



Project Proposal:
PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN
AND VULNERABLE MIGRANTS RETURNING FROM
ALGERIA TO NIGER (PACMAN)

Project Data Table

Project type:	Choose primary project type
Secondary project type:	Choose secondary project type if applicable
Geographical Coverage:	Niger
Executing agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Beneficiaries:	Stranded migrants in Niger and migrants in transit along the migratory route to/from Libya and Algeria, their communities of origin, Nigerien central and local authorities, host communities
Partner(s):	Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Women Promotion and Child Protection, Public Health as well as state and traditional authorities, protection partners (UN and International Non-Governmental Organizations), Missions in countries of origin, Comité Régional d'Agadez (CRAZ), governor's office, Sultan of Agadez
Management site:	CO Niamey, Niger
Duration:	12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)
Estimated budget:	EUR 2,700,000.00

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SUMMARY

As part of a UN inter-agency response to address key needs in mixed migration management in Niger, IOM designed this project based on the Pillar 1: *Protection and direct assistance for migrants in transit and other vulnerable people in Agadez and Niamey*, Pillar 3: *Strengthening government capacities*; and Pillar 4: *Strengthening the cohesion and peaceful coexistence between host community and migrants / refugees in the Agadez region, of the common response rationale*. This project aims to **reinforce direct assistance, protection and awareness for vulnerable migrants in Niger** by making direct life-saving and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) assistance available for vulnerable migrants expelled from Algeria (outcome 1) through assistance with Food and NFI kits (including enhanced NFIs kits for vulnerable profiles) in Assamaka, Arlit, Agadez and Niamey transit centers; provision of essential management, medical assistance, protection and MHPSS support in IOM Transit Centers and protection sensitive screening in Assamaka; scale up of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) for Non-Nigerien migrants from Niger to their country of origin and tracking of mixed migration flows to monitor protection needs.

The project also aims at **supporting** the Government of Niger and partners to have better procedures and more effective coordination on protection of unaccompanied migrant children (outcome 2) by strengthening coordination, procedures and safeguards for Unaccompanied Migrant Children (including Best Interest Assessment and Determination procedures) as well as capacities of the Judges of Minors (*French: Juge des mineurs*), on the needs of migrant children.

Finally, **reinforcing the peaceful coexistence between migrants and host communities** as well as informing about the risks of irregular migration (outcome 3) thanks to the social and cultural activities implemented by IOM's Orientation Offices for migrants (BEO's) and the involvement of local actors in outreach activities to strengthen social cohesion.

1. RATIONALE

Niger, main migratory hub in West and Central Africa and major country of transit for migrants seeking to reach other countries in West and Central Africa or travelling to and returning from North Africa. Migrants transiting through Niger mainly attempt to reach Algeria or Libya in an irregular way, which makes them vulnerable to abuses and risks along the route. At destination, their illusions are often tarnished: xenophobia, kidnappings, extortions and violations of human rights are often reported by sub-Saharan migrants who spent time in Libya and Algeria. An increased number of migrants returning from North Africa – either forcibly or because of the deterioration of the situation in the country of destination – remain stranded in northern Niger, with no documentation or means to return safely to their country of origin. These migrants are often mentally and physically stressed, suffering from trauma, dehydration, diseases and injuries.

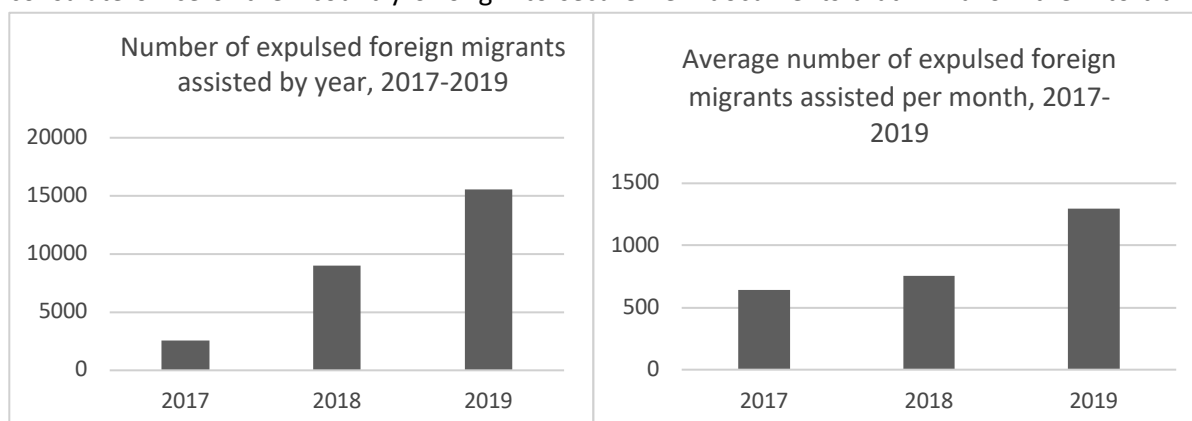
Since September 2017, the Government of Algeria began to expulse Third Country Nationals (TCNs). In 2015, the Government of Algeria already started repatriating Nigerien migrants directly to Agadez. In response to the expulsions of foreign migrants, IOM expanded Humanitarian Rescue Operations (HRO) to provide lifesaving assistance to migrants who are in distress in the desert at the border of Algeria and Niger, in a place called "Point Zero" located 12.5 kilometers away from the nearest town of Assamaka.

