

A comparative look on effective models for reintegration

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WHO WE ARE – International Organization for Migration (IOM)



UN Migration Agency (est. 1951, UN system 2016)

174 MS + 8 Obs | 171 countries

UN Migration Network – Coordinator & Secretariat

Formal mandate on Return, Readmission & Reintegration (RRR)

Global leader on safe, orderly & humane migration

RRR Policy guides IOM's work across all return types



IOM RETURN AND REINTEGRATION KEY HIGHLIGHTS 2024

2024 AT A GLANCE

REINTEGRATION OVERVIEW

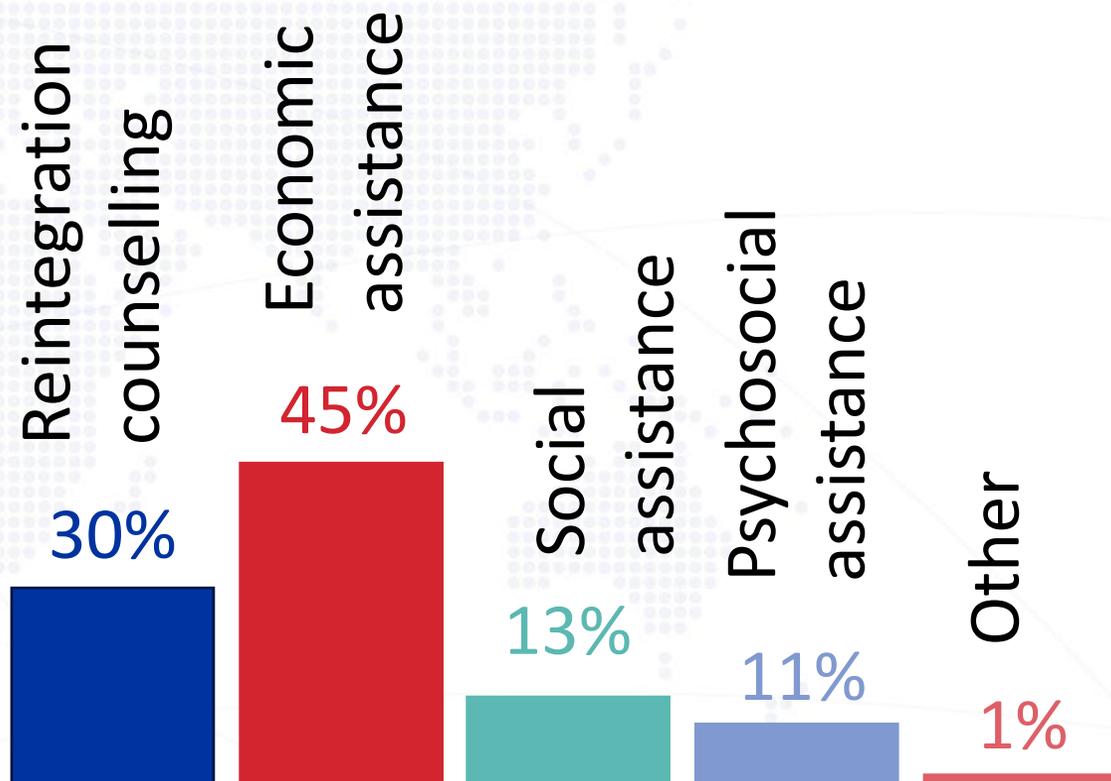
81,108
Migrants
assisted

159,005
reintegration
services
delivered

86,593
returnees
with
reintegration
support

120
IOM
country
offices

75 nat. & reg. reintegration initiatives



Key migration trends in the Caribbean context



Changing Migration Governance Landscape



GCM created global commitments with Objective 21 focusing on safe and dignified return and reintegration.



Increasing Global Focus on Returns



Over 440,000 Haitian migrants forcibly returned since 2024, highlighting need for standardized procedures.



