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Joint Initiative for
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IMPACT Study Country Report:

Somalia

IMPACT – Impact evaluation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa Region

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Submitted by Itad
In association with Stats4SD

RDH IOM Regional Data Hub East and Horn of Africa

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Disclaimer

This document provides a technical overview and analysis of the data gathered in Somalia, in the context of the IMPACT study. **Its contents were not edited by IOM**.

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ABOUT THE EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE FOR MIGRANT PROTECTION AND REINTEGRATION

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration was launched in December 2016 and is funded by the European Union (EU) Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. The programme brings together 26 African countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa, and North Africa regions, along with the EU and IOM around the goal of ensuring that migration is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their communities. In the Horn of Africa, the programme is implemented primarily in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. The programme enables migrants who decide to return to their countries of origin to do so in a safe and dignified way. It provides assistance to returning migrants to help them restart their lives in their countries of origin through an integrated approach to reintegration that supports both migrants and their communities, has the potential to complement local development, and mitigates some of the drivers of irregular migration. Also within the programme's areas of action is building the capacity of governments and other partners; migration data collection and analysis to support fact-based programming; as well as information and awareness raising.

ABOUT THE IMPACT STUDY

The IMPACT Study is the impact evaluation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme in the Horn of Africa. Launched in March 2020 and concluded in March 2023, the study focuses on Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan: the three countries in the region where the programme has the largest reintegration caseload. All the IMPACT Study reports, as well as additional resources such as technical annexes, datasets, data analysis scripts and dissemination material are accessible from the IMPACT Study webpage: https://eastandhornofafrica.iom.int/impact-study.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank our colleagues at IOM who supported our work on this project and provided helpful advice and guidance throughout. In particular, Davide Bruscoli, who provided valuable technical support and challenges, and Mitsue Pembroke who provided helpful programmatic expertise. We are also grateful to Berkay Ozcan, who carried out a vital role in peer reviewing our outputs.

Itad, who led the IMPACT consortium, is a consultancy firm with a long-term track record of supporting the generation of evidence to inform strategy, planning, design and implementation of development policies and programmes. The key contributors from Itad were Callum Taylor, Chris Barnett and Leonora Evans-Gutierrez.

Stats4SD, formerly the Statistical Services Department of the University of Reading, is a long-time partner of Itad. A not-for-profit, social enterprise, Stats4SD promotes better use of statistical methods for decision-making to benefit society and the environment. Andrew Pinney acted as team leader for the evaluation and was supported in the data analysis by Alex Thomson.

Sayara and Dansom carried out the in-country data collection, for the quantitative and qualitative elements of this report.

Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations

AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CBI	Cash-based incentive
CBRP	Community-based reintegration projects
CRA	Complimentary reintegration assistance
DID	Difference-in-difference
EU	The European Union
FGD	Focus group discussion
GRA	General reintegration assistance
HoA	Horn of Africa
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JI	The EU-IOM Joint Initiative
JI-HoA	The EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa region
KII	Key informant interview
MIMIC	Multiple Indicator Multiple Cause
MIMOSA	Migrant Management and Operational System Application
NE	Natural experiment
NM	Non-Migrant
PA	Principal applicant
PSS	Psychosocial
RSI	Reintegration Sustainability Index
RSS	Reintegration Sustainability Survey
SAR	Spot analytical report
SIYB	Start and improve your business training
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

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Glossary

RSI	Reintegration Sustainability Index – the IOM institutional RSI index for measuring reintegration using reintegration drivers and their associated dimension and overall weights, informed by a combination of principal components analysis, reviewed and modified by expert consensus. This provides easy interpretation of values, standardised procedures and data, and comparability over time and locations.
Treated returnee	Treated returnees are those who received initial support and reintegration assistance.
Matched non-migrant	A non-migrant who has successfully been matched to a migrant returnee, based on the matching criteria (living in same community, age, gender, education, length of time in community, no plans to move). Matched non-migrants are similarly coded as treated through inheriting this property from the matched returnee.
Untreated returnee	Untreated returnees are those that were processed by IOM after their return, but while qualifying for reintegration assistance, had not received it by the time the endline-retro-baseline was enumerated. Matched non-migrants are similarly coded as untreated through inheriting this property from the matched returnee. Current Somalian Joint Initiative Programme guidelines indicate that all returnees qualify for reintegration support.
Non-migrant identity	A propensity (percentage degree of similarity) that returnees have similar profile to paired non-migrants (paired on sex, age, educational attainment, length of residence in community, no plans to migrate currently).
Integration perception	Self-perceptions of own level of reintegration (if a returnee returning to pre-migration community), integration (if returnee returning to a new community or non-migrant).
Baseline	First round of data collection from the migrant returnees, carried out a few weeks after they return to their country of origin.
Endline	Final round of data collection, carried out in real-time, that is, asking questions about the respondent's current situation.
Endline-retro-baseline	A combined baseline and endline, conducted at the same time. Endline questions are asked as normal, about the respondent's current situation. Baseline questions are asked retrospectively, with respondents (both returnees and matched non-migrants) asked to recall their situation 2 months after the returnee arrived in their country of origin.
RSS **RSS+** **RSS endline-retro-baseline**	Reintegration Sustainability Survey (RSS) – the survey that collects the indicators to generate the Reintegration Sustainability Index (RSI) – see above. RSS+ was an initial expansion of the standard RSS survey for the purposes of this evaluation/methodology research with additional questions. This instrument was further developed into the RSS endline-retro-baseline by including retro-baseline questions for all RSI indicators and some of the additional indicators added in RSS+.
RSI MIMIC	Multiple Indicator Multiple Cause (MIMIC) models generating a latent (unknown) Reintegration Sustainability Index not reliant on defined weights (RSI MIMIC). It is a special class of model that allows multiple outcomes to be modelled simultaneously.

ReDSS-IASC	A combination of two reintegration measurement frameworks; the IASC Framework was established in 2010 as a starting point for establishing the durable solutions definition as well as criteria 'to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved'. The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), a member of the Technical Steering Committee supporting the operationalisation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework, then developed the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. See Annex 1 for more details.
Snowball sample	A snowballing sample was the primary process used to identify non-migrants. Returnees were contacted and solicited to participate, for which they received an incentive if it resulted in the successful non-migrant RSS enumeration. They were given time to identify non-migrants of similar age, education attainment and same-sex as well as migrants who had been resident in the community for at least as long as the returnee had been present.
Modality of microbusiness assistance	Refers to the method through which IOM provided microbusiness assistance to returnees, which includes: ▪ Regular in-kind – IOM would procure business materials and supply them directly to returnees. ▪ Mobile Money (MoMo) cash – returnees receive microbusiness assistance in the form of a cash amount transferred directly to them via mobile money. In the context of the JI-HoA programme, the 'Regular in-kind' modality was the only one available at the beginning of operations. In Somalia, 'Mobile Money (MoMo) cash' was introduced in September 2020, with JI-HoA beneficiaries able to choose between this modality and 'regular in-kind' (although the latter became much less common).
Reception assistance **General reintegration assistance (GRA)**	Reception assistance is provided to all returnees upon arrival and includes meet and greet at the point of entry, temporary shelter, onward transportation to reach the final destination within the country of origin, pocket money, immediate medical and psychosocial assistance and other services. Differently from reception assistance, GRA is not specifically tailored to the needs of returnees, in the sense that all JI-HoA beneficiaries are eligible to receive the reintegration services falling in this category, irrespective of their level of vulnerability or specific needs. Examples of GRA services include the enrolment in national health insurance schemes and the participation in business training (as they often also cover psychosocial aspects of reintegration). For practical reasons, although they are distinct types of assistance, reception assistance and GRA are considered jointly in the context of the IMPACT study.
Complementary reintegration assistance (CRA)	CRA is tailored to the needs of the returnee and constitutes the principal form of support provided by the programme to individual beneficiaries. The tailoring is achieved through a process of Reintegration Counselling, during which a case worker and the returnee define a reintegration plan. In the context of the JI-HoA programme, most reintegration plans focus on the establishment of a microbusiness chosen by the returnee for which IOM provides materials (in-kind) or cash to acquire them. In fewer cases, the reintegration plan focuses on assistance to further the returnee's education.

1 Introduction to IMPACT

In March 2020, Itad was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to undertake an evaluation (hereafter referred to as 'IMPACT') of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa (hereafter referred to as JI-HoA). The JI-HoA is a flagship programme for IOM that supports African migrants who find themselves stranded and choose to return to their countries of origin in a safe and dignified way. Upon their return, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative provides the migrants with Economic, Social and Psychosocial assistance to support them during the long and non-linear process of reintegration. The IMPACT study focuses on Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia – the three countries with the largest reintegration caseload in the programme – and comprises three components: (1) an impact evaluation, (2) a natural experiment, and (3) qualitative research.

The first component, which assesses the reintegration of returnees, is the main source of evidence behind this report. A quasi-experimental design was used to compare an index of reintegration at two points in time: (1) a baseline, shortly after migrant returnees came back to their country of origin, and (2) an endline at least 9 months later. A comparison was also made between the returnees who received IOM support for their reintegration, and a calibration group of non-migrants.

1.1 Purpose, scope and objectives of IMPACT

Purpose: The main purpose of IMPACT is to provide a robust assessment of the impact of the JI-HoA programme, providing an accountability mechanism to beneficiaries of the programme, the donor and wider sector;[1] as well as an evidence base to inform future reintegration programming. As a flagship evaluation for IOM, this work is also intended to generate substantial learning on evaluating sustainable reintegration programmes and informing future methodological standards. The IMPACT process will also inform IOM's understanding of sustainable reintegration metrics through testing of the relatively new, Reintegration Sustainability Survey (RSS), including the strengths and weakness of this tool and recommendations on improvements.

Scope: This assignment required the IMPACT team to navigate a number of central challenges which have affected the scope of the work. First, as outlined by IOM in the Terms of Reference,[2] no precedent exists for undertaking an impact evaluation study of the size and complexity of this reintegration programme. Second, there is no consensus on the most appropriate frameworks and metrics to measure 'sustainable reintegration'. Third, IMPACT was commissioned 2 years into programme implementation and, as such, data availability and quality has been a limiting factor – something that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions. This has had a significant effect on returnee movements as well as the ability to carry out planned data collection activities. And lastly, the scope was influenced by emergent specifics of what is technically, and practically, possible based on an ongoing dialogue between IOM and the IMPACT study team throughout the evaluation period.

To respond effectively to these challenges, the IMPACT study team used a mix of methodologies, including different approaches to modelling and analysing the RSS datasets, as well as a complementary natural experiment and qualitative research that made use of different framings and methods. This enabled the team to mitigate some of the challenges associated with the pioneering nature of this evaluation, the lack of consensus around measuring reintegration, and various challenges that affected the feasibility of data collection.

[1] EU-IOM (2019). Terms of Reference in Request for Proposals, Services for Conduction of a Study to Evaluate the Impact of the Reintegration Assistance Provided under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the HoA Region, p. 28.
[2] EU-IOM (2019). Terms of Reference in Request for Proposals, Services for Conduction of a Study to Evaluate the Impact of the Reintegration Assistance Provided under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the HoA Region, p. 2.

Objectives: Three objectives were outlined for the IMPACT project:

Objective 1	Evaluation of the impact of reintegration assistance provided by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (HoA) on the sustainable reintegration of supported migrant returnees.
Objective 2	Improve IOM's understanding of sustainable reintegration metrics.
Objective 3	Design a robust methodology that can become a standard for future impact evaluations of reintegration-focused programmes.

IMPACT and IOM understand these three objectives to be interacting.

1.2 Evaluation questions

The three objectives were translated into three high-level evaluation questions and, in order to answer these questions effectively, several more detailed sub-questions (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Sub-questions may support the achievement of more than one objective but have been noted under their primary objective for simplicity. Additional questions and objectives have risen throughout the implementation of the evaluation, many of which have been tackled through other IMPACT reports.

Table 1 High-level evaluation questions and proposed sub-questions for each IMPACT objective

	Objective 1	**Objective 2**	**Objective 3**
High-level evaluation question	What is the impact of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (HoA) on sustainable reintegration of supported migrant returnees?	How can sustainable reintegration metrics be improved?	How can we effectively evaluate impact of reintegration programmes in the future and what are the methodological requirements to do so?
Sub-questions	Have changes in programme implementation, such as the transition to mobile money, affected outcomes of reintegration assistance and, if so, how? How has delay in providing assistance to returnees affected/impacted on their reintegration? How have the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (HoA) adapted the assistance provided to meet changes in context and what has the impact of these changes been on the reintegration of returnees?	Does the current Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) data chain collect sufficient information to assess 'sustainable reintegration'? Does the RSI appropriately capture local context, and provide the empirical basis for actionable insights? For example, including opportunities for analysis of drivers of reintegration and remigration and test which of these can be affected by AVRR programme implementation?	As definitions of reintegration often reference the non-migrant residents as a comparison, how can this cohort be meaningfully included in the data chain and contribute to an understanding of sustainable reintegration? Is there evidence to support the W model theory, and what are the implications for evaluative methodologies assessing the effects of reintegration assistance?

2 Description of data

This section describes the data sources used during the evaluation and briefly summarises the background characteristics of the key population. It therefore provides useful context for the in-depth analysis that follows.

The majority of the analysis in this section is based on IOM Programme data. That is, data collected from returnees by IOM as part of the JI-HoA programme itself. This data is routinely updated by IOM to record which types of assistance have been received by whom and when. The analysis presented here is based on data on returnees who returned to their home country up to September 2022.

The other key data source is the Reintegration Sustainability Survey (RSS). The RSS draws together 30 core indicators across three dimensions of reintegration (Economic, Social and Psychosocial) to produce an index of sustainable reintegration for each dimension, as well as an overall index. The RSS instrument thereby provides an understanding of outcome-level change in sustainable reintegration, and other critical data for our analysis. The analysis is based on all RSS surveys conducted within the IMPACT period, unless stated otherwise.

2.1 Returnee demographic characteristics

Table 2 presents the number of returnees included in the programme data for each of the three JI-HoA countries and the numbers included in our RSS sampling frame and who completed an RSS survey. It shows that Somalia had the smallest number of returnees, and that returnees in Somalia and Somalia Sudan were more likely to be included in the sample frame after screening using the inclusion criteria below and completing an RSS survey.

The criteria for eligibility in the RSS sample frame is as follows:

- The returnee has a valid individual MIMOSA[3] number
- The returnee is an adult (aged 18 or above)
- The returnee is the principal applicant
- The returnee arrived between 1 July 2018 and 1 July 2021
- The returnee is indicated to have received microbusiness support according to the programme monitoring data.

Table 2 Returnee numbers, as of September 2022

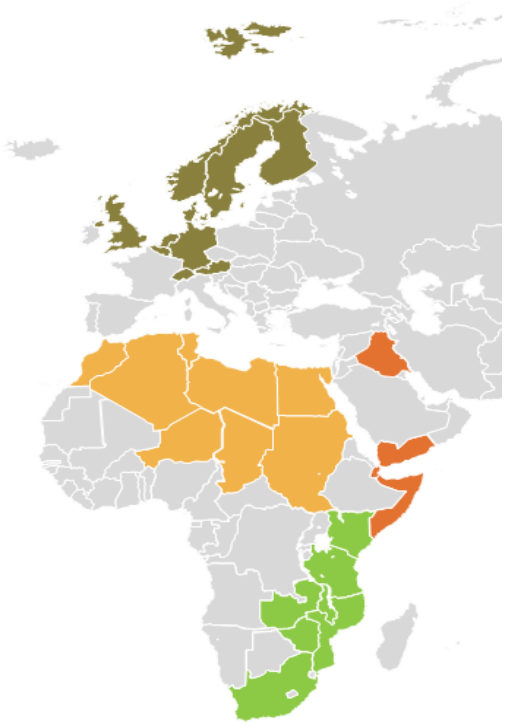
Country	Total number of returnees (universe)	Returnees eligible for RSS sample frame (see above)	Returnees who have completed *any* RSS[4]
Ethiopia	9,945	3,078	1,008
Somalia	1,025	490	225
Sudan	5,871	1,837	685

[3] This is the unique identifier used by IOM to track returnees and the services they receive.
[4] Including baseline only, endline only, and endline-retro-baseline. Where returnees have completed more than one of these surveys they are only counted once here.

For the following analysis, the universe of migrants available from the country programme data was used without applying the sample eligibility criteria. The destination countries of the migrants included in the JI-HoA programme are displayed in Table 2. The routes taken are grouped into four categories: Northern (European), Northern (African), Eastern and Southern.[5]

The Northern (European) category includes migrants who successfully made the journey to Europe. Returnees on the Northern (African) route often attempted to migrate to Europe, but only reached parts of Northern Africa. For others in this route, countries such as Egypt and Libya were the intended destinations and some returnees spent several years there. The Eastern route were migrants typically trying to reach the Gulf, though Somalia and Djibouti are included as part of this flow. Finally, the Southern route includes countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Figure 2 displays a breakdown of the attempted migration routes for Somalia returnees. In Somalia the most common route was the Northern African (73.4%) followed by Southern (10.6%).



Orange – Eastern, Yellow – Northern (Africa), Green – Southern, Brown – Northern (Europe)

Figure 1 Migrant routes

Among the 172 Somalia returnees to whom the question was asked, 9% were recorded as having returned to the community in which they lived before their migration, with the remaining 91% choosing to move back to a new community. Some 18.7% of returnees in Sudan reported that their decision to return was caused, at least in part, by some form of distress in their host country. Of the 236 returnees asked for their return reasoning, the most common reasons given for returning to Somalia were that they had found it impossible to reach their destination (130 returnees), and that they missed their friends and family (50 returnees).

Across all countries and routes, most returnees were male, with men representing over 90% of returnees in Somalia. Looking at this another way, men and women displayed slightly different choices in terms of the routes taken. For example, while 72.7% of male returnees in the Somalia universe attempted to migrate along the Northern Africa route, this increased to 87.0% of women.

[5] In all analysis the routes are defined as follows:
Eastern: Iraq, Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia
Northern (Europe): Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
Northern (Africa): Algeria, Libya, Chad, Morocco, Niger, Egypt, Tunisia, Somalia, South Somalia
Southern: Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

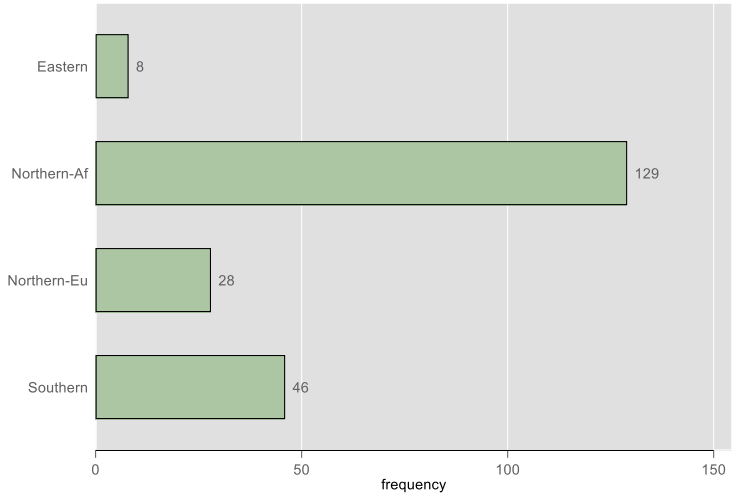


Figure 2 Migration routes for the universe of eligible returnees in Somalia

The mean age of returnees was 22.6 in Somalia, with a median of 21 (see). As expected, most returnees (91.9% in Somalia) are adults. In terms of routes, we see that there are more children along the Eastern and Northern African routes (20% and 10.4% of Overall returnees, respectively).

Figure 4 presents the year and quarter of arrival for Somalian returnees. This is valuable not just because of the sampling criteria (arrival between 1st July 2018 and 1st July 2021), but also because of the changes made to the programme delivery since the first arrivals. Based on this, efforts were made to weight the non-migrant RSS sample according to the proportion of returnees falling into each year and quarter category, so that the joint analysis of returnees and matched non-migrants would reflect the Overall programme during the observation period with a self-weighting sample.

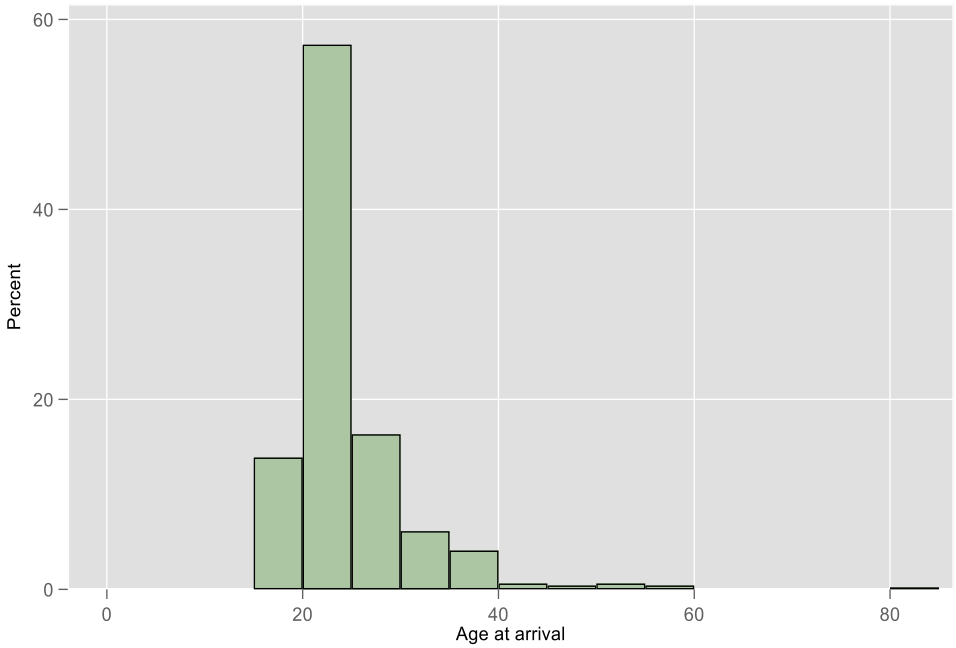


Figure 3 Histogram of returnees age at arrival for the universe of eligible returnees in Somalia (bin width of five)

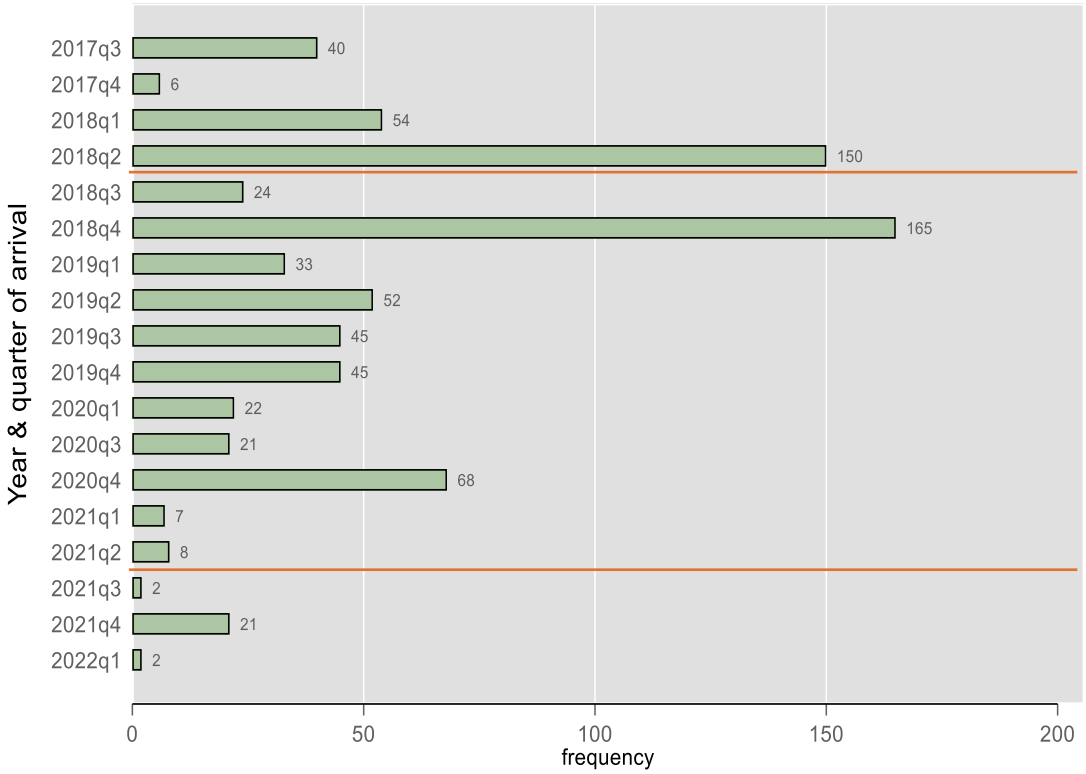


Figure 4 Year and quarter of arrival for the universe of eligible returnees in Somalia. Horizontal orange lines indicate the dates considered eligible for the impact evaluation.

3 Design and methodology

The full evaluation design and methodology is presented in an external annex. This section provides the key details necessary to understand the content of this report, as well as some modifications to the design and methodology that were made in Ethiopia. The design and methodology was developed during the IMPACT inception phase and detailed in the Methodological report.[6]

3.1 Methodological approach

3.1.1 Criteria for returnee eligibility to the IMPACT sample frame

Details about the population of returnees and eligibility for the RSS is provided in Section 2.

The latest Somalia country monitoring data includes 1,025 returnees, of which 490 were considered 'eligible' for the sample after applying the criteria above. The country monitoring dataset of eligible returnees was merged against the returnees enumerated by RSS+ endline-retro-baseline respondents. This resulted in a universe of valid returnees also enumerated by the RSS endline-retro-baseline of 657 after removing duplicates, incomplete entries, and the criteria listed above.

3.1.2 Calibration group identification methods (snowball, independent)

[6] Itad (2020). Methodological Report, IMPACT – Impact Evaluation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa region, October 2020. Available at https://www.itad.com/knowledge-product/methodological-report-impact-evaluation-eu-iom-joint-initiative-migrant-protection-reintegration/

Most of the non-migrants have been recruited through a snowball sample process that starts with contacting a returnee who has completed an RSS enumeration and asking if they will participate in identifying a suitable non-migrant, aligned with age sex educational attainment, and length of residency in the current community. The returnee was given a period of time to identify a suitable non-migrant match, and the non-migrant identity and matching criteria were collected from the returnee in a follow-up call. The veracity of the matching criteria was subsequently checked with the non-migrant during the researchers first non-migrant contact. If this validation found that the non-migrant did not have the qualifying matching criteria, the process was stopped. The returnee was recontacted and given the feedback and given the opportunity to suggest a more suitable non-migrant; however, the frequency of this occurring was very low.

In total 95 Somalian returnees were contacted in an attempt to identify a matched non-migrant. Some 37 returnees agreed to participate and attempt to identify suitable non-migrants, resulting in a total of 23 matched non-migrants.

The initial matching process proved to be particularly challenging in Somalia, primarily due to communication issues. Many phone numbers were disconnected, or had been changed, resulting in a high volume of failed call attempts.

Therefore, the decision was taken in 2022-Q3 to focus on an independent selection of non-migrants, involving no contact with returnees. In these cases, fieldwork teams travelled to the communities in question and independently matched non-migrants against the returnee profiles. The independent sampling approach resulted in 84 completed non-migrant surveys. Combined, the two methods provided an overall sample of 89 matched returnees and non-migrants that had all successfully completed the endline-retro-baseline RSS.

3.1.3 RSS sampling strategy

The minimum sample size calculated for returnees and non-migrants alike was 473 per analytical domain. This is based on the minimum sample size needed to detect a binary distribution with a minimum observable treatment effect of 7% centred around a 0.5 binary frequency. A finite population factor derived from the total number of eligible returnees recorded in the Somalia monitoring data (N=1,025) was used to modify this minimum sample size downwards to 409 (see Methodological annex for more details). The total of 178 returnee RSS+ retro-endline enumerations is considerably below the minimum sample size of 409, and no single quarter met the target sample.

Table 3 Eligible returnee universe, returnee RSS+ endline-retro-baseline enumerations and matched non-migrant RSS+ endline-retro-baseline enumerations

Yr_Q1-4	Eligible Returnee universe	Returnee universe %	Target Sample Proportional to Qrt size	Enumerated RSS (Treated ELrBL ONLY)	Returnee Additional Over/ Under Sample ELrBL ONLY	Non-Migrant RSS enumerated (Treated ELrBL ONLY)	Non-Migrant RSS Over/ Under Sampled
2018q3	24	5%	20	8	12	1	19
2018q4	165	34%	137	47	95	8	129
2019q1	33	7%	28	19	9	11	17
2019q2	53	11%	44	29	14	20	24
2019q3	44	9%	37	20	17	13	24
2019q4	45	9%	38	25	14	17	21
2020q1	22	5%	19	13	6	12	7
2020q2	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
2020q3	20	4%	17	10	8	3	14
2020q4	67	14%	56	5	50	3	53
2021q1	7	1%	6	1	5	0	6
2021q2	8	2%	7	1	6	1	6
Totals	**488**	**1**	**409**	**178**	**236**	**89**	**320**

The non-migrant snowball sampling identifies one non-migrant for each returnee. The non-migrant enumerations significantly fell short of enumerating all of the eligible returnees that had responded to the retro-baseline-endline survey (89 non-migrant enumerations from a possible total of 173), leaving a shortfall of 320 endline-retro-baseline (final column, Table 3).

As Table 3 indicates, the sample was targeted to be representative of quarters and there was no possibility to incorporate a spatial targeting. This was because at the outset the prospective flows of returnees returning to various regions of Somalia was unknown. Figure 5 and Figure 6 presents the regional distribution eligible universe of returnees, RSS+ endline-retro-baseline returnee enumeration and, finally, matched non-migrant RSS+ endline-retro-baseline enumerations.

