2016 in review
IOM Guinea
Summary

Speech of the Chief of Mission ................................................................................................................................................................................. p.03
Sequence ...................................................................................................................................................................................................................... p.04
Support for Voluntary Returns and Reintegration of Migrants ......................................................................................................................... p.06
Support for Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Migrants from Switzerland .............................................................................................................. p.09
Responding to the Needs of Vulnerable and Distressed Migrants ......................................................................................................................... p.10
Peace Building Fund ................................................................................................................................................................................................ p.12
Program to Strengthen the Prefectural Emergency Operational Centers - PEOC ......................................................................................... p.14
The Health and Humanitarian Border Management Program 2016 - GeSaF .............................................................................................................. p.16
Major Accomplishments ................................................................................................................................................................................................ p.24
Support for the Socio-Economic Recovery of Communities Affected by the EVD .............................................................................................. p.27
Canadian Visa Application Center (CANVAC) ............................................................................................................................................... p.30
Departure of Mr. Kabla Amihere ................................................................................................................................................................. p.32
Meeting of UN Agency Heads ................................................................................................................................................................. p.33
International Migrants Day ............................................................................................................................................................................. p.34
Speech of Chief of Mission

I am pleased to share with you my experience and these intense moments lived within our institution in Guinea during this past year. The year 2016 was a busy year for our organization for various reasons in the international scene, by our integration into the United Nations System and, at the national level by the end of the Ebola Virus Disease. Besides, IOM has played a crucial role both at the humanitarian and operational scales not only during the crisis but also at the post Ebola phase. This task has been carried out by the contribution of motivated and united national and international staffs, who put their lives at risk to save others.

The year 2016 was marked by a huge return of irregular Guinean migrants with a considerable number of them coming from Europe and, other potential even younger migrants always ready to leave for abroad. The situation has been exacerbated by the vulnerability of populations during this post Ebola period and also by the migration context which is particularly complex. It is therefore necessary to propose to the youths in their countries of origin an alternative options to the irregular migration. The regional coordination could assist us to reach the goal of communities’ stabilizations.

In Guinea we’ve started to manage the migration as a positive force for socio-economic development. We hope to support the country which is still fragile, as a result of the recent crisis, to pursue its national priorities and, to contribute in the alignment process of the international norms in terms of migrations management.

Finally, it becomes crucial to promote the visibility and the leadership role of IOM as the United Nations Migrations Agency, while contributing to the reinforcement of Guinean migration management system and, to reach to better governance in that domain as described in the Migrations Governance Framework - MiGoF

Mrs Fatou Diallo NDIAYE, Chief of mission - IOM Guinea - January 2017
IOM Guinea - 2016 in review

**Ebola Crisis Response In Guinea - Belgian Development Cooperation funding**

Support to Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Migrants from Switzerland - Switzerland Confederation funding

Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health in Guinea Through Health Border, Mobility and Emergency Management - CDC funding
30 Sept. 2015 - 29 Sept. 2020

Health And Humanitarian Border Management Guinea - USAID-OFDA funding
22 May 2015 - 31 August 2016

Capacity Building and Logistic Support for the Strengthening of Prefectural Emergency Operations Centers in Guinea: Supporting the Government and Building Resilience in the Health System - European Union funding
19 December 2014 - 30 June 2016

Countering Epidemic-Prone Diseases Along Borders and Migration Routes in Guinea - Government of Japan funding
30 March 2016 - 29 March 2017

Improved Access to Ebola Virus Disease Prevention and Reduced Risks of Transmission Among Migrants and Border Communities in Guinea and Selected Neighbouring Countries
30 March 2015 - 29 March 2016

Conflict and Humanitarian Border Management Guinea - Peace Building Fund - PBSO funding

Responding to the Needs of Vulnerable and Distressed Migrants in the Targeted Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination - European Union funding
30 Sept. 2016

2015

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2018
Support for Voluntary Returns and Reintegration of Migrants

Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) is in dissociable to a global approach of migration management which aims at providing a return and reintegration in an orderly and respectful manner while upholding the dignity of migrants who are not able or do not want to settle in the host country and who are willing to return voluntarily to their countries of origin.