Need for Holistic Approaches



Growing recognition that sustainable reintegration requires addressing economic, social and psychosocial needs.



Alignment with SDGs and GCM



Policy ensures return and reintegration efforts contribute to broader development goals and commitments.

In the Caribbean: two key trends

Removals from the US

- Return numbers that may appear modest at regional level translate into a **significant impact** due to population size.
- **Stigma + weak support** undermine reintegration
- **Regional spillover** from rising removals

Removals to Haiti

- Returns
 - 2024: 200,000
 - 2025: 270,214
- + 1.4M IDPs (2025)

Further strain an already fragile humanitarian context.

[Source: Situation Report No. 8, 31 December 2025](#)

Return and Reintegration - key concepts

Return

The act or process of **going back or being taken back** to the point of departure.

Readmission

Act by a State accepting the re-entry of an individual.

Reintegration

A multidimensional process enabling individuals to **re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships** needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and achieve inclusion in civic life.

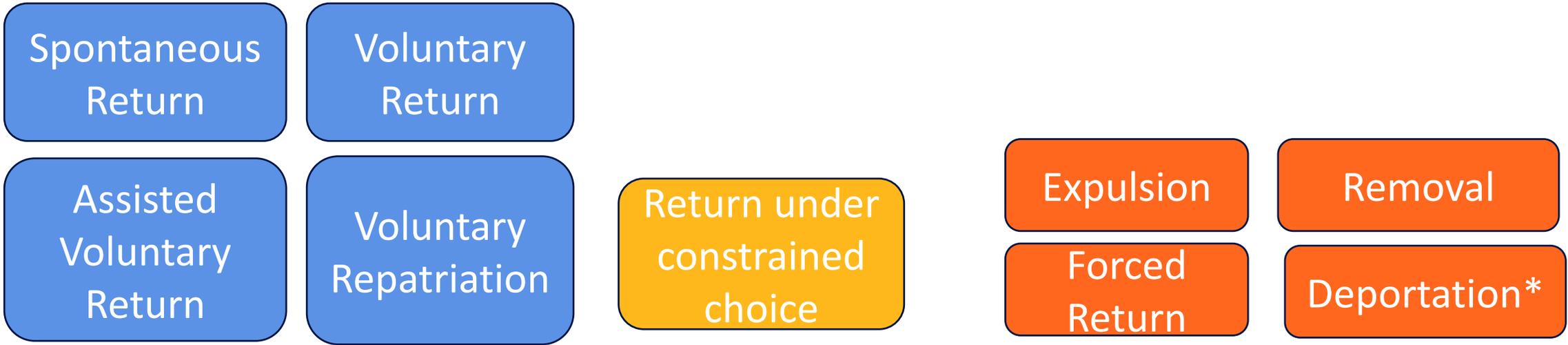
Sustainable?

Return is not an isolated event, but part of a broader migration governance process.



Return as a Spectrum – Legal Concepts and Processes

Freedom of movement · Right to leave · Right to return · Principle of non-refoulement



Voluntary

Forced

Legal / Admin. Decision

- Deportation Order
- Expulsion Order
- Removal Order

Implementation

- Removal
- Deportation*
- Expulsion

(different pathways, different needs)

Reintegration
Economic · Social · Psychosocial
Sustainable

Illegal

- Collective expulsion
- Mass expulsion
- Pushbacks



Why the Spectrum Matters for Reintegration?

Different return pathways



different needs, risks and barriers

Reintegration must be based on:

- Individual circumstances
- Return conditions
- Socio-economic & psychosocial context

Understanding return diversity enables:

- Rights-based
- Development-oriented
- Tailored & realistic responses

How can IOM's experience and frameworks help governments manage this complexity in a structured way?

(From policy design to field implementation)

IOM's commitment

Putting migrants and their well-being first, while supporting governments in performing their duties and exercising their rights as governors of migration.