IOM is concerned about the steady increase of expulsions from Algeria since the last quarter of 2019, and especially in the first quarter of 2020. In addition, the number and severity of vulnerable cases amongst the deportees is equally concerning. Women and children currently account for 7% of the expelled foreign migrants, compared to 3% in 2018. Similarly, the physical and psychological health of the migrants that IOM is supporting is deteriorating, and the number of victims of trafficking (VOT) and unaccompanied minors is also increasing (100 VOT and 362 unaccompanied foreign minors assisted in 2019).

In addition to providing direct assistance to expelled migrants, IOM continues to engage in dialogue with the Government of Niger, Algerian authorities and other partners who share IOM’s concern with the continues expulsions of foreign migrants from Algeria to Niger. IOM continues to advocate for the implementation of better screening of vulnerable cases prior to expulsion, as well as the non-confiscation of travel documents. Without IOM’s support, deported migrants are more exposed to illness and death as well as smugglers, bandits and traffickers who can easily take advantage of these migrants.

During the COVID-19 crisis, the number of expulsions of foreign migrants has reduced, but the repatriation of Nigerien migrants has continued despite the border closures. IOM has provided quarantine facilities to the newly arrived migrants in Assamaka, at the border with Niger. As we expect expulsions to resume after the borders re-open, IOM needs to keep providing direct assistance and protection to migrants.

In 2019, IOM assisted an average of 1,300 expelled migrants per month with direct assistance including food, water, NFI-items and medical care if needed. Expulsions often occur during night-time where Algerian authorities leave migrants just before the border at “Point Zero”. Expelled migrants often report stories of harassment, forced detention and general maltreatment in Algeria and in Libya. Increasingly, IOM staff hears stories of migrants who crossed from Libya to Algeria before being expelled. Upon expulsion, the Algerian authorities often confiscate travel documents and personal belongings of the migrants. Migrants without travel documents spend almost twice as much time in IOM transit centers than those who do have documents, while IOM liaises with the embassy or consulate office of their country of origin to secure new documents that will allow them to travel.



IOM’s Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) has assisted the government of Niger with the managing of large migration movements. The various components of the MRRM are complementary and aim to address the complex migratory challenges faced by Niger in a context that evolves rapidly. The programme provides direct assistance to migrants in Niger and supports beneficiaries throughout the return process – from Search and Rescue (SAR) and Humanitarian Rescue

Operations (HRO) in the Nigerien desert through return and reintegration in their country of origin. Since 2015, MRRM has provided support to more than 50,000 migrants.

The MRRM program has also allowed IOM to strengthen rights-based approaches to assistance provision, including for the most vulnerable migrants such as victims of trafficking (VoTs) and unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). IOM has built specialized services that cater for the specific needs of very vulnerable migrants. Close partnerships are in place with key authorities such as the Ministry of Promotion of Women and Protection of Children (MPFPE) to operationalize protection principles, including child protection principles, within migration management and assistance.

As numbers grow, IOM sees an urgent need to strengthen the identification, prevention and response to key protection and health risks along the Agadez, Arlit and Assamaka corridor and provide assistance to the dignified return of migrants expelled from Algeria, while strengthening durably protection and health capacities and procedures with local and national authorities. Main areas of concern are child protection – particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, gender-based violence, public health (notably communicable diseases) and access to rights, including access to asylum (as support to UNHCR's activities in the country)¹.

The persistent increased returns of migrants pose the problem of the material, financial and human resources for the Nigerien institutions in managing migration. For example, the Government of Niger lacks means to provide direct assistance to migrants in need and has limited means to provide tailored assistance as well as to reintegrate them into their community of origin. Additionally, such movements impact host communities, raising risks of conflict between migrants and host communities, hence activities strengthening community cohesion and pacific coexistence is another priority area. In order to build the protection capacity of the Government of Niger, to improve direct assistance to migrants in distress, and to enhance social cohesion between migrants and host communities, the current project aims at scaling up IOM interventions in the framework of the MRRM Mechanism.

Finally, through this project IOM aims at consolidating the achievements made possible through past Italian funds such as the project "Direct Assistance to Abandoned Migrants" (DIAAMS, funded by the Italian MFA from October 2018 to June 2019) while complementing the current RDPP-North Africa grant "Direct assistance to returned migrants and victims of trafficking in Niger" (funded by the Italian Ministry of Interior from February 2020 to January 2021) which focuses assisting Nigerien migrants repatriated from Algeria and supporting the the country's first national shelter for victims of trafficking. The project DIAAMS allowed IOM to address the immediate emergency relief needs of migrants at the border of Niger and Algeria, rehabilitate g the transit centers, strengthen health capacities, assist in the voluntary return of migrants to countries of origin and enhance the collaboration with the Directorate of Civil Protection (within the Ministry of Interior) and other regional and local authorities.