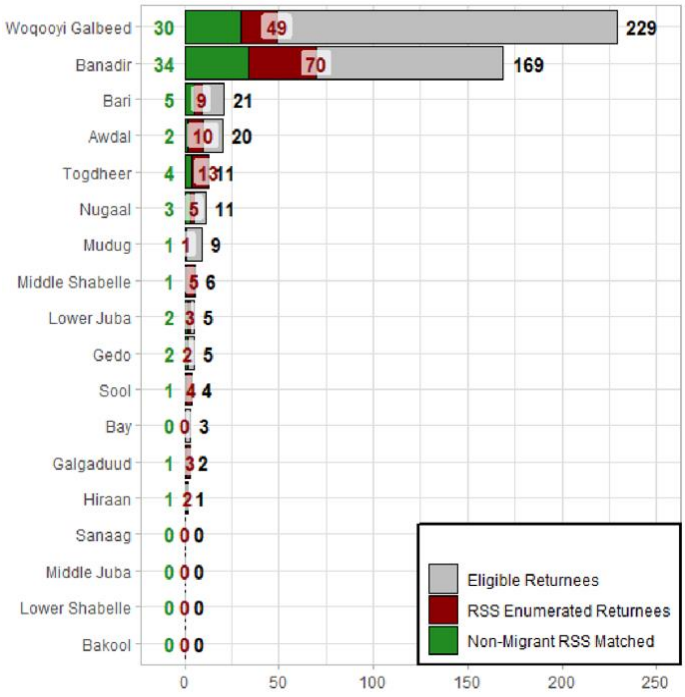


Figure 5 Bar chart of number of eligible returnees, number of those enumerated with endline-retro-baseline RSS, and number of those matched with non-migrant RSS

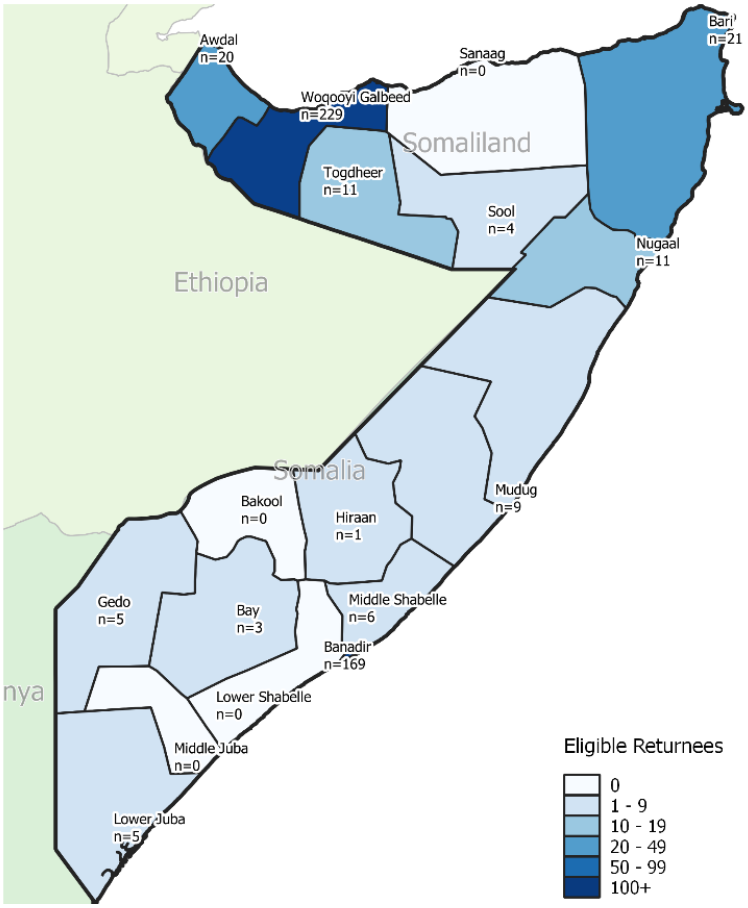


Figure 6 Map of Somalia/Somaliland/Puntland regions with the number of eligible returnees

3.2 Changes to methodology and resulting limitations

3.2.1 Challenges to the JI-HoA programme and arrival of returnees

The COVID-19 pandemic wrought several changes to this project. It was initially envisaged that there would be in-country work to provide the opportunity to develop and test the tools; and that all data collection would take place in person. However, this was not entirely feasible under the circumstances. Additionally, because of the smaller returnee flows resulting from the pandemic, the RSS non-migrant enumeration was focused on combined endline-retro-baseline enumerations only.

Early enumeration in Somalia included contemporaneous baseline questionnaires, but the pandemic reduced, or even halted, the flow of returnees. As such, in 2021-Q4, a decision was taken to focus all further enumerations solely on combined endline-retro-baselines and continue enumerating to achieve the minimum sample size for this combined survey alone. At this point, the trajectory of the pandemic was still uncertain, and therefore having a minimum sample size of endline-retro-baseline surveys would be the most efficient and effective way to ensure a sufficient sample to produce estimates with the minimum desired precision of estimation.

Changes to the cut-off point of eligible returnees were also required as a response to methodological and fieldwork challenges. Prior to 2021-Q4, the range of arrival dates considered for returnee enumeration went back as far as 2019-Q3. This choice of the arrival dates reference period was based on the assumption that remembering a situation 2 months after returning, more than 1.5 years after that return, would present recall challenges for respondents. However, to increase the

likelihood of reaching a minimum sample size for treatment effect precision, and the number of available returnees with whom to match non-migrants, the eligibility for arrival time was moved back to 2018-Q3. This cut-off was agreed with IOM as, prior to this the Joint Initiative Programme had encountered many challenges, many of which had been identified and resolved by this point. Despite the risks associated with exacerbating recall challenges, returnees who had arrived during the early stages of implementation of the Joint Initiative (JI) programme would also be included in the sample by widening the treated arrival period and going further back in time. As a result of this widening of the arrival date eligibility period, the length of time after arrival that the contemporaneous endline portion of the retro-endline survey is conducted will extend much further than the programme recommended 12–18 months. As reintegration is unlikely to be a monotonic asymptotic process across the entire time between arrival and endline observation, this will increase the likelihood that there will be a length after arrival bias to the endline observations, but without any mechanism for controlling or accounting for this potential bias.

The final enumeration strategy is to match all returnee RSS endline-retro-baseline enumerations with a matched non-migrant RSS endline-retro-baseline enumeration.

3.3 Data quality

There are two questionnaires used to collect returnee RSS data:

1. **RSS+**: an early version of the RSS returnee instrument that did not include retro-baseline enumeration, because at that time it was still hoped that the flow of returnees would allow contemporaneous baseline and endlines to be enumerated in sufficient numbers.
2. **RSS+ retro**: current version with retro-baseline questions for all RSI variables and additional questions included in the RSS+.

All returnee enumerations were managed by IOM regional/country staff with enumerators recruited locally as appropriate.

3.3.1 Ease of recall for retro-baseline responses

While retrospective data is often believed to produce more negative and unreliable answers, recent research has shown mixed results.[7] Recalled answers can be reasonably accurate for events remembered within 5 years or less, but cognitive complexity and demand can affect accuracy. It does appear that reliable retrospective information can be collected on events that people remember within a recall period of 2 years or less, especially if questions are linked to significant events in the respondent's life. For returnees, their return from migration should be such a significant anchoring event, which supports the validity of their retrospective enumeration. However, non-migrants may be less reliable at recalling perceptions and situations without such a significant anchoring event.

Detailed examination of retrospective enumeration, including analysis of IMPACT data, can be found in the Technical annex. The two key findings from this analysis are as follows:

Finding 1: Respondents that indicated recall difficulty had the lowest average retro-baseline Overall RSI scores (Figure 43, Table 42).

Finding 2: Respondents finding recall of retro-baseline situations difficult were more likely to be older returnees. While days since baseline was almost statistically positively associated with an increased likelihood of reporting difficulty in recall (P-value = 0.065).

[7] Denison, J. (2022). Using Retrospective Survey Measurement in Assessing Migrant Reintegration: Evidence from IOM programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, available at https://returnandreintegration.iom.int/en/resources/study/using-retrospective-survey-measurement-assessing-migrant-reintegration-evidence-iom

3.4 Qualitative methods

3.4.1 Objectives

The qualitative research supports and complements the impact evaluation and natural experiment components. The qualitative data provides in-depth information on returnees' experiences and well-being and supports the interpretation and understanding of the quantitative data. The objectives of the qualitative data collection are:

- To test and validate findings and results from the RSS survey enumeration,
- To deepen our understanding of the effect of the migration experience on returnees (how the migration and return experience has impacted individuals),
- To deepen our understanding of the impact of the JI-HoA programme on sustainable reintegration of returnees,
- Explore the use of the W model approach for sustainable reintegration and reflect on qualitative methodologies for measuring sustainable reintegration.

3.4.2 Approach

The initial approach to the qualitative research in Somalia focused on a sampling strategy that would enable making comparisons between returnees that did and did not receive UNHCR[8] assistance (represented by Libya/non-Libya returnees), and between returnees and their matched non-migrant pairs. At the time of data collection from October–December 2022 conflict was increasing again in Somalia and several challenges were experienced by the local team in finding returnees and their matched non-migrant pairs. As a result, the final sample did not allow for such comparisons to be possible. Table 4 shows the intended and resulting qualitative sample.

Table 4 Overview of qualitative sample size

Somalia – IMPACT Qual	Returnees from Libya KII		Returnees not from Libya KII		Non-migrants		Community line (FGD)		Family/ household (group interview)		TOTALS	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Hargeisa	10	9	10	2	10	10	3	3	3	3	36	27

All qualitative interviews took place in Hargeisa. The final sample included 11 returnees, nine of whom returned from Libya and two returned from Sudan. In fact, both returnees who had not returned from Libya were in Libya and managed to leave there by themselves and get back to Sudan, wherein from Sudan they received assistance from IOM to return to Somalia. Therefore, aside from receiving the UNHCR cash grant, they are similar in experiences and migration trajectories to the returnees from Libya having travelled on the same route.

The majority of returnees in the qualitative analysis were young with an average age of 23. All returnees were male. Nine of the returnees had migrated (or made the decision to leave) when they were at the end of their secondary education. The main reasons cited by returnees for their initial migration were economic challenges.

Focus group discussions were held with returnees and matched non-migrants to understand perspectives on community well-being and with family members of returnees to understand family members' experiences and perspectives of the reintegration process.

[8] United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

3.4.3 Analysis

All interviews were transcribed and coded using MaxQDA software. The coding techniques focused primarily on deductive coding to understand returnees' experiences, differences between returnee groups, and the W model for understanding reintegration.

Case boxes have been highlighted throughout this report to bring forward the returnees' experiences. In each case box, information is included on the returnees RSI at baseline and endline, if the returnee converged or not with their matched non-migrant, the integration perception at baseline and endline, and their overall trend line from the qualitative analysis well-being grid. In effect, this therefore presents three different measures of reintegration: (1) RSI; (2) perceived integration; and (3) perceived overall well-being. The results show that more frequently than not these three measurements contradict and do not necessarily align to the story presented. The possible reasons behind this are multiple:

1. The quantitative and qualitative data collection was at different times, the longest gap between the endline-retro-baseline RSS enumeration and the qualitative research being 19 months and the shortest just 10 months. Clearly, the longer the time between these two observations, the more likely we are interviewing returnees in quite different situations.
2. When the returnees were asked to reflect on their situation upon return, the qualitative focus was immediately upon return, whereas the retro-baseline focus was 2–3 months after return once they had arrived and spent some time in their community of reintegration.
3. The RSI has a specific weighting, while the subjective indicators allow the returnee to place value on what is important to them. Therefore, there may be a clear misalignment between these two indicators based on the returnees' feelings and perceptions. In any event, the case boxes with the included indicators seek to highlight the complexity of measuring sustainable reintegration and the different outcomes using different methodologies for the same individual.

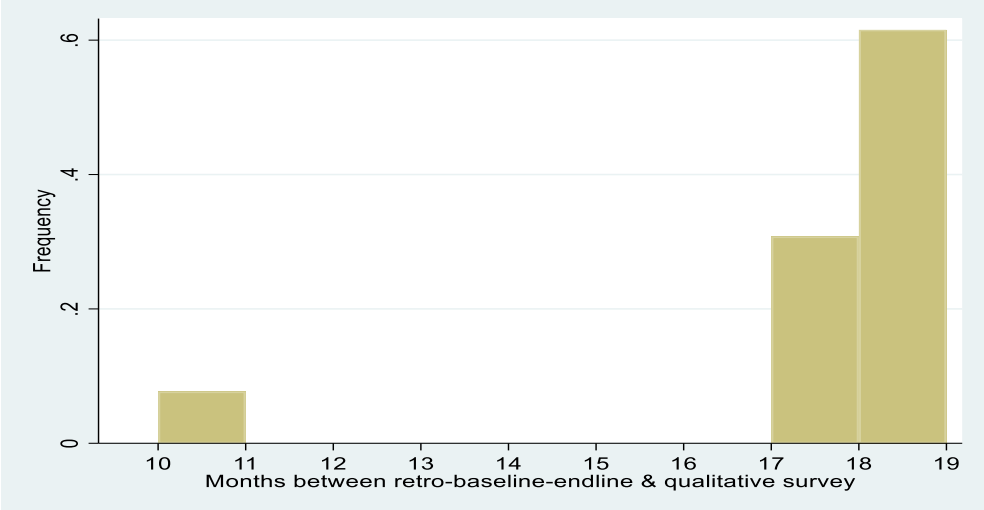


Figure 7 Histogram of the number of months between the RSS endline-retro-baseline and the qualitative survey for the same returnee

4 Measures of reintegration

4.1 Methods for measuring reintegration

Recognising the inherent difficulties in the measurement of complex concepts such as reintegration, where no single measure is widely accepted, we draw on multiple analytical frameworks for measuring reintegration. This approach has enabled us to compare and contrast findings, build on the strengths and mitigate for weaknesses of the different approaches. The following four frameworks are used for calculating reintegration indices:

1. **RSI: Reintegration Sustainability Index**: The IOM institutional RSI index for measuring reintegration using reintegration drivers and their associated dimension and overall weights, informed by a combination of principal component analysis, reviewed, and modified by expert consensus. This provides easy interpretation of values, standardised procedures and data, and comparability over time and location using fixed 'expert' weights for weighting overall and within dimensions. Below we analyse both the Overall RSI and the individual dimensions.
2. **RSI MIMIC: Multiple Indicator Multiple Cause (MIMIC)** models generating a latent (unknown) Reintegration Sustainability Index not reliant on defined weights, instead using structural equation modelling and data correlation matrices to define the weighting structure for an individual dataset (RSI MIMIC). **MIMIC** models allow multiple outcomes to be modelled simultaneously. This class of model have recently been applied to the challenge of measuring resilience, another multicomponent outcome.[9] We apply MIMIC models both to the Overall RSI and the individual dimensions.
3. **Non-migrant identity:** A propensity (percentage degree of similarity) that returnees have similar profile to paired non-migrants (paired on sex, educational attainment, length of residence in community, no plans to migrate currently).
4. **Integration perception:** Self-perceptions of own level of reintegration (if a returnee returning to pre-migration community), integration (if returnee returning to a new community or non-migrant).

The remainder of this section contains analysis of each of these analytical frameworks in turn. The following sub-sections include lists of key takeaways which summarise the most important outcomes from the analysis, as well as a set of findings that highlight the key conclusions and implications of the analysis.

4.2 Overall RSI

The returnee endline-retro-baseline RSS+ data is the starting point for this Somalia analysis. The endline-retro-baseline data are collected during a single data collection event, where both the endline and a recall baseline are enumerated. (See Methodological Annex for a detailed explanation and justification of this method.)

The assistance was delivered across the period of the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions. In the case of Somalia, the main analytical cohorts of returnees matched with non-migrants was (a) Libya + UNHCR Cash and (b) Not from Libya No UNHCR cash.[10] The returnees coming back from Libya were often detained in jails and experienced particularly arduous conditions. They also received a cash installation upon return to Somalia to a value USD 200 for the first 6 months after return, starting in the first month of that return. In contrast, those returnees

[9] FAO 2016; Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis – II Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Rome.
[10] Those returnees arriving back from Libya received a cash stipend from UNHCR upon arrival upon arrival, whereas those not arriving from Libya did not receive this initial cash stipend.

returning from other countries did not get this cash support from UNHCR, because they were thought to have had a less traumatic failed migration experience.

Finding 3: Both returnee cohorts can be considered reintegrated against the 0.66 threshold at endline, and there is no statistically significant difference between the two.

Figure 8 presents the Overall change in RSI scores from baseline to endline for the two cohorts of returnees in Somalia. This shows the average retro-baseline and endline RSI scores for the two cohorts, with 95% confidence intervals. The results show that there are no statistical differences between the two cohorts of returnees, either at baseline or endline. This suggests that the additional UNHCR stipend did not play a statistically significant role in improving Overall reintegration scores.

Looking in closer detail, Table 5 presents the difference-in-difference (DID) analysis for the trends displayed in the top-left graph of Figure 8. This analysis confirms that there is a significant increase in Overall RSI scores from baseline to endline, but that there is no statistically significant effect from the UNHCR cash. Further, there is no significant difference in the trends between cohorts between the baseline and endline.

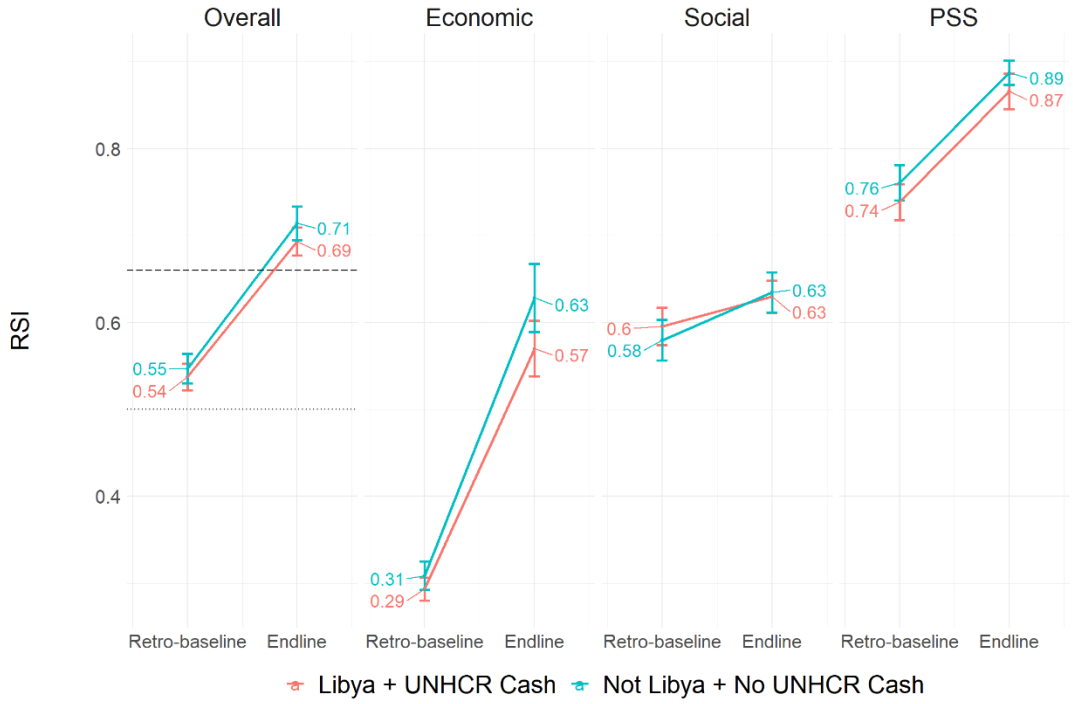


Figure 8 Overall RSI at retro-baseline and endline for all eligible returnees
N=179, Libya = 112, non-Libya = 67

Table 5 Difference-in-difference calculations for Overall RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.54	0.01	71.24	0.00
Endline	0.16	0.01	14.58	0.00
Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	0.01	0.01	0.76	0.45
DID - Endline X Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	0.01	0.02	0.67	0.50

Box 1 provides an illustration of how returnees have experienced their reintegration and how the support from IOM has assisted in their reintegration and improved well-being.

Box 1 Case example: Aaden, Improved well-being after receiving reintegration assistance

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migration?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>qual
495_re	0.588	0.680	Yes	2	3	Increased	4

Aaden returned to Hargeisa from Libya with support from IOM. He waited for one year to receive Economic reintegration assistance. While waiting, he participated in business seminars as well as more general encouragement sessions. He reported, "*They taught us how to run business and provided us with a lot of assistance … Before we received the money, we were given seminars in which the trainer told us that we should not give up, that we should learn and move on with our lives, and a variety of other advice."* He then opened a small store with the money provided by IOM. Aaden reported that his store is operating well at the moment and is completely satisfied with his experience.

Aaden also received Psychosocial assistance, once where returnees from Ethiopia came to discuss their torture experience and once where returnees discussed in groups their migration experiences. He reported that the support was beneficial for him and helped him to find comfort that there were people who have been through similar and/or worse experiences than him. Aaden stated: *"When you see that your people love you, family and other people, and that you are being built up [supported] and provided counselling, you feel loved here and it is tough to dare to emigrate again."* Overall, he assessed his well-being as good after receiving reintegration assistance from IOM.

4.3 RSI dimension scores

The following sub-sections present the analysis and resulting findings for each of the individual RSI dimensions: Economic, Social and Psychosocial.

Finding 4: The three individual dimensions perform similarly to the Overall RSI across all three cohorts of returnees, with significant improvements from baseline to endline. Across all dimensions there is no difference between cohorts at any point in time.

The analysis above is repeated for the Economic dimension of the RSI only, with similar results (see Figure 8 and Table 6 – Economic; Table 7 – Social; and Table 8 – Psychosocial). As in the Overall RSI, we see that there is no significant difference between the cohorts at either baseline or endline in all three individual dimensions. Again, we also see that scores increase significantly from retro-baseline to endline, but that the difference between the change in scores for the two cohorts is insignificant.

Table 6 DID calculations for Economic dimension RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8
N=179, Libya = 112, non-Libya = 67

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.29	0.01	24.32	0.00
Endline	0.28	0.02	16.23	0.00
Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.44
DID - Endline X Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	0.04	0.03	1.54	0.12

Table 7 DID calculations for Social dimension RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8
N=179, Libya = 112, non-Libya = 67

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.60	0.01	61.14	0.00
Endline	0.03	0.01	2.47	0.01
Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	-0.02	0.02	-1.01	0.31
DID - Endline X Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	0.02	0.02	0.93	0.35

Table 8 DID calculations for Psychosocial dimension RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8
N=179, Libya = 112, non-Libya = 67

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.74	0.01	80.49	0.00
Endline	0.13	0.01	9.83	0.00
Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	0.02	0.01	1.49	0.14
DID - Endline X Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	-0.00	0.02	-0.06	0.96

In the qualitative research, returnees reflected on the importance of the different forms of assistance (Economic assistance is discussed later in this report). Respondents spoke positively regarding the Psychosocial assistance: "*Yes, we have received mental health care and education about how to reintegrate with the community; this was really helpful to me, and after I talked about it, I felt relieved and better*". These sessions seemed to have been either in group form or with speakers. One respondent stated: "*It's been extremely beneficial to me because when you think you've been through a bad situation, someone else has had a worse experience, and you're like, 'Oh, nothing happened to me, compared to the other guy's challenges*.'" In one case, a respondent noted that although the sessions were helpful, they were not enough and he continued to suffer from depression, see Box 2. For the most part, the respondents were highly appreciative of the Psychosocial assistance.

Box 2 Case example: Hassan, Psychosocial assistance

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
463_re	0.505	0.672	No	3	3	No change	4

Hassan suffered from many traumatic experiences while travelling through the Sahara and while in a detention centre in Libya. It was there that he decided to return through the AVRR programme: "*Returning to my previous community and starting over was terrifying to me since I knew I would be humiliated and experience numerous difficulties. However, IOM had assured us when we were in Libya that they would support us once we returned home; therefore, that hope could aid in our reintegration into the community".* Upon his return, Hassan faced a number of challenges: *"I have faced many difficulties, such as financial difficulties and difficulties from family members who sometimes treated me differently. I was in Hargeisa, but my mind was elsewhere; I was constantly forgetful, and I actually suffered physical and emotional changes as a result of all those difficulties and my migration experience."* Six months after his return, Hassan received support from IOM in the form of cash-based interventions and Psychosocial assistance. The Psychosocial assistance he received helped to improve his well-being, however, he still reported struggling with depression. Hassan was grateful to IOM for the assistance and felt that without it he would be in a worse position.

4.4 RSI Scores – matched returnee and non-migrants

The analysis presented in this section is performed using only the matched returnee-non-migrant paired data, unless indicated otherwise. This reduces the returnee sample down from 179 in the returnee only RSI analysis above to 89 returnees. These 89 returnees have 1:1 matches with non-migrants and both groups were enumerated with the endline-retro-baseline survey (Table 9).

Table 9 Endline-retro-baseline frequency of matched pairs of returnees and non-migrants by country of arrival
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59; Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Returning from Libya or not	Total	Returnee	Nonmigrant
Not from Libya No UNHCR cash	60	30	30
Libya + UNHCR cash	118	59	59
Total	178	89	89

Finding 5: Matched returnee RSI scores increase significantly from baseline to endline, while non-migrant scores remain constant. By the time of the endline, matched returnees perform significantly better than non-migrants on the Overall RSI, and move above the 0.66 threshold.

Finding 6: There is no significant difference between the Libya and non-Libya matched returnees, either at baseline, endline, or in their deltas.

We begin with the Overall RSI retro-baseline-endline group with 1:1 matches. This includes 89 pairs of returnees and non-migrants, for a total of 178 observations. In general, the retro-baseline-endline changes in the returnee Overall RSI for this reduced sample of 178 show the same patterns observed earlier in the larger sample of returnees. Figure 9 plots the key comparisons of the RSI scores.

We see that at baseline, both cohorts score statistically lower on the RSI than their matched non-migrant counterparts. However, by the endline both cohorts return Overall RSI scores that are both above the 0.66 threshold, and that are statistically higher than that of the non-migrant groups.

Table 10 presents two DID analyses by departure country, while Table 11 presents the DID analysis for returnees versus non-migrants. These confirm the trends seen in Figure 9.

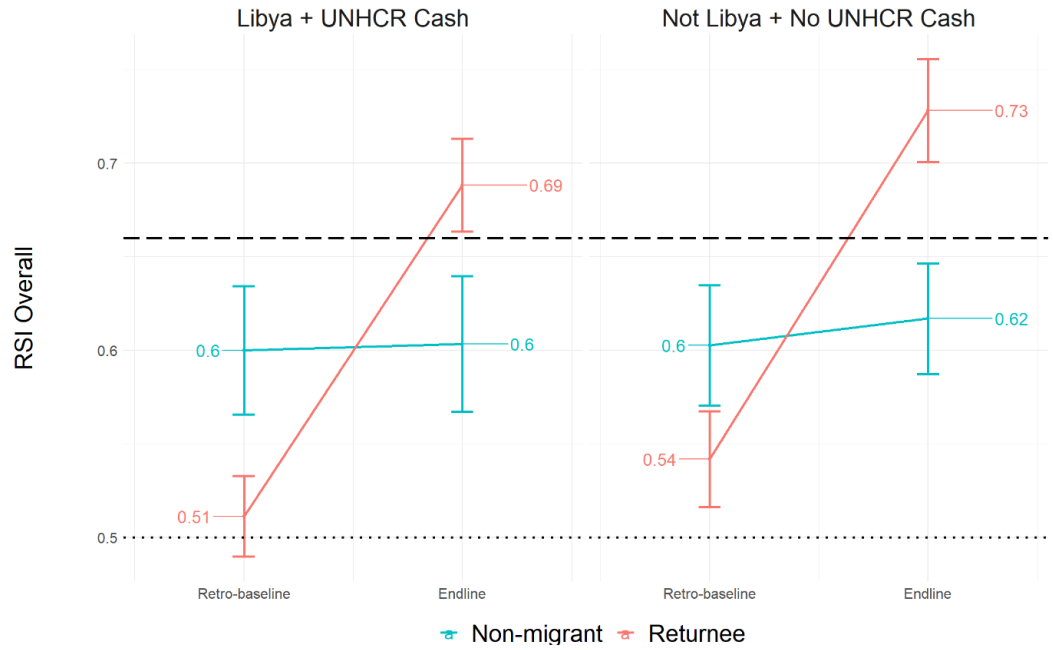


Figure 9 Overall RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Table 10 Separate Overall RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment modalities.
Reference levels = Retro-baseline non-migrant Not from Libya No UNHCR cash / Libya. N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30.

term (Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.43	0.02	19.93	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.76
Returnee	-0.14	0.03	-4.46	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.35	0.04	8.26	0.00

term (Libya + UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.46	0.02	22.84	0.00
Endline	-0.00	0.03	-0.14	0.89
Returnee	-0.17	0.03	-6.00	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.31	0.04	7.83	0.00

Table 11 Overall RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by the two arrival countries
Reference levels= Baseline; Not from Libya No UNHCR cash; Returnee (upper)/retro-baseline; Not from Libya No UNHCR cash; non-migrant (lower). N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.29	0.02	12.05	0.00
Endline	0.36	0.03	10.60	0.00
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.01	0.03	-0.20	0.84
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.06	0.04	-1.31	0.19

term (Non-Migrants)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.43	0.03	15.49	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.81
Libya + UNHCR Cash	0.03	0.03	0.83	0.41
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.01	0.05	-0.27	0.79

Key takeaways for Overall RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched

1. Both non-migrant cohorts have significantly greater retro-baseline Overall RSIs compared to their corresponding returnee cohorts (Figure 8 & Figure 9).
2. Both departure countries have statistically significant DIDs, indicating that there are statistically significant differences in the gradients between the returnees and the corresponding non-migrants (Figure 8 & Figure 9).
3. These returnee retro-baseline-in-line trendline gradients are significantly different from zero (Figure 8 & Figure 9).
4. Returnee endline RSI is significantly greater than the retro-baseline RSI score, while there is no significant change in the corresponding non-migrant RSI scores (**Table 11**).
5. There is no significant difference in the RSI deltas between Not from Libya + No UNHCR cash and Libya + UNHCR cash, for returnees or their corresponding non-migrants (**Table 11**).
6. Both returnee cohorts returned RSI retro-baseline scores significantly below 0.66 but by endline, both these cohorts had RSI scores significantly greater than 0.66.

4.5 RSI Dimension scores – matched returnee and non-migrants

Finding 7: In all three RSI dimensions there is no statistical difference between the Not from Libya + No UNHCR cash and Libya + UNHCR cash cohorts. This is true at both their baseline and endline scores, as well as the change between these two points.

Finding 8: By endline, returnees score significantly higher than non-migrants for both the Economic and Psychosocial RSI dimensions.

Finding 9: The Social RSI dimension displays no significant differences between returnee cohorts, returnees and non-migrants, and changes from baseline to endline.

When displaying the individual RSI dimensions, it should be noted that horizontal reference lines have not been included for the RSI individual dimension graphs as thresholds for these have not been established.

4.5.1 RSI Economic

Economic RSI retro-baseline-endline trends (Figure 10) are similar to those seen in the Overall RSI trends (Figure 9). In all cases, **baseline Economic RSI was significantly greater for non-migrants** than corresponding returnees (Figure 10, Table 12). Non-migrant Economic scores remained stable from baseline to endline for both cohorts (Figure 10,Table 13). Both the Libya and non-Libya returnee cohorts improved significantly from baseline to endline, and by endline the Economic scores were statistically higher than those of the respective non-migrant calibration groups (Figure 10, Table 12, Table 13). Even though the Libya + UNHCR cash cohort had a slightly lower marginal gain in RSI, this was not significantly lower than the Not from Libya No UNHCR cash cohort (Table 13).