For Migrants

Protecting migrants rights and empowering migrants to exercise their agency.

Assisting more migrants across a more diverse range of circumstances and situations along the return spectrum.



For States

Serving as a **forum** for the exchange of views and experiences.

Providing **policy and technical support to governments to enhance their capacities.**

Contributing to **development** in CoO through sustainable reintegration.

IOM's Global Strategy 2024-2029

Identifies return and reintegration of migrants as an area in which IOM must support governments and stakeholders through:

- **capacity-development** and **service provision** anchored in **protection and human rights-oriented approaches**
- linking **reintegration** more closely to broader **development and stabilization** programming on the ground

IOM's RRR Policy supports the implementation of, IOM's Strategic Vision.

Purpose of the RRR Policy



Ensure Safe and Dignified Return



Support Sustainable Reintegration



Act as an Honest Broker

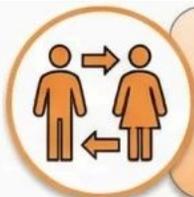


Promote Accountability

Strategic Objectives of IOM's work on return, readmission and reintegration



Rights-Based Approach: Protect dignity & rights



Gender-Responsive Programming: Different needs/responses



Do No Harm Principle: Avoid unintended harm



Migrant Agency & Confidentiality: migrants as active participants while protecting their personal data.



Sustainability & Partnerships Linked to development and planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.



From Return to Sustainable Reintegration

Key Operational Tools



IOM's definition of sustainable reintegration (2017)

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

Towards an

INTEGRATED APPROACH

TO REINTEGRATION

in the context of return



An Integrated Approach to Reintegration

Achieving sustainable reintegration requires a holistic and a need-based approach. One that takes into consideration the various factors impacting on reintegration, including economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions, across individual, community, and structural levels.



INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Ensure reintegration assistance takes into account specific needs of individual migrants, especially considering situations of vulnerability.

- Preparation
- Flexibility
- Follow-up

COMMUNITY LEVEL

Foster inclusion of communities to which migrants return in reintegration planning and strengthen their resilience.

- Social networks
- Joint initiatives
- Partnerships

STRUCTURAL LEVEL

Align reintegration programming with national and local development policies.

- Capacity-building
- Local ownership
- Essential services

IOM's Integrated Approach to Reintegration

This integrated approach encompasses three key dimensions and three intervention levels to ensure sustainable reintegration.