In complementarity to these activities , IOM is strengthening the government's capacity on migration management with other Italian MFA's funded projects that focus on border management: "Strengthening communication, cooperation and information management along the border with Nigeria for effective and participative border management in Niger" (SCCAN, 2019-2021) and "Enhanced DST presence at Assamaka border (2019-2020)"

¹ Source: IOM Niger profiling report 2017

2. Project Description

This proposal is part of a UN inter-agency response that aims to address key mixed migration needs in Niger, through its 5 Pillars:

- **Pillar 1: Protection and direct assistance for migrants in transit and other vulnerable people in Agadez and Niamey;**
- Pillar 2: Strengthening the capacity to coordinate activities on mixed migration;
- **Pillar 3: Strengthening government capacities;**
- **Pillar 4: Strengthening the cohesion and peaceful coexistence between host community and migrants / refugees in the Agadez region;**
- Pillar 5: Support for livelihoods in the departure areas of Nigerien migrants - Income Generating Activities (Livelihood)

The increasing number of migrants in need of assistance along the border between Algeria and Niger continues to stress the material, financial and human resources of the Nigerien institutions managing migration. In order to alleviate pressure on the Government of Niger, to build its capacity, and to improve the conditions for migrants expelled and repatriated from Algeria, the proposed project aims to build upon the work of IOM's MRRM Mechanism. IOM designed interventions are based on the pillars 1,3 and 4. The project suggests the following outcomes:

AS PART OF PILLAR 1: Protection and direct assistance for migrants in transit and other vulnerable people in Agadez and Niamey

Outcome 1: Direct lifesaving assistance and Assisted Voluntary Return is available for vulnerable migrants expelled from Algeria

In order to respond adequately to the increase in very vulnerable profiles including women and children (7% of expulsions in 2019), unaccompanied and separated children (2%), and injured or sick migrants that IOM is assisting as consequence of the Algerian expulsions, IOM will strengthen its capacity to provide assistance in a way that is safe, gender and age appropriate, and needs-responsive. The project will support with direct assistance to foreign migrants and Nigeriens stranded in Assamaka, Arlit and Dirkou on humanitarian grounds (food, water, medical etc.) as well as direct assistance to migrants hosted in IOM transit centers in Niger who opted for Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR). Main actions will be:

Output 1.1: Delivery of Food and NFI assistance (including enhanced NFIs kits for vulnerable profiles) in Assamaka, Arlit, and Agadez transit centers

IOM will provide food & water assistance to migrants hosted in IOM sites in Agadez region following their expulsion and during their stay in IOM's transit centers in Agadez and Niamey. In order to safeguard dignity of beneficiaries, IOM will also provide essential non-food items in the form of NFI kits. IOM provides standard NFI kits as well as specific kits tailored to the needs of women, children and Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs).

Target: 3,000 migrants provided with direct assistance

Output 1.2: Provision of essential management, medical assistance, protection and MHPSS support in IOM Transit Centers and protection sensitive screening in Assamaka

IOM will deploy health specialists and health materials in Assamaka where current capacity is very limited. This will substantially improve capacity to identify and address health care needs of migrants from their entry into Niger (including risks of contagious diseases). Simultaneously, IOM will strengthen the identification of vulnerable migrants including UMCs and Victims of Trafficking (VoTs), Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and child protection. This will make sure that vulnerable migrants are early detected, attended with priority and referred to specialized case management. In addition, IOM will ensure the provision of medical and psychosocial assistance in order to respond to (and follow up) on acute medical conditions resulting from expulsions. IOM will strengthen its capacity to prevent, identify and contain communicable diseases in transit centers. IOM will re-evaluate and improve transit center structure to make sure that the health screening, transfer and quarantine can be conducted safely. IOM will also reinforce periodic training for medical staff and strengthen preventive measures for the safety of all the staff working directly with migrants on a daily basis.

Target: 8,000 migrants consulted, 3 trainings held for staff (2 health, 1 protection mainstreaming)

Output 1.3: Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) for Non-Nigerien migrants from Niger to their country of origin is scaled up

IOM's AVRR program assists non-Nigerien migrants to return to their country of origin with dignity. This activity plays a key role in facilitating a solution for vulnerable TCNs stranded in Niger helping to prevent these often desperate and destitute individuals from being targeted for human trafficking or other forms of exploitation, abuses and violations. The proposed project will support non-Nigerien migrants willing to voluntarily return to their countries of origin with transport from either Agadez or Niamey region to each migrant's country of origin by covering costs related to travel and consular services, providing escorts especially for UMCs and pocket money for the journey (for food and other basic essentials whilst in transit to their country of origin). As the number of non-Nigerien migrants, notably those expelled from Algeria, requiring AVRR assistance continues to grow, it is necessary for IOM to scale up the AVRR program to meet migrants' needs.

Target: 2,000 migrants provided with AVRR

Output 1.4: Mixed migration flows are tracked to monitor protection needs

IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in West and Central Africa. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at seven points across Niger and 10 Information Points. The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region and allows to monitor protection needs and gaps. The information is collected from primary sources (enumerators), daily flow monitoring registries and surveys as well as through regular focus group discussions and key informant interviews through IOM's network of focal points across 17 locations.