In Guinea, the activities of assistance to returned migrants started in 2005 with the return of 7 migrants. Since then, data has been on the rise until it reached the record of 2,336 in 2016.

The Number of Returnees by Country of Residence in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Reintegrations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Swiss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Libya 1,193 returns
Morocco 644 returns
Algeria 240 returns
Support for Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Migrants from Switzerland

Since 2005, Switzerland and IOM have been assisting voluntarily migrants to return and reintegrate in their home countries. The AVRR program is a part integrated in the agreement of migration established between Switzerland and the Republic of Guinea in September 2011.

The AVR-R program consists of administrative and operational support at different levels of migration. In that framework, IOM in Berne is committed to returning migrants on demand.

IOM Guinea receives the returned migrants at the airport of Conakry to facilitate the customs and police formalities, ensure their accommodation for one night for returns to other regions in the country and also provide them with transportation fees to their final destinations.

IOM Guinea also organizes trainings on entrepreneurship for a better management of reintegration projects, to fund, monitor and evaluate their business projects.

In 2016, 40 Guineans benefitted from the Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration program, 18 among them have received the totality of the reintegration fees (classified cases), 13 from the first part and 5 cases are awaiting the first payment. 88% among them have participated in the training.
Responding to the Needs of Vulnerable and Distressed Migrants in the Targeted Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination - DEVCO

This project aims at helping the voluntary return and the reintegration of vulnerable and distressed migrants in irregular situation in Morocco in their countries of origin. The objectives are:

- strengthen the capacity of the national system in the domain of migration;
- help in the safe return of vulnerable migrants to their countries of origin in close collaboration with the concerned governments;
- provide a better assistance to distressed migrants in their countries of origin.

446 Guineans (7% of whom were women) benefited from the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) program within the period (from May 12 to September 30, 2016), 86% of them received the reintegration aid with which they were able to develop their own projects.

The amount granted to beneficiaries varies according their level of vulnerability, 67% returned Guinean migrants were considered vulnerable and, in reference to the criteria established by IOM Morocco, each one received a reintegration fee of 605€.

The granted amount can be used for professional training, medical treatment, a dwelling payment, or to create a startup to raise incomes.

64% returned Guineans have chosen motorbike riding as activity, the reintegration enable them to acquire a motorbike. 32% of them have used the granted amount to start running a business, like selling phone cards for calls, or foodstuffs which is often preferred.
Peace Building Fund

1. Program for Socioeconomic Reintegration of Ex-military Associates

   Jointly implemented by UNFPA and UNIDO, this program aims at the socioeconomic reintegration of Defense and Security Forces and vulnerable youths under risk of conflicts in order to ensure their socioeconomic recovery and avoid their enrollment in other armed groups.

   • **1,000 Vulnerable young people identified** (managed by UNFPA);
   • **892 young people trained** in entrepreneurship, project development, elaboration of business plan (managed by IOM);
   • **82 micro-projects funded** – trade, agriculture, framing, transport (managed by UNIDO).

2. Prevention and Peacebuilding Project

   • **Conducting a study of the socioeconomic impact** following the Friguia crisis in Fria;
   • **setting up a consultation framework** to identify early signs of conflicts;
   • **80 kits of school furniture distributed to 80 pupils** from vulnerable families;
   • **funding 4 micro-projects** for youth groups in Fria (Service providers, poultry farms, and saponification).
3. **Project to Support the Electoral Process (PAIAPE)**  

The objective of the project was to minimize violence risk and avoid pre-election and post electoral conflicts to ensure the coordination between UNSEP agents (Presidential Election Security Unit) composed of gendarmes, police and Civil Protection Agents.