THREE DIMENSIONS OF REINTEGRATION

ECONOMIC

Livelihoods, jobs, skills,
self-sufficiency

SOCIAL

Family, networks,
community

PSYCHOSOCIAL

Mental health &
well-being

THREE LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

Individual

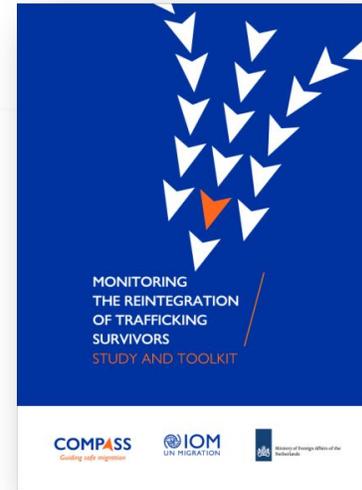
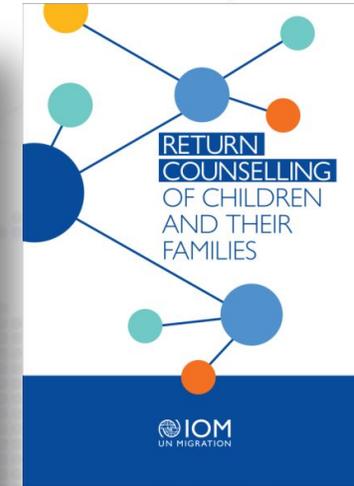
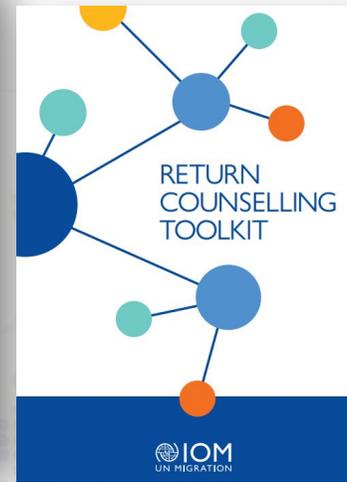
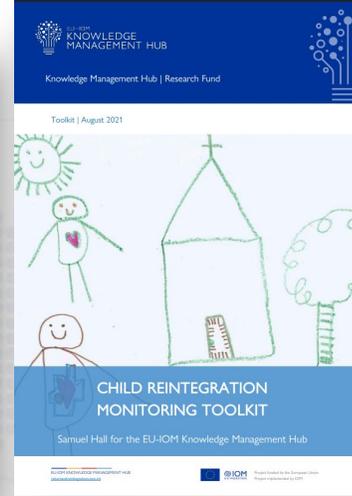
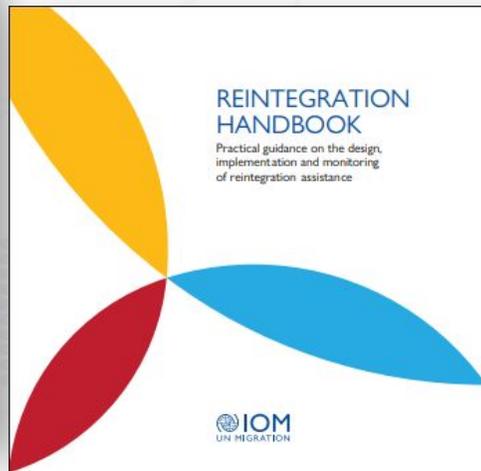
Tailored case
management

Community

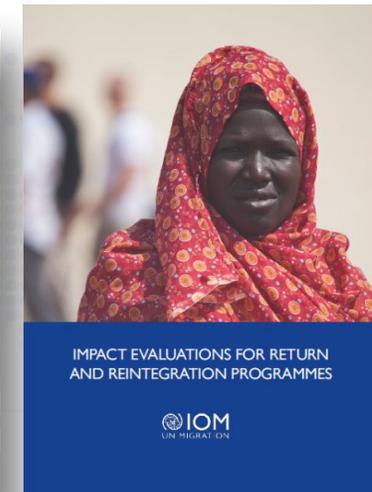
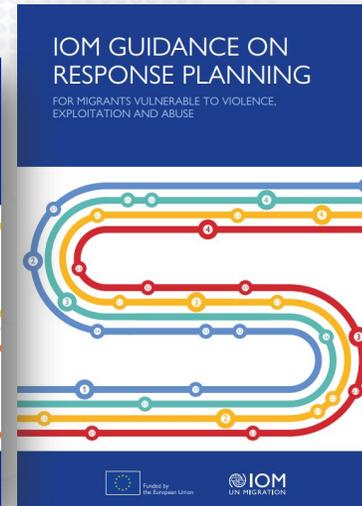
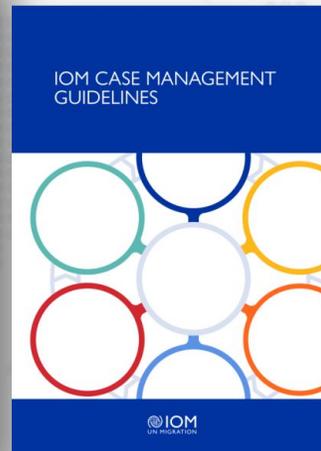
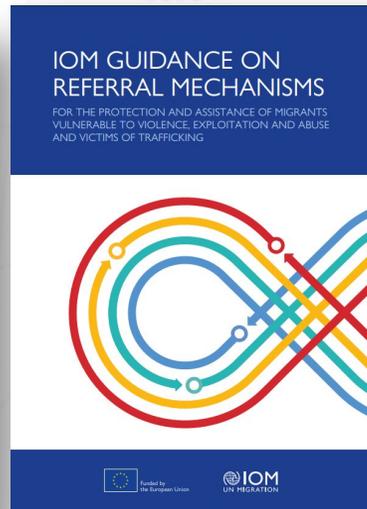
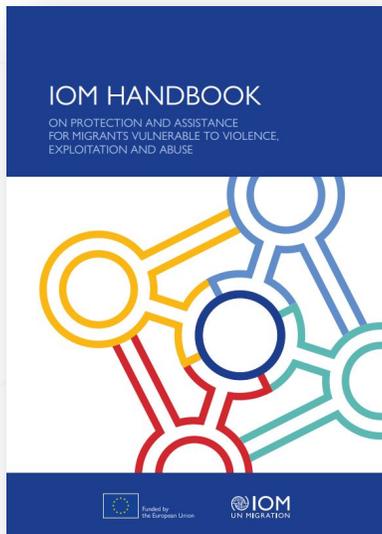
Local capacity &
social cohesion

