the other hand, a number of respondents shared their grievances saying that they received fewer funds than they were

promised in the CoD; which illustrated a certain degree of lack of cohesion between the IOM staff outside and inside Egypt.

The timeframe for the counselling sessions in the CoO was too short. Many respondents stated that the IOM counselling staff in the CoO did not give them enough time to iterate the most appropriate business opportunities for them and their financial situation. They also added that most of their business ideas were rejected because of a lack of funds and the businesses that they started up were not followed-up. The respondents also stated that the AVRR team was not completely aware of the situation of local markets in the CoO in order to choose the appropriate business to be implemented in the governorate of return; with a highlight on the priority for the local markets.

Around one third of the returnees did not know about the other types of assistance except for the cash grant or business one and were upset to know that they could have been eligible to other types of grants that could have been more suitable. They would have required changing their type of assistance if they had enough knowledge and information about it. It is also important to add that the IOM staff clearly informed the returnees that they were entitled to additional assistance/ services.

Most of them stated that the process of making their business legal is in itself an obstacle; where they were required to issue tax and commercial IDs. Most of the returned migrants did not want to pay taxes since most of the rural areas businesses are informal and thought about the legal process in the CoO to be too lengthy and complicated. This led the majority of migrants to purchase livestock (38%); which is an informal business in the CoO but supported by the AVRR and is easy to sell as well as 38% received start up inputs in the form of electric equipment. Other problems included restricting the migrants' choices regarding the type of business or even ignoring their preferences all together. This could de-motivate the participants and in turn have an overall negative effect on the project's outputs as people eventually drop out. Also, the amount IOM grants is not deemed sufficient for starting a business was not enough to settle a sustainable business that would support not only the returnee migrant but the whole dependent family.

42.2% of the returnees received their payments in one to three months after their first contact with the reintegration staff at the CoO. Moreover, 41% received the first instalment very late. When asked to elaborate on the possible reasons causing this delay, the majority of respondents pointed to bureaucratic challenges including delays in paperwork and certifications. Other respondents spoke about challenges associated with the nature of the project, including difficulties in acquiring necessary materials for the project and the lack of a proper location. This information could indicate that it would be helpful if the reintegration staff were able to facilitate the paperwork so as to make the reintegration process more efficient.

24% returnees stated that they had to close their businesses. This is quiet alarming because it could indicate the possibility of future migration. It also points to a somehow failure of the reintegration counselling; which is expected to guide migrants in managing their businesses. 21% asserted that their businesses are operating but did not turn profit yet; which is a promising sign. While there seems to be progress in the development of the businesses, it also seems as through a minority 12% of the returnees admitted that their businesses are struggling and may close down. This finding calls for the reintegration staff to provide those respondents with immediate support and counselling; which could save their businesses.

9% of the returnees chose the grant in cash because most of them did not have the necessary skills to run a business start-up or get employed. Some of them used the cash to pay some debts, rent a flat, get married, buy electric appliances, and buy livestock and poultry. Most of these respondents were neutral regarding the degree of satisfaction from this type of reintegration assistance.

Regarding the education/training part of the AVRR, the survey showed that 9% of the respondents stated that they received this type of assistance from the programme and most of them stated that they chose this type of assistance based on the counselling received from the reintegration office in Cairo (Egypt) and believed it would allow them to get better employment opportunities. The training received were mainly apprenticeship and professional training

on business management, agricultural practices, photography and English as a Foreign Language. It is worth noting that one respondent was supported to attend university for a year.

The survey findings shed light on the 7% of who received medical assistance or medical treatment in a hospital, or received medication. Most of them did request the medical assistance that was granted to them but were dissatisfied with the medical service and the quality of the available medication. It is important to add that the IOM staff confirmed that these two types of assistance were additional to the main reintegration assistance even though this might not have been clear to the returnees.

One of the sampled migrant chose the job placement type of assistance because he already had the necessary skills and/or experience for the job as a medical assistant. This respondent is still employed in the medical field; however, he feels that the assistance offered was unhelpful and the reintegration office did not provide him with the necessary training/ counselling that would have helped him in getting the job. It is worth noting that a total of 4 respondents received the housing assistance type of reintegration.

The challenging economic conditions are motivating a considerable percentage of returnees to re-migrate. The economic and political changes and situation in the country of origin do have an impact on migrants' choice to return home. The data reflected negatively about the extent to which the respondents feel that the reintegration assistance addressed their initial reasons for migrating. Around 73% of the returnees think that the reintegration grant did not address their initial reasons for migration.

32% clearly stated that they wish to migrate as soon as possible and 33% of the migrants in question stated that they would consider migrating again according to their situation in the future. This could be considered as a indication of ineffectiveness of the reintegration component of the AVRR; which seems to be insufficient in motivating respondents to stay in Egypt. Most respondents linked their desire to migrate again to the fact that the return and reintegration assistance did not meet their expectations. Respondents who chose to stay in Egypt, was not because they have a desire to stay but due to the lack of means to finance another migration attempt. This could be considered a problem since it opens the door for these respondents to migrate as soon as they acquire the means to do so. The next biggest group stated that the major reason for their choosing to stay in Egypt is that they are satisfied with their current situation and 8.2% is attributed to the reintegration assistance. This could reflect well on the reintegration component. In light of this, in case the respondents mean to point to the financial assistance then it could indicate dependence; which fades as soon as the IOM staff cut the money flow. Also 15% highlighted their fear of re-migrating by boat. This could indicate residual fear from previous traumatic experiences; which in turn indicates that if these respondents were provided with alternative means of migration then they may consider going abroad again.

This could also be a good indication of the fact that the majority of the migrants in question are economic migrants. Among the most important reasons for returning to the CoO were the inability to renew their residency, inability to reach the CoD, imprisonment, inability to find a stable job in the country of destination and last but not least the desire to return home.

Recommendations

The recommendations will be divided into three (3) section in accordance to the three stages of the program.

