



REINTEGRATION GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

REINTEGRATION IS A NECESSARY PRIORITY FOR THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT, NOT A CHOSEN PRIORITY.

The increasing role of the Nigerian government in reintegration governance reflects a shift from a policy mandated by international organisations funded primarily by the European Union (EU) and its member states to a nationally driven approach informed by international organisations and local actors that seeks to meet local needs and establish local ownership of reintegration governance.

RETURNEES RECEIVING MULTIPLE FORMS OF REINTEGRATION GOVERNANCE (RG) REPORT HIGHER SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING THAN THOSE RECEIVING A SINGLE FORM OR NONE AT ALL.

These returnees are also more likely to have operational businesses at the time of the interview. Conversely, returnees who do not receive any RG assistance are more likely to experience unstable housing situations and a lack of livelihood opportunities.

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE FUTURE OF REINTEGRATION GOVERNANCE.

The long-term success of Nigeria's reintegration governance depends on overcoming structural and financial barriers, enhancing institutional capacity, and fostering local ownership of reintegration programmes. Strengthening governance mechanisms and sustainable funding models will be critical for ensuring a stable and effective reintegration system.

REINTEGRATION GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

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REINTEGRATE



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Reintegrate Project and Reintegration Governance

The Reintegrate Project aims to understand how reintegration is governed and how reintegration governance influences returnees' experiences. Many people do not have the right to stay in countries of migration and return to their countries of origin through different types of programmes and policies; this return can be chosen, or it can be forced. Little is known about how different countries govern the process of reintegration once people return and how return migrations experience their return and reintegration process. This study presents stakeholders' perspectives, alongside return migrants' experiences of return and reintegration in a comparative analysis across four case studies of Nepal, Nigeria, Serbia, and the Philippines.

Reintegration is defined in this study as *“the process in which return migrants are supported in maintaining their cultural and social identities by the host society and the whole population acquires equal civil, social, political, human, and cultural rights”*. (Kuschminder, 2017, p.43). This definition considers various domains of reintegration and places emphasis on the duality of responsibility between both returnees and the receiving society in facilitating reintegration.

A **reintegration policy** is defined *“as instruments intended to address the social, economic, and political needs of returnees to facilitate their reintegration into society”* (Kuschminder and Saguin, forthcoming). Reintegration policies are widely considered as implemented by different actors, reflecting different intentions and designs, and showing trade-offs between migrant protection and migration management objectives. Reintegration governance refers to *“the policies, practices, and institutions involved in the design, delivery, funding, implementation, and/or evaluation of processes to manage or support the returnees transition into the household, community, and broader society of their country of origin”* (Kuschminder, 2024). Reintegration governance thus includes multiple actors and their associated policies to implement reintegration.

Introduction

Reintegration governance has become a migration priority in Nigeria due to the increasing number of return migrants from countries such as Libya, Niger, and to a lesser extent EU member states. Many of these returnees lack legal status in their destination countries or become stranded in countries of intended transit, often facing severe vulnerabilities. This includes victims of human trafficking and individuals who have endured multiple forms of abuse, such as physical or sexual violence, detention, kidnapping, or extortion during migration (Adeyinka, Lietaert, & Derluyn, 2023).

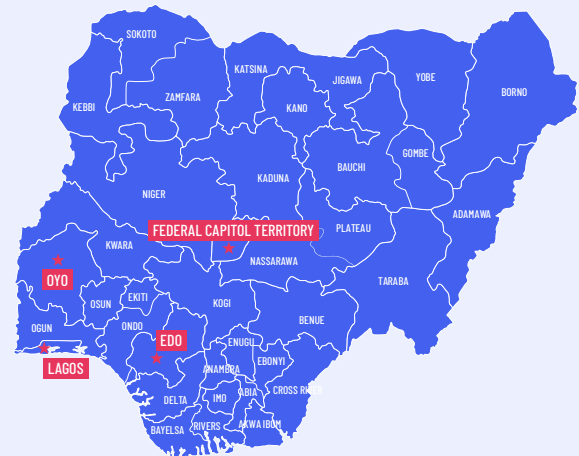
Upon return, these individuals frequently lack financial resources and struggle to cope with the mental and physical traumas of their journey. Reintegration assistance aims to support returnees in rebuilding their lives and reintegrating into their communities as productive members of society.

