



Reintegration

Our counselors provide all services
free of charge!

For more information, please contact the Migrant Resource Centre in Baghdad

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Reintegration

Economic reintegration assistance helps returnees to become economically self-sufficient upon return. Many reintegration programmes include economic reintegration support, as the primary reason for returnees leave is lack of income. This type of assistance is useful to assist returnees who need skills or resources to (re)create an adequate and sustainable income for themselves and their families. Economic reintegration assistance can also be collective or community-based and the different levels of assistance are not necessarily mutually exclusive. For example, assistance can be provided individually to meet special needs such as high levels of non-productive debt, at the same time, the returnee can also receive assistance in the framework of a group project to establish an activity that will generate income in the long term.

To help returnees access these opportunities, individual economic reintegration assistance can include:

1. Create or promote income-generating activities (e.g. support for business ventures, access to banking services and microcredit);
2. Employment (job opportunities/on-job training, paid internship);

Economic reintegration measures must be tailored to the specific needs and skills of the returnee, the local labor market, the social context, and the available resources.

Some returnees may have barriers that prevent them from working outside the home for extended periods of time, including child care or other family responsibilities or limited mobility. In these cases, income-generating activities in or near the home should be explored, or the possibility of providing childcare should be explored to enable the returnees to attend the training sessions.

The psycho-emotional well-being of returnees is also important. Studies of the impact of livelihood activities for different population groups around the world tend to suggest that returnees who have had very stressful migration paths or who are in great distress about returning may not be able to take the full advantage of livelihood opportunities provided to them.

Lack of livelihood can be a major source of stress for an individual and pursuing a profession can help alleviate negative feelings. However, for a returnee to have a successful and inclusive reintegration, livelihoods must be accompanied by a healthy social life and strong networks and contacts. In addition, some psychological states characterised by adverse stress levels, deep anxiety states and social stigma can make it difficult for an individual to participate in livelihood interventions or take advantage of livelihood opportunities.

The following types of economic assistance are generally recommended to be considered at the individual level:

- Skills development and vocational training.
- Employment.
- Support enterprises development.

Helping returnees to develop skills for specific occupations, for example through vocational training and training in general, can be an effective way to support them in returning (again) to the labor market. Most reintegration programmes involve skills and technical-vocational training and post-return training in the country of origin, although they can also be beneficial if provided as part of pre-departure assistance in host countries. In addition to improving job prospects, skills development and assisted voluntary return, reintegration programmes contribute to building learners' resilience and driving their economic, personal and social advancement.

Assistance in Psychosocial Reintegration

The migration process involves changes in the migrants' feelings, thoughts, memories, beliefs, and relationships with others. This process of change includes the reasons for which the migrant decides to leave his country, the experiences he lived during his journey, the way the host country receives him, how he was able to adapt and integrate, and his return and adaptation again in the country of origin.

Psychosocial assistance to support the individual's reintegration is important to complement other interventions. This is particularly true in relation to livelihood support because psychological states are characterized by harmful levels of distress, severe anxiety, and social stigma that make it difficult for an individual to engage in livelihood programmes or take advantage of livelihood opportunities. Such a psychosocial state can make it difficult even to make coherent decisions about the future.

References.