Pre-departure

- Building trust between the IOM and the migrants by verbally as well as contractually assuring them that the program takes place on a volunteer basis which means that they are free to withdraw without having to face legal consequences.
- Improving coordination between the sending and the receiving missions to ensure cohesion of procedure and information;

Departure

- Having the IOM staff carry clearer signs at the airport to facilitate recognition by the migrants;
- Providing migrants legal assistance in the case of arrest and/or detention upon arrival;

When asked to suggest ways through which the programme could have better responded to the returnees' needs, the great majority of the respondents requested the following; however, it is worth noting that some of the reasons listed here below would not have tackled the issue of responding to the returnees' needs and would not have actually stopped them from migrating:

Post-arrival

- IOM staff could make the first contact with the migrants and not vice versa in order to fill them in with the details they need to provide them with allocated IOM staff, in addition to the number and the locations of the nearest IOM offices to them. The responsibility to follow up would then fall on the migrants;
- The programme illustrated a certain degree of lack of coordination between the staff outside and inside Egypt. The timeframe for the counselling sessions in the CoO was too short. Many of the migrants in question stated that the IOM counselling staff in the CoO did not give them enough time to iterate the most appropriate business solution for them and their financial situation
- Ensuring clearer communication channels between IOM and the migrants so as to avoid miscommunication;
- Refraining from restricting the migrants when it comes to choosing the type of reintegration assistance and instead providing them with advice and guidance and eventually convincing them to select the most suitable form of assistance;
- Familiarizing the IOM staff with local socioeconomic conditions at the governorate of origin to enable them to better connect with the migrants for a more fruitful interaction;
- Making preparatory capacity building training and soft skills training was mandatory for all migrants wishing to receive the reintegration assistance;
- Providing returnees with legal assistance or fashioning legal manuals outlining rules and regulations required by the CoO;
- Closer monitoring of the assistance delivery system to avoid misdeliveries and delays;
- Better quality checks of the goods delivered in the form of assistance in order to avoid faulty products;
- Introducing appropriate assessments of the feasibility of the proposed businesses before giving migrants the approval;
- Ensuring the completion of the medical treatment before freezing the medical assistance component;
- More financial assistance amounts where the AVRR team can support the beneficiaries in building financially viable and sustainable projects;
- Continuous support and follow-up of the business and other reintegration assistance cases;
- More help as well as training regarding project management and how to start a business;
- Assistance with the formal registration process;
- Leaving the respondents more room to choose their own projects start-up projects;
- More focus on reasons for migration ranging from political issues to discrimination;
- Continuous monitoring and follow-up of all cases as well as an analysis of their needs, their businesses and the outcomes of the assistance;
- Monitoring and evaluation should be an integral part of the procedure including not only phone calls but also home and business visits for follow-ups. This would also help identify the areas of integration that are successful for specific governorates and types of migrants;
- Researching the financial and labour market as well as push factors at specific governorates and addressing them would be beneficial for the AVRR when it comes to designing businesses for governorates; and
- Preventive measures and successful business start-ups/job opportunities are key elements of the reintegration package and, in term, in reducing migration.

X. REFERENCES

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IOM. *Evaluation of post arrival reintegration assistance (PARA) - Egyptian unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) returning from Greece*. December 2014.

Sanz, Rocio. *Socio-economic profile of Egyptian migrants returning from Libya due to the crisis; sample analysis*. August 2011.

XI. ANNEXES

6.1 English Questionnaire

1. Background Information

Name of the principal applicant	<input type="text"/>	Gender	<input type="text" value="Choose an item."/>
Date of birth	<input type="text"/>	Governorate of Return	<input type="text"/>
Applicant status	<input type="text" value="Choose an item."/>	Background (urban vs. rural)	<input type="text" value="Choose an item."/>
Family size	<input type="text"/>	Country of departure	<input type="text"/>
Education	<input type="text" value="Choose an item."/>	Country of departure	<input type="text"/>

2. Case History

2.1. For how long did you stay in the country/countries of destination?

- Less than one year
- Between one and three years
- Between three and five years
- More than five years (please specify):

2.2. Why did you leave your country of origin (tick all that applies)?

- Lack of job opportunities
- Lack of access to services (education, health, etc.)
- Fear of persecution
- Peer pressure
- Other (please specify):

2.3. Is there any particular reason(s) for choosing this country of destination (tick all that applies)?

- Employment offer
- Access to services (education, health, etc)
- Family reunification
- Existing network or contacts
- Other (please specify):

2.4. How did you reach the country of destination?

- With the help of a smuggler
- Through the legitimate ways (official border crossing with real documents)
- Forged documents

2.5. Why did you decide to return back to Egypt?

- High living costs in the country of return.
- I was unable to adapt– socially - in the country of return.
- I was afraid of deportation.
- I was not able to access service (Education, Health, Housing...) in the country of return.
- I was not able to find a stable job in the country of return.
- Mistreatment/persecution in the country of return.
- Other (please specify):

3. Pre-departure/counselling assistance

3.1. Do you feel that the waiting time between your registration in the country of destination with IOM and your first counselling session was adequate?

- Yes, it was short.
- No, I had to wait too long. (Please specify).
- No opinion.

3.2. Was it easy for you to find the IOM office?

- Yes
- No

3.3. Was the information you received during the pre-departure counselling session/s about the benefits and services provided within the programme clear to you?

- Yes
- No. (Go to question 3.5)

3.4. Do you feel that the information obtained throughout the pre-departure counselling session/s was sufficient to take a decision with regards to your return to the country of origin?

- Yes
- No (Go to question 3.5)

3.5. What other type of information would you have liked to receive during the counselling sessions?

3.6. Did you receive any additional pre-departure assistance/services from IOM? (tick all that apply)

- Pre-departure assessment of my fitness to travel
- Assistance to obtain travel document.
- Other. Please explain.

3.7. If entitled to reintegration assistance, did you receive any information regarding the procedure for the provision of reintegration assistance prior to your departure?

- Yes
- No. Please explain.

3.8. Were the weight restrictions with regards to your luggage clear to you prior to the date of departure?

- Yes

- No (Please explain)

3.9. Was your flight schedule clear to you prior to your departure?

- Yes
- No (Please explain)

3.10. Do you feel that from the date you were informed about the return date until the date of actual return you had enough time to prepare?

- Yes
- No. (Please explain)

3.11. Do you feel that you could have withdrawn from the programme at any time throughout the process?

- Yes
- No (Please explain)

3.12. How satisfied are you with the entire pre-departure assistance received?

- Satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied

4. Reception assistance at the airport in country of origin

4.1. If requested, did you receive reception assistance at the airport upon arrival in your country of origin?

- Yes
- No (Please explain)

4.2. Was it easy to identify the IOM staff providing reception assistance to you at the airport?

- Yes
- No (Please explain)

4.3. As part of the reception assistance, did you receive any additional support to facilitate your arrival to your country of origin (tick all that apply)

- Onwards transportation to village of origin
- Cash assistance (go to question 6.5)
- Temporary accommodation
- Other. Please explain.

4.4. If you received additional support measures upon arrival, were there any problems with the provision of this support?