Despite the growing prevalence of return and reintegration in Nigeria, there is limited understanding of how reintegration governance is structured, coordinated among various actors, and legitimised. Multiple stakeholders—including government agencies, international organizations, and NGOs—play roles in reintegration governance, often pursuing overlapping or distinct policy goals with varying funding sources and implementation strategies. This policy brief provides an overview of reintegration governance in Nigeria and how different forms of reintegration governance shape returnees' reintegration experiences.

Data Overview

Data collection was completed in four states in Nigeria—Edo State, Lagos State, Oyo State, and the Federal Capital Territory. Ninety-six people were interviewed—69 of whom were return migrants, and 27, stakeholders. Stakeholders included government representatives at the national, regional and local level, traditional leaders, international organizations, EU government missions in Nigeria, and grassroots reintegration actors. The average age of returnees at the time of interview was 34 years old. The average duration abroad was just over three years and the average time since return was four

Research settings



Abuja, FCT	CapitalHQ of many NGOs and all foreign missions
Edo	Origin state of many irregular migrants
Lagos	Economic capital, reintegration hub
Oyo	Emerging as a state with high no. of returns, especially from Libya.

years. Forty-seven returnees were female and 22 were male.

Reintegration Policies

Assisted return programmes have been implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Nigeria since at least the early 2000s (IOM, 2022). These early programmes are a strong example of supranational reintegration governance that was designed in Europe with the main objective of achieving migration management goals to prevent irregular stay in EU member states. Since the 2000s, the role of IOM in reintegration efforts in Nigeria has expanded, driven by funding from the EU and its member states. IOM has played a significant role in policy design, capacity building, and implementation. Since 2012, the Nigerian government has taken a more active role in migration, as demonstrated by the implementation of the National Migration Policy in 2015.

Multiple reintegration policies are currently implemented in Nigeria by various stakeholders. In this research, it

was not possible to include all reintegration policies in Nigeria and a selection of key *reintegration-specific policies* was made. Table 1 provides an overview of these reintegration specific policies including information on their goals, the funders, year of implementation, and type of reintegration governance.

In 2019 the Nigerian government led the development of the **Guidelines for Facilitating the Safe, Dignified and Voluntary Return, Readmission and Reintegration of Migrants in Nigeria Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)**, which began implementation in 2020 and placed the National government at the centre of reintegration governance in Nigeria. The **National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)** is the lead agency responsible for coordinating reintegration in Nigeria and implementing the SOP. The SOP acts as **soft law** that provides step-by-step guidance, aligned with international laws, for ensuring effective coordination among cross-sectoral stakeholders for the reintegration of return migrants. This includes key collaborations with the Nigeria Immigration Service, which oversees documenting and processing of returnees, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whose diplomatic missions facilitate the return of stranded migrants, and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, that provides rehabilitation assistance to victims of human trafficking, whom may also be return migrants. Beyond the national government actors, NAPTIP coordinates the implementation of the SOP with regional and local governments in Nigeria, international organizations, and grassroots organizations.

IOM itself has experienced a shift since 2016 in its own profile of target returnees with the implementation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. IOM has multiple return programmes that are implemented in Nigeria (funded by different EU member states), but since 2016 the largest project was the **EU-IOM Joint initiative for migrant protection and reintegration**. This initiative was unique in that it facilitated the return of approximately 20,000 stranded migrants to Nigeria, primarily from Libya and Niger (EU-IOM Joint Initiative, 2025). This programme also showed a shift from a focus on migration management, to a wider focus on migrant protection for migrants stranded en route. Furthermore, the EU-IOM JI was the first implementation of the integrated approach to reintegration that aimed to facilitate economic, social, and psychosocial reintegration. The EU-IOM JI ended in 2022 and was

replaced by the Migrant Protection, Return, and Reintegration Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (MPRR-SSA) programme also funded by the EU (EC, 2025).

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in collaboration with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE) has been providing reintegration assistance in Nigeria since 2017 and in 2023 established the Centres for Migration and Development (NGC). These advisory centres support return migrants with social and economic reintegration through vocational training such as hairdressing, tailoring, or woodwork, and business support services. The intention is that all returnees, regardless of modality or country of return, can receive reintegration assistance at these centres. That is, access to the training is determined in Nigeria and not in the destination country.