The lack of any significant trend in the retro-baseline-endline non-migrant Economic RSIs indicate a stable cohort against which a significantly changing returnee group can be calibrated.

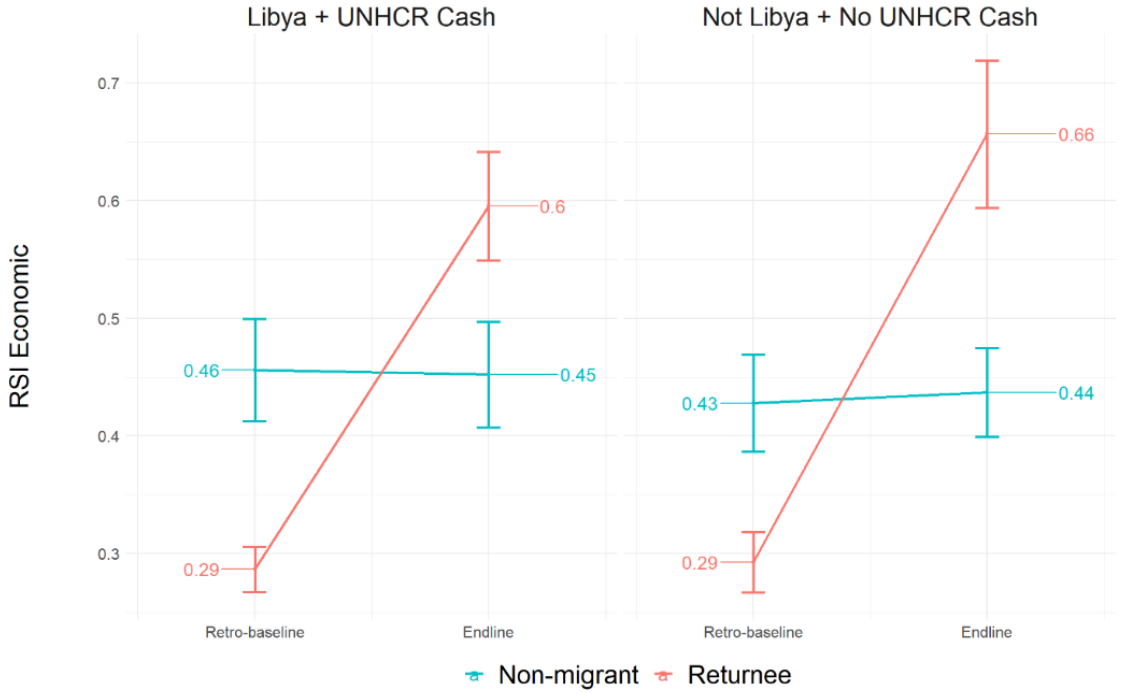


Figure 10 Economic RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Table 12 Separate Economic RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment modalities
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference level = Baseline Non-migrant Libya + UNHCR cash (upper)

term (Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.43	0.02	19.93	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.76
Returnee	-0.14	0.03	-4.46	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.35	0.04	8.26	0.00

term (Libya + UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.46	0.02	22.84	0.00
Endline	-0.00	0.03	-0.14	0.89
Returnee	-0.17	0.03	-6.00	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.31	0.04	7.83	0.00

Table 13 Economic RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by cohort
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference levels= Baseline; Not from Libya No UNHCR cash; Returnee (upper)/ Retro-baseline; Not from Libya No UNHCR cash; non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.29	0.02	12.05	0.00
Endline	0.36	0.03	10.60	0.00
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.01	0.03	-0.20	0.84
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.06	0.04	-1.31	0.19

term (Non-Migrants)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.43	0.03	15.49	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.81
Libya + UNHCR Cash	0.03	0.03	0.83	0.41
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.01	0.05	-0.27	0.79

Key takeaways for Economic RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. The trends in the RSI Economic dimension are generally similar to those seen in the Overall RSI.
2. Both returnee cohorts improved significantly from baseline to endline, and by endline the Economic scores were statistically higher than those of the respective non-migrant calibration groups.
3. There is no significant difference in the RSI Economic deltas between Not from Libya + No UNHCR cash and Libya + UNHCR cash, for returnees or their corresponding non-migrants.

4.5.2 RSI Social

Turning to the Social dimension of the RSI, we perform a similar analysis to the Economic dimension above. Figure 11 presents the results graphically, showing similar rank and trends to the Overall group, but that the Social dimension lacks the magnitude and significance in the differences and changes compared to the Overall RSI.

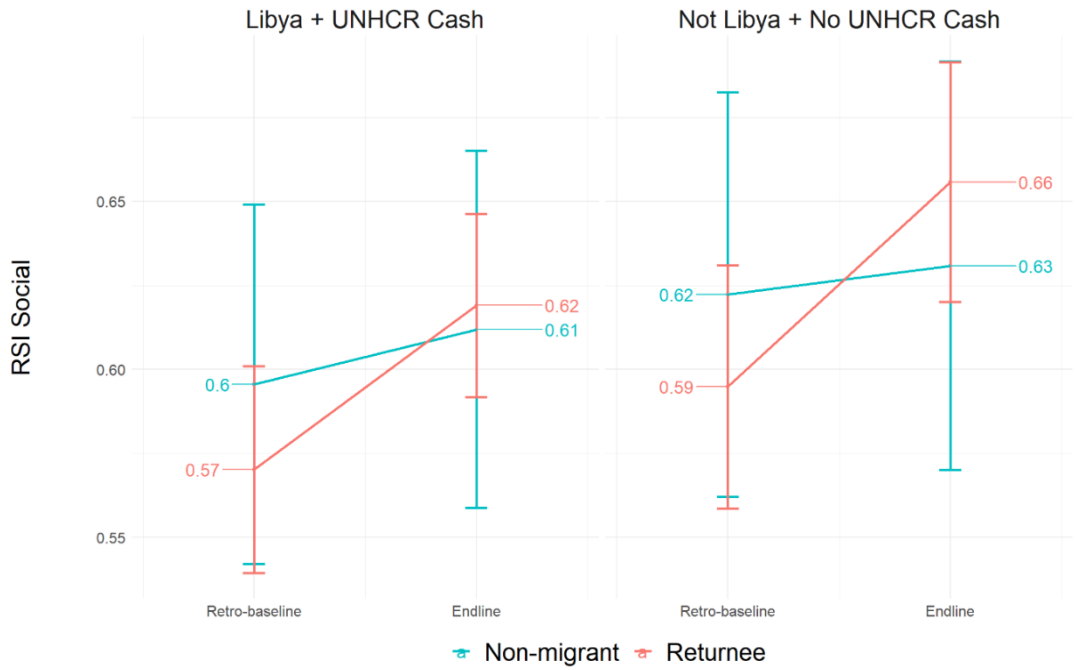


Figure 11 Social RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Table 14 Separate Social RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment modalities
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference level = Retro-baseline Non-migrant Not from Libya No UNHCR cash (upper); Retro-baseline Non-migrant Libya + UNHCR cash (lower)

term (Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.62	0.02	25.58	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.03	0.25	0.80
Returnee	-0.03	0.03	-0.80	0.43
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.05	0.05	1.08	0.28

term (Libya + UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.60	0.02	27.76	0.00
Endline	0.02	0.03	0.54	0.59
Returnee	-0.03	0.03	-0.83	0.40
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.03	0.04	0.76	0.45

Table 15 Social RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by cohort
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference level = Baseline Not from Libya No UNHCR cash Returnee (upper); Baseline Not from Libya No UNHCR cash Non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.59	0.02	30.55	0.00
Endline	0.06	0.03	2.21	0.03
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.02	0.02	-1.03	0.30
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.01	0.03	-0.36	0.72

term (Non-Migrants)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.62	0.03	17.80	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.86
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.03	0.04	-0.62	0.53
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.90

There is less separation between the Social RSI values of the non-migrants and returnees in the Social dimension compared to the Economic RSIs such that these retro-baselines are not significantly different (Figure 11 & Table 14). The non-migrant cohort trends also exhibit a non-significant slight increase from retro-baseline to endline Figure 11 & Table 15).

The rates of increase in RSI for returnees were not significantly different between the two cohorts (Libya + UNHCR cash/Not from Libya No UNHCR cash, Figure 11 & Table 14), and the same is true for non-migrants (Figure 11 & Table 15). And, unlike the Overall and Economic RSIs, the endline returnee RSI scores are not significantly greater than their corresponding non-migrants. This indicates the direction of trends are similar to the Overall and Economic RSIs, but the magnitude of the improvement is less in relation to their calibration group of corresponding non-migrants.

The findings for the Social dimension are likely because the Social RSI dimension is driven largely by access to local services, which are going to be the same for returnee and non-migrant alike and unlikely to change in the short term, and which are not influenced in any way by IOM reintegration support activities.

Key takeaways for Social RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. There is no significant change in the Social RSI scores from baseline to endline for either the returnee or non-migrant groups.
2. There is no significant difference in baseline, endline, or delta RSI Social scores for the two returnee cohorts.

4.5.3 RSI Psychosocial

The Psychosocial dimension returns higher scores for all cohorts and timings than the Economic and Social dimension of the RSI. The trends appear similar to the Economic and Overall RSI, with clear improvements being made by returnees from baseline to endline (Figure 12).

The non-migrant cohort trends all exhibit no significant change from retro-baseline to endline (Figure 12). This suggests they are a stable calibration group, not experiencing significant changes over this observation period. In contrast, both returnee cohorts improve significantly from baseline to endline and statistically exceed their non-migrant comparison groups (Figure 12, Table 16).

There are no significant differences between returnees and their corresponding non-migrant cohorts at retro-baseline (Figure 12 & Table 16). Overall, returnee endline Psychosocial RSIs are significantly greater than the retro-baseline values (

Table 17). There is no significant DID between the marginal gain in RSIs by returnees from Libya + UNHCR cash or Not from Libya No UNHCR cash (

Table 17).

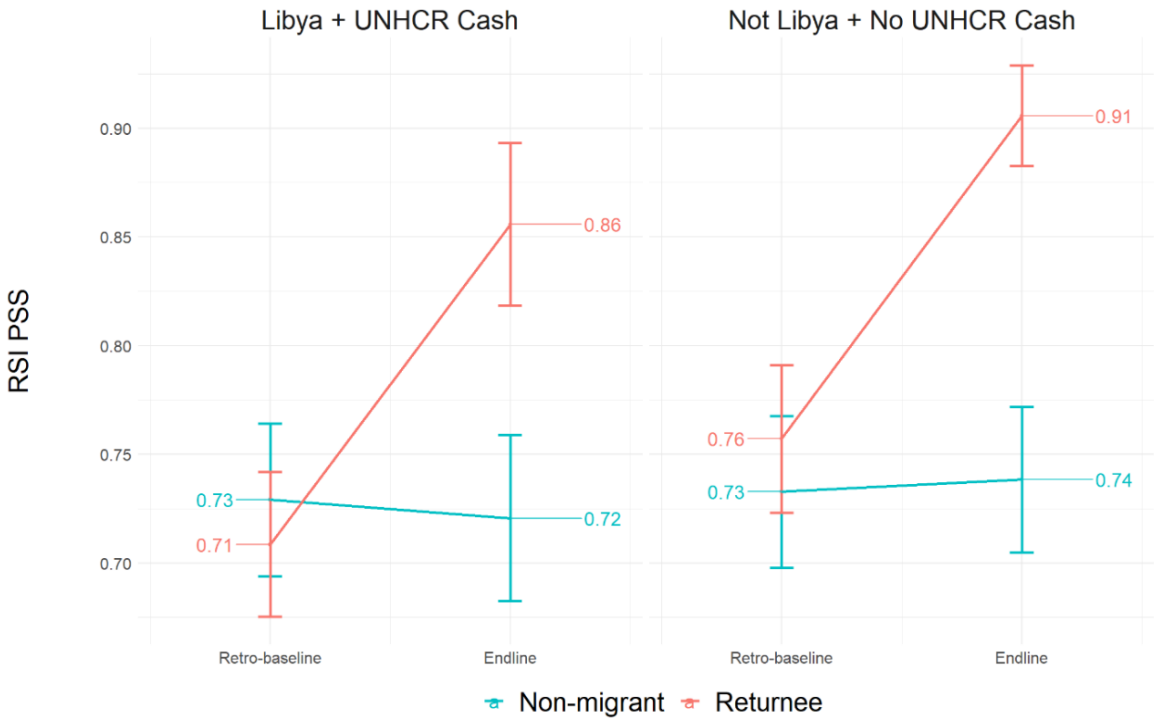


Figure 12 Psychosocial RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Table 16 Separate Psychosocial RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment cohort
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference level = baseline non-migrant

term (Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.73	0.02	47.26	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.02	0.25	0.80
Returnee	0.02	0.02	1.11	0.27
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.14	0.03	4.61	0.00

term (Libya + UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.73	0.02	40.49	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.03	-0.33	0.74
Returnee	-0.02	0.03	-0.80	0.42
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.16	0.04	4.32	0.00

Table 17 Psychosocial RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by the three modalities
N=280, Not Libya = 81, Libya = 117, Treated with Cash Advance =82. Reference level = Retro-baseline Not from Libya No UNHCR cash Returnee (upper); Retro-baseline Not from Libya No UNHCR cash Non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.76	0.02	34.62	0.00
Endline	0.15	0.03	4.80	0.00
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.05	0.03	-1.81	0.07
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.00	0.04	-0.04	0.97
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.73	0.02	31.77	0.00
Endline	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.86
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.00	0.03	-0.13	0.90
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.01	0.04	-0.35	0.73

Key takeaways for Psychosocial RSI changes – returnees-non-migrants matched

1. Returnees and non-migrants reported statistically similar baseline scores for the Psychosocial RSI dimension. This was consistent across both returnee cohorts,
2. Both returnee cohorts improved significantly from baseline to endline, and by endline the Psychosocial scores were statistically higher than those of the respective non-migrant groups,
3. There is no significant difference in the RSI Psychosocial deltas between Not from Libya + No UNHCR cash and Libya + UNHCR cash, for returnees or their corresponding non-migrants,

Key takeaways for All RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched

Table 18 provides a summary of the returnee-non-migrant convergence occurrences across the four RSI dimensions. It is only in the Social dimension that the endline returnees are not significantly greater than the corresponding non-migrants, whereas in the other three RSI definitions they are statistically greater.

Table 18 Summary of matched returnee-non-migrant RSI endline convergences

Cohort	Overall	Economic	Social	Psycho-Social
Not from Libya No UNHCR cash				
Libya + UNHCR cash				

Numerically returnee >= non-migrant
Statistically returnee = non-migrant
Numerically & statistically returnee <non-migrant

In all of the dimensions except for the Psychosocial, returnees have a retro-baseline score less than that of the corresponding non-migrants but by endline exceed those of the corresponding non-migrants. In the Psychosocial dimension, there is no significant difference at retro-baseline between non-migrants and returnees, but by endline, once again the returnees are returning significantly greater RSI scores and their corresponding non-migrants.

Key takeaways for All RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
So while the non-migrant scores have been statistically stable across the observation period, the returnees have finished at endline with RSS scores far exceeding those of the non-migrants. This contrasts with the qualitative analysis, in which the matched non-migrants seem to be doing better than returnees, albeit in a very small sample (see section 4.10).

4.6 RSI MIMIC Overall

The RSI analysed so far is the standard institutional IOM measure of reintegration, consisting of 31 indicators with expert weights. It is unlikely that an expert weighting system developed on data from 290 observations from four countries at unknown time after return would be equally relevant across all countries and stages of reintegration within country. A MIMIC analysis is therefore employed to provide an opportunity for the same indicators to create a single reintegration sustainability value, but without any assumptions on the weights; and to do this separately for retro-baseline and endline to allow for a different set of weights for each of these points in the reintegration journey. Essentially this is a method of allowing weights to be generated internally within the dataset, based upon the correlation structures within that same dataset. The particular advantage of utilising MIMICs is that they facilitate modelling multiple outcomes in a single model, which for all of these models were three reintegration proxies: returnee's perception of able to stay in-country, perception of being part of their local community, and the perception of their degree of re-/integration.

All of the indicators used in the model are from the institutional RSI with the exception of one reflective indicator, re-/integration perception. It is important to keep the indicator set as close to the original 31 RSI indicators as possible to compare the MIMIC and the institutional IOM RSI results with as few biases as possible. Note that there is no bounded range of MIMIC coefficients, so these data have been standardised to a mean of zero and a variance of one. These increase the correspondence of RSI MIMIC scores across different retro-baseline and endline analysis, but they are still not completely numerically comparable. Only a combined retro-baseline endline MIMIC modelling would provide unambiguous comparisons between retro-baseline and endline overall MIMICs RSIs. This was not undertaken here as it would mask potentially different drivers of reintegration at baseline and endline. Plotting the MIMIC scores on a standardised scale of a mean of 0 and the variance of 1 reduces, but does not eliminate, numerical ambiguities when comparing retro-baseline and endline MIMIC scores. See the Methodological annex for full MIMIC analysis details.

4.6.1 RSI Overall MIMIC results with matched returnees-non-migrants

Finding 10: Using almost entirely the same indicators as the institutional RSI, but with MIMIC-generated weights, no statistically significant differences exist between corresponding returnees and non-migrants at either retro-baseline or endline.

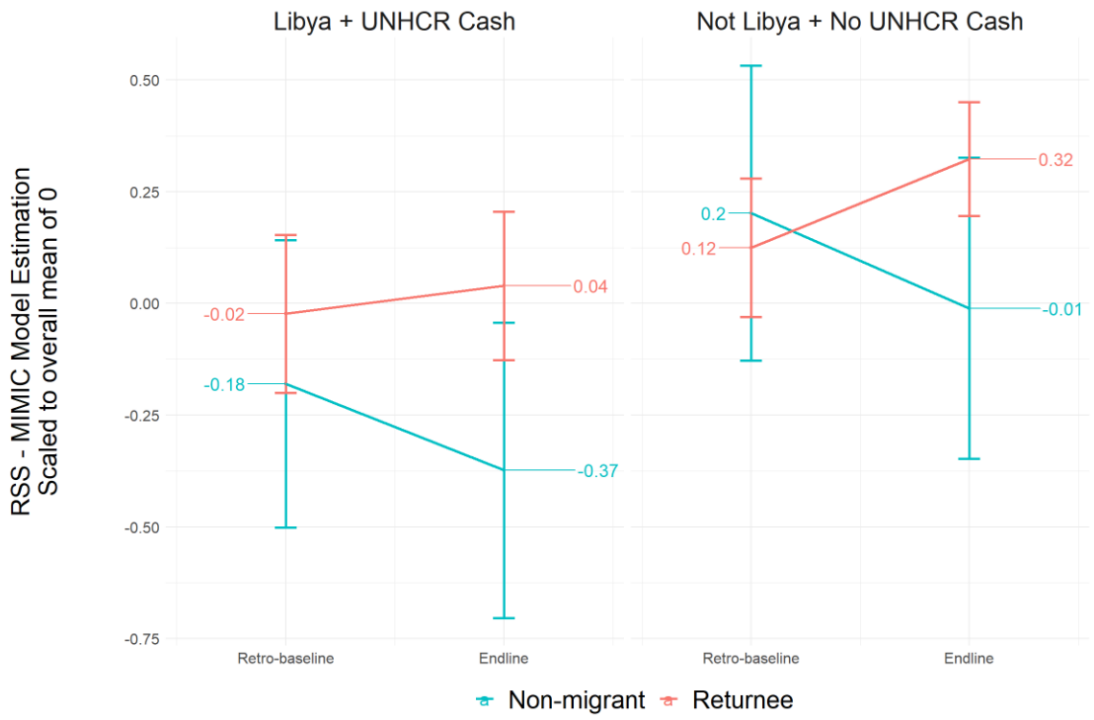


Figure 13 Overall RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

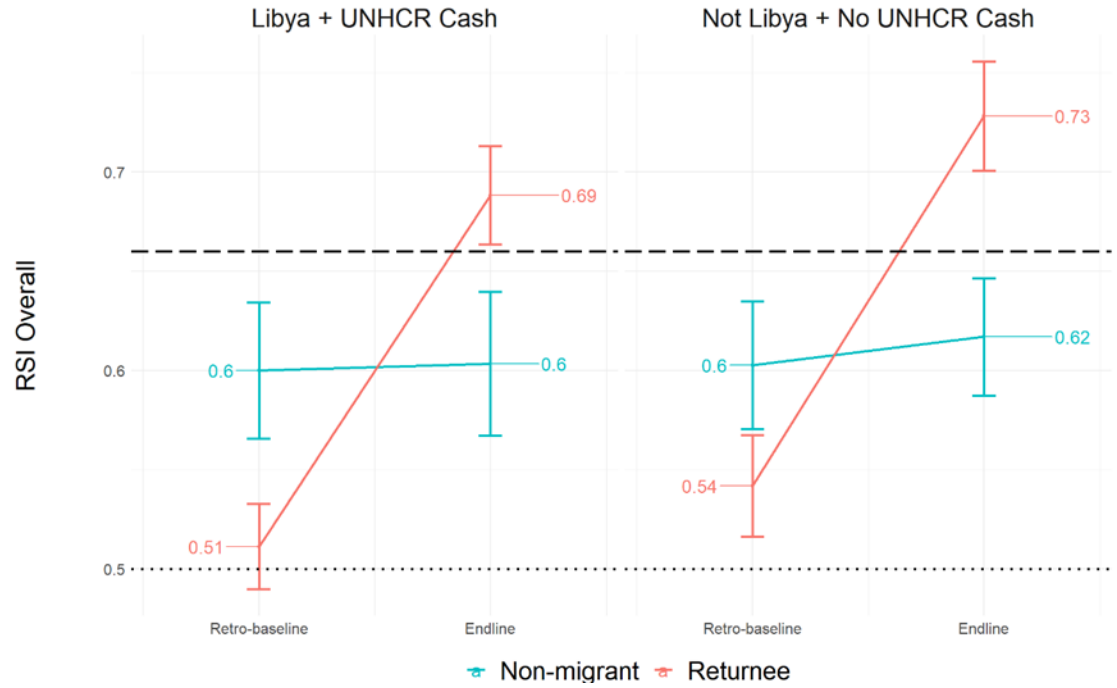


Figure 14 (Figure 9 is repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI). Overall RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Overall, the MIMIC RSI returnee intervention cohorts rank at endline are not comparable the institutional Overall RSI (Figure 13 & Figure 14). There is no retro-baseline separation in the MIMIC RSIs, in contrast to the (Figure 14). Also at retro-baseline all returnee cohorts score significantly lower Overall RSIs than the corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts.

Looking only at the non-migrant cohorts, there is very little dispersion at baseline, and no change to endline. Both returnee cohort report statistically higher endline values than their matched non-migrant counterparts.

Key finding for Overall RSI MIMIC changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. Although there is a positive gradient for both returnee cohorts, contrasting with negative gradients for the corresponding non-migrant cohorts, the endline values for both pairs of returnees/non-migrants are not statistically significantly different
2. While there is a positive returnee MIMIC RSI trend, the interpretation of change in absolute numbers over time is weak in the case of MIMIC scores. This contrasts significantly with the rank and trends observed in the Overall RSI (Figure 14)

RSI Overall MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Finding 11: The above-average expert-weighted RSI indicators are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators roughly half of the time at retro-baseline and endline. While pure alignment is unrealistic, there is a mismatch in the emphasis of the RSI weighting regarding some indicators.

Finding 12: There are some differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline and endline, implying that the weights may not be relevant over time as well as space, and underlining the challenge of a one size fits all weighting.

Table 19 presents both the retro-baseline and endline RSI MIMIC coefficients, and for comparison, includes Overall RSI expert weights. This comparison raises a number of interesting results.

First, the expert weighting in the Overall institutional RSI does not appear to be well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients derived from the MIMIC models. For example, **PSS_30 Feel able to stay** is the most heavily weighted indicator in the institutional RSI with a value of 0.1, against a mean of all RSI weights of 0.035. This is the MIMIC model's base value, so it does not generate a probability, but it has a large positive coefficient (0.58). The other two reflective indicators, **PPS_24 Feel part of the community** and **PPS_30 Perception of integration** also have large positive coefficients and are highly significant. This suggests that the choice of these three reflective indicators show a positive correlation structure, confirmed by simple correlation, a desirable attribute of a MIMIC model, but not so strongly correlated that they would no longer represent partially orthogonal dimensions of reintegration.

When comparing Overall MIMIC indicators that are positively statistically significant with p-values <=0.05, these RSI indicators do not always correspond with an above-average RSI Overall weight (0.0346). For example, the second most heavily weighted indicator is Econ_2 Frequency of food insecurity with a value of 0.08, yet in the MIMIC model is negative and insignificant at endline.

At retro-baseline, 5/11 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average institutional RSI overall weight of 0.0346. Leaving 6/11 of these positively significant coefficients had RSI institutional weights less than their Overall mean. At endline, 5/10 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average institutional RSI overall weights.

Overall, the greater than average expert-weighted RSI are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators less than half of the time at both retro-baseline and endline.

Unsurprisingly, there are also differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline versus endline. Therefore, this adds another challenge for the institutional RSI weighting, that it must be relevant over time as well as space. As this Somalia MIMIC analysis indicated in

Table 17, there are different statistically significant drivers of reintegration in Somalia at retro-baseline and endline. However, **just four indicators were positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline.** These were:

Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in-country of origin-INV
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV

Similarly, there were four institutional RSI indicators that have above-average weights that were not significant at either retro-baseline-endline (Table 19), raising questions about their importance in describing the variation in reintegration in this Somali context:

Soc_16	Possession of ID
Soc_19	Access to healthcare
PSS_22	Participation in social activities
PSS_25	Sense of physical security

Table 19 RSI Overall MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI overall weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.32	NA	0.1	0.58	NA	0.1
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.66	0.00	**0.04**	0.71	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.59	0.00	NA	0.26	0.00	NA
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	0.04	0.56	0.05	-0.03	0.61	0.05
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	0.25	0.00	0.08	-0.02	0.80	0.08
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	0.04	0.68	0.02	0.00	0.96	0.02
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	-0.13	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.34	0.02
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.16	0.01	**0.04**
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	0.01	0.94	0.03	0.04	0.59	0.03
Econ_7	Currently working	0.06	0.39	0.03	0.08	0.25	0.03
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	-0.10	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.37	0.03
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	0.03	0.67	0.03	-0.11	0.10	0.03
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	-0.08	0.35	0.03	0.10	0.19	0.03
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	0.22	0.02	**0.03**	0.10	0.21	0.03
Soc_13	Access to education in community	0.14	0.07	0.03	0.17	0.02	**0.03**
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	0.17	0.01	**0.02**	0.14	0.02	**0.02**
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in community	0.03	0.62	0.04	-0.02	0.73	0.04
Soc_16	Possession of ID	0.28	0.00	**0.05**	0.20	0.00	**0.05**
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	-0.23	0.02	0.00	-0.07	0.38	0.00
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	-0.31	0.00	0.00	-0.21	0.01	**0.00**
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	-0.29	0.01	0.07	-0.25	0.02	**0.07**
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	0.29	0.01	**0.03**	0.33	0.00	**0.03**
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	-0.04	0.58	0.04	-0.01	0.91	0.04
PSS_23	Strength of support network	0.17	0.03	**0.03**	0.11	0.12	0.03
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	0.03	0.66	**0.05**	0.12	0.08	0.05
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-INV	0.15	0.04	**0.01**	-0.05	0.47	0.01
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.59	0.00	**0.00**
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	0.20	0.01	**0.04**	0.27	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	-0.36	0.00	**0.03**	-0.04	0.58	0.03

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

Key finding for Overall RSI MIMIC coefficients – returnees-non-migrant matched

1. MIMIC indicators that are positively statistically significant (p-values <=0.05) do not always correspond with an above-average RSI Overall expert weights.

2. At retro-baseline, 5/11 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average institutional RSI overall weights.
   At endline, 5/10 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average institutional RSI overall weights.

   In conclusion, the greater than average expert-weighted RSI are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators less than half of the time at retro-baseline and half the time at endline.

Key finding for Overall RSI MIMIC coefficients – returnees-non-migrant matched
3. Despite alignment of MIMIC coefficients and RSI expert weights being an unrealistic expectation, there is clearly a non-trivial mismatch in emphasis represented by the RSI Overall expert weighting that is not reflected in the weights generated from the correlation structures within the retro-baseline and endline data.
4. Unsurprisingly, there are differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline and endline. Another challenge for the RSI expert weights is that they have to be relevant over time as well as space. As this Somalia MIMIC analysis indicated, there are different statistically significant drivers of reintegration in Somalia at retro-baseline and endline. However, just four indicators are positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline, which indicates their relevance to informing reintegration of both retro-baseline and endline.
5. The existence of different significant positive indicators at retro-baseline and endline underscores the challenge of a one size weighting system fits all.

4.7 RSI MIMIC Dimensions

Finding 13: The institutional RSI provides a more optimistic view of the level of Economic and Psychosocial integration of returnees versus matched non-migrants than the MIMIC models.

Finding 14: The expert weighting in the Economic and Social institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC model. The Psychosocial dimension is better matched but could still be improved.

4.7.1 RSI Economic MIMICs

The Economic MIMIC RSI for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 15, with the corresponding institutional RSI shown below. A comparison shows that the Economic MIMIC RSI returnee cohorts rank at the endline are the same as in the institutional Economic RSI (Figure 16), with the Not from Libya No UNHCR cash performing slightly better than the Libya + UNHCR Cash cohort, in terms of endline-scaled MIMIC RSI. The gradient of the two lines is very similar, and the endline differential is driven by the lower MIMIC RSI retro-baseline value for the Libya + UNHCR Cash cohort.

As expected, both returnee cohorts at retro-baseline Economic RSI scores were significantly lower than their corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts, mirroring the institutional Economic RSI. Both cohorts exceed convergence with their corresponding non-migrant calibration cohorts, once again mirroring the Economic RSI endline. However, the MIMIC presents a less optimistic view between the returnee and non-migrant cohort for the Not from Libya No UNHCR cash, whereas in the institutional Economic RSI the returnees scored significantly higher RSI than their corresponding non-migrants at endline (Figure 15 & Figure 16).

Unlike the flat trend in the Institutional Economic RSIs for the corresponding non-migrant cohorts, the MIMIC version shows a significant drop between retro-baseline and endline, although determination of absolute significance is not possible despite scaling of the distributions (Figure 15 & Figure 16).