- Yes. Please explain.
- No

4.5. What did you do with the above-mentioned cash assistance?

- Complemented other assistance granted (professional, housing, medical)
- Covered daily supplies (food, clothes, etc.)
- I saved it.
- Other. Please specify.

4.6. How satisfied are you with the reception assistance received?

- Satisfied

- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied

5. Basic Assistance

5.1. Did you meet with IOM staff upon your arrival?

- Yes (comments :.....)
- No (if No, why..... comments.....)

5.2. After your return, how long did it take before you contacted IOM for the first time?

- Less than one week
- One week to three weeks
- More than one month (If it took more than one month to contact IOM, please indicate why :.....)

5.3. Did you receive counseling from IOM Egypt regarding the possible reintegration assistance?

- Yes (comments :.....)
- No (if No, why.....)

5.4. After your first contact with IOM, how long did it take until you received the first installment/step of the reintegration assistance?

- Less than one month
- One to three months
- More than three months (If it took more than three months, please indicate why :.....)

5.5. Have you encountered any problems - in general - with the delivery of the reintegration assistance?

- No
- Yes, what type of problems?

6. The Reintegration Assistance

6.1. Type of the reintegration assistance:

- Business start-up (please specify type :.....)
- Livestock
- Cash grant
- Education/training
- Medical assistance
- Housing assistance
- Job placement

6.2. Was the above reintegration assistance your first choice (what you had in mind) or you had to change your plan?

- Same plan
- I had to change my plan – if so, why?
 - I was not sure on the right type of reintegration before receiving counseling from IOM (Egypt).
 - I received contradictory information between the sending and the receiving mission.
 - The initial plan did not seem to be successful/realistic.

- Other:

6.3. How helpful was the counseling received in selecting the right type of the reintegration assistance? Scale of 1 to 5)

- Very helpful (1)
- Helpful (2)
- Neither helpful nor unhelpful (3)
- Unhelpful (4)
- Very unhelpful (5)
- Did not receive counseling

6.4. Could you please indicate how the counseling was helpful or unhelpful?

.....

Comments:.....

7. Business Start-up

7.1. Do you have a previous experience in running a business/livestock business?

- Yes (comments :.....)
- No

7.2. Why did you choose this type of reintegration assistance?

- Based on my understanding of the current local market needs./ nature of my community.
- I already have the necessary skills and/or experience
- I have obtained the necessary training/counseling by IOM on running a small business
- Due to lack of stable employment opportunities
- I don't have the necessary skills for the job market.

7.3. Have you encountered any problems on implementing your business plan?

- No
- Yes, what kind of problems?
 - Difficulty in starting the business
 - Difficulty in securing needed supporting documents (licenses, contracts, etc)
 - Difficulty in sustaining the business once established
 - Bureaucracy
 - Corruption
 - Unavailable items
 - Problems with the supplier
 - Problems with the delivery of the goods and service
 - Business in remote area
 - Security problems
 - Slow response by IOM

- Difficulty in providing documents requested by IOM
- Other

7.4. Did you start a new business or you join an existing one?

- Started a new business
- Joined an existing one

Why?

7.5. At what stage is your business?

- Still planning and setting up the business
- Operational, but it does not provide me with an income yet
- Operational, and I am earning an income from it
- Struggling, and I may close the business
- I had to close the business

7.6. How long has it been since you received your reintegration grant?

- 3-6 months
- 6-12 months
- 1-2 years
- 2-3 years

7.7. Do you consider the grant offered by IOM sufficient to cover your business?

- Yes
- No, and I may/ already had to:
 - Use my personal savings from country of return.
 - Use my family savings
 - Receive assistance from friends/relatives
 - Depend on remittances from abroad
 - Ask for/ already obtained a bank loan/micro-credit
 - Close the business.
 - Other (please specify):

7.8. Do you employ other people in your business?

- No
- Yes, how many?

7.9. Does the income generated by your business also support/used to support other persons?

- No
- Yes, how? How many?

7.10. If the business is struggling or closed, please state why (tick all that applies)?

- Bad management
- Local competition
- Low level of business/demand in the area
- Lack of funds to consolidate
- Accumulation of debt

- Security
- Victim of local crime
- Other:.....

7.11. Do you think your business would have been more successful if you had received a training beforehand?

- Yes
- No

7.12. Do you have any other sources of income beside your business?

- No
- Yes(tick all that applies)
 - Employment
 - Another small business
 - Assistance from families/friends
 - Savings
 - Other

7.13. What is the biggest challenge that you've faced when starting your business?

.....

.....

8. Cash Grant

8.1. Why did you choose this type of assistance – in particular?

- I am not able/not willing to provide the required supporting documents
- I have not received sufficient training by IOM on the alternative in-kind assistance
- I don't have the necessary skills to run a business start-up or get employed
- I could not find a suitable opportunity
- I wanted to obtain both cash and in kind reintegration assistance
- I did not choose this type of assistance, it was chosen by the sending mission
- Other

8.2. What did you use the cash reintegration assistance for after your return?

8.3. How satisfied are you with the cash assistance provided?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

9. Education

9.1. Why did you choose this type of assistance – in particular?

- It will help me get better employment opportunities
- I could not find any employment opportunity and not willing to run a business start-up
- Based on the counseling I received from IOM (Egypt).
- Other...

9.2. For what kind of course/training/education did you receive assistance?

- Professional training
- Apprenticeship
- University
- School
- Short training course
- Other (please specify):

9.3. What was the subject of the training course?

9.4. How satisfied are you with the course/training/apprenticeship you undertook with the assistance? (scale of 1-5)

- Very dissatisfied(1)
- Dissatisfied(2)
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)
- Satisfied (4)
- Very satisfied (5)

Comments:

.....

9.5. Are you currently employed?

- Yes
- No

9.6. If employed, did the skills gained through the course/training/education help you to get the job?

- Yes
- No

9.7. If unemployed, do you think that the course/training/education improved your professional prospective for the future?

- Yes
- No

9.8. Do you think you could have benefited more from the training?

10. Medical

10.1. What kind of medical assistance did you receive? (tick all that apply)

- Medication received before return in Cairo
- Medication received in country of return
- Medical treatment in hospital/at the doctor's
- Surgery

10.2. Did you request the medical assistance that was granted to you?

- Yes
- No. If not, please explain why?

10.3. How satisfied are you with the medical service/the quality of the available medication? Scale 1-5

- Very dissatisfied (1)
- Dissatisfied (2)
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)
- Satisfied (4)
- Very satisfied (5)

Comments

.....