At the regional level in Nigeria, the **Edo State Task Force Against Human Trafficking (ETAHT)**, which became the **Edo State Migration Agency** in 2024, has been a leader in reintegration governance. The task force was established in 2017 by the previous governor of Edo State to curb human trafficking, curtail irregular migration and help return migrants reintegrate into society. Edo state leadership also made it clear that return migrants who were either indigenes or residents of Edo State, were always welcome home. The regional government offered transportation services to take return migrants back to Edo State from their ports of arrival, which in the cases of assisted returns, was mainly the domestic airport in Lagos. In addition, stipends were provided for up to three months after return. Partnerships were formed with grassroots reintegration actors to coordinate reintegration assistance. In 2024, the Edo State House of Assembly passed a bill to establish the Edo State Migration Agency. Thus, ETAHT is no longer a task force, but a full functioning agency.

Finally, several grassroots organizations, such as **Greater Returnee Foundation** and **Media Coalition & Awareness to Halt Human Trafficking (MeCAHT)** have been formidable actors providing reintegration governance in Nigeria. Greater Returnee Foundation, was started by, is coordinated by, and funded by return migrants. They focus on assisting return migrants, sensitising communities, and advocating against irregular migration and human trafficking. MeCAHT is an NGO that focuses on the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking, many of whom are return migrants. They provide accommodation,

TABLE 1 | Overview of Reintegration Specific Policies in Nigeria

Policy name	Target population	Policy goals	Instruments	Administration & Funding	Implementers	Year of policy	Reintegration type
Guidelines for Facilitating the Safe, Dignified and Voluntary Return, Readmission and Reintegration of Migrants in Nigeria Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	Returning Nigerian migrants	Ensure effective coordination for return, readmission, and reintegration	Step-by-step process, timelines, communication channels, legal compliance	Nigerian government and other partners	NCFRMI, relevant actors in Nigeria, host and transit countries	2020	National
EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration	Migrants returning to their home countries	Supports safe returns, reintegration, and addresses drivers of irregular migration	Reintegration assistance for return migrants and high-migration communities	Funder: EU Implementer: IOM in collaboration with the EU, Nigerian government, and local stakeholders	IOM and national governments in partnership with local stakeholders	2017	Supranational
Nigerian -German Centre for Migration and Development (NGC)	Return migrants and potential migrants	Provide social/ economic reintegration and professional development for regular migration	Advisory services, training programs, support systems	Funded by the German government. Administered by GIZ in partnership with fed. Government.	GIZ in collaboration with federal and local partners	2019	Supranational
Edo State Task Force Against Human Trafficking (ETAHT)	Return migrants and victims of human trafficking who are Edo State indigenes or residents	Support return migrants, raise awareness, discourage irregular migration, and advocate against human trafficking	Community sensitization events, workshops, and door to door advocacy,	Mainly funded by members of the organization. Some events are organized in collaboration with other actors.	Greater Returnee Foundation members	2017	Regional/state
Grassroots initiatives: Greater Returnee Foundation	Return migrants	Support return migrants, raise awareness, discourage irregular migration, and advocate against human trafficking	Community sensitization events, workshops, and door to door advocacy,	Mainly funded by members of the organization. Some events are organized in collaboration with other actors.	Greater Returnee Foundation members	2019	Bottom-up
Grassroots initiatives: Media Coalition & Awareness to Halt Human Trafficking	Victims of human trafficking including return migrant victims of trafficking	Provide rehabilitation and support for victims of trafficking	Psychosocial support, vocational and/or educational training, business support, awareness through media	Funded by national and international partners	MeCAHT staff	2008	Bottom-up

TABLE 2 | Return Migrants Return Processes

Recruitment Site	Assisted return	Spontaneous (self-family funded) return	Forced return	Total
Lagos	24	6	5	35
Edo	12	1	2	15
Oyo	10	4	1	15
Federal Capital Territory, Abuja	3	1	0	4
TOTAL	49	12	8	69

psychosocial support, healthcare, education in the form of vocational training or formal education, and business support.

There are several grassroots organizations and initiatives involved in providing reintegration assistance to return migrants in Nigeria. The emergence of such grassroots actors highlights a shift towards more localised, migrant-led reintegration efforts, complementing broader institutional initiatives. Sustainable funding is a challenge for grassroots reintegration efforts, and they are often funded on a project basis from supranational and national reintegration actors. This creates competition among the grassroots reintegration initiatives.

Various reintegration governance models are currently being implemented in Nigeria, supported by a range of different funders and actors. The policies underlying these initiatives prioritise distinct objectives, including migration management, the protection of vulnerable returnees, and capacity development for broader development goals. The interaction between these various actors and policies has led to the creation of a complex system of reintegration governance, which can present significant challenges for returnees in terms of accessibility and navigation.

Returnees Experiences

Return processes occur through three different modalities: assisted return (generally with IOM), spontaneous return (self-funded) or forced return through deportation.