Target: 650,000 migrants tracked yearly through the 7 FMPs in Niger

AS PART OF PILLAR 3: Strengthening government capacities

Outcome 2: The Government of Niger and partners have better procedures and more effective coordination on protection of unaccompanied migrant children

Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs) represent about 3% of migrants expelled from Algeria. This year, alone IOM has assisted 362 UMCs throughout the territory of Niger. Expulsion of unaccompanied children is a major violation of the obligations of States under the UN Convention for the Rights of Children (UNCRC). In addition, the current child protection procedures in Niger are too weak to guarantee the rights of these children in view of the UNCRC. The Nigerien child protection system does not have the capacity to guarantee procedural safeguards for these children as per international standards. The country does not have a functioning guardianship system for UMCs nor systematized Best Interest Assessment and Determination Procedures. The entire procedure relies on a low-resourced judicial system which leads to unnecessary delay in decisions linked to these children. Main actions will be:

Output 2.1: Strengthened coordination, procedures and safeguards for Unaccompanied Migrant Children (including Best Interest Assessment and Determination procedures)

In support to the tripartite SOP Ministère de la promotion de la femme et protection de l'enfant-IOM-UNICEF on the protection of children on the move in Niger, IOM will aim to shape coherent approaches to unaccompanied migrant children in Niger. In order to do so, IOM will initiate a structured engagement among Judges of Minors (JoM), brigade of minors of the police, the MPFPE and local DRPEs on reviewing and strengthening of child protection procedures for UMCs in Niger, including the operationalization of Best Interest Assessment and Determination procedures for UMCs to the local context. This will be done through a series of workshops and capacity building events and shall help enhance common understanding of Best Interest assessment and determination for UMCs.

Target: two workshops held and one roadmap on way forward for strengthening Best Interest Determination for UMCs in Niger

Output 2.2: Strengthened capacity on the needs of migrant children for Judges of Minors

Judges of Minors (JoM) are a central actor of the identification, placement, and identification of durable solution for UMCs. However, high turnover and accumulation of tasks means that levels of specialization and understanding of migration of judges varies a lot across the country. Subsequently, IOM will design a basic training curriculum and implement a national training for JoM in locations in Niger together with a practical guide at the disposal of newly appointed judges to ensure that the judge of minors are able to play their role to identify, place and provide return orders, IOM will also allocate material support to the office of the judge of minors both in Agadez and Niamey.

Target: one curriculum designed, one training held (at least 20 actors trained)

AS PART OF PILLAR 4: Strengthening the cohesion and peaceful coexistence between host community and migrants / refugees in the Agadez region;

Outcome 3: Migrants and host communities are informed about the risks of irregular migration, the coexistence between migrants and host communities is more peaceful

IOM will scale up its current outreach activities to build awareness of migrants in transit about the risks of continuing the journey along the routes of irregular migration and on the alternatives. The activities proposed go beyond raising awareness to affecting behaviour change by applying a Communication for Development (C4D), evidenced-based and participatory framework to tailor messaging and outreach activities. Main actions will be:

Output 3.1: Migrants and host communities are informed through IOM's Information and Orientation Office for migrants (*French: Bureau d'écoute et d'orientation - BEO's*)

In order to provide migrants and host country nationals with useful and relevant information, IOM's Information and Orientation Office for Migrants will be sensitizing about IOM assistance and referral to additional external services by organizing regular visits to ghettos, bus stations, brothels, markets or any other meeting place for migrants/potential migrant /host communities.

IOM will also facilitate dialogue, mediation and good relations between migrants and host communities by encouraging frequent, continuous and positive interaction between different communities. In addition, development of capacity building programmes for migrants and local communities will take place, consisting of training and information sessions on topics such as the cultural profiles of migrants as well as on all matters related to safe migration opportunities, the realities of irregular migration and migrants' rights.

Target: 50.000 ppl sensitized

Output 3.2: Social cohesion is strengthened through involvement of local actors in outreach activities

Regular outreach activities will be organized in collaboration with local CSOs, emphasizing their role in fostering social inclusion and mutual understanding, as well as long-term integration of migrants. In order to involve both migrants and host community members, activities with a low participation threshold in public spaces, such as street art activities, sport competitions, market dissemination or itinerant festivals with local artists will be the main focus.

Target: 150.000 ppl reached through AWR activities

3. Partnerships and Coordination

With IOM's long-standing experience in areas related to assistance and protection as well as voluntary return and reintegration, IOM Niger is in an excellent position to carry out the proposed intervention. Moreover, experienced personnel with an existing network on the ground will allow the project to start implementation immediately. The management site of the proposed action will be Niamey, using also capacities of its sub offices, especially in Agadez, Arlit, Dirkou, Tahoua and Zinder.

During the last ten years, IOM has been a key player in providing assistance and protection to migrants transiting in Niger, working in close coordination with the Ministries in charge of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Women Promotion and Child Protection, Public Health as well as with regional and traditional authorities in Agadez, Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder regions. IOM also works in close collaboration with protection partners (UN, International and National Non-Governmental Organizations and civil societies).