10.4. Have you completed your medical treatment?

- No
- Yes

11. Housing

11.1. Did you have a permanent place of residence upon your return?

- No
- Yes (skip the next question and go to question: 9.3)

11.2. Did you use to have a permanent place of residence before travel?

- No
- Yes, if so why did not you have a permanent place of residence upon your return?
 - I had to sell my property in order to finance my migration.
 - I used to live with relatives or friends who are no longer supporting me after return.
 - Other:

11.3. Do you still reside in the residence IOM assisted you with?

- Yes
- No. If not, why did you move out?

11.4. What were the major problems that you faced with housing before receiving the reintegration assistance (tick all that applies)?

- Difficulty in finding a permanent place of residence.
- High rental/ownership costs.
- Non-viability of staying with relatives/friends.

- Non-viability of staying with strangers.
- Problems with residence in shelter.
- Other (please specify):

11.5. To what extent was the housing reintegration assistance helpful in overcoming these problem(s)? Scale of 1-5

- Very unhelpful (1)
- Unhelpful (2)
- Neither helpful nor unhelpful (3)
- Helpful (4)
- Very helpful (5)

12. Job Placement

12.1. Why did you choose this type of reintegration assistance?

- I already have the necessary skills and/or experience
- I have obtained the necessary training/counseling by IOM
- To avoid any bureaucratic issues including submission of any local documents
- I don't have the necessary skills to run a business start-up
- I wanted to avoid the risk of running unsuccessful business

12.2. Are you still employed?

- Yes,
 - What is your current job?
 - Do you plan to continue in the future with your current job, or do you have other plans (please mention)?
- No
 - What was your previous job?
 - Why did you leave it?

12.3. How helpful was the employment assistance you received? Scale of 1-5

- Very unhelpful (1)
- Unhelpful (2)
- Neither helpful nor unhelpful (3)
- Helpful (4)
- Very helpful (5)

Please comment:

12.4. Did IOM provide you with the necessary training/counseling that helps in getting your job?

- No, why?
- Yes

12.5. How satisfied are you with your job?Scale of 1-5

- Very dissatisfied (1)
- Dissatisfied (2)
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)
- Satisfied (4)
- Very satisfied (5)

12.6. Have you faced any problems with the employment assistance?

- No
- Yes (tick all that applies)
 - Employment in an irrelevant job/sector.
 - Low salary.
 - Instable job.
 - Other...

13. Socioeconomic Profile and Current Situation

13.1. Did work prior to migrating?

- Yes
- No

13.2. If yes, which industry?

- Agriculture, hunting, forestry
- Mining industry
- Manufacturing industry
- Electricity, gas and water production and supply
- Construction industry
- Trade
- Car and domestic appliance repairing
- Hotel/catering industry
- Transports and communications
- Financial activities
- Real estate, renting and business services
- Civil service
- Education
- Health sector and social activities
- Public, social and private services
- Home services

13.3. Do you still work in the same industry? If not, in which industry do you work?

- Agriculture, hunting, forestry
- Mining industry
- Manufacturing industry
- Electricity, gas and water production and supply
- Construction industry
- Trade
- Car and domestic appliance repairing
- Hotel/catering industry
- Transports and communications
- Financial activities
- Real estate, renting and business services
- Civil service
- Education
- Health sector and social activities
- Public, social and private services
- Home services

13.4. Where did you live prior to migrating?

- Villa
- Rural Housing on agricultural land
- Informal settlement
- State accommodation
- Flat
- Other

13.5. Where did you currently reside?

- Villa
- Rural Housing on agricultural land
- Informal settlement
- State accommodation
- Flat
- Other

13.6. In general, are you satisfied with your own current situation?

- Yes
- No. If not, why? (Tick all that apply)
 - Personal/social problems
 - Health problems
 - Financial problems
 - Insufficient housing situation
 - Disappointed about return
 - Disappointed about the general situation in the country
 - Other (please specify):

13.7. How would you rate your financial situation prior to migrating? Scale of 1-5

- Very bad (1)
- Bad (2)
- Neither good nor bad (3)
- Good (4)
- Very good (5)

13.8. How would you rate your financial situation now in comparison to before migrating?

- Much worse (1)
- Worse (2)
- The same (3)
- Better (4)
- Much better (5)

13.9. How would you assess the impact of the reintegration assistance in meeting your basic needs?

- High, the reintegration assistance has fully met my basic needs.
- Medium, the reintegration assistance has met part of my basic needs.
- Low, the reintegration assistance has not met my basic needs.

13.10. How would you assess the impact of the reintegration assistance on your self-sufficiency in the longer run?

- High, I will not require assistance from external sources.
- Medium, I will require some assistance from external sources.
- Low, I will continue to depend highly on external sources.

13.11. Do you think the reintegration grant addressed your initial reasons for migrating?

- Yes
- No

13.12. How do you think IOM could have helped you reintegrate better?

.....
.....
.....
.....

13.13. How have you adapted to life where you are now?

- Very well
- With some difficulties but well overall
- With many difficulties and challenges
- Not well, I still feel unsettled

Comments on the difficulties faced...

13.14. Have you experienced any difficulties in readapting to the local culture, customs, and norms in your community?

- Yes. Please explain.
- No

Comments on the difficulties faced...

13.15. Would you have considered returning voluntarily without the information you received about IOM's assistance?

- Yes
- No

13.16. Where do you see yourself living in the future?

- In Egypt (go to question 13.17)
- Abroad (go to 13.16)

13.17. If selected "Abroad" for the previous question, please specify whether you plan to:

- Migrate irregularly. Please explain.
- Migrate legally. Please explain.

13.18. If intends to stay in Egypt, what are the main reasons? (number reasons from relevant to least relevant with 1 being most relevant)

- I am satisfied with my situation now
- The reintegration assistance
- Have no means to re-migrate
- Afraid of re-migrating by boat
- Other

13.19. If you intend to migrate again, why? (Tick all that apply)

- The return and reintegration assistance did not meet my expectations.
- My situation abroad was better overall.
- Family problems.
- Political instability and insecurity in country.
- Other (please mention):

13.20. If you intend to migrate again, Where to?

13.21. Would you encourage other people in your country/area to migrate?

- No, never.
- Yes only through regular means.

Yes _____ in _____ anyway _____ (regularly _____ or
irregularly).Comments:.....
.....
.....
.....