Victims of human trafficking (VHT) that received assisted return, were identified in the destination country. Four respondents were identified as VHT and upon arrival in Nigeria at the airport, they were referred to NAPTIP, who then provided them with emergency shelter, or in the

event that the NAPTIP shelters were full referred them to organizations such as MeCAHT.

During the interviews and through the analysis, 44 victims of human trafficking were identified by the research team- 41 women and three men. Among them, 24 were trafficked for labour exploitation, 13 for sexual exploitation, and seven experienced both. Of these 44 respondents, four were officially identified and recognised by the government; therefore, they received the necessary support for trafficking victims. The remaining 40 had not been identified through official channels, leaving them without access to crucial assistance and in a significantly more vulnerable position.

The modality of return determines access to reintegration assistance. Those returning through assisted return automatically receive access to arrival assistance and reintegration assistance. Spontaneous returns arriving either via flight or land did not have any access to arrival assistance. Only three of the 12 spontaneous returnees were able to receive access to reintegration assistance post-return, two from NGC and one from IOM. Forced returnees also did not automatically receive arrival nor reintegration assistance. Many forced returnees reported being refused reintegration assistance because they were forced returnees. Five forced returnees reported receiving some form of reintegration assistance, mostly from grassroots reintegration actors or from NGC.

Within these multiple reintegration policies and different modalities of return, returnees may receive assistance from one form of reintegration governance (n=35), more than one type of reintegration governance (n=21) or no reintegration governance at all (n=13). For returnees that received multiple types of reintegration governance this ranged from 2 to 3 different types of assistance. These different types could include, for example, assisted return



from IOM, assistance from the government, and assistance from a grassroots organization or church. In other cases, it could be assisted return from IOM and participation in a training by NGC.

- **Federal Policies:** Despite existing national policies and procedures for reintegration, only five returnees were aware of or acknowledged that they benefited from national government support. This indicates a gap in communication or implementation, even though agencies like NCFRMI and NAPTIP are present at flight arrivals and provide arrival and reintegration assistance. Federal initiatives may exist, but the awareness of their services is minimal due to low visibility among returnees.
- **EU-IOM Joint Initiative:** The most widely accessed reintegration support came from IOM, with 46 returnees stating they benefited from IOM reintegration assistance. The primary form of reintegration assistance received in the programme was business start-up support. Most respondents that had received business start-up support and who still had operational businesses stated that they were currently facing challenges in maintaining their businesses due to rising inflation and economic challenges in the country. IOM reintegration assistance supports returnees identified in the destination countries in need of voluntary humanitarian return or assisted voluntary return. This excludes self-funded returnees and forced returnees.
- **Nigerian - German Centre for Migration and Development (GIZ):** 14 returnees received training from NGC, which were primarily short-term training programmes for labour market reintegration. Returnees made several requests in the interviews for more job

search support and longer trainings. This highlights the desirability for expanded services, particularly for those outside voluntary return programmes.

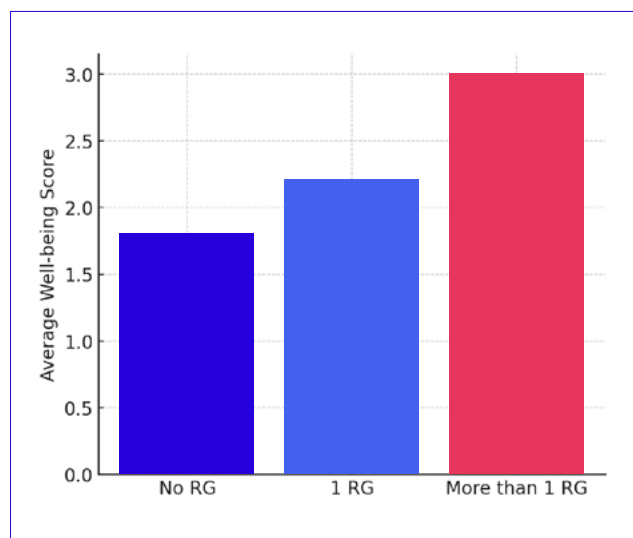
- **Grassroots Organizations/CSOs:** With 11 returnees acknowledging support from NGOs, this sector provides critical psychological and economic reintegration assistance. The long-term nature of some NGO interventions is particularly valued, suggesting that grassroots organizations fill gaps left by government and international programmes.