Structural

Policies, systems &
services



Operational Tools for Reintegration



Learning what works: Monitoring & Evaluation strengthens reintegration models

Effective reintegration is not “one model” — it is a cycle of measuring, learning and adapting.

Reintegration outcomes depend on individual needs, community support and structural systems — so models must work across all three.

- **Individual level:** tailored assistance that accounts for specific needs/vulnerabilities + **preparation, flexibility, follow-up.**
- **Community level:** inclusion of communities through **social networks, joint initiatives partnerships** (reduces stigma, rebuilds belonging).
- **Structural level:** align reintegration programming with development policies; strengthen **capacity-building, local ownership, essential services.**



**MONITORING
AND
EVALUATION**
IN RETURN & REINTEGRATION

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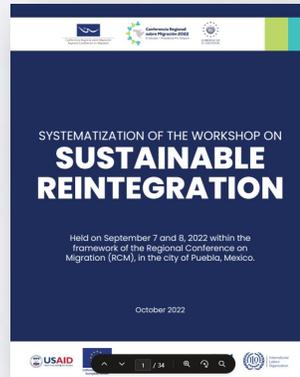
Good practices and experiences

Best Practices: Northern Central America

Structural level



Strengthening Sustainable Reintegration through Regional Dialogue and Peer Learning



Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration (2022, RCM)



UN Network on Migration Peer Learning Exchange on RR (2023)



Best Practices: Northern Central America

Structural level

National return and reintegration policy frameworks



Guatemala

- “Plan Retorno al Hogar”



Honduras

- Plan Nacional de Reintegración



El Salvador

- Plan Nacional de Reintegración para Personas Retornadas



Mexico

- “México te abraza”

Structural level

Design of NRM in Ethiopia

- Provides generalized guidance, noting that pathways and assistance needs may vary from case to case.

Flow charts:

- Returnees to Ethiopia,
- Internal vulnerable migrants within Ethiopia and
- non-national vulnerable migrants identified in Ethiopia