Suggestions/Recommendations:

6.2 Arabic Questionnaire

اسم الباحث:

كود الحالة (كما هو موضح من قاعدة البيانات):

1. خلفية معلوماتية

النوع (ذكر/أنثى)	اسم مقدم الطلب الرئيسي
محافظة العودة	تاريخ الميلاد (يوم/ شهر/ سنة)
الخلفية (الحضرية مقابل الريفية)	حالة مقدم الطلب (رب أسرة/تابع)
بلد المغادرة	حجم الأسرة (عدد الأفراد)
	التعليم

2. تاريخ الحالة

2.1. ما الذي جعلك تغادر بلدك؟ (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق عليه السبب)

- نقص فرص العمل
- عدم الحصول على الخدمات (التعليم، الصحة، الخ)
- الخوف من الاضطهاد
- ضغوط عائلية/ اجتماعية
- أسباب أخرى (حددها).....

2.2. هل هناك سبب محدد لاختيار بلد المقصد؟ (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق عليه السبب)

- عرض توظيف
- الوصول إلى الخدمات (التعليم، الصحة، الخ)
- جمع شمل الأسرة
- وجود اتصالات
- أسباب أخرى (حددها).....

2.3. كم من السنوات بقيت في بلد المقصد

- أقل من سنة
- بين سنة وثلاث سنوات
- بين ثلاث وخمس سنوات
- أكثر من 5 سنوات (حدد الرقم من فضلك) ..

2.4. كيف وصلت دولة المقصد؟

- بمعاونة مهرب
- من خلال الطرق المشروعة (المعبر الحدودي الرسمي بوثائق حقيقية).
- بوثائق مزورة

2.5. لماذا قررت العودة إلى مصر؟ (اختر كل ما ينطبق)

- ارتفاع تكاليف المعيشة في بلد المقصد.
- لم أستطع التكيف - اجتماعيا- في بلد المقصد.
- كنت خائفا من الترحيل
- لم أستطع الوصول إلى الخدمات (التعليم، الصحة، الإسكان ...) في بلد المقصد
- لم أستطع العثور على وظيفة مستقرة في بلد المقصد
- سوء المعاملة / الاضطهاد في بلد المقصد

□ أسباب أخرى (حددها من فضلك):-----

3. - قبل المغادرة / مشورة المساعدة

3.1 هل تشعر أن فترة الانتظار بين تسجيلك في بلد المقصد وجلسة الإرشاد الأولى الخاصة بك كانت كافية؟

- نعم، كانت كافية
- لا - اضطررت لتلا انتظار كثيرا (برجاء التحديد) كمالمدة
- معقولة (على الحياد)

3.2 هل كان من السهل بالنسبة لك إيجاد مكتب المنظمة التي قامت بمساعدتك على العودة؟

- نعم
- لا

3.3 هل كانت المعلومات التيوردت خلال جلسة الإرشاد قبل العودة عنالمرز اياو الخدمات المقدمة ضمنالبرنامج واضحة بالنسبة لك؟

- نعم
- لا (انتقلإلىالسؤال 3.5)

3.4 هل تشعر انالمعلومات التيحصلت عليها منخلالجلساتالإرشاد قبل العودة كانت كافية لاتخاذقرار فيمايتعلقبعودتكإلى بلدك(بلد المنشأ) ؟

- نعم
- لا (انتقلإلىالسؤال 3.5)

3.5 ما هي المعلومات الأخرى التيكنت تودالحصول عليها أثناءجلساتالإرشاد؟

3.6 هل تأقبتقبلالعودةأي مساعدة/خدماتإضافية؟ (ضععلامة عليكماينطبق)

- تقييمملياقتبيللسفر قبلالرحيل
- المساعدة فيالحصولعلونونيةسفر
- مساعدات/ خدماتأخرىبيرجبال توضيح-----

3.7 إذا كان يحق لك الانضمام إلى برنامج إعادة الإدماج، هل تلقيت أي معلومات بشأنالإجراء اتاللازم لتقديم في البرنامجقبلعودتك؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجىالتوضيح)-----

3.8 هل كانتقويالوزن فيمايتعلقبالمتعة الخاصةبكواضحة قبلتاريخالمغادرة؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجىالتوضيح)-----

3.9 هل كانجدولالرحلةواضحا لكقبلمغادرتك؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجىالتوضيح)-----

3.10 هل تشعر بأنمنتار يخابلا عنك عنموعدالعودةحتنتار يخالعودة الفعليةكان لديكما يكفي منالوقتلتحضير؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجىالتوضيح)-----

3.11 هل تشعر بأنككانممكنالكالاتسحابمنالبرنامجأيوقت؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجى التوضيح)-----

3.12 ما مدبر ضا كبا المساعدة التي حصلت عليها قبل العودة؟

- راض
- لا راض ولا غير راض
- غير راض

4. المساعدة في الاستقبال المطار في بلد المنشأ

4.1 في حالة طلبك- هل تلقيت مساعدة في الاستقبال المطار فور الوصول لبلدك؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجى التوضيح)-----

4.2 هل كان من السهل التعرف فعليا على المسئول لتقديم المساعدة لك في المطار؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجى التوضيح)-----

4.3 كجزء من المساعدة في الاستقبال، هل تلقيت أي دعماً إضافياً لتسهيل وصولك إلى بلدك الأصلي (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق)

- توفير وسيلة انتقالاً للقريبة المنشأ
- مساعدات نقدية (انتقالاً للسؤال 4.5)
- إقامة مؤقتة

□ أشياء أخرى (يرجى التوضيح)-----

4.4 في حالة حصولك على دعماً إضافياً لوصولك، هل كان هناك أي مشاكل مع توفير هذا الدعم؟

- نعم
- لا (يرجى التوضيح)-----

4.5 ماذا فعلت المساعدة النقدية المذكورة أعلاه؟ هل استخدمتها في:

- تكلمة لأنواع المساعدة الأخرى (مهنية، إسكان، طبية)
- تغطية الاحتياجات اليومية (الغذاء، والملابس، الخ)
- تم توفيرها

□ غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد)-----

4.6 ما مدبر ضا كبا مساعدة الاستقبال التي حصلت عليها؟

- راض
- لا راض ولا غير راض
- غير راض

5. المساعدات الأساسية

5.1 هل التقيت بموظفي المنظمة لدى الوصول؟

• نعم (تعليقات:.....)

• لا (إذا لم يحدث فلماذا؟.....تعليقات.....)

5.2 بعد عودتك، كم استغرقت من الوقت قبل أن تتصل بالمنظمة لأول مرة؟

• أقل من أسبوع

• من أسبوع إلى 3 أسابيع

• أكثر من شهر (إذا استغرق الأمر أكثر من شهر واحد للاتصال بالمنظمة، يرجى بيان السبب.....)