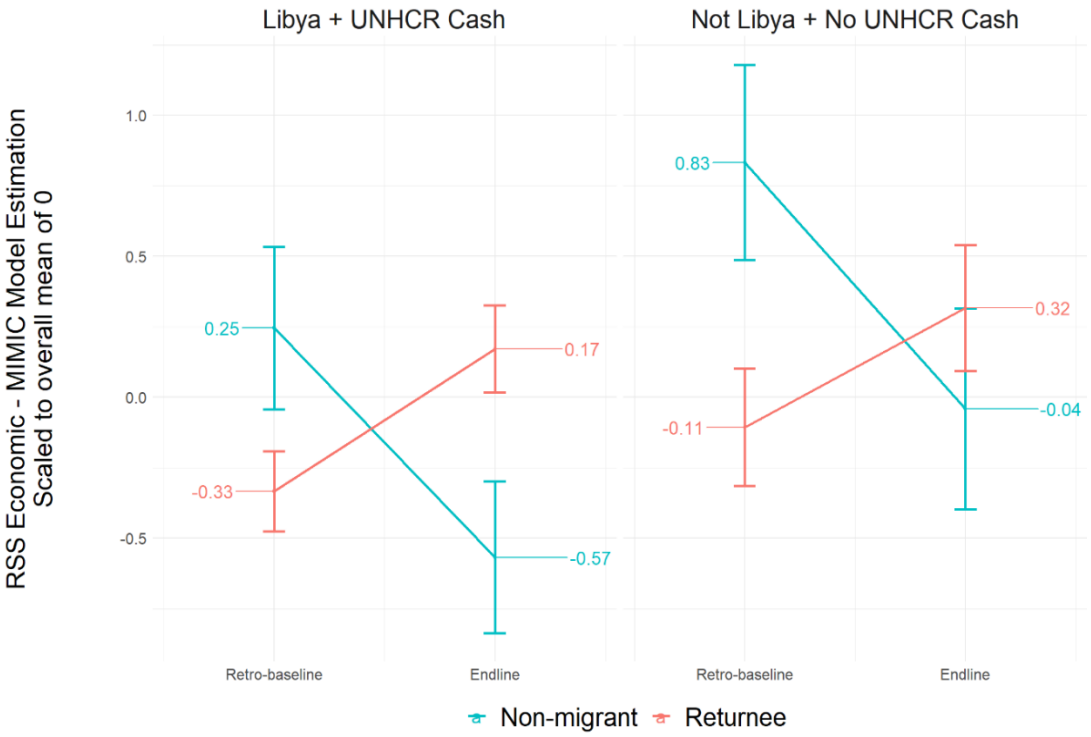


Figure 15 Economic RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

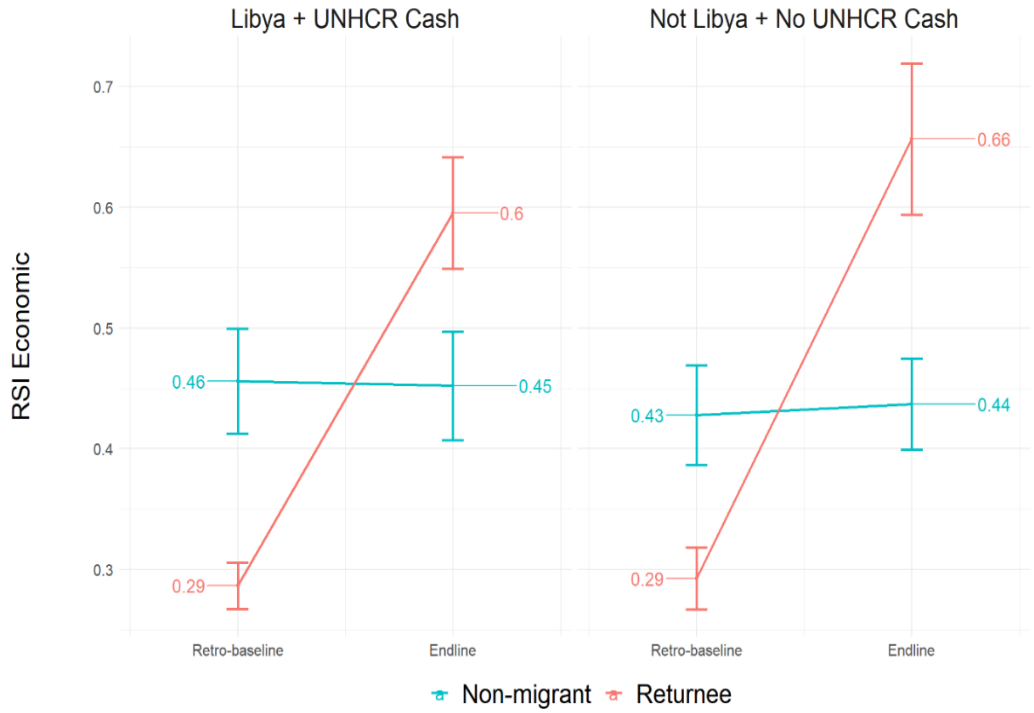


Figure 16 Figure 9 repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI Economic RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Not Libya = 81, Libya = 117, Treated with Cash Advance = 82

Key finding for Economic RSI MIMIC changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. A comparison shows that the Economic MIMIC RSI returnee cohorts rank at the endline are the same as in the institutional Economic RSI (Figure 16), with the Not from Libya No UNHCR cash performing slightly better than the Libya + UNHCR Cash cohort, in terms of endline-scaled MIMIC RSI.
2. Both returnee cohorts at retro-baseline Economic RSI scores were significantly lower than their corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts, mirroring the institutional Economic RSI.
3. MIMIC Economic RSI presents a less optimistic view of the relative performance of the returnee and non-migrant cohort for the Not from Libya No UNHCR cash, whereas in the institutional Economic RSI the returnees scored significantly higher RSI than their corresponding non-migrants at endline (Figure 15 & Figure 16).
4. Unlike the flat trend in the Institutional Economic RSIs for the corresponding non-migrant cohorts, the MIMIC version shows a significant drop between retro-baseline and endline, although determination of absolute significance is not possible despite scaling of the distributions (Figure 15 & Figure 16).

RSI Economic MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Table 20 presents both the retro-baseline and endline Economic RSI MIMIC coefficients, and for comparison, Economic RSI expert weights. The Economic RSI weights are in bold red text if their value is less than the mean of all the weights in the Economic dimension = 0.111.

As with the Overall model, this comparison shows that **the expert weighting in the Economic institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC models**. At baseline 2/5 positively significant MIMIC Economic drivers attracted an Economic RSI weight >0.111. At endline this figure was 3/5.

However, **just two indicators are positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline.** These were:

Econ_1	Satisfaction with the current economic situation
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio

Similarly, there were four institutional RSI indicators that have above-average weights that were not significant at either retro-baseline or endline (Table 20), raising questions about their suitability in this Somali context:

Soc_16	Possession of ID
Soc_19	Access to healthcare
PSS_22	Participation in social activities
PSS_25	Sense of physical security

Only one MIMIC Economic indicator was both positively significant at retro-baseline and endline, the debt to spending ratio, however this has a below average RSI weighting.

Table 20 RSI Economic MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI Economic dimension weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
Economic RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective					**0.753**		
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.26	NA	0.15	0.75	NA	0.15
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.56	0.00	**0.15**	0.54	0.00	**0.15**
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.71	0.00	NA	0.22	0.00	NA
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	0.19	0.05	**0.15**	0.22	0.01	**0.15**
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	0.38	0.00	**0.12**	0.10	0.21	0.12
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	0.31	0.01	**0.08**	0.13	0.18	0.08
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	-0.05	0.57	0.1	0.20	0.03	**0.10**
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	0.23	0.01	**0.08**	0.19	0.02	**0.08**
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	0.05	0.50	0.13	0.27	0.00	**0.13**
Econ_7	Currently working	0.09	0.30	0.1	0.16	0.07	0.1
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	-0.09	0.24	0.11	-0.13	0.12	0.11
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	-0.04	0.54	0.13	-0.18	0.02	0.13

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.7.2 RSI Social MIMIC

RSI Social MIMIC retro-baseline-endline results with matched returnees-non-migrants

The Social MIMIC RSI for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 17, showing contrasting results to the Social MIMIC and the institutional Social RSI (Figure 18). Returnee cohorts are not significantly different to the corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts at either retro-baseline or endline. However, the returnee cohorts do increase from baseline to endline, and are numerically higher at endline that the matched non-migrant cohorts (Figure 17, Figure 18). In terms of rank change within each observation, the Libya + UNHCR Cash retro-baseline differs in that the Social MIMIC RSI for the returnees is greater than the non-migrants, unlike Not from Libya No UNHCR cash and the two institutional Social RSIs, although none of these pairs are statistically significantly separate.

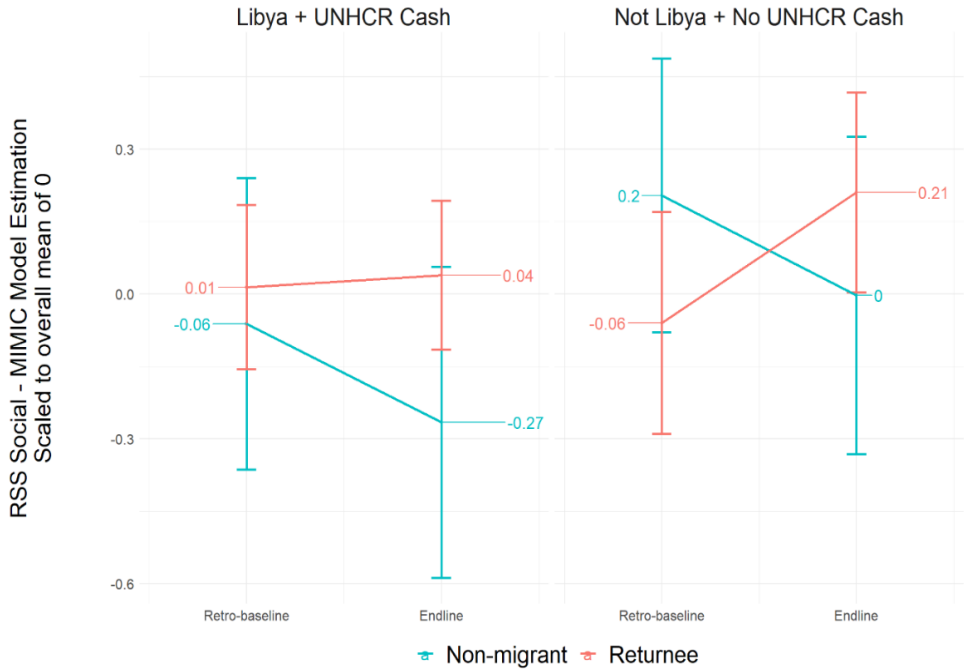


Figure 17 Social RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

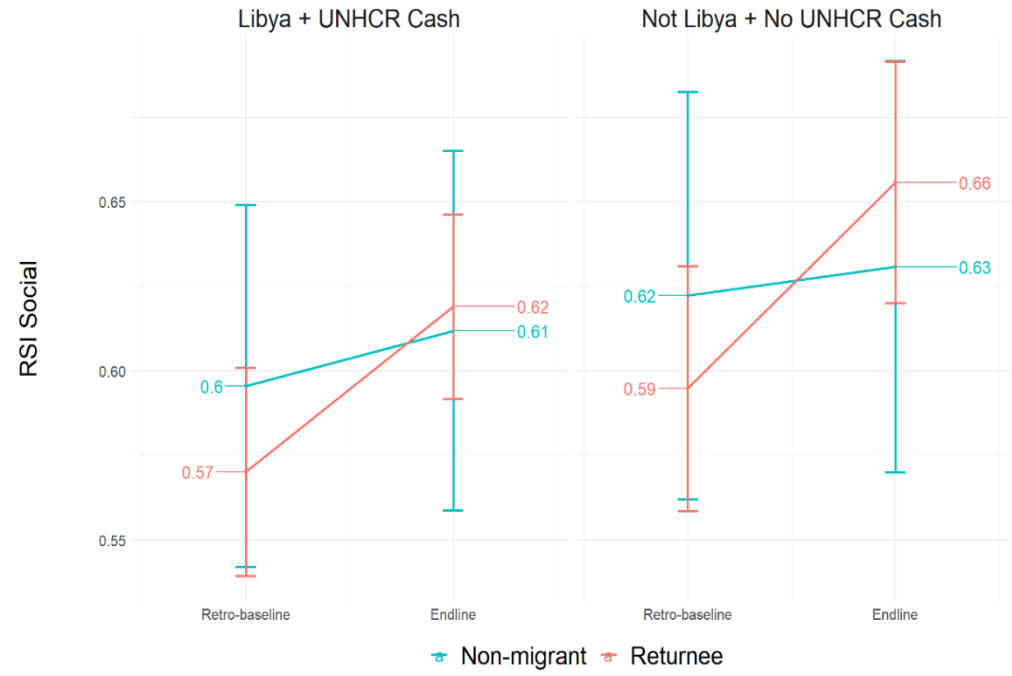


Figure 18 Figure 11 repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI Social RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Key finding for Social RSI MIMIC changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. The Social dimension has least significant movement in any of the cohorts compared to the other two dimensions

Key finding for Social RSI MIMIC changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
2. No statistically significant differences within each observation for either MIMIC or institutional Social RSIs
3. On both returnee cohorts indicate improvement from retro-baseline to endline, these are not statistically significant in either the MIMIC or institutional Social RSIs

RSI Social MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Table 21 presents both the retro-baseline and endline Social dimension RSI MIMIC coefficients and for comparison, Institutional Social RSI expert weights. The RSI Social weights are in bold red text if their value is less than the mean of all the weights in the Social dimension = 0.09, and bold green text if above.

This comparison shows that **the expert weighting in the Social institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC models.** At retro-baseline 2/4 of the four positively significant MIMIC Social drivers attracted a Social RSI weight >0.09. At the endline this figure was 3/5. Four indicators had significantly positive coefficients in both retro-baseline and endline:

Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school
Soc_16	Possession of ID
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community

The positively significant retro-baseline Social RSI MIMIC indicators that are also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model are:

Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school
Soc_16	Possession of ID
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community

Additionally, three indicators were significantly negative at retro-baseline and/or endline in both the Social and Overall RSI MIMICs:

Soc_17	Access to documentation in the community
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community
Soc_19	Access to healthcare

Table 21 RSI Social MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI Social dimension weights added for comparison

N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
Social RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.31	NA	0.15	0.68	NA	0.15
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.73	0.00	**0.15**	0.61	0.00	**0.15**
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.54	0.00	NA	0.22	0.00	NA
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	-0.19	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.01	**0.10**
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	0.39	0.00	**0.12**	0.24	0.02	**0.12**
Soc_13	Access to education in community	0.06	0.43	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.11
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	0.19	0.02	**0.07**	0.16	0.04	**0.07**
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in comm	-0.06	0.41	0.12	0.10	0.18	0.12
Soc_16	Possession of ID	0.51	0.00	**0.05**	0.28	0.00	**0.05**
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	-0.19	0.04	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	-0.18	0.04	0.00	-0.12	0.20	0.00
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	-0.29	0.03	0.20	-0.09	0.47	0.20
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	0.43	0.00	**0.15**	0.32	0.01	**0.15**

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.7.3 RSI Psychosocial MIMIC

RSI Psychosocial MIMIC retro-baseline-endline results with matched returnees-non-migrants

The Psychosocial MIMIC RSI for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 19, and Figure 20 shows contrasting results of the institutional Psychosocial MIMIC.

Returnee Psychosocial MIMIC RSIs are not significantly different to the corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts at retro-baseline or endline. However, the returnee cohorts do increase from baseline to endline, and are numerically higher at endline that the matched non-migrant cohorts (Figure 19 & Figure 20). In terms of rank change within each observation, the Libya + UNHCR Cash retro-baseline differs in that the mean Psychosocial MIMIC RSI for the returnees is greater than the non-migrants, unlike institutional Psychosocial RSI. For the Libya No UNHCR cash cohort, returnees are consistently higher than corresponding non-migrants, although it's only in the institutional Psychosocial RSI that this is a significant difference.

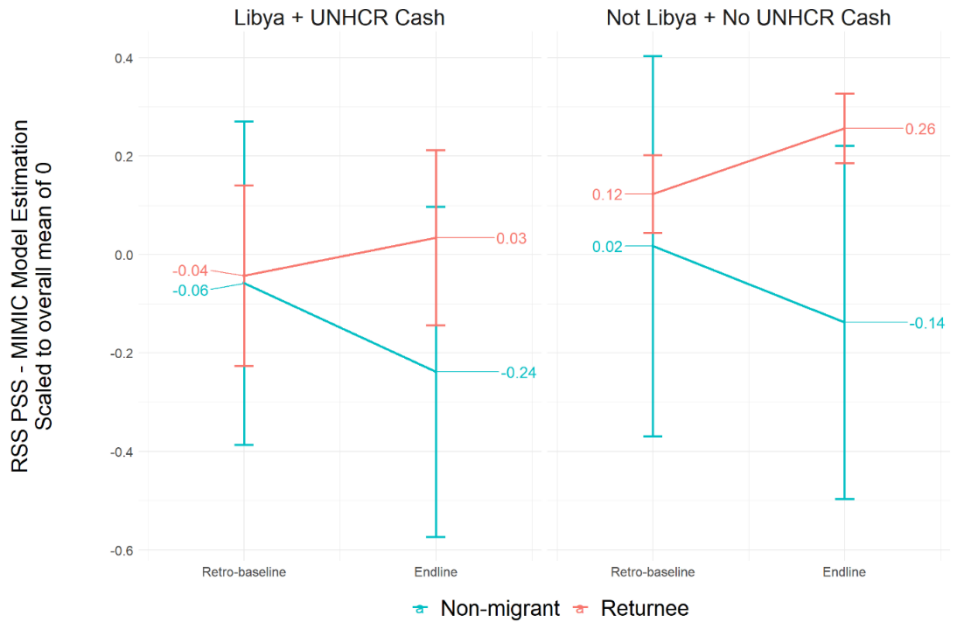


Figure 19 Psychosocial RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

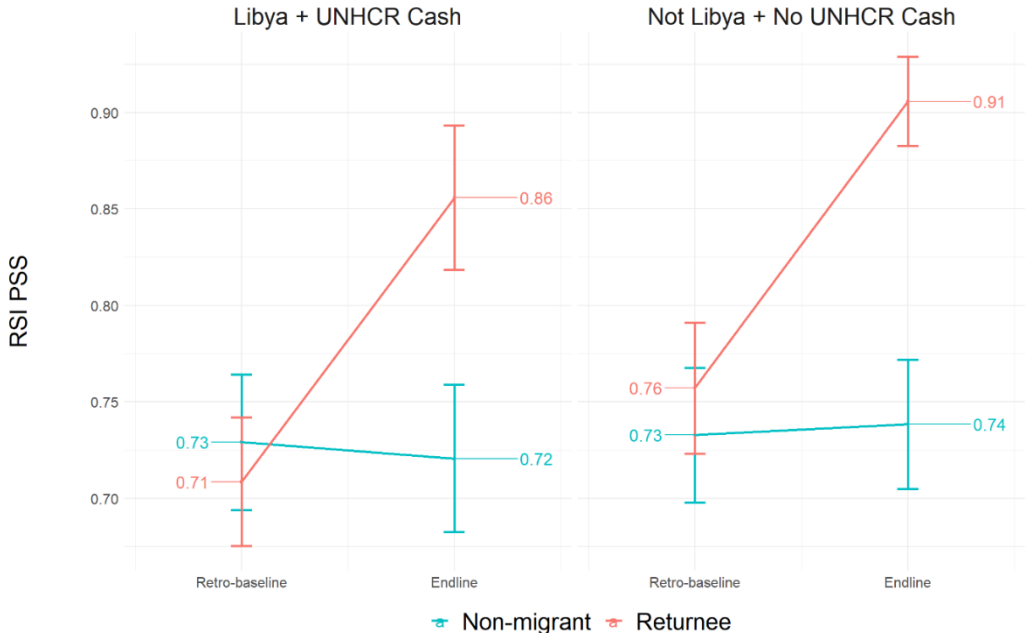


Figure 20 (Figure 12 repeated here for comparison) RSI Psychosocial RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117

RSI Overall MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Table 22 presents both the retro-baseline and endline Psychosocial dimension RSI MIMIC coefficients and for comparison, includes Psychosocial dimension RSI expert weights. The RSI Psychosocial dimension weights are in bold red text if their value is less than the mean of all the weights in the Psychosocial dimension = 0.11, and are in bold green text if equal or above this mean Psychosocial weight.

Table 22 RSI Psychosocial MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI Psychosocial dimension weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
Economic RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.31	NA	**0.15**	0.57	NA	**0.15**
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.63	0.00	**0.15**	0.72	0.00	**0.15**
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.62	0.00	NA	0.25	0.00	NA
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	-0.13	0.11	**0.12**	0.05	0.48	0.12
PSS_23	Strength of support network	0.19	0.02	**0.05**	0.13	0.07	0.05
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	0.00	0.95	0.10	-0.02	0.80	0.1
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-INV	0.34	0.00	**0.12**	0.08	0.29	0.12
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.65	0.00	**0.11**
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	0.24	0.01	**0.10**	0.22	0.00	**0.10**
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	-0.48	0.00	0.10	-0.01	0.84	0.10

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

The comparison shows that **the expert weighting in the Psychosocial, institutional RSI better matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC models than in the other dimensions**. At baseline 4/6 positively significant MIMIC Psychosocial drivers attracted a Psychosocial RSI weight >0.11, while at endline this figure was 3/4.

Four indicators had significantly positive coefficients in both retro-baseline and endline:

PSS_30	Feel able to stay
PSS_24	Feel part of the community
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV

The positively significant retro-baseline Psychosocial RSI MIMIC indicators that are also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model are:

PSS_24	Feel part of the community
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-INV
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV
PSS_30	Feel able to stay

The positively significant endline Psychosocial RSI MIMIC indicators that are also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model are:

PSS_24	Feel part of the community
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in country of origin-INV
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV
PSS_30	Feel able to stay

Additionally, just one indicator was significantly negative at retro-baseline in both the Psychosocial and Overall RSI MIMICs:

PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support

There were no corresponding significantly negative endline indicators in both Psychosocial and Overall Psychosocial and Overall RSI MIMICs.

4.8 Non-migrant identity

Analysing non-migrant identity propensity through the use of logistic regression to predict non-migrant membership is a technique that can be deployed to evaluate how similar returnees and non-migrants are across the institutional RSI indicators (see Methodological annex for full details). However, the small number of just 89 matched pairs of returnees and non-migrants, coupled with the 35 indicators used in the non-migrant propensity logistic models in the Ethiopian and Sudanese analysis, results in irrationally large odds ratios, an indication of over-fitting. Hence this analysis cannot be conducted for the Somalia sample.

4.9 Integration perceptions

Finding 15: On average, returnee perceptions of reintegration improve over time and converge with non-migrant perceptions. Both returnee cohorts show statistically significant positive difference-in-difference effects compared to the non-migrants.

The fourth and final method of estimating latent reintegration was simply to ask returnees and non-migrants alike the following question:

If you consider re/integration to include your economic, social and psychosocial/mental well-being, how well do you currently feel you are reintegrated into this community?

With the following response options ordered on a Likert scale:

Not at all integrated	0
Somewhat integrated	1
Okay level of integration	2
Very good level of integration	3
Feel fully integrated	4

Figure 21 presents the observed integration perception averages for matched returnees and non-migrants disaggregated by the returnee cohorts. **We see very little change among the non-migrants from baseline to endline; however, we do see statistically significant increases in the integration perception of returnees over the observation period.**

Figure 21 shows that the both cohorts have statistically converged with their non-migrant counterparts. In fact, at both retro-baseline and endline non-migrants are statistically significantly reporting higher integration scores (Table 23), whereas by endline, these are now indistinguishable from their corresponding returnees.

Considering the performance of just returnees alone or non-migrants alone, there were no significant DIDs in either case, and no significant difference in the trends in either the non-migrant retro-baseline-endline integration scores (Table 24).

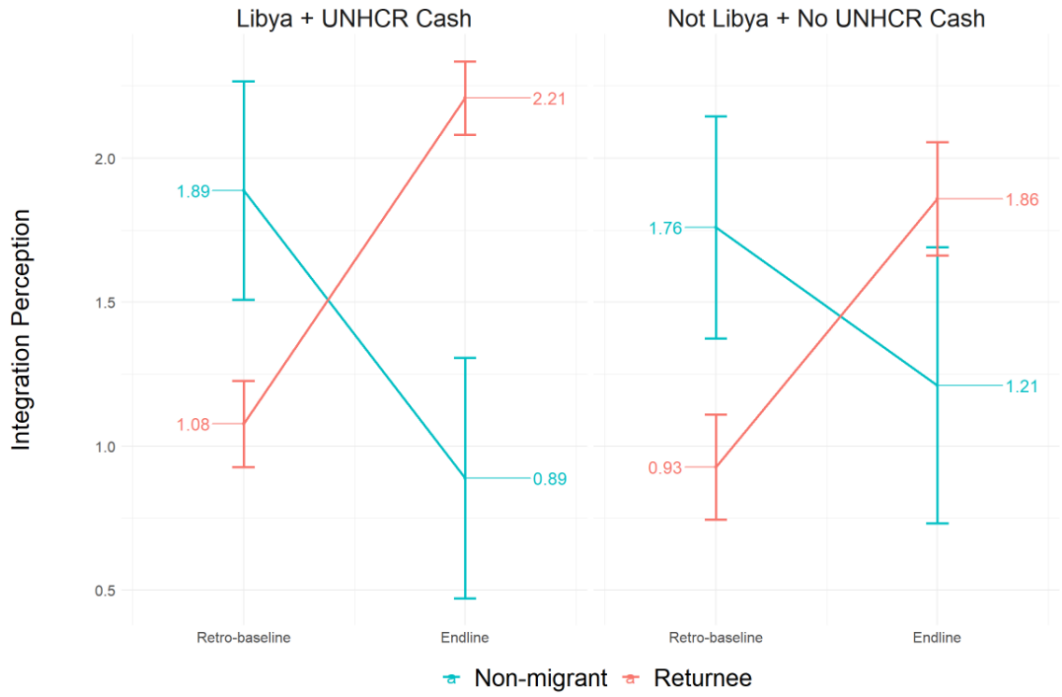


Figure 21 Observed returnee and non-migrant perceptions of re/integration (Likert scale not integrated = 0 to fully integrated = 4)
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30)

Table 23 Self-perception DID analysis for the individual treatment cohorts
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference level = Baseline Non-migrant Libya + UNHCR cash (upper)

term (Libya)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.29	0.15	14.84	0.00
Endline	0.06	0.22	0.29	0.77
Returnee	-1.20	0.19	-6.20	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.96	0.27	3.53	0.00
term (Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.06	0.20	10.24	0.00
Endline	-0.16	0.28	-0.55	0.58
Returnee	-1.23	0.24	-5.01	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	1.32	0.35	3.81	0.00

Table 24 Self-perception DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by cohort
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30. Reference levels= Baseline; Not from Libya No UNHCR cash; Returnee (upper)/ Retro-baseline; Not from Libya No UNHCR cash; non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnee)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.84	0.13	6.21	0.00
Endline	1.16	0.19	6.12	0.00
Libya + UNHCR Cash	0.25	0.17	1.49	0.14
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.14	0.24	-0.57	0.57
term (Non-Migrant)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.06	0.24	8.63	0.00
Endline	-0.16	0.34	-0.46	0.64
Libya + UNHCR Cash	0.22	0.29	0.76	0.45
DID - Endline X Libya + UNHCR Cash	0.22	0.41	0.53	0.60

The Psychosocial dimensions for both institutional and MIMIC are presented in Figure 22 and Figure 23 for comparison. While both self-perception cohorts indicate returnees at retro-baseline with a significantly lower self-perception score, this contrasts with both Psychosocial institutional and MIMIC RSIs, where non-migrant and returnees at retro-baseline are statistically indistinguishable. It should be remembered that in fact the question on integration is one of the three reflective indicators in the Psychosocial RSI MIMIC model, so while it is not orthogonal to the Psychosocial RSI MIMIC, it remains independent of the institutional Psychosocial RSI. Therefore when comparing the integration perceptions and the institutional Psychosocial RSI it is the non-migrant relative position that is so starkly different. The single integration perception question provides a much more optimistic view of integration perceptions than the multi-indicator institutional and MIMIC Psychosocial RSIs, when compared against the corresponding returnees (Figure 21, Figure 22 & Figure 23).