Similarly, local authorities of Agadez region, will be highly involved in the implementation of the proposed activities. Moreover, as with past and ongoing projects, activities will be implemented jointly with the relevant local Nigerien authorities and with the Nigerien Civil Protection in order to ensure sustainability and relevance of the action. In order to ensure close collaboration, IOM will regularly exchange with relevant authorities on the progress of the project and the results achieved. Exchange meetings with relevant technical and financial partners of the Government of Niger, and in particular with the Italian Embassy in Niger will occur to share the progress of the proposed project, as well as to avoid duplication and identify potential synergies of projects in the same areas of intervention and with the same stakeholders.

In addition, in relation to the second pillar of the UN inter-agency response: *Strengthening the capacity to coordinate activities on mixed migration* through the office of the UN Resident Coordinator, the Resident Coordinator will be actively involved in following on the project implementation and will coordinate agencies' activities.

Moreover, sustainability will benefit from the synergy of the proposed action with the broader implemented MRRM Mechanism that focuses on coordination with national, regional and local authorities, as well as on enhancement of capacities to achieve a gradual transfer of the governance of this mechanism.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring is a critical tool for management, and it is considerably integrated in this project. The whole project will be monitored constantly. To that regard, the Chief of Mission and Head of Programmes will provide the overall supervision of the project implementation while the Project Manager will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of activities and will be accountable for compliance between activities and project requirements. The Project Manager will share regular updates with the Coordination mechanism installed through activities in Pillar 2 of the joint UN Niger initiative as well as regular reporting to the Italian Ambassador in Niger. In parallel, the Project Manager will be in charge of strictly controlling the security risks or any other potential threats towards project implementation. A number of risks were taken into account during the development of this project, including a potential change of national politics affecting Government's priorities regarding migration, as well as a potential deterioration of the security situation in Niger. In order to prevent political risks, IOM will maintain close collaboration with the Government at local, regional and central levels, ensuring a quick adaptability of the project to achieve defined objectives. Regarding security threats, IOM is an experienced actor in Niger and will take all necessary measures to ensure the continuity of proposed activities.

Continuous monitoring of activities will be facilitated by IOM Niger data collection system to assess and understand the sustainability of reintegration of both Nigerien and non-Nigerien migrants to their community of origin as well as variables such as rates of recidivism. This will be conducted at individual and community level, based on the type of reintegration assistance received as well as through beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Findings will be analysed to integrate any programmatic adaptations where needed to maximize the impact for IOM beneficiaries.

Thanks to the flow monitoring activities, the data will help better target operational responses as well as fill current information gaps on the complex nature of migratory flows. Additionally, the data will contribute towards an enhanced understanding of the different migrant profile types and needs to inform programming.

Monitoring visits will be regularly organized in the field for the Project Manager and/or the Project Assistants to assess the realized progress of the activities in relation to the project indicators. These visits will aim to regularly assess the situation so that important changes, especially in case of emergencies, will be quickly known and implementation of activities adapted if needed. The Project Manager will be responsible for monitoring their implementation.

Additionally, the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) in Niger will closely follow up on the implementation of the project, will centralize information and coordinate activities between the agencies involved in the overall response, and a mid-term review involving all UN agencies participating in the Italian Migration Fund will take place.

5. Evaluation

An external evaluation is not planned for this project unless expressly requested by the donor.

6. Cross-Cutting Issues

IOM's activities aim to enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law. IOM aims to promote the enjoyment, protection, and fulfilment of the human rights of migrants in practical ways. In this regard, during the implementation of the proposed activities, IOM will pay special attention to vulnerable migrants' needs (per sex, age and nationality) from and in transit in Niger in order to tailor services to their specific needs. Special attention will be paid to women and children that are considered as more vulnerable persons and thus followed by the Protection Unit of IOM.

Moreover, IOM is committed to ensuring that the particular needs of all migrant women are identified, taken into consideration and addressed by IOM services. Gender equality is a guiding principle for all IOM activities, in line with the organizational gender mainstreaming approach. IOM protects migrants' rights through a systematic gender-responsive approach, which includes but goes beyond gender-data disaggregation. Thus, throughout the implementation, the project will mainstream gender. This will include objectives of gender balance both among IOM team members and groups of beneficiaries. Gender analysis will also inform the design of particular activities such as income generating activities.

Trainings will be implemented to ensure sensitization is done, especially with regards to Protection against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) for field staff and partners. Gender, including for trafficked persons, vulnerable returned migrants, unaccompanied minors as well as abused migrants, will be taken into account during all stages of assistance provided by IOM. Partners, institutional or non-governmental, will also be encouraged to integrate gender in their interventions. Moreover, IOM staff will take gender into consideration whenever planning, implementing or in contact with migrants and communities. In particular, with regards to income generating activities, IOM Niger will design its approach on the basis of the current knowledge gained through ongoing programming.

The IOM team will ensure that discussions with authorities, community members and beneficiaries take place in order to ensure cultural, social and religious norms are respected. This inclusive approach will ensure women participation and engagement to the income generating activities. Selection protocols will formally include references to the promotion of equal access to the activity regardless of gender. In Niger, traditional practices such as early marriage (age of 12-14) are very common and even considered desirable for families in dire economic conditions with on average 9 family members (highest fertility rate in the world). Related to this, women education rate is very low (25.6% of girls go to primary school) as well as literacy rate (10.6% in average) and discriminations are still ongoing regarding access to land and inheritance. While the project does not specifically seek to address the particular issue of child marriage, these practices will be informative to IOM staff, particular those in charge of assessing gender-based vulnerabilities among beneficiaries.