5.3 هل تلقيت المشورة من المنظمة بشأن المساعدة على إعادة الإدماج الممكنة؟

• نعم (تعليقات.....)

- لا (إذا لم يحدث فلماذا؟.....)
- 5.4 بعد أول اتصال مع المنظمة ، كم استغرق الوقت حتى تلقيت أول دفعة / خطوة للمساعدة على إعادة الإدماج؟
- أقل من شهر
- من 1 – 3 أشهر
- أكثر من 3 أشهر (إذا استغرق الأمر أكثر من 3 أشهر ، يرجى بيان السبب.....)
- 5.5 هل واجهت أي مشاكل - بشكل عام - في تسلم المساعدة على إعادة الإدماج؟
- لا
- نعم، أي نوع من المشاكل؟-----

6. مساعدات إعادة الإدماج

6.1 نوع مساعدات الإدماج

- بدء نشاط تجاري (يرجى تحديد نوعه:.....)يرجبالانتقالإلص6
- الثروة الحيوانيةيرجبالانتقالإلص6
- منحة نقديةيرجبالانتقالإلص9
- التعليم / التدريبيرجبالانتقالإلص10
- المساعدة الطبيةيرجبالانتقالإلص11
- المساعدة في الإسكانيرجبالانتقالإلص12
- التوظيفيرجبالانتقالإلص13

6.2 هل كانت المساعدات على إعادة الإدماج أعلاه خيارك الأول (كانت في بالك) أم غيرت خطتك؟

- نفس الخطة
- اضطررت لتغيير خطتي – وإذا كان كذلك، فلماذا؟؟
- لم أكن متأكدًا من النوع الصحيح لإعادة الإدماج قبل تلقي المشورة من المنظمة في مصر
- وصلتنى معلومات متناقضة بين بعثتي الإرسال والاستقبال.
- الخطة المبدئية لم تبد ناجحة/واقعية
- أخرى:-----

6.3 إلى أي مدى كانت المشورة التي تلقيتها في اختيار النوع المناسب من المساعدة لإعادة الاندماج مفيدة ؟ تدرج

من 1-5

- مفيدة جدا (1)
- مفيدة (2)
- ليست مفيدة أو غير مفيدة (3)
- غير مفيدة (4)
- غير مفيدة أبدا (5)
- لم أتلق المشورة

6.4 هل يمكنك أن توضح كيف كانت المشورة مفيدة أو غير مفيدة؟

تعليقات.....

7. بدء نشاط تجاري/ الثروة الحيوانية

7.1 هل لديك خبرة سابقة في إدارة الأعمال التجارية / تربية الماشية؟

- نعم (تعليقات:.....)
- لا

7.2 لماذا اخترت هذا النوع من المساعدة على إعادة الإدماج؟

- بناء على فهمي لاحتياجات السوق الحالية المحلية / طبيعة مجتمعي.
- لدي بالفعل المهارات و / أو الخبرة اللازمة
- حصلت على ما يلزم من التدريب / الإرشاد من قبل المنظمة في إدارة الأعمال التجارية الصغيرة
- نظرا لعدم وجود فرص عمل مستقرة
- ليس لدي المهارات اللازمة لسوق العمل.

7.3 هل واجهت أي مشاكل في تنفيذ خطة عملك؟

- لا
- نعم، ما نوع المشاكل؟ (اختر كل ما ينطبق)
 - صعوبة في بدء العمل
 - صعوبة في تأمين الوثائق الداعمة اللازمة (التراخيص والعقود وغيرها)
 - صعوبة في المحافظة على الأعمال التي أنشئت
 - البيروقراطية
 - الفساد
 - عدم توافر الموارد اللازمة
 - مشاكل مع الموردين
 - مشاكل في تسليم السلع والخدمات
 - العمل في منطقة نائية
 - مشاكل الأمن
 - بطء استجابة المنظمة
 - صعوبة في توفير الوثائق التي طلبتها المنظمة
 - أخرى

7.4 هل بدأت عملا جديدا أم انضمت لعمل قائم؟

- بدأت عملا جديدا
- التحقت بعمل قائم

لماذا؟.....

7.5 في أي مرحلة من مراحل التنفيذ وصل عملك؟

- ما زلت في مرحلة التخطيط وإنشاء العمل
- العمل شغال، لكنه لا يوفر لي دخل حتى الآن
- شغال، وأنا أكسب دخل منه
- متعثر، وقد أغلقه
- مضطر لإغلاقه

7.6 كم مضي منذ استلامك منحة إعادة الدمج؟

- 3-6 أشهر
- 6-12 أشهر
- 1-2 سنة

- 2-3 سنوات
- 7.7 هل تعتبر المنحة المقدمة لك كافية لتغطية عملك؟
- نعم
- لا، وربما/بالفعل اضطرت إلى :
 - استخدام مدخراتي الشخصية من بلد العودة.
 - استخدام مدخرات الأسرة
 - تلقي المساعدة من الأصدقاء / الأقارب
 - الاعتماد على التحويلات المالية من الخارج
 - طلب / الحصول بالفعل على قرض مصرفي / قرض صغير
 - إغلاق العمل
 - غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد):
- 7.8 هل توظف آخرين في عملك؟
- لا
- نعم، كم شخصا؟
- 7.9 هل الإيرادات الناتجة عن عملك أيضا تدعم / كانت تدعم أشخاص آخرين؟
- لا
- نعم، كيف؟ وكم شخصا؟
- 7.10 إذا كان العمل يكافح للاستمرار أو مغلق، يرجى ذكر السبب (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق عليه السبب)؟
 - الإدارة السيئة
 - المنافسة المحلية
 - انخفاض مستوى العمل / الطلب في المنطقة
 - عدم وجود أموال للدعم
 - تراكم الديون
 - مشاكل في الأمن
 - ضحية للجريمة المحلية
 - أخرى.....:
- 7.11 هل تعتقد أن عملك كان سيكون أكثر نجاحا إذا كنت قد حصلت على تدريب مسبقا؟
- نعم
- لا
- 7.12 هل لديك أي مصادر أخرى للدخل بجانب عملك؟
- لا
- نعم (وضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق عليه)
 - وظيفة
 - عمل آخر صغير
 - مساعدة من الأسر/الأصدقاء
 - مدخرات
 - أخرى
- 7.13 ما أكبر تحدٍ واجهته وأنت تبدأ عملك؟

-
-
- 8. المنحة النقدية
 - 8.1 لماذا اخترت هذا النوع من المساعدة - علو جهال الخصوص؟
 - لست قادرا / على استعداد لتقديم الوثائق الداعمة المطلوبة