During the interviews, several returnees expressed concerns regarding their involvement in reintegration governance design and project promotion processes. While return migrants are increasingly consulted for reintegration projects, many have reported experiencing what they view as unfair treatment, particularly from supranational partners and larger organizations. Returnees highlighted three key issues. First, they were not remunerated for their contributions to reintegration projects, including giving inputs and recommendations for programme design and providing support to other returnees. Second, their experiences and personal stories were used for data collection and funding applications, with promises of collaboration that were not necessarily honoured. Third, they were often excluded from key decision-making spaces, despite policies being designed to support their reintegration. The role of return migrants within reintegration governance is thus an important area for future policy consideration.

Reintegration Governance and Returnees Wellbeing

Returnees were asked to report on a scale of 1-5 their subjective wellbeing at the time of interview after their rein-

FIGURE 1 | Returnees Subjective Wellbeing at the time of Interview by the amount of Reintegration Governance Received



tegration experiences. When comparing by reintegration governance assistance received, returnees that received more than one form of RG had the highest average well-being at 3.0, compared to returnees that received no RG having the lowest subjective wellbeing score at 1.8. Returnees receiving multiple forms of RG were more likely to maintain operational small businesses, generate multiple income streams, or achieve a level of financial sustainability. This finding supports other recent studies that reintegration assistance can increase wellbeing (Barnett et al., 2023).

Receiving multiple forms of RG matters for returnees' outcomes because different actors provide different forms of assistance. As discussed in the beginning of this brief, the various forms of RG can be complementary and working together can provide more comprehensive assistance to returnees. RG should therefore not necessarily be viewed as in competition, but as complementary, and returnees should not be limited to assistance from one form of RG. However, gaps in accessibility, eligibility, and awareness limit overall effectiveness of RG as many returnees were not eligible or able to access RG. A more integrated approach across different forms of RG that ensures that all returnees regardless of return modality can access reintegration assistance, would be more beneficial for meeting the needs of vulnerable returnees.

Reintegration Governance in Nigeria

Reintegration governance in Nigeria has witnessed sig-

nificant progress, marked by a shift from internationally driven initiatives to a more nationally owned and collaborative approach. The Nigerian government, via NCFMRI, now plays a central role in partnering with international organizations, regional bodies, and grassroots actors to design and implement reintegration policies that reflect local needs and priorities. However, NCFMRI is unknown to most returnees, and as its presence is still being established, is in a process of receiving legitimacy for its considerable role in reintegration. As the national government is legitimising and strengthening its position in reintegration governance, it is seeking a larger role in bilateral and multilateral reintegration diplomacy with destination countries and the EU. Nigeria is a strong case example of how national ownership can reshape reintegration governance and change implementation and collaboration processes across actors.

However, substantial challenges remain. Access to reintegration support is uneven—particularly for spontaneous and forced returnees—while gaps in the identification and support of trafficking victims continue to undermine programme effectiveness. The limited availability of mental health services and ongoing issues of corruption further hinder the sustainability of these efforts.

Importantly, gender-sensitive policies are critical for reintegration governance to be effective and meet gender-specific needs. A significant proportion of return migrants are women, many of whom have experienced sexual violence and other gender-specific forms of exploitation. This underscores the need for gender-sensitive approaches in reintegration policies that address the unique vulnerabilities and support requirements of female returnees. Regrettably, there are few gender specific reintegration policies with specific provisions to meet the needs of women. This is a key area for improvement.

Looking ahead, the long-term success of Nigeria's reintegration governance will depend on addressing these structural and operational hurdles. Enhancing funding mechanisms, building institutional capacity, fostering robust inter-agency collaboration, and developing targeted interventions—particularly in mental health, rehabilitation for trafficking survivors, and gender-responsive programming—will be essential. By taking these steps, Nigeria can improve reintegration outcomes and build a more resilient, inclusive system that meets the diverse needs of its population.



Promising Practices in Reintegration Governance:

1. **National ownership - The federal government recognises the challenges of reintegration and the responsibility to protect citizens.** Over the past decade, and especially the past five years, the government has proactively worked to lead and oversee reintegration governance collaboratively with other stakeholders. These efforts were recognised by diverse stakeholders during the interview process. The local ownership and leadership of reintegration governance is promising in that it ensures policies can be created that are aligned to local needs and respects state sovereignty.
2. **Collaborative Policy Development – The National Government works with a diverse group of stakeholders and collaborators for input on reintegration governance.** This process ensures that diverse perspectives are included in policy design, that policies are locally relevant and aligned with needs, and that policies are culturally relevant. Return migrants are included as stakeholders to review and give input into the policies and governance process.
3. **Longer-term reintegration assistance.** Grassroots reintegration assistance providers in Nigeria actively provide longer term reintegration assistance. This was observed with different NGOs- MeCAHT, Symbol of Hope, and Web of Hearts – all of which provided vocational, social, and/or psychological support and follow-up for the longer term. The respondents who were supported by these organizations spoke positively of them, were very grateful, and acknowledged how much of a differ-

ence they made in helping them settle back into the country and figuring out how to move on with life.