- **Donation of 150 GPS radios and 3 laptops computers** to the presidential election Security Unit;
- **training of 150 staffs** of UNSEP force in VHF communication with integrated GPS;
- **training of 6 staffs** of the transmission units of the gendarmeries, police, civil protection to the technics of programming and deprogramming VHF radios.
Program to Strengthen the Prefectural Emergency Operational Centers – PEOC

The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) declared in March 2014, severely affected the Guinean health system. Nearly two after the crisis, the signs of the impact remain visible despite all the efforts deployed by the government, the international community and its partners to re-establish the access to basic health services. In order to support the Guinean government in its efforts to stop the widespread of the diseases, IOM implemented a 15-month program to strengthen the operational and technical capacities of the health districts. The main objectives of the program were to contribute in reducing and preventing the spread of the sickness in Conakry and in the infected prefectures and by the implementation of interventions aimed at strengthening the logistics and operational capacities of the health system.

- Providing adequate workspaces through the rehabilitation of 28 health facilities, which include five municipalities in Conakry;
- providing IT equipment other communication kits and office supplies/ internet equipment and improvement of logistics capacity to carry out the operational processes;
- equipment for 28 Prefectural Emergency Operational Centers and fuel-powered generators with fuel supply;
- monthly distribution of office materials and hygiene kits to Prefectural Emergency Operational Centers to improve their operational capacity;
- development and implementation of a Health Emergency Management training program for health workers and other staff members involved in the response;
- training of 204 health staffs in emergency health management under this program in the 38 health districts within the country;
- deployment of 3 technical assistants to strengthen the capacities of National Agency for Health Security (ANSS) and set up an Emergency Operational Centre (EOC) at the national level.
Guinea faced the most important epidemic outbreak of Ebola in its history between 2014 and 2016. The WHO emergency committee alerted the risks of an important international spread of the epidemic. One of the challenges identified was to observe an increase in surveillance and control in view of the high population mobility and the internal or cross-border of infected travelers. The need of assessment of health surveillance system along the borders appeared essential in order to target present and future domains, at the same time to have a concise mobility mapping for internal and external movement of people was central in controlling surveillance system put in place.

Reinforced control and detection of any Epidemic Prone Disease (EPD) is decisive in order to meet with these objectives. Thus the strengthening of health surveillance capacities at Point of Entry (PoEs) is one of the priorities identified by the National Agency for Health and Security (ANSS) in application of International Health Regulation (IHR).

Since official posts are easily divert by the communities, fishermen and people who do not wish to be controlled by security forces at Points of Entry (PoEs), the health surveillance at these PoEs must be supplemented by Community Event-Based Surveillance (CEBS) taking into account the specificities in the concerned communities. It is important to strengthen the primary health facility capacities which have shown their limitations during the outbreak and had lost confidence from the communities.

The CEBS model and the strengthening of the primary health care are aligned with the orientation of IOM strategic guidelines in Border Health Management (HHBM) and is fully in line with the post-Ebola strategy developed by the Guinean authorities. These directions take into account all aspects of human mobility and support the strengthening of national health systems, border management capacities, and also the mapping of mobility patterns on both sides of the border. In all these situations, the communities, mainly those living along the borders, play a key role in the efforts set up to prevent, detect and respond to any public health emergency, particularly those linked to (EVD).
The foundation of IOM Border Health Management (BHM) is based on the four pillars of the Migrants health, such as described in the resolution of the World Health Assembly of 2008 about Migrants Health. These pillars are:

1. Policies and judiciaries context to support migrants health
2. Favorable migrants health systems
3. Migrants health data managements
4. Partnerships, networks and multi-countries collaboration lines. In this project, IOM will implement CEBS model with the health authorities in the border prefectures, Point of Entry and border health facilities responsible of active research of sick cases.

In this context, IOM which has a concrete experience in Borders Health Management supports the Guinean Government by the implementation of a program of strengthening the health system at Points of Entry, and Cross border collaboration, mapping of public health risk and CEBS.
Strengthening the Health Surveillance at PoEs and Cross Border Collaboration

- **24 Health Screening Posts (HSP) were made operational** and **13 Border Posts rehabilitated** to be able to temporary isolate suspected cases of EPD and helped to reinforce the control system to let borders open and go operational during the EVD outbreak.

- **14 Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) at Points of Entry (PoE) realized** during workshops and validated by the authorities at the Entry Points which defines the role of each key actor at PoE’s level, helps improve the communication channel of PoE or Health Facilities.