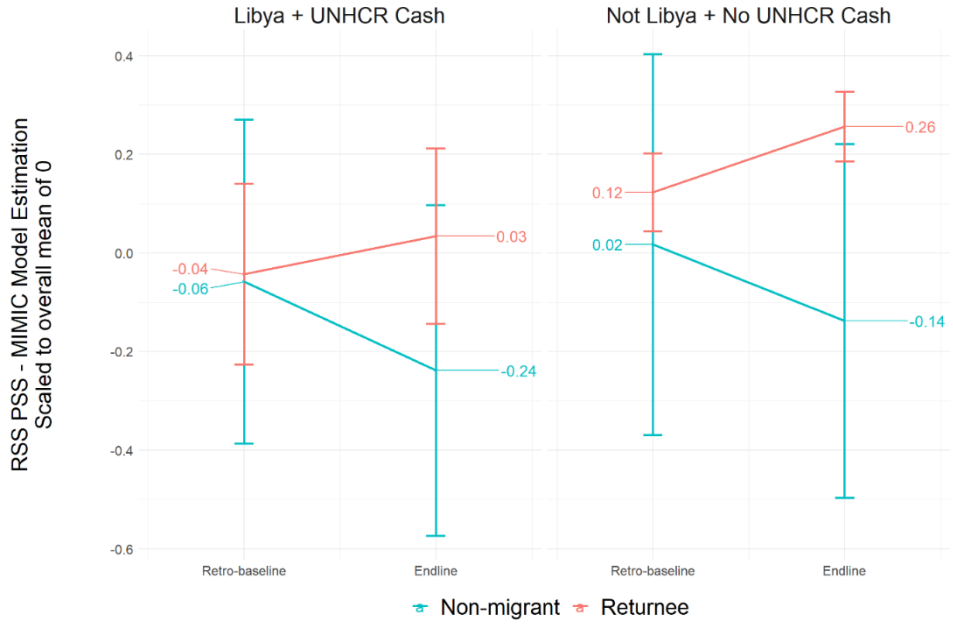


Figure 22 (Figure 19 repeated here for comparison) Psychosocial RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

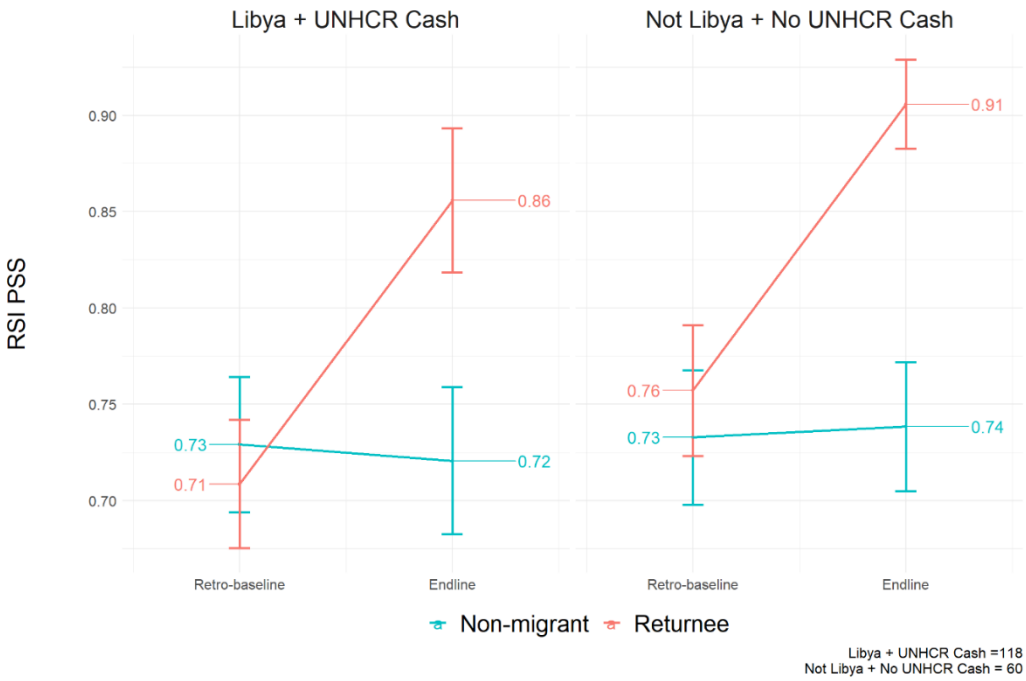


Figure 23 (Figure 12 repeated here for comparison) RSI Psychosocial RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117

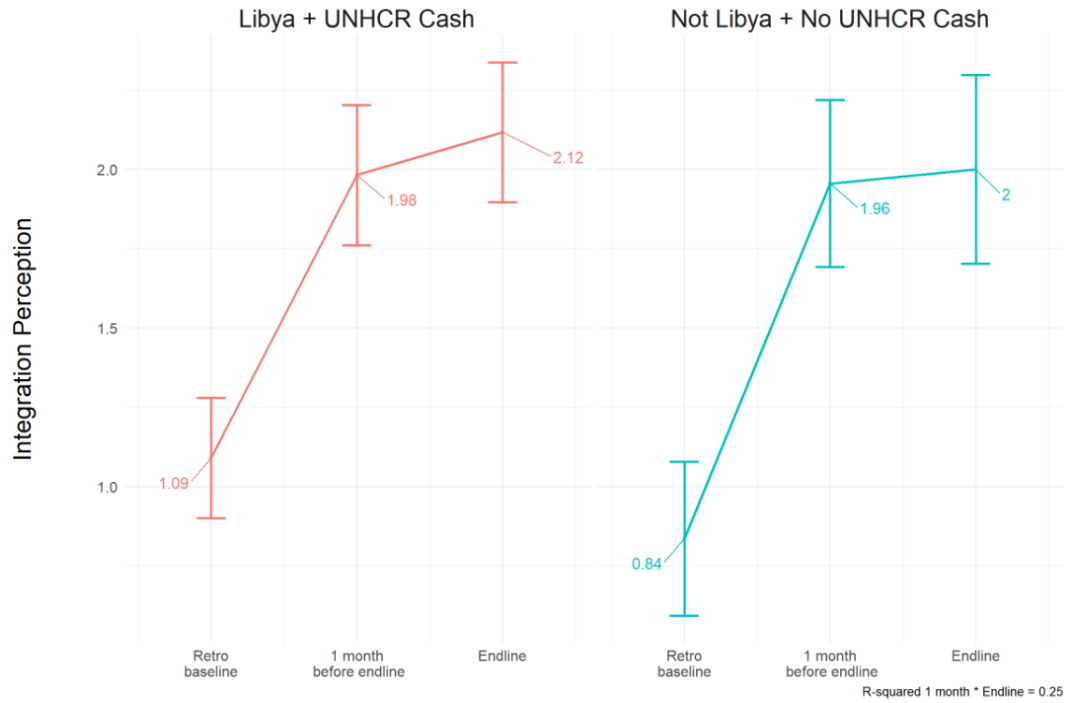


Figure 24 Integration perception from 179 returnees at retro-baseline, one month before endline and endline
N returnee =179, Libya + UNHCR cash = 112 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=67

Figure 24 presents the time series for all eligible RSS+ returnees who answered the question on the perception of the integration at retro-baseline, endline and one month before the endline (N=179). This represents an attempt to assess the stability of an important perception indicator, which can vary during the integration period. There weren't any significant differences between the endline and one month before endline integration scores (Table 25). This indicates that on average, returnee perceptions are statistically stable during the one month recall period, despite consistently returning

lower values for the one month recall. The Analysis provides cautious optimism that perceptions do not vary greatly over short periods of time.

Table 25 DID model for integration perception one month before endline vs endline
Reference values = one month before endline, Libya + UNHCR Cash

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	1.98	0.11	17.90	0.00
Endline	0.13	0.16	0.86	0.39
Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	-0.03	0.18	-0.15	0.88
DID - Endline X Not Libya + No UNHCR Cash	-0.09	0.25	-0.35	0.73

4.9.1 Adjusting integration perception for age sex education and treatment

An adjusted integration perception score was produced using the variables in Table 26. The only significant coefficients at both retro-baseline and endline is university educated, the non-migrant-returnee contrast (labelled returnee), and neutral recall term. The R-squared for the adjustments at the retro-baseline and endline respectively are small (0.44 retro-baseline and 0.16 endline). Therefore, as all the non-treatment variables are not significant, the adjusted values are not numerically different to the observed presented in Table 26.

Table 26 Regression coefficients and p-values after adjusting for non-programme variables
Reference values no education, female, difficult to recall, return to new community

Self perception of (re)integration	Retro-Baseline		Endline	
RSI Indicators	Coefficient	P-value	Coefficient	P-value
Intercept	0.933	0.20	2.79	0.00
Age	-0.016	0.29	-0.04	0.02
Sex - Male	0.223	0.50	-0.47	0.17
Primary/Religous School	0.794	0.08	0.36	0.46
High School	0.822	0.06	0.59	0.21
Vocational Training	1.002	0.42	0.27	0.84
University	1.393	0.00	1.18	0.02
Recall - Easy	-1.218	0.00	-0.09	0.70
Recall - Neutral	0.828	0.00	0.48	0.08
Return community - Original	0.687	0.03	0.10	0.77
Returnee	-0.817	0.01	-0.77	0.02
Sample: 179 returnees: 87 non-migrants	R^2	44.0%	R^2	16.0%

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.9.2 Determinants of self-perception of re-/integration

The institutional RSI indicators and returnee/non-migrant demographics were used as explanatory variables in a determinants regression model of self-perception re-/integration scores. The results of these regression analyses are presented in Table 27, with institutional RSI weights included for comparison.

Table 27 determinants of self-perception of re-/integration for retro-baseline and endline
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=89, Libya + UNHCR cash = 59 Not Libya & No UNHCR cash=30

	Self perception of (re)integration	Retro-Baseline			Endline		
	RSI Indicators	Coefficient	P-value	RSI Wts	Coefficient	P-value	RSI Wts
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	-0.083	0.36	0.05	0.039	0.72	0.05
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	0.267	0.00	0.08	0.160	0.06	0.08
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	-0.013	0.92	0.02	0.129	0.21	0.02
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	-0.082	0.34	0.02	0.034	0.71	0.02
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	0.130	0.24	0.04	0.073	0.56	0.04
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	-0.043	0.62	0.03	-0.161	0.09	0.03
Econ_7	Currently working	-0.031	0.81	0.03	0.153	0.11	0.03
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	0.001	0.99	0.03	0.067	0.54	0.03
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	-0.240	0.02	0.03	-0.387	0.00	0.03
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	-0.003	0.98	0.03	0.103	0.42	0.03
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	0.115	0.27	0.03	0.156	0.22	0.03
Soc_13	Access to education in community	-0.153	0.14	0.03	-0.117	0.36	0.03
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	0.160	0.14	0.02	-0.005	0.97	0.02
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in community	0.116	0.16	0.04	0.112	0.25	0.04
Soc_16	Possession of ID	0.189	0.02	**0.05**	0.026	0.77	0.05
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	-0.170	0.04	**0.00**	-0.203	0.04	**0.00**
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	-0.015	0.97	0.00	0.765	0.10	0.00
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	0.006	0.96	0.07	-0.236	0.15	0.07
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	-0.074	0.54	0.03	0.125	0.41	0.03
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	0.090	0.21	0.04	0.066	0.47	**0.04**
PSS_23	Strength of support network	0.322	0.01	0.03	0.188	0.17	0.03
PSS_24	Sense of belonging to community	0.168	0.05	**0.04**	0.113	0.53	**0.04**
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	0.127	0.15	0.05	0.205	0.07	**0.05**
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-INV	0.092	0.17	0.01	0.057	0.56	0.01
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	0.019	0.89	-	-0.053	0.76	-
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	0.093	0.17	0.04	0.111	0.27	0.04
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	-0.118	0.21	0.03	0.119	0.39	0.03
PSS_30	Subjective ability to stay in Country of Origin	0.122	0.29	0.10	0.080	0.72	0.10
Pillar: Demographics							
	Age	-0.001	0.92		-0.012	0.38	
	Sex	-0.283	0.21		-0.424	0.10	
	Returnee	-0.827	0.00		-0.902	0.01	
	Primary/Religous School	0.251	0.41		0.171	0.64	
	High School	0.350	0.25		0.184	0.61	
	Vocational	-0.448	0.69		-1.436	0.26	
	University	0.615	0.08		0.543	0.19	
	Sample: 177 returnees: 101 non-migrants	R^2	49.0%		R^2	29.0%	

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

Table 27 shows that there are very few significantly positive determinants of the variation in self-perception of re-/integration. T**he expert weighting in the Overall institutional RSI is not matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the determinants of re-/integration regression analysis.** At retro-baseline two-thirds of the four positively significant re-/integration drivers attracted an overall institutional RSI weight >0.0346 whereas at the endline the same figure was 0/0.

Key takeaways for integration perceptions
1. There is very little change among non-migrants from baseline to endline; however, there is a statistically significant increase in the integration perception of returnees over the observed period. Both returnee cohorts statistically converge with their non-migrant counterparts as a result of this.
2. The single integration perception question provides a much more optimistic view of integration perceptions than the multi-indicator institutional and MIMIC Psychosocial RSIs, when compared against the corresponding returnees.
3. The expert weighting in the Overall institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the determinants of re-/integration regression analysis.

4.10 Insights gained from qualitative data analysis contrasted with empirical data

In this section, two components are presented from the qualitative data analysis that are in addition to the quantitative results. First, the role of pre-migration experiences including migration decision-making and the linking of this within the data chain and to experiences of debt, shame and family conflict upon return. This topic came through strongly in the qualitative data indicating an additional finding beyond the quantitative results. Second, the W model is reflected upon as a tool for measuring sustainable reintegration.

Finding 16: Debt is significant in impacting reintegration processes, both socially through familial relationships and economically. It is important both for reintegration well-being and the overall ability of the returnee to sustainably reintegrate.

Finding 17: Returnees experience shame and negative stigmas in their reintegration. Psychosocial support has assisted in reducing the shame.

Finding 18: Qualitative evidence supports the arguments underlying the W model for reintegration in Somalia. However, the experience of return more commonly diverges from a W shape than meets the W pattern.

The role of debt and shame in the reintegration process

All of the returnee respondents had been in Libya during their migration. Returnees from Libya had similar stories of being kidnapped, extorted, tortured, traded by smugglers, and ending up in detention centres in Libya. Most of these young men leave without telling their families, are kidnapped, their families are extorted for payments for their release, which results in their families going into debt. Families reported selling their homes and assets in order to be able to pay the ransom. Upon return, the returnees have immense shame that negatively impacts their well-being and that their families have gone into debt or significantly worse off than prior to their migration. One mother stated:

"They come back changed a lot, they suffer from nightmares, extreme stress and depression. He [the returnee] also felt that he did not reach his goals and felt guilty coming back. He did not talk to his former friends or the family members for around two months."

The debt incurred on the family is significant, and plays a central role in the reintegration. When the returnee is able to generate income and to start contributing to the family financially to pay off the

debt, they were highly satisfied. However, in some cases, returnees end up using the microbusiness allowance to re-pay debt and then struggle without an employment opportunity.

The qualitative analysis also clearly revealed that stigmas exist regarding migration and the returnees experience a lot of shame, such as in Box 3. One returnee stated:

"*My friends treat me differently and sometimes disrespect me, I see myself as economically lower than the community and socially isolated. I feel stigmatised."*

This was also reflected by non-migrants that there are several stigmas attached to migration. There is a high level of awareness in the country regarding the risks of migration. One non-migrant stated:

"*To begin with, migration is not considered as a success or failure; it is always a risk; you are either gambling with your life or your family's belongings; also, they are constantly worried about you and wonder whether their son will stay or depart*."

This quote reflects the perception that migration creates a burden and places the entire family at risk. A second non-migrant stated the following regarding returnees:

"*They chose to do a number of different things; some may have migrated due to the difficulties that existed at the time, others may have migrated due to the troubles they made, such as assaulting someone, while others may have just followed the others who were migrating. However, the major reason they migrated was that they were drop-outs*."

This quote reflects a further stigmatisation that returnees were drop-outs indicating that they were unable to succeed in secondary school. It was clear from the qualitative analysis that returnees have to cope with multiple stigmatisations upon their return. As discussed previously in this report, returnees found the Psychosocial assistance provided by IOM useful and it helped to reduce their shame regarding being a return migrant.

Box 3 Case example: Yasir, Returnee stigma

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>qual
476_re	0.619	0.622	No	2	3	Increased	4

Yasir reported that he struggled with negative community perceptions of returnees and felt that community members treated him differently upon his return. He said that "*People don't always believe in you when you return from migration; they think that if I lend him money or give him something valuable, he'll migrate again, so it's possible to be the same as before*." He feels like he is treated differently due to being a returnee and there is a perception that because you wasted money, it is difficult to treat you in the same manner as before. Yasir feels this stigma on a daily basis and feels that he doesn't have the same opportunities as other similar community members.

The W model compared and contrasted with well-being grids

The well-being grids (see Methodological annex for details) were analysed to assess: first, the shape of the reintegration trajectory; second, the direction of the overall trend line of the reintegration trajectory; third the frequency of highs and lows in the reintegration process; and fourth, to compare the self-perceived well-being with the RSI.

In assessing the shape of the well-being grid, zero respondents had a U-shaped trajectory, and four respondents had a W-shaped trajectory when considering their well-being grid from the time of return to the present moment. Therefore, the majority of respondents did not have either a W or U-shaped reintegration experience. Multiple shapes could be described from the resulting patterns of reintegration. As a result, the analysis focuses on the overall trend line of the well-being grid, which

can be described as an increase in well-being since return, a decrease in well-being since return, or an overall plateau of well-being from return to the time of interview.

The trend lines of well-being show that most of the respondents felt that their well-being overall had increased from the time of return to the time of the interview (7), whereas two respondents stated their well-being did not change and two other respondents stated their well-being decreased. This is quite consistent with the quantitative findings showing an overall increase in the RSI.

The well-being grids were also analysed to assess significant highs and lows in the reintegration process. A significant high and low is considered as a two-point change or more within the well-being grid over the reintegration process (from baseline to endline). All respondents had significant highs and lows in their reintegration process.

A significant low in the reintegration process was handling shame and stigma post return, as discussed in the previous section. Several returnees stated that they were treated differently in the community post return, as they had failed their families.

Highs in the reintegration process were the initial return and to be with family. Most returnees were very accepting of the return migrant. A second high was to receive the reintegration assistance and start the business. Returnees were highly appreciative of the support from IOM.

Key findings and implications

The findings from the qualitative analysis for the most part support the quantitative findings. Additional reflections can be drawn from the qualitative analysis that were not reflected in the quantitative findings. This includes the importance of debt and shame and stigma in the reintegration experience. The implications for measuring reintegration suggest that the RSI should incorporate some pre-migration variables such as the decision to migrate. In the analysis perhaps an interaction is required between decision to migration and current debt to better understand these types of dynamics.

The qualitative evidence for Somalia (follows from the Ethiopia analysis) supports the arguments underlying the W model for reintegration; that is:

- Returnees experience shocks at different stages of their reintegration process that can impede their coping capacities,
- Returnees experience highs and lows in their reintegration process, and
- That mapping returnees' experiences can help to identify trends in beneficiaries' experiences.

However, the evidence also shows that the experience of return more commonly diverges from a W shape than meets the W pattern, as is consistent with contemporary academic evidence. This is important methodologically for working with beneficiaries and capturing their experience without leading the respondent towards the desired pattern or response. A simple grid tool is more neutral for using with beneficiaries to capture their experiences than a pre-printed W (the suggested methodology for the W model is to show returnees a piece of paper with a pre-printed W on it and to then ask them to indicate the highs and lows of their experiences on the pre-printed W).

Future research with wider application of a grid tool and a larger sample would then be able to determine comment shape trajectories in reintegration processes. This further analysis and categorisation of shape trajectories could assist in identifying common reintegration trajectories and understanding how to support returnees in these different patterns of experiences.

5 JI-HoA assistance and reintegration

5.1 What was the effect of the assistance provided by the JI?

The analysis below is conducted on the full sample of 181 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees. Descriptive analysis of the microbusiness support, including the types of support provided, and numbers of recipients can be found in the Technical annex.

5.1.1 Effect of microbusiness support on reintegration outcomes

Finding 19: There is a strong positive signal from a successful microbusiness to improvements in reintegration, across all three RSIs modelled in Table 28.

Finding 20: This positive signal comes largely from the Economic dimension, although less significant improvements are seen in other reintegration dimensions.

Finding 21: Returnees reporting that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the reintegration support were significantly positively associated with greater RSI endline and delta scores, but this did not significantly determine integration scores.

Across all dimensions except Social RSI and every microbusiness group we see similar patterns of significant growth (Figure 25). Those with successful businesses seem to have slightly higher rates, especially in the Economic dimension where their scores more than doubled on average. Though there was also large growth in every other group.

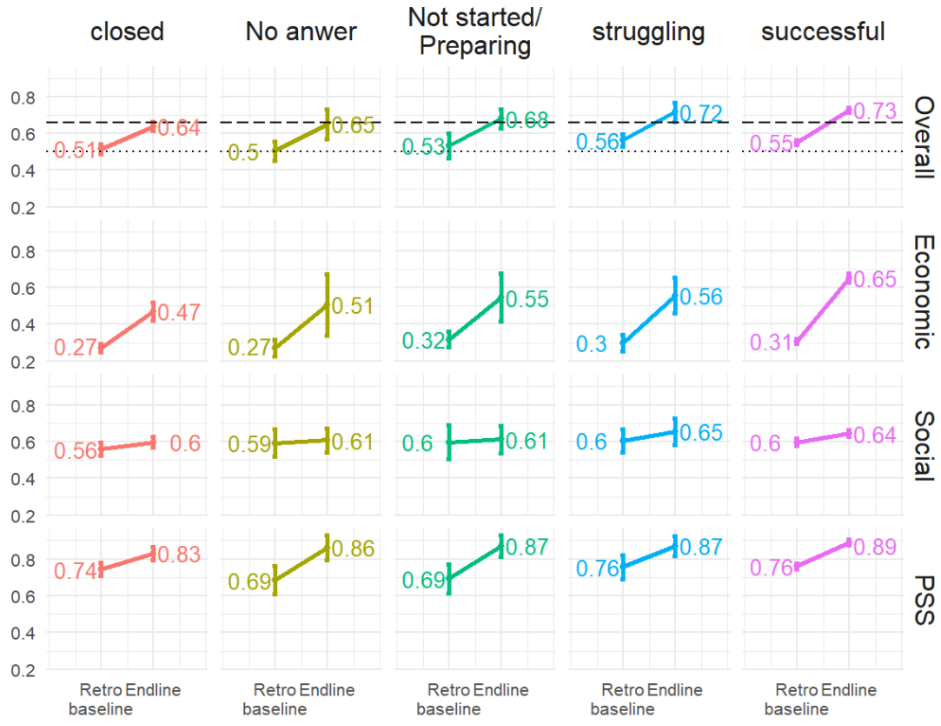


Figure 25 RSI scores (overall and dimension) at retro-baseline and endline by reported success of the microbusiness
N=179 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

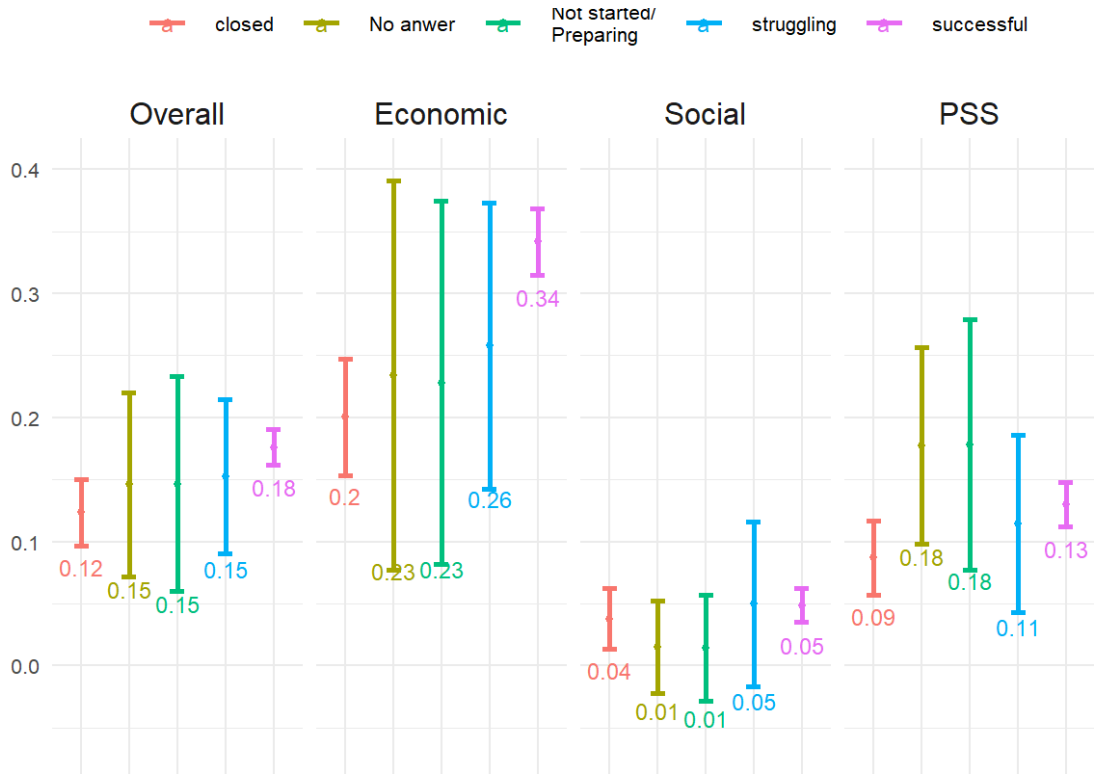


Figure 26 Average changes in RSI retro-baseline-endline delta scores by microbusiness performance
N=179 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

Figure 26 shows that statistically significant differences are hard to discern due to small sample sizes. Though we do see that the averages for successful businesses tend to be higher, especially for Economic RSI scores. The main differences are lower growth scores in PSS scores compared to those not answering or yet to open their business.

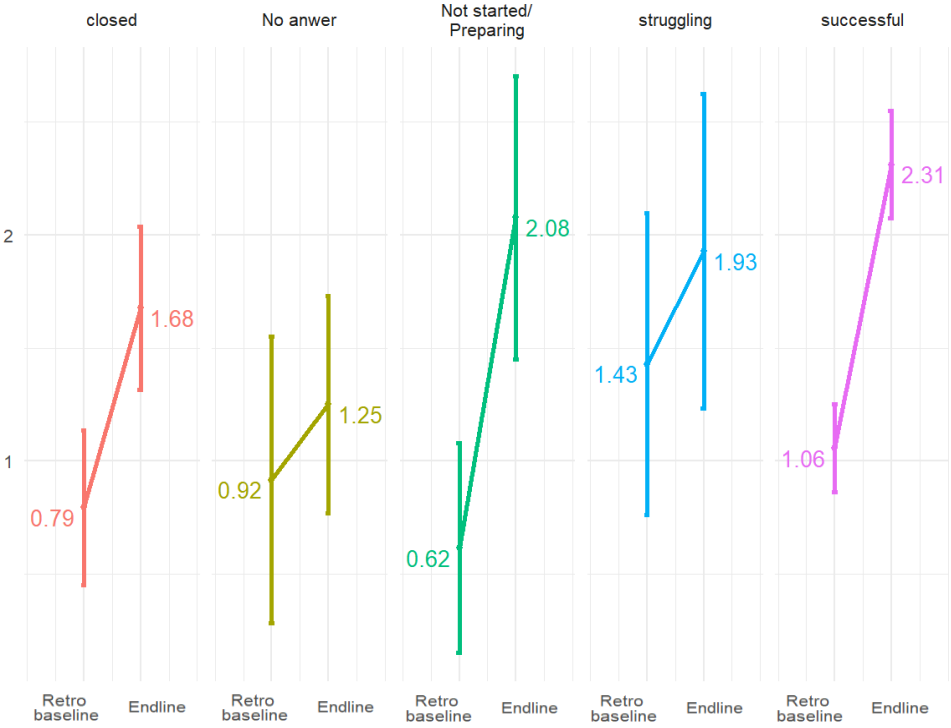


Figure 27 Self-perception of integration at retro-baseline and endline by microbusiness performance categories
N=179 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

Figure 27 shows that successful returnees do at least have higher endline self-perception of integration than those with a closed business. Their scores are higher on average than those who are struggling or in preparation/not started but this is not a statistically significant difference. Self-perception scores also show significant growth among those whose microbusiness were closed, in preparation or successful. Though with closed businesses still sit below 2 on average.

In the qualitative analysis, most respondents were satisfied with the level of Economic assistance received by IOM, however, it was often cited as not enough in itself as shown in Box 4. Further, some returnees were unable to use their microbusiness loans to start a business or to maintain the business as they were pressured with debt. For example, one respondent stated, "*My initial intention was to launch a business, but since we owed a substantial amount of money to our community, we instead handed it to our debtor."*

Although the majority of returnees in the sample were able to set up a business, it's been difficult for them to maintain them. Respondents reported difficulties with their businesses due to lack of business experience, the Waaheen fire and/or the effects of COVID-19 and inflation on businesses. Some respondents stated that additional financial support from family was vital to their success, while others were able to receive assistance from other organisations (see Box 4).

Box 4 Case example: Yasir, Microbusiness support

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>qual
476_re	0.619	0.622	No	2	3	Increased	4

Yasir reported his well-being to be quite low when he returned to Somalia. He faced financial difficulties as well as health issues. However, upon his return, he received monthly payments of USD 200 for 6 months from UNHCR to ease financial pressures as well as microbusiness assistance in the form of cash from IOM. Yasir opened a store, but he had challenges due to his lack of business experience. Additionally, the money from IOM was not sufficient to keep the store open. Yasir was also approached by Norwegian Refugee Council who offered him financial assistance to support his business and improve his store. Although Yasir needed this extra support to sustain his business, overall he was satisfied with the support from IOM and reported: "*If they hadn't given us that assistance, we wouldn't be where we are today; we'd either be unable to cope with the challenges and go insane, or we'd have other problems, or we'd have to migrate back to where we came from. Let us consider the possibility of a better life and try to find it*."

5.1.2 Analysis of IOM assistance on measures of reintegration

Overall, the determinants of these four RSI definitions are in line with expectations, and provide both evidence of programme impact, and situations where this impact is constrained, for example, for returnees who felt pressure to return.

Finding 22: Libya + UNHCR Cash or Not from Libya No UNHCR cash does not significantly impact on the reintegration progress measured by either RSI Overall or integration perceptions.

Finding 23: Timely return returned negative coefficients in all three RSI definitions, although was only statistically significant in the RSI delta.

The comparisons presented in Table 28 provide a series of further useful findings from the analysis of determinants of Overall RSI and integration perception concentrating on microbusiness performance and additional services (SIYB and TVET). Note that ease of recall was included for the delta models as this will have included the retro-baseline data for which recall veracity is an important quality element but excluded from the endline measurements, which were contemporaneous and therefore should not have experienced recall issues.

The RSI institutional endline indicates almost any microbusiness stage produced a statistically significant benefit, with the exception of 'not started/in preparation', but even this microbusiness performance category was almost significant (p-value =0.06).

The model base reference levels for all three models in Table 28 are:

1. Ease recall = neutral (Ease of recall binaries only included in RSI delta and integration perception delta models)
2. SIYB = NO SIYB
3. TVET = No TVET
4. Microbusiness performance = Closed
5. Reintegration support satisfaction = Dissatisfied/Very
6. Timely return = Too soon/not enough time
7. Assistance matched expectations = Not answered/don't know
8. Pressure to return = No
9. Departure country – Not Libya /No UNHCR Cash

Table 28 Determinants of IOM assistance package delivery of institutional RSI endline, retro-baseline-endline delta and integration perception score at endline

	RSI Institutional Endline		RSI Delta		Integration Perception Endline		Integration Perception Delta	
Model Term	estimate	p.value	estimate	p.value	estimate	p.value	estimate	p.value
Intercept	0.56	0.00	0.05	0.19	1.38	0.01	0.59	0.39
Ease recall - Difficult			0.05	0.01			0.69	0.06
Ease recall - Easy			-0.04	0.02			0.24	0.46
SIYB	-0.01	0.39	-0.02	0.08	0.10	0.58	-0.45	0.04
TVET	0.00	0.87	-0.02	0.38	0.18	0.54	-0.10	0.76
Microbusiness performance - No answer	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.00	-0.20	0.67	0.02	0.97
Microbusiness performance - Not started/In preparation	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.62	0.56	0.15	0.62	0.16
Microbusiness performance - Struggling	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.51	0.20	0.15	0.74
Microbusiness performance - Successful	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.44	0.10
Reinteg support satisfaction - Satisfied/Very	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.31	0.53	0.18	0.75
Timely Return	0.00	0.71	-0.03	0.04	-0.33	0.10	-0.09	0.72
Pressure to return - Yes	0.01	0.65	0.04	0.05	-0.35	0.23	-0.24	0.49
Libya + UNHCR Cash	-0.02	0.17	-0.01	0.62	0.18	0.32	0.01	0.97
	N = 175	R^2 = 0.28	N = 174	R^2 = 0.37	N = 175	R^2 = 0.12	N = 174	R^2= 0.08

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

The Microbusiness performance–successful category shows three positive and highly statistically significant scores, with the exception being integration perception delta which had a weaker positive significance of p = 0.10. This indicates a robust relationship between a successful microbusiness and two different measures of reintegration. Data warning, the R-squared for the integration perception endline is just 12%, indicating that the model does not explain 88% of the variation in the data, and for the integration perception delta, it's even lower at 8%.

