

ANNEX - SUGGESTED IGA INTERVENTION MODEL

As the diagram below shows, the proposed approach would involve creating three separate yet inter-connected procedures, so as to provide greater scope for progression in beneficiaries' pathways.

Under this arrangement, AMAPPE will need to retain control of the central part of the system (i.e. the current procedure), as well as continuing to refer refugees and monitoring them once they have been referred to government-led procedures. The AMAPPE-led procedure provides a solution for the vast majority of UNHCR-recognized refugees, whether or not they hold a Moroccan residence permit, and is flexible enough to cater to a relatively broad range of vulnerability profiles. For these two reasons, AMAPPE should continue referring beneficiaries to the ANAPEC and ODCO procedures, based on the results of their skills assessment. Likewise, it should increase its financial contribution to absorb the cost of more stringent, formal procedures, and invest in expanding the range and potential of IGAs on offer.

The proposed system also includes a simplified procedure at the start of the pathway (i.e. before the AMAPPE-led procedure). This new procedure would better cater to the most vulnerable refugees, who would receive a smaller sum of money (5,000 MAD) to start a small-scale, informal IGA without undermining their entitlement to welfare benefits in the short term. Ideally, FOO would implement this activity after assessing the needs of the most vulnerable population groups, offering individualized social support as a way to gradually reduce their dependency on welfare. From a methodological standpoint, it is always important to separate social support from other forms of support intended to help beneficiaries create an IGA or secure a professional integration opportunity. In the latter case, local integration spaces should avoid focusing excessively on beneficiaries' social problems. Instead, the emphasis should be on developing their skills, and helping them achieve their aims and build their economic integration pathway.

A model with multiple procedures, each catering to beneficiary groups with different entry profiles, would cover the widest possible range of needs and build flexibility around refugees' needs and constraints into the system. It would also enable refugees to move from one procedure to another as they progress over the course of several years, opening up opportunities for IGAs created within the system to grow and evolve, and giving their owners tools and procedures to improve their living conditions.