- **266 security and health staffs trained** at PoE’s level to visual detection of EPD, notification of suspected cases, and the usage of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

- **14 Entry Points have received the medical equipment** for eventual suspected case management.

- **14 Simulation Exercises in the field (SIMEX) have been conducted** and have helped to clarify the role of different actors at PoE following a public health concern and the implementation of the different field workshops to assess personal ability facing an eventual suspected case.

- **4 Cross border meetings** which helped to share epidemiologic information and EPD between Guinea and the neighboring countries (Sierra Leone and Liberia).

**During the 90 days of Post Ebola reinforced surveillance** between January to March at PoE levels, 8 Screening posts set-up have led to **control over 179,645** travelers and the detection of **31 alerts** (no confirmed of EPD).

**During the EVD resurgence** in Koropara (March to June 2016), 3 Health Screening Posts (PCS) have helped **control ed over 32,391 travelers** and the detection of **8 alerts** (no confirmed case of EVD). At PoE level, **641,090 travelers have been controlled** at 13 different health screening posts and **14 alerts raised** (no confirmed case of EVD).
Mapping Risks of Public Health Concern

The mapping risk missions in the border areas implemented in collaboration with National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Health have the following objectives:

- **Analyze the vulnerability** linked to disease transmission in the population mobility context;
- **support decision making** aiming at preventing, detecting, limiting the impact of public health risks;
- **integrate local communities** in the identification of priority sites;
- **constitute and share a common data base** geo-referenced.

The first phase of the methodology is the participatory mapping that aims to identify, locate health issues that may arise in the future with communities. The mapping workshops gathered key informants chosen by the local authorities and the community leaders. During 2016, IOM conducted 241 participative mapping workshops with 3,615 key informants. IOM has identified 5,462 vulnerable sites, 571 health facilities and 595 Points of Entrees form these collected data, a Geo referenced database has been developed allowing the production of statistics and maps.

IOM has mapped of 80 border sub-prefectures located in 14 prefectures (Gaoual, Boké, Guéckedou, Macenta, Youmou, N’Zérékoré, Lola, Boffa, Forécariah, Coyah, Mamou, Faranah, Kankan and Beyla).

The survey results and the knowledge collected have been shared with the communities in the border sub-prefectures where the surveys were conducted through restitution workshops. The local authorities and the community leaders have that information in order to help or guide the public health decisions.

During the EVD resurgence in the district of Kambia, Sierra Leone, in January 2016, data collected through public health risks mapping led to the support of the response and mitigated the EVD spread risk along the border.

During the EVD resurgence in the Forest region (March 14 to April 6, 2016), IOM mapped the border regions with the implementation of 3 participatory mapping workshops that involved 30 key informants through identification of 75 vulnerable sites. Data has been analyzed, and the initial results have been shared with the National Coordination of the Fight against Ebola (CNLE, now ANSS). The maps helped the CNLE and its partners to adjust their emergency response in the affected area.
Support to the Implementation of Community Event-based Surveillance

- **Contribute in the implementation of the community Event Based Surveillance System**
  Preliminary discussions between the Prefectural Health Director (DPS) and the micro-planning workshops with local authorities and community leaders led to the identification and selection of Community Agents (AC) according to the validated criteria.

- **Technical Support**
  To help health officials and Community Agents understand community Event-Based Surveillance definition, in order to follow up with the alerts raising. IOM contributed technically by training **163 proximity supervisors** (health officials and their assistants) whom were subsequently able to supervise the training of **4,126 AC**.