The RSI institutional endline indicated that any microbusiness stage produced a statistically significant benefit when compared to the reference value of Microbusiness performance-closed, with the exception of not started/in preparation, but even that was almost significant (p-value =0.06). But the more important signal for the institutional RSI is the RSI delta for which successful microbusiness performance is most strongly associated with improvements, followed by a struggling microbusiness. These are all in relation to a microbusiness being closed. The other two options were no answer or not started/in preparation. Also, one can consider that returnees' integration perception is also an important dimension of reintegration outcomes, as it may be the factor that drives remigration decisions. And we see in Table 28 that only the successful microbusiness cohort has a statistically significant positive association with higher endline reintegration perceptions (p-value = <0.001). And while this signal is weaker in the integration perception delta (p-value = 0.10) this provides empirical evidence of a positive signal from a successful microbusiness positively contributing to multiple reintegration measures.

The migration route/return is also tested in Table 28 by contrasting Libya + UNHCR Cash against the reference value of Not from Libya No UNHCR cash. The addition of the Libya + UNHCR Cash to the model does not explain significant variation in any of the four RSI definitions.

Neither SIYB nor TVET return consistently positive coefficients, and in fact the only almost statistically significant result is a negative effect of SIYB in the RSI delta (p-value = 0.08).

Testing the difficulty or ease of recall against neutral recall of retro-baseline, resulted in the ease of recall-difficult cohort being significantly associated with greater RSI delta (p-value = 0.01, Table 28) and conversely, ease of recall-easy associated with significantly lower RSI delta scores (p-value = 0.02, Table 28). Figure 28 graphically demonstrates this result, with no significant difference between the RSI Overall for returnees at endline, but the difficult recall cohort has a much lower retro-baseline value, resulting in a much larger RSI Overall delta value. Similarly, we can see that the easy recall cohort has a much lower RSI Overall delta value than the neutral recall reference value, explaining the negative correlation observed in Table 28.

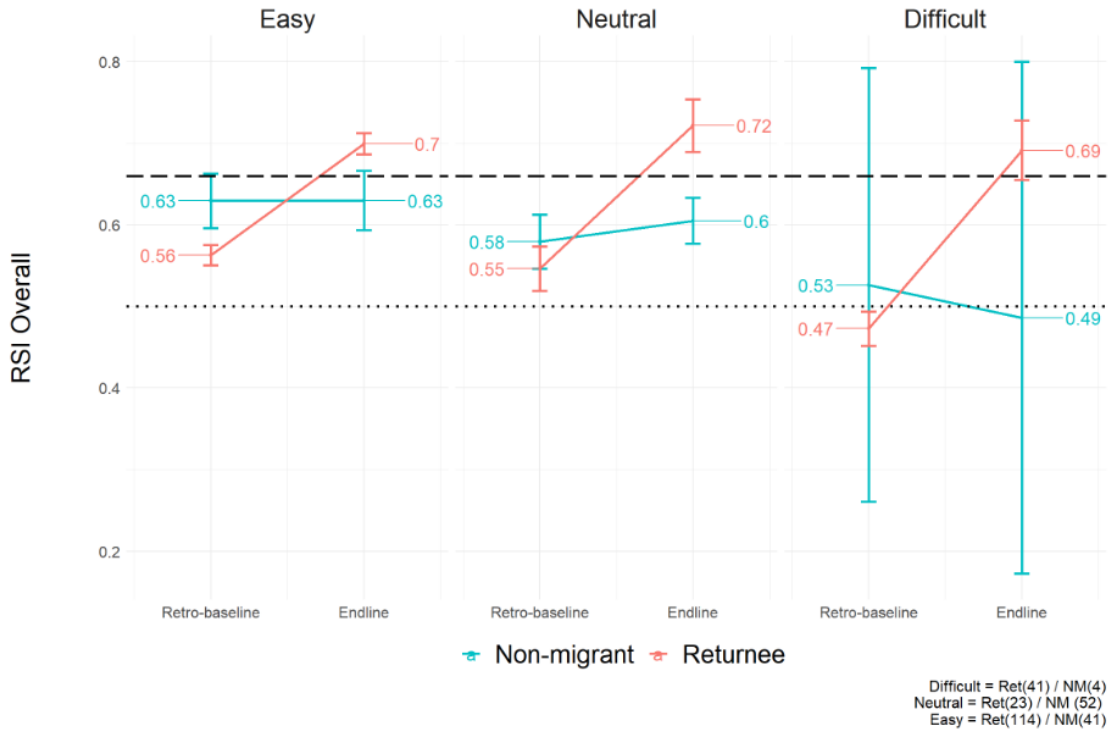


Figure 28 RSI Overall scores at retro-baseline and endline for all enumerated returnees and non-migrants (regardless of matched/not matched) disaggregated by ease of recall categories
Horizontal lines; – = 0.66; ….=0.5

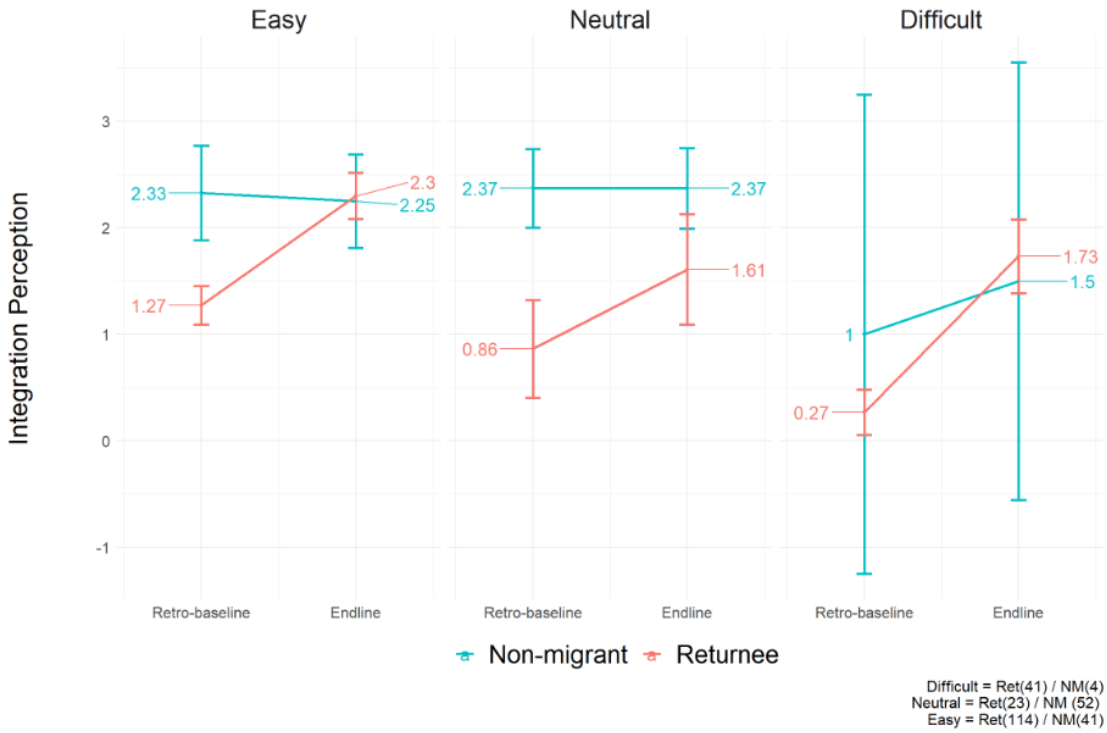


Figure 29 Integration perception scores at retro-baseline and endline for all enumerated returnees and non-migrants (regardless of matched/not matched) disaggregated by ease of recall categories

The ease of recall results for the integration perception delta unless significant, with the difficult recall cohort almost registering a significantly positive association with the delta scores (p-value = 0.06, Table 28). Figure 32 indicates why, with a much larger integration perception delta experience with the difficult recall cohort (delta=1.46) as opposed to 0.75 four neutral and 1.034 easy recall.

5.1.3 Interactions between SIYB, TVET and microbusiness treatment

There are a few differences between the combinations of the two assistance methods in their RSI endline scores (Figure 30). The lack of significant differences observed by TVET is reflective of the relative numbers of those receiving this assistance in the sample.

For the baseline to endline delta scores (Figure 31), there are similarly few differences with most combinations averaging a positive growth of between 0.1 and 0.2.

For the integration perception scores at endline (Figure 32), there are similarly very few significant differences among any of the combinations.

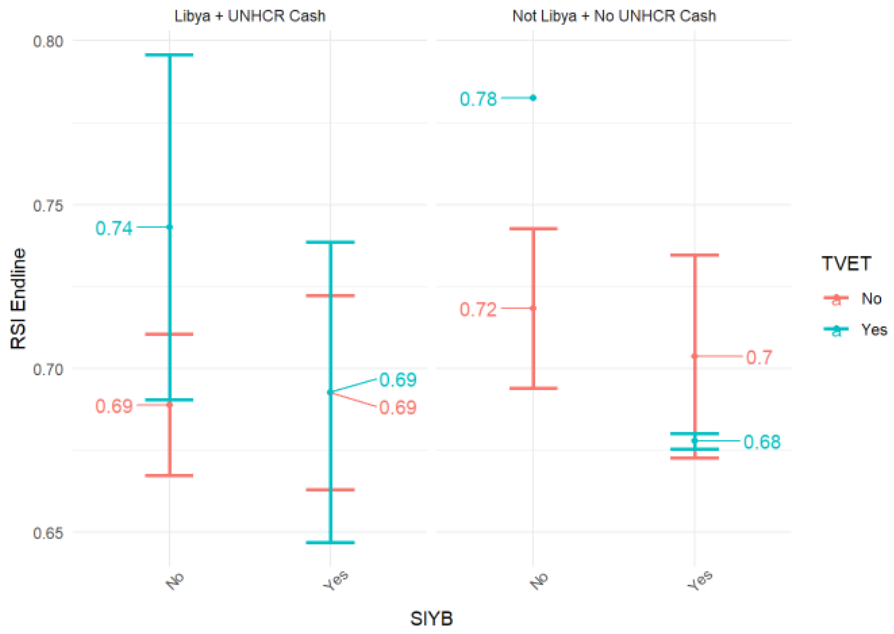


Figure 30 Mean and confidence interval plot of RSI endline by treatment combinations
N=179 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

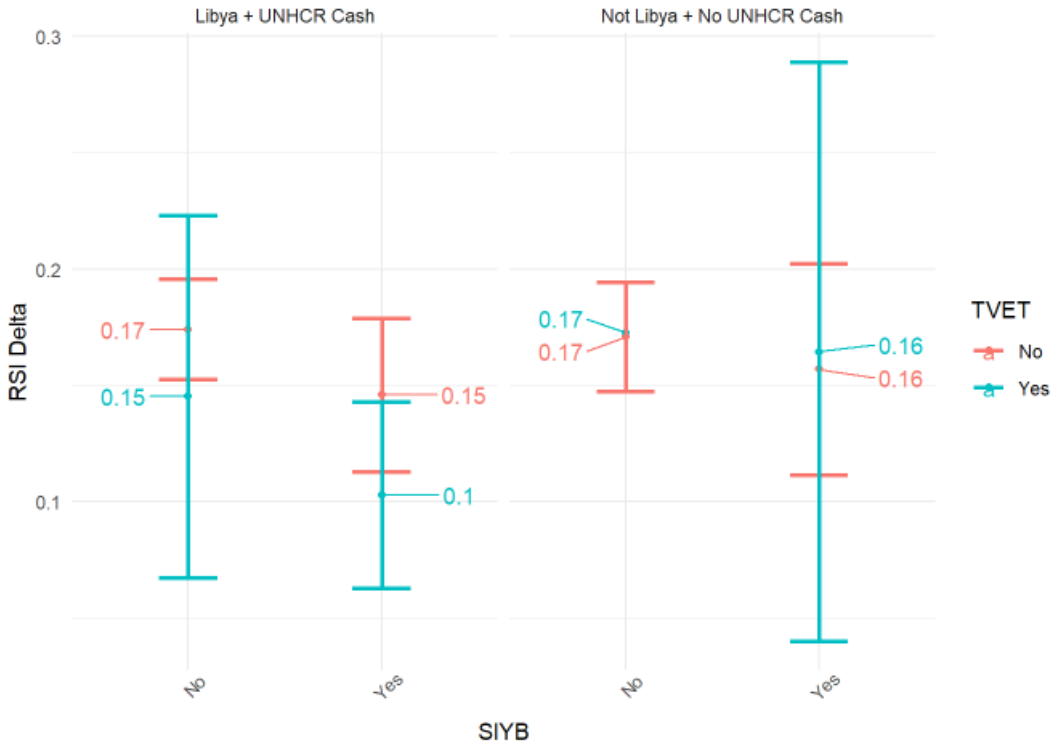


Figure 31 Mean and confidence interval plot of RSI delta by treatment combinations
N=179 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

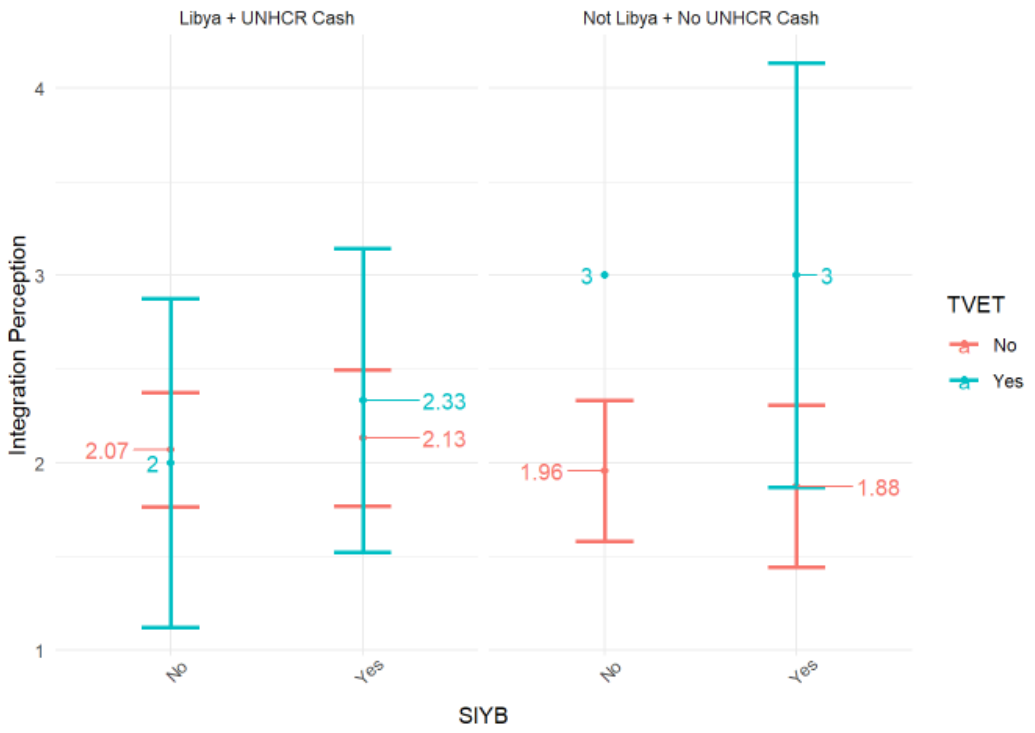


Figure 32 Mean and confidence interval plot of integration perception endline by treatment combinations
N=179 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

5.2 Waiting time to receive assistance and days with assistance

This section considers how the time from return to the provision of reintegration assistance to returnees has affected their reintegration. The analysis is conducted only on returnees receiving microbusiness assistance, though takes into account all modalities and timings of payments.

Finding 24: There is an overall decreasing trend with those who waited longer for assistance having lower RSI endline scores. Though this could be influenced by a handful of returnees waiting significantly longer than anyone else.

The kernel densities of regular in-kind and cash-based modalities are presented in Figure 33, showing a distinct leftward shift for the in-kind assistance and the wider distribution for the cash-based assistance.

Overall, the in-kind modality is associated with a slightly lower RSI endline score; however, this difference is not statistically significant (Figure 34, Table 29). Overall, and across both modalities, there is a decreasing trend, with those receiving their support faster reporting higher endline scores on average (Figure 34). RSI endline scores fall by -0.01 for every additional 100 days waiting for microbusiness assistance. This, however, could be influenced by the low scores of the small number of returnees who waited over 700 days, as they are exerting significant leverage on the regression. There are no differences in the slopes according to modality, they decrease at the same rate.

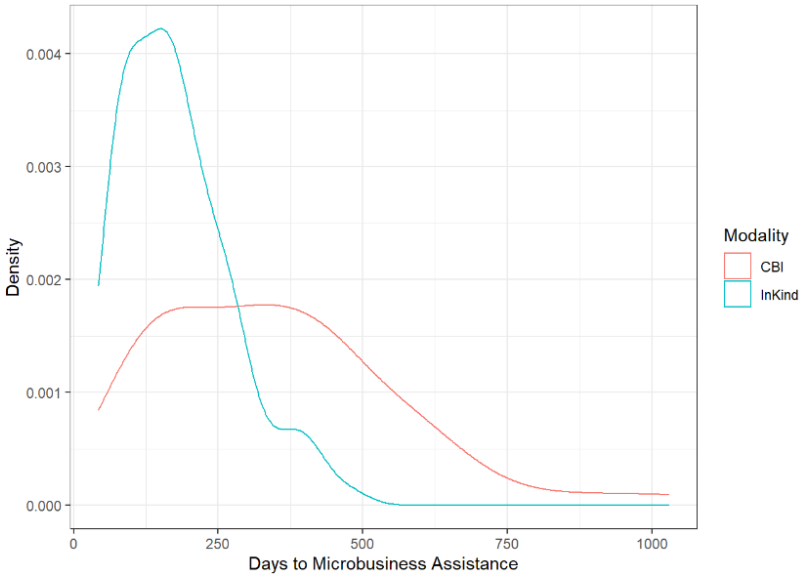


Figure 33 Kernel density of diagram of the cash-based (CBI, n=64) and regular in-kind modality (n=115) procurement of microbusiness support

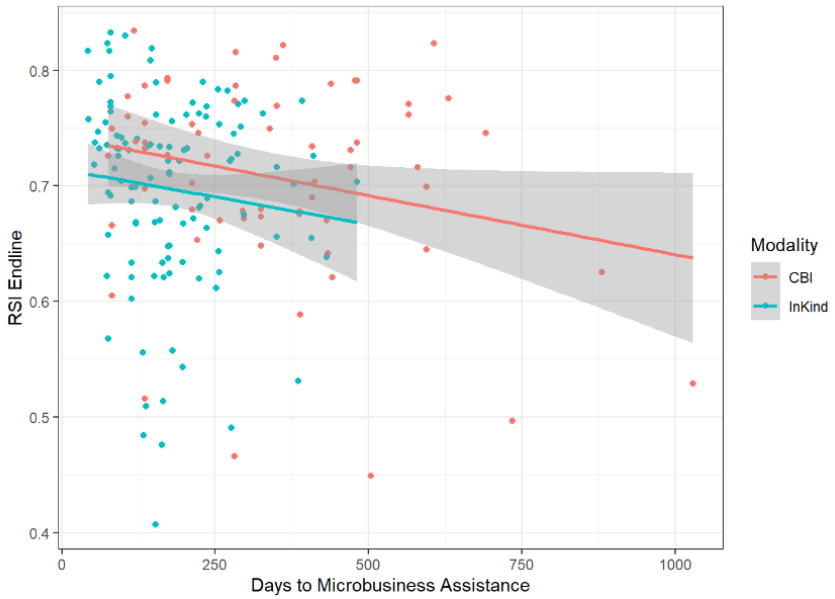


Figure 34 Linear regression models for timing of microbusiness assistance to a dispersion of RSI endline by days to microbusiness assistance

Table 29 Model estimates for days to receive assistance and RSI endline. Reference value=cash-based incentive (CBI)

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.7427	0.021	36.058	0.000
InKind	-0.0283	0.026	-1.074	0.284
Days to Assistance	-0.0001	0.000	-1.993	0.048
InKind X Days to Assisstance	0.0000	0.000	0.070	0.944
R2 0.03				

Finding 25: There is no association between days to assistance and change in RSI scores between baseline and endline.

Figure 35 and Table 30 present the analysis of Overall RSI delta by days to receive microbusiness assistance. They show that overall, there are no significant differences between modalities. There is, however, a slight negative effect of delays to assistance, although it's not significant. There is also no significant difference in the gradient of change between the two treatment levels.

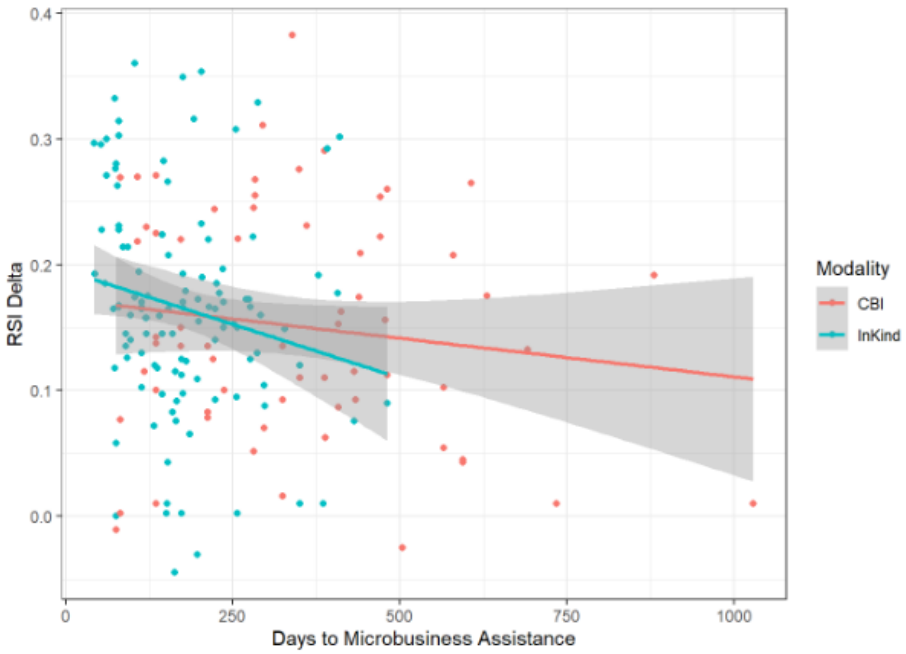


Figure 35 Linear regression models for timing of microbusiness assistance to a dispersion of RSI delta by days to microbusiness assistance

Table 30 Model estimates for days to receive assistance and RSI delta

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.1723	0.022	7.867	0.000
InKind	0.0232	0.028	0.825	0.410
Days to Assistance	-0.0001	0.000	-1.127	0.261
InKind X Days to Assisstance	-0.0001	0.000	-1.067	0.287
R2 0.03				

We now turn to looking at the impact of the number of days that the returnee has had the microbusiness assistance before being enumerated for the endline-retro-baseline RSS.

Finding 26: There are no significant differences on RSI endline scores or RSI delta scores according to the length of time returnees have been in receipt of their microbusiness assistance.

The analysis shown in Figure 36 and Table 31 indicate that both modality groups display a small positive gradient. However, the trend is not statistically significant, neither within groups nor overall.

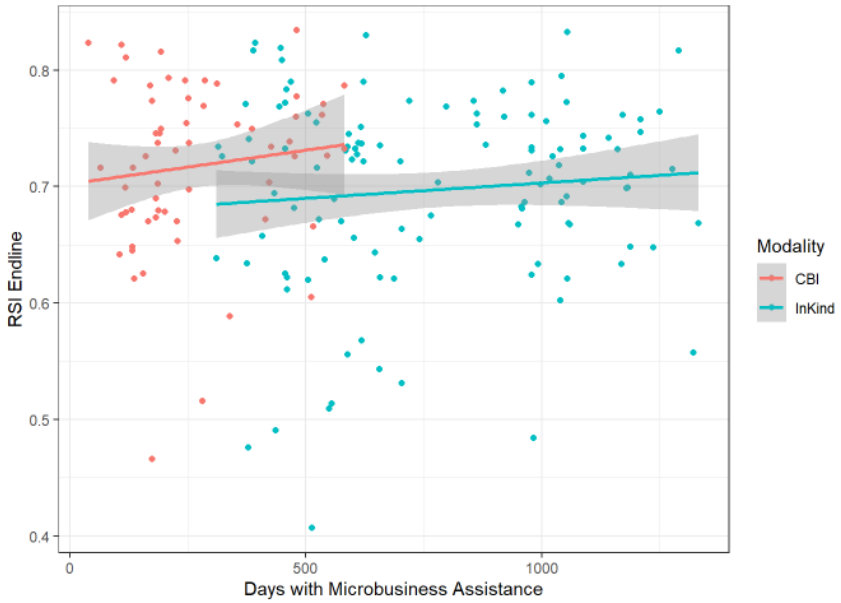


Figure 36 Linear regression models for timing of microbusiness assistance to a dispersion of RSI Endline by days with microbusiness assistance

Table 31 Model estimates on days with assistance and RSI endline

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.7023	0.021	33.923	0.000
InKind	-0.0255	0.030	-0.860	0.391
Days with Assistance	0.0001	0.000	0.857	0.393
InKind X Days with Assisstance	-0.0000	0.000	-0.437	0.663
R2 0.03				

Figure 37 and Table 32 present analysis modelling the RSI delta with days with microbusiness assistance by RSI endline. The results show that there are no significant differences by modality overall. However, interestingly, the trend lines do differ visually with the CBI cohort trending downwards over time and the in-kind cohort trending upwards. However, this difference is not statistically significant, and neither is the overall effect of days with assistance.

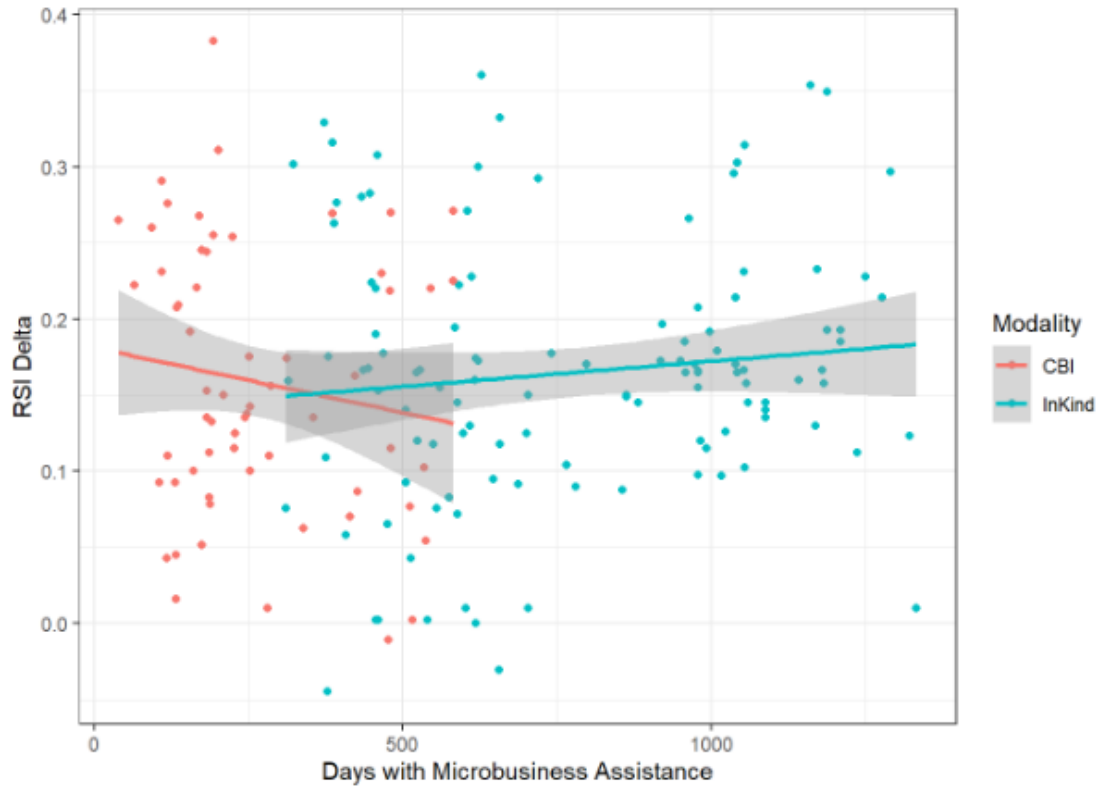


Figure 37 Linear regression models for timing of microbusiness assistance to a dispersion of RSI delta by days with microbusiness assistance

Table 32 Model estimates on days with assistance and RSI delta

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.1812	0.023	7.951	0.000
InKind	-0.0420	0.033	-1.287	0.200
Days with Assistance	-0.0001	0.000	-1.140	0.256
InKind X Days with Assisstance	0.0001	0.000	1.483	0.140
R2 0.02				

Following from the quantitative findings, the qualitative analysis confirms that most respondents reported that there were few delays in receiving assistance with the average wait time around 6–7 months after return. While waiting for business support, most returnees were receiving monthly payments from IOM, and one reported to attending training during this time as well: "*We've been waiting a year for the money they're giving us. We had several seminars while we were waiting for the money, some of which we had in Borama and some of which we had in Hargeisa, so we were busy with those things while we were waiting for the money.*" Thus, the returnees did not appear bothered by any delays.

6 Findings and conclusions

The standout features of this programme – both the unique approach to reintegration and the scale and rigour of the evaluation – make it an important intervention from which to learn. In this section we reconsider the findings presented throughout the report and present conclusions for each of the key analysis dimensions.

6.1 List of findings

Recall

Finding 1: Respondents that indicated recall difficulty had the lowest average retro-baseline Overall RSI scores.

Finding 2: Respondents finding recall of retro-baseline situations difficult were more likely to be older returnees. Also, days since baseline was almost statistically positively associated with an increased likelihood of reporting difficulty in recall.

RSI Overall

Finding 3: Both returnee groups can be considered 'reintegrated' against the 0.66 threshold at endline, and there is no statistically significant difference between the two cohorts.

Finding 4: The three individual dimensions perform similarly to the Overall RSI across all three cohorts of returnees, with significant improvements from baseline to endline. Across all dimensions there is no difference between cohorts at any point in time.