Besides, IOM implements its activities in an independent, impartial and transparent manner, meaning that IOM requires the highest commitment of its staff members and will reject all corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices. Together, IOM staff members, its partners and the Government of Niger are jointly responsible and accountable for upholding these standards.

7. Results Matrix

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Objective: Reinforce direct assistance, protection and awareness for vulnerable migrants in Niger	<p># of migrants in need of protection and assistance assisted upon arrival in Niger and with voluntary return (disaggregated by sex, nationality and vulnerability)</p> <p># of communities reached by sensitization and cohesion activities</p> <p># of government partners assisted / strengthened</p>	IOM's registration records and statistics	<p>N/A</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>3,000 assisted upon arrival and 2000 with return to region / country of origin</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>	
<i>Outcome 1:</i> Direct lifesaving assistance and Assisted Voluntary Return is available for vulnerable migrants expelled from Algeria	<p># of migrants assisted in IOM transit centers (disaggregated by sex, nationalities and vulnerabilities)</p> <p># of vulnerable migrants identified (disaggregated by UMC, VoT)</p> <p>% of migrants assisted in Transit Centers benefiting from assisted voluntary return</p>	IOM's registration records and statistics	<p>In 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,772 Nigerien migrants repatriated from Algeria into Niger ("official convoys") - 15,807 migrants assisted through SAR missions and HROs, at the borders with Libya and Algeria - 279 Nigerien migrants returned from Algeria through IOM charter flights in 2019 	<p>3,000</p> <p>30 VoT 60 UMS</p> <p>80%</p>	<p>Migratory flows in Niger continue</p> <p>Migrants remain in need of assistance</p> <p>Authorities remain committed to assist migrants</p> <p>There is no major security crisis in Niger</p> <p>Borders are open for return</p>

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<p>Output 1.1: Delivery of Food, & NFI assistance (including enhanced NFIs kits for vulnerable profiles) in Assamaka, Arlit, and Agadez transit centers</p>	<p># of migrants receiving NFI Kits and food</p>	<p>IOM's registration records and statistics</p>		<p>3,000</p>	<p>Nigerien authorities facilitate the provision of migrants' assistance</p> <p>Migrants in need accept to be assisted</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase and distribute food, water and Non-Food Item kits to migrants, particularly vulnerable cases/rescue emergency; 					
<p>Output 1.2: Provision of essential management, medical assistance, protection and MHPSS support in IOM Transit Centers and protection sensitive screening in Assamaka</p>	<p># of medical consultations</p> <p># of psychosocial consultations</p> <p># of trainings held for staff on the identification of vulnerable migrants including UMCs and VoTs, SGBV and child protection</p> <p># of trainings held for medical staff on preventive measures against infectious diseases</p>	<p>IOM's registration records and statistics</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>8,000 medical consultations</p> <p>6,000 psychosocial consultations</p> <p>1 protection mainstreaming training</p> <p>2 health trainings</p>	
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment and deployment of health specialists and health material in Assamaka; - Implement trainings for IOM staff and partners on the identification of vulnerable migrants including UMCs and VoTs, SGBV and child protection. - Provision of medical and psychosocial assistance in order to respond to (and follow up) on acute medical conditions resulting from expulsions; - Re-evaluation and improvement of transit center structure to make sure that the health screening, transfer and quarantine can be conducted safely; - Training for medical staff and preventive measures for the safety of all the staff working directly with migrants on a daily basis. 					

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<p>Output 1.3: Scale Up assisted voluntary return for Nigerien and non-Nigerien migrants to their community of origin in a safe and dignified manner</p>	<p># of migrants assisted to return to their country of origin (disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>IOM's registration records and statistics, monitoring surveys</p>	<p>From January to July 2018, more than 10,030 migrants benefited from assistance to voluntary return</p>	<p>2,000 migrants assisted with AVR</p>	<p>Authorities facilitate the provision of migrants' assistance, including the provision of travel documents</p> <p>Non-Nigerien migrants accept to be assisted to return</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of transport from either Agadez region or Niamey to transit centers - Offer direct assistance in the Arlit transit center - Facilitate travel to each migrant's country of origin including travel costs, consular services, escorts and pocket money; 					
<p>Output 1.4: Mixed migration flows are tracked to monitor protection needs</p>	<p># of flow monitoring reports published on a monthly basis</p> <p># of migrants tracked</p>	<p>IOM Flow Monitoring website</p>	<p>1</p> <p>In 2019, 643,374 migrants were tracked crossing at the 7 FMPs in Niger</p>	<p>1</p> <p>650,000</p>	<p>Migratory flows in Niger continue</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of quantitative data by Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) using the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) - Collection of sample of individual surveys among migrants through Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) - Collection of qualitative data by Information Points (IPs) 					
<p>Outcome 2: The Government of Niger and partners have better procedures and more effective coordination on protection of unaccompanied migrant children</p>	<p>% of judges who benefitted from the activities that consider being better equipped to achieve their mandate of UMC protection</p>	<p>Evaluation survey</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>80%</p>	