- **Logistics support**
  After training AC and proximity supervisors, IOM supplied them with materials and equipment in accordance with the minimum package defined for the surveillance reinforcement plan, with the aim of enabling them to conduct CEBS activities. **67 health facilities were equipped with computer equipment.**

- **Community Activities**
  To improve community involvement at the grassroots level in identifying, reporting and communicating on epidemic-prone diseases, IOM has organized **167 community-based activities**, including **43 educational gathering, 31 theatres and 38 cross-border meetings involving 14,345 people, 45% of them were women.**

**In the 12 zones where IOM intervene** (10 prefectures were supported - Boké, Boffa, Dubréka, Forécariah, Kindia, Guéckédou, Macenta, Yomou and Lola - and 2 communes - Kaloum and Matoto), **389 suspected and confirmed cases of EVD, Measles, yellow fever and poliomyelitis** have been detected (see graph). The AC reported **264 cases**, it means **68%** and HF reported 125 which is **32%**. **The AC performance in terms of reporting is twice above that from the Health Facilities (HF)**, therefore the remark is that the contribution of the Community Agents in the new CEBS strategy has tripled the performance of the surveillance system at the sub-prefectural level.
Major Accomplishments

Kindia Region

Training in health control system: 14 Volunteers; 7 security agents; 3 community leaders. **Community Event based surveillance:** 325 community workers have been trained and equipped; 9 community supervisors; 6 health centers and 6 health posts equipped with medical materials; 178 community Agents in Dubréka. **Training in data collection:** 75 migration flow agents (FMP); 17 health technical assistants (ATS).

These projects have been realized through the support of: USAID, CDC, Japan government, and Belgium Cooperation.

1. Dispose a minimum capacity to take care of any suspected cases of any Epidemic Prone Disease.
2. PEOC: Prefectural Emergency Operational Centers, 5 in Conakry
3. CEBS: Community Event-Based Surveillance

From the People of Japan
**Boké Region**

Community Event-based surveillance: 36 community supervisors trained; 14 health centers and 9 health posts rehabilitated and equipped; 737 trained community workers (AC). **Training on data collection:** 30 agents of Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). **Border health Management:** Donation of 2 motorcycles to border police.

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**N’Zérékoré Region**

Training in health surveillance: 25 health technical assistants (THA) and health centers supervisors; 3 nurses. **Training in data collection:** 64 Flow Monitoring Points (FMP); 17 technical health assistants (ATS). **Supply of logistical equipment for PHUs:** 11 bikes for supervision; 7 generators; 7 tents; of lots of Hygiene Kits. **WASH:** 8 sanitary control points (PCS) renovated with latrine construction. **Community Event-Based Surveillance (CEBS):** 803 trained and equipped community workers; 23 health centers equipped; 17 equipped health posts; 46 trained community supervisors.
La coopération belge au développement
Support for the Socio-Economic Recovery of Communities Affected by the EVD

Supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation and implemented by IOM Guinea, the program aimed to strengthening community dialogue and the survivor’s capacities of recovery and reintegration, as well as to provide socio-economic support to communities affected by the Ebola Virus Disease. This initiative has facilitated the reintegration of survivors into communities while reducing stigma and also fostering the socio-economic development of populations affected, by the putting in place community-based projects. Boké and Forécariah were the two prefectures concerned.

Throughout the duration of the project, the following activities were carried out:

1. **fund provided to Survivors in the form of Cash transfer**: A total of 53 survivors (including 12 women and 2 girls) in Boké most vulnerable received a direct transfer fund from IOM;

2. **psychosocial support to Ebola survivors** and to other affected populations to evaluate their psychosocial needs, socioeconomic needs and also the ability of their reintegration in the community;

3. **improvement of health system** and reinforcement of surveillance through community-based projects, full rehabilitation and equipment of 4 border health posts;


IOM chose these two approaches (individual support and community-based projects) to support the socio-economic recovery of survivors and reduce further stigmatization of the survivors and affected families, as well as to reduce the resilience of populations to the interventions related to the Ébola virus.
Handing over ceremony of KAMAKOULOUM health facility rehabilitated by IOM Guinea
Handing over ceremony of a tractor engine and rice husking machine to the community of KATONGORO
Canadian Visa Application Center (CANVAC)

The Canadian Visa Application Center (CANVAC) is the representation of the Canadian government service provider, authorized to accept applications for all categories of temporary stay (visitor visa, study or work permit) and Applications for travel documents for permanent Canadian residents in Guinea.

Managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Guinea, in partnership with VFS Global, the CANVAC provides only general information and administrative services such as:

- Visa application Submission;
- visa processing fee payment and delivery of passports after the process to the applicants in secured manner;
- the CANVAC may also assist applicants during the interviews on behalf of the Canadian visa office.

The CANVAC is not authorized to provide information or respond to inquiries regarding Canadian permanent residence or consular applications, such as the Express Entry for Skilled Immigrants system, application support On-line, information on Canadian citizenship and specific information about visa application forms and supporting documentation, or guidance on the visa application process.

Following the Canadian government’s temporary decision on October 31, 2014 to suspend visa issuance for citizens of countries affected by Ebola, the CANVAC reopened its doors on January 26, 2016.
Visa Request by Age Category

- Visitor visa: 65.7%
- Study permits: 28.7%
- Travel authorization for permanents stay: 4.8%
- Passports delivery after processing: 0.8%

**Total Applicants in 2016 - 1,796 Submissions**

- Total 2016: 1181
- Total 2016: 516
- Total 2016: 14
- Total 2016: 86
Mr. Kabla a Ghanaian Nationality, joined IOM Conakry mission as Operations Officer in 2007, later on as Office Manager, and finally as Chief of Mission since 2015. Despite all challenges, he was dedicated to maintaining IOM office in Guinea between 2012 and 2013. His determination during the Ebola crisis was undeniable, the fund raising for public health projects under his leadership could helped sustained the mission. IOM staffs in Guinea paid tribute to him and thanked him for these accomplishments. He is now the Chief of Mission for IOM Liberia since October 2016
To celebrate the recent IOM’s accession to the United Nations system, last UNCT and SMT meetings were held on December 8, 2016 at IOM country office in Guinea. All UN Agencies in Guinea were represented. Mrs. Seraphina Wakana, Resident Coordinator of the UN System In the country, welcomed IOM, which according to her is and will always be a sister agency and will make a major contribution to the “Delivering as one”
December 18, 2016 - International Migrant Day

To celebrate International Migrants Day, IOM Guinea, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans living in foreign countries and the Ministry of Youth in the Republic of Guinea, organized a series of events.

Between the 13th to 22nd of December 2016, the exhibition of “I am a migrant” at the Franco-Guinean cultural center presented portraits of Guinean returnees who had realized their project of setting up a company.

The celebrations continued on Saturday (17 December) with a football tournament in which teams from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Nations Volunteers, IOM and former players of the Guinean national team played against each other.

On Sunday, 18th December, a televised debate entitled “Guinea in the current context of migration” was organized in the national media. The participants were Mme Makalé CAMARA, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Guineans living in foreign countries, Mr. Gerardus GIELEN, Ambassador and chief of the Delegation of the “European Union in Guinea” and Mrs. NDIAYE Fatou Diallo, the IOM chief of Mission was broadcast on the two main Guinean television channels.

The activities resumed, on Monday 19th December, a meeting session was organized at the Franco Guinean Cultural Center hall, with the participation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mustapha NAÏTÉ, Minister of Youth, Mrs Sanaba KABA, Minister of Social Action, Ambassador of the European Union, Ambassadors of Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Senegal, chiefs of UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF...), and civil the society. On the agenda we had: screening of a documentary about the return of 60 Guinean migrants from Niger, testimonies of returned, awareness of irregular migration and concert with the Degg J Force 3 group.

Photos next page: 1) Birthday cake 65th anniversary of IOM; 2) Announcement of the Day in the CCFG Hall; 3) The public in a festive atmosphere; 4) The group Degg J Force 3 during its performance; 5) Address by Mr NAÏTÉ, Minister of Youth; 6) The IOM Head of Mission converses with the Minister of Social Action and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in front of the buffet offered to the public; 7) The crowd, wearing the t-shirt “I am a migrant”; 8) Billboard in Conakry; 9) Emotive and funny testimony of Safaye; 10) Group photo during the football competition; 11) Address by Mrs Makalé CAMARA, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Guineans living Abroad; 12) Exhibition in the CCFG lobby; in the center, migrants and volunteers meet on stage.
"For a safe, orderly and regular migration"