Finding 5: Matched returnee RSI scores increase significantly from baseline to endline, while non-migrant scores remain constant. By the time of the endline, matched returnees perform significantly better than non-migrants on the Overall RSI, and move above the 0.66 threshold.

Finding 6: There is no significant difference between the Libya and non-Libya returnees, either at baseline, endline, or in their deltas.

RSI Dimensions

Finding 7: In all three RSI dimensions there is no statistical difference between the Not from Libya + No UNHCR cash and Libya + UNHCR cash cohorts. This is true at both their baseline and endline scores, as well as the change between these two points.

Finding 8: By endline, returnees score significantly higher than non-migrants for both the Economic and Psychosocial RSI dimensions.

Finding 9: The Social RSI dimension displays no significant differences between returnee cohorts, returnees and non-migrants, and changes from baseline to endline.

Other reintegration measures

Finding 10: Using almost entirely the same indicators as the institutional RSI, but with MIMIC-generated weights, no statistically significant differences exist between corresponding returnees and non-migrants at either retro-baseline or endline.

Finding 11: The above-average expert-weighted RSI indicators are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators roughly half of the time at retro-baseline and endline. While pure alignment is unrealistic, there is a mismatch in the emphasis of the RSI weighting regarding some indicators.

Finding 12: There are some differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline and endline, implying that the weights may not be relevant over time as well as space, and underlining the challenge of a one size fits all weighting system.

Finding 13: The institutional RSI provides a more optimistic view of the level of Economic and Psychosocial integration of returnees versus matched non-migrants than the MIMIC models.

Finding 14: The expert weighting in the Economic and Social institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC model. The Psychosocial dimension is better matched but could still be improved.

Finding 15: On average, returnee perceptions of reintegration improve over time and converge with non-migrant perceptions. Both returnee cohorts show statistically significant positive difference-in-difference effects compared to the non-migrants.

Qualitative findings

Finding 16: Debt is significant in impacting reintegration processes, both socially through familial relationships and economically. It is important both for reintegration well-being and the overall ability of the returnee to sustainably reintegrate.

Finding 17: Returnees experience shame and negative stigmas in their reintegration. Psychosocial support has assisted in reducing the shame.

Finding 18: Qualitative evidence supports the arguments underlying the W model for reintegration in Ethiopia. However, the experience of return more commonly diverges from a W shape than meets the W pattern.

Microbusiness and JI-HoA support

Finding 19: There is a strong positive signal from a successful microbusiness to improvements in reintegration, across all three reintegration measures modelled.

Finding 20: This positive signal comes largely from the Economic dimension, although less significant improvements are seen in other reintegration dimensions.

Finding 21: Returnees reporting that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the reintegration support were significantly positively associated with greater RSI endline and delta scores, but this did not significantly determine integration scores.

Nature of return

Finding 22: Libya + UNHCR Cash or Not from Libya No UNHCR cash does not significantly impact on the reintegration progress measured by either RSI Overall or integration perceptions.

Finding 23: Timely return returned negative coefficients in all three RSI definitions, although was only statistically significant in the RSI delta.

Timing of support

Finding 24: There is an overall decreasing trend with those who waited longer for assistance having lower RSI endline scores. Though this could be influenced by a handful of returnees waiting significantly longer than anyone else.

Finding 25: There is no association between days to assistance and change in RSI scores between baseline and endline.

Finding 26: There are no significant differences on RSI endline scores or RSI delta scores according to the length of time returnees have been in receipt of their microbusiness assistance.

6.2 Conclusions

RSI Overall

Ultimately, the Overall RSI analysis suggests that we can expect programmes such as the JI-HoA to help returnees reintegrate into their communities and even exceed the relative standing of the local population.

The analysis and findings relating to the Overall RSI in Somalia are positive, and closely reflect the overall aims and expectations of the JI-HoA programme. First, there is robust evidence that the interventions provided by IOM contributed towards returnees' reintegration. Returnees who receive JI-HoA interventions significantly increase their RSI scores from the baseline to the endline, both for the Overall RSI and the individual dimensions. This increase is significant enough that, by the time of the endline, the returnees exceed both their non-migrant counterparts and the 0.66 reintegration threshold. The findings from both the quantitative and qualitative analysis suggest that the support provided by the JI-HoA does make a significant contribution to the lives and reintegration of returnees, but it is important to consider the details involved further to understand more about this relationship and the nuances involved (see below).

While the findings from this analysis generally support the 0.66 threshold in this context, since the RSI scores of the returnees often exceed those of the matched non-migrants at endline, there is still room for further qualitative work to verify the validity of the returnee non-migrant comparison.

RSI cohorts and dimensions

Generally, the Libya and non-Libya returnee cohorts return very similar findings, suggesting little additional effect on reintegration of receiving the UNHCR support. The RSI results of the RSI dimension analysis are generally consistent and positive. While the Economic and Psychosocial dimensions mirror the findings of the Overall RSI analysis, there is less significant improvement to the Social element, lending some support to the separation of the RSI.

The fact that there is no difference between the Libya and non-Libya cohorts raises questions about the reasoning for the additional support provided to returnees from Libya, and the effectiveness of it, especially given the similar baseline values. On the other hand, given the long period that has elapsed since the receipt of the UNHCR cash upon return, seeing a positive signal to this 6 months of USD 600 per month cash support at a distant endline is unlikely. It could therefore be the case that the additional support helped the Libya returnees achieve a baseline reintegration score that otherwise would have been significantly lower than the non-Libya cohort had this support not been provided.

The other findings related to the individual RSI dimensions are generally positive and support the findings and conclusions made in the Overall RSI. They also provide further support for the use of a non-migrant cohort as a basis to calibrate reintegration, particularly in the Economic and Psychosocial dimensions. Generally, impacts tend to be most evident where there are interventions, that is, mainly in the Economic and Psychosocial dimensions. In contrast, there are fewer significant improvements to the Social RSI, perhaps because the Social dimension is largely driven by access to local services, which are likely to be perceived similarly by returnees and non-migrants alike and which are unlikely to change in the short term and are not influenced in any way by JI-HoA reintegration support. Therefore, while access to these services in the local context is important for integration, creating an Overall RSI score containing a significant dimension driven by access to local services routes the impact of reintegration support as measured by the Economic and Psychosocial dimensions. (See IMPACT Report #4 for further discussion of this.)

Other reintegration measures

The comparison of different reintegration measures finds that the RSI provides a reasonable measure of reintegration in this context, although the weights are probably not fully optimised for the Somali context. Judging by other measures, the RSI analysed here, the institutional RSI is optimistic in terms of returnee-non-migrant endline convergence.

The original authors of the RSI methodology provided guidance on evaluating indicator weights within country, which if done well might have resulted in a greater degree of agreement on convergence rates between the different RSI measures. But it is recognised that this is not a trivial undertaking and it is noteworthy that it has not been done outside of the initial five countries that were part of the RSI development research.

The self-perception measure seems to triangulate the findings that occur in the RSI, whereas the MIMIC is useful in highlighting what is driving the scores and the issue of the weights. In particular, the MIMIC modelling highlights a likely misalignment of the expert weights in the RSI, resulting in a moderate overestimation of reintegration. Furthermore, localisation of RSI weights using the methodology proposed by Samuel Hall merits further consideration, along with a reconfiguration of the three RSI dimensions to more effectively separate out outcomes directly related to IOM activities, access to services and local governance, as well as returnee perceptions of re-/integration. (See IMPACT Report #4 for an expanded discussion and set of recommendations on this.)

Microbusiness and JI-HoA support

Insights from the qualitative work suggest that the JI's assistance was greatly appreciated by the returnees, and that it supported their livelihoods. This was supported by statistical evidence from the impact evaluation where returnees receiving microbusiness support are associated with higher reintegration scores and improvements over time.

Evidence from the evaluation confirms that returnees do feel supported by the microbusiness assistance provided by the JI, and that it is certainly preferable to the alternative of not receiving any support at all. This is particularly the case for returnees who report having a successful microbusiness, which is associated with a greater likelihood of having larger Overall RSI endlines and deltas. However, the picture is less clear for some of the other elements of the support, including the SIYB and TVET, which appear to be less valuable than hoped for, and show no evidence of any synergistic effect with microbusiness and the perception of its performance.

Nature of return

The characteristics of returnees' nature of return has little bearing on their overall reintegration.

The routes taken, timeliness of return, and pressure to return were not typically significant in explaining measures of reintegration. The only significant effects were negative for the timeliness of return, and positive for being pressured return, both in the RSI delta.

This suggests that when tailoring support to the needs of returnees, it is more important to consider their situation following return than their situation beforehand, at least in terms of sustainable reintegration objectives. Support tailored to returnees based on the nature of their return can still be important in helping returnees adjust to the immediate shock of return, but other factors need to be considered when aiming for longer-term changes.

Timing of support

There are no consistent signals in terms of the length of time returnees waited before receiving assistance, or how long they were able to make use of the assistance.

This is likely because there are a range of dynamics and programme implementation factors producing wide variation in return dates, the number of days before microbusiness assistance was received, and hence the number of days returnees had assistance. There may also be microbusiness

dynamics operating in different directions for different cohorts of returnees. Returnees with a successful microbusiness appear to improve more consistently over time, whereas other returnees may start their microbusiness and never succeed or have an initial success that wanes. This creates variation in opposing directions resulting in an inability to see any statistically significant signal for both days to and days in receipt of the microbusiness assistance.

7 Technical annex

7.1 Sample frame inclusion and selection bias

7.1.1 Sampled vs unsampled

The first set of models testing any bias between the sampled and the larger universe compared all the enumerated returnees from the endline retro-baseline vs the eligible returnee universe obtained from the programme data. The logistic model below presents the odds ratios for being enumerated according to various characteristics.

The returnee sample was divided into two analytical cohorts, **Libya + UNHCR cash** and **Not from Libya No UNHCR cash**. This distinction was made because returnees coming back from Libya were provided with additional support from UNHCR, amounting to USD 200 cash per month for six months starting from the first month of return.

There are no significant differences by age or sex between the sampled and unsampled populations. Indeed, the differences in mean ages are less than 0.1 years (Table 33 & Table 34). There are also no differences according to the receipt of treatments. Both samples receive their microbusiness assistance within similar timeframes, receive Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) at comparable rates and the same is true of the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training. None of the slight differences observed are significant. The only significant difference is that the sampled population vastly overrepresents the number of returnees returning from Libya and therefore in receipt of cash payments from UNHCR. Less than 1/5 of the unsampled population returned from Libya compared to almost 2/3 of the sampled returnees did.

7.1.2 Matched returnees vs unsampled returnees

The second set of models and tests compared all the matched enumerated returnees from the endline retro-baseline vs the eligible returnee universe obtained from the programme data. The enumerated but unmatched returnees are excluded from this analysis. The logistical model in Table 33 presents the odds ratios for being enumerated according to various characteristics.

Table 33 Logistic model of the odds of being enumerated in the RSS
Reference levels: sex = female, no SIYB, no TVET, assistance less than 6 months before COVID-19, did not return from Libya

term	estimate	std.error	p.value
Intercept	0.140	0.582	0.001
Age	1.021	0.016	0.203
Sex - Male	0.730	0.383	0.411
SIYB	1.300	0.236	0.266
TVET	0.291	0.347	0.000
Assistance more than 6 months before Covid	2.138	0.245	0.002
Returned from Libya	12.608	0.252	0.000

PseudoR2 - 0.2

N Returnees- 503

Table 34 Table of frequencies and statistical test results on the sampled vs unsampled population

Variable	Unsampled	Sampled
Assisstance Timing		
Assistance during/just before covid	68.8% (223)	63.5% (113)
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	31.2% (101)	36.5% (65)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.263	
Returned from Libya		
Yes	17.3% (56)	62.4% (111)
No	82.7% (268)	37.6% (67)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
TVET		
Yes	13.9% (45)	11.2% (20)
No	86.1% (279)	88.8% (158)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.479	
SIYB		
Yes	33.3% (108)	38.2 % (68)
No	66.7% (216)	61.8% (110)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.319	
Age		
Mean	23.9	23.8
T-test result	p = 0.892	

Table 35 Table of frequencies and statistical test results on the sampled and matched vs unsampled population

Variable	Unsampled	Matched
Assisstance Timing		
Assistance during/just before covid	68.8% (223)	73.9% (65)
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	31.2% (101)	26.1% (23)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.434	
Returned from Libya		
Yes	17.3% (56)	65.9% (58)
No	82.7% (268)	34.1% (30)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
TVET		
Yes	13.9% (45)	12.5% (11)
No	86.1% (279)	87.5% (77)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.872	
SIYB		
Yes	33.3% (108)	56.8% (50)
No	66.7% (216)	43.2% (38)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.113	
Age		
Mean	23.9	24.5
T-test result	p = 0.396	

The patterns of differences between the matched returnees and the unsampled population are virtually identical as the overall sampled returnees (**Error! Reference source not found.** & Table 35). Once again, there are no differences according to any variable other than the departure country being Libya. Indeed the difference is greater by a few percentage points.

7.1.3 Sample frame inclusion and selection bias

As discussed in the introduction, the inclusion of returnees in the sample frame for the RSS was based on strict criteria. In this section, we investigate whether there are inherent difference between those included in the sample frame and those who were not. Any differences could highlight potential selection bias, or characteristics of returnees who dropped out of the programme sometime after registration.

First, Figure 38 looks at the percentage of all returnees who are *eligible* for GRA in Somalia. Overall 79.7% of returnees in Somalia were eligible for some form of GRA. Note that all returnees included in the sample frame will be eligible for GRA since this is a criteria for inclusion; but not all returnees eligible for GRA will be included in the sample since they may be excluded based on other criteria (e.g. age, date of return). In Somalia returnees in the sample frame were significantly more likely to be eligible for GRA than those who were not in the sample frame.

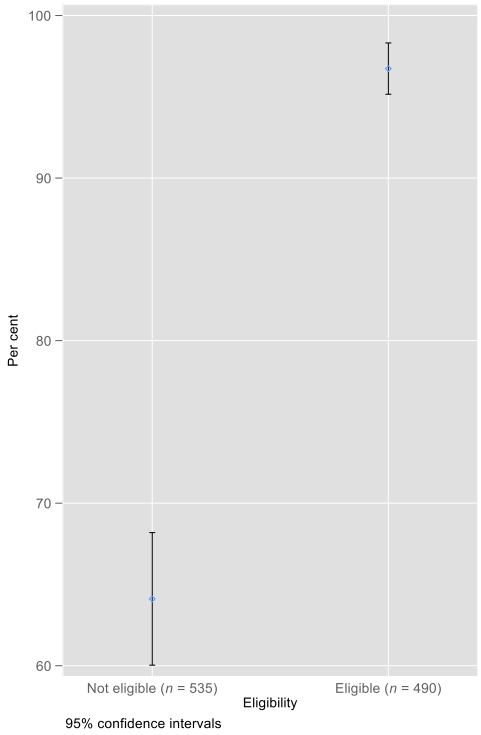


Figure 38 Percent of returnees eligible for GRA, by sample frame inclusion

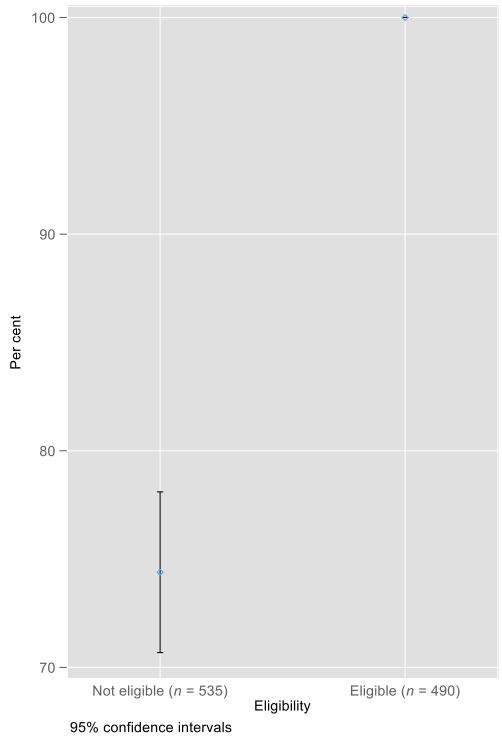


Figure 39 Percent of returnees receiving any type of GRA, by sample frame inclusion

However, eligibility to receive support does not guarantee that support was actually received by the returnee. This could be due to returnees dropping out from the programme, becoming unreachable, or programming difficulties. Figure 39 replicates Figure 38 but for returnees who are recorded as having actually received any type of GRA. By default, all returnees in the RSS sample frame received some form of GRA, since receipt of microbusiness support was a criteria for inclusion. The percent of returnees excluded from the sample that received any type of GRA was and 74.4% in Somalia.

In Figure 40 we also see a clear distinction for microbusiness support between eligible and ineligible returnees, which is expected as this forms part of the inclusion criteria. For most other types of support there are no major differences between those included and excluded from the sample frame, with the exception of Covid support. This could again be representative of the issue of programme drop-out – since those include in the sample have by definition received at least one type of GRA (microbusiness) they are more likely to retain contact with the programme and receive other types of support.

We also perform logistic regressions with a dummy variable for inclusion in the RSS sample frame as the dependent variable, and returnee characteristics as the explanatory variables. This analysis is performed on all returnees in the universe for which data were available, with an additional model for over 18s and Principal applicants only. We find that (Table 36):

- There is no significant difference between men and women.
- The likelihood of inclusion in the sample frame increases with age. Though age becomes insignificant when the model includes only ages 18+.
- Returnees from the Northern-European route are less likely to be included than those from the Northern-Africa route in Somalia.
- When restricting the model to only include Principal applicants aged 18+, the only significant term is for returnees from Northern-EU route, who are less likely to be included than some from the Northern-Africa route.

While there are some significant differences in selection for certain countries and variables, the overall picture is not generally concerning here. However, it will be important to consider these potential differences and biases when interpreting the eventual findings from the evaluation.

Table 36 Determinants of returnee eligibility

	Overall Universe		**Somalia (18+ PA)**	
	Coef	p	Coef	p
Sex (base = male)				
Female	-0.387	.247	-.097	.779
Age	0.051	.003	.011	.493
Route (base = Northern-Af)				
Eastern	1.261	.082	-	-
Southern	2.218	.452	-.127	.672
Northern–EU	-0.234	.000	2.828	.000
Constant	-1.470	.000	-.384	.327
	n=444; R^2=.108		n=388; R^2=.088	

Table 37 presents the proportions of returnees receiving the three key types of employment-related interventions (Microbusiness funds, SIYB training, and TVET), for both the eligible and ineligible sets of returnees. It shows that returnees included in the sample were more likely to receive both microbusiness funding and TVET than those being excluded, with the difference being significant in both cases. Curiously, a higher proportion of ineligible returnees received SIYB training.

Table 37 Interventions received by the universe of 18+ PA returnees with T-tests for difference, by eligibility

	Percent of eligible returnees	Percent of ineligible returnees	T-test (2-tailed proportion)
Microbusiness funding	100.0%	61.3%	z = -16.78 p =.000
SIYB training	35.7%	43.2%	z = 2.34 p =.020

TVET	13.5%	6.3%	z = -3.74 p =.000

7.1.4 Sample bias tests and models

Statistical tests and logistic models were also conducted to assess for systematic differences between different groups; sampled vs unsampled and the matched vs unsampled. The differences assessed included age, departure country, treatment type, assistance timing and receipt of SIYB and TVET.

7.2 The interventions

Shortly after arrival in their country of origin, returnees are screened by IOM to assess the levels of vulnerability and identify the appropriate types of assistance for each individual returnee. Additional support provided following this screening is known as Complimentary Reintegration Assistance (GRA) and encompasses a wide range of services. Within this report, GRA refers to the following services provided by the JI:

- Microbusiness
- PSS (Psychosocial support)
- Medical referrals
- Educational support for the returnee and/or their children
- Housing
- TVET (Technical and vocational education training)
- SIYB (Start and improve your business training)
- Covid support

7.2.1 Types of support provided

The most demanded type of assistance was the support for microbusinesses. Microbusiness support was received by just over 80% of the overall number of returnees in Somalia. In addition to the microbusiness support, a significant proportion of returnees received related trainings. In Somalia this was represented by the SIYB training. 37.5% of returnees in Somalia received this additional training, while a further 9.8% received TVET.

Additionally, some returnees received post-arrival assistance from the JI-HoA to help them cope with the immediate shock of return. The most commonly provided post-arrival assistance was pocket money, received by 82.3% of returnees in Somalia. Small numbers received support for onward transportation, and for immediate shelter assistance. These types of support are not considered part of the reintegration assistance and so are not considered in the following analysis.

Similarly, we do not present an analysis of the community-based reintegration projects. The Natural Experiment report returnees' evidence regarding the contribution they made to their ability to endure and respond to the Covid-linked shock, while this evidence is further taken up and expanded on in the Spot Analytical Report on CBRPs.

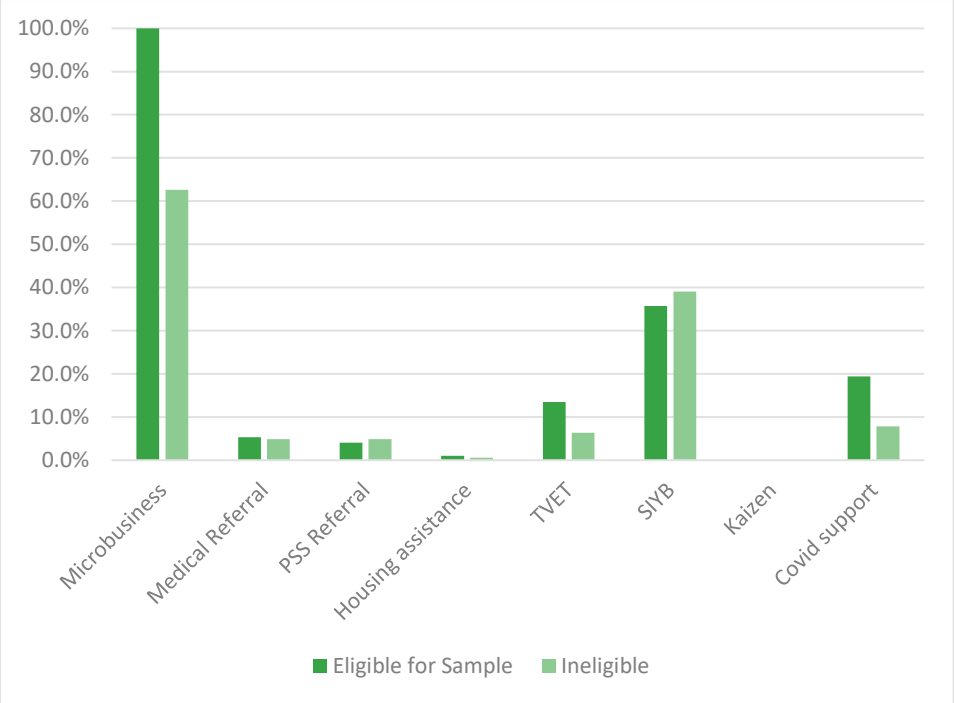


Figure 40 Types of JI-HoA support received by the universe of returnees in Somalia, by sample eligibility

Among eligible returnees in Somalia the mean number of support types received was 1.8, with a median of two. Over 81% or returnees received either one or two support types, while the maximum was five.

7.2.2 Microbusiness support

Two forms of support were offered to returnees in relation to a microbusiness. The first is a form of funding, with the second being a complimentary form of microbusiness training (SIYB). Table 38 indicates the percentages of all recorded returnees who received each type of microbusiness support. It shows that funding was provided to a significantly higher proportion of returnees than training. Eligible returnees were slightly more likely to participate in the SIYB training than ineligible returnees.

Table 38 Combinations of microbusiness support received by the universe of returnees in Somalia, by eligibility

Type of support received	Eligible	Ineligible	Overall
Microbusiness assistance	100.0%	62.6%	80.49%
Both assistance and training	35.7%	31.8%	33.66%
Neither assistance or training	0.0%	30.1%	15.71%
Total returnees (n)	490	535	1,025

Table 39 shows the performance status of returnee microbusinesses, against satisfaction with the assistance provided. Almost all returnees (96.6%) were satisfied of very satisfied with the assistance provided, with just 0.6% feeling somewhat or very dissatisfied. This is encouraging and could perhaps be strongly linked to the fact that 60.3% of microbusinesses were reported as being successful, with returnees commonly reporting satisfaction with the assistance regardless of the performance of their microbusiness.

Table 39 Microbusiness performance with returnee satisfaction with the assistance provided

Performance	Very dissatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Closed	0.0% (0)	8.8% (3)	76.5% (26)	14.7% (5)
No answer	11.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	33.3% (3)	55.6% (5)
Not Started/In prepartion	0.0% (0)	7.7% (1)	61.5% (8)	30.8% (4)
Struggling	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	57.1% (8)	42.9% (6)
Successful	0.0% (0)	0.9% (1)	66.0% (70)	33.0% (35)

*Note there were no responses for 'Somewhat dissatisfied' in Somalia

7.2.3 Who participated in microbusiness training?

We perform logistic regressions with a dummy variable for whether or not training was received as the dependent variable, and returnee characteristics as the explanatory variables. This analysis is performed on all returnees in the universe who received either or both types of microbusiness support (see Table 40):

Table 40 Determinants of microbusiness training attendance among returnees who received microbusiness funding

	Somalia	
	Coef	p
Sex (base = male)		
Female	0.264	.493
Age	0.281	.083
Route (base = Northern-Af)		
Eastern	1.260	.132
Southern	-1.952	.004
Northern–EU	-2.101	.000
Constant	-0.989	.010

We find that

- Gender is insignificant
- The likelihood of participating in training increases with age, though the effect is only significant at the 10% level
- In Somalia, migrants from the Southern and Northern-EU routes were less likely to take part in the training that those from the Northern-Africa route, while there were no significant difference between the Eastern and Northern-Africa route[11]

7.2.4 Modality of support

The modality through which returnees received microbusiness support could be a potentially interesting determinant of reintegration success. In Somalia 70.7% of returnees elected to receive their microbusiness support in-kind (IOM would procure business materials and supply them directly to returnees), with the remainder being provided with cash (returnees receive microbusiness assistance in the form of a cash amount transferred directly to them via mobile money). The vast majority (86.3%) also opted to receive this support at the individual level, rather than as a group. This issue is analysed further in Section 0.

[11] For political reasons, 1,400 returnees from Tanzania to Somalia were not able to access the training. In total, our universe includes 1,975 returnees from Tanzania to Somalia, of which only 336 (17%) received Kaizen training, the lowest proportion of any migrant country with at least 10 returnees to Somalia.

7.2.5 Waiting time to receiving assistance

The time to receipt of microbusiness is hypothesised to be a potentially important determinant of reintegration success. Unfortunately, in Somalia, the date returnees received microbusiness support is not systematically recorded, although data on the dates of microbusiness-related training is available.

Start and improve your business training

SIYB training was provided to Somalia. The numbers of recipients of this programme are relatively small compared to the those receiving microbusiness. In total 368 Somalian returnees received SIYB training, compared to the 764 who received microbusiness support.

The mean number of days for SIYB delivery for the Included group in Somalia was not significantly shorter than the Not included group with a mean number of days = 174 days, (median = 86 days) as opposed to a mean of 197 days (median=63 days). So, despite a very different survivor function in Figure 41, because of the multiple cross-over of the lines, and aggregate there is no significant difference between the average number of days to receipt of SIYB.

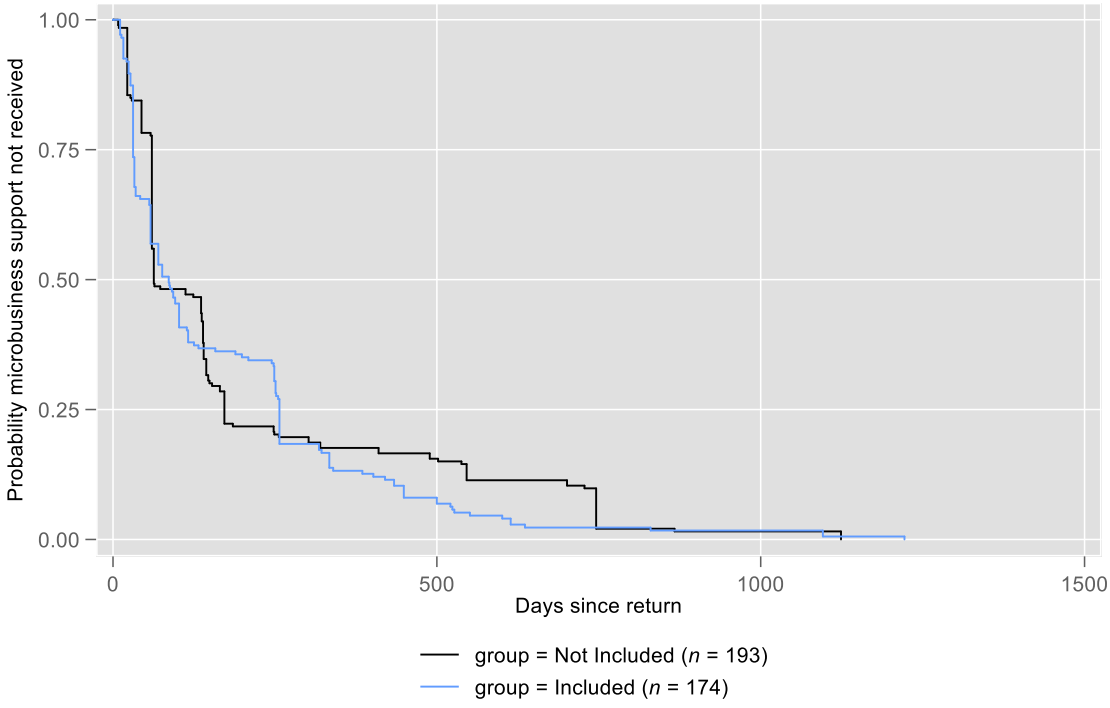


Figure 41 Survivor function for probability of SIYB support not being received by returnees included or not included in the evaluation sample frame, for Somalia

Technical and vocational education training

TVET is potentially an important contribution to building skills to enhance reintegration. For those who did receive TVET, there was a significant difference between the Included and the Not included cohorts (prob=0.000), with the Included cohort mean number of days of 385 (median = 358), Not included mean = 933 (median = 867). **Error! Reference source not found.** indicates that for the Somali TVET programme, the Included cohort consistently received earlier provision than the Not included.