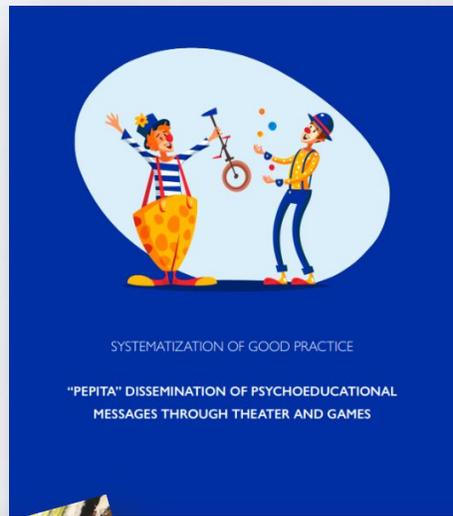
Protective Services	Service providers / actors	Special Considerations
Initial contact and referral to responsible entity:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Initial contact and identification of vulnerability o Arrival Assistance o Referral for protection assistance 	Any organisation or individual having direct contact with those in need of assistance	
Immediate/ urgent needs:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Shelter / accommodation, water, sanitation, hygiene, food and NFIs o Emergency medical assistance 	Lead: Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission Lead: Ministry of Health and regional counterparts	
Case coordination & overarching support:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Case management & Protection needs assessment o Child protection, family tracing and reunification 	Lead: Ministry of Women and Social Affairs Lead: Ministry of Women and Social Affairs Co-leads: TVET and Ministry of Education	
Medium-term needs:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education, skills building and training o Legal assistance and access to justice o Medium-term medical and/or psychosocial assistance 	Co-leads: TVET and Ministry of Education Lead: Ministry of Justice (Federal Attorney General's Office and regional justice bureaus) Lead: Ministry of Health, including regional health state structures	
Onward transportation assistance:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Logistics for onwards transportation, including any escort arrangements and onward referral 	Co-leads: Ministry of Transport, Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, and Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	
Reintegration assistance:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Case management o Medical and/or psychosocial assistance o Education, skills building o Livelihood support o Community cohesion 	Co-leads: Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and Ministry of Labor and Skills Lead: Ministry of Health Co-leads: TVET and Ministry of Education Co-leads: Refugees and Returnees Service and Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	

Best Practices: Northern Central America

Community level

PEPITA Project (Guatemala)

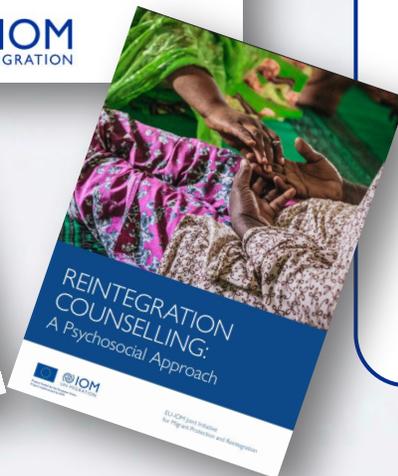
Community-based psychosocial reintegration through arts and play



Theatre & play-based MHPSS for unaccompanied returned children and families

1,773 UAC + 718 family members reached through 24 structured sessions in child-friendly shelters

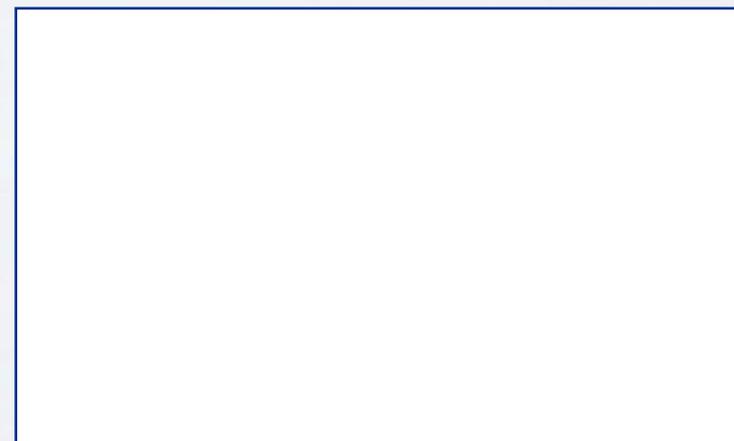
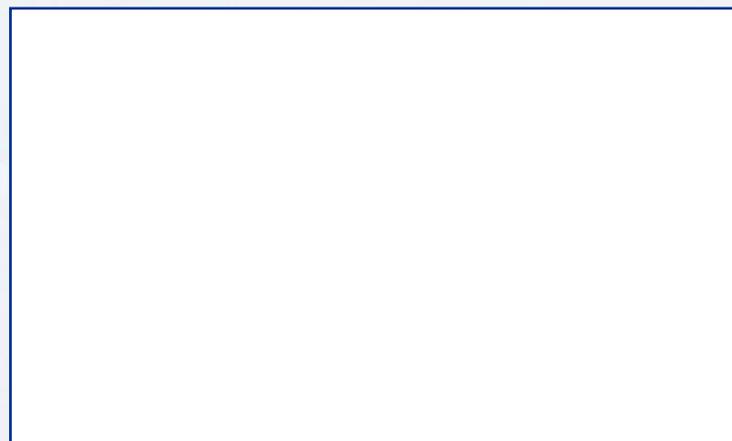
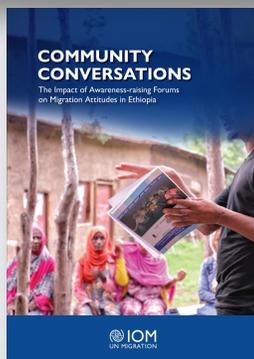
Early, community-level psychosocial support reduces distress, stigma & vulnerability



