

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN
AND REINTEGRATION

2017 KEY HIGHLIGHTS



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FOREWORD

2017 has been as a pivotal year for the International Organization for Migration (IOM). After joining the United Nations System on 19 September 2016, the Organization has actively supported the negotiation process of the Global Compact on “Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration” (GCM), which will be adopted in September 2018.

Return and reintegration, among other thematic focuses, have formed an important part of the discussions. At the time of publishing this report, the draft version of the GCM included an objective (Objective 21) specifically focussing on return and reintegration, which recognizes voluntary return as a human rights-based and dignified option for migrants to return to their country of origin, and underline the need to foster sustainable reintegration of returnees in their community through the creation of conducive conditions for personal safety, economic empowerment, inclusion and social cohesion.

In 2017, 72,176 migrants benefited from IOM's assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) support. Strictly looking at numbers, this represents a 27 per cent decrease as compared to 2016, mainly due to a lower volume of voluntary returns from the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland. That said, the number of AVRR beneficiaries in 2017 remained significantly higher than the 2005-2015 period and should therefore rather be regarded as a “back to normal” after an exceptionally high number of beneficiaries assisted in 2016. Furthermore, some key trends observed in 2016 were confirmed last year, such as the increasing number of voluntary returns from transit countries, for instance from Greece or Niger, and the increasing number of South–South voluntary returns, particularly within the Middle East and the African continent.

This overall decrease must also not overshadow the important initiatives carried out by IOM in the field of AVRR last year, both from a policy and an operational perspective. In July 2017, IOM published its vision of an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in the context of return, which promotes a holistic and needs-based approach to reintegration taking into consideration the various factors impacting an individual's reintegration, including economic, social, and psychosocial factors across individual, community, and structural dimensions. In order to monitor and evaluate this effort, IOM has developed and tested a set of indicators, together with a scoring system, allowing to measure reintegration outcomes and to facilitate the understanding of returnees' progress towards sustainable reintegration.

Last year, IOM has also consolidated its remarkable partnership with host countries, transit countries and countries of origin within the Framework of the EU-IOM External Actions in Support of Migrant Protection and Reintegration. Based on a tripartite effort between the EU, IOM and its African, Asian, and European partner states, these programmes provide life-saving assistance to migrants along migration routes, contribute to enhancing migrant protection and support an integrated approach towards sustainable reintegration in over 25 countries in Africa and Asia. Last but not least, IOM has continued promoting avenues for returnees and their communities to share their stories, be it in formal events such as the December 2017 IOM Council, or through visual storytelling.

This AVRR 2017 Key Highlights report showcases some of IOM's most significant global initiatives for the year 2017. The report is structured along three chapters: the first chapter presents an overview of current global AVRR trends, which are further elaborated by region in a second chapter. Albeit non exhaustive, the third chapter features some key IOM global initiatives in the area of AVRR launched in 2017.

We wish you a pleasant reading.



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AU	African Union
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development
DEVCO	DG DEVCO, The European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MENA	Middle–East and North Africa
MRRM	Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism
NGO	Non–governmental organization
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
SCPF	Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance
SEECA	South–Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UK	United Kingdom
UMC	Unaccompanied Migrant Child
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USAIM	United States Association for International Migration
VoT	Victim of Trafficking
WCA	West and Central Africa

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes provide administrative, logistical and financial support to migrants who decide to return home, but lack the means to do so. This includes individualized counselling with IOM or its partners and is often complemented by reintegration assistance to help beneficiaries rebuild their lives within the communities to which they return.

AVRR is an indispensable component of a comprehensive approach to migration management, as it contributes to achieving safe, orderly and regular migration in line with target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, safeguarding the rights of migrants and upholding international principles and standards.

Beneficiaries of AVRR programmes may include stranded migrants, irregular migrants, regular migrants, asylum seekers who decide not to pursue their claims or who are found not to be in need of international protection. AVRR assistance can also be provided to migrants in vulnerable situations, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children or migrants with health-related needs.



2017 AT A GLANCE

MIGRANTS ASSISTED
IN 2017

72,176

MEN

68%

WOMEN

32%

CHILDREN

25%

MIGRANTS IN VULNERABLE
SITUATIONS

3,331

MIGRANTS WITH
HEALTH-RELATED NEEDS

48%

IDENTIFIED VICTIMS
OF TRAFFICKING

34%

UNACCOMPANIED
MIGRANT CHILDREN

18%

165
COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES
OF ORIGIN124
HOST COUNTRIES

AVRR COMPARATIVE SNAPSHOT : 2017 / 2016

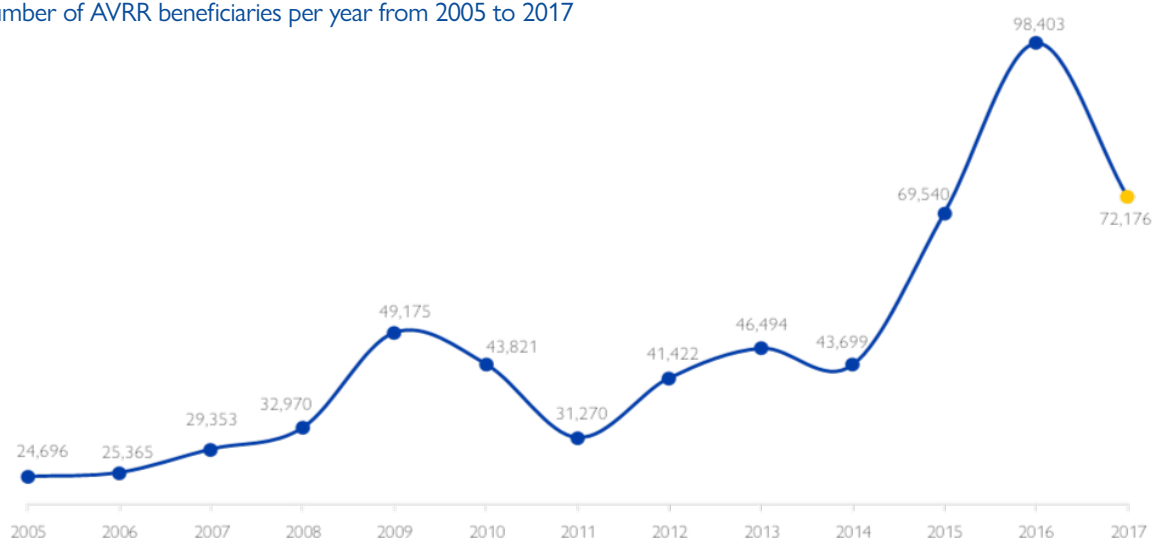
	2017	2016	TRENDS
TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS ASSISTED	72,176 beneficiaries	98,403 beneficiaries	27% decrease, mainly due to a lower volume of voluntary returns from the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland
MIGRANTS IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS	3,331 among which: • 48% migrants with health-related needs • 34% unaccompanied migrant children • 18% victims of trafficking	3,143 among which: • 32% migrants with health-related needs • 40% unaccompanied migrant children • 28% victims of trafficking	The share of migrants in vulnerable situations in the global AVRR caseload increased from 3% to almost 5% in 2017
REGIONS	50,587 returns from the EEA	81,671 returns from the EEA	The EEA remained the main host region for AVRR (70%) despite a 38% decrease
	28,205 returns to South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA), mostly from Germany	48,664 returns to SEEECA, mostly from Germany	SEEECA remained the main region of origin for AVRR (39%) despite a 42% decrease
	19% intraregional returns among which 51% within West and Central Africa (WCA)	10% intraregional returns among which 47% within WCA	The share of intraregional flows increased by 9%, mostly taking place within WCA
COUNTRIES	29,522 returns from Germany	54,006 returns from Germany	Despite a 54% decrease, Germany remained the top host country (41% of the total)
	37% of returns from transit countries	20% of returns from transit countries	Niger remained the top transit country, together with Greece, Djibouti and Turkey. Returns from Italy and Tunisia significantly increased
	7,256 returns to Albania	17,976 returns to Albania	Despite a 60% decrease, Albania remained the top country of origin. Serbia, Iraq and Afghanistan also experienced important decreases. On the contrary, returns to Pakistan increased by 135%
REINTEGRATION SUPPORT	46,000 returnees received reintegration assistance in cash and/or in kind	39,000 returnees received reintegration assistance in cash and/or in kind	The number of reintegration beneficiaries increased by 18%

CHAPTER 1 OVERVIEW 2017

1.1 MAIN TRENDS

After two years of rapid growth, the number of migrants returning voluntarily through IOM's assistance decreased by 27 per cent, from 98,403 in 2016 to 72,176 in 2017. This decrease was mainly due to a lower volume of returns from the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland.¹ However, the AVRR caseload in 2017 remained significantly higher than the 2005-2015 period, which had a yearly average of 37,000 returns.²

Chart 1:
Number of AVRR beneficiaries per year from 2005 to 2017



► Sex / Age Breakdown

The sex distribution (68% male, 32% female) remained the same as in 2017. 25% of AVRR beneficiaries in 2017 were children, which is comparable to the share of children assisted with AVRR in 2016 (27%). More than half of returnees (52%) were aged between 18 and 40.

Chart 2:
Sex breakdown of AVRR beneficiaries

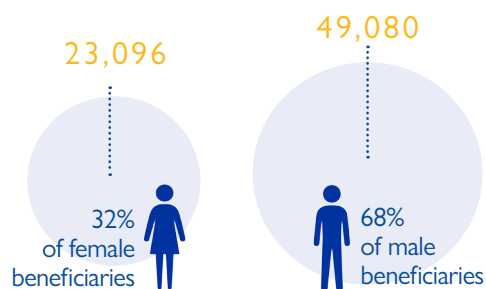
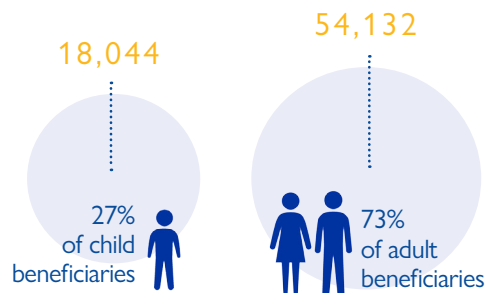


Chart 3:
Age breakdown of AVRR beneficiaries



¹ Hereafter "the EEA".

² Unless otherwise specified, the term "return" in this report exclusively refers to voluntary returns facilitated by IOM under AVRR programmes.

► Migrants in Vulnerable Situations

3,331 migrants in vulnerable situations³ benefited from AVRR support, including 48 per cent of migrants with health-related needs, 34 per cent of victims of trafficking and 18 per cent of unaccompanied migrant children. Compared to the overall number of migrants assisted, the share of migrants in vulnerable situations assisted with AVRR increased from 3 per cent in 2016 to almost 5 per cent in 2017.

Although the total number of migrants in vulnerable situations remained relatively stable as compared to the previous year, the category breakdown changed significantly in 2017. The number of migrants with health-related needs increased by 60 per cent, while the number of unaccompanied migrant children decreased by 52 per cent. The number of victims of trafficking increased by 26 per cent.

Chart 4:
AVRR beneficiaries identified as migrants in vulnerable situations



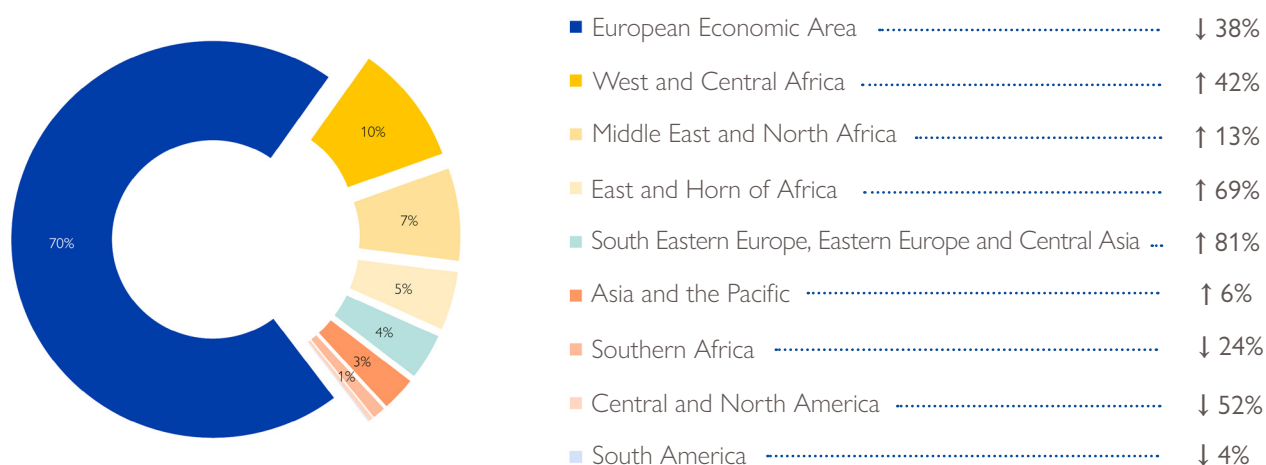
1.2 OVERVIEW BY REGION⁴

► Host Regions

In 2017, the number of beneficiaries returning from the EEA decreased by 38 per cent as compared to 2016. The EEA nevertheless remained the main region from which migrants returned (70% of the total caseload), mainly to Iraq, Albania and Serbia. On the contrary the number of migrants returning from the West and Central Africa region increased by 42 per cent, accounting for almost 10 per cent of the total number of returns (against 4% in 2016).

Chart 5:
Host regions for AVRR, 2017

Comparison with 2016



³ In the present report, migrants in vulnerable situations refer to the following categories: unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, and migrants with health-related needs.

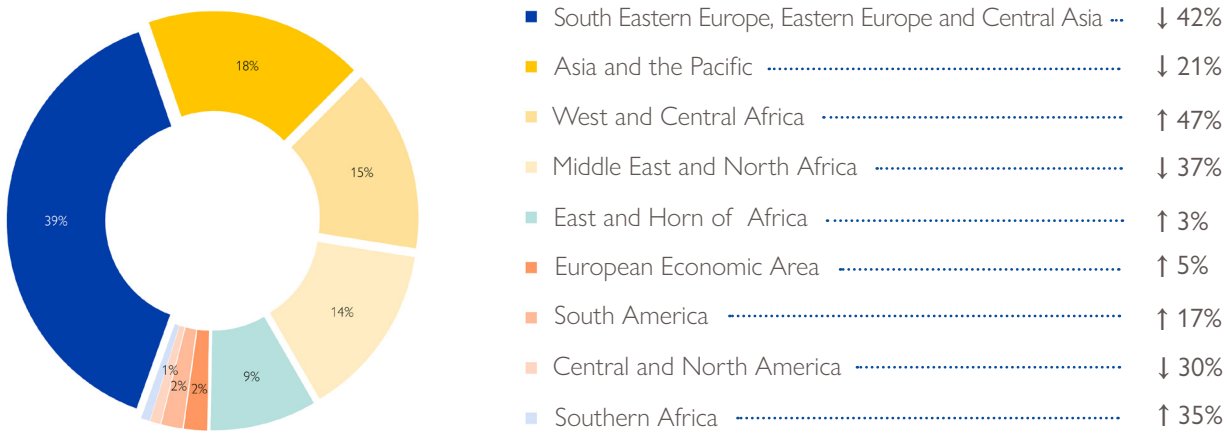
⁴ See Chapter 2 – Regional Highlights for more details, pp. 16-33.

► Regions of Origin

Despite a 42 per cent decrease as compared to 2016, South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) remained the main region to which migrants returned (39% of the global caseload), followed by Asia and the Pacific (18%). Returns to the West and Central Africa increased by 47 per cent , accounting for 15 per cent of the total caseload.

Chart 6:
Regions of origin for AVRR, 2017

Comparison with 2016



► Intraregional Flows

19 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries returned within the same region in 2017 (against 10% in 2016). AVRR within West and Central Africa alone accounted for 51 per cent of such flows.

1.3 OVERVIEW BY COUNTRY

2017 saw an increase in both the number of host and transit countries and of countries of origin, with the number of host countries increasing from 116 to 124 and the number of countries of origin increasing from 162 to 165.

► Host and Transit Countries⁵

Germany remained the country from where most AVRR beneficiaries returned (41% of the total) despite a 54 per cent decrease between 2016 and 2017. By contrast, among the 10 main host or transit countries, Turkey (+94%), and Niger (+35%) experienced an important increase of voluntary returns.

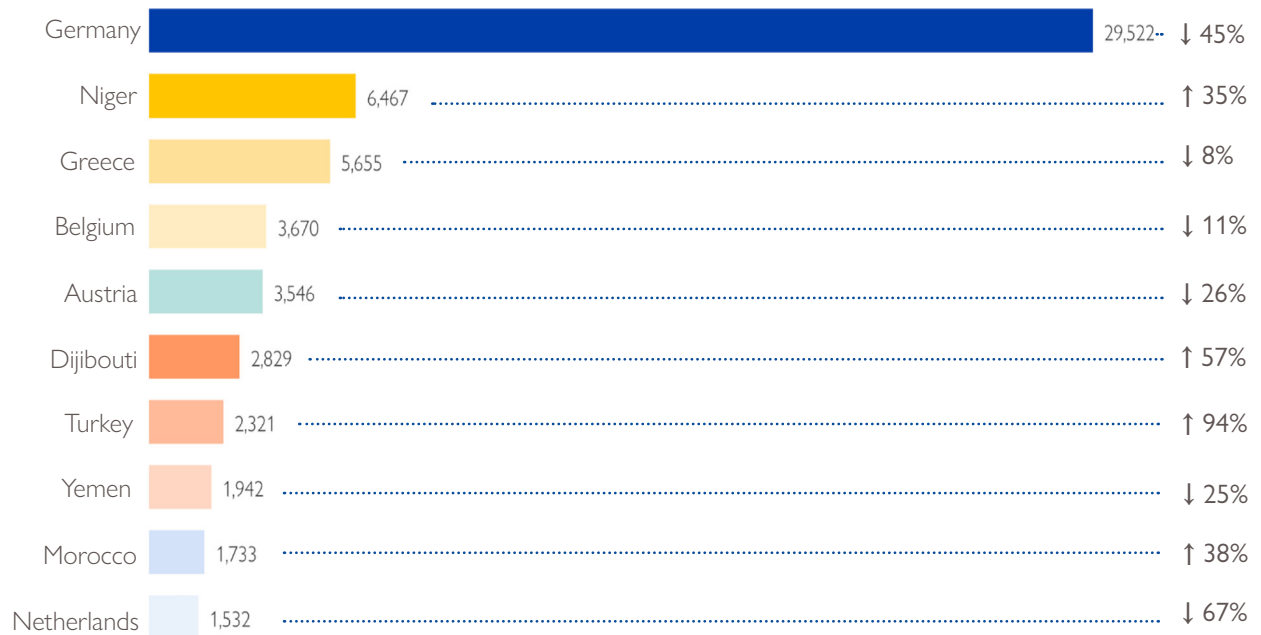
In 2017, the share of returns from transit countries increased as compared to the previous year, amounting to more than 37 per cent of the total number of returns globally (against 20% in 2016). Out of the top ten host countries in 2017, six were also transit countries, namely Niger, Greece, Djibouti, Turkey, Yemen, and Morocco. Niger became the main transit country (+37%), together with Greece (-8%), Djibouti (+56%) and Turkey (+94%). Returns from Italy and Tunisia also significantly increased in 2018, with respectively 653 and 579 beneficiaries returning from these two countries.

⁵ Figures reflected in the present report do not include voluntary humanitarian returns facilitated from Libya.

Chart 7:

Top 10 Host / transit countries for AVRR, 2017

Comparison with 2016



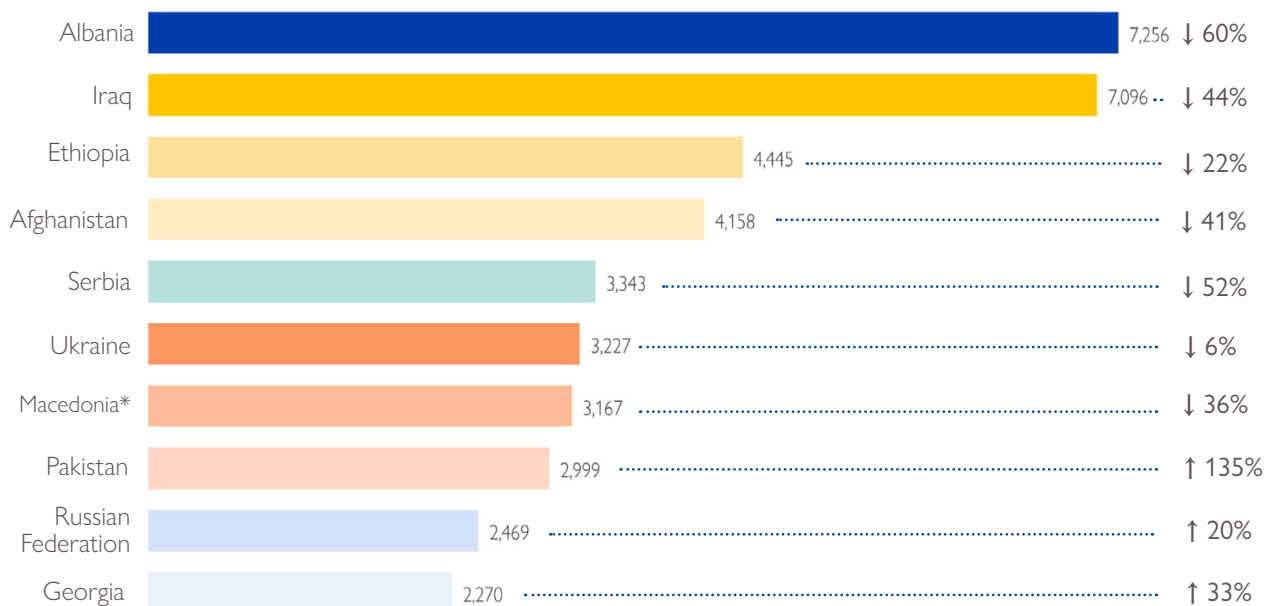
► Countries of Origin

Among the 10 main countries of origin, Albania remained the country to where the highest number of beneficiaries returned, despite a 60 per cent decrease between 2016 and 2017. Serbia (-52%), Iraq (-45%) and Afghanistan (-41%) also experienced important decreases. On the contrary, returns to Pakistan increased by 135 per cent. Out of the top ten countries of origin, six belonged to the SEECA region.

Chart 8:

Top 10 Countries of origin for AVRR, 2017

Comparison with 2016



*The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1.4 REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE

Reintegration assistance is paramount to support returnees’ economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities and psychosocial well-being. Considering the complexity of the reintegration process, IOM promotes an integrated approach to reintegration: one that addresses the needs of the individual returnees as well as the communities in a mutually beneficial way.⁶

The larger part of the reintegration assistance provided by IOM in 2017 consisted in financial support provided in the form of cash and/or in-kind assistance.⁷

Globally, around 46,000 AVRR beneficiaries received cash assistance, mostly in the form of petty cash provided upon departure or after arrival. More than 18,000 beneficiaries received individual in-kind assistance (such as education, medical, housing, micro-business, vocational training, job placement and legal services support) and more than 2,300 received collective reintegration

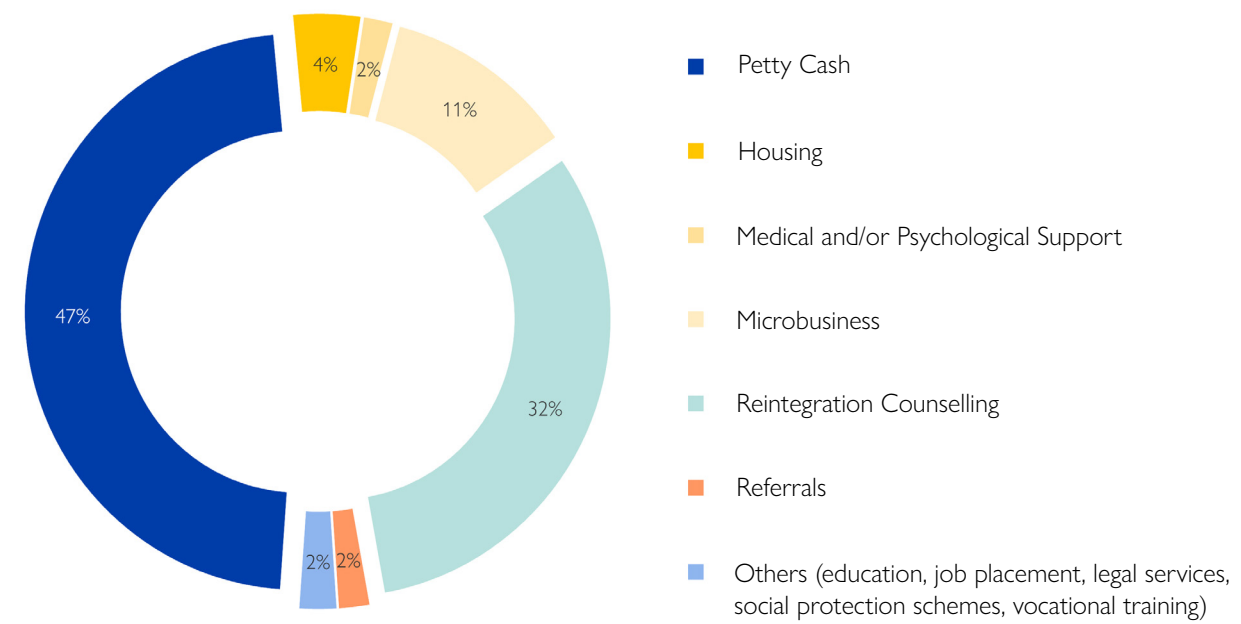
support. More than 30,000 returnees benefited from reintegration counselling in countries of origin – and referrals whenever relevant.

As shown in the map on the next page, reintegration assistance mostly benefited migrants returning to the following regions: Asia and the Pacific region (23%), West and Central Africa (23%), SEECA (21%) Middle East and North Africa (18%) and East and Horn of Africa (8%).

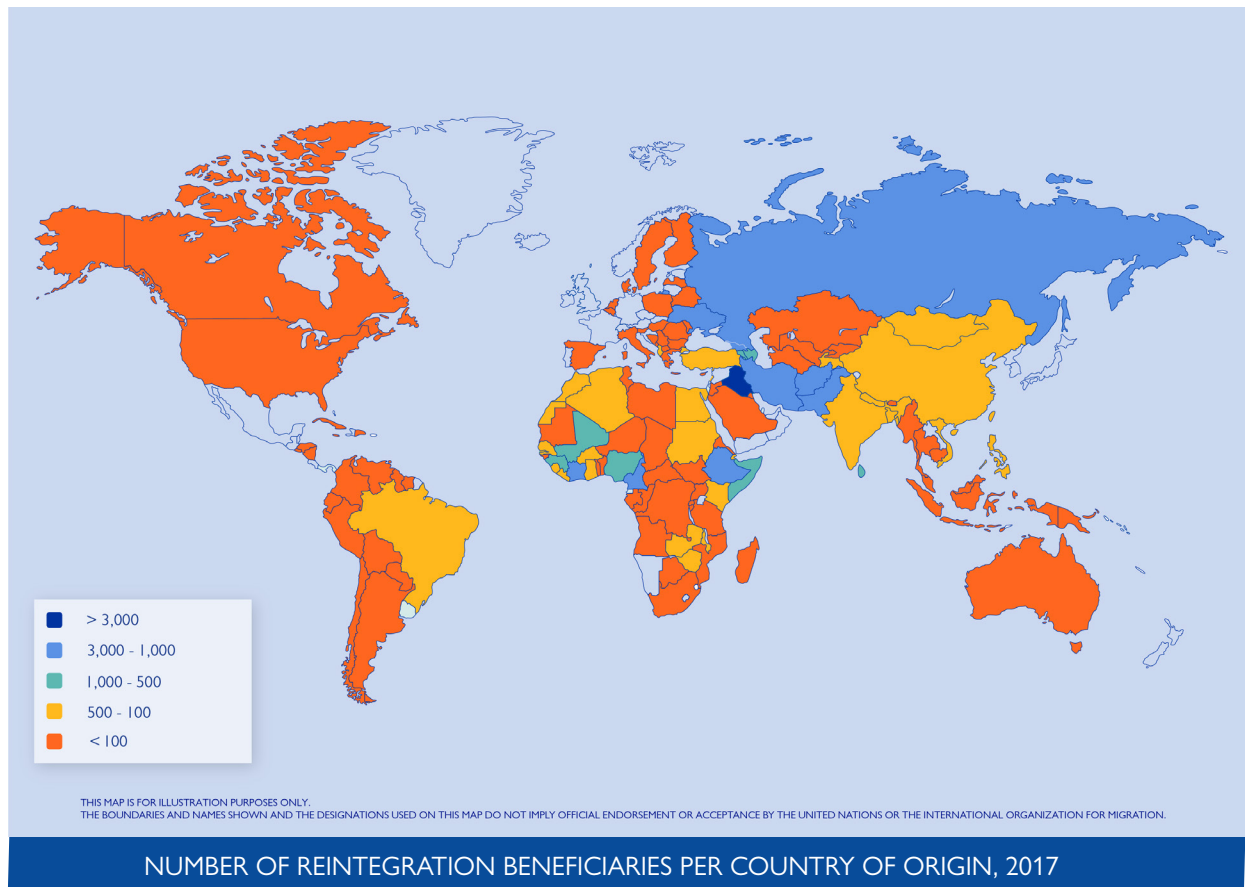
The countries of origin where most of the reintegration activities were implemented were: Iraq (15%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%), the Russian Federation (6%), Afghanistan (6%), Pakistan (5%), Ethiopia (5%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5%), Cameroon (4%), Georgia (4%) and Ukraine (4%).

There is no one size fits all reintegration model in AVRR programming: reintegration assistance depends on the needs of beneficiaries, the specificity of each programme and the available resources, among other factors.

Chart 9:
Reintegration activities implemented in 2017, in percentage (%)⁸



⁶ See also Chapter 3, pp. 34-35.
⁷ Under certain conditions, IOM can provide post arrival and reintegration assistance to migrants returning under the auspices of other stakeholders than IOM (both voluntarily or forcibly), or returning by their own means. Figures presented in this report are limited to reintegration provided in the context of AVRR only.
⁸ Several activities can benefit to a single person or group of persons.



A number of collective or community-based projects were implemented in 2017 to improve the conditions for return and reintegration in the community and addressing the needs of the community.

These projects were mostly implemented in West and Central Africa in the context of voluntary returns from Niger's transit centres to neighbouring countries.

Combined efforts and engagement with a variety of actors – governmental and non-governmental, public and private, local and international – with different mandates and areas of expertise, are also important to address structural factors at play and foster a conducive environment for migrant reintegration. In 2017, 21 community leaders, 519 local or national government officials, 26 media representatives, 10 private sector partners and 159 reintegration-related service providers (CSOs/NGOs) were trained by IOM for the provision of reintegration support.

2.1 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

2017 OVERVIEW

In spite of a 21 per cent decrease as compared to last year, due to an overall decrease of AVRR from the EEA and from Germany in particular, Asia and the Pacific remained the second largest region of origin, accounting for 18 per cent of the total caseload. Assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations – mostly victims of trafficking – represented an important part of intraregional flows within the region.

Asia and the Pacific is a dynamic region which has been marked by significant developmental gains, deepened connectivity and rapid urbanization over the past fifteen years, driven in part by migration – seventeen of the world's 31 'mega cities' are to be found in Asia and the Pacific. An estimated 40 million migrants are residing in the Asia and the Pacific. At the same time, 30 per cent of all international migrants across the world – approximately 74 million migrants – originate from Asia and the Pacific. With migration taking place not only from the global south to the global north, but also south to south, the Asia Pacific region has some of the world's largest migration corridors.¹⁰

► AVRR from Asia and the Pacific

A slight increase in the volume of voluntary returns from Asia and the Pacific was observed in 2017 (2,000 returns in 2017, 1,883 returns in 2016). Similarly to the previous year, the majority of returns flows from the region were intraregional (more than 75 %), mostly from Australia, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, to Sri Lanka, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

► AVRR to Asia and the Pacific

In 2017, IOM assisted 12,940 migrants in their return to the Asia Pacific region (the second region of origin

for AVRR beneficiaries). This represents a 21 per cent decrease as compared to last year. This decline is a consequence of the overall decrease of AVRR from the EEA, particularly from Germany, which saw a 46 per cent drop in its total number of AVRR in 2017. The most significant decreases in returns from Germany to Asia and the Pacific between 2016 and 2017 were seen to countries such as Mongolia (-86%), Bangladesh (-85%), Afghanistan (-84%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (-77%) and Pakistan (-72%). Returns from the SEECA region to Asia and the Pacific followed an opposite trend, increasing by 85 per cent, mostly due to higher numbers of AVRR from countries such as Serbia (+500%) and Turkey (+79%) mostly to Pakistan and Afghanistan.

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations¹¹

Assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations is an important component of IOM activities in the region. Migrants in vulnerable situations represented 26 per cent of migrants returning from Asia and the Pacific and 28 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries returning within the region. Among the latter, 90 per cent were identified victims of trafficking, mostly assisted in their return and reintegration to Myanmar (47%) and Cambodia (20%).

Table 1:

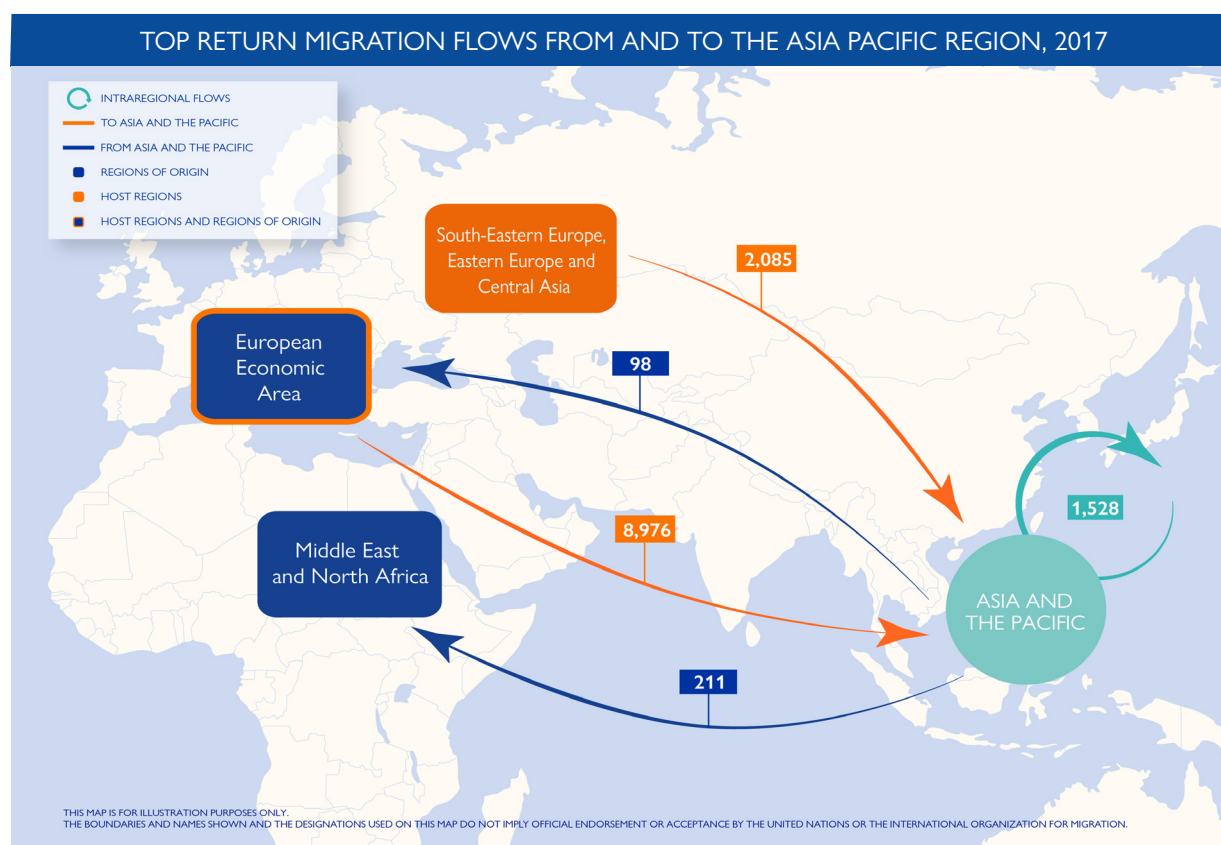
Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within the Asia Pacific region in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Australia	818	Australia	963	Afghanistan	4,158	Afghanistan	7,102
Indonesia	518	Indonesia	684	Pakistan	2,999	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	4,485
Thailand	322	China	64	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	2,144	Pakistan	1,278
Malaysia	104	Malaysia	60	India	594	Mongolia	704
Japan	39	Thailand	41	Sri Lanka	453	India	482

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

IOM in Asia and the Pacific covers 40 countries with regular on-going activities in 32 countries. Programmes implemented support migrants, host communities and governments, while working closely with regional and multilateral partners, key UN counterparts (including UN Country Teams), civil society, the private sector, and academic and research institutions. IOM also supports regular migration dialogues and several Regional Consultative Processes, including the Colombo Process and the Bali Process.

IOM's AVRR programming in Asia and the Pacific includes several host countries (Australia and Indonesia in particular), with the main countries of origin all located in South and South-West Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran). With financial support from the U.S. Department of State (Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration), IOM was able to provide voluntary return assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations throughout the Greater Mekong sub-region and Malaysia. IOM also continued to support the Bali Process, which provides individualized AVRR support to eligible stranded migrants and failed asylum-seekers in the region. With the requests for assistance exceeding the availability of funds, IOM, in consultation with the Australia's Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP), generally prioritized only the most vulnerable applicants, such as victims of human trafficking and related forms of exploitation, single parent families with young children, and the elderly. Other DIBP-funded programmes have allowed IOM to assist stranded migrants and failed asylum-seekers, as well as migrants in vulnerable situations, from Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Nauru with a mix of cash and in-kind reintegration support. An IOM partnership with the Government of Japan also allowed the Organization to continue to provide AVRR support to victims of human trafficking returning home from Japan. As one of the world's main countries of origin for returnees, Afghanistan remains a significant priority for IOM's AVRR efforts in Asia and the Pacific, with large numbers of returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, as well as from Europe. While IOM continues to provide basic humanitarian assistance to returnees in particularly vulnerable situations in border areas, the Organization has also been able to significantly expand, with additional financial support from EU-DEVCO, its reintegration efforts in Afghanistan (as well as Bangladesh). This included not only provision of individualized reintegration assistance (economic reintegration, as well as social and psychosocial assistance in some cases) but also broader efforts to strengthen the communities to which they return.



⁹ Regions presented in this chapter correspond to IOM regions. For more details, see IOM regional coverage pp. 43-45.

¹⁰ *IOM Strategy in Asia and The Pacific 2017-2020*.

¹¹ See footnote 3, p.11.

2.2 CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2017 OVERVIEW

Overall, the share of AVRR beneficiaries from and to the region in the total number of returns globally remained relatively low in 2017 in comparison to other regions. This can be explained by relatively limited funding for and existence of AVRR programmes in the region.¹²

The region, which encompasses Central America, North America and the Caribbean (CNAC) is characterized by migration, including the presence of more than 56 million migrants (53 million in North America, 2 million in Central America, and 1 million in the Caribbean). More than 70 per cent of the migrants from the Caribbean and 80 per cent of those from Central America live in North America, primarily in the United States of America. The region includes one of the most diverse and important land migration corridors in the world, and countries in the region are some of the most significant worldwide in terms of remittances received, and also returnees, particularly those deported from North America and Mexico. When discussing migration in the region, it is important to recognize the great diversity of movements (south-north, south-south, interregional, extraregional) as well as the varying conditions of these migration processes, ranging from irregular migration under dangerous conditions to formal migration of highly qualified workers. Migrants profiles themselves are diverse, and the flows in the region are dynamic, responding to policy changes and a range of other factors which impact migration worldwide.

► AVRR from CNAC

Assisted voluntary returns from Central and North America and the Caribbean decreased by respectively

51 and 30 per cent in 2017 as compared to 2016, mostly due to a decrease in the number of intraregional returns from the Dominican Republic to Haiti (-52%). Assisted voluntary returns to Honduras, the second main country of origin in the region, were mainly facilitated from Spain.

► AVRR to CNAC

244 assisted voluntary returnees (or 88% of the total assisted voluntary returns to the region), returned within the region, mainly from the Dominican Republic to Haiti, within the framework of the project “Reduction of Haitian Migrant Vulnerability in the Dominican Republic via Regularization and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration”, due to a change in funding priorities.¹³ 344 migrants returned through AVRR programmes from the EEA to the Central and North America and the Caribbean region, which amounts to 55 per cent of the total returns to the region.

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations¹⁴

The share of migrants who benefited from assisted voluntary return who were in vulnerable situations accounted for respectively 3.6 and 6.2 per cent of the total beneficiaries provided with AVRR from and to Central and North America and the Caribbean.

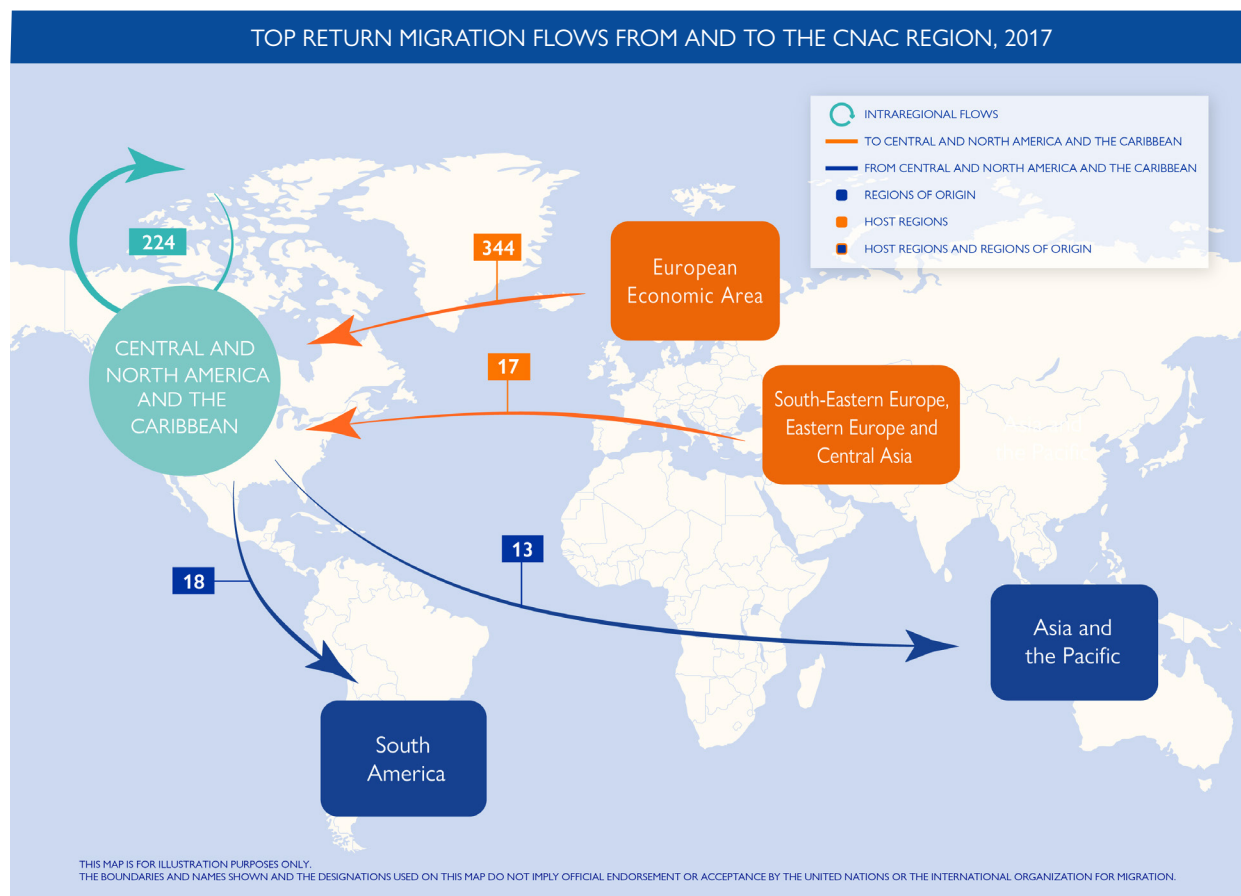
Table 2:

Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within CNAC region in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Dominican Republic	227	Dominican Republic	502	Haiti	243	Haiti	485
Costa Rica	19	Costa Rica	27	Honduras	103	Honduras	107
Saint Lucia	11	Saint Lucia	12	El Salvador	56	Dominican Republic	63
Panama	9	Guyana	12	USA	45	Nicaragua	50
Guatemala	5	Panama	9	Nicaragua	37	El Salvador	43

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

IOM's AVRR programmes support migrants in situations of vulnerability in the region, as well as stranded migrants to return home. While the numbers of AVRR cases are low, return migration is a high priority topic in the region, primarily in relation to returns by governments to Central America and the Caribbean. Under the framework of the multi-annual (2016-2019) USAID-funded Return and Reintegration project, IOM works or contribute to dignified voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of children, families, and adults in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, assisting thousands each month. Reintegration of returnees in communities to which they return is an area of increased importance across the region, especially given the changing policies of key host countries in the region. IOM works at the community level in a number of countries on building capacity for reintegration.



¹² It is important to note, however, that IOM works extensively and in close collaboration with governments and other partners in the region on return and reintegration, in particular building capacity for the reception and reintegration of thousands of returnees who are forcibly returned to the Northern Triangle of Central America from the US and from Mexico.

¹³ Funded by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM).

¹⁴ See footnote 3, p.11.

2.3 EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

2017 OVERVIEW

The number of migrants returning from the East and Horn of Africa (EHA) region continued increasing following a similar pace as in the previous year. The number of returns to the region remained relatively stable as compared to 2016 (+3%). In 2017, AVRR from and to the East and Horn of Africa accounted for respectively 5 and 9 per cent of the total AVRR caseload.

Migration in the East and Horn of Africa region is characterized by mixed migration flows and underpinned by multiple drivers, including socioeconomic factors, conflict and political instability. The region in this respect also continues to experience considerable levels of outward labour mobility, driven by poverty, low wages and high unemployment. Migrant smuggling is particularly prominent in the region with people increasingly using the services of smugglers to reach their intended destinations. The Middle East, Europe and Southern Africa are the three major destinations for migrants from Eastern Africa, who use four main routes, including the western route via Sudan, into Libya and across the Mediterranean; the northern route via Egypt to Israel; the southern route down the Eastern Corridor toward South Africa; and the eastern route transiting through Yemen to Saudi Arabia and beyond. Most migrants from the East and Horn of Africa originate from Ethiopia and Somalia.¹⁵

► AVRR from EHA

The number of migrants returning from the region increased by 68 per cent in 2017 as compared to the previous year. Intraregional returns represented 92 per cent of the total numbers of returns from the region. Among this caseload, more than 90 per cent of the

beneficiaries returned to Ethiopia, mostly from Djibouti and Somalia, countries from which returns increased by respectively 57 and 94 per cent between 2016 and 2017.¹⁶ Another 7 per cent of the AVRR beneficiaries from the East and Horn of Africa returned to Sudan.

► AVRR to EHA

136 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries returning to the East and Horn of Africa returned from the Middle East and North Africa region, mostly from Yemen (86%), Sudan (10%) and Egypt (3%).

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations¹⁷

The number of migrants identified as being in vulnerable situations supported with AVRR from and to East and Horn of Africa region accounted for respectively 3.4 and 8 per cent of the total AVRR beneficiaries found in vulnerable situations globally, of which the majority were unaccompanied migrant children.

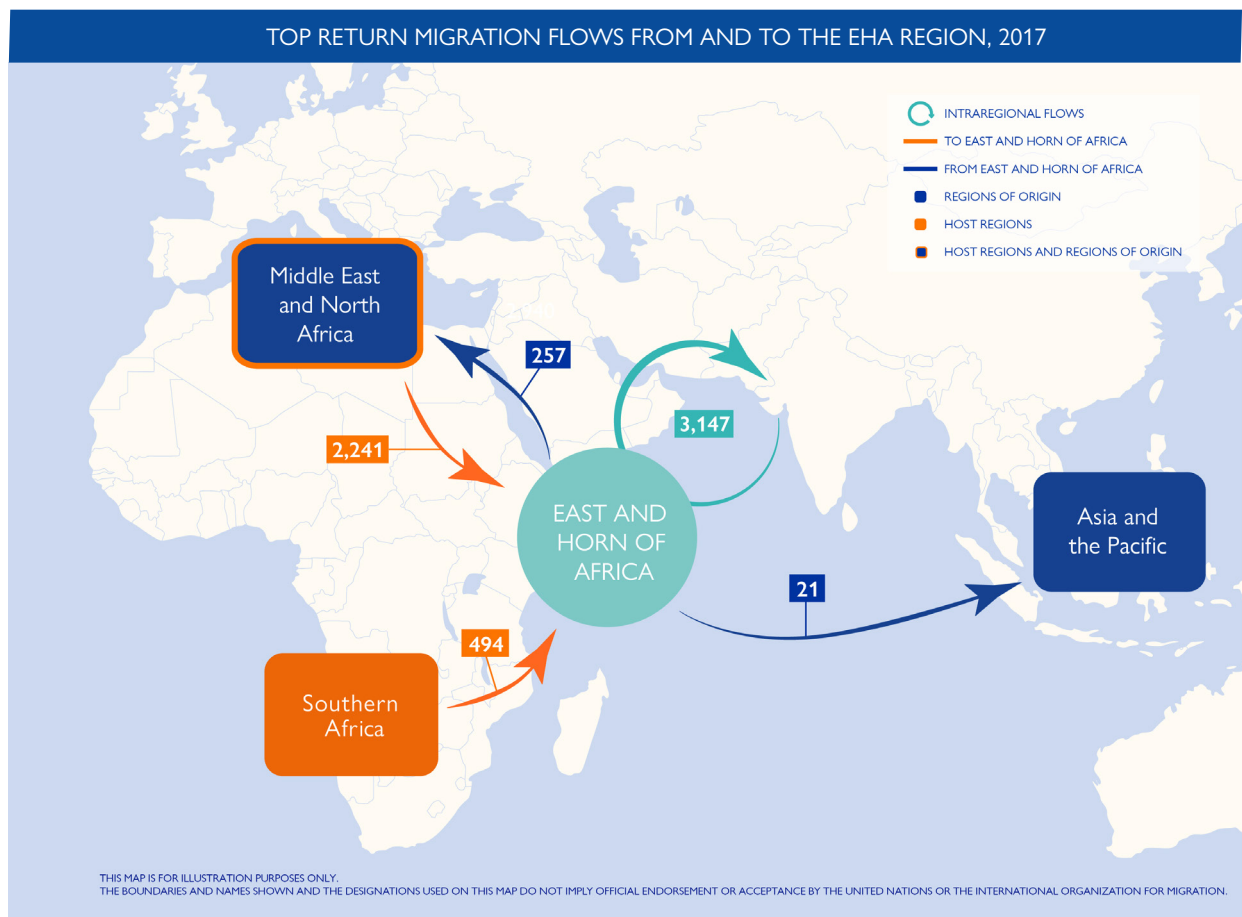
Table 3:

Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within EHA region in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Djibouti	2,829	Djibouti	1,803	Ethiopia	4,445	Ethiopia	5,675
Somalia	425	Somalia	219	Somalia	1,594	Somalia	184
United Republic of Tanzania	83	Kenya	9	Uganda	85	Kenya	77
South Sudan	53	United Republic of Tanzania	3	Burundi	69	Uganda	61
Kenya	40	Uganda	1	Kenya	53	United Republic of Tanzania	39

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN THE EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

In 2017, IOM has been able to considerably extend its AVRR activities in the East and Horn of Africa, including in the context of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa which has provided financial support for the return and reintegration of migrants in the four priority countries, namely Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Djibouti. A strong emphasis in 2017 has been to engage with governments in the region with regards to the sustainability of reintegration, including by strengthening national referral mechanisms and developing national standard operating procedures for return and reintegration. Increased voluntary return operations have also been funded through the US State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) – which has supported voluntary returns to and within the East and Horn of Africa region for the past seven years – and through the Better Migration Management programme which is funded by the EU Trust Fund for Africa and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.



¹⁵ International Organization for Migration, World Migration Report 2018 (Geneva, 2018).

¹⁶ Such increase can be explained by the increase of IOM operations in these countries within the Framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the East and Horn of Africa. See pp.38-39 for more details.

¹⁷ See footnote 3, p.11.

2.4 EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA¹⁸

2017 OVERVIEW

Migration issues have remained high on the European agenda in 2016 and 2017 and have regularly been tackled in ministerial and heads of State or government meetings. The European Economic Area (EEA) remained the main region from which migrants returned in 2017 (70% of the total caseload, mostly returning from Germany). However, the number of beneficiaries returning from the EEA decreased by 38 per cent as compared to 2016. Taking a closer look as well as comparing AVRR figures for 2017 with statistics for the years preceding 2016 – which was a year with record AVRR numbers for several IOM missions in EEA – a more complex picture appears.

- On the one hand, overall numbers of voluntary return have effectively decreased in a number of countries (such as Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal), even when comparing with the period prior to the high influx experienced in 2016. This can be explained by a combination of structural and contextual factors, varying from country to country, such as: limitation of funding for AVRR; restrictions in AVRR eligibility criteria; changes in national migration and asylum policies; increased emphasis on forced returns; or lower influx of migrant arrivals and asylum applications.
- On the other hand, for several IOM missions, figures have not changed considerably. This holds true for Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, where figures represent rather a “return to normal” when comparing with the pre-2016, as well as for the AVRR programmes in Ireland, Malta and Spain. Reasons that explain this development still vary among countries including: a decrease in overall numbers of asylum seekers (also linked to increased border management along the Balkan Route and the EU-Turkey Statement) in countries such as Austria, Germany, Switzerland, or improved reception and/or economic conditions in the host country. In contrast to the overall impression of decreasing numbers, several countries located at the southern European borders (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, and Italy) showed continuously high or even increasing numbers of requests to their AVRR programmes.
- At the same time, in all countries the number of vulnerable cases have increased, requiring extensive counselling, coordination as well as tailored made approaches.

Most migrants coming to Europe via the Mediterranean crossed by boat from Libya to Italy, or from Turkey to Greece through the Aegean Sea.¹⁹

► AVRR from the EEA

In 2017, a total of 50,587 migrants returned from the EEA with the support of IOM, which represented 70 per cent of the total AVRR caseload. AVRR beneficiaries mainly returned from Germany (29,522, or 58% of the beneficiaries returning from the EEA), Greece (5,655), Belgium (3,670), Austria (3,546) and the Netherlands (1,532), mainly to Iraq, Albania and Serbia.

► AVRR to the EEA

In comparison with 2016, the number of returns to the EEA

remained relatively stable and accounted for 19 per cent of the total returns in 2017. 91 per cent of the return flows to the EEA were intraregional, mainly from countries such as Austria, Belgium, Germany and Sweden, to Romania and Bulgaria.

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations²⁰

AVRR support provided to migrants in vulnerable situations from the EEA increased by 32 per cent in 2017 as compared to 2016. In particular, the number of migrants with health-related needs increased by 75 per cent, representing three quarters of the migrants in vulnerable situations assisted with AVRR from the EEA. The remaining 25 per cent were, in equal share, identified VoTs and UMCs.

Table 4:

Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within the EEA in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Germany	29,522	Germany	54,006	Romania	858	Romania	826
Greece	5,655	Greece	6,153	Bulgaria	94	Bulgaria	128
Belgium	3,670	Austria	4,812	Italy	72	Poland	43
Austria	3,546	Netherlands	4,635	Slovakia	63	Slovakia	41
Netherlands	1,532	Belgium	4,117	Poland	43	Italy	36

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

In the course of 2017, 65 projects have been implemented in the EEA: 63 focussing on voluntary return operations (and reintegration assistance), and 2 projects related to the set up of a nation-wide referral system (Italy) and of an open centre for migrants registered for AVRR (Greece). In some countries, several projects have been implemented in parallel, providing complementary assistance to migrants.

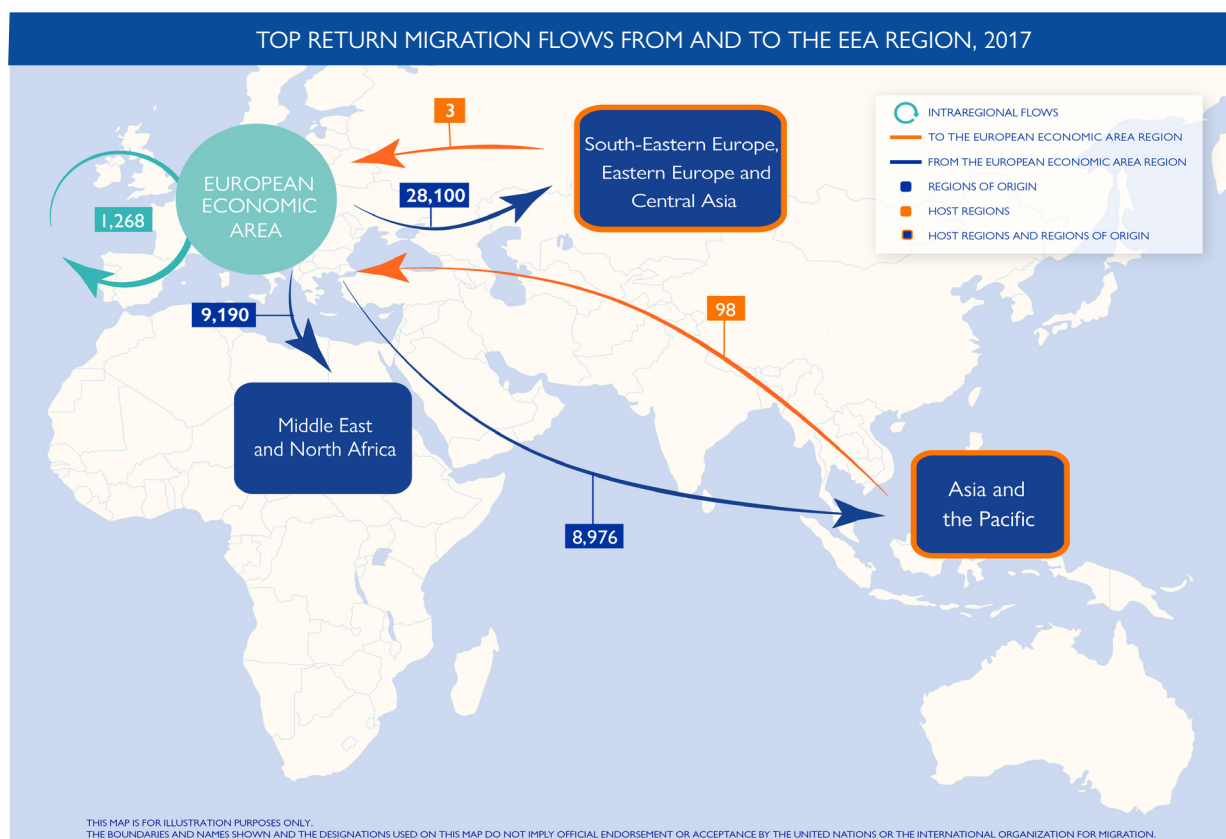
Assistance to migrants with health-related needs requires particular attention and procedures at all stages of the return that often translate into increased preparation time and additional travel-related and reintegration assistance. For instance, the feasibility and appropriateness of the return are assessed in host country and country of origin by local treating physician or by an IOM doctor, taking into consideration availability of care in the country of origin. During travel, migrants with specific health needs may be assisted with a medical escort (IOM medical staff, nurse, physician, specialized companies). Upon return, provision of tailored reintegration support helps ensuring continuity of care and medication.

More on this topic:

- 1) *Returning with a Health Condition - IOM Toolkit for Counselling Migrants with Health Concerns*
- 2) *The Health of Migrants: A Core Cross-Cutting Theme*

Worth highlighting is also the set up by IOM of the internet information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, in close cooperation with BMI and BAMF in May 2017, which allows for easy access to all relevant information on AVRR from Germany for migrants and counsellors, including the nearest AVRR counselling centre and all available support mechanisms. The Website offers information in nine languages since October 2017. The portal was well received by counsellors for unifying all information in one place and has been accessed more than 140,000 times since its launch.

AVRR assistance in the EEA is implemented through funding from the Governments of: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the EU.



¹⁸ IOM Regional office for the European Economic Area (EEA) covers the EEA and Switzerland.

¹⁹ International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, 2018).

²⁰ See footnote 3, p.11.

2.5 MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

2017 OVERVIEW

The number of beneficiaries returning from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region increased by 13 per cent as compared to 2016, while returns to the region decreased by 37 per cent, due to lower number of AVRR beneficiaries returning from the EEA.

Migration has long shaped the MENA region, with many countries in the region simultaneously representing points of origin, transit and destination. The number of international migrants, including registered refugees, residing in the MENA region reached 37.4 million in 2017 (64% from outside the region). In the same year, 13 million individuals from MENA countries, including registered refugees, were living outside their countries of birth. The region also has 15 million internally displaced persons, close to 3 million refugees and almost 50 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In this context, IOM works with and for a diverse set of beneficiary groups, reflecting the complexity of migration in the region. These include international migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and diaspora groups, as well as communities of origin and return, communities hosting migrant and displaced populations, and communities affected by crises.²¹

► AVRR from MENA

In 2017, a total of 5,440 migrants returned from the MENA region, which represented 7.5 per cent of the total caseload and a 13 per cent increase as compared to the previous year. 94 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries from the MENA region returned within/to countries of the African continent, including 48 per cent to West and Central Africa (mainly to Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal) and 41 per cent to the East and Horn of Africa (mainly to Somalia and Ethiopia). Although this report does

not cover voluntary humanitarian returns (VHR), it is worth mentioning that IOM provided return assistance to 19,370 migrants stranded in Libya mainly from detention, who are eligible for reintegration assistance upon in their countries of origin under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration. Migrants from Nigeria, Guinea and Gambia constitute the top three nationalities that benefited from VHR.

► AVRR to MENA

The number of AVRR beneficiaries to the MENA region (10,183, or 14% of the total caseload) decreased by 37 per cent as compared to the previous year. This can be explained by the overall decrease of AVRR from the EEA, particularly from Germany. The most significant decreases in voluntary returns from the EEA to the MENA region between 2016 and 2017 were to Morocco (-67%), Iraq (-47%) and Lebanon (-50%).

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situation²²

The number of migrants in vulnerable situations provided with AVRR support from and to the MENA region increased by respectively 30 and 6 per cent in 2017. 76 per cent of migrants in vulnerable situations benefiting from AVRR to MENA were migrants with health related needs, mostly returning from the EEA, and 66 per cent of those returning from the MENA region were identified victims of trafficking, mostly returning from Tunisia, Kuwait and Morocco.

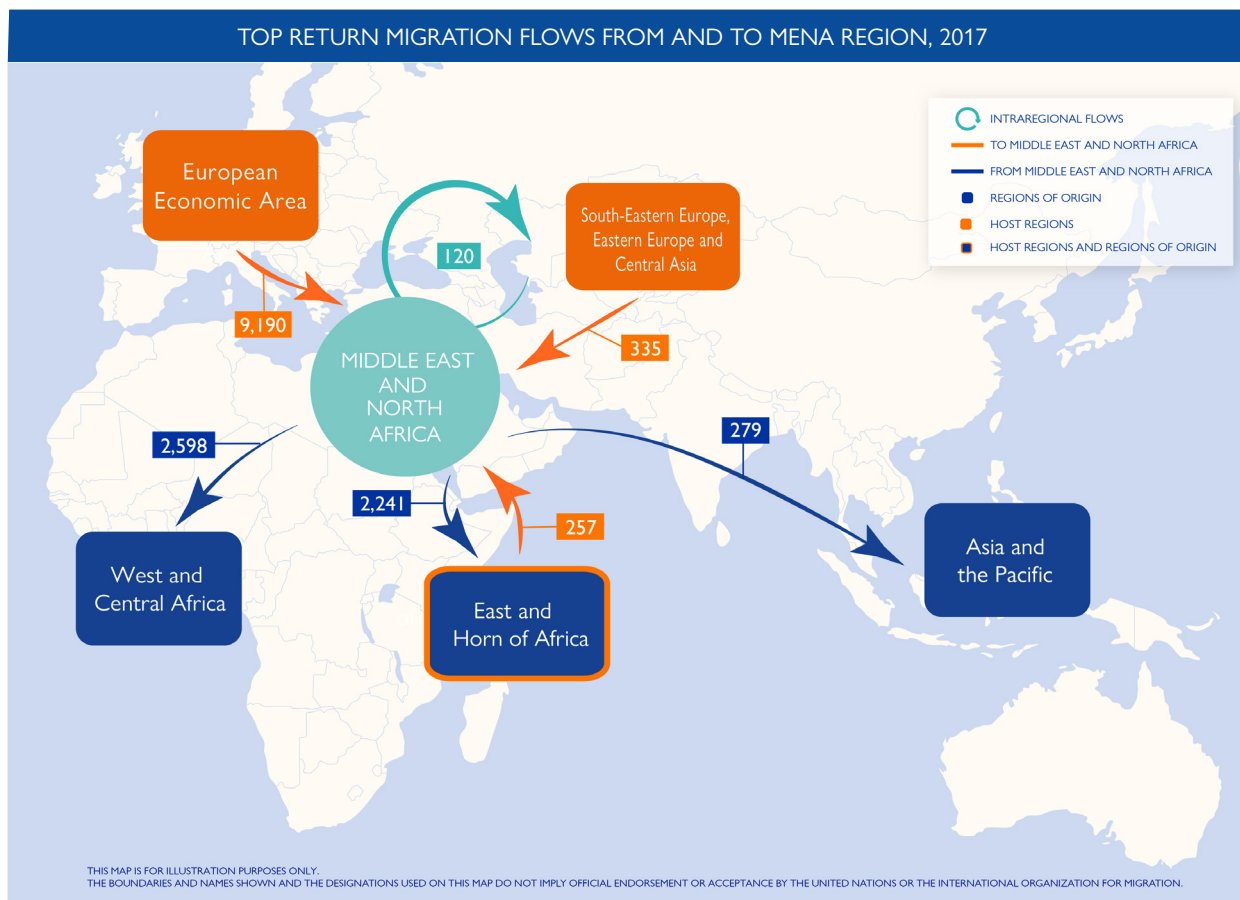
Table 5:

Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within MENA region in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Yemen	1,942	Yemen	2,594	Iraq	7,096	Iraq	12,776
Morocco	1,733	Morocco	1,259	Algeria	1,093	Morocco	1,395
Tunisia	579	Libya	502	Sudan	529	Lebanon	954
Egypt	468	Tunisia	181	Lebanon	487	Algeria	437
Sudan	378	Egypt	79	Morocco	477	Sudan	231

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

In 2017, there were close to 30 active AVRR projects in the MENA region with Morocco running the highest number of projects (6), followed by Egypt (5), Sudan (4) and Iraq (4). In Libya, 3 active VHR projects were under implementation. Main donors for AVRR include the United Kingdom, the European Union, the Netherlands, Germany and Norway. Most AVRR programmes are complemented by activities aimed at providing protection services for migrants in vulnerable situations such as shelter, counselling, family tracing and reunification at Migrant Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM) or in detention facilities.



²¹ International Organization for Migration, *Strategy in the Middle East and North Africa 2017-2020* (Geneva, 2018).

²² See footnote 3, p.11.

2.6 SOUTH AMERICA

2017 OVERVIEW

Similarly to the previous year, the share of returns from and to South America in the overall return numbers (both as a host region – 0.03% – and as a region of origin – 1.7%) remained relatively low in 2017.

Migration dynamics in South America are marked by intraregional and inter-regional patterns. Overall, the number of intraregional migrants in South America increased by 11 per cent between 2010 and 2015, and approximately 70 per cent of all immigration in the region is intraregional. In this context sub-regional intergovernmental blocs have made notable efforts to liberalize intraregional migration. Millions of South Americans also continue to reside outside of the region, while at the same time the number of migrants from other regions is slowly growing.²³ Several governments in the region have put in place programmes that include support for their nationals' return and reintegration.

► AVRR from South America

In total, 25 migrants returned from South America. Such a low number of migrants returning from South America can be explained by the fact that governments in the region have in place regularization options through the application of general or specific migration instruments for regional and extra-regional nationals. These measures aim at promoting

integration of migrants. For instance most countries apply the Residence Agreement for Nationals of the States Parties of the Associated States of the Common Market (Mercado Comun del Sur – MERCOSUR).

► AVRR to South America

94 per cent of migrants returning to South America returned from the EEA. More than half of migrants returning to South America returned from Belgium and Spain, and 57 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries from the EEA returned to Brazil (mostly from Belgium and Portugal).

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations²⁴

2,3 per cent of the total migrants in vulnerable situations supported with AVRR in 2017 returned to South America (+23% as compared to 2016), with 62 per cent of them returning from the EEA. 52 per cent of the total migrants in vulnerable situations returning to South America were victims of trafficking, mostly returning to Colombia (half of whom returning from China and Spain) and 47 per cent were migrants with health related needs, in their majority returning from Portugal to Brazil.

Table 6:

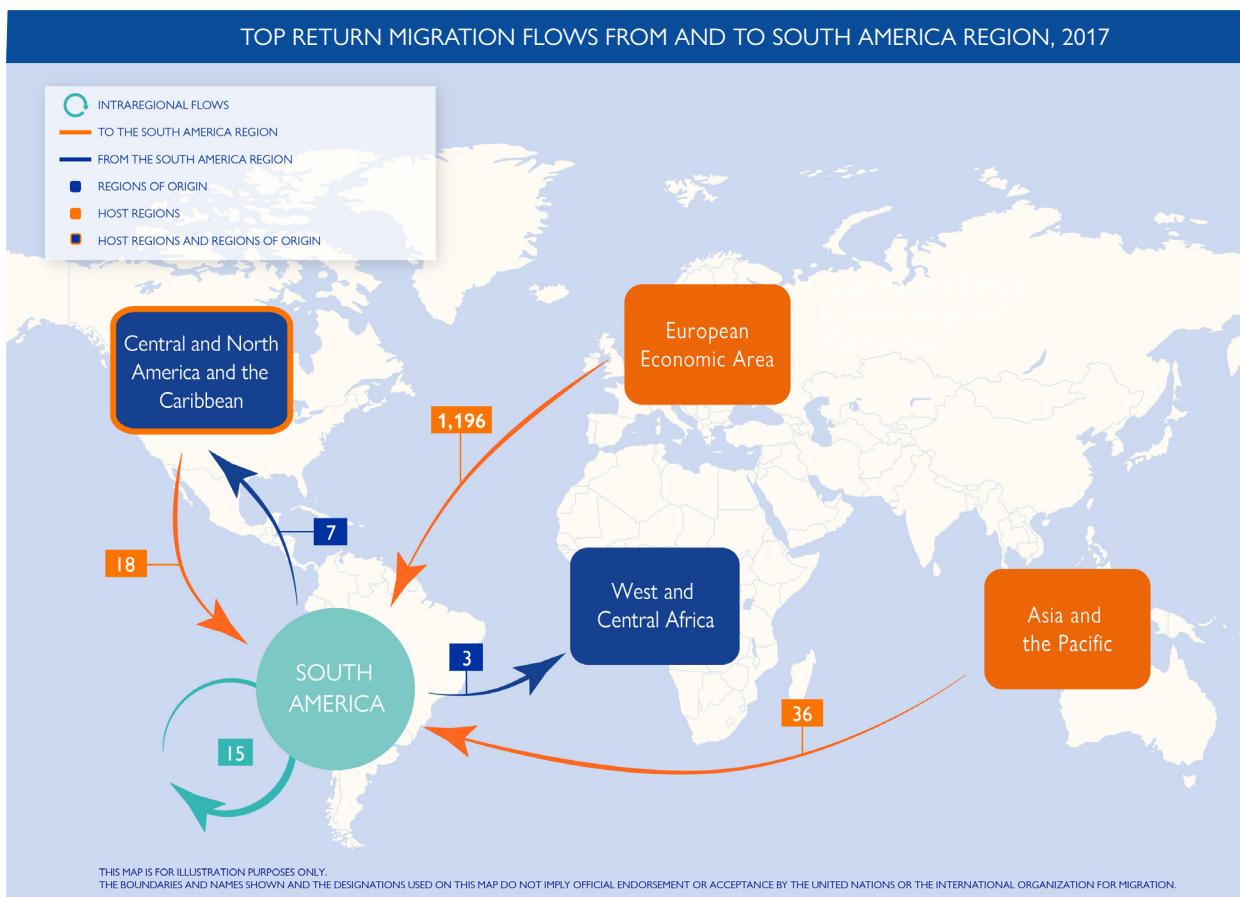
Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within South America region in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Argentina	12	Chile	7	Brazil	700	Brazil	496
Chile	5	Uruguay	7	Colombia	205	Colombia	168
Peru	3	Brazil	4	Paraguay	69	Paraguay	92
Ecuador	2	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4	Peru	66	Chile	69
Brazil	1	Ecuador	2	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	48	Peru	63

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AMERICA

In South America, which is mainly a region of origin, IOM provides reintegration support to returnees, including but not limited to rejected asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, irregular migrants and other migrants in vulnerable situations. At the structural level, IOM engages with regional and national stakeholders towards the development of more robust and coordinated reintegration policies and programmes.

In Brazil, the main country of origin in South America, IOM has partnered with five local NGOs to ensure that returnees can effectively be supported in their reintegration process in the different States they return to, under the AVRR Portugal Programme ("ARVoRe"). Efforts are also in place with key national and local partners to better link AVRR activities to existing national coordination structures and improve the delivery of counselling and reintegration assistance, especially regarding psychosocial and entrepreneurship support. These effort are focused on the three main States of return in Brazil: Goiás, Minas Gerais and São Paulo.



²³ International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, 2018).

²⁴ See footnote 3, p.11.

2.7 SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

2017 OVERVIEW

Despite a 42 per cent decrease as compared to 2016, due to the significant overall decrease in AVRR beneficiaries returning from the EEA, South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) remained the main region to which migrants returned. By contrast, 2017 confirmed an increasing number of AVRR beneficiaries returning from SEEECA, a trend already observed in 2016.

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) is a vast and diverse region that includes countries with different economic, demographic, political and migratory contexts, cooperation and partnership frameworks and varied approaches to migration management. While in the past, emigration was the main trend in SEEECA countries, this picture grew in complexity in recent years. Today, the patterns of movement are such that most countries in the region are simultaneously – albeit to a varying extent – host countries, transit countries and countries of origin. Movements include a large variety of categories of people on the move, a number of these latter being in vulnerable situations and in need of special protection. Following the global economic downturn and more stringent enforcement of readmission agreements signed by most countries in the region, return migration has increased in recent years.²⁵

► AVRR from SEEECA

While most countries in the region are traditionally countries of origin for migrants, some countries in the region (mainly in the Balkans) are increasingly becoming host and/or transit countries. This trend was confirmed in 2017, with an increase of 77 per cent in the number of AVRR beneficiaries returning from the SEEECA region, in their vast majority from Turkey and Serbia. 79 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries from SEEECA returned

to Asia and the Pacific (mostly to Afghanistan – 82%, and Pakistan – 11%) and 13 per cent to the MENA region (mostly to Iraq – 67%, Algeria – 11%, and Morocco – 7%).

► AVRR to SEEECA

In 2017, 39 per cent of all AVRR beneficiaries worldwide returned to the SEEECA region. This represents a significant decrease as compared to 2016 and 2015, which can be explained by lower numbers in AVRR beneficiaries returning from the EEA. In particular, returns from Germany to SEEECA – which accounted for 90 per cent of the total returns from EEA to SEEECA in 2016 – decreased by 50 per cent. However, as in the previous year, returns from the EEA still represent more than 90 per cent of the returns to the SEEECA region in 2017. The majority of the returns from the EEA to SEEECA were to Albania, Serbia, Ukraine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Russian Federation.

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations²⁶

21 per cent of the total migrants in vulnerable situations supported with AVRR in 2017 returned to the SEEECA region (+8% as compared to 2016), with 93 per cent of them returning from the EEA. 85 per cent of the migrants in vulnerable situations returning from the EEA to SEEECA were migrants with health related needs, mostly returning to Georgia, Armenia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Table 7:

Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within South America region in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Turkey	2,321	Turkey	1,196	Albania	7,256	Albania	17,976
Serbia	234	Russian Federation	129	Serbia	3,343	Serbia	6,978
Montenegro	27	Georgia	54	Ukraine	3,227	Kosovo*	5,889
Russian Federation	20	Serbia	53	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3,167	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4,986
Azerbaijan	12	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	32	Russian Federation	2,469	Ukraine	3,438

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Within SEECA, new AVRR mechanisms are being set up and existing mechanisms strengthened as countries are increasingly becoming countries of transit along migratory routes where migrants potentially become stranded. Programmes have developed specific approaches, namely: counselling teams have been deployed, training of consular partners on AVRR information provision and dissemination, and training of State officials in the Balkans, Turkey and Azerbaijan on strengthening AVRR mechanisms. Whilst reintegration assistance is recognized as an important element of the return process, the sheer volume of returns often challenges donors to find the balance between returns and the provision of reintegration assistance. AVRR projects in the region are funded by the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Norway. Within the framework of the IPA – II project, Regional Support to Protection Sensitive Migration Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey, funded by the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR), IOM works with partners towards closing existing gaps and operationalizing a comprehensive migration management system in the Western Balkans, by complementing national efforts and offer a protection-sensitive response to mixed migratory flows.



²⁵ International Organization for Migration, *Migration Facts and Trends: South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia* (Vienna, 2018).

²⁶ See footnote 3, p.11.

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

2.8 SOUTHERN AFRICA

2017 OVERVIEW

As in previous years, the share of returns from and to the Southern Africa region in the overall number of returns remained relatively low in 2017 (less than 1%, both as a host region and as a region of origin).

The Southern Africa region continues to experience a significant rise in mixed and irregular migration flows. Extreme differences in employment opportunities and levels of development have led to high mobility, with an increasing number of migrants moving within the Southern African Development Community in search of opportunities in both formal and informal sectors. In most cases, migrants return frequently to their countries of origin.²⁷ Southern Africa, and in particular South Africa is one of the major destinations for migrants from Eastern Africa²⁸ but also the rest of Africa and more recently from Asia (Bangladesh, China).

► AVRR from Southern Africa

In 2017, returns from the Southern Africa region decreased by 24 per cent as compared to the previous year. 66 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries from the Southern Africa region returned to the East and Horn of Africa (mostly from Zambia and Malawi, and in their vast majority to Ethiopia and to a lesser extent to Burundi) and 33 per cent returned within the region.

► AVRR to Southern Africa

Returns to the Southern Africa region also increased by 35 per cent in 2017. Among the AVRR beneficiaries returning to the Southern Africa region, 48 per cent returned from the same region (mostly from South Africa and Zimbabwe to Malawi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique), 23 per cent from the MENA region and 21 per cent from the EEA.

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations²⁹

The majority of migrants in vulnerable situations returning from Southern Africa in 2017 were UMCs (86%, mostly returning to Ethiopia from Malawi, Zambia and South Africa). 46 per cent of the returnees in vulnerable situations returning to Southern Africa were victims of trafficking, 23 per cent were UMCs and 21 per cent were migrants with health related needs.

Table 8:

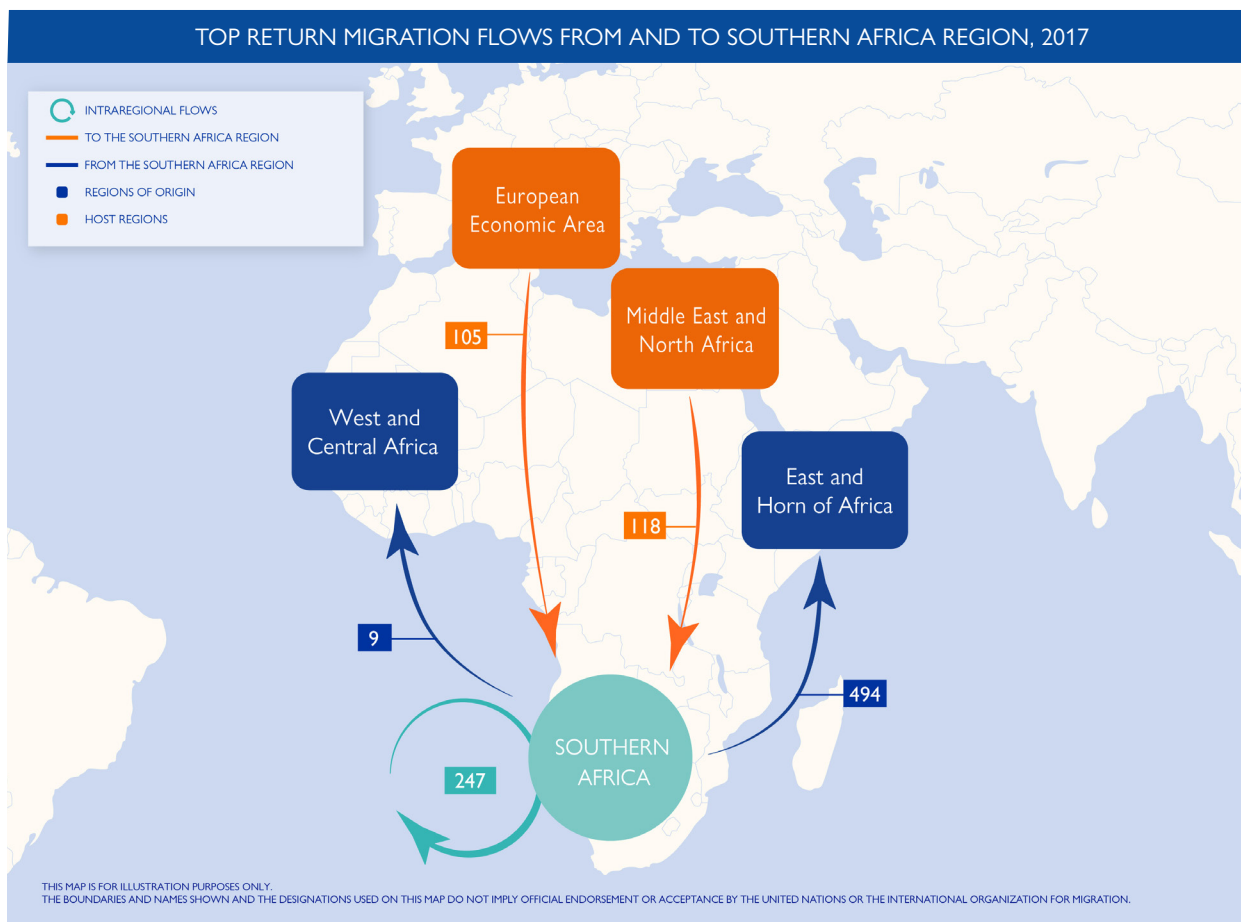
Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within Southern Africa in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Malawi	223	Malawi	405	Malawi	152	Democratic Republic of the Congo	131
Zambia	199	Zambia	304	Democratic Republic of the Congo	142	Malawi	62
South Africa	155	South Africa	238	Zimbabwe	52	Zimbabwe	46
Zimbabwe	142	Mozambique	36	Angola	40	Zambia	31
Botswana	20	Botswana	6	Comoros	36	Comoros	30

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Pilot Action on Voluntary Return and Sustainable, Community-Based Reintegration is a return and reintegration assistance programme targeting the voluntary return and reintegration of vulnerable and stranded Malawian and Mozambican migrants in South Africa through the funding of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Cooperation and International Development (DG DEVCO). The project also includes capacity building related initiatives in Zambia.

Under the "Addressing Irregular Migration Flows in Southern Africa" project, IOM has continued its support to six target countries in the Region focusing on critical areas which includes direct assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations through the provision of assisted voluntary return and capacity building support on AVRR. This project is funded by the US Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). Counter-trafficking projects funded by the US Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) in Madagascar, Namibia and Mozambique also provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking, including AVRR.



²⁷ There is evidence of these circular types of migration in the results of household surveys carried out by the Southern African Migration Programme in different countries in the region

²⁸ International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, 2018).

²⁹ See footnote 3, p.11.

2.9 WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

2017 OVERVIEW

In 2017, West and Central Africa (WCA) continued experiencing an important increase in the number of AVRR beneficiaries returning from (+42%) and to the region (+47%) as compared to 2016. The number of migrants in vulnerable situations assisted from and to WCA also increased, WCA being the second region of origin for migrants in vulnerable situations in 2017.

Intraregional migration, which is significant in West and Central Africa, is characterized by mixed migration flows influenced by multiple drivers. Recent estimates reflect that the vast majority of international migrants in West and Central Africa move within the subregion.³⁰ Irregular migration towards Europe from West Africa is characterized by a fast-changing landscape of routes through which migrant journey, either from sub-Saharan Africa or from West Africa. In 2017, IOM offices in West and Central Africa assisted a rapidly growing number of beneficiaries with return and reintegration assistance within the Framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration.³¹

► AVRR from WCA

Returns from the WCA increased by 42 per cent in 2017 as compared to the previous year, accounting for almost 10 per cent of the total number of returns globally (against 4% in 2016). 99 per cent of the AVRR beneficiaries from WCA returned to the same region, the vast majority returning mainly from Niger to Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Senegal.

► AVRR to WCA

Returns to the West and Central Africa increased by 47 per cent in 2017. 67 per cent of these were facilitated within the region, mainly from Niger (see previous

paragraph), 21 per cent from the MENA region (mainly from Tunisia, Sudan and Egypt) and 10 per cent from the EEA (mostly from Germany, Italy and the Netherlands). In addition to returns implemented under AVRR schemes, a significant number of returns to WCA has taken place within the framework of VHR operations from Libya. In 2017, IOM provided return assistance to 19,370 migrants stranded in Libya mainly from detention. 45 per cent of returns from Libya to WCA countries of origin in 2017 took place in the month of December, as part of the joint AU-EU-UN Task Force on VHR, set on 28 November 2017. Under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, returnees from Libya receive immediate post-arrival assistance upon their arrival in the countries of origin, as well as general and complementary reintegration assistance as per their eligibility and priority needs.

► AVRR of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations³²

The number of migrants in vulnerable situations assisted from and to WCA increased by respectively 108 and 57 per cent in 2017 as compared to the previous year. As such, WCA was the second main region of origin for migrants in vulnerable situations (accounting for 17% of the total migrants in vulnerable situations assisted in 2017). 61 per cent of migrants in vulnerable situations returning to WCA in 2017 were VoTs (mostly returning from Mali, Tunisia and Niger). 21 per cent were UMCs returning within the region while 18 per cent were migrants with health related needs, returning in their majority from the EEA.

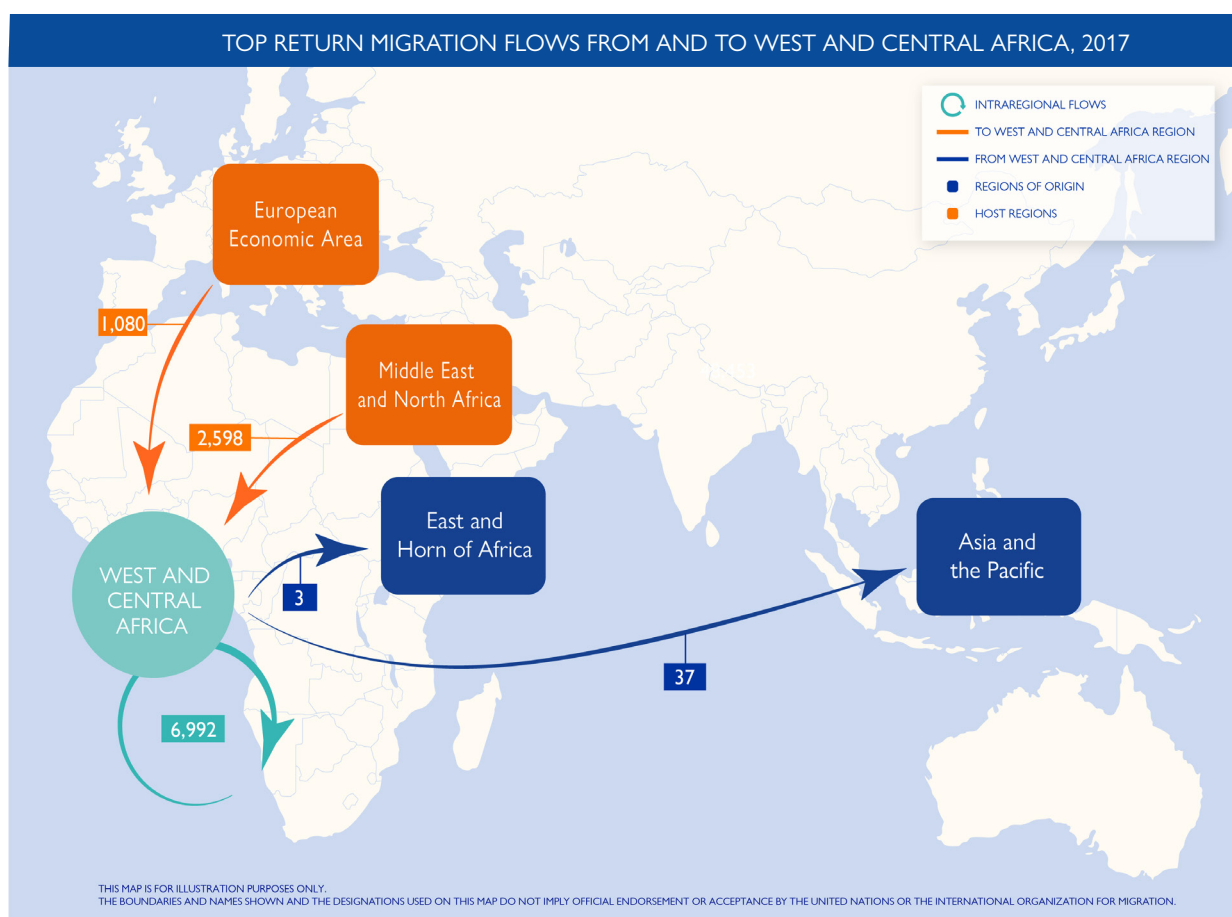
Table 9:

Top 5 host countries and countries of origin within West and Central Africa in 2017/2016, with number of migrants assisted

HOST COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
2017		2016		2017		2016	
Niger	6,467	Niger	4,788	Guinea	2,236	Guinea	1,868
Mali	177	Mauritania	52	Senegal	1,986	Senegal	1,527
Mauritania	159	Guinea-Bissau	35	Nigeria	1,403	Cameroon	630
Gabon	80	Guinea	25	Côte d'Ivoire	1,086	Nigeria	624
Burkina Faso	31	Côte d'Ivoire	8	Cameroon	784	Côte d'Ivoire	587

AVRR PROGRAMMES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

In 2017, 13 countries in the WCA and Libya each signed project agreements with the European Union (EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, or EUTF), under the framework of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration. The main objective of this Joint Initiative is to contribute to strengthening the governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returnees. Key activities include providing protection and assistance to stranded migrants or migrants in transit; assisting voluntary return in a consistent manner; supporting reintegration of returnees and strengthening capacities of governments and local stakeholders. Other donors that fund the return and/or the reintegration of migrants in vulnerable situations in the region include PRM, and EU Member States.



³⁰ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Economic Development in Africa Report 2018* (New York, 2018).

³¹ The joint initiative was launched in December 2016 to strengthen migration governance and to respond to the urgent need to protect and save the lives of migrants along the Central Mediterranean migration route. It covers 14 countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. See Chapter 3, p. 38 for more details.

³² See footnote 3, p.11.

Since 1979, IOM has implemented AVRR programmes worldwide, as a humane and dignified approach to return and reintegration. Throughout the years, reintegration assistance has been gradually introduced to complement voluntary return assistance, in order to support the re-establishment of returnees back home and contribute to the sustainability of their reintegration.

Nurtured by IOM's long-lasting experience in the field of AVRR, global initiatives presented in this chapter illustrate the commitment of the Organization towards further enhancing the nature and the quality of reintegration support provided to returnees. All launched in 2017, the initiatives hereafter outlined are closely interlinked with each other. For instance, the recent conceptualization of IOM's integrated approach to reintegration in the context of return needs to be read in conjunction with the related indicators developed to better measure reintegration outcomes, which themselves are finding concrete application within the framework the EU-IOM External Actions in Support of Migrant Protection and Reintegration. In 2017, with the support of IOM missions, IOM also endeavored to make returnees' voices better heard, by promoting avenues and tools for returnees and their communities to share their stories.

3.1 AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE REINTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN THE CONTEXT OF RETURN

Recent years have seen the rise of larger scale of irregular migratory flows as a result of continually limited regular migration channels and unaddressed drivers of migration. The numbers of migrants returning to their countries of origin has increased too, as well as the diversity of actors involved and the intricacy of challenges.

While some migrants return to welcoming contexts and reintegrate in a smooth manner, many face challenges they cannot overcome on their own, and need support in their reintegration. At the same time, communities, regions and countries to which migrants return may not have the capacities to provide an environment conducive to sustainable reintegration due to a lack of

local infrastructure and resources.

The notions of return and reintegration are intimately interlinked with that of sustainability. In 2017, IOM revised its approach to reintegration sustainability in the context of return. Building on decades of practice, this approach acknowledges that the various factors influencing a person's ability to reintegrate in their country of origin are not dissimilar from those that resulted in the decision to migrate in the first place. They can be of economic, social, and psychosocial nature and they relate at the same time to the individual returnees, communities to which they return, and to the structural environment.

"Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity"

– IOM, Towards an Integrated Approach in the context of Return, 2017

It is therefore paramount to approach migrant reintegration in a comprehensive manner, considering the factors that can affect reintegration and addressing them in a way to respond to the needs of the individual returnees as well as the communities to which they return in a mutually beneficial way, and address the structural factors at play.

► Individual Assistance

Individual reintegration support usually allows a degree of flexibility and is tailored to the returnee's specific needs – taking into account migrant individual characteristics, migratory experiences, vulnerability factors, acquired skills and the circumstances of return. Individual reintegration support is also the most direct form of assistance and can be administered within a short timeframe. Such personalized assistance empowers returnees and encourages them to take responsibility for the reintegration process.

► Community-Based Initiatives

Community-based initiatives can address community level factors of reintegration and thus facilitate effective reintegration. Furthermore, they help address any feelings of resentment or hostility that a returning migrant may face from members of the community for receiving assistance, or, on the contrary, for returning empty-handed. In implementing community-based interventions, it is important to identify the needs of the community itself and the impact of return migration on the community as a whole.

► Structural Interventions

In countries of origin where capacities and infrastructure are not adequate to provide returnees (and local population alike) with an appropriate level of services, protection and assistance conducive to safe return and sustainable reintegration, policy, technical and material support to public institutions, the private sector and civil societies may be necessary. Furthermore, countries with a significant number of emigrants may also be in need of support to develop adequate policies and structures to address the specific needs of their nationals once they return.



Towards an

INTEGRATED APPROACH

TO REINTEGRATION

in the context of return



© IOM 2017, *Towards an Integrated Approach in the context of return* (Geneva, 2017)

► Operationalising an Integrated Approach to Reintegration (ORION)

As a way to operationalise an integrated approach to reintegration, IOM is currently implementing the ORION project, with funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), as part of its “Safety, Support and Solutions in the Central Mediterranean Route” Programme. The ORION project's overall objective is to contribute to sustainable reintegration of returnees by:

- Developing tools to promote sustainable reintegration across all dimensions (economic, social and psychosocial)
- Reinforcing evidence-based programming with robust monitoring processes and data collection, as a continuation of efforts undertaken under the DFID-funded MEASURE Project (see next page)
- Strengthening the capacities of local stakeholders in countries of origin to support reintegration.

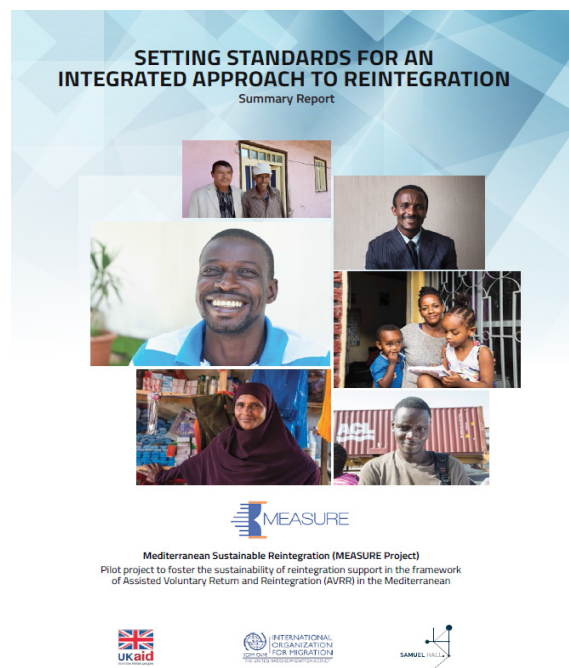
3.2 MEASURING REINTEGRATION SUSTAINABILITY

IOM's reintegration assistance in the context of return aims at fostering reintegration sustainability across the economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions. In order to monitor and evaluate this effort, new tools have been developed to measure the sustainability of reintegration, thus contributing to answering the following question: **To what extent have migrants assisted by IOM achieved a level of sustainable reintegration in the communities to which they returned?**

The difficulty of measuring sustainability of reintegration mainly results from the long term and multidimensional nature of the process. Indeed, the monitoring and evaluation exercises undertaken in the field of voluntary return and reintegration have so far primarily examined programmes performance, with a focus on outputs and much less on outcomes. Additionally, while focusing on economic interventions supporting the reintegration process, the social and psychosocial dimensions remain understudied. In order to complement the proposed understanding of sustainable reintegration with measurable indicators, a new scale of indicators on the individual level has been developed on the basis of conclusions from the *DFID-funded MEASURE Project*.

Implemented in 2017, the MEASURE project led to the development of a set of 15 field-tested indicators and 30 measurement elements relating to the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration, together with a scoring system, allowing to measure reintegration outcomes and to facilitate the understanding of returnees' progress towards sustainability.

The elements are to be captured through a **Reintegration Sustainability Survey** including 32 questions based on these core indicators, and developed together with a **Scoring System**. Designed to be easily deployed in IOM's reintegration programming, the scoring system generates a composite reintegration score, as well as three dimensional scores, measuring reintegration in economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions, as outlined by the sustainable reintegration definition. Such score is calculated based on the weight each indicator carries, indicating thus the relative importance of the core indicators to the sustainability of the reintegration process. This system, to be deployed from 2018 onwards, will allow IOM and other practitioners to compare trends in beneficiary reintegration across dimensions, country contexts and over time, and assist IOM Staff in understanding the reintegration process of individuals they work with.



© IOM 2017 Samuel Hall / *Setting standards for an integrated approach to reintegration* (Geneva, 2017), commissioned by IOM and funded by DFID

IOM is currently taking concrete steps to integrate these new tools and improve monitoring to reflect the complex nature of reintegration and help compare interventions outcomes and adjust assistance provided in the future, feeding into evidence-based programming in the field of reintegration.

For more details see:

IOM, Samuel Hall (Geneva, 2017), *Setting Standards for an Integrated Approach to Reintegration*

IOM'S SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION INDEX

► ECONOMIC DIMENSION

MEASUREMENT ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
1. Satisfaction with current economic situation	The economic dimension of reintegration covers aspects of reintegration which contribute to economic self-sufficiency. These include indicators related to the source of income, the reliability and adequacy of employment or income generating activity, the debt-to-spending ratio, food security and the self-assessment of economic situation satisfaction.
2. Frequency of food insecurity	
3. Ability to borrow money	
4. Frequency of borrowing money	
5. Debt to spending ratio	
6. Perceived access to employment and training	
7. Currently working	
8. Ownership of productive assets	
9. Currently searching for a job	

► SOCIAL DIMENSION

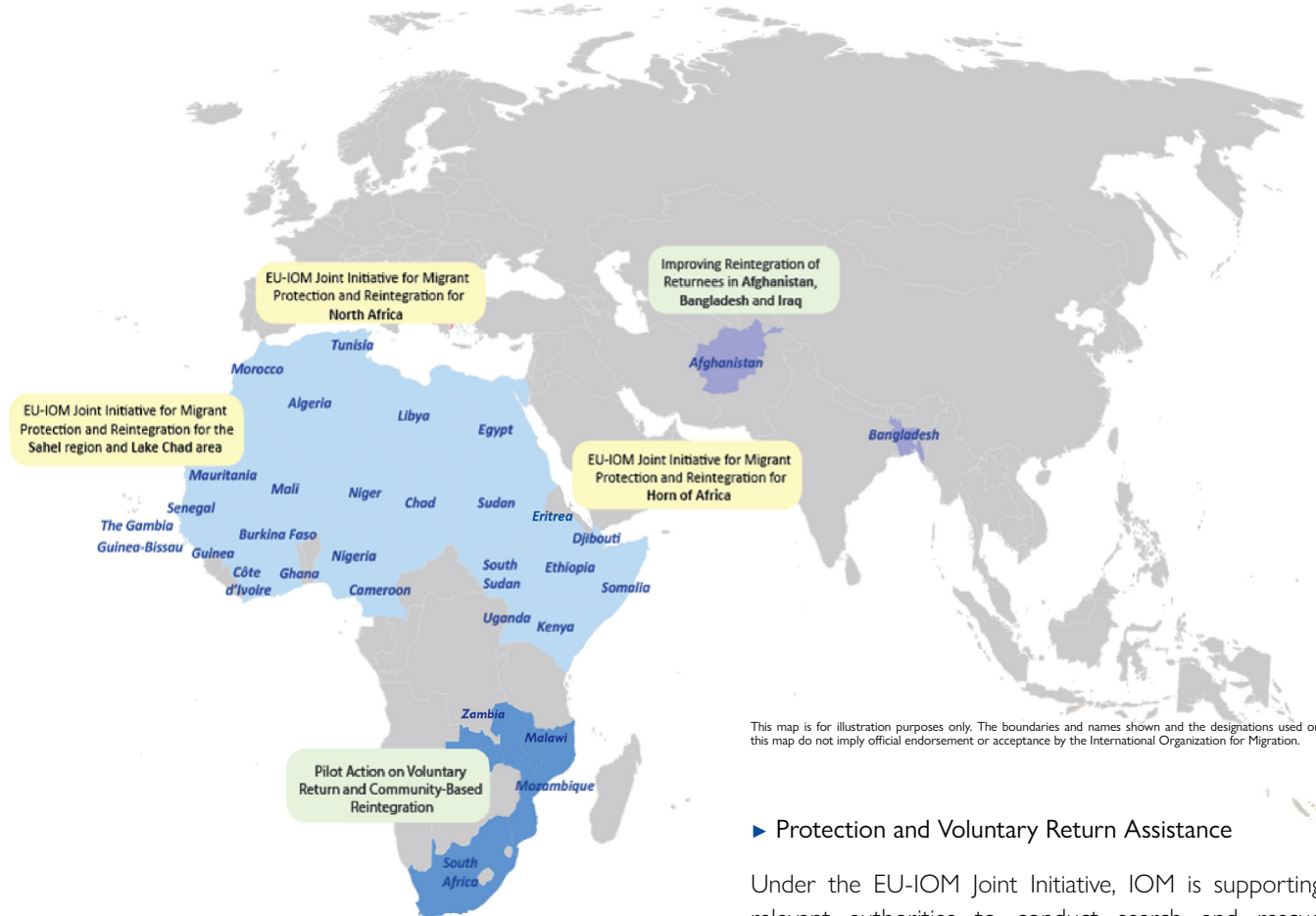
MEASUREMENT ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
10. Access to housing in community	The social dimension reflects the extent to which returnees have reached social stability within the community, including access to basic services and infrastructures relating to housing, education, justice, health, and other public services.
11. Perceived standard of housing	
12. Access to education in community	
13. Children enrolled in school	
14. Access to justice and law enforcement in community	
15. Possession of ID	
16. Access to health care in community	
17. Quality / Adequacy of healthcare in community	
18. Access to documentation in community	
19. Access to safe drinking water in community	
20. Access to public services in community	

► PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION

MEASUREMENT ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
21. Participation in social activities	The psychosocial dimension encompasses the emotional, mental, and psychological elements of reintegration. It encompasses the sense of belonging, the participation in social activities, the ability to rely on a support network, as well as potential tensions, conflicts and signs of distress.
22. Strength of support network	
23. Sense of belonging to community	
24. Sense of physical security	
25. Frequency of conflict with family/domestic tension	
26. Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin	
27. Frequency of experiencing signs of distress	
28. Desire to receive psychological support	
29. Subjective ability to stay in Country of origin	
30. Need vs. Wish to remigrate	

3.3 EU-IOM EXTERNAL ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF MIGRANT PROTECTION AND REINTEGRATION

COVERAGE OF EU-IOM EXTERNAL ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF MIGRANT PROTECTION AND REINTEGRATION



*Eritrea is a Member State of the Khartoum Process but currently no activities are foreseen by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in Eritrea.

EU-IOM External Actions in Support of Migrant Protection and Reintegration are promoting better migration governance as well as safe and informed migration, in close cooperation with over 25 countries in Africa and Asia. Based on a tripartite efforts between the EU, IOM and its African, Asian, and European partner states, these programmes provide life-saving assistance to migrants along migration routes, contribute to enhancing migrant protection, and support an integrated approach towards sustainable reintegration. A large share of the EU-IOM External Actions in Support of Migrant Protection and Reintegration are channeled via the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, which is funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF). Further Actions include programmes in Bangladesh and Afghanistan and a Pilot Action in Southern Africa, covering Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia.

► Protection and Voluntary Return Assistance

Under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, IOM is supporting relevant authorities to conduct search and rescue operations in the desert in full respect of migrants' rights. In 2017, more than 3,400 stranded migrants were saved in search and rescue operations in Niger. To improve conditions of migrants along the migration routes, IOM provides support to migrants in six Migrant Resource and Response Centres in Burkina Faso and Niger. A specific centre for victims of human trafficking will be set up in Niger.

Voluntary return options are an important protection measure for vulnerable and stranded migrants who wish to return to their countries of origin but do not have the necessary means to do so. In this spirit, more than 8,800 migrants in Libya benefited from IOM voluntary humanitarian return assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in 2017, and an additional 2,800 migrants were assisted to return from Libya under other IOM programmes. In the context of the commitment of the AU-EU-UN Task Force to support the voluntary humanitarian return of 15,000 migrants from Libya, 6,700 migrants returned in December 2017 alone. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative further supported 4,500 migrants

with their voluntary return from Niger. An additional 600 persons were supported in returning voluntarily from other African countries.

► Sustainable Reintegration

To address challenges faced by returnees and their communities, the programmes promote an integrated approach to reintegration that supports individual returnees and their communities and constitutes a potential driver for local development. To ensure local ownership and sustainability of the programmes, IOM closely cooperates with and strengthens the capacity of relevant state and non-state stakeholders. In order to ensure that all partners' and stakeholders' contributions can be harnessed towards sustainable reintegration and that services and support provided to migrants follow similar standards in all countries, Framework Standard Operating Procedures for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration have been developed and are being adapted to the respective national contexts through consultative processes. Mappings and consultations to assess available services and needs have been conducted and referral mechanisms already been set up in some of the countries.

Reception and post-arrival assistance is provided to returnees to cover their immediate needs upon return. In 2017, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative allowed providing post-arrival assistance to 400 returnees in the Horn of Africa and to 18,200 returnees in the Sahel and Lake Chad, thereof 6,500 and 3,000 returnees to Nigeria and Guinea respectively. Returnees then receive counselling support and information relevant to their reintegration. They may be referred to existing services and projects and participate in orientation and training, job fairs, focus groups.

Further, they may present reintegration plans that will ultimately be assessed through locally designed and implemented procedures. Wherever possible and relevant, collective and community based initiatives are encouraged through this process. Migrants in vulnerable situations have specific needs that are catered for throughout the process. In 2017, 10,600 returnees received reintegration counselling and were screened for vulnerabilities under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad.

► Information and Awareness Raising

Accurate information on migration and return to migrants as well as their societies of destination and

origin is provided under the programmes. The aim is not uniquely to inform about the risks of irregular migration, but also about possibilities of regular migration, and to foster better understanding between migrants/returnees and their societies.

The programmes seek synergies between reintegration and awareness raising activities. By engaging local communities in community-based reintegration projects, an exchange between communities and returnees on migration experiences is promoted. IOM has further opened Orientation Offices and is training community mobilisers who frequently have an own migration experience and who offer consultation to persons who are considering migration. mobilisers who frequently have an own migration experience and who offer consultation to persons who are considering migration.



© IOM 2017 / Niger. Bakery Project in Guinea Bissau.

► Migration Data and Flow Monitoring

In order to enhance an evidence-based policy and programmatic response, the EU-IOM External Actions in Support of Migrant Protection and Reintegration contribute to an improvement of data collection on migration flows and profiles. In this aim, 19 Flow Monitoring Points have been set up in the West and Central Africa region, are collecting and analyzing data, and publishing reports. In the context of the DEVCO-funded Pilot Action in Southern Africa, a Knowledge Management Hub Knowledge Management Hub has been set up to support the implementation of the EU-IOM External Actions by strengthening information sharing and harmonization of approaches, processes and tools, and by centralizing and disseminating the knowledge gained from these programmes and beyond.

3.4 GIVING VOICE TO RETURNEES

Migration is often perceived as a one-way journey, starting from one's homeland to a new country of destination. The reality can be more complex, however. For some, the need to go back home is felt at a certain point, triggered by the desire to reunite with family, changed conditions in either host countries or countries of origin, or the lack of legal status and work opportunities.

Since 1979, IOM has implemented AVRR programmes worldwide, assisting more than 1.6 million migrants. For IOM, AVRR is an indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management.



"I WANT
MY CHILDREN TO GET A GOOD
EDUCATION."

EMEBET, ETHIOPIA

© IOM 2017 / Natalie Oren : Emebet and her children back in Ethiopia

Every year, IOM provides tailored AVRR assistance to tens of thousands of migrants returning home voluntarily under diverse circumstances. Beneficiaries may include stranded migrants in host or transit countries, irregular and regular migrants, asylum seekers who decide not to pursue their claims or are found not to be in need of international protection, as well as migrants in vulnerable situations, such as victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, elderly migrants or those with health-related needs.

While IOM's ambition is not to persuade all parties of the value of AVRR, balanced and proactive communication about AVRR is key to foster a constructive discussion environment through balanced AVRR communication.

For this reason, IOM has recently launched several global initiatives and tools aiming at offer an insight on voluntary return and reintegration through visual storytelling, allowing migrants to share their personal experiences, achievements and challenges encountered throughout their journeys.

For further information, please refer to:

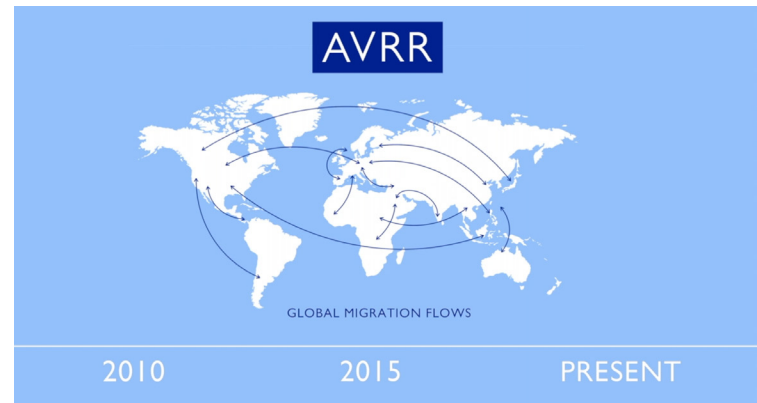
<https://www.iom.int/assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration>
<http://youtu.be/kyCcr2jAQJI>

THE SPEAK INITIATIVE

In 2017, IOM launched the SPEAK initiative (Strengthening and Promoting Engagement on AVRR).

This initiative aimed at: (1) strengthening AVRR global institutional communication tools and; (2) offering an insight on voluntary return and reintegration through visual storytelling. The following materials were developed within the framework of the initiative :

- ▶ The *Return and Reintegration video series*: a series of 8 short videos in which returnees from all over the world narrate the challenges faced and successes encountered during their voluntary return and reintegration journeys.
- ▶ The booklet *"This is My Story – Giving Voice to Returnees"*: featuring 11 illustrated return and reintegration stories.
- ▶ Several articles published on the IOM *Medium* or *Blog*.
- ▶ As part of the initiative, two of the migrants featured in the above mentioned video series were invited to share their story and perspective on migration, return and reintegration in the *Migrant Voices Panel* of the 108th IOM Council.



© IOM 2017 / Natalie Oren : A screenshot of IOM's institutional AVRR video

- ▶ The video *"A Return with Dignity, an Opportunity Back Home"* : an informative tool promoting better understanding of the AVRR concept and related diverse activities.



© IOM 2017 / Mr. Augustine Eguwese addressing IOM Member States at the SCPF



© IOM 2017 / Ms. Fabiola Sfalchini during her intervention at IOM's SCPF

COLLECTING RETURN AND REINTEGRATION STORIES USING THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE APP



© IOM 2017 / Muse Mohammad : The Community Response App

As part of the SPEAK project, IOM has developed a mobile app in partnership with Sheffield Hallam University. The App, called the Community Response App, allows IOM staffs and migrants themselves to record and share high quality authentic video testimonies. Stories produced from the videos recorded through the App can be shared with various audiences, for a diversity of purposes (outreach, donor reporting, awareness raising and so forth.)

The App consists in a set of customizable video questions presented in an intuitive user interface, and includes a digital consent form. Using the app only requires a smartphone and a light video and sound equipment. Interviews can be set quickly and done by one person only, avoiding the formal and sometimes intrusive professional video interviews.

3.5 DIALOGUE AND PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Upon request of IOM's Member States, a short paper on 'Dialogue and Partnership for Effective Management of Return and Reintegration' was developed and presented to IOM's membership during the 21st Session of the *Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance (SCPF)* in November 2017.

The purpose of this paper was to update IOM Member States about the Organization's cooperation with State and non-State actors in the field of return and reintegration, and how such collaboration contributes to effective migration governance. The paper also provided a few concrete examples of the many forms of dialogue and partnership on return and reintegration that IOM is engaged in at both the institutional and operational levels.

In relation to dialogue, the paper highlighted the following aspects:

- ▶ Institutional dialogues are privileged forums for open, constructive and balanced exchanges between participating States involved at different ends of the return process, particularly host and transit countries and countries of origin.
- ▶ Dialogue is also important for the adoption of international and regional policies, and for the formulation of standards, principles and approaches for dignified return and sustainable reintegration.
- ▶ Dialogue on return and reintegration is conducive to the availability and improvement of voluntary return and reintegration-related programmes, as it enhances the coherence, accessibility and quality of the support provided to migrants.

With regards to partnership, the paper recalled that a variety of partnerships have been established across the globe with national and local government bodies, United Nations agencies, public service providers, NGOs, the private sector, communities to which migrants return, and diasporas, in support of the pre-departure, voluntary return and reintegration phases.

Partnerships are a key feature of IOM's approach to return and reintegration as they:

- ▶ Contribute to create supportive conditions for sustainable reintegration, by strengthening individual counselling and preparation before departure and reinforcing follow-up after return, as well as monitoring and evaluation.
- ▶ Support standards and continuity of care for migrants in vulnerable situations throughout the return and reintegration phases, ensuring that beneficiaries' specific needs and well-being are addressed, and avoiding further traumatization.
- ▶ Reinforce the respect for the rights of migrants and refugees, the principle of non-refoulement and core protection standards, for example through the establishment of mutual referral mechanisms between IOM and other UN agencies.



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 : IOM REGIONAL COVERAGE

ANNEX 2 : HOST COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR AVRR, 2013-2017

ANNEX 3 : COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF ORIGIN FOR AVRR, 2013-2017

ANNEX 4 : MAIN RETURN FLOWS FOR AVRR, BY HOST COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, 2017

ANNEX 5 : MAIN RETURN FLOWS FOR AVRR, BY COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF ORIGIN, 2017

ANNEX I IOM REGIONAL COVERAGE

..... ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Afghanistan	Australia	Bangladesh	Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	China	Fiji
India	Indonesia	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	Japan
Kiribati	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Malaysia	Maldives
Marshall Islands	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Mongolia	Myanmar
Nauru	Nepal	New Zealand	Pakistan
Palau	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Republic of Korea
Samoa	Singapore	Solomon Islands	Sri Lanka
Thailand	Timor–Leste	Tonga	Tuvalu
Vanuatu	Viet Nam		

..... CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize
Canada	Costa Rica	Cuba	Dominica
Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Grenada	Guatemala
Guyana	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica
Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands	United States of America		

..... EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

Burundi	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia
Kenya	Rwanda	Somalia	South Sudan
Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania		

..... EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

Andorra	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria
Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Estonia	Finland	France	Germany
Greece	Holy See	Hungary	Iceland
Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Monaco
Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal
Romania	San Marino	Slovakia	Spain
Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	

..... MIDDLE-EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Algeria	Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq
Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya
Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia
Sudan	Syrian Arab Republic	Tunisia	United Arab Emirates
Yemen			

..... SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Brazil	Chile
Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru
Uruguay	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		

..... SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola	Botswana	Comoros	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius
Mozambique	Namibia	Seychelles	South Africa
Swaziland	Zambia	Zimbabwe	

..... SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Israel	Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan	Montenegro	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation
Serbia	Tajikistan	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Turkey
Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	Kosovo/UNSC 1244*

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

..... WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Benin	Burkina Faso	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
Central African Republic	Chad	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire
Equatorial Guinea	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana
Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Mali
Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo	

ANNEX 2 HOST COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR AVRR, 2013-2017

Host Country / Territory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Albania	—	—	—	1	3	4
Algeria	—	—	—	—	28	28
Angola	—	—	6	—	—	6
Argentina	2	3	9	—	12	26
Australia	699	800	819	963	818	4,099
Austria	2,896	2,299	4,126	4,812	3,546	17,679
Azerbaijan	—	—	5	3	12	20
Bahamas	—	—	7	—	—	7
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	14	14
Belarus	—	—	2	—	—	2
Belgium	4,388	3,459	3,870	4,117	3,670	19,504
Benin	9	3	1	—	12	25
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	—	—	2	1	—	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	—	—	2	2
Botswana	—	—	14	6	20	40
Brazil	—	—	4	4	1	9
Bulgaria	147	330	89	635	875	2,076
Burkina Faso	—	—	—	3	31	34
Cabo Verde	—	—	—	5	12	17
Cambodia	8	3	5	4	23	43
Cameroon	5	2	—	5	17	29
Canada	2,024	1,244	116	—	—	3,384
Chad	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chile	—	—	1	7	5	13
China	1	—	33	64	21	119
China, Hong Kong SAR	37	11	12	7	23	90
China, Macao SAR	7	—	3	—	—	10
Congo	—	—	—	—	8	8
Costa Rica	—	2	—	27	19	48
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	4	8	—	12
Cyprus	—	—	—	85	164	249
Czech Republic	146	173	202	209	49	779
Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	7	—	—	7
Denmark	219	110	243	531	129	1,232
Djibouti	—	—	990	1,803	2,829	5,622
Dominican Republic	—	1	9	502	227	739
Ecuador	—	2	2	2	2	8
Egypt	185	173	406	502	468	1,734
El Salvador	—	2	—	2	2	6
Estonia	17	23	48	40	82	210

Host Country / Territory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Fiji	—	—	—	5	4	9
Finland	342	318	632	2,116	1,425	4,833
France	3	8	—	—	6	17
Gabon	—	—	—	4	80	84
Gambia	—	—	—	—	11	11
Georgia	—	—	108	54	1	163
Germany	10,251	13,574	35,446	54,006	29,522	142,799
Ghana	10	—	6	1	—	17
Greece	9,325	7,357	3,746	6,153	5,655	32,236
Guatemala	—	2	2	—	5	9
Guinea	13	12	4	25	21	75
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	35	5	40
Guyana	—	—	—	12	—	12
Haiti	—	—	2	—	—	2
Honduras	3	—	—	—	1	4
Hungary	353	491	138	65	158	1,205
Iceland	—	—	—	30	69	99
India	—	68	3	1	5	77
Indonesia	955	561	2,168	684	518	4,886
Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	—	—	181	—	1	182
Iraq	—	—	—	5	145	150
Ireland	340	188	114	143	96	881
Italy	993	867	356	145	653	3,014
Japan	4	7	21	34	39	105
Jordan	2	5	60	37	1	105
Kazakhstan	—	—	124	4	—	128
Kenya	—	1	4	9	40	54
Kuwait	—	—	—	26	49	75
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	1	—	—	3	4
Latvia	82	94	34	75	63	348
Lebanon	—	—	95	12	7	114
Libya	847	218	495	27	—	1,587
Lithuania	43	66	44	69	154	376
Luxembourg	116	186	149	—	145	596
Malawi	—	—	392	405	223	1,020
Malaysia	23	11	29	60	104	227
Mali	8	7	—	2	177	194
Malta	55	72	12	14	19	172
Mauritania	—	—	—	52	159	211
Mauritius	23	—	—	—	—	23
Mexico	17	25	7	5	1	55

Host Country / Territory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Micronesia (Federated States of)	—	—	111	—	1	112
Mongolia	1	4	1	5	2	13
Montenegro	—	—	—	4	27	31
Morocco	498	1,158	1,399	1,259	1,733	6,047
Mozambique	—	—	2	36	10	48
Myanmar	1	—	1	1	18	21
Nauru	17	46	10	—	3	76
Nepal	—	—	—	—	7	7
Netherlands	2,489	2,269	2,927	4,635	1,532	13,852
Nicaragua	—	4	—	1	—	5
Niger	82	6	1,322	4,788	6,467	12,665
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	2	2
Norway	1,899	1,622	1,164	1,459	509	6,653
Oman	—	—	—	5	4	9
Pakistan	—	—	4	1	14	19
Panama	1	1	5	9	9	25
Papua New Guinea	177	278	47	5	31	538
Paraguay	4	—	—	1	—	5
Peru	2	3	1	—	3	9
Philippines	—	1	—	—	13	14
Poland	1,949	1,463	975	790	684	5,861
Portugal	692	412	243	67	261	1,675
Qatar	—	—	—	27	8	35
Republic of Korea	—	2	3	3	12	20
Republic of Moldova	10	—	—	—	—	10
Romania	197	113	117	111	101	639
Russian Federation	10	—	292	126	20	448
Saint Lucia	—	1	2	12	11	26
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	79	67	146
Senegal	1	—	4	6	25	36
Serbia	—	—	—	53	234	287
Singapore	—	—	2	4	—	6
Slovakia	50	57	92	115	43	357
Slovenia	20	16	20	62	13	131
Solomon Islands	—	—	4	—	—	4
Somalia	—	—	72	219	425	716
South Africa	—	—	65	238	155	458
South Sudan	—	—	—	—	53	53
Spain	758	889	628	663	534	3,472
Sri Lanka	1	—	—	1	3	5
Sudan	—	—	86	181	378	645

Host Country / Territory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Swaziland	—	—	7	—	2	9
Sweden	98	63	37	10	41	249
Switzerland	1,655	478	374	513	388	3,408
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	7	1	8
Thailand	49	13	287	41	322	712
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	—	—	—	32	10	42
Togo	2	5	—	1	4	12
Trinidad and Tobago	—	4	1	—	1	6
Tunisia	251	99	456	26	579	1,411
Turkey	618	495	419	1,196	2,321	5,049
Uganda	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ukraine	21	—	12	16	4	53
United Arab Emirates	7	—	—	15	30	52
United Kingdom	—	2	25	1	1	29
United Republic of Tanzania	—	589	148	3	83	823
Uruguay	—	—	5	7	1	13
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	1	1
United States of America	—	—	—	2	—	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	—	—	—	4	1	5
Viet Nam	1	—	—	—	1	2
Yemen	335	827	2,733	2,594	1,942	8,431
Zambia	—	—	25	304	199	528
Zimbabwe	—	—	5	1	142	148
Total	46,494	43,699	69,540	98,403	72,176	330,312

ANNEX 3 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF ORIGIN FOR AVRR, 2013-2017

Country / Territory of Origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Afghanistan	1,624	1,304	1,413	7,102	4,158	15,601
Albania	326	1,239	12,014	17,976	7,256	38,811
Algeria	140	41	94	437	1,093	1,805
Angola	69	76	35	28	40	248
Antigua and Barbuda	—	1	—	3	—	4
Argentina	77	89	57	40	41	304
Armenia	448	435	516	437	780	2,616
Australia	24	2	1	5	3	35
Austria	2	7	—	—	—	9
Azerbaijan	216	249	199	295	754	1,713
Bahamas	5	1	—	—	—	6
Bahrain	—	—	—	8	—	8
Bangladesh	2,000	1,334	1,534	360	428	5,656
Barbados	10	1	—	—	—	11
Belarus	188	159	156	165	287	955
Belgium	1	1	—	4	7	13
Belize	—	1	—	—	—	1
Benin	73	19	19	38	84	233
Bermuda	4	—	—	—	—	4
Bhutan	—	1	—	2	1	4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	225	183	79	53	47	587
Bosnia and Herzegovina	935	1,511	1,906	1,753	873	6,978
Botswana	12	3	4	9	4	32
Brazil	1,418	881	578	496	700	4,073
Bulgaria	82	75	125	128	94	504
Burkina Faso	208	91	347	152	182	980
Burundi	34	29	6	32	69	170
Cabo Verde	25	25	12	5	6	73
Cambodia	64	30	152	89	92	427
Cameroon	159	345	489	630	784	2,407
Canada	67	27	9	15	23	141
Central African Republic	—	1	1	1	6	9
Chad	23	15	52	36	43	169
Chile	169	120	66	69	38	462
China	657	519	490	415	435	2,516
China, Hong Kong SAR	6	9	1	4	7	27
Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China	—	4	—	—	—	4

Country / Territory of Origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Colombia	320	293	180	168	205	1,166
Comoros	2	6	20	30	36	94
Congo	26	74	49	35	150	334
Costa Rica	1	7	4	4	6	22
Côte d'Ivoire	215	316	290	587	1,086	2,494
Croatia	140	120	39	16	13	328
Cuba	15	20	18	14	31	98
Cyprus	–	–	6	–	10	16
Czech Republic	82	64	13	7	1	167
Democratic Republic of the Congo	109	96	76	131	142	554
Denmark	2	3	–	3	2	10
Djibouti	13	–	12	12	16	53
Dominica	1	–	6	–	–	7
Dominican Republic	39	34	18	63	9	163
Ecuador	356	276	88	30	37	787
Egypt	366	501	230	222	235	1,554
El Salvador	90	79	29	43	56	297
Equatorial Guinea	1	2	3	1	4	11
Eritrea	11	13	7	7	3	41
Estonia	6	9	4	11	4	34
Ethiopia	542	1,610	4,689	5,675	4445	16,961
Fiji	11	16	29	22	25	103
Finland	–	–	1	5	10	16
France	10	8	7	6	13	44
Gabon	–	1	1	5	12	19
Gambia	300	76	164	450	631	1,621
Georgia	1,157	1,874	1,489	1,703	2,270	8,493
Germany	9	6	4	10	6	35
Ghana	355	222	196	175	293	1,241
Greece	7	15	36	18	24	100
Grenada	2	1	–	–	–	3
Guatemala	28	25	17	10	8	88
Guinea	244	270	571	1,868	2,236	5,189
Guinea–Bissau	68	33	83	431	429	1,044
Guyana	3	2	–	1	5	11
Haiti	5	1	8	485	243	742
Honduras	95	113	113	107	103	531
Hungary	1,099	517	60	27	33	1,736
India	604	530	365	482	594	2,575
Indonesia	184	139	147	151	131	752

Country / Territory of Origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	1,346	1,219	1,133	4,485	2,144	10,327
Iraq	1,930	1,280	3,607	12,776	7,096	26,689
Ireland	15	12	12	22	14	75
Israel	64	15	12	4	2	97
Italy	7	21	12	36	72	148
Jamaica	13	17	13	7	8	58
Japan	7	2	5	–	3	17
Jordan	68	99	66	96	101	430
Kazakhstan	182	147	84	64	108	585
Kenya	68	48	118	77	53	364
Kiribati	1	–	–	–	–	1
Kuwait	2	2	7	17	6	34
Kyrgyzstan	123	81	103	74	76	457
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	2	–	–	2	5
Latvia	5	16	3	3	9	36
Lebanon	60	143	172	954	487	1,816
Lesotho	–	–	1	3	1	5
Liberia	34	18	78	146	331	607
Libya	80	82	–	–	–	162
Liechtenstein	–	5	–	–	–	5
Lithuania	4	15	13	10	16	58
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	1	1
Madagascar	1	15	4	5	3	28
Malawi	15	12	20	62	152	261
Malaysia	20	21	22	81	94	238
Maldives	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mali	173	126	719	408	724	2,150
Malta	–	3	12	7	2	24
Mauritania	35	14	6	12	20	87
Mauritius	58	31	21	8	17	135
Mexico	56	45	13	16	18	148
Mongolia	458	541	778	704	429	2,910
Montenegro	83	174	675	1,936	479	3,347
Morocco	482	416	308	1,395	477	3,078
Mozambique	9	7	6	3	30	55
Myanmar	72	137	815	77	227	1,328
Namibia	34	17	2	2	1	56
Nepal	205	136	136	274	320	1,071
Netherlands	8	5	2	7	4	26
New Caledonia	–	–	–	–	1	1
New Zealand	3	2	2	3	18	28
Nicaragua	25	35	49	50	37	196
Niger	31	30	37	48	51	197

Country / Territory of Origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Nigeria	914	609	725	624	1,403	4,275
Norway	—	14	1	9	1	25
Oman	1	—	—	—	1	2
Pakistan	5,606	3,860	1,927	1,278	2,999	15,670
Panama	3	3	1	4	—	11
Papua New Guinea	2	13	6	11	10	42
Paraguay	49	75	57	92	69	342
Peru	183	207	48	63	66	567
Philippines	244	198	231	188	162	1,023
Poland	52	44	35	43	43	217
Portugal	15	16	1	4	6	42
Qatar	—	1	5	1	3	10
Republic of Korea	45	57	26	54	19	201
Republic of Moldova	213	149	209	551	575	1,697
Romania	140	776	806	826	858	3,406
Russian Federation	5,048	4,538	2,120	2,058	2,469	16,233
Rwanda	35	21	18	16	15	105
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	—	—	1	—	2
Saint Lucia	39	23	—	—	—	62
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52	12	—	0	—	64
Samoa	1	1	1	1	1	5
Sao Tome and Principe	14	7	6	3	15	45
Saudi Arabia	5	—	7	9	11	32
Senegal	328	283	743	1,527	1,986	4,867
Serbia	3,933	4,570	6,659	6,978	3,343	25,483
Seychelles	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sierra Leone	37	23	32	97	177	366
Singapore	1	11	—	—	—	12
Slovakia	181	188	114	41	63	587
Slovenia	—	1	2	—	2	5
Solomon Islands	—	1	2	1	—	4
Somalia	14	13	45	184	1,594	1,850
South Africa	20	38	18	19	22	117
South Sudan	74	—	—	—	3	77
Spain	9	21	14	19	16	79
Sri Lanka	409	374	415	423	453	2,074
Sudan	161	216	215	231	529	1,352
Suriname	56	58	33	25	31	203
Swaziland	3	2	—	2	2	9
Sweden	12	10	4	11	10	47
Switzerland	—	3	—	—	—	3
Tajikistan	49	77	122	104	345	697

Country / Territory of Origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2013-2017
Thailand	24	22	26	41	41	154
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,526	2,387	3,134	4,986	3,167	16,200
Timor-Leste	1	–	–	–	–	1
Togo	74	31	21	36	104	266
Tonga	2	1	10	6	3	22
Trinidad and Tobago	5	–	1	2	1	9
Tunisia	609	139	79	109	120	1,056
Turkey	256	276	180	172	310	1,194
Turkmenistan	74	4	14	4	7	103
Turks and Caicos Islands	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tuvalu	–	–	–	1	–	1
Uganda	51	70	71	61	85	338
Ukraine	789	970	2,210	3,438	3,227	10,634
United Arab Emirates	8	2	11	5	4	30
United Kingdom	59	50	32	31	36	208
United Republic of Tanzania	50	35	43	39	29	196
United States of America	32	41	22	37	45	177
Uruguay	42	33	25	22	22	144
Uzbekistan	159	190	221	77	57	704
Vanuatu	–	5	–	–	–	5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	45	34	40	57	48	224
Viet Nam	251	179	265	130	139	964
Yemen	46	29	21	–	–	96
Zambia	4	4	9	31	10	58
Zimbabwe	5	12	20	46	52	135
Palestinian Territories	41	21	36	10	20	128
Kosovo*	1,542	1,546	9,908	5,889	1,820	20,705
Total	46,232	43,785	69,540	98,403	72,176	330,136

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

ANNEX 4 MAIN RETURN FLOWS FOR AVRR, BY HOST COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, 2017

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Albania	Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–	–	3
	3						
Algeria	Sudan	Guinea	Angola	Cameroon	Mali	Others	28
	7	7	5	4	3	2	
Argentina	Peru	Bolivia (the Plurinational State of)	Colombia	Brazil	Senegal	Others	12
	3	3	2	1	1	2	
Australia	Sri Lanka	Malaysia	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	India	United Kingdom	Others	818
	168	93	74	60	33	390	
Austria	Iraq	Ukraine	Serbia	Russian Federation	Afghanistan	Others	3,546
	686	348	291	285	231	1,705	
Azerbaijan	Afghanistan	Philippines	Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	12
	10	1	1				
Bangladesh	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	14
	14						
Belgium	Ukraine	Romania	Iraq	Georgia	Brazil	Others	3,670
	899	616	376	280	279	1,220	
Benin	Guinea	Congo	Central African Republic	Cameroon	Niger	–	12
	6	3	1	1	1		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Uzbekistan	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	2
	1	1					
Botswana	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mozambique	Malawi	Rwanda	Zambia	–	2
	7	6	4	2	1		
Brazil	Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	1
	1						
Bulgaria	Afghanistan	Iraq	Pakistan	Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	Algeria	Others	875
	469	220	67	39	23	57	

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Burkina Faso	Nigeria 22	Côte d'Ivoire 5	Sri Lanka 3	Mali 1	—	—	31
Cabo Verde	Sao Tome and Principe 11	Congo 1	—	—	—	—	12
Cambodia	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 22	Colombia 1	—	—	—	—	23
Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire 11	Guinea 3	Sri Lanka 3	—	—	—	17
Chad	Nigeria 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chile	Costa Rica 4	Colombia 1	—	—	—	—	5
China	Colombia 6	Philippines 6	Cambodia 5	Myanmar 2	Viet Nam 1	Others 1	21
China, Hong Kong SAR	Indonesia 10	Pakistan 5	Sri Lanka 2	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 2	Madagascar 2	Others 2	23
Congo	Guinea 7	Kenya 1	—	—	—	—	8
Costa Rica	Haiti 10	Brazil 7	Ethiopia 1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 1	—	—	19
Cyprus	India 64	Viet Nam 29	Bangladesh 25	Sri Lanka 11	Philippines 9	Others 26	164
Czech Republic	Ukraine 13	Republic of Moldova 12	Viet Nam 9	Mongolia 4	Kyrgyzstan 2	Others 9	49
Denmark	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 41	Afghanistan 24	Iraq 20	Ukraine 12	Thailand 9	Others 23	129

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Djibouti	Ethiopia 2,572	Sudan 257	–	–	–	–	2,829
Dominican Republic	Haiti 227	–	–	–	–	–	227
Ecuador	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Egypt	Sudan 162	Guinea 81	Nigeria 58	Ethiopia 48	Senegal 17	Others 102	468
El Salvador	Colombia 1	Sri Lanka 1	–	–	–	–	2
Estonia	Ukraine 25	Armenia 8	Russian Federation 8	Georgia 7	Iraq 6	Others 28	82
Fiji	Pakistan 1	Ghana 1	Sierra Leone 1	Ethiopia 1	–	–	4
Finland	Iraq 1,102	Albania 64	Afghanistan 47	Russian Federation 39	Ukraine 37	Others 136	1,425
France	Bulgaria 5	Romania 1	–	–	–	–	6
Gabon	Togo 55	Benin 15	Cameroon 5	Niger 2	Congo 2	Others 1	80
Gambia	Sri Lanka 4	Bangladesh 4	Liberia 2	Côte d'Ivoire 1	–	–	11
Georgia	Uzbekistan 1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Germany	Albania 6,936	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2,938	Serbia 2,922	Iraq 2,866	Russian Federation 1,636	Others 12,224	29,522

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Greece	Pakistan 2,037	Iraq 813	Algeria 707	Georgia 551	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 274	Others 1,273	5,655
Guatemala	Nicaragua 4	Honduras 1	—	—	—	—	5
Guinea	Sri Lanka 7	Senegal 6	Côte d'Ivoire 5	Cameroon 3	—	—	21
Guinea-Bissau	Sri Lanka 4	Nigeria 1	—	—	—	—	5
Honduras	Colombia 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hungary	Algeria 36	Pakistan 30	Albania 11	Nigeria 11	Morocco 9	Others 61	158
Iceland	Albania 14	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 14	Kazakhstan 9	Kosovo* 7	Serbia 6	Others 19	69
India	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 3	United Republic of Tanzania 1	Democratic Republic of the Congo 1	—	—	—	5
Indonesia	Iraq 136	Sri Lanka 95	Afghanistan 87	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 80	Cambodia 22	Others 98	518
Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	Colombia 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Iraq	Iran 136	Nepal 4	Ghana 3	Ethiopia 2	—	—	145
Ireland	Brazil 34	Ukraine 7	Malawi 5	Georgia 5	Nepal 4	Others 41	96
Italy	Nigeria 130	Bangladesh 59	Ghana 40	Peru 36	Serbia 34	Others 354	653

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Japan	Philippines 14	Thailand 8	Cambodia 6	Mongolia 3	Peru 2	Others 6	39
Jordan	Nepal 1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kenya	Ethiopia 37	Ghana 1	Liberia 1	Sierra Leone 1	–	–	40
Kuwait	Zimbabwe 28	Nepal 18	Sierra Leone 1	Democratic Republic of the Congo 1	Malawi 1	–	49
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Liberia 2	Somalia 1	–	–	–	–	3
Latvia	Tajikistan 14	Ukraine 11	Azerbaijan 10	Russian Federation 9	Uzbekistan 5	Others 14	63
Lebanon	Nepal 6	Dominican Republic 1	–	–	–	–	7
Lithuania	Russian Federation 28	Tajikistan 27	Ukraine 26	Belarus 17	Azerbaijan 15	Others 41	154
Luxembourg	Kosovo* 81	Iraq 15	Ukraine 12	Brazil 6	Georgia 4	Others 27	145
Malawi	Ethiopia 223	–	–	–	–	–	223
Malaysia	Cambodia 52	Nepal 24	Sri Lanka 13	Iraq 7	Pakistan 6	Others 2	104
Mali	Nigeria 83	Guinea 38	Cameroon 20	Niger 12	Gambia 7	Others 17	177
Malta	Ghana 4	Nigeria 3	Senegal 2	Mali 2	Sudan 2	Others 6	19
Mauritania	Côte d'Ivoire 62	Sierra Leone 40	Guinea 15	Senegal 13	Cameroon 11	Others 18	159

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin						Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Mexico	Colombia 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Philippines 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Mongolia	Togo 1	Nigeria 1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Montenegro	Cuba 6	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 5	Armenia 4	Russian Federation 4	Algeria 3	Others 5	–	27
Morocco	Guinea 556	Côte d'Ivoire 382	Senegal 205	Cameroon 143	Congo 122	Others 325	–	1,733
Mozambique	Burundi 8	Ethiopia 2	–	–	–	–	–	10
Myanmar	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 16	Cameroon 1	Togo 1	–	–	–	–	18
Nauru	Afghanistan 1	India 1	Nepal 1	–	–	–	–	3
Nepal	Sri Lanka 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Netherlands	Iraq 292	Indonesia 86	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 81	China 74	Afghanistan 72	Others 927	–	1,532
Niger	Senegal 1,481	Guinea 1,393	Nigeria 566	Mali 558	Cameroon 507	Others 1,962	–	6,467
Nigeria	Kenya 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Norway	Iraq 181	Norway 97	Russian Federation 36	Ethiopia 34	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 21	Others 140	–	509
Oman	Nepal 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Pakistan	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 13	Sri Lanka 1	–	–	–	–	14
Panama	Colombia 7	Nicaragua 2	–	–	–	–	9
Papua New Guinea	Nepal 17	Bangladesh 5	India 3	Viet Nam 2	Lebanon 2	Others 2	31
Peru	Argentina 1	Colombia 1	Guinea 1	–	–	–	3
Philippines	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 13	–	–	–	–	–	13
Poland	Ukraine 297	Russian Federation 256	Belarus 15	Azerbaijan 15	Viet Nam 14	Others 87	684
Portugal	Brazil 232	Angola 8	China 5	Ukraine 5	Sao Tome and Principe 4	Others 7	261
Qatar	Nepal 8	–	–	–	–	–	8
Republic of Korea	Indonesia 11	Colombia 1	–	–	–	–	12
Romania	Iraq 27	Kosovo* 22	Philippines 10	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 7	Afghanistan 5	Others 30	101
Russian Federation	Republic of Moldova 11	Belarus 3	France 3	Ukraine 2	Colombia 1	–	20
Saint Lucia	Nepal 11	–	–	–	–	–	11
Saudi Arabia	Nepal 54	Mauritania 8	Ghana 5	–	–	–	67

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Host Country / Territory	Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin						Other countries	Total number of returns
Senegal	Gambia 5	Sierra Leone 4	Nigeria 3	Sri Lanka 3	Togo 2	Others 8		25
Serbia	Iraq 80	Pakistan 58	Afghanistan 23	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 20	Algeria 17	Others 36		234
Slovakia	Ukraine 9	Iraq 8	Viet Nam 5	Serbia 4	Kosovo* 2	Others 15		43
Slovenia	Kosovo* 3	Bosnia and Herzegovina 2	Afghanistan 1	Turkey 1	Serbia 1	Others 5		13
Somalia	Ethiopia 404	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 18	Sri Lanka 3	—	—	—		425
South Africa	Burundi 50	Democratic Republic of the Congo 43	Uganda 10	Mozambique 9	Malawi 8	Others 30		155
South Sudan	Somalia 51	Kenya 2	—	—	—	—		53
Spain	Colombia 103	Honduras 94	Paraguay 58	Brazil 39	Argentina 29	Others 211		534
Sri Lanka	Nigeria 2	Côte d'Ivoire 1	—	—	—	—		3
Sudan	Ethiopia 166	Nigeria 96	Somalia 47	United Republic of Tanzania 10	Comoros 8	Others 51		378
Swaziland	Mauritania 2	—	—	—	—	—		2
Sweden	Bulgaria 29	Romania 8	Kosovo* 2	Russian Federation 1	Ukraine 1	—		41
Switzerland	Iraq 32	Somalia 27	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 24	Brazil 23	Mongolia 22	Others 260		388

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Host Country / Territory		Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other countries	Total number of returns
Syrian Arab Republic	Nepal 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Thailand	Myanmar 204	Pakistan 87	Somalia 10	Sri Lanka 6	Uganda 5	Others 10		322
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Iraq 10	–	–	–	–	–		10
Togo	Sri Lanka 4	–	–	–	–	–		4
Trinidad and Tobago	Nepal 1	–	–	–	–	–		1
Tunisia	Côte d'Ivoire 205	Senegal 140	Guinea 53	Nigeria 50	Gambia 25	Others 106		579
Turkey	Afghanistan 1,631	Iraq 176	Pakistan 175	Mongolia 70	Iran (the Islamic Republic of) 37	Others 232		2,321
Uganda	Congo 1	–	–	–	–	–		1
Ukraine	Republic of Moldova 4	–	–	–	–	–		4
United Arab Emirates	Nepal 29	Republic of Moldova 1	–	–	–	–		30
United Kingdom	Hungary 1	–	–	–	–	–		1
United Republic of Tanzania	Ethiopia 80	Nigeria 1	Liberia 1	Burundi 1	–	–		83
Uruguay	Mexico 1	–	–	–	–	–		1

Host Country / Territory		Top 5 Countries / Territories of Origin					Other countries	Total number of returns
Uzbekistan	Sri Lanka 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Bulgaria 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Viet Nam	Nigeria 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Yemen	Somalia 1,367	Ethiopia 575	–	–	–	–	–	1,942
Zambia	Ethiopia 183	Mozambique 15	Tanzania 1	–	–	–	–	199
Zimbabwe	Malawi 134	Nigeria 3	Ghana 2	Uganda 2	South Africa 1	–	–	142

ANNEX 5 MAIN RETURN FLOWS FOR AVRR, BY COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF ORIGIN, 2017

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories						Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Afghanistan	Turkey 1,631	Germany 1,118	Bulgaria 469	Greece 248	Austria 231	Others 461		4,158
Albania	Germany 6,936	Belgium 128	Finland 64	Austria 61	Iceland 14	Others 53		7,256
Algeria	Greece 707	Germany 176	Austria 41	Hungary 36	Netherlands 33	Others 100		1,093
Angola	Belgium 9	Portugal 8	Netherlands 5	Algeria 5	Germany 4	Others 9		40
Argentina	Spain 29	Italy 6	Austria 1	Germany 1	Greece 1	Others 3		41
Armenia	Germany 580	Netherlands 60	Belgium 55	Austria 52	Poland 9	Others 24		780
Australia	Germany 2	Romania 1	--	–	–	–		3
Azerbaijan	Germany 628	Netherlands 33	Poland 15	Lithuania 15	Austria 11	Others 52		754
Bangladesh	Greece 205	Italy 59	Germany 53	Cyprus 25	Australia 14	Others 72		428
Belarus	Germany 193	Lithuania 17	Poland 15	Austria 15	Belgium 15	Others 32		287
Belgium	Australia 3	Austria 3	Germany 1	–	–	–		7
Benin	Niger 46	Gabon 15	Germany 10	Egypt 7	Morocco 2	Others 4		84
Bhutan	Australia 1	–	–	–	–	–		1

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Spain 28	Greece 5	Switzerland 4	Belgium 4	Argentina 3	Others 3	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany 778	Austria 52	Belgium 18	Netherlands 14	Switzerland 3	Others 8	873
Botswana	Ireland 2	Netherlands 1	Belgium 1	—	—	—	4
Brazil	Belgium 279	Portugal 232	Spain 39	Ireland 34	Germany 25	Others 91	700
Bulgaria	Sweden 29	Austria 20	Belgium 19	Germany 11	France 5	Others 10	94
Burkina Faso	Niger 117	Morocco 27	Germany 9	Italy 7	Sudan 6	Others 16	182
Burundi	South Africa 50	Mozambique 8	Belgium 4	Sudan 3	Norway 2	Others 2	69
Cabo Verde	Switzerland 4	Portugal 1	Morocco 1	—	—	—	6
Cambodia	Malaysia 52	Indonesia 22	Japan 6	China 5	Germany 4	Others 3	92
Cameroon	Niger 507	Morocco 143	Mali 20	Tunisia 19	Greece 13	Others 82	784
Canada	Germany 13	Netherlands 7	Australia 2	Finland 1	—	—	23
Central African Republic	Egypt 3	Niger 1	Benin 1	Belgium 1	—	—	6
Chad	Niger 16	Tunisia 8	Netherlands 6	Germany 6	Sudan 3	Others 4	43
Chile	Australia 12	Spain 9	Belgium 6	Austria 6	Switzerland 1	Others 4	38

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
China	Germany 175	Austria 115	Netherlands 74	Greece 19	Australia 11	Others 41	435
China, Hong Kong, SAR	Australia 5	Poland 1	Ireland 1	–	–	–	7
Colombia	Spain 103	Netherlands 14	Italy 12	Germany 12	Austria 10	Others 54	205
Comoros	Egypt 16	Tunisia 9	Sudan 8	South Africa 3	–	–	36
Congo	Morocco 122	Mauritania 10	Tunisia 9	Benin 3	Gabon 2	Others 4	150
Costa Rica	Chile 4	Belgium 1	Argentina 1	–	–	–	6
Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco 382	Niger 365	Tunisia 205	Mauritania 62	Egypt 12	Others 60	1,086
Croatia	Austria 13	–	–	–	–	–	13
Cuba	Netherlands 8	Montenegro 6	Germany 6	Serbia 5	Turkey 1	Others 5	31
Cyprus	Germany 6	Australia 4	–	–	–	–	10
Czech Repblic	Belgium 1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	South Africa 48	Tunisia 22	Morocco 17	Turkey 16	Belgium 12	Others 27	142
Denmark	Germany 1	Australia 1	–	–	–	–	2
Djibouti	Belgium 11	Egypt 2	Sudan 2	Germany 1	–	–	16

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Dominican Republic	Austria 2	Greece 2	Netherlands 2	Switzerland 1	Morocco 1	Others 1	9
Ecuador	Italy 24	Spain 4	Switzerland 2	Belgium 2	Austria 2	Others 3	37
Egypt	Greece 113	Germany 60	Austria 14	Australia 9	Netherlands 8	Others 31	235
El Salvador	Italy 26	Spain 15	Norway 4	Ireland 4	Germany 3	Others 4	56
Equatorial Guinea	Greece 3	Italy 1	–	–	–	–	4
Eritrea	Netherlands 2	Germany 1	–	–	–	–	3
Estonia	Australia 2	Austria 2	–	–	–	–	4
Ethiopia	Djibouti 2,572	Yemen 575	Somalia 404	Malawi 223	Zambia 183	Others 488	4,445
Fiji	Australia 24	Ireland 1	–	–	–	–	25
Finland	Australia 8	Austria 1	Germany 1	–	–	–	10
France	Australia 6	Austria 4	Russian Federation 3	–	–	–	13
Gabon	Morocco 4	Tunisia 3	Senegal 1	Niger 1	Luxembourg 1	Others 2	12
Gambia	Niger 495	Germany 44	Tunisia 25	Netherlands 16	Italy 9	Others 42	631
Georgia	Germany 1,105	Greece 551	Belgium 280	Austria 190	Netherlands 49	Others 95	2,270

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Germany	Austria 3	Australia 3	–	–	–	–	6
Ghana	Niger 83	Germany 70	Italy 40	Netherlands 21	Austria 10	Others 69	293
Greece	Germany 15	Finland 5	Austria 4	–	–	–	24
Guatemala	Spain 4	Belgium 3	Germany 1	–	–	–	8
Guinea	Niger 1,393	Morocco 556	Egypt 81	Tunisia 53	Mali 38	Others 115	2,236
Guinea–Bissau	Niger 413	Morocco 5	Tunisia 4	Germany 3	Switzerland 2	Others 2	429
Guyana	Netherlands 2	Belgium 2	Ireland 1	–	–	–	5
Haiti	Dominican Republic 227	Costa Rica 10	Turkey 4	Greece 2	–	–	243
Honduras	Spain 94	Belgium 3	Switzerland 2	Netherlands 1	Italy 1	Others 2	103
Hungary	Belgium 16	Germany 7	Netherlands 6	Switzerland 3	United Kingdom 1	–	33
India	Germany 270	Cyprus 64	Australia 60	Greece 58	Austria 47	Others 95	594
Indonesia	Netherlands 86	Australia 15	Republic of Korea 11	China, Hong Kong SAR 10	Germany 4	Others 5	131
Iran (the Islamic Republic of)	Germany 1,043	Greece 274	Austria 144	Iraq 136	Netherlands 81	Others 466	2,144
Iraq	Germany 2,866	Finland 1,102	Greece 813	Austria 686	Belgium 376	Others 1,253	7,096

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories						Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Ireland	Australia 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Israel	Australia 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Italy	Germany 53	Australia 7	Austria 7	Netherlands 3	Finland 1	Others 1	–	72
Jamaica	Germany 5	Netherlands 2	Ireland 1	–	–	–	–	8
Japan	Australia 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Jordan	Germany 42	Australia 11	Austria 9	Greece 9	Netherlands 9	Others 21	–	101
Kazakhstan	Germany 41	Austria 15	Lithuania 10	Belgium 9	Iceland 9	Others 24	–	108
Kenya	Australia 11	Germany 10	Belgium 5	Netherlands 4	Greece 4	Others 19	–	53
Kuwait	Netherlands 4	Australia 2	–	–	–	–	–	6
Kyrgyzstan	Germany 21	Austria 12	Turkey 9	Lithuania 8	Egypt 8	Others 18	–	76
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Belgium 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Latvia	Germany 4	Austria 3	Belgium 1	Ireland 1	–	–	–	9
Lebanon	Germany 336	Greece 50	Netherlands 29	Belgium 26	Austria 9	Others 37	–	487
Lesotho	South Africa 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Liberia	Niger 283	Morocco 30	Gambia 2	Lao People's Democratic Republic 2	Mauritania 2	Others 12	331
Lithuania	Austria 13	Belgium 3	—	—	—	—	16
Luxembourg	Australia 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madagascar	China, Hong Kong SAR 2	Belgium 1	—	—	—	—	3
Malawi	Zimbabwe 134	South Africa 8	Ireland 5	Botswana 4	Kuwait 1	—	152
Malaysia	Australia 93	Germany 1	—	—	—	—	94
Maldives	Australia 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mali	Niger 558	Morocco 121	Italy 10	Tunisia 7	Germany 6	Others 22	724
Malta	Germany 2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mauritania	Saudi Arabia 8	Belgium 5	Swaziland 2	Niger 2	Spain 1	Others 2	20
Mauritius	Belgium 8	Italy 4	Australia 4	Ireland 1	—	—	17
Mexico	Finland 7	Germany 5	Netherlands 2	Spain 1	Uruguay 1	Others 2	18
Mongolia	Belgium 106	Germany 99	Turkey 70	Netherlands 49	Austria 34	Others 71	429
Montenegro	Germany 459	Austria 20	—	—	—	—	479

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Morocco	Greece 234	Germany 67	Belgium 57	Netherlands 30	Turkey 22	Others 67	477
Mozambique	Zambia 15	South Africa 9	Botswana 6	—	—	—	30
Myanmar	Thailand 204	Indonesia 16	Netherlands 2	China 2	Australia 2	Others 1	227
Namibia	Germany 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nepal	Greece 67	Saudi Arabia 54	United Kingdom 29	Malaysia 24	Kuwait 18	Others 128	320
Netherlands	Austria 2	Germany 1	Australia 1	—	—	—	4
New Zealand	Australia 18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Nicaragua	Spain 24	Switzerland 5	Guatemala 4	Panama 2	Germany 1	Others 1	37
Niger	Mali 12	Italy 6	Belgium 6	Morocco 6	Sudan 6	Others 15	51
Nigeria	Niger 566	Germany 154	Italy 130	Sudan 96	Mali 83	Others 374	1,403
Norway	Belgium 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oman	Netherlands 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pakistan	Greece 2,036	Germany 363	Turkey 175	Thailand 87	Bulgaria 67	Others 270	2,999
Papua New Guinea	Australia 9	Netherlands 1	—	—	—	—	10

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Paraguay	Spain 58	Switzerland 6	Germany 2	Italy 1	Greece 1	Others 1	69
Peru	Italy 36	Spain 10	Belgium 7	Germany 5	Argentina 3	Others 5	66
Philippines	Netherlands 45	Japan 14	Norway 13	Indonesia 13	Austria 11	Others 66	162
Poland	Austria 30	Germany 8	Finland 3	Belgium 2	—	—	43
Portugal	Austria 3	Australia 2	Belgium 1	—	—	—	6
Qatar	Austria 3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Republic of Korea	Australia 11	Germany 8	—	—	—	—	19
Republic of Moldova	Germany 392	Greece 57	Austria 30	Italy 18	Netherlands 17	Others 61	575
Romania	Belgium 616	Austria 202	Germany 12	Sweden 8	Norway 5	Others 15	858
Russian Federation	Germany 1,636	Austria 285	Poland 256	Belgium 86	Finland 39	Others 167	2,469
Rwanda	Belgium 5	South Africa 4	Netherlands 2	Botswana 2	Norway 1	Others 1	15
Samoa	Australia 1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sao Tome and Principe	Cabo Verde 11	Portugal 4	—	—	—	—	15
Saudi Arabia	Germany 7	Austria 2	Netherlands 1	Ireland 1	—	—	11

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Senegal	Niger 1,481	Morocco 205	Tunisia 140	Italy 32	Germany 27	Others 101	1,986
Serbia	Germany 2,922	Austria 291	Belgium 60	Italy 34	Switzerland 9	Others 27	3,343
Sierra Leone	Niger 111	Mauritania 40	Germany 7	Senegal 4	Tunisia 3	Others 12	177
Slovakia	Belgium 63	–	–	–	–	–	63
Slovenia	Switzerland 1	Germany 1	–	–	–	–	2
Somalia	Yemen 1,367	South Sudan 51	Sudan 47	Switzerland 27	Germany 23	Others 79	1,594
South Africa	Australia 8	Netherlands 5	Ireland 2	Germany 2	Zimbabwe 1	Others 4	22
South Sudan	Netherlands 2	Australia 1	–	–	–	–	3
Spain	Austria 6	Australia 5	Germany 5	–	–	–	16
Sri Lanka	Australia 168	Indonesia 95	Turkey 31	Germany 19	Italy 15	Others 125	453
Sudan	Djibouti 257	Egypt 162	Germany 48	Indonesia 14	Netherlands 12	Others 36	529
Suriname	Netherlands 26	Belgium 4	Turkey 1	–	–	–	31
Swaziland	South Africa 2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Sweden	Australia 8	Austria 1	Germany 1	–	–	–	10

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
Tajikistan	Germany 259	Lithuania 27	Netherlands 18	Latvia 14	Poland 11	Others 16	345
Thailand	Denmark 9	Australia 8	Japan 8	Turkey 4	Switzerland 3	Others 9	41
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Germany 2,938	Austria 115	Belgium 42	Switzerland 24	Finland 21	Others 27	3,167
Togo	Gabon 55	Niger 28	Morocco 6	Germany 5	Senegal 2	Others 8	104
Tonga	Australia 3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Trinidad and Tobago	Netherlands 1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tunisia	Germany 45	Greece 39	Austria 12	Belgium 6	Switzerland 5	Others 13	120
Turkey	Germany 201	Austria 39	Netherlands 19	Belgium 15	Finland 9	Others 27	310
Turkmenistan	Turkey 5	Romania 1	Greece 1	–	–	–	7
Uganda	Turkey 28	Netherlands 13	South Africa 10	Egypt 9	Thailand 5	Others 20	85
Ukraine	Germany 1,366	Belgium 899	Austria 348	Poland 297	Greece 51	Others 266	3,227
United Arab Emirates	Netherlands 3	Turkey 1	–	–	–	–	4
United Kingdom	Australia 33	Austria 2	Netherlands 1	–	–	–	36

Country / Territory of Origin	Top 5 Host Countries / Territories					Other Countries	Total Number of Returns
United Republic of Tanzania	Sudan 10	Netherlands 5	Germany 3	Austria 3	Belgium 2	Others 6	29
United States of America	Germany 24	Australia 8	Austria 4	Ireland 4	Netherlands 2	Others 3	45
Uruguay	Spain 21	Norway 1	–	–	–	–	22
Uzbekistan	Poland 11	Turkey 7	Netherlands 7	Germany 6	Latvia 5	Others 21	57
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Spain 21	Belgium 8	Netherlands 5	Germany 4	Ireland 2	Others 8	48
Viet Nam	Germany 47	Cyprus 29	Poland 14	Australia 12	Czech Republic 9	Others 28	139
Zambia	Australia 6	Botswana 1	Denmark 1	Netherlands 1	South Africa 1	–	10
Zimbabwe	Kuwait 28	South Africa 7	Netherlands 6	Australia 4	Greece 3	Others 4	52
Palestinian Territories	Germany 17	Belgium 2	Iceland 1	–	–	–	20
Kosovo*	Germany 1,459	Austria 143	Luxembourg 81	Belgium 68	Switzerland 22	Others 47	1,820

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



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