- لم أتلق تدريباً كافياً على المساعدات العينية البديلة
- ليس لدي المهارات اللازمة لتشغيل مشروع تجاري أو الحصول على وظيفة
- لم أجد فرصة مناسبة
- أردت الحصول على كل من المساعدة النقدية والعينية في إعادة الإدماج
- لم اختر هذا النوع من المساعدة، بل تم اختياره من قبل البعثة المرسلة
- أخرى

8.2 في أي شئ استخدمت المساعدات النقدية لإعادة الإدماج بعد عودتك؟

8.3 إن لم أجد أن نتراض على المساعدة المادية المقدمة؟

- راضٍ للغاية
- راضٍ
- لست راضياً ولست غير راضٍ
- غير راضٍ
- لست راضياً على الإطلاق

9. التعليم/ التدريب

9.1 لماذا اخترت هذا النوع من المساعدة - علو وجه الخصوص؟

- سوف تساعدني في الحصول على فرص عمل أفضل
- لم أجد أي فرصة للعمل ولست على استعداد لبدء مشروع تجاري
- بناء على المشورة التي تلقيتها في مصر
- أخرى...

9.2 في أي نوع من الدورات/التدريب/التعليم تلقيت المساعدة؟

- التدريب الاحترافي
- التدريب على مهنة
- تعليم جامعي
- تعليم مدرسي
- دورة تدريبية قصيرة
- غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد....)

9.3 ماذا كان موضوع الدورة التدريبية؟

9.4 ما مدرسوا كعادتي الدورات / التدريب / التدريب المهني التي تلقيتها عن طريق المساعدة؟ تدرج من 1-5

- غير راضٍ على الإطلاق (1)
- غير راضٍ (2)
- لست راضياً ولست غير راضٍ (3)
- راضٍ (4)
- راضٍ جداً (5)

تعليقات:

9.5 هل تعلم حاليا؟

- نعم
- لا

9.6 إذا كنت تعمل، هل تعتقد أن الدورة / التدريب / التعليم ساعدتك في الحصول على الوظيفة؟

- نعم
- لا

9.7 إذا كنت عاطلا عن العمل، هل تعتقد أن الدورة / التدريب / التعليم سوف تفتح آفاقا للمهنية في المستقبل؟

- نعم
- لا

9.8 هل تعتقد أنك ستستفيد أكثر من التدريب؟ كيف

10. المساعدة الطبية

10.1 ما هو نوع المساعدة الطبية التي حصلت عليها؟

- تلقي العلاج قبل العودة إلى القاهرة
- تلقي العلاج في مصر
- العلاج الطبي في مستشفى / في عيادة طبيب
- جراحة

10.2 هل طلبت المساعدة الطبية التي تحتاجها؟

- نعم
- لا، إذا لم يكن كذلك، فمن فضلك اشرح السبب.....

10.3 هل أكملت علاجك الطبي؟

- لا
- نعم

10.4 ما مدى رضاك عن الخدمة الطبية / نوعية العلاج المتاح؟ تدرج من 1-5

- غير راضٍ على الإطلاق (1)
- غير راضٍ (2)
- لست راضيا ولست غير راضٍ (3)
- راضٍ (4)
- راضٍ جدا (5)

تعليقات

-
-
-
11. السكن
- 11.1 هل لديك مكان إقامة دائم عند عودتك؟
- لا
 - نعم (تجاوز السؤال التالي واذهب للسؤال 3:11)
- 11.2 هل كان لديك مكان إقامة دائم قبل السفر؟
- لا
 - نعم، إذا كان الأمر كذلك فلماذا لم يعد لديك مكان إقامة دائم عند عودتك؟
 - اضطررت لبيع ممتلكاتي من أجل تمويل هجرتي
 - كنت أعيش مع الأقارب أو الأصدقاء الذين لم يعودوا يدعمونني بعد العودة.
 - أخرى
- 11.3 ماهي المشاكل الرئيسية التي واجهتها في السكن قبل استلام المساعدة على إعادة الإدماج (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق)؟
- صعوبة في العثور على مكان إقامة مناسب.
 - ارتفاع تكاليف التأجير / التمليك
 - عدم إمكانية البقاء مع الأقارب / الأصدقاء.
 - عدم إمكانية البقاء مع الغرباء.
 - مشاكل في الإقامة في المأوى.
 - غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد): ...
- 11.4 هل لاتز التقييم في المكان الذي ساعدتكم به المنظمة؟
- نعم
 - لا، إذا لم يكن كذلك فلماذا انتقلت منه؟
- 11.5 إن لم يكن لديك تمساعاً لإعادة الإدماج في السكن مفيدة في التغلب على هذه المشكلة (المشكلات)؟ تدرج من 1-5
- غير مفيدة على الإطلاق (1)
 - غير مفيدة (2)
 - ليست مفيدة أو غير مفيدة (3)
 - مفيدة (4)
 - مفيدة جداً (5)

12. التوظيف

12.1 لماذا اخترت هذا النوع من المساعدة علينا إعادة الإدماج؟

- لدي بالفعل المهارات و / أو الخبرة اللازمة
- وفقا لما تلقيتته من التدريب / الإرشاد
- لتجنب المشاكل البيروقراطية بما في ذلك تقديم أي وثائق محلية
- ليس لدي المهارات اللازمة لبدء مشروع تجاري
- أردت أن أتجنب مخاطرة إدارة أعمال غير ناجحة

12.2 هل تتوفر لكم ابلز من التدريب / الإرشاد الذي ساعدكم في الحصول على وظيفة؟

• لا، لماذا؟

• نعم

12.3 هل واجهت أية مشكلات بخصوص مساعدة التوظيف؟

• لا

• نعم (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق من مشاكل)

- التوظيف في وظيفة / قطاع غير ذي صلة
- مرتب ضئيل
- وظيفة غير ثابتة
- أسباب أخرى.....