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<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened coordination, procedures and safeguards for Unaccompanied Migrant Children (including Best Interest Assessment and Determination procedures)</p>	<p># of workshops held Creation of a roadmap on the way forward for strengthening Best Interest Determination for UMCs in Niger</p>	<p>IOM's registration records and statistics</p>	<p>N/A N/A</p>	<p>2 workshops held 1 roadmap issued on the way forward for strengthening Best Interest Determination for UMCs in Niger</p>	<p>Availability and participation of the relevant stakeholders (Ministère de la promotion de la femme et protection de l'enfant; DRPEs, brigade of minors of the police, Judge of Minors)</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of 2 workshops and capacity building events with Judges of Minors (JoM), brigade of minors of the police, the MPFPE and local DRPEs on reviewing and strengthening protection procedures for UMCs in Niger, - Collective writing and validation of a roadmap on the way forward for strengthening Best Interest Determination for UMCs in Niger 					
<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened capacity on the needs of migrant children for Judges of Minors (JoM)</p>	<p># of Judge of Minors participating in the national training # of Judge of Minors that consider the guide to be practical and useful</p>	<p>National training attendance list Practical guide</p>	<p>N/A N/A</p>	<p>20 80%</p>	<p>Main stakeholders are available and participate in the national training The guide is user-friendly and well designed, copies are made available for the newly appointed Judges</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a basic training curriculum for JoM - Implementation of a national training for JoM in locations in Niger - Practical guide developed, at the disposal of newly appointed judges - Allocation of material to support the office of the judge of minors both in Agadez and Niamey. 					
<p>Outcome 3: Migrants and host communities are informed about the risks of irregular migration and the coexistence between migrants and host communities is more peaceful</p>	<p>% of beneficiaries (migrants and host communities) that consider their coexistence more peaceful</p>	<p>IOM's and MobCom's surveys</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>70%</p>	

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Output 3.1: Migrants and host communities are informed through IOM's Information and Orientation Office for migrants (<i>French: Bureau d'écoute et d'orientation - BEO's</i>)	# of people (migrants and host communities) sensitized on safe migration and positive interaction	BEO's monitoring reports	N/A	50,000	Participation of the migrants and host communities. Security and sanitary situation allow access of community Mobilizers (MobCom)
	# of communities reached by sensitization activities		N/A	4	
Activities that lead to Output 3.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing of regular visits to ghettos, bus stations, brothels, markets or any other meeting place for migrants/potential migrant /host communities to facilitate dialogue, mediation and good relations between migrants and host communities by encouraging frequent, continuous and positive interaction between different communities - Training and information sessions on topics such as the cultural profiles of migrants as well as on all matters related to safe migration opportunities, the realities of irregular migration and migrants' rights. 					
Output 3.2: Social cohesion is strengthened through involvement of local actors in outreach activities	# of people (migrants and host communities) reached by AWR activities	BEO's monitoring reports and surveys	N/A	150,000	Participation of the migrants and host communities. Security and sanitary situation allow access of community Mobilizers (MobCom)
	% of beneficiaries (host communities and migrants) that state they became open to participation in more social cohesion activities in the future.		N/A	70%	
	# of activities with Civil Society Organizations		N/A	12	
Activities that lead to Output 3.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular outreach activities organized in collaboration with local Civil Society Organizations, such as street art activities, sport competitions, market dissemination or itinerant festivals with local artists. - Organization of a country-wide campaign that aims to change negative perceptions and attitudes toward migrants 					

8. Work Plan

Activity	Party responsible	Timeframe											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Purchase and distribute food, water and Non-Food Item kits to migrants, particularly vulnerable cases/rescue emergency	IOM												
Activity 1.2.1: Training for medical staff and preventive measures for the safety of all the staff working directly with migrants on a daily basis	IOM												
Activity 1.2.2: Provision of medical and psychosocial assistance in order to respond to (and follow up) on acute medical conditions resulting from expulsions	IOM												
Activity 1.2.3: Re-evaluation and improvement of transit center structure to make sure that the health screening, transfer and quarantine can be conducted safely	IOM												
Activity 1.3.1: Facilitate travel to each migrant's country of origin including travel costs, consular services, escorts and pocket money	IOM												
Activity 1.4.1: Collection of quantitative data by Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) using the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)	IOM												
Activity 2.1.1: Organization of 2 workshops and capacity building events with JoM, brigade of minors of the police, the MPFPE and local DRPEs on reviewing and strengthening protection procedures for UMCs in Niger	IOM												
Activity 2.1.2: Collective writing and validation of a roadmap on the way forward for strengthening Best Interest Determination for UMCs in Niger	IOM												
Activity 2.2.1: Design a basic training curriculum for JoM	IOM												
Activity 2.2.2: Implementation of a national training for JoM in locations in Niger	IOM												
Activity 2.2.3: Practical guide developed and at the disposal of newly appointed judges	IOM												
Activity 2.2.4: Allocation of material to support the office of the judge of minors in Agadez and Niamey.	IOM												
Activity 3.1.1: Training and information sessions on topics on migrant profiles, safe migration opportunities, the realities of irregular migration and migrants' rights	IOM												
Activity 3.1.2: Organizing of regular visits to ghettos, bus stations, brothels, markets or any other meeting place for migrants and host communities to facilitate dialogue	IOM												
Activity 3.2.1: Regular outreach activities in collaboration with local Civil Society Organizations													
Activity 3.2.2: Organization of a country-wide campaign that aims to change negative perceptions and attitudes towards migrants													