Best Practices: Ethiopia

Community level

Let's Talk: Community Conversation in Ethiopia



Best Practices: Northern Central America

Individual level

Christopher (El Salvador): Runs a crêpe and coffee business → turning ideas into viable businesses



How individual success connects to systems

Structural level



Community level

Jobs & Markets

- Employability
- Business acceleration
- Private-sector partnerships

Local development

- Territorial development
- Structural reintegration support

Economic infrastructure

- Financial inclusion
- Supply-chain integration
- Digital readiness

Gender lens



Best Practices: Northern Central America

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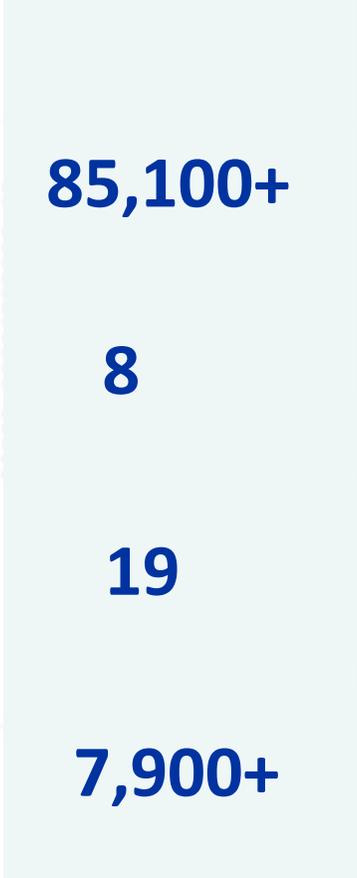
Integrated Responses on Migration from Central America

At a glance (2020-2024)



Reintegration component: Guatemala. Honduras and El Salvador

Evidence of impact (IRM Sustainable Reintegration Survey)



returned migrants supported with reintegration services

8 National Reintegration Plans created or strengthened

19 coordination networks & working groups established or reinforced

7,900+ government, municipal & civil-society staff trained

82% of IRM participants reached sustainable reintegration

+11% improvement in reintegration outcomes after six months of programme support

Key Takeaways

Rights-based approach is essential

Ensuring migrant safety, dignity and rights protection must remain central to all RRR programming

Integrated responses across dimensions

Sustainable reintegration requires addressing economic, social and psychosocial needs simultaneously

Evidence-based decision making

Using systematic case management, data tools and monitoring leads to more effective programming

Partnerships drive accountability

Collaboration between governments, organizations and communities is crucial for long-term success

Government leadership anchors sustainability

Clear institutional leadership and a designated lead agency ensure coordination, accountability and continuity across the RRR process.

Thank You



Thank you for your attention.

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