Challenges in Reintegration Governance:

1. **Access to Reintegration Assistance.** Access to reintegration assistance is primarily determined in destination countries. This excludes spontaneous returnees who may have similar or high levels of need. Further central coordination from NCFMRI could enable identification and access to reintegration assistance for returnees when they are in Nigeria versus in the destination country.
2. **Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking Post-Arrival, and Rehabilitation Assistance.** Multiple VHT were not identified by reintegration assistance providers in this study. Effective identification of VHT within arrival infrastructures is essential to ensure timely rehabilitation assistance. Rehabilitation should precede reintegration, as trafficking survivors often endure severe trauma, coercion, and exploitation, requiring specialized, long-term support. Beyond standard social and economic inclusion efforts, survivors need targeted interventions such as trauma-informed care, legal assistance, and protection from re-trafficking to facilitate their full reintegration into society.
3. **Lack of mental health reintegration support.** The need in Nigeria for mental health reintegration support is acute due to the high number of migrants returning from countries such as Libya where significant abuse is commonplace. Sixty-six percent of returnees in this study experienced physical violence during their mi-

gration and/or reintegration journey, with 45% of the women reported being victims of sexual violence. This highlights a need which is echoed by the key stakeholders interviewed for more mental health reintegration assistance to address these needs.

4. **Collaboration challenges.** Although there are clear roles and collaboration processes in implementing reintegration governance across stakeholders, some collaboration challenges still occur. This includes partners that do not share their tasks or compete for visibility. As has been noted by Schrier (2024) there is a completion amongst CSOs for contracts with the larger reintegration governance stakeholders. At the national level, there are legitimacy challenges as the government seeks to claim space and legitimacy for its role in reintegration governance.
5. **Corruption.** Due to the surge in funding and prioritizing of reintegration governance, it is unsurprising that corruption has also emerged as a key challenge identified by several respondents in the interviews. A few returnees shared their experiences of encountering corruption from their reintegration assistance providers. This is a challenge across all levels of reintegration governance that is damaging to the returnees needing reliable and consistent reintegration assistance.

Recommendations:

1. **Bilateral and multilateral donors' continued and renewed collaboration with national and local actors to ensure local needs and legitimacy in reintegration governance.** This includes more collaborative processes in the design and implementation of reintegration governance in Nigeria. Returnees should be included in this process and compensated for their roles. Complementarities across different forms of RG should be identified and RG providers should facilitate assistance across actors to provide comprehensive assistance.
2. **Ensure access to reintegration governance in Nigeria for all modalities of return.** Access to reintegration programmes should not be only available in destination countries, thereby excluding spontaneous returnees. Programme design and implementation should
3. **Improved identification of victims of human trafficking return migrants and coordination of trafficking rehabilitation processes and reintegration processes.**
 - Enhance targeted screening processes that distinguish trafficking victims from other return migrants in situations of vulnerability in destination countries, upon arrival, and at reintegration access points in Nigeria to ensure identification of VHT and access to proper services.
 - Distinguish rehabilitation and reintegration pathways: improve rehabilitation programmes offering trauma-informed care, legal support, and tailored reintegration strategies, accounting for the different forms of exploitation (e.g., labour vs. sexual). Recognition that rehabilitation needs to occur before reintegration processes can begin, that is, VHT needs to establish mental stability before they can engage in income-generating activities through reintegration.
 - Improved access to services, which would enable trafficking victims to have prioritised access to medical, psychological, and legal services to prevent re-victimisation and recovery.
4. **Strengthening existing reintegration assistance mechanisms via adequate funding, relevant capacity building for actors involved, and addressing all forms of corruption.** This could include a Reintegration Governance corruption investigation involving relevant agencies such as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in the reintegration process, specifically to investigate and address corruption.
5. **Establish Local Reintegration Committees in communities of interest.** These committees should include both returnees and other community actors involved in reintegration. A governance process can be established for representation on the local reintegration committees and for the local committees to report to regional and national reintegration governance actors.

account for the inclusion of some returnees identified for assistance in Nigeria.

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