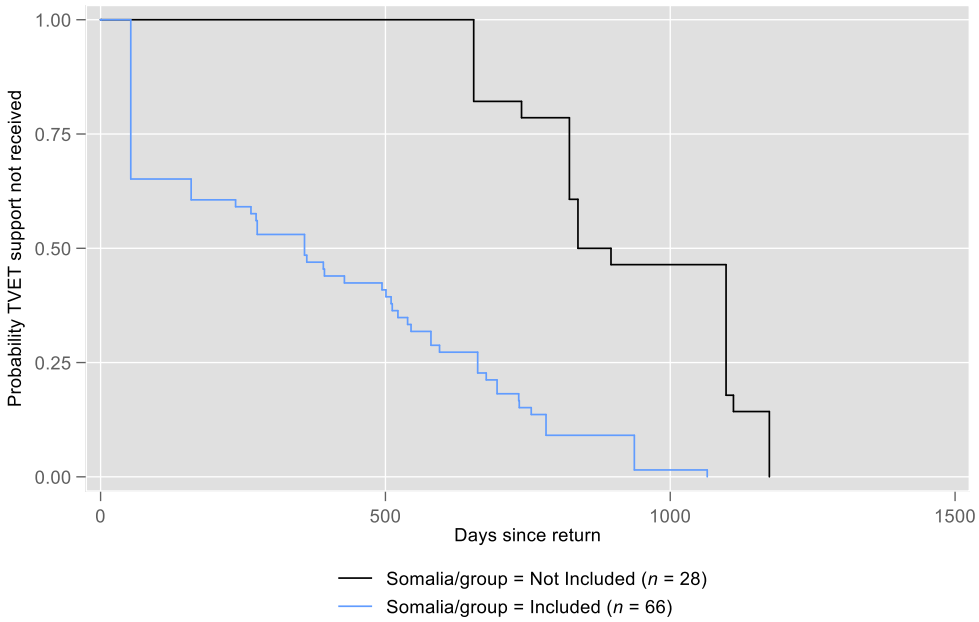


Figure 42 Survivor function for probability of TVET support not being received by returnees included are not included returnees in the evaluation sample frame, for Somalia.

7.3 RSS questionnaire

The table below contains the core RSS questions that are used for compiling the RSI and which formed the key parts of the analysis in this report. The full survey is provided as a separate annex.

Variable	Question	Choices
Section name	ECONOMIC DIMENSION	
Rs_econ_1	**1. How satisfied are you with your current economic situation?**	[very_satisfied] Very Satisfied [satisfied] Satisfied [neutral] Neutral [dissatisfied] Dissatisfied [very_dissatisfied] Very Dissatisfied [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_2	**2. How often have you had to reduce the quantity or quality of food you eat because of its cost?**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_3	**3. Are you able to borrow money if you need it? (Perceived availability of credit, regardless of source – bank, family, friends, traditional loans system, microcredit, etc. – and regardless of whether respondent is effectively taking out loans or not)**	[yes] Yes [no] No [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_4	**4. Do you borrow money? How frequently? (Behaviour self-reported by respondent, regardless of source of credit and amount – even very small amounts count)**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_5	**5. On average, which amount is bigger: your spending every month, or your debt?**	[debt_is_larger] Debt is larger [spending_is_larger] Spending is larger [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer [n_a_debt] N/A
Rs_econ_6	**6. How would you rate your access to opportunities (employment and training)?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_7	**7. Do you currently work? (Either employment-formal or informal; self-employment; own business or farm. If respondent is currently in unpaid training or attending school, then select 'Not Applicable'.)**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer [100] Not applicable

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_econ_8	**8. Do you own any of the following productive assets?**	[no_assets] No assets owned [land] Land [animals] Animals [trees] Trees (fruits, nuts, etc.) [buildings_and_structures] Buildings and Structures [vehicles] Vehicles [equipment_and_tools] Equipment and Tools [iom_assets] Assets received from IOM [other] Other (please specify) [dont_know] I don't know [not_answered] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_10	**10. Why are you currently looking for a job?**	[unemployed] Unemployed [unhappy_with_job] Unhappy with work at current job [unhappy_with_conditions] Unhappy with work conditions (location, working hours, etc.) [unhappy_with_pay] Unhappy with salary at current job [other] Other (please specify)
Section name	**SOCIAL DIMENSION**	
Rs_soc_11	**11. How would you rate your access to housing in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_12	**12. How would you rate the standard of housing you live in today?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_13	**13. How would you rate the access to education in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_14	**14. Are all school-aged children in your household currently attending school? (This includes children to whom respondent is a parent or guardian, as well as other children in respondents' household.)**	[yes] Yes [no] No – some but not all [none] None [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_soc_15	**15. How would you rate the access to justice and law enforcement in your community? (courts, police, military, etc.)**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_16	**16. Do you have at least one identification document? (passport, national, or local identification document, birth certificate, etc.)**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_17	**17. How would you rate the access to documentation (personal ID, birth certificates, etc.) in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_18	**18. How would you rate the access to safe drinking water in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_19	**19. How would you rate the access to healthcare in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_20	**20. What is the quality of healthcare available to you?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Section name	**PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION**	
Rs_pss_22	**22. How often are you invited or do you participate in social activities (celebrations, weddings, other events) within your community?**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_pss_23	**23. How do you feel about your support network? Can you rely on the network's support? (Support network which can provide emotional or practical help in time of need, regardless of factual type/size/strength of support)**	[very_good] Very good – a very strong network [good] Good [fair] Fair [bad] Bad [very_bad] Very bad – a very weak network [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_23a	**23a. Are there people from within the community where you currently reside that you or your household members ask for advice and/or information?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_23b	**23b. Are there people from within the community where you currently reside that ask you or your household members for advice and/or information?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_24	**24. Do you feel you are part of the community where you currently live?**	[i_agree] I agree – I feel strongly that I am part of the community [i_somewhat_agree] I somewhat agree [dont_agree_or_disagree] I don't agree or disagree [i_somewhat_disagree] I somewhat disagree [i_strongly_disagree] I strongly disagree – I don't feel part of the community at all [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_25	**25. How physically safe do you feel for yourself and your family during everyday activities outside? (Perceived physical safety from violence and persecution and/or other forms of insecurity. May be related to belonging to a social group or to the status of returnee alone.)**	[i_feel_very_safe_all_the_time] I feel very safe all the time [i_feel_safe_most_of_the_time] I feel safe most of the time [neutral] Neutral [i_feel_unsafe_most_of_the_time] I feel unsafe most of the time [i_feel_very_unsafe_all_the_time] I feel very unsafe all the time [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_26	**26. How frequently have you experienced important tensions or conflicts between you and your family since you returned?**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_27	**27. Have you felt discriminated since your return? Definition: discrimination entails inability to enjoy rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status**	[never] Never discriminated [only_rarely] Only rarely discriminated [sometimes] Sometimes discriminated [very_often] Very often discriminated [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_pss_28	**28. Do you often suffer from any of the following?** **- Feeling angry** **- Feeling sad** **- Feeling afraid** **- Feeling stressed** **- Feeling lonely** **- Feeling low self-worth** **- Difficulty concentrating**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_29	**29. Would you wish to receive specialised psychological support?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_30	**30. Do you feel that you are able to stay and live in this country?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_30a_reint	**30a If you consider reintegration to include your economic, social and psychosocial/mental well-being, how well DO you currently feel you are reintegrated into this community?**	[not_integrated] Not at all integrated [Somewhat_integrated] Somewhat integrated [ok_integration] Okay level of integration [verygood_integration] Very good level of integration [fully_integrated] Feel fully integrated [dont_know] I don't know [not_answered] I do not wish to answer
Rs_pss_31a	**31a. On a scale from 1 to 5, how likely are you to migrate again?**	[5] 5-Very likely [4] 4-Somewhat likely [3] 3-Do not know at this point [2] 2-Somewhat unlikely [1] 1-Very unlikely [98] I do not wish to answer

7.4 Ease of recall for retro-baseline responses

The challenges of acquiring good historical data through retrospective enumeration has been reviewed recently by Denison,[12] with empirical evidence to date been very mixed, resulting in rosy retrospection, euphoric recall and egocentric bias, the last being where individuals overestimate their own incomes in hindsight. But on the other hand there are empirical data reporting negative effects of retrospective enumeration, with reappraisal of their historical situation. Reassuring Denison's literature review also indicates that recalled answers can display reasonable correspondence to contemporaneous assessment for recall within 5 years or less. But the delta between the two increased with the cognitive complexity and demand of the questions. Smith and Thomas (2003)[13] conclude that reliable retrospective information can be collected on events that people remember, suggesting a recall period of 2 years or less, and linking questions to other significant events in the respondent's life. For returnees, their return from a 'failed' migration should

[12] Denison, J. (2022). Using Retrospective Survey Measurement in Assessing Migrant Reintegration: Evidence from IOM programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, available at https://returnandreintegration.iom.int/en/resources/study/using-retrospective-survey-measurement-assessing-migrant-reintegration-evidence-iom

[13] Smith, J. and Thomas, D. (2003). 'Remembrances of things past: test–retest reliability of retrospective migration histories', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Vol. 166, pp. 23–49.

be such a significant anchoring event adding some support to the validity of returnee retrospective enumeration.

On the other hand, non-migrants are very unlikely to have a similar significant anchoring event at the that two-month period after the return of their corresponding matched returnee. This fact raises the prospect that non-migrants may be less reliable at recalling perceptions and situations without this significant anchoring event. Denison conducted analysis of the partial endline-retro-baseline returnee data without any non-migrants, but not with the restrictions applied in this analysis, that is, principal applicant, over 18, arriving between 2018 Q3 and 2021 Q2 and in receipt of microbusiness. The main conclusion of Denison's analysis was that those who find it difficult to recall retrospective questions were more likely to have a lower retro-baseline RSI score. In analysing the determinants of difficulty of recall, being enumerated by telephone as opposed to face-to-face significantly increased a returnee's likelihood of citing difficulty recalling retro-baseline questions.

All of the returnees and non-migrants that responded to the endline-retro-baseline RSS are presented in Figure 43, with the exception of five returnees and one non-migrant who claimed they did not know how well they recalled retro-baseline questions.

Table 41 All returnees and matched returnee-non-migrants who completed the endline-retro-baseline RSS+ disaggregated by ease of recall categories

Recall category	Returnees N	%	Matched Returnees N	%	Matched Non-migrants N	%
Difficult to remember	41	22.91	31	34.83	4	4.49
Don't know	1	0.56	0	0	4	4.49
Easy to remember	114	63.69	47	52.81	36	40.45
Neutral remember	23	12.85	11	12.36	45	50.56
Total	**179**		**89**		**89**	

First, we would not expect retro-baseline recall ease to affect the contemporaneous endline results. While these analytical cohorts naturally emerged, the resulting lack of any significant difference between the Overall RSI endline observations for returnees is reassuring that these cohorts are not also significantly different in their endline re-/integration.

Finding 1: Respondents that indicated recall difficulty had the lowest average retro-baseline Overall RSI scores (Figure 43, Table 42).

The non-migrant sample for the easy recall cohort is so small that it should not be interpreted (N = 4, Table 41). Table 42 indicates that retro-baseline value for those finding it easy to recall is significantly greater than the neutral cohort in both returnees and non-migrants.

Without panel observations of contemporaneous baseline and retro-baseline, it is impossible to robustly determine which of these three cohorts most closely represents the values reported during a contemporaneous baseline. But in summary, these data indicate that there are likely systematic differences between those that find recall easy as opposed to those finding it difficult. This is similar to the findings of Denison.[14]

Finding 1: Returnees and non-migrants that indicated recall difficulty had the lowest average retro-baseline Overall RSI scores (Figure 43, Table 42).

[14] Denison, J. (2022). Using Retrospective Survey Measurement in Assessing Migrant Reintegration: Evidence from IOM programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, available at https://returnandreintegration.iom.int/en/resources/study/using-retrospective-survey-measurement-assessing-migrant-reintegration-evidence-iom

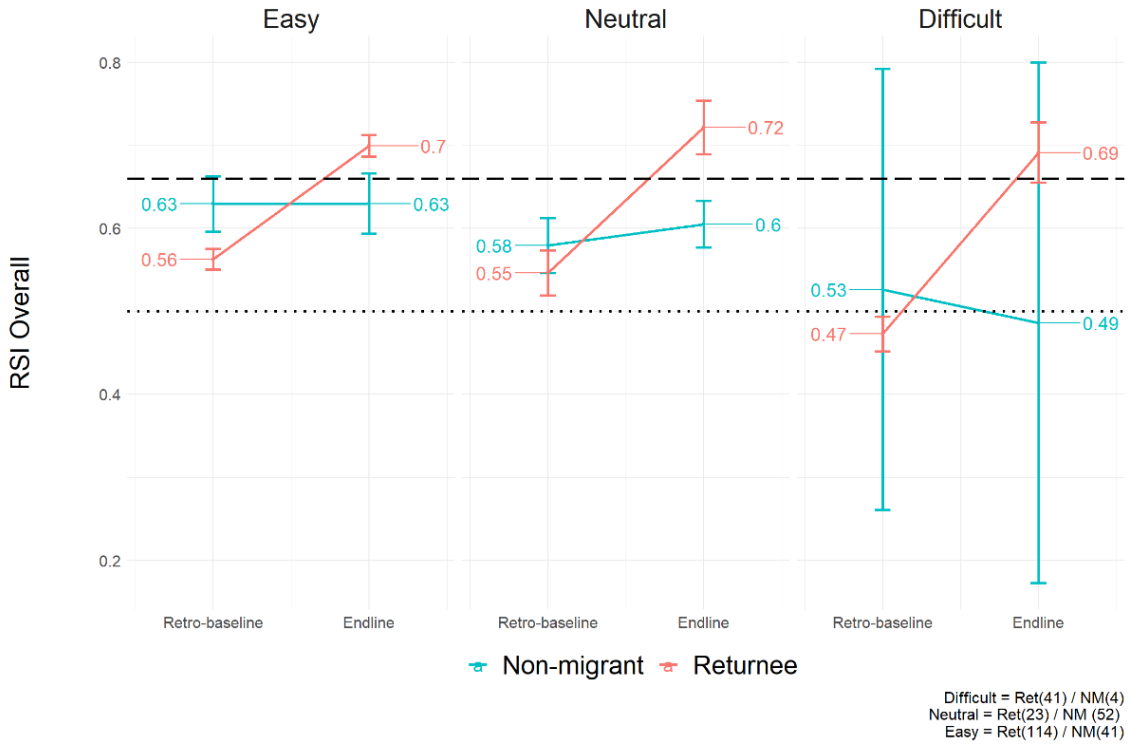


Figure 43 Retro-baseline and endline Overall RSI scores for returnees and non-migrants disaggregated by ease of recall cohorts. All enumerated returnees and non-migrants are included

Table 42 DID analysis for returnees and non-migrants of Overall RSI delta by ease of recall categories. Reference values = retro-baseline, neutral ease of recall
N difficult returnee 41, non-migrant 4, neutral returnee 23 non-migrant 52, easy returnee 114 non-migrant 41

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.55	0.02	34.73	0.00
Endline	0.18	0.02	7.89	0.00
Easy	0.02	0.02	0.97	0.33
Difficult	-0.07	0.02	-3.74	0.00
DID - Endline X Easy	-0.04	0.02	-1.60	0.11
DID - Endline X Difficult	0.04	0.03	1.55	0.12
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.58	0.02	36.85	0.00
Endline	0.03	0.02	1.15	0.25
Easy	0.05	0.02	2.11	0.04
Difficult	-0.05	0.06	-0.90	0.37
DID - Endline X Easy	-0.03	0.03	-0.75	0.46
DID - Endline X Difficult	-0.07	0.08	-0.79	0.43

Just 4/89 (5%) non-migrants indicated it was challenging to remember retro-baseline responses as opposed to 31/89 (35%) of returnees. Interestingly the entire sample of returnees unrestricted by the requirement to have a matched non-migrant showed a significantly lower frequency of difficult to remember with 41/179 (23%). Still it is surprising that the returnees were more likely to report difficulty in recall than non-migrants, as the point just after return from migration would likely have been a time well recalled with responses anchored appropriately. Whereas non-migrants would be very unlikely to have a significant anchoring event at a similar time of their matched returnee's return.

When considering the case of self-re-/integration scores, we see a slightly different pattern between easy and neutral recall cohorts among the returnees. Figure 44 and Table 43 presents the same analysis, only this time for self-perception of re-/integration. Returnees and non-migrants citing difficult recall had a significantly lower retro-baseline reintegration perception score compared to those with neutral recall (Table 43). Also returnee citing difficulty in recall had a significantly greater increase between retro-baseline and endline in self re-/in integration scores. There were surprisingly few non-migrants citing difficulty in recall of retro-baseline values (Table 44), hence a very large confidence intervals associated with that non-migrant cohort in Figure 44.

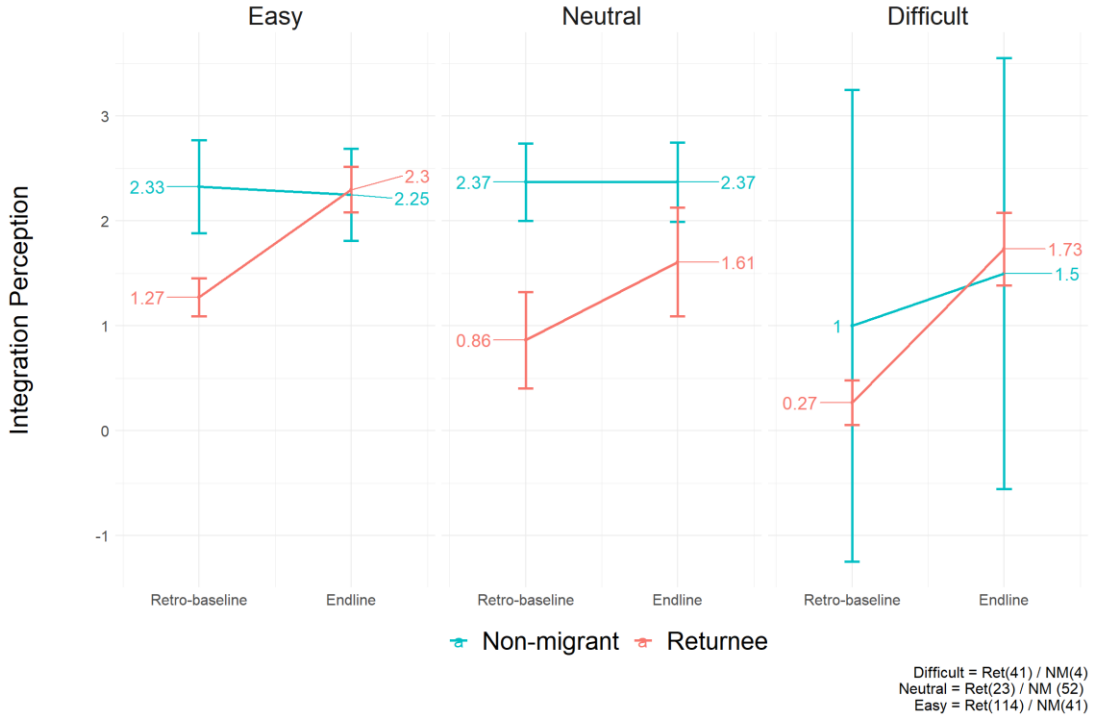


Figure 44 Retro-baseline and endline self-re-/integration scores for all returnees and non-migrants disaggregated by ease of recall cohorts. All enumerated returnees and non-migrants are included

Table 43 DID analysis for returnees and non-migrants of re-/integration perception scores by the ease of recall categories. Reference values = retro-baseline, neutral ease of recall

N difficult : returnee 34, non-migrant 128, neutral: returnee 271 non-migrant 66, easy : returnee 470 non-migrant 86

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.86	0.22	3.87	0.00
Endline	0.75	0.31	2.39	0.02
Easy	0.41	0.24	1.67	0.09
Difficult	-0.60	0.28	-2.15	0.03
DID - Endline X Easy	0.28	0.34	0.82	0.41
DID - Endline X Difficult	0.72	0.39	1.85	0.07
term (Non-Migrants)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.37	0.19	12.22	0.00
Endline	-0.00	0.27	-0.00	1.00
Easy	-0.04	0.28	-0.16	0.88
Difficult	-1.37	0.69	-2.00	0.05
DID - Endline X Easy	-0.07	0.40	-0.19	0.85
DID - Endline X Difficult	0.50	0.97	0.52	0.61

Determinants of ease of recall-difficult for all returnees and non-migrants was undertaken Table 44. A term for the contrast between face-to-face and phone interview is not included because in Somalia, only one returnee interview was conducted in person.

Finding 2: Respondents finding recall of retro-baseline situations difficult were more likely to be older returnees. While days since baseline was almost statistically positively associated with an increased likelihood of reporting difficulty in recall (P-value = 0.065).

Table 44 Determinants of ease of recall-difficult for all returnees and non-migrants
Reference values = female, no schooling, non-migrant

term	Odds Ratio	p.value
Intercept	0.002	0.002
Age	1.085	0.004
Sex - Male	1.315	0.692
Days since baseline	0.999	0.065
RS PSS 28 (Frequency of experiencing signs of distress inverse)	1.069	0.760
Primary/Religous School	3.558	0.263
High School	4.315	0.195
University	3.194	0.367
Returnee	7.108	0.004
Pseudo R2 = 0.14		
N = Ret(176) / NM (83)		

7.5 Qualitative data summary

7.5.1 Qualitative methodology

The qualitative fieldwork has three separate components: main IMPACT study; community-based Reintegration Projects (CBRP); and IOM internal migration after return study. Each component comprises different data collection tools, with 10 different tools in total. The findings from Component 1: Main IMPACT study are detailed in this report. A focus of the approach in Somalia was to compare between returnees that did and did not receive UNHCR assistance (represented by Libya/non-Libya).

Data collection for component 1 was conducted in person between October and November 2022 and comprised of all four tools detailed in Table 45.

Table 45 Overview of qualitative fieldwork components and tools

Tool no.	Respondent type	Tool type	Tool objective
Component 1: Main IMPACT Study			
1	Returnee	KII	To validate and improve understandings of experience of matched non-migrants To explore further the intangible components of migration decision-making To test and validate findings and results from the RSS survey enumeration
2	Matched non-migrant	KII	To validate and improve understandings of experience of matched non-migrants To explore further the intangible components of migration decision-making To test and validate findings and results from the RSS survey enumeration
3	Returnee and matched non-migrants	FGD	To understand how community has changed over the past decade To deepen understandings of how JI-HoA programme has impacted overall community To assess and observe differences in community well-being perceptions between returnees and matched non-migrants
4	Family/household	Group Interview	To gain insights into returnees' family members experiences of reintegration of the family member returning To gain insights into returnees' family members experiences of with IOM programming
Component 2: Community-based reintegration projects (CBRP)			
5	Returnees and community members	FGD	To further understand how the CBRPs complement the individual reintegration assistance provided to returnees To explore changes (planned and unplanned) that may have occurred as a result of the CBRPs, using a modified or light touch application of the most significant change (MSC) approach

Tool no.	Respondent type	Tool type	Tool objective
			To hear from direct beneficiaries of the CBRPs (returnees and community members) about the changes that have occurred in relation to returnee reintegration and how this relates to the CBRPs
6	CBRP IPs	KII	To further understand how the CBRPs complement the individual reintegration assistance provided to returnees To explore changes (planned and unplanned) that may have occurred as a result of the CBRPs, using a modified or light touch application of the most significant change (MSC) approach
Component 3 – IOM Internal Migration after Return study			
7	IOM internal migrants	KII	To better understand internal migration phenomenon To explore the implications of internal migration on reintegration case management and IOM's approach sustainable reintegration
8	IOM non-migrants	KII	To better understand internal migration phenomenon To explore the implications of internal migration on reintegration case management and IOM's approach sustainable reintegration

Sample

Given the small numbers of returnees and matched non-migrants in the sample and the distribution across the country, data collection was focused in Hargeisa which is more accessible and there is a concentration of returnees.

Using the IMPACT quantitative enumeration data, a respondent selection tool was developed from a listing of all eligible returnees for inclusion in the qualitative sample for each unique category of returnees. This tool was provided to the local research team, who could then use it to identify eligible respondents.

Table 46 Overview of sample size

Somalia – IMPACT Qual	Returnees from Libya KII		Returnees not from Libya KII		Non-migrants		Community line (FGD)		Family/ household (group interview)		TOTALS	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Hargeisa	10	9	10	2	10	10	3	3	3	3	36	27

In total, 57 returnees participated in key informant interviews. The average age of the returnees was 27 at the time of interview. There was one female respondents and the rest were male.

It was not possible to reach the quota for interviews with returnees not from Libya despite various attempts and support from IOM. During fieldwork, many of the numbers for these returnees were not working and/or not being used by a returnee.

Table 47 Overview of data collection participants

Tool	No. of participants	No. of female participants	No. of male participants	Average age
Tool 1 – Returnee from Libya KII	9	0	9	23
Tool 1 – Returnee not from Libya KIIs	2	0	2	22
Tool 2 – Matched non-migrant KIIs	10	0	10	23
Tool 3 – Returnee and matched non-migrants FGD	18	0	18	28
Tool 4 – Treated Returnee Families Group Interview	18	8	10	34
Total	57	8	49	26 (overall average)

7.5.2 Qualitative results

Case studies

General case of returnee that has improved with IOMs support

Returnee_495_not from Libya

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend
495_ret	0.588	0.680	2	3	Increased

Aaden returned to Hargeisa from Libya with support from IOM. He waited for one year to receive Economic reintegration assistance. While waiting, he participated in business seminars as well as more general encouragement sessions. He reported, "*They taught us how to run business and provided us with a lot of assistance … Before we received the money, we were given seminars in which the trainer told us that we should not give up, that we should learn and move on with our lives, and a variety of other advice."* He then opened a small store with the money provided by IOM. Aaden reported that his store is operating well at the moment and is completely satisfied with his experience.

Aaden also received Psychosocial assistance, once where returnees from Ethiopia came to discuss their torture experience and once where returnees discussed in groups their migration experiences. He reported that the support was beneficial for him and helped him to find comfort that there were people that have been through similar and/or worse experiences than him. Aaden stated: *"When you see that your people love you, family and other people, and that you are being built up [supported] and provided counselling, you feel loved here and it is tough to dare to emigrate again".* Overall, he assessed his well-being as good after receiving reintegration assistance from IOM.

Specific case for Psychosocial assistance

Returnee_463

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend
463_ret	0.505	0.672	3	3	No change

Hassan suffered from many traumatic experiences while travelling through the Sahara and while in a detention centre in Libya. It was there that he decided to return through the AVRR programme: "*Returning to my previous community and starting over was terrifying to me since I knew I would be humiliated and experience numerous difficulties. However, IOM had assured us when we were in Libya that they would support us once we returned home; therefore, that hope could aid in our reintegration into the community."* Upon his return, Hassan faced a number of challenges: *"I have faced many difficulties, such as financial difficulties and difficulties from family members who sometimes treated me differently. I was in Hargeisa, but my mind was elsewhere; I was constantly forgetful, and I actually suffered physical and emotional changes as a result of all those difficulties and my migration experience."* Six months after his return, Hassan received support from IOM in the form of Psychosocial and financial assistance. The Psychosocial assistance he received helped to improve his well-being, however, he still reported struggling with depression. Hassan was grateful to IOM for the assistance and felt that without it he would be in a worse position.

Examples of microbusiness support

Returnee_ 476_Libya

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend
476_ret	0.619	0.622	2	3	Increased

Yasir reported his well-being to be quite low when he returned to Somalia. He faced financial difficulties as well as health issues. However, upon his return, he received monthly payments of USD 200 for 7 months from IOM to ease financial pressures as well as cash assistance to open a business. Yasir opened a store, but he had challenges due to his lack of business experience. Additionally, the money from IOM was not sufficient to keep the store open. Yasir was also approached by Norwegian Refugee Council who offered him financial assistance to support his business and improve his store. Although Yasir needed this extra support to sustain his business, overall he was satisfied with the support from IOM and reported: "*If they hadn't given us that assistance, we wouldn't be where we are today; we'd either be unable to cope with the challenges and go insane, or we'd have other problems, or we'd have to migrate back to where we came from. Let us consider the possibility of a better life and try to find it*."

Returnee_445

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend
445_ret	0.589	0.734	2	4	Increased

When Mohamed returned to Somalia, he was extremely happy and was able to carry on with his life as usual: "*I quickly reintegrated into my community, family, and friends, and no one condemned me*

for coming home." He reported that he received support from IOM as well as his family which helped his reintegration. From IOM, he received in-kind support to set up his business but this was insufficient amount to launch it. It was only with additional support from his family that he was able to launch his business. Mohamed reported that the support from IOM and his family significantly improved his well-being and is hopeful for the future of his business.

Case of experiencing stigma within the community

Returnee_ 476_Libya

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend
476_ret	0.619	0.622	2	3	Increased

Yasir reported that he struggled with negative community perceptions of returnees and felt that community members treated him differently upon his return. He said that "*People don't always believe in you when you return from migration; they think that if I lend him money or give him something valuable, he'll migrate again, so it's possible to be the same as before."* He feels like he is treated differently due to being a returnee and there is a perception that because you wasted money, it is difficult to treat you in the same manner as before. Yasir feels this stigma on a daily basis and feels that he doesn't have the same opportunities as other similar community members.

Table 48 Comparison of RSI and qualitative reintegration scores for participants of the qualitative exercises, with RSS retro-endline enumeration date and qualitative research year-month

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Cohort	Arrival yr-qtr	RSS date	Qualitative year-qtr	Months RSS-qual
419_ret	0.577	0.756	4	3	Decreased	Non-Libya Returnee	2018-4	2022-01-04	2023-1	12
430_ret	0.549	0.642	3	4	Increased	Libya Returnee	2019-4	2021-04-06	2023-1	21
445_ret	0.589	0.734	2	4	Increased	Libya Returnee	2019-1	2021-04-01	2023-1	21
463_ret	0.505	0.672	3	3	No change	Libya Returnee	2019-2	2021-05-20	2023-1	20
476_ret	0.619	0.622	2	3	Increased	Libya Returnee	2019-3	2021-04-03	2023-1	21
479_ret	0.493	0.716	3	3	No change	Libya Returnee	2019-4	2021-04-03	2023-1	21
484_ret	0.623	0.625	1	3	Increased	Libya Returnee	2019-2	2021-03-24	2023-1	22
485_ret	0.635	0.638	4	3	Decreased	Libya Returnee	2019-2	2021-03-24	2023-1	22
495_ret	0.588	0.680	2	3	Increased	Non-Libya Returnee	2020-1	2021-04-06	2023-1	21
501_ret	0.633	0.648	2	3	Increased	Non-Libya Returnee	2020-1	2021-04-08	2023-1	21

Itad is a global organisation. Our strategy, monitoring, evaluation and learning services work to make international development more effective. We generate evidence on important issues – from malnutrition to migration – to support our partners to make informed decisions and improve lives.

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