9. Budget

Project Title: PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE MIGRANTS RETURNING FROM ALGERIA TO NIGER (PACMAN)

Project Type:

Budget Amount € 2,700,000.00

Requested EUR:

Project Duration: 12 months (expected start Jul'20)

IOM exchange rate May'2020: 0.921

WBS	Item	Unit	Nr of Units	Unit Cost	%	Total USD.	Total €
A. STAFF Costs							
	<i>International Staff</i>						
	Chief of Mission	Month	12	16,500	5%	9,900	9,118
	Head of programmes	Month	12	14,500	5%	8,700	8,013
	Project Manager	Month	12	12,500	5%	7,500	6,908
	Protection Officers	Month	12	22,000	23%	60,720	55,923
	Operations Officer	Month	12	11,000	20%	26,400	24,314
	Awareness Raising Officer	Month	12	11,000	20%	26,400	24,314
	Project Support Unit, Communication, Information Management Unit	Month	12	58,000	5%	34,800	32,051
	RM Staff: Fin, Log, Proc, Admin	Month	12	71,000	10%	85,200	78,469
	Field Security Officer	Month	12	12,500	10%	15,000	13,815
	IOM Rome	Month	12	6,334	10%	7,600	7,000
	<i>National Staff</i>						
	Transit Center Assistants	Month	12	8,749	90%	94,491	87,026
	Operations assistants	Month	12	8,749	90%	94,491	87,026
	Protection Assistants	Month	12	10,936	90%	118,113	108,782
	Project Assistant	Month	12	1,094	50%	6,562	6,043
	Project Support Staff: Fin, Admin, HR & Log	Month	12	66,000	11%	87,120	80,238
	Local Security Assistant	Month	12	2,300	11%	3,036	2,796
Total Staff Costs:						686,032.91	631,836.31
B. OFFICE Costs							
	Office Rental, Maintenance, Insurance and Utilities	Month	12	24,000	20%	57,600	53,050
	Staff travel	Each	3	2,800	100%	8,400	7,736
	Communication (phone, courier, internet)	Month	12	36,600	20%	87,840	80,901
	Vehicles fuel, repair and maintenance	Month	12	11,350	20%	27,240	25,088
	IT equipment and supplies	Item	5	2,300	100%	11,500	10,592
	Furniture	Each	2	750	100%	1,500	1,382
	Office supplies	Month	12	5,000	20%	12,000	11,052
	Security costs	Lump Sum	1	65,000	100%	65,000	59,865
	Other office costs	Month	12	169	100%	2,023	1,863
Total Office Costs:						273,103.22	251,528.06
Total Staff & Office Costs:						959,136.13	883,364.37

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WBS	Item	Unit	Nr of Units	Unit Cost	%	Total USD.	Total €
C. OPERATIONAL Costs							
<i>Pillar 1:</i>							
	Direct Assistance to migrants in transit	No. of Person	3,000	157		472,313	435,000
	Medical assistance to migrants in transit	Lump Sum	1	162,866		162,866	150,000
	MHPSS assistance to migrants in transit	Lump Sum	1	54,289		54,289	50,000
	Assisted Voluntary Return	No. of Person	2,000	434		868,621	800,000
	Flow monitoring points and monitoring of migratory routes	Lump Sum	1	16,287		16,287	15,000
<i>Pillar 3:</i>							
	Strengthening coordination, procedures and safeguards for Unaccompanied Migrant Children (including Best Interest Assessment and Determination procedures)	Lump Sum	1	32,573		32,573	30,000
	Capacity strengthening on the needs of migrant children for Judges of Minors.	Lump Sum	1	65,147		65,147	60,000
<i>Pillar 4:</i>							
	Community mobilization and outreach activities	Lump Sum	1	16,287		16,287	15,000
	Orientation offices running costs	Lump Sum	1	92,291		92,291	85,000
Total Operational Costs:						1,780,673.18	1,640,000.00
Sub-Total A+B+C						2,739,809.31	2,523,364.37
IOM Overhead (7%)						191,787.00	176,636.00
GRAND TOTAL						2,931,596.00	2,700,000.00

Annex 1. Risk Assessment Plan

Risk Factor	Consequence	Likelihood and Timeline	Risk Treatment Plan	
Nigerien Government changes its policy and priorities regarding migration (political agenda)	6	1	Not under our control	IOM will closely monitor the political situation in Niger and in the Agadez region
The security and sanitary situation in Niger and in the Agadez region worsens' during the project timeframe and access and/or freedom of movement is denied/limited	5	1	Not under our control	IOM will recruit and train local staff to work in familial environment
Delays in delivery of purchases	2	1	Delays in delivery are taken into account in the implementation timeframe	IOM procurement and logistic unit will closely follow and monitor the delivery of purchases

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