12.4 إلى أي مدى كانت مساعدة التوظيف التي تلقيتها مفيدة؟ تدرج من 1- 5

• غير مفيدة على الإطلاق (1)

• غير مفيدة (2)

• ليست مفيدة وليست غير مفيدة (3)

• مفيدة (4)

• مفيدة جدا (5)

قم بالتعليق من فضلك:-----

12.5 هل لاتزال تعمل؟

• نعم،

○ ما هي وظيفتك الحالية؟

○ هل تنوي لاستمرار مستقبليا في وظيفتك الحالية، أم لديك خطط أخرى (يرجى ذكرها)؟-----

• لا

○ ما هي وظيفتك السابقة؟

○ لماذا تركتها؟

12.6 إن لم تكن راضيا عن وظيفتك السابقة/ الحالية؟ تدرج من 1-5

• غير راض على الإطلاق (1)

• غير راضٍ (2)

• لست راضيا ولست غير راضٍ (3)

• راضٍ (4)

• راضٍ جدا (5)

13 الملامح الاجتماعية والاقتصادية و الوضع الحالي

13.1 هل كنت تعلم قبل الهجرة؟

• نعم

-
-
-
- لا (في حال الإجابة بلا انتقل إلى السؤال 13.4)
- 13.2 إذا كانت الإجابة نعم، فما هو المجال التي كنت تعمل به؟
- الزراعة والصيد والغابات
 - صناعة التعدين
 - التصنيع
 - إنتاج الكهرباء والغاز والمياه والإمداد بها
 - صناعة البناء والتشييد
 - التجارة
 - إصلاح السيارات والأجهزة المنزلية
 - صناعة الفنادق والمطاعم
 - النقل والاتصالات
 - الأنشطة المالية
 - الخدمات العقارية
 - الخدمة المدنية
 - التعليم
 - القطاع الصحي والأنشطة الاجتماعية
 - الخدمات العامة والاجتماعية والخاصة
 - الخدمة المنزلية

13.3 هل لاتز التعملفنفسالمجال؟ إنلممكن، فمالمجالالذيتعملبه؟

- الزراعة والصيد والغابات
- صناعة التعدين
- التصنيع
- إنتاج الكهرباء والغاز والمياه والإمداد بها
- صناعة البناء والتشييد
- التجارة
- إصلاح السيارات والأجهزة المنزلية
- صناعة الفنادق والمطاعم

- النقل والاتصالات
- الأنشطة المالية
- الخدمات العقارية
- الخدمة المدنية
- التعليم
- القطاع الصحي والأنشطة الاجتماعية
- الخدمات العامة والاجتماعية والخاصة
- الخدمة المنزلية

13.4 أين كنت تعيش قبل الهجرة؟

- فيلا
- سكن ريفي على أرض زراعية
- سكن غير رسمي
- سكن تابع للدولة
- شقة
- أخرى.....

13.5 أين تقيم حالياً؟

- فيلا
- سكن ريفي على أرض زراعية
- سكن غير رسمي
- سكن تابع للدولة
- شقة
- أخرى.....

13.6 بشكلام / هل أنتراضن وضعك الحالي؟

- نعم
- لا، إذا لم يكن كذلك، فلماذا؟ (ضع علامة على كل ما ينطبق عليه)
- مشاكل شخصية/ اجتماعية
- مشاكل صحية
- مشاكل مالية
- وضع السكن غير مرضي
- محيط من العودة
- محيط من الوضع العام في البلد
- أسباب أخرى (حددها من فضلك)....

13.7 كيف تقيم وضعك المالي قبل الهجرة؟ تدرج من 1-5

- سيء جدا (1)
- سيء (2)
- ليس جيداً ولا سيئاً (3)
- جيد (4)
- جيد جداً (5)

13.8 كيف تقيم وضعك المالي الآن مقارنة بما قبل الهجرة؟

- أسوأ بكثير (1)
- أسوأ (2)
- نفس الوضع (3)
- أفضل (4)
- أفضل كثيراً (5)

13.9 كيف تقيم تأثير مساعدة إعادة الإدماج في تلبية الاحتياجات الأساسية الخاصة بك؟

- عالي، وقد حققت المساعدة كل احتياجاتي الأساسية .
- متوسط، وقد حققت المساعدة بعض احتياجاتي الأساسية
- ضعيف، لم تحقق المساعدة احتياجاتي الأساسية .

13.10 كيف تقيم تأثير مساعدة إعادة الإدماج علينا كتناف كالأذات علينا المدد الطويل؟

- عالي، وأننا نحتاج إلى المساعدة من مصادر خارجية .
- متوسط، وسوف نطلب بعض المساعدة من مصادر خارجية .
- ضعيف، وسأواصل اعتمدي بشكل كبير على مصادر خارجية .

13.11 هل تعتقد أن منحة إعادة الإدماج جعلت الأسباب الأولى للهجرة؟

- نعم
- لا

13.13 كيف تقيم الحياة حيث تعيش الآن؟

- جيد جدا
 - هناك بعض صعوبات لكن الأمر جيد بشكل عام
 - يوجد عديد من الصعوبات والتحديات
 - ليس جيدا، لازلت أشعر باني غير مستقر
- تعليقات على الصعوبات التي واجهتها...

13.14 هل واجهت أي صعوبات في إعادة العيش والإدماج مع الثقافة والعادات والأعراف في مجتمعك؟

- نعم فعلا. يرجئ توضيح.
 - لا
- تعليقات حول الصعوبات التي واجهتها

13.15 هل كنت قد عدت لطلب عيونة المعلومات التي تلقيتها حول المساعدة؟

- نعم فعلا
- لا

13.16 هل تنوي الهجرة مرة أخرى؟

- لا، مطلقا (انتقل إلى السؤال 13.17)
- لا، ليس في اللحظة الحالية، ولكن الأمر يتوقف على وضعي في المستقبل
- نعم في أقرب فرصة ممكنة

13.17 إذا كنت تنوي الهجرة مرة أخرى، كيف؟

- من خلال الطرق الشرعية فقط
- بأي طريقة (شرعية أو غير شرعية)

13.18 إذا كنت تنوي الهجرة مرة أخرى، فما هي الأسباب الرئيسية؟ (اعط كلسبيرر قما حسب أهميته)

- أنا راضٍ عن وضعي الآن
- بسبب مساعدات إعادة الإدماج
- ليست لدي وسيلة للهجرة مرة أخرى
- خائف من الهجرة مرة أخرى بحرا
- أسباب أخرى

13.19 إذا كنت تنوي الهجرة مرة أخرى فلماذا؟ (اعط كلسبيرر قما حسب أهميته)

- مساعدات العودة وإعادة الدمج لم تلبّي تطلعاتي
- وضعي بالخارج كان أفضل بشكل عام
- مشاكل أسرية
- عدم استقرار سياسي أو أمني في الدولة
- أسباب أخرى (اذكرها)

13.20 إذا كنت تنوي الهجرة مرة أخرى، فإلى أين؟

13.21 هل تشجعنا لآخرين في منطقتك على الهجرة؟

- لا، مطلقا
- نعم من خلال الوسائل المشروعة فقط
- نعم بأي طريقة (شرعية أو غير شرعية)

13.22. تعليقات أخرى بمقترحات: