



COMMUNITY MAPPING AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILING
ASSESSMENT OF AREAS OF
RETURN IN GUINEA-BISSAU

SYNTHESIS
REPORT

2018



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IOM strongly believes that orderly migration, carried out in decent conditions, benefits both migrants and society as a whole. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM works with partners in the international community to address the practical challenges of migration, to better understand migration issues, to promote economic and social development through migration, and promote effective respect for human dignity and the well-being of migrants.

This executive summary was commissioned by the Regional Office for West and Central Africa of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with research conducted by Samuel Hall. As such, the opinions expressed may not reflect all of IOM's view points. Any error or gap will be the responsibility of Samuel Hall.

The report should be cited as follows :

Samuel Hall (2018). *Community profiling of return areas in Guinea Bissau (Synthesis Report)*, for the regional West Africa bureau and the International Organization for Migration.

I. CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

Migration is a structural feature of the contemporary Bissau-Guinean society due to a context of institutional fragility and widespread deprivation. Even though migration data is largely missing, it is reasonable to assert that a sizable share of the population migrate in search of better economic opportunities, to receive medical treatments and to pursue higher education. Migration trends are undergoing radical changes as return migration is bound to increase significantly in the coming years – for both those who failed to reach European shores and those that after years of permanence abroad decide to return pressed by challenging economic and social conditions in the destination countries.

The objective of this report is to support the operationalisation of the Joint Initiative for Migration Protection and Reintegration in Africa and to better understand the communities in which returning migrants return or arrive - to make recommendations at the EU and national level. In 2017, IOM Guinea Bissau received 2,480,000 EUR from the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) to provide assistance to 700 returnees in Guinea Bissau and raise awareness in key communities of return. This document seeks to contribute to understanding Guinea Bissau's complex dynamics to help IOM adapt its reintegration strategy and activities in areas of return. To do so, this synthesis report identifies a number of challenges in the context of sustainable reintegration, and proposes levers of action, particularly at the local level.

To enable returning migrants to achieve sustainable reintegration, activities must include, in addition to economic projects, initiatives addressing the social and the psychosocial dimensions of sustainable reintegration. To this end, the analysis presented in this report provides an

understanding of the communities in which returnees return to or arrive in, with operational recommendations to support them.

Fieldwork activities in Guinea-Bissau took place from the 19th of February to the 2nd of March 2018. The tools used in the study included: 773 quantitative surveys with young people aged 15 to 34, 16 focus groups (2 per community), 8 community observation sheets and 86 stakeholder interviews (at community and central level). Communities selected are located in Bambadinca, Bigene, Buba, Bubaque, Cutum Madina, Farim, Braima Sori (Sonaco sector) and Quebo. The zones chosen by IOM can be divided into five types:

- **Bigene and Farim** are **rural** communities that are relatively isolated from the rest of the country due to inadequate infrastructure and the absence of a bridge to cross the Cacheu river in their vicinity. This isolation makes these communities dependent on cross-border trade with Senegal. Both communities record a high incidence of outbound migration.
- **Braima Sori** is a small, traditional Fula village on the Bissau-Gabu axis. The incidence of migration is very high and is linked to a few local pioneers who migrated to Portugal in the 1980s' and facilitated the migration of a large number of fellow community members through the years. The economy is dominated by agriculture, with men focusing on pastoral activities and women on horticulture.
- **Cuntum Madina** is a **neighborhood** in the South-West quadrant of **Bissau**. It is an area of recent and unregulated urbanization lacking basic services, with limited productive activity. Cuntum Madina is an important transit point for both outbound and inbound migrants.
- **Bambadinca and Quebo** are **rural towns** that are important centres within their sectors. Bambadinca is located in the centre of Guinea-Bissau and has the potential to become an important logistics hub. This community enjoys a good supply of electricity thanks to a hybrid photovoltaic/fuel generator plant installed by an NGO ("Bambadinca sta claro" project). Quebo is

Figure 1: Communities assessed in Guinea Bissau



and agrarian community located on the Conakry-Guinean border, which makes it an important destination for migrants from across the border. Despite being placed near the water of the Corubal river, the potential of agriculture is hindered by lack of means and organization. The incidence of outbound migration is significant in both Quebo and Bambadinca.

- **Buba** and **Bubaque** are important **coastal** centres. Bubaque is located on the homonymous island and is the main urban settlement of the Bijagos archipelago. It is the main tourist hub of the country and also the home of an important cultural festival. Buba is a relatively large town located on a navigable sea-water river: the Rio Grande de Buba. Plans exist to build here a deep-water port for the exportation of mineral resources planned to be extracted in the Boe sector (Gabu region), although the environmental and social impacts of this project are controversial. The importance of fishery is declining in both communities due to environmental and organizational issues. Both Buba and Bubaque record a limited incidence of outbound migration.

The Joint Initiative¹ is part of a change of approach to reintegration within IOM. In 2017, this organization developed a **multidimensional** and **integrated** definition of 'sustainable reintegration'²: *"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."*

Providing opportunities for returnees and non-migrants to make individual choices and to be part of collective decision-making processes is a priority. Through socio-economic research and Communications for Development (C4D) approach, this research takes an area-based approach beyond individual returnees to understanding the needs and aspirations of communities. Both returnees and hosts are prioritized to support reintegration processes.

The general **perception of returnees** is positive in Guinea Bissau: on average 57% of respondents feel that returnees are positively. Structural changes in migration patterns – with the increase of dangerous migration experiences - suggest that the perception and sustainable reintegration of returning migrants into communities might be likely to deteriorate in the coming years, in a tense social and economic context. In addition, at the individual level, trauma associated with a negative return experience seems to be more and more widespread, with a sense of failure and shame largely present among recent returnees who have not been able to cope adequately. The challenge of this study goes beyond the IOM or the return migrants themselves, since it touches on the social, societal and economic sustainability of return communities: how to make the experience of return an individual and community chance?

Socio-economic data gathered in the eight communities include dimensions such as debt and access to finance, migratory linkages and remittances, health, marital status and access to sufficient food, housing and documentation. The analysis of the indicators illustrates the marked diversity of the communities assessed and suggests the need for interventions that are tailored to their specific conditions.

¹ The 'Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Africa' will be shortened to 'Joint Initiative' in this document.

²



Who are the return migrants interviewed during the study ?

In this research, all survey respondents who declared to have lived abroad for at least three months (for work, study, family, travel or other reasons) are classified as returnees. This is a rather inclusive definition that may not coincide with the ones used in the context of AVRR operations reporting. Of the 773 respondents, 175 were returnees, or 24 per cent of the total sample. In terms of gender, 18% of women and 30% of men were returnees. Survey data comparisons between returnee and non-returnee respondents were included for illustrative purposes only and to inform (or rather 'inspire') future profiling exercises targeting returning migrants specifically. The main focus of the research remains the socio-economic profiling of communities.

II. BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOSOCIAL DATA IN 6 COMMUNITIES ASSESSED

This section provides an overview of the most relevant findings of this study in the analysis of economic, social and psychosocial data.

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Economic inclusion differs across communities and between returnees and the rest of the youth :

- 43% of the respondents declared to have a paid job or an income-generating activity. **Access to income is however not equally distributed**, as demonstrated by the inter-community variability observed, with shares ranging from 17% in Braima Sori, a small Fula village in the Gabu region, to 61% in Bambadinca, a relatively large rural town which benefited from large water and electricity projects by NGOs.
- In terms of debt and access to finance, 20% of the respondents declared to hold more debt than income on a monthly basis (this signals critical levels of indebtedness), and 47% said they were able to borrow money if they needed to. **Returnees record markedly higher levels of indebtedness** (30% v. 18% of non-returnees) may support the hypothesis that returnees generally experience some form of financial stress (although, it should be also noted that returnees display a similar perceived ability to borrow money than non-returnees). Qualitative evidence gathered suggest indeed that the migration project can at times have been funded by the family of the migrant through the sale of assets or a debt that the migrant is expected to reimburse.

The main commonalities among the communities surveyed in terms of labour markets are: a **strong seasonal variability** (as a result of the prevalence of the cashew economy, the **limited size and development of the private sector** (due to undercapitalisation and red tape rather than lack of potential) and the large **unavailability of skills**.

- **Labour market participation** changes significantly across the eight communities assessed, according to the different prevailing economic structures.
- In general, respondents **aspire to salaried positions in the private sector**, but most are self-employed or work as daily labourer as opportunities for stable and remunerative jobs are extremely scarce.
- The analysis of the responses regarding **professional skills** reveals a tension between positions held and aspirations. The pattern of choices of skills desired differs markedly from those possessed. Healthcare-related skills record the highest demand, especially among female respondents.
- In practice, the skills possessed by respondents are mostly **gendered**: women suffer from lower levels of income generating activity and skills diversification.

Economic actors in Guinea Bissau:

- Quantitative and qualitative data gathered for this research suggest that economic associations are a key vector of social participation in Guinea-Bissau. Those include, **at the national level, Camara do Comércio da Guiné Bissau (CDC-GB); at the community level, cooperatives such as Associação das Mulheres Produtoras de Sal – AMPROSAL; trade/farmers associations (e.g. Associação de Agricultores de Forrea)**. These organisations could also play a more structured role in the economic empowerment of returnees (especially in the agriculture sector).

SOCIAL DIMENSION

- Across the several socio-economic determinants considered, **gender imbalances** are often present and tend to favour male respondents, thus confirming the presence of significant gender equality issues in the communities assessed.
- The data gathered describes a **critical situation** in terms of **access to basic services**, either due to physical exclusion (47% reported no having connection to water distribution grids and 75% to electricity distribution grids) or to affordability constraints. Community-based mechanisms or interventions by NGOs are at times effective in filling the gaps in basic service provision.
- **Education** data gathered in the eight communities demonstrate diverse – yet generally critical – conditions in terms of educational attainment and school drop-out rates. **Unaffordability of school fees** remains a major obstacle to access to education, especially for boys, whereas family-related reasons in relation to school dropouts are more frequent with girls.
- Trade or business associations, youth organisations, political movements, religious and sport groups are the main **vectors of social participation** in the communities assessed. Markedly lower participation levels are recorded in Cuntum Madina.

Social Actors in Guinea Bissau:

- In terms of NGO interventions, the “**Bambadinca sta claro!**” project provides an example of a large-scale intervention that significantly improved access to electricity in a community. Launched in 2015 by TESE, a Portuguese NGO, in collaboration with local partners, and funded by several international stakeholders, this project consisted in the construction of a hybrid photovoltaic-diesel electricity generation plant that would supply the community on a 24/7 basis. To ensure sustainability to the initiative, a “public-community” partnership has been established with a local development organisation (ACDB- Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Bambadinca) for the management of the service.
- Community-led initiatives can have a significant impact on improving access to basic services with solutions that are fully-owned by local actors. Bambadinca offers another notable example with the building of a high school as a result of a ‘tripartite’ partnership laid out by a local parents’ association (Associação dos pais e encarregados de educação de Bambadinca).
- In Quebo, a local religious association linked to the Evangelic Church provided the community with a school for children excluded from education due to affordability issues –this initiative however initially created tensions within this mostly Muslim community.
- Contacts within the diaspora are generally instrumental to securing funds and providing organisational inputs to launch local initiatives.

PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION

- Respondents overwhelmingly indicated their **desire to leave their community** (77%) for economic and education reasons – mostly to go to Europe. Leaving is however often impossible (at least within one year) due to lack of funds or legal means to migrate.
- Being from an urban setting, having attained high school and having reduced access to sufficient food are **factors strongly associated with the desire to leave** the community.
- Most respondents declared to be **aware of legal pathways to migrate**, but also recognize that irregular migration is now prevalent due to the decrease of opportunities for regular migration.

- The **perception of returnees** within communities is generally positive, except for Bubaque and Cuntum Madina – two communities with relatively weaker social cohesion
 - Possibly due to an idea of migration as circular, notable examples of **diaspora associations** supporting community development at various levels were found in some of the communities assessed.
 - A sizeable share of respondents is affected by **negative emotions** on a daily basis (and more markedly in the coastal communities of Buba and Bubaque). The outlook on the future remains overwhelmingly optimistic in most communities, with the exception of Quebo and Braima Sori, where less than 45% of the respondents declared to believe that their situation will improve in the future.
-

Psychosocial actors in Guinea Bissau:

- Traditional and religious leaders have been functional in resolving conflicts and improving social cohesion in the community. They are essential partners in C4D and social/psychosocial reintegration initiatives.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS FOR A STRONGER REINTEGRATION PROCESS

To corroborate the data findings collected in the field and the indices developed in the regional report and MEASURE report³, Table 1 presents the dimensions of individual reintegration for the eight communities assessed in Guinea Bissau.

- The **economic dimension** relates to the presence of job offers or income-generating activities, perceptions of job satisfaction and access to food as determinants. The table shows a very clear gap between Bubaque (0,69) and Bigene (0,31). **Bigene** and **Farim** are **rural** communities located between the Northern border with Senegal and the Cacheu river, an area that is generally considered as one of the poorest in Guinea-Bissau. Both communities are relatively isolated from the rest of the country due to inadequate road infrastructure and the absence of a bridge to cross the Cacheu river in their vicinity. This isolation limits economic opportunities. Both communities record a high incidence of outbound migration. As a contrast, **Buba** and **Bubaque** are important **coastal** centres. Bubaque is the main tourist hub of the country and also the home of an important cultural festival.
- The **social dimension** takes into account the overall level of satisfaction with basic services, the availability of electricity and water to fulfill the needs of the population. Bigene and Farim are the two communities recording the greater negative impact of lack of transport infrastructure. Large infrastructure gaps are also present in Cuntum Madina (sanitation, transport) where the negative effects are compounded by the high population density. Water is a major concern in Quebo, which records the lowest share of respondents connected to a distribution grid. Qualitative evidence also indicate that the scarcity of water is a major concern in this community. Lack of infrastructure and equipment impeded so far the collection of water from the Corubal river for irrigation and human usage.
- The **psychosocial dimension** is covered by several indicators including the expressed need for psychosocial support, the presence of negative emotions, networks, discrimination, honesty, participation in social activities and overall sense of security and peacefulness in the community. The lack of participation in social activities, high levels of discrimination and low levels of perceived honesty results in the lowest score in Braima Sori (0,28). The highest rating is in Bambadinca (0,75) that profits from good levels of social cohesion – but conflicts still originate from land property issues. The two communities marked by lack of dialogue between ethnic groups, occasional conflicts and relatively higher levels of crime (Cuntum Madina and Bubaque) are also the ones where respondents more often indicate that returnees are negatively perceived.

³ Samuel Hall/IOM 2017 *Setting Standards for the Operationalisation of IOM's Integrated Approach to Reintegration*.

Table 1: Economic, social and psychosocial reintegration score for communities studied in Guinea Bissau

	Pilier 1 Dimension économique		Pilier 2 Dimension sociale		Pilier 3 Dimension psychosociale		SCORE DE REINTEGRATION			
	Rang	Communauté	Score	Communauté	Score	Communauté	Score	Communauté	Score	
Guinea Bissau	1	Bubaque	0.69	Bambadinca	0.92	Buba	0.76	1	Bambadinca	0.75
	2	Bambadinca	0.67	Cuntum Madina	0.86	Bambadinca	0.67	2	Farim	0.62
	3	Buba	0.64	Farim	0.66	Bigene	0.67	3	Buba	0.62
	4	Farim	0.58	Bubaque	0.55	Farim	0.63	4	Bubaque	0.56
	5	Cuntum Madina	0.55	Buba	0.46	Braima Sori	0.47	5	Cuntum Madina	0.55
	6	Quebo	0.53	Bigene	0.27	Bubaque	0.44	6	Bigene	0.42
	7	Braima Sori	0.33	Quebo	0.10	Quebo	0.40	7	Quebo	0.34
	8	Bigene	0.31	Braima Sori	0.04	Cuntum Madina	0.23	8	Braima Sori	0.28

Based on the above indices and complimented by qualitative interviews, we identify specific community needs in areas such as water, energy, environment, etc. as shown in the table below: in red, priority issues; in orange, important issues; in grey, issues for which IOM action can not provide a direct response at the community level.

Table 2: Overview of Key Socio-Economic Challenges by Community

Assessed communities	Bambadinca	Buba	Bubaque	Bigene	Braima Sori	Cuntum Madina	Farim	Quebo
Water								
Energy								
Education								
Environment								
Housing								
Health								
Psychosocial								
Infrastructure								
Papers	Opportunity for advocacy at the national level							
Justice - Police	Opportunity for advocacy at the national level							

IV. OVERVIEW OF REINTEGRATION ACTORS AND THEIR CAPACITIES IN THE GAMBIA

Although the migration management framework in Guinea-Bissau is to a large extent incomplete, initiatives do exist to create a comprehensive framework to fill this fundamental policy and operational gap. Four dimensions are imperative to understand the political, legal and institutional environment in which the reintegration actors operate: the policy context, the coordination mechanisms, the engagement of international partners and of CSOs.

- First, the **policy context** is characterised by the absence of a document orientating the action of the executive on migration. From 2010 onwards, government authorities, together with the National Commission of Refugees of the UNHCR, started the elaboration of a national migration policy charter (Carta Política de Migração). This process however came to a sudden halt with the April 2012 coup and the situation of instability that followed. In more recent times, with the establishment of an IOM Country Office in Guinea-Bissau, talks have been resumed to

provide technical and financial assistance for the definition of a migration policy and its operationalisation. The lack of a policy framework on migration matters is perceived by all the stakeholders involved (including governmental ones) as a severe obstacle to the establishment of reintegration mechanisms that are sustainable and (at least partly) 'owned' by local institutions - and beyond reintegration, also the action on other critical issues linked to migration (child trafficking, assistance to refugees, regulation of influxes of migrants from Guinea Conakry) remain impaired by the absence of a policy framework.

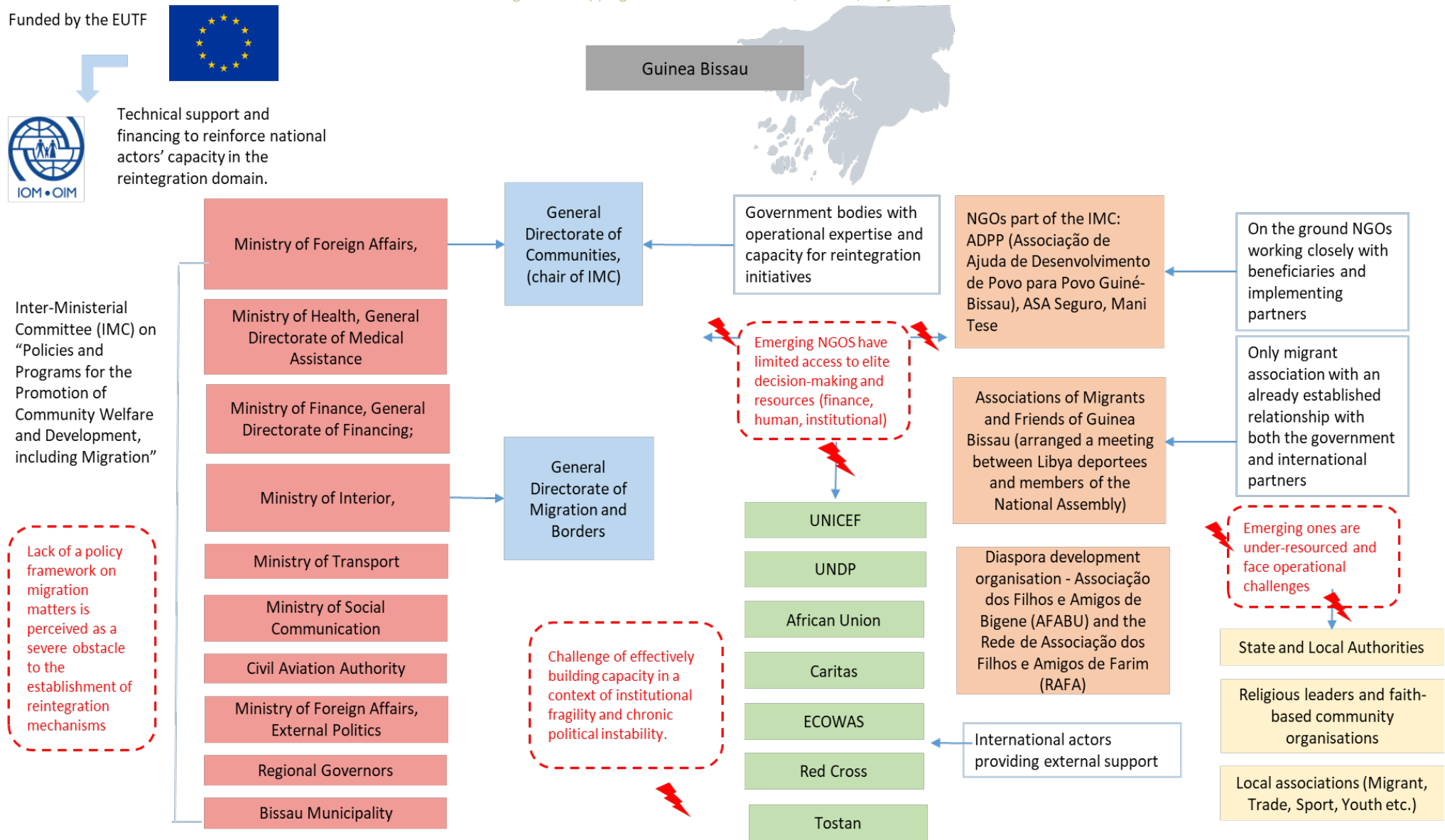
- Second, the **main coordination mechanism** is the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on “Policies and Programs for the Promotion of Community Welfare and Development, including Migration” led by the Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Communities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities, Directorate of Communities). The IMC acts as a high-level technical coordination mechanism for initiatives at the intersection of migration and community development. In particular, the chairing body (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities, Directorate of Communities) is responsible for all matters pertaining the assistance to Bissau-Guinean migrants abroad (including the reception of forcibly-repatriated migrants and of returning migrants in general). In collaboration with IOM and a number of NGOs, governmental entities coordinate their participation to reintegration and awareness-raising initiatives. Examples include initiative to provide returnees targeted for support with a migrant ID card which would allow them to obtain medical treatment, tax exemptions and facilitations in starting a business. Besides the IMC, other ad hoc facilities exist to coordinate stakeholders on specific reintegration initiatives which include a steering committee for the IOM-EUTF reintegration initiative targeting 700 returning migrants.
- Third, international partners are heavily involved, providing funds to and building the capacity of local institutions within the context of reintegration activities. International stakeholders recognise the challenge of effectively building capacity in the realm of migration management (and sustainable reintegration in particular) in a context of institutional fragility and chronic political instability.
- Fourth, **Civil Society Organisations** can be critical partners in issues of migration management in Guinea-Bissau, although their degree of involvement in the reintegration process (and migration management in general) is still nascent. The Association of Migrants Friends of Guinea-Bissau (Associação de Migrantes Amigos da Guiné-Bissau) was formed in 2016 upon the initiative of returning migrants and with the aim of creating a national platform of representation for Bissau-Guinean migrants (both abroad and returning ones) and foster their contribution to the development of the country. According to our information, this is the only migrant association with a perspective to reach national coverage and with an already established relationship with both the government and international partners. Notably, this organisation provided coincidental support to a number of returnees repatriated from Libya which faced a difficult reunification with their families due to the debts incurred to finance their migration. Although still facing significant organisational challenges, the potential of a national CSO bringing forward a migration agenda is highly significant in the current context.
- A remarkable feature of migration from Guinea-Bissau is the degree to which the **diaspora** remains in touch with the origin communities and participates to their development. Possibly motivated by a profound attachment to their homeland and by an idea of the migration experience as circular, Bissau-Guinean migrants are keen on forming diaspora organisations that support their communities at various level, be it for the construction of a health post or simply by sending small amounts of money for funerals or celebrations. Our qualitative evidence also suggest that diaspora linkages have also played an important role in facilitating and financing the emigration of others (through both regular and irregular pathways), often through mechanisms that 'socialise' the access to migration opportunities within a community. These mechanisms and organisations, which sometimes play a pivotal role in launching and

sustaining development initiatives that are ‘fully owned’ by the beneficiary communities, may be negatively affected as diaspora members decrease in number and/or are less in a position to make contributions. Moreover, as the migration experience degrades in terms of increasing the migrant’s skills and resources, the role of returnees as vital forces behind entrepreneurial and social initiatives may be negatively affected too, to the detriment of economic and social activities in general.

The following mapping also summarizes the points of tension within the reintegration ecosystem, based on the actors interviewed. This highlights the need to better understand and communicate the specific roles that stakeholders can play under the EU Trust Fund in Guinea Bissau:

- Design a strategic partnership plan with relevant stakeholders on a formalized platform;
- Identify implementation parties as well as new operational partners and research entities;
- Evaluate the comparative strengths and weaknesses of the operational actors in terms of reintegration of returnees.

Figure 2: Mapping stakeholders with identification of major structural weaknesses



Tables 3 & 4: Structural and general partnerships (across value chains and sectors) Specific partnerships (by value chain or sector)

Rice	Cashew	Fisheries	Energy	Tourism
Bigene Bubaque	All communities	Buba Bubaque	All communities	Buba Bubaque
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa Agraria (INPA). Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation. National Rice Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo - ADPP (NGO) Agência Nacional de Caju Cucaju Ida D'jonde Ida Emicor Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Investment promotion council Bissau Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of Finance Municipal committee Paz Desenvolvimento Quade Quade Ida SNV (NGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associação dos Pescadores do Arquipélago dos Bijagós Fishermen associations General Fishing Directorate Guinea Bissau Centre of Applied Fisheries Research (CIPA) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) National Centre of Taxation Maritime Surveillance West Africa Regional Fisheries Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACDB – Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Bambadinca DGE – Direção Geral de Energia Ministerio da Energia Direcção Geral de Meteorologia Nacional (DGMN) Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associação Portuguesa das Agências de Viagens e Turismo Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts (MTAA) No bai! Stichting Chimbo World Tourism Organization (WTO)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL INTEGRATION	<p>Institutional or Governmental Partners</p> <p>Bissau Municipality Civil Aviation Authority Ministry of Finance, General Directorate of Financing Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Politics Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Directorate of Communities, (chair) Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Medical Assistance Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Migration and Borders Ministry of Social Communication Ministry of Transport Regional Governors</p> <p>Social and psychosocial</p> <p>ADPP (Associação de Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Guiné-Bissau) ASA Seguro Mani Tese</p> <p>Agriculture and Agrobusiness Sector</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development Ministry of Commerce, Tourism & Tradecrafts</p>
FUNDING & STANDARDS	<p>Financial Partners and Social Investors</p> <p>Associação Guineense de Estudos e Divulgação das Tecnologias Apropriadas – DIVUTEC AIGB - Associação Industrial da Guiné-Bissau ANIEGB - Associação Nacional de Importadores e Exportadores da Guiné-Bissau BAO - Banco da África Ocidental, S.A. CCIAS - Câmara de Comércio, Indústria, Agricultura e Serviços</p> <p>Ethical standards</p> <p>Fairtrade Foundation et Max Havelaar, ETHIQUABLE – Labels Fairtrade Africa (FTA)</p>
RESEARCH & INNOVATION	<p>Research Partners</p> <p>Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEP) Amílcar Cabral University Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa Agraria - INPA (only agricultural Research and Development agency in the country) IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development</p>

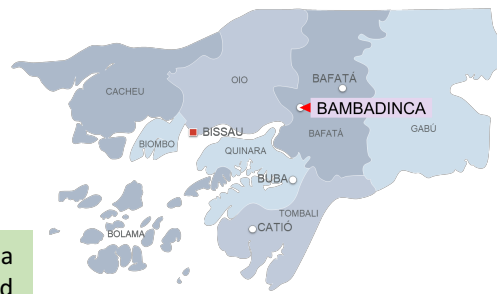
Bambadinca

Population: 7,000 (est.)

Setting type: Large rural town

Main languages: Crioulo, Fulani, Mandinga, Balanta.

Bafata



Bambadinca is a relatively large rural town in the Bafata region, on the Geba river. It is an important centre for agriculture production which received significant support from NGOs. Water and electricity services are probably the best in the country

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- Good level of **social cohesion** – but conflicts still originate from land property issues.
- Radical improvement in socio-economic conditions thanks to **transformational NGO interventions** (possible also thanks to availability of conducive conditions and local partners)
- Increased **economic activity** and good **agriculture diversification** (e.g. potato) but still high dependence on cashew, raising cost of living and lack of access to credit
- **Irregular migration is decreasing** (but is still present) and increased influx of migrants (especially from Guinea).

“Improvements in electricity, water and education are the result of community-based management. Here we see nothing done by the state.”

FGD with women

“There is no credit here. They say that we don’t repay our debts, but the foreigners come and get credit. [...] The cost of life is increasing day after day. Only the better-off can pay for light, And not all barrios are covered.”

FGD with women

“We have more people are returning than leaving now. They start realising that here they can have a better life. Of course, there is still people that want to go: it is the spirit of the youths to discover new things.”

KII with local government

BAMBADINCA STA CLARO!

Project promoted by TESE (Portuguese NGO) for the construction of a hybrid PV-Diesel plant providing electricity to the community 24/7.

As the fundamentals of the community improve and the economy changes, issues of inequality become more pressing. The **key challenge** for Bambadinca is to ensure that the entire population benefits from the improvements made and the subsequent growth generated.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with PAID JOB or INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

61% Sample average: **44%**

“Everybody love to work in Bambadinca. Everybody work because they know that if they don’t they won’t eat. But opportunities are scarce as everything happen during the cashew season”

FGD with opinion leaders

% of respondents that are LOOKING FOR A JOB

61% Sample average: **49%**

% of respondents that are INTERESTED IN STARTING OWN BUSINESS

92% Sample average: **87%**

MAIN REASONS NOT TO HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:

1. Lack of capital
2. No business plsn/idea
3. Lack of skills

% of respondents that HAVE A GROUP OF FRIENDS

96% Sample average: **93%**

% of respondents that CAN BORROW MONEY

54% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents that CAN RELY ON NETWORK FOR SUPPORT

34% Sample average: **43%**

BASIC SERVICES SATISFACTION

	Bambadinca	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	+19%	73%
Documentation	+17%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	+8%	43%
Housing	-3%	66%
Healthcare	-3%	59%
Drinking Water	+19%	68%

% of respondents with no access to grid

35% Sample average: **75%**



4% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents with HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR MORE

36% Sample average: **30%**

% of respondents that HAD TO REDUCE FOOD FOR LACK OF MEANS

55% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents that had MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES DURING LAST YEAR

32% Sample average: **23%**

% of respondents that DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD FEES

19% Sample average: **36%**

MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

54% Sample
average:
44%

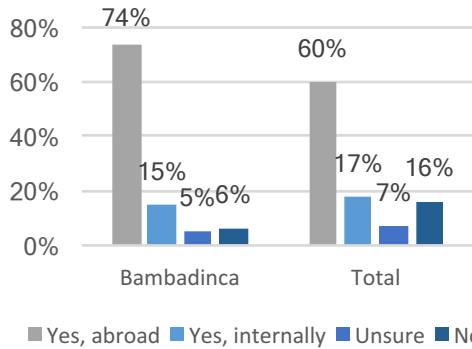
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

27% Sample
average:
21%

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

86% Sample
average:
79%

DESIRE TO LEAVE



MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Education
2. Employment opportunities
3. Better prospects abroad

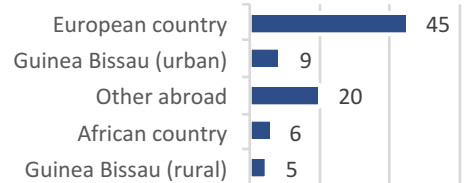
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

47% Sample
average:
34%

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE
TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Documents/visa needed
3. Convince family

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

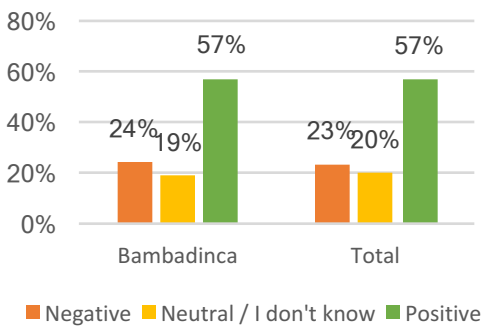


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

27% Sample
average:
24%

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

1% Sample
average:
39%

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

29% Sample
average:
31%

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Best availability of electricity and water in the country

CHALLENGES:

- Increasing cost of life and unequal access to services across barrios
- Limited access to credit and support to develop businesses

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Overall good level of social cohesion and families generally discouraging irregular migration

CHALLENGES:

- Irregular migration more and more related to marginalised youths

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Availability of actors (including iNGOs) potentially involvable

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of actors providing specialised psychological support to returnees

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Although once lively and engaged in sensitisation initiatives targeting youths, this association is now facing difficulties. Involving it in C4D and reintegration may revitalise it.

Popular community radios in the region. There is no community radio based in Bambadinca

Key local organisation with vast experience (management of the Bambadinca sta claro project and other water-related initiatives. Could be involved in economic reintegration initiatives

Good example of community-led initiative to address gaps in education provision

Traditional and religious leaders have been functional in resolving conflicts and improving social cohesion in the community. They are essential partners in C4D and social/psychosocial reintegration initiatives.

Movimento Nacional das Organizações da sociedade civil (M.N.O.S.C)

Radio comunitaria de Bafata and Radio Sol Mansi

ACDB- Associação Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Bambadinca

Associação dos pais e encarregados de educação de Bambadinca

Traditional leaders

Religious leaders

MICROCREDIT

Defaults



Bambadinca sta claro

DIVUTEC

PLAN

TESE

CARITAS

Comité de Estado de Bambadinca

Grupo BADORA

NGOs have invested significantly in Bambadinca – there is often the perception that this is a community where social cohesion is conducive of development projects. Although microcredit initiatives have been affected by high default rates

Already involved by IOM in reintegration initiatives

Some awareness on reintegration challenges.

Prominent local business (water bottling) initiated by returnee. Promotes community development initiatives and facilitate migration to Angola for some employees

RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

Bambadinca has a wide availability of actors and development initiatives that could be leveraged at various level to serve reintegration purposes. For this reason, an **entrepreneurial approach** (see operational recommendations) could be prioritised. For example, some informants suggested that the creation of a **farmers cooperative** for youths (which could also target returnees) could foster economic and social reintegration

Further investigate **factors determining defaults** (increasing cost of living?) and **lack of access to credit**. How could these be addressed?

Address **lack of professional competences and business skills** in local population to increase their competitiveness (similarly to the case of Buba, although priority sectors should reflect the local economic, structure, opportunities and desires.

GROWING SECTORS:

- Commerce
- Agriculture
- Education

FUTURE POTENTIAL

- Healthcare
- Logistics
- Agribusiness

C4D / COMMUNICATION

Community mechanisms are already in place and good availability of partners able to facilitate dialogue. Establishment of a community radio in Bambadinca could further increase outreach of local sensitisation campaigns.

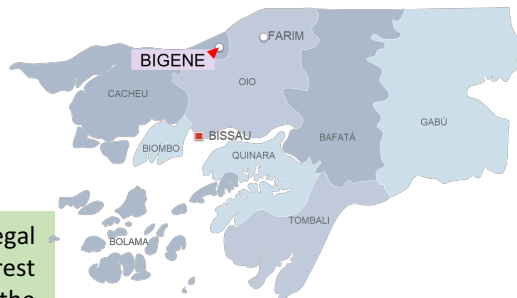
Bigene

Cacheu

Population: N/A

Setting type: Rural border town

Main languages: Mandinga, Balanta, Criuolo



Bigene is a rural community located between the Northern border with Senegal and the Cacheu river - an area that is generally considered as one of the poorest in Guinea-Bissau. The community is relatively isolated from the rest of the country due to inadequate road infrastructure and the absence of a bridge to cross the Cacheu river in their vicinity.

"We are in a cul-de-sac and destined to a slow death. Our rulers must be forgetful or just ignoring Bigene because nothing has changed here since the independence and things are even getting worse. Our production and wealth only benefit the Senegalese, and we are exploited and condemned to be hostages of Senegalese merchants"

FGD with community members

"Clandestine migration increased substantially. On my board, I have six participants to our training that left and three of them died. [...] They leave with no papers, so that they cannot be identified, and their families sell their land to let them go."

KII with local CSO

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- Strong **social cohesion** – but occasional conflicts for land ownership issues and livestock theft.
- Mainly subsistence **agriculture**. Dependence on cashew. Failing rains have reduced rice production significantly (**below self-subsistence**).
- Dependence on **cross-border trade** with Senegal
- Tradition of **emigration** in Senegal and the Gambia as domestic workers ("m'bidan"). Recent '**boom**' of irregular migration and return of repatriated migrants in the community.

"The profile of the standard migrant has been redefined in the last years. First, it was mostly girls going to Senegal or Gambia as domestic workers. Since some people managed to get to Europe via the Atlantic, many others followed. People leave in individually or in groups, helped by contacts abroad and ignoring that these are just bandits. [...] Our experience was bitter and damaging. We were induced to go by others abroad or by our families. Our biggest hope is that the state will support."

KII with returnees

The **key challenge** for Bigene is to increase agrarian production to regain self-sufficiency. At the same time, curbing endangering forms of irregular migration and promoting community development despite absence of investments and significant support from state authorities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with PAID JOB or INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

33% Sample average: **44%**

"There is no sector that is growing in Bigene and I can't say that there is an excess of manpower in any of them. The tertiary sector is the one where workers are difficult to find."

KII with local government

BASIC SERVICES SATISFACTION

	Bigene	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	-18%	73%
Documentation	-11%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	-8%	43%
Housing	0%	66%
Healthcare	+2%	59%
Drinking Water	-3%	68%

% of respondents that are LOOKING FOR A JOB

45% Sample average: **49%**

% of respondents that are INTERESTED IN STARTING OWN BUSINESS

83% Sample average: **87%**

MAIN REASONS NOT TO HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of connections
3. Lack of skills

% of respondents with no access to grid

99% **57%** Sample average: **75%** **47%**

% of respondents that had MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES DURING LAST YEAR

35% Sample average: **23%**

% of respondents that HAVE A GROUP OF FRIENDS

91% Sample average: **93%**

% of respondents that CAN BORROW MONEY

61% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents that CAN RELY ON NETWORK FOR SUPPORT

83% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents with HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR MORE

13% Sample average: **30%**

% of respondents that DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD FEES

54% Sample average: **36%**

% of respondents that HAD TO REDUCE FOOD FOR LACK OF MEANS

55% Sample average: **43%**

MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

43% Sample average: **44%**

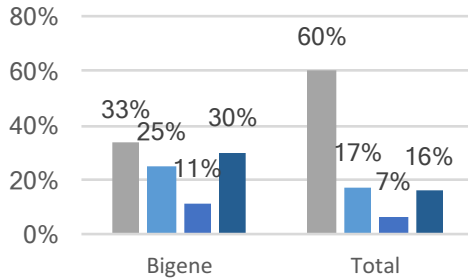
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

21% Sample average: **21%**

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

75% Sample average: **79%**

DESIRE TO LEAVE



■ Yes, abroad ■ Yes, internally ■ Unsure ■ No

MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Employment opportunities
2. Family reasons
3. Better prospects abroad

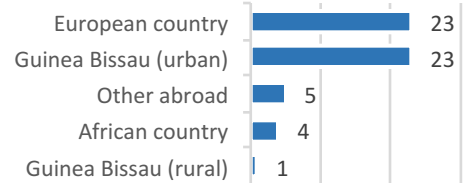
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

32% Sample average: **34%**

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Documents/visa needed

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

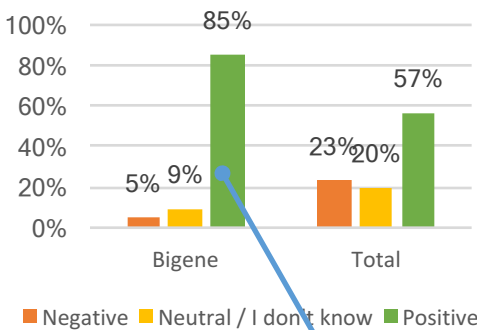


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

42% Sample average: **24%**

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

75% Sample average: **39%**

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

57% Sample average: **31%**

"My perception of returnees is surely positive: they are our brothers that fight for improving their social and economic condition. They are no bandits nor violent and are respectable members of the community. I employed some of them and they were all good people"

KII with employer

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Fertile soil which produces surplus under normal conditions

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of transport infrastructure and limited network of buyers limits the potential for monetisation of agrarian surplus
- Changing raining pattern is affecting rice production
- Debt or sale of assets by relatives to finance migration

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Vastly positive perception of returnees and presence of several returnees engaged in community development initiatives

CHALLENGES:

- Returnees most in need may come from situations of marginalisation that preceded migration

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

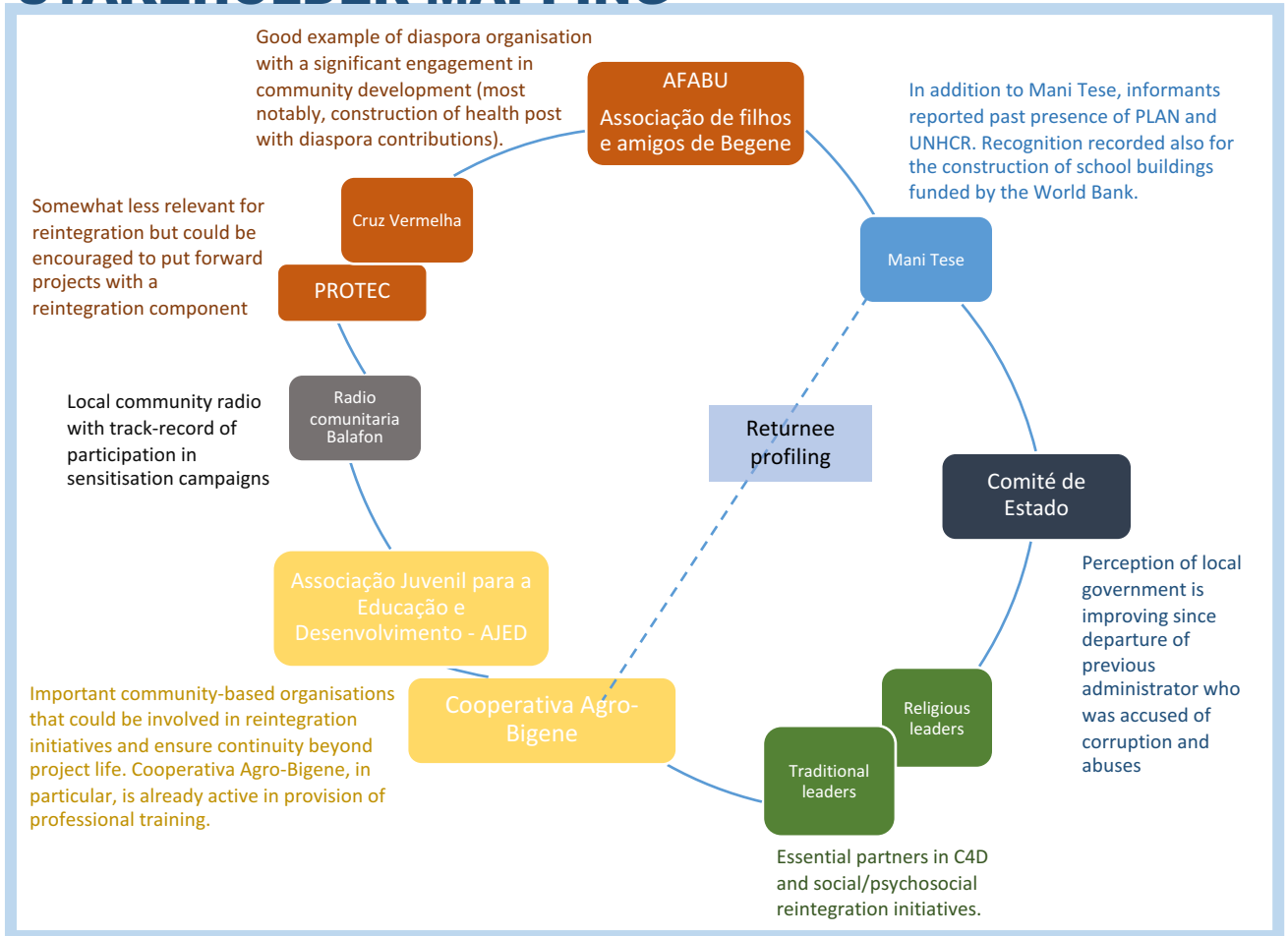
OPPORTUNITIES:

- Availability of actors that could be involved in provision of psychosocial support

CHALLENGES:

- Specialised psychological support to returnees currently unavailable

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING



RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

Targeting families to reduce funding of irregular migration projects

- **Sensitisation** of families, sharing of experiences on irregular migration and impact on families.
- **Mediation** and **financial assistance** to address the issue of debt repayment or reacquisition of assets liquidated to finance an 'unsuccessful' migration project

Build resilience of the local agriculture:

- **Strengthening of local cooperatives / organisations** promoting innovation and best practice in agriculture (e.g. Cooperativa Agro-Bigene) also in view of promoting adaptive measures for the local subsistence agriculture to climate change
- May consider **micro-insurance** scheme (even community-based rather than individual) against rice production drops due to failing rains or against adverse cashewnut price dynamics.

GROWING SECTORS:

- N/A

FUTURE POTENTIAL

- **Agriculture diversification and concentration on high value added products**
- **Commerce**

Much needed **infrastructure projects** may have a transformational impact on Bigene:

- Farim bridge,
- Road improvement,
- Irrigation system

Noting the migration dynamics of this area ('boom' of irregular migration) IOM should advocate for the prioritisation of these investments with the government and with donors.

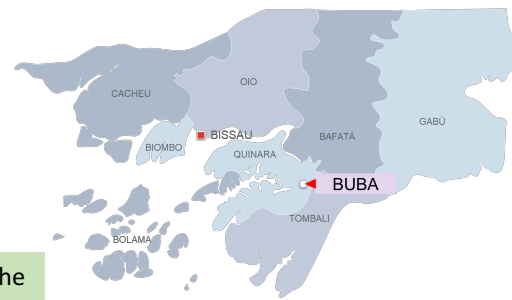
Buba

Quinara

Population:
8,556 (2012)

Setting type:
Coastal
community
with regional
relevance

Main languages:
Crioulo, Fulani,
Biafada.



A relatively large town, Buba is an important coastal centre (it is located on the homonymous Rio Grande, a sea-water river) and the capital of the Quinara region. Our data suggests that return migration is limited in this community, although the influx from the surrounding rural areas and from Guinea-Conakry is significant.

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- **Mixed ethnic composition** but **good social cohesion**
- **Infrastructure** are improving (especially transport: road construction and increased number of taxis)
- Establishment of a **natural reserve** is limiting fishing and agriculture activities (with consequent worsening of access to land problems)
- **Commerce** is growing, but only as a result of a reduction of agriculture and fishing

"Many from Guinea-Conakry come here. They have their own neighbourhood and don't mix with the locals. Most of them enter without papers. Their presence is negative as they are taking over the economy."

FGD with women

"Here we are mixed and united, but our economy is weak, we have no factories or companies that can help with employment. The rights of the people are respected, they have come to respect human rights more thanks to sensitisation. They say that here on the Earth, after God the greatest entity is the state. But here the state puts us against each other, especially with regard to land issue. As here in Buba we are a conscious population, we do not fall into this trap."

KII with local cooperative

The development of a **deep-water port** in Buba could be a game-changer for the local economy, but this project has been halted due to political instability and its environmental and social impacts are highly controversial.

Buba has **significant potential for growth** (it has access to the sea and is also strategically placed to access the South of the country). Sustaining the growth of the local economy and making sure that the growth dividend is enjoyed by the local population will critically depend on addressing the **skill shortage** among the local workforce. In all, **creating the conditions for benefiting from the growth opportunities** is the **key challenge** for this community.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with
**PAID JOB or
INCOME-GENERATING
ACTIVITY**

57%
Sample average:
44%

"NGOs are important employers in Buba, although their presence decreased substantially after 2012 and the jobs are temporary. The problem is also that they rarely hire locals. There are cases where all the project personnel was from Bissau, including the drivers."

FGD with opinion leaders

% of respondents that
are
LOOKING FOR A JOB

55%
Sample average:
49%

% of respondents that are
**INTERESTED IN STARTING
OWN BUSINESS**

95%
Sample average:
87%

**MAIN REASONS NOT TO
HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:**

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of connections
3. Lack of skills

% of respondents that
**HAVE A GROUP OF
FRIENDS**

96%
Sample average:
93%

% of respondents that
CAN BORROW MONEY

47%
Sample average:
47%

% of respondents that
**CAN RELY ON
NETWORK FOR
SUPPORT**

45%
Sample average:
43%

**BASIC SERVICES
SATISFACTION**

	Buba	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	+15%	73%
Documentation	+20%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	+11%	43%
Housing	+13%	66%
Healthcare	+22%	59%
Drinking Water	+2%	68%

% of respondents that
**HAD TO REDUCE
FOOD FOR LACK OF
MEANS**

50%
Sample average:
43%

% of respondents that had
**MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES
DURING LAST YEAR**

25%
Sample average:
23%

% of respondents with
**HIGH SCHOOL
DIPLOMA OR MORE**

27%
Sample average:
30%

% of respondents that
**DROPPED OUT OF
SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD
NOT AFFORD FEES**

26%
Sample average:
36%

% of respondents
with no access to
grid

Sample average



94% **61%**

75% **47%**

MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

66% Sample average: **44%**

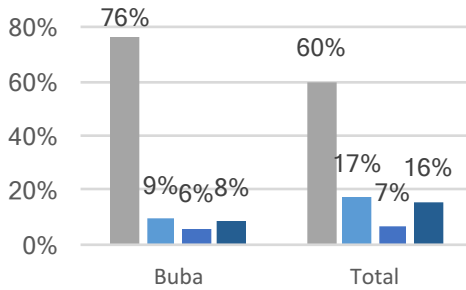
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

13% Sample average: **21%**

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

91% Sample average: **79%**

DESIRE TO LEAVE



■ Yes, abroad ■ Yes, internally ■ Unsure ■ No

MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Education
2. Better prospects abroad
3. Employment opportunities

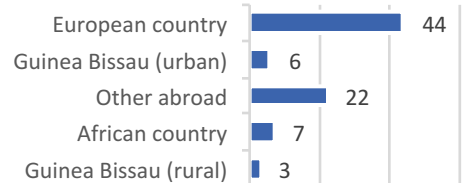
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

38% Sample average: **34%**

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Convince family
3. Documents/visa needed

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

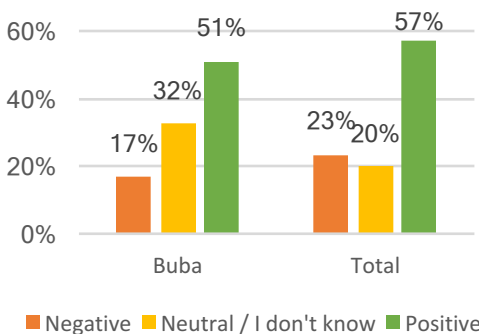


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

9% Sample average: **24%**

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



■ Negative ■ Neutral / I don't know ■ Positive

% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

6% Sample average: **39%**

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

22% Sample average: **31%**

"Just five years ago, there used to be many problems, even people fighting at the church. Then a forum with religious leaders and elders was created to ease the tension. This helped a lot: interpersonal communication is key to improve the socio-cultural aspects."

FGD with opinion leaders

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Ongoing of infrastructure improvements and plans for deep-water port construction

CHALLENGES:

- Local workforce lacking skills and influx of more qualified workers from Bissau and abroad (Senegal and the Gambia)

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Successful experiences of mediation and general feeling of improved social cohesion

CHALLENGES:

- Migration intentions in Buba are often kept secret: this may indicate presence of values and norms that hinder social reintegration

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

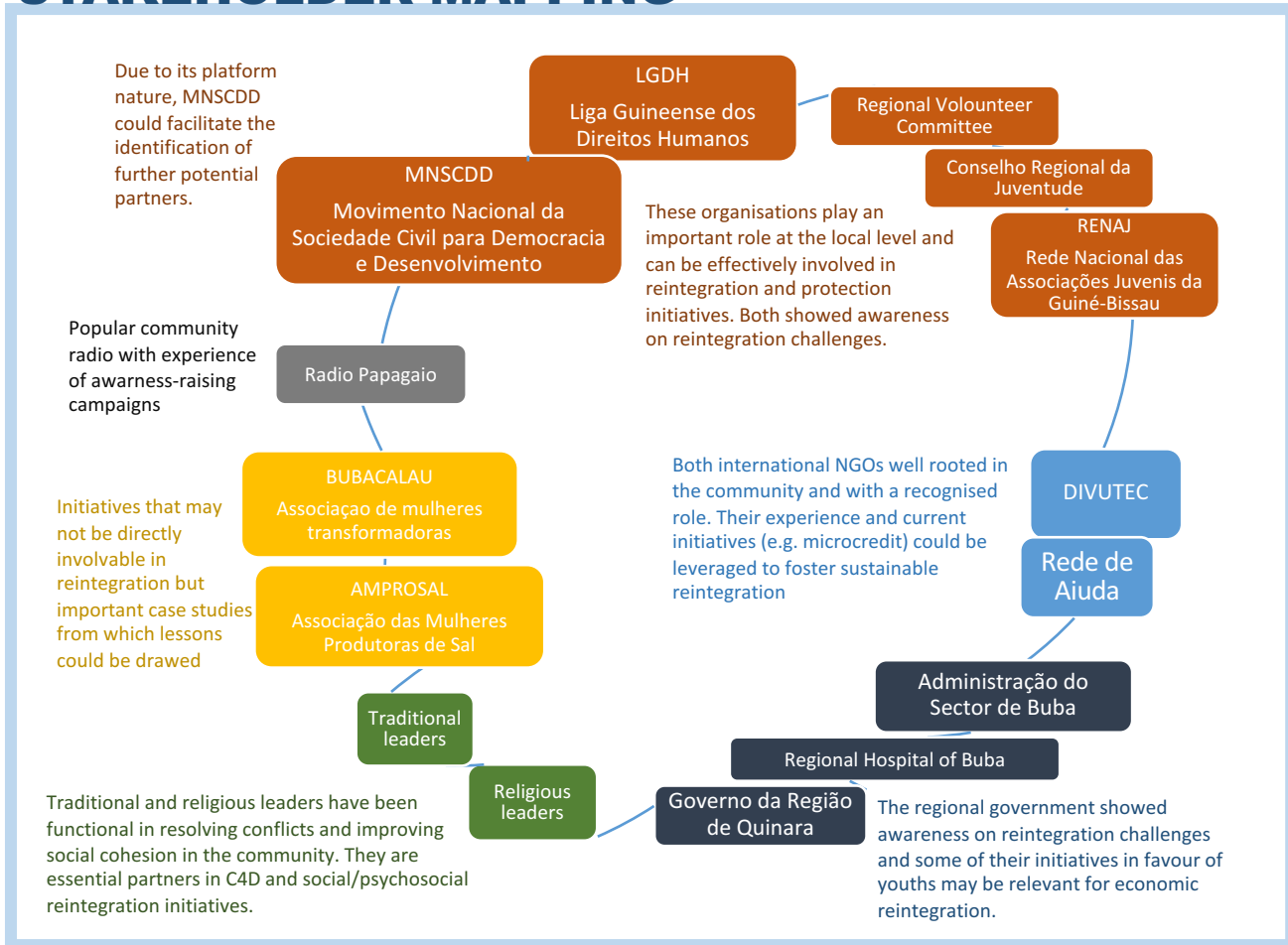
OPPORTUNITIES:

- Vibrant associationism at a local level and presence of NGOs

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of actors providing specialised psychological support to returnees

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING



RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

Address skill gaps of local workforce

Opportunities to acquire professional skills and competences are sorely missed in Buba. Qualitative evidence is clear in indicating how Buba community members feel unprepared vis-à-vis the economic transformation of the community (reduction of agriculture and fishery, increased importance of the tertiary sector).

Also in view of future important investments in the community (e.g. deep-water port, tourism linked to the natural reserve) community members have to be competitive in order to reap the benefits from these opportunities.

Strengthening local training opportunities (e.g. Nursing) is the obvious starting point. Training in business skills (e.g. Accounting, business planning) could be key for poverty reduction as many turn to commerce due to limited access to land and the reduced importance of fishing.

GROWING SECTORS:

- Healthcare
- Transport
- Commerce
- Education

FUTURE POTENTIAL

- Electric wiring
- Plumbing
- Logistics
- Administration
- Tourism

C4D / COMMUNICATION

Community mechanisms are already in place and good availability of partners able to facilitate dialogue. Buba can be a resource in terms of success stories and skilled facilitators.

Environment protection initiatives in Buba: what opportunities for reintegration?

In 2000, the Lagoas de Cufada Natural Park was established in the vicinity of Buba to protect its unique environment and biodiversity. Local informants report of how this initiative led to a reduction of land for agriculture, but also of the possible impacts from the construction of a power plant in the park area and from the planned port. As the natural park has the potential of generating wealth over the long-run in Buba, IOM could explore ways of linking initiatives linked to the protection of the Curada Lagoons with reintegration activities.

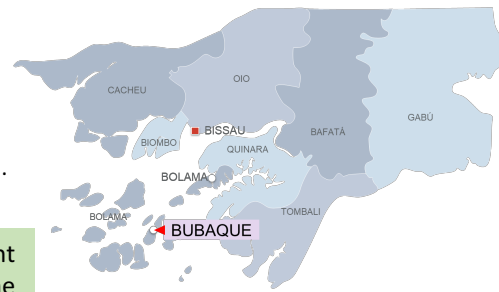
Bubaque

Bolama

Population:
9,244 (2008)

Setting type:
Coastal town

Main languages:
Crioulo, Bijago,
Balanta, Fulani, Papel.



Bubaque is located on the homonymous island and is the main urban settlement of the Bijagos archipelago. It is the main tourist hub of the country and also the home of an important cultural festival.

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- The **influence of tourism** and economic growth in general are changing the community deeply, sometimes to the detriment of **social cohesion**.
- Fishing is declining and secondary to cashew. Some palm oil production. Rice production declining due to failing rains. Oyster farming is increasing
- **Local authorities** do not control the vast archipelago territory, leaving **drug traffickers** undisturbed.
- Significant inbound **migration** and transit point for irregular migration.

“There are problems of social cohesion in Bubaque because the local ethnic group consider itself the owner of the island. They control the land market in collusion with local authorities. The tension with other groups are still under control but also increasing. They are spreading to social, cultural and sport events.”

KII with hotel manager

“There is some cohesion in Bubaque but also inter-generational conflicts. This is caused by the unrestrained sale of land to strangers by old people, with the avail of traditional leaders. All attempts of the youths to sensitise on this issue have failed.”

FGD with youths

“Some people come here to go to Europe clandestinely. They stay in the Ilha dos Porcos and once we rescued a group of youths.”

KII with Navy officer

“It is unusual for a native to migrate, unless perhaps if they reside in Bissau. We have way more people coming here, especially from Guinea and Sierra Leone. They come in groups and in some islands they outnumber the locals.”

KII with healthcare provider

The **key challenge** faced by Bubaque is to defuse the negative effects of tourism (e.g. prostitution, land ownership, cultural shocks, etc.) and ensure that its benefits are shared with the local population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with PAID JOB or INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

56% Sample average: **44%**

“Unemployment is high and hits the youths mostly. The fortunate ones with a [salaried] job are found in healthcare or some hotel. But most of them are not from here.”

KII with local government

% of respondents that are LOOKING FOR A JOB

49% Sample average: **49%**

% of respondents that are INTERESTED IN STARTING OWN BUSINESS

94% Sample average: **87%**

MAIN REASONS NOT TO HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of skills

% of respondents that HAVE A GROUP OF FRIENDS

90% Sample average: **93%**

% of respondents that CAN BORROW MONEY

56% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents that CAN RELY ON NETWORK FOR SUPPORT

22% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents with HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR MORE

35% Sample average: **30%**

% of respondents that DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD FEES

44% Sample average: **36%**

BASIC SERVICES SATISFACTION

	Bubaque	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	+11%	73%
Documentation	+17%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	+15%	43%
Housing	+7%	66%
Healthcare	+20%	59%
Drinking Water	-6%	68%

% of respondents that HAD TO REDUCE FOOD FOR LACK OF MEANS

46% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents that had MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES DURING LAST YEAR

27% Sample average: **23%**

% of respondents with no access to grid

80% **47%** Sample average **75%** **47%**



MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

37% Sample average: **44%**

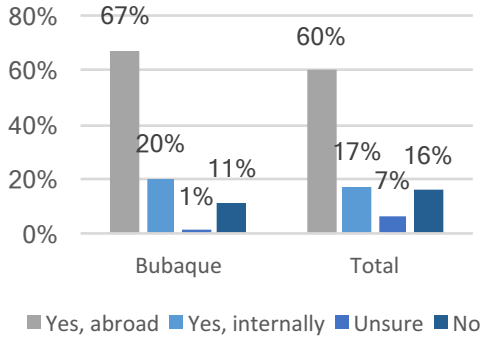
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

11% Sample average: **21%**

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

73% Sample average: **79%**

DESIRE TO LEAVE



MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Employment opportunities
2. Better prospects abroad
3. Education

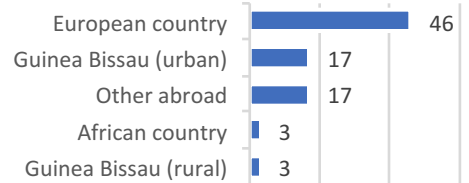
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

51% Sample average: **34%**

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Documents/visa needed
2. Convince family
3. Financial means

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

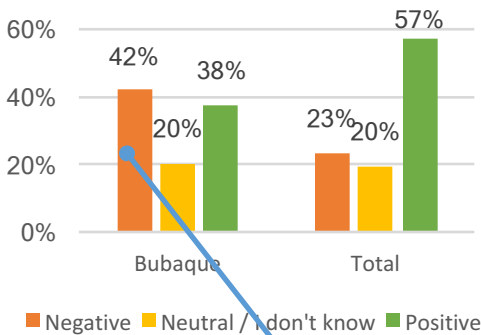


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

5% Sample average: **24%**

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

40% Sample average: **39%**

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

22% Sample average: **31%**

In a context where migration is uncommon and the local identity and social cohesion are seen as under threat, respondents may associate migration to some negative individual characteristic.

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Access to basic services is improving and the economy is growing

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of skills reduces employability and limits entrepreneurship of locals
- Some isolation from mainland (Bissau) due to poor transport services. No transport network between islands.

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Rich cultural tradition and possibility to use cultural events as platforms for sensitisation initiatives

CHALLENGES:

- Negative perception of returnees is high
- Degrading social cohesion

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

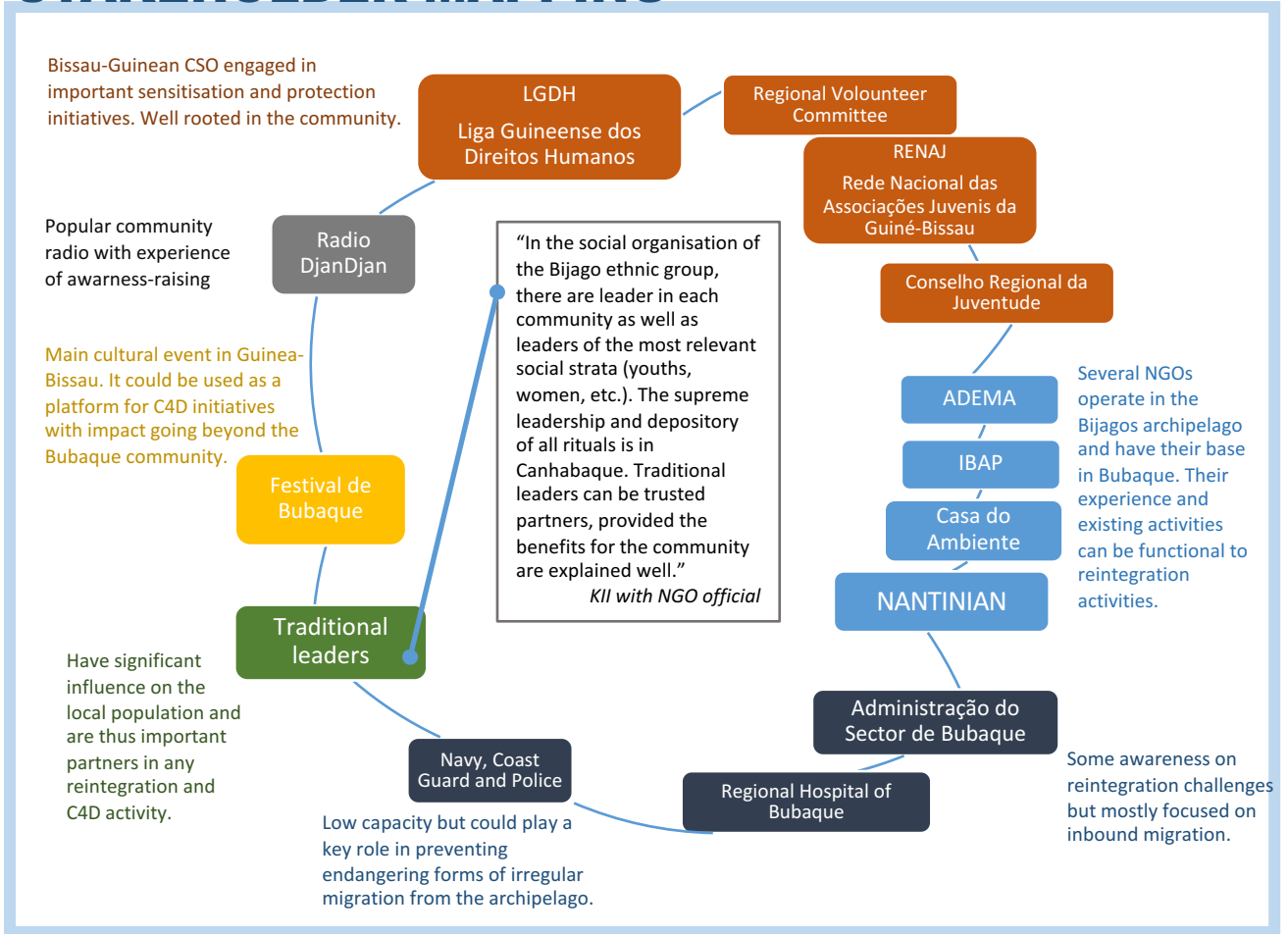
OPPORTUNITIES:

- Presence of NGOs that could fill gap in psychosocial
- Rich cultural tradition

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of actors providing specialised psychological support to returnees

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING



RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

C4D / COMMUNICATION

C4D activities would have a primary role in Bubaque due to the high level of negative perception of returnees (an issue that should be investigated in more depth) and the degrading levels of social cohesion in the community due to the influence of tourism.

“There is a track-record of cultural shocks emanating from the massive arrival of foreigners on the islands, which bring with them different habits and behaviour. This has led to frictions, especially on land ownership and exploitation of resources. The community, in conjunction with the authorities and NGOs, have been able to resolve these disputes peacefully so far.”

KII with NGO official

Bubaque has also the advantage of homing the most important cultural even in the country (**Festival de Bubaque**), which could be used as a platform for C4D activities.

GROWING SECTORS:

- Catering / restauration
- Commerce
- Oyster farming

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Will critically depend on improving transport with mainland and other islands in the archipelago. All sectors may be affected.

Environment protection and sustainable tourism: what opportunities for reintegration?

While tourism constitutes an essential component of the local economy, it also creates social divisions and threatens the unique local identity, culture and environment (the Bijagos archipelago hosts the Orango and the João Vieira and Poilão national parks). As the need of addressing issues linked to the sustainability of tourism and the protection of the Bijagos environment and landscape will increase in the future, IOM could explore synergies between these initiatives and reintegration support provision.

Cuntum Madina

Bissau

Population: N/A

Setting type: Community within the Bissau urban area

Main languages: Crioulo Fulani, Balanta, Papel.



Cuntum Madina is a neighbourhood in the South-West quadrant of Bissau. It is an area of recent and unregulated urbanization lacking basic services, with limited productive activity. The ethnic composition is mixed and the level of social cohesion is lower than the average. State authorities are largely absent and traditional leadership is, to some extent, less effective. Cuntum Madina is an important transit point for both outbound and inbound migrants.

"It is utopian to believe that the situation can improve in a short time, even if the presence of state authorities increases substantially."

KII with NGO representative

"Social cohesion here is fragmented. This community is not homogeneous: we have the Papels, the Balantas and the Fulas. The latter can be divided into those who are here since many years and the Fulas from Guinea-Conakry. Some cohesion may exist within these sub-groups, but they all live their lives in isolation"

KII with employer

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- **Low social cohesion.**
- Traditional leadership divided and not effective in conflict mediation.
- Raising crime and gang formation.
- No presence of state authorities and unregulated urban sprawl.
- Little employment opportunities – subsistence agriculture practiced at the margin of the community.
- Outbound migration significant

The **key challenge** faced by Cuntum Madina as a community is to increase social cohesion and reduce the incidence of urban marginalisation phenomena, despite both state and traditional authorities are either absent or ineffective.

"Only five years ago this neighbourhood was safe, but today we have crime and conflicts. Less than a month ago, some gangs clashed and many people were injured."

FGD with youths

"We have way more people leaving than returning. Migrants come here for the holidays and then go back. Who returns for good are mostly retirees"

KII with local opinion leader

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with PAID JOB or INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

42% Sample average: **44%**

"I would say that commerce and emigration are the two main economic opportunities in this neighbourhood."

FGD with opinion leaders

% of respondents that are LOOKING FOR A JOB

32% Sample average: **49%**

% of respondents that are INTERESTED IN STARTING OWN BUSINESS

86% Sample average: **87%**

MAIN REASONS NOT TO HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:

1. Lack of capital
2. No business idea

% of respondents that HAVE A GROUP OF FRIENDS

97% Sample average: **93%**

% of respondents that CAN BORROW MONEY

59% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents that CAN RELY ON NETWORK FOR SUPPORT

22% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents with HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR MORE

62% Sample average: **30%**

% of respondents that DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD FEES

53% Sample average: **36%**

BASIC SERVICES SATISFACTION

	Cuntum Madina	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	-5%	73%
Documentation	+5%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	-14%	43%
Housing	+5%	66%
Healthcare	-12%	59%
Drinking Water	+9%	68%

% of respondents that HAD TO REDUCE FOOD FOR LACK OF MEANS

38% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents that had MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES DURING LAST YEAR

7% Sample average: **23%**

% of respondents with no access to grid

28% **3%** Sample average **75%** **47%**



MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

68% Sample average: **44%**

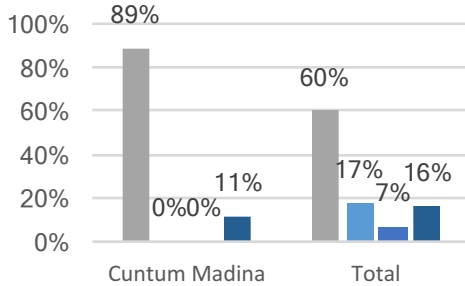
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

33% Sample average: **21%**

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

93% Sample average: **79%**

DESIRE TO LEAVE



■ Yes, abroad ■ Yes, internally ■ Unsure ■ No

MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Education
2. Better prospects abroad
3. Employment opportunities

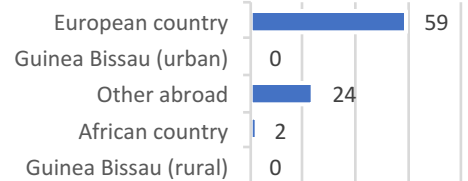
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

50% Sample average: **34%**

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Documents/visa needed
3. Convince family

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

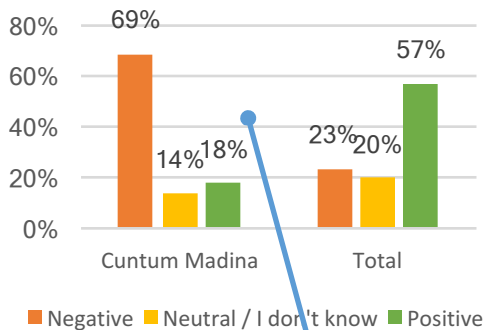


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

26% Sample average: **24%**

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

48% Sample average: **39%**

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

26% Sample average: **31%**

"In my view, migration is a way of postponing problems. The balance is always negative: even if you have success and make money, when you come back here you are a 'stranger'!"

KII with employer

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Access to opportunities (employment and professional training) in the Bissau area
- Potential for development of the area if state presence and infrastructure issues are addressed

CHALLENGES:

- Limited employment opportunities within the community area

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Presence of associations and NGOs in the community

CHALLENGES:

- Low social cohesion and rising urban marginalisation phenomena

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Access to treatments possible within the Bissau area

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of actors providing specialised psychological support to returnees specifically in the neighbourhood

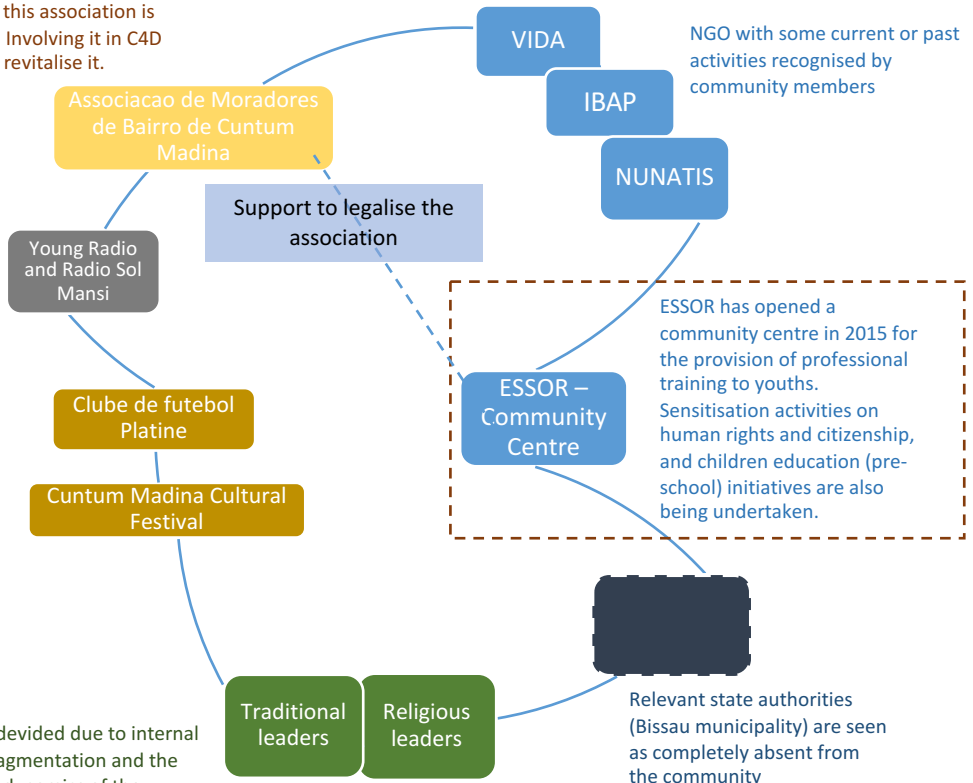
STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Although once lively and engaged in community initiatives, this association is now facing difficulties. Involving it in C4D and reintegration may revitalise it.

Popular radios in the community used also for sensitisation

Initiatives with high visibility in the community which can be used as platforms for C4D and sensitisation initiatives

Traditional leadership is divided due to internal disputes - the cultural fragmentation and the highly fluid demographic dynamics of the community make these mechanisms less effective than the usual



NGO with some current or past activities recognised by community members

RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

C4D / COMMUNICATION

C4D activities should be prioritised to address returnee stigma and degrading levels of social cohesion in the community.

“When you come back, the others in the community see you as a failure who did not want to be similar to the others in terms of making a living. You must be very strong to face this situation of stigmatisation”.

KII with returnee entrepreneur

What are the factors at the base of returnee stigma in Cuntum Madina? How to foster inter-cultural dialogue between the various sub-groups? How to address youth marginalisation?

Economic reintegration opportunities can be created in collaboration of local businesses, which in many cases have been initiated by returnees who are aware of reintegration challenges.

GROWING SECTORS:

- Commerce
- Transport
- Construction

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Depending on ability of local authorities to improve infrastructure and urban landscape to allow installation of new productive activities and improve access to opportunities in Bissau

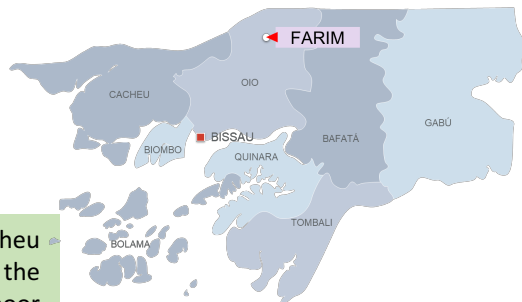
Farim

Oio

Population:
6,405 (2008)

Setting type:
Rural border
town

Main languages:
Mandinga, Fulani,
Criuolo.



Farim is a rural town located between the border with Senegal and the Cacheu river. Despite being the administrative capital of the Oio region, the centralisation of services and administration in Bissau and the poor infrastructure (absence of a bridge, road in bad conditions) make of Farim a peripheral centre.

“In terms of fluxes, the number of departures increased substantially in the last years, with a prevalence of irregular migration. Migrants are most often young and unemployed, with no skill and little education. [...] Emigration is most often supported economically by relatives with the expectation of a return. But when this does not happen, poverty, disillusionment and anxiety increase in the family.

Kil with local government (Delegate for Migrations)

“Nothing is improving in Farim. Poverty is extreme. We have no access to credit nor to support in general. This situation is frustrating the youths and even led some of them to consume drugs (iamba).”

FGD with young community members

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- Diverse ethnic and religious composition but strong **social cohesion**
- Dependence on cashew. Some fishing and salt extraction. Diminishing rains jeopardise agriculture.
- Irrelevant private sector. Phosphate quarry in the vicinity but limited benefits for the community.
- Informants report of a **‘boom’ of irregular migration** since the civil war (1998-1999). Most migrants are young and with low education.

“There has always been fraternity in our community, despite the differences in our faiths and cultures. You can see this in how people help each other and share. [...] Our greatest disgrace is the fact that the Farim bridge is not being built.”

FGD with young community members

Farim’s development is hindered by structural issues (infrastructure, absence of the state and irrelevant private sector) that can see a solution only in the long run. The **key challenge** is to reduce marginalisation, which is a determinant of the boom of irregular migration in this area, and its related negative effects.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with PAID JOB or INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

46% Sample average: **44%**

“There are no jobs for the youth here, nor the conditions to develop commercial activities. The only opportunity may be the phosphate quarry, but even there most positions are occupied by the Senegalese.”

FGD with opinion leaders

BASIC SERVICES SATISFACTION

	Farim	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	+12%	73%
Documentation	+6%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	+17%	43%
Housing	+14%	66%
Healthcare	+23%	59%
Drinking Water	+4%	68%

% of respondents that HAD TO REDUCE FOOD FOR LACK OF MEANS

42% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents that are LOOKING FOR A JOB

48% Sample average: **49%**

% of respondents that are INTERESTED IN STARTING OWN BUSINESS

81% Sample average: **87%**

MAIN REASONS NOT TO HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:

1. Lack of capital
2. No business plan/idea
3. Lack of connections
4. Too much competition

% of respondents with no access to grid

Sample average



64% **42%**

Sample average **75%** **47%**

% of respondents that had MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES DURING LAST YEAR

29% Sample average: **23%**

% of respondents that HAVE A GROUP OF FRIENDS

100% Sample average: **93%**

% of respondents that CAN BORROW MONEY

43% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents that CAN RELY ON NETWORK FOR SUPPORT

79% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents with HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR MORE

32% Sample average: **30%**

% of respondents that DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD FEES

50% Sample average: **36%**

MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

40% Sample average: **44%**

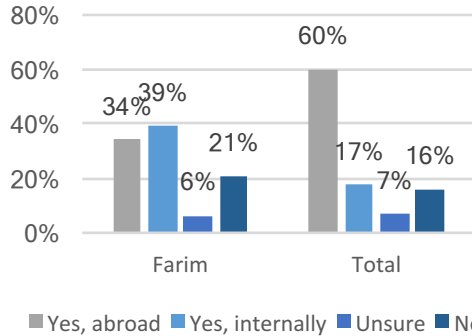
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

16% Sample average: **21%**

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

80% Sample average: **79%**

DESIRE TO LEAVE



■ Yes, abroad ■ Yes, internally ■ Unsure ■ No

MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Employment opportunities
2. Education
3. Family reasons

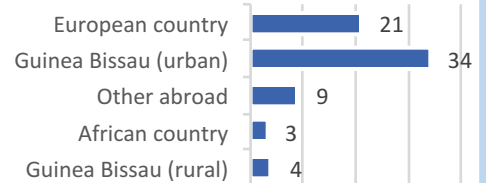
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

39% Sample average: **34%**

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Convince family
3. Documents/visa needed

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

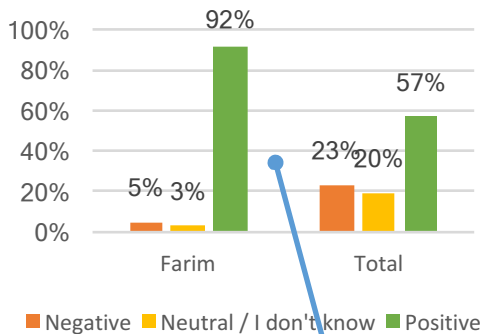


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

28% Sample average: **24%**

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



■ Negative ■ Neutral / I don't know ■ Positive

% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

89% Sample average: **39%**

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

64% Sample average: **31%**

“The opinion leaders of this community are often successful returning migrants.”

FGD with men

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Construction of the Farim bridge and improvement of road infrastructure could revitalise the community

CHALLENGES:

- Limited employment creation potential of local public and private sector
- Debt or sale of assets by relatives to finance migration

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- High level of social cohesion

CHALLENGES:

- Returnees most in need may come from situations of marginalisation that preceded migration

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Availability of actors that could be involved in provision of psychosocial support

CHALLENGES:

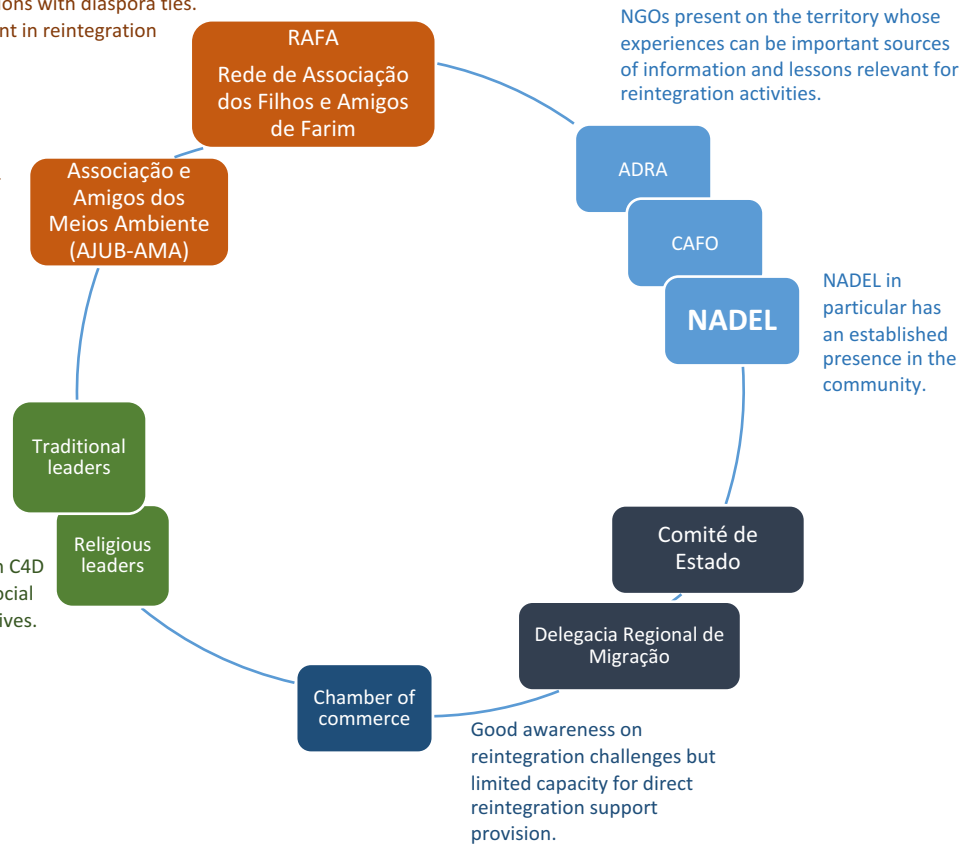
- Specialised psychological support to returnees currently unavailable

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Good example of structured community development organisations with diaspora ties. Potential for involvement in reintegration activities.

Somewhat less relevant for reintegration but could be encouraged to put forward projects with a reintegration component

Essential partners in C4D and social/psychosocial reintegration initiatives.



RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

Targeting families to reduce funding of irregular migration projects

- **Sensitisation** of families, sharing of experiences on irregular migration and impact on families.
- **Mediation** and **financial assistance** to address the issue of debt repayment or reacquisition of assets liquidated to finance an 'unsuccessful' migration project

Reduce youth marginalisation leading to irregular migration

- Address issues of **exclusion from education** that lead to marginalisation within the community.
- Using **cultural activities** to foster inclusiveness and to reduce frustration among youths (moreover, explore the potential of orientating the local youth toward **artistic professions**, building on the rich local tradition in performing arts).
- Fostering collective action, e.g. building on existing experiences of community-based initiatives to address infrastructure gap (Binta bridge and road restoration).

GROWING SECTORS:

- N/A

FUTURE POTENTIAL

- **Commerce**
- **Agriculture diversification**
- **Acquaculture**

Whether or not Farim may finally take on its role of centre with regional prevalence will depend on the **implementation of transformational infrastructure projects:**

- Farim bridge,
- Road improvement,
- Irrigation system

Noting the migration dynamics of this area ('boom' of irregular migration) IOM should advocate for the prioritisation of these investments with the government and with donors.

Farim gets very little benefit from phosphate extraction activities in its vicinity. How can this situation be reversed? **IOM or other partners could fund an in-depth assessment to identify solutions that can orientate development interventions in this community.**

Quebo

Tombali

Population:
6,195 (2008)

Setting type:
Rural border
town

Main languages:
Crioulo, Fulani.



Quebo is a relatively large agrarian community located on the southern border, which makes it an important destination and transit point for migrants from Guinea. Despite being placed near the water of the Corubal river, the potential of agriculture is hindered by lack of means and organization.

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- **Conflicts** related to **land property, inheritance and livestock theft** are common.
- **Infrastructure** largely underdeveloped. School available until 12th year. Health post understaffed. No electricity, water and sewage services.
- Large **dependence on cashew** production despite potential for diversification. Very limited employment opportunities.
- Significant **immigration** from Guinea. Outbound migration less frequent (limited by lack of means more than by willingness and availability of irregular migration opportunities) and largely 'unsuccessful'.

"Quebo is all about agriculture. The cashew is of course most important. Those who have a plantation can survive. But there isn't much more. A little commerce. No employers, no NGOs hiring our youths. No chance of getting credit. We used to have a national institute for agriculture but it disappeared."

FGD with women

"The Senegalese or the Guineans, when they migrate, come back and build big houses. Our migrants instead do nothing. I don't know why this happens. Perhaps they don't work or they have issues with the document. The fact is that success is rare among our migrants. In Quebo, I only know one, a friend of mine, who spent more than 20 years in England. He built a nice house and sent as many as seven cars – which eventually all rusted because there are no spare parts here."

KII with traditional leader

Primary-sector productions in Quebo have a **significant potential** due to availability of water from the Corubal river and land to farm. Opportunities to develop commerce are also possible due its location on the Guinean border. The **key challenge** for this community is to overcome the organisational issues that led to the dismal of the local agrarian research centre and attract initiatives to relaunch and diversify agriculture.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with
**PAID JOB or
INCOME-GENERATING
ACTIVITY**

35%
Sample average:
44%

"The situation here is difficult. The youths are seating all day drinking wargá [tea] and talking about football."

FGD with returnees

% of respondents that
are
LOOKING FOR A JOB

25%
Sample average:
49%

% of respondents that are
**INTERESTED IN STARTING
OWN BUSINESS**

81%
Sample average:
87%

**MAIN REASONS NOT TO
HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:**

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of connections
3. Legal problems

% of respondents that
**HAVE A GROUP OF
FRIENDS**

89%
Sample average:
93%

% of respondents that
CAN BORROW MONEY

22%
Sample average:
47%

% of respondents that
**CAN RELY ON
NETWORK FOR
SUPPORT**

28%
Sample average:
43%

**BASIC SERVICES
SATISFACTION**

	Quebo	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	-16%	73%
Documentation	-24%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	+4%	43%
Housing	-21%	66%
Healthcare	-4%	59%
Drinking Water	-20%	68%

% of respondents that
**HAD TO REDUCE
FOOD FOR LACK OF
MEANS**

32%
Sample average:
43%

% of respondents that had
**MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES
DURING LAST YEAR**

11%
Sample average:
23%

% of respondents with
**HIGH SCHOOL
DIPLOMA OR MORE**

29%
Sample average:
30%

% of respondents that
**DROPPED OUT OF
SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD
NOT AFFORD FEES**

35%
Sample average:
36%

% of respondents
with no access to
grid

Sample average



99% **84%**

75% **47%**

MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

26% Sample average: **44%**

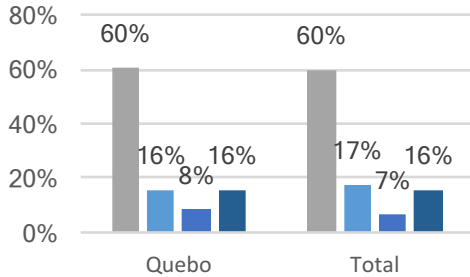
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

10% Sample average: **21%**

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

69% Sample average: **79%**

DESIRE TO LEAVE



■ Yes, abroad ■ Yes, internally ■ Unsure ■ No

MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Employment opportunities
2. Education
3. Lack of prospects locally
4. Better prospects abroad

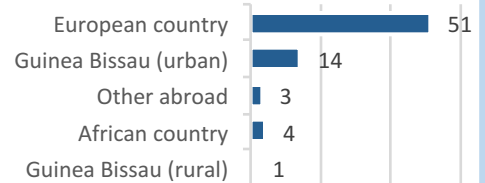
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

3% Sample average: **34%**

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Documents/visa needed
3. Convince family

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

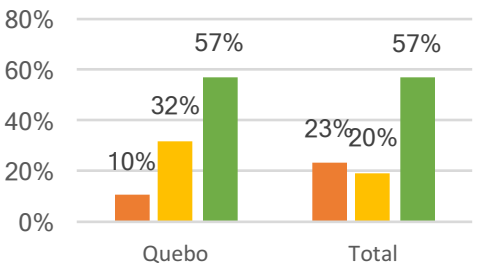


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

18% Sample average: **24%**

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



■ Negative ■ Neutral / I don't know ■ Positive

% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

31% Sample average: **39%**

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

17% Sample average: **31%**

"To those who leave the elders give this advice: if things don't go the way you wanted, you can always come back and say 'No matter how long you keep it in the water, a cane will never become a lizard'."

KII with traditional leader

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Untapped potential for growth and job creation in the agriculture sector
- Household electrification project ongoing

CHALLENGES:

- Dependency on cashew and very limited private sector development

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Local actors demonstrate good degree of awareness on risks of irregular migration
- Generally, no expectations of success from migrants

CHALLENGES:

- Family acceptance of returnees hindered by debts incurred to migrate

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

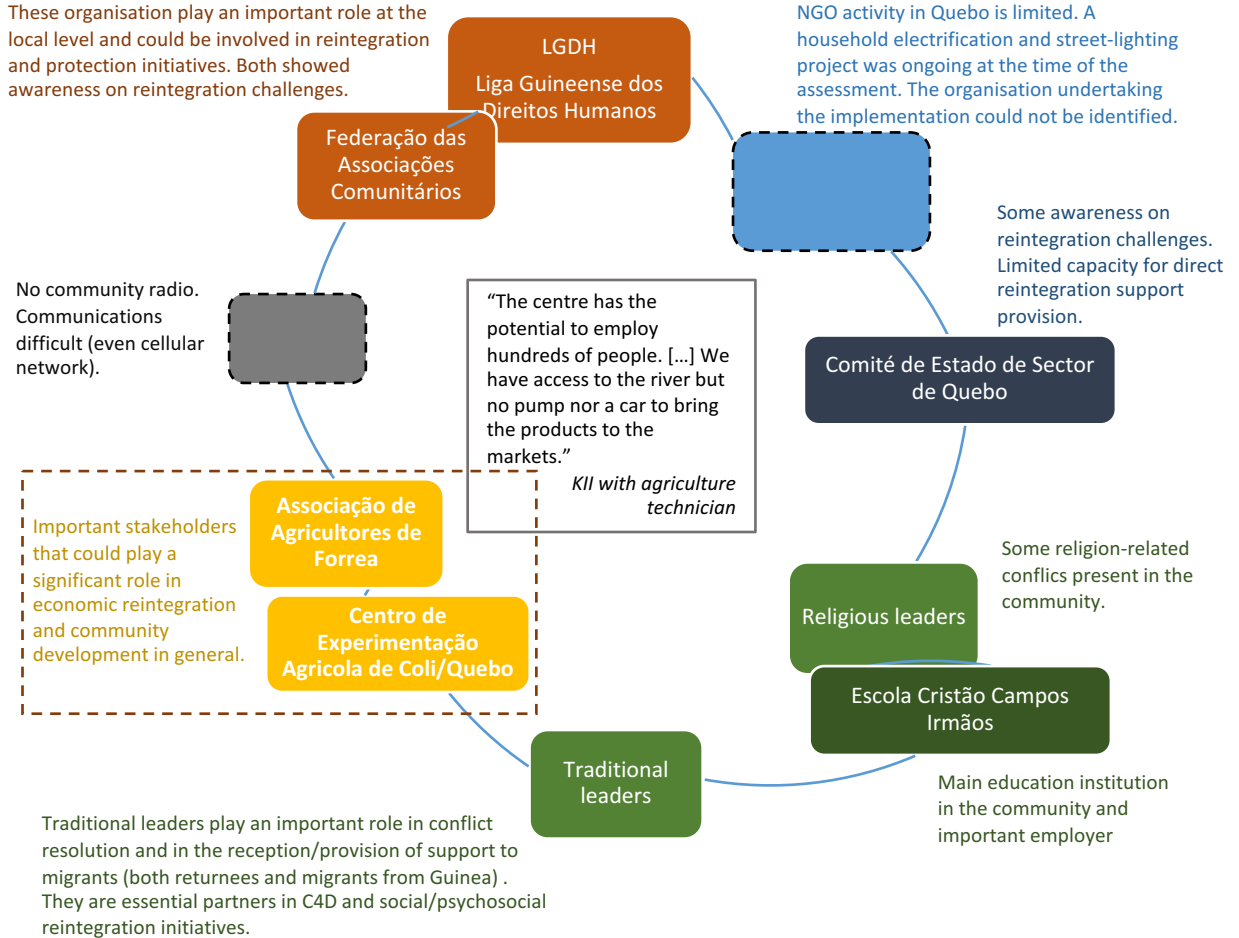
- Fostering psychological reintegration by extending counselling/psychological support to families of the returnees

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of actors providing specialised psychological support to returnees

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

These organisations play an important role at the local level and could be involved in reintegration and protection initiatives. Both showed awareness on reintegration challenges.



RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

Primary sector development and diversification

Some initiatives could have a rapid and significant impact on the primary sector in Quebo:

- **Relaunch of the Centro de Experimentação Agrícola de Coli/Quebo:** this important centre gave an important contribution to the development of agriculture in the region (e.g. selection of productive breeds). Political instability and lack of funds halted activities and limited the spread of agriculture innovations developed in this centre to local farmers.
- **Support to community-level farmers associations (Associação de Agricultores de Forrea):** recent initiative of local youths to reduce unemployment and increase social inclusion through farming.

In a future perspective, when basic service provision will improve, agribusiness activities linked to the transformation of local output, aquaculture and even touristic activities (Corubal river) could be established.

GROWING SECTORS:

- **Education** price increase
- **Cashew** (due to in 2017)

FUTURE POTENTIAL

- **Electric wiring**
- **Aquaculture**
- **Transformation of agrarian produces**
- **Tourism**

C4D / COMMUNICATION

Community mechanisms are already in place and should be strengthened (especially in terms of inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue). Establishment of a community radio could bring vitality to the community and increase social cohesion

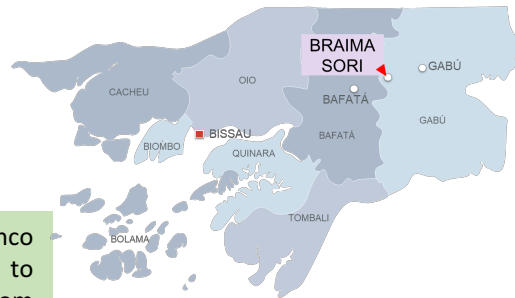
Braima Sori

Gabu

Population:
About 100 households

Setting type:
Small rural community

Main languages:
Fulani, Crioulo.



Braima Sori is a small traditional Fula village located between Gabu and Mafanco (Sonaco sector), on the Bissau-Gabu axis. A few pioneers who migrated to Portugal in the 1980s' paved the way for a significant outflow of migrants from this 'tabanca'. The changing economic landscape has led to a significant increase of irregular migration, return of 'unsuccessful' migrants and a reduction of the support provided by the diaspora.

"Almost all families in the village used to receive remittances, but now it has reduced a lot. Women and children are the most affected. We received a lot for the construction of the mosque or for buying drugs, but now our migrants are not giving as much as before."

FGD with men

"The condition of women improved a lot. Now it is forbidden to hit them and forced labour decreased. But the great challenge is literacy. Many women here still do not speak Crioulo. It would be nice to see their husbands letting them go to a school in the evening."

KII with returnee and promoter of local development association

KEY FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY:

- Good level of **social cohesion** – but uneven access to migration opportunities or remittances may create divisions in the community.
- Productive structure: outside of the cashew season, men farm cassava and peanut, women practice horticulture (tomato, oca, etc.). Some livestock.
- Broad **gender-based imbalances**, especially in terms of access to education.

"When there are family issues, women have to do what the elders say, even if they are wrong!"

FGD with women

As migration becomes more and more inaccessible or even unbeneficial, Braima Sori's **key challenge** is to find alternative propelling forces to its development. **Improving the condition of women** in the community can liberate significant energy and also serve sustainable reintegration

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

% of respondents with PAID JOB or INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

17% Sample average: **44%**

"Since remittances decreased, commerce reduced too. Agriculture is still the main opportunity, but now we have to go to Senegal for the seeds and the tools. Renting machines is too costly."

FGD with men

% of respondents that are LOOKING FOR A JOB

22% Sample average: **49%**

% of respondents that are INTERESTED IN STARTING OWN BUSINESS

84% Sample average: **87%**

MAIN REASONS NOT TO HAVE STARTED BUSINESS:

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of connections

% of respondents that HAVE A GROUP OF FRIENDS

87% Sample average: **93%**

% of respondents that CAN BORROW MONEY

35% Sample average: **47%**

% of respondents that CAN RELY ON NETWORK FOR SUPPORT

32% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents with HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR MORE

5% Sample average: **30%**

% of respondents that DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE COULD NOT AFFORD FEES

19% Sample average: **36%**

BASIC SERVICES SATISFACTION	Braima Sori	Average satisfaction ratio
Education	-18%	73%
Documentation	-30%	45%
Justice and Law Enforcement	-32%	43%
Housing	-15%	66%
Healthcare	-46%	59%
Drinking Water	-4%	68%

% of respondents that HAD TO REDUCE FOOD FOR LACK OF MEANS

27% Sample average: **43%**

% of respondents that had MAJOR ILLNESS EPISODES DURING LAST YEAR

13% Sample average: **23%**

% of respondents with no access to grid

100% Sample average: **75%**



74%

47%

MIGRATION PROFILE

% of respondents
BORN IN ANOTHER
COMMUNITY

19% Sample
average:
44%

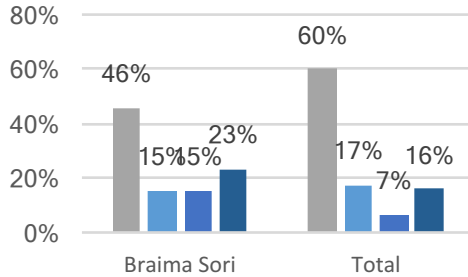
% of respondents
RECEIVING
REMITTANCES

34% Sample
average:
21%

% of respondents with
FAMILY MEMBERS /
FRIENDS ABROAD

68% Sample
average:
79%

DESIRE TO LEAVE



■ Yes, abroad ■ Yes, internally ■ Unsure ■ No

MAIN REASONS TO WANTING TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY:

1. Employment opportunities
2. Better prospects abroad
3. Lack of prospects locally
4. Family reasons

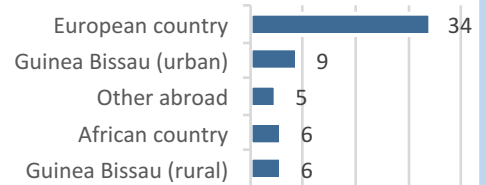
% of respondents
ABLE TO MOVE AWAY
WITHIN 12 MONTHS

9% Sample
average:
34%

I WANT TO LEAVE BUT I AM UNABLE
TO BECAUSE (MAIN REASONS):

1. Financial means
2. Documents/visa needed

MIGRATION PROJECT DESTINATIONS:

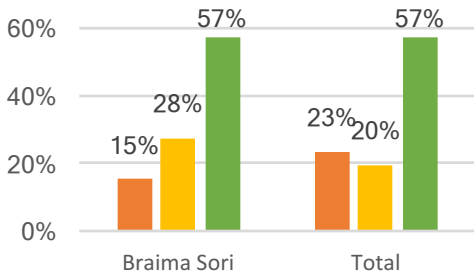


SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

% of
RETURNEES

40% Sample
average:
24%

PERCEPTION OF RETURNEES IN THE COMMUNITY



■ Negative ■ Neutral / I don't know ■ Positive

% of respondents with
ACCESS TO
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT

26% Sample
average:
39%

% of respondents that
FELT DISCRIMINATED

14% Sample
average:
31%

"Now the youths leave in groups to help each other. Some come back, some other do not. We try to get information on those who do not reach the destination. When they come back, we try to be with them."
KII with village chief

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Economic empowerment of the wives of migrants can ease their economic reintegration and also address gender imbalances in the community

CHALLENGES:

- Limited skills and means to establish modern agriculture production
- No access to credit and crop insurance

SOCIAL DIMENSION

OPPORTUNITIES:

- The nascent community development association (promoted by a first-generation returnee) may become a socialisation platform for returning migrants in the community

CHALLENGES:

- Tensions may arise due to uneven access to migration opportunities and remittances

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

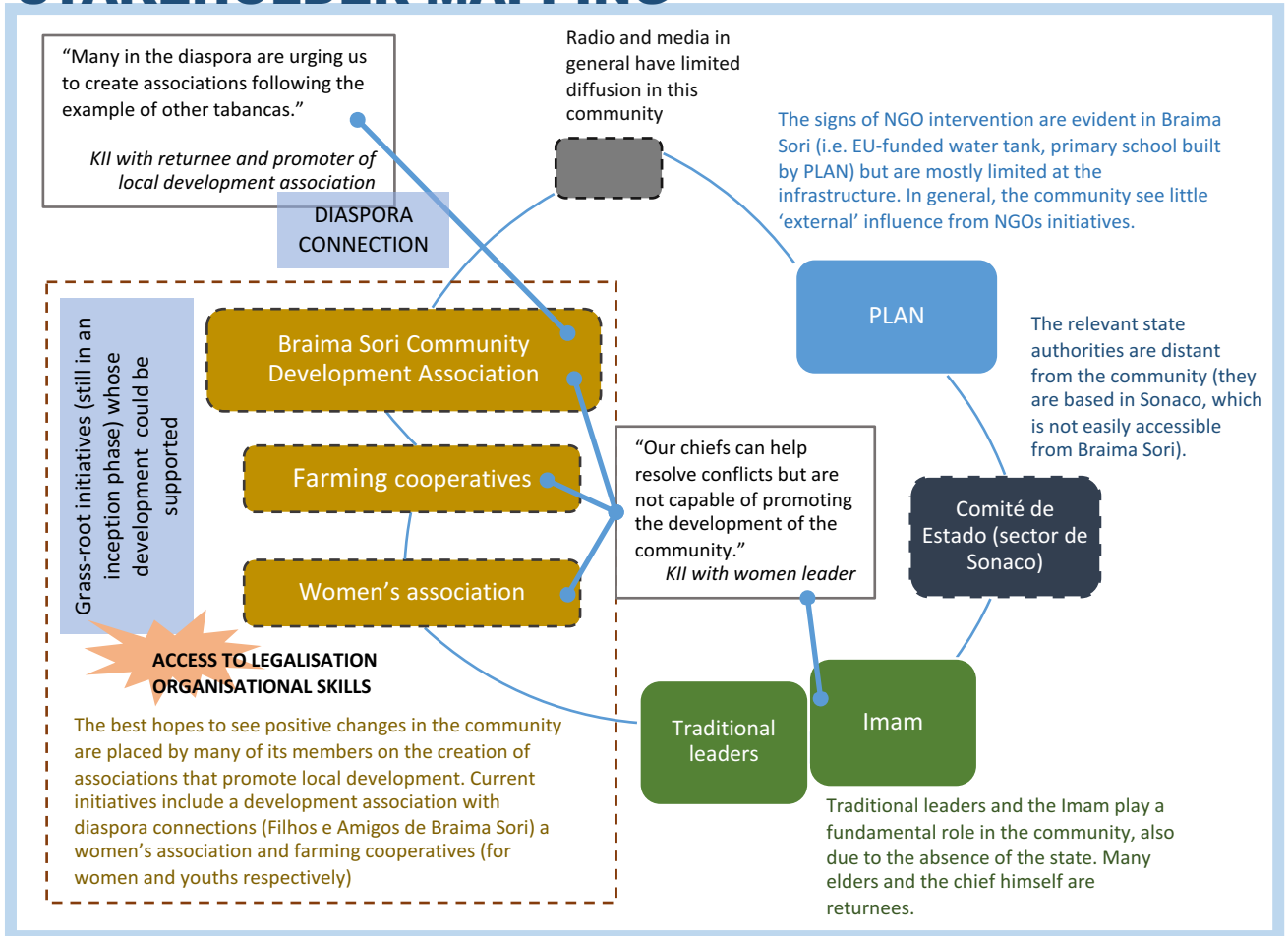
OPPORTUNITIES:

- Imam and traditional leader could be aimed to provide counselling and become sensitisation agents in the community

CHALLENGES:

- Lack of actors providing specialised psychological support to returnees

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING



RECOMMENDATIONS

POSSIBLE PRIORITY INTERVENTION(S):

PILOT PROJECT: IMPROVING WOMEN’S CONDITION TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION

POSSIBLE INITIATIVES:

- Evening school for women: literacy, horticulture skills, family planning, health and hygiene.
- Productive activities for the economic empowerment of women: soap, cheese, tomato conservation, cashew processing.
- C4D: community dialogue on women’s right and aspirations.

Reintegration issues can be emphasised: right of women to manage remittances, own and use a mobile phone, to migrate.

OTHER POSSIBLE INITIATIVES:

Nurturing local associativism (see entrepreneurial approach): Facilitate (directly or indirectly) structuring and legalisation of nascent local development associations. This will allow the diaspora to contribute in a more structured way to community development initiatives that emphasise sustainable reintegration.

Inclusion of spouses of migrants abroad may be encouraged



Improved economic empowerment of women may be functional to the economic reintegration of the migrant husband and also create a safety net in case of non-return.

“It happens more often now that women and children are left with nothing because a men has died abroad.”

FGD with men

“If you give us tools [to the women] to practice horticulture, it may be possible that the men would take them. Or if the community is given a tractor, they could take the land we use.”

KII with women leader

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IOM – GUINEA BISSAU

This section presents the approaches and activities recommended to IOM Guinea Bissau in the three dimensions of reintegration - economic, social and psychosocial. In order to ensure sustainable reintegration, reintegration mechanisms need to be considered in the short and long term.

- **Short term / reintegration phase.** The support received immediately after the return helps to identify cases of economic, social and psychosocial vulnerabilities - be they food insecurity, family rejection, pregnancy, illness, or trauma. Mitigating these vulnerabilities is crucial to laying the foundation for successful reintegration.
- **Long term / reintegration phase.** The process of reintegration into the community can lead to additional shocks, whether in cases where returnees are rejected by their families and perceived negatively in their home or host communities, or in cases where reintegration project does not bring the expected income.

Individual and community monitoring is crucial to link these three stages of reintegration. Monitoring and evaluation of the reintegration process is a complex step for IOM. However, it is necessary in order to be able to intervene in cases of marked vulnerability and to ensure that the root causes of migration are combated. Monitoring consists of two elements:

- **Six-month follow-up.** Upon arrival of return migrants, a SIM card must be provided in order to make phone calls every 2 months and to assess the progress of the beneficiary - whether on his project or individual monitoring indicators.
- **The end of the reintegration process.** After 6 months, IOM staff should organise a call to discuss the reintegration results of the returning migrant. Monitoring time can be increased if protection issues are identified. Experiences should be collected in writing and managed by a dedicated person to contribute to institutional learning.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IOM – GUINEA BISSAU

1. **Promote the development of the agricultural industry by supporting value chains and linkages with supporting finance mechanisms:** Developing local value chains are a key step to improving the reintegration environment at a community-level. Based on general and local-level analysis, our recommendations emphasize the potential of agriculture/agribusiness and tourism in the eight communities assessed. As evidenced in our analysis, traditional agriculture activities are not appealing to younger generations. However, focusing on agribusiness activities with varying levels of industrial content (according to varying sustainable content in the local context), can respond to the expectations of younger generations of jobs that offer better remuneration and career perspectives than traditional small-scale agriculture.

Cooperatives have a key role to play in the development of agribusiness. IOM should consider stocktaking **established cooperatives** in each target community, integrating the participation of returnees as well as women or youths, and should encourage the participation in the strategic planning of cooperatives: equipment, linking with exporters, financing plans, development of M&E mechanisms the cooperative's objectives, etc. Cooperatives could also benefit from capacity building: training in management, agronomy, sustainable agriculture, etc; funding of market or technical studies; grant offers; etc.

2. **Support the approach of social entrepreneurship and of 'community-based problem-solving': IOM should promote social entrepreneurship through four steps:**
 - Identify social entrepreneurship incubators in Guinea Bissau (oriented towards innovation to solve the problems of a given community).

- Develop competitions for ideas and social-entrepreneurship activities in the target communities.
- Give recognition to existing social enterprises or local organisations that contribute to community development.
- Support and offer training courses in Social and Solidarity Economy, in Multifunctional Centres for the Promotion of Youth with the support of active organizations / leaders of the community. Overall, Strengthening and diversifying the **vocational training offer** is crucial to meet the needs and demands for vocational training of young people in Guinea Bissau.

3. **Generate a strategy for entrepreneurial initiatives with social, economic, societal and environmental dividends:** Capacity building and/or strengthening of institutions and individuals at both national and/or community level were identified as a key requirement in most surveyed areas. Capacity development interventions should cover institutional (technical mentoring and training of organizations), professional (vocational training and on-the-job mentoring), and psychosocial (partnering with organizations specializing in mental health) areas. Assessing the impact and not only the outputs of the training programmes are absolute requirements.

4. **Support development of diaspora/returnee associations and engagement in community development.** The potential of diaspora organisations remains largely untapped at a national-level – although the emergence of an umbrella organisation able to coordinate the galaxy of local diaspora associations (which sometimes have transnational dimension) by activating peer-to-peer mechanisms for capacity building and best practice dissemination, could also be beneficial to increase CSO involvement in the reintegration process. At this stage, it is unclear whether the national migrant’s association could play this role.

5. **Reinforce social and psychosocial reintegration capacities through support to families and centers.** Going beyond the strict economic circle through C4D, psychosocial and cultural activities is thus here seen as a fundamental requirement to create/improve favourable conditions to sustainable reintegration. Cuntum Madina and Bubaque, given their decreasing levels of social cohesion, are to be considered as priority in this respect and in our recommendations we prioritise C4D activities. Both these communities have the advantage of having a major cultural/recreational event. The Festival de Bubaque is the main musical/cultural event in Guinea Bissau and has a great potential for being used as a platform for sensitisation, with both local and national reach. In Cuntum Madina, the homonymous festival can be relaunched and also used as a vehicle for awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration, which is a growing phenomenon in this community.

IOM could collaborate with local associations to ensure follow-up after the return of beneficiaries to their region of origin as in some of the areas surveyed, where reintegration depends critically on the family of origin’s acceptance and capacity. This needs to be accompanied by an improvement of Identification, Planning, and Evaluation processes. IOM should build identification platforms for returning migrants in each target community, which would include an assessment of psychosocial needs and economic reintegration needs, as well as build individualised monitoring mechanisms for the return migrants identified. A good practice would be to integrate the issue of returning migrants into the update of local development plans (whereas these are available).

6. **Involve and build sense of ownership and integration in community decision-making among youth.** IOM should recognize youth as a vulnerable group disproportionately affected by the employment crisis and need to strengthen integration of younger generations within communities at all levels. Youth generally

feel overly excluded from community-level decision-making processes, and observations suggest a marked socio-economic and psychosocial distance between younger and older generations. Beyond the economic dimension, significant attention should be dedicated to social and cultural activities that favour self-expression and elaboration of complex feelings/perceptions.

7. **Develop capacity for monitoring and evaluation among central-level actors as well as community-based monitoring capacity:** National and state government actors are often in early stages of reintegration initiatives, thus not familiar with M&E techniques, especially in coordination with all partners. IOM should substantially increase M&E activities of central-level actors with local stakeholders and address the capacity gaps in this area. Since many of the recommendations center around the links between programming for youth, nurturing a sense of cohesion and collective action, a longitudinal approach will be needed. These could be complemented by community-based monitoring (CBM) mechanisms whereby CBOs can also support the monitoring efforts.

Towards a C4D Strategy for IOM in Guinea Bissau

IOM's C4D strategy needs to take into account some specificities in the local migratory dynamics and identified agents of influence:

- **A high level of trust in local leadership** - In the context of Guinea Bissau where state institutions (including law enforcement) are largely absent, traditional leadership plays a fundamental role in conflict mediation. However, the perception of local actors as 'honest' is generally lower in **Cuntum Madina** across all typologies. The low level of honesty attributed to traditional leaders is confirmed by our observations in this community, which suggest that traditional leadership is not functioning effectively due both to contingent causes (e.g. divisions between the two main leasers) and to the general difficulty of performing this role in a large, deprived urban community with diverse ethnic composition.
- **The microsystem (home, family, friends, peers) is the main source of trust** on the one hand, and contrasts, on the other hand, with the expression of a significant mistrust towards the stakeholders of the mesosystem (organizations of civil society and community) and the exosystem (government, United Nations).
- The channels of dissemination and sharing of knowledge in places of sociability are mainly social networks (Facebook) and the radio. The use of social networks among the young people interviewed is important.

VI. COMMUNITY PROFILES AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TEN ASSESSED COMMUNITIES

The table below presents an overview of the sectors displaying a growing trend and of the activities which have a future potential to be drivers for growth in the eight communities assessed. Structural constraints are indicated next to the activities with future potential, so to stress the extent to which these limit the growth potential of the local economy. Most often, structural constraints take the form of poor infrastructure and limited access to electricity and water; in four communities (Bigene, Farim and Cuntum Madina) infrastructure-related gaps are so stringent that it is impossible to discuss of activities with future potential if some fundamental investments or improvements are not realised (e.g. the Farim bridge). Beyond infrastructure, as in the case of Braima Sori, structural constraints can also be related to marked gender imbalances in terms of education and rights, which limit greatly the economic capacity of women and thus that of the community as a whole.

Table 5 : Summary of key challenges and opportunities per community

Community	Growing sectors	Future potential	Constraints (infrastructure and others)	Employment creation / livelihood improvement strategy focus
Bigene _HIGH PRIORITY_	N/A Agriculture hit by rain scarcity	Commerce and Agriculture (diversification), have significant potential for growth. Aquaculture could also be introduced. Whether or not Farim may finally take on its role of centre with regional prevalence will depend on the implementation of transformational infrastructure projects such as the Farim bridge, road improvement and Cacheu river irrigation systems.		Livelihood resilience strengthening: - Microinsurance pilot project
Braima Sori _HIGH PRIORITY_	N/A Commerce and construction may grow depending on remittances	Largely linked to agriculture productivity increase	- Electricity - Gender imbalance affects the local economy negatively	Empowerment of women as income earners (horticulture, small commerce and other possible productive activities)
Farim _HIGH PRIORITY_	N/A Agriculture hit by rain scarcity	Commerce, Agriculture (diversification), Healthcare (construction of health centre by diaspora association), Education (Farim university reactivation) and Administrative services have significant potential for growth. Aquaculture could also be introduced. All will depend on the implementation of transformational infrastructure projects such as the Farim bridge, road improvement and Cacheu river irrigation systems.		Livelihood resilience strengthening: - Microinsurance pilot project
Cuntum Madina _HIGH PRIORITY_	- Commerce - Construction - Transport	Depending on ability of Bissau municipality to improve infrastructure (especially sanitation) and urban landscape to allow installation of new productive or commercial activities and improve access to opportunities in the Bissau area.		Workforce preparedness: - Skills - Capital
Quebo _MEDIUM PRIORITY_	Education Cashew (due to price increase in 2017)	Depending on realisation of the Corubal river Hydroelectric plant: - Electric wiring - Transformation of agrarian produces Aquaculture (Corubal river) and tourism have also a potential.	- Electricity (but advanced plans for construction of a small hydroelectric plant on the Corubal river) - Drinking water - Irrigation system	Rehabilitation of the local model farm (Centro de Experimentação Agrícola de Coli/Quebo)

Community	Growing sectors	Future potential	Constraints (infrastructure and others)	Employment creation / livelihood improvement strategy focus
Bambadinca _LOW PRIORITY_	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General growth of economic activity thanks to improved electricity supply - Agriculture - Education (establishment of high school by community-based association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthcare: as establishment of hospital is completed - Logistics: favourable positioning to become a logistics hub; - Agribusiness: possible since availability of electricity and vicinity of production. 	Best supply of electricity and water in the country	Workforce preparedness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills - Capital
Buba _LOW PRIORITY_	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthcare - Transport - Commerce - Education 	<p>Construction of deep-water port can have a transformational impact (provided the expected negative social and environmental impacts of this project are properly addressed).⁴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electric wiring (if plant is implemented) - Plumbing (depending on water supply improvements) - Tourism (natural reserve) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electricity (although plan for the construction of a plant) - Drinking water (but initiative ongoing to improve water supply) - Limited availability of land (also since 	Workforce preparedness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills - Capital
Bubaque _LOW PRIORITY_	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catering / restauration - Commerce - Oyster farming 	Untapped potential in tourism (need to strengthen sustainability component), commerce, agriculture (concentration on high value added products), small naval works.	Improving transport with mainland and other islands in the archipelago is priority. All sectors may be affected.	Workforce preparedness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills - Capital

⁴ A detailed analysis of the social and environmental impacts of the Buba deep-water port is provided in Salgado, A., Fedi, F., Leitao, F. (2009) Relatório preliminar do processo de construção do Porto de Buba e seus impactos, Correio do patriota. Available at: <http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/RELATORIO-IBAP.pdf> [last retrieved on 27 June 2018].

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