## **Return Policy Timeframe in Nigeria**

- 2015: \*Nigeria and EU sign CAMM with 4 major priority areas (1):
- -To better organize legal migration and foster managed mobility.
- -To prevent and combat irregular migration tackle trafficking in human beings.
- -To maximize the development impact of migration and mobility.
- -To promote international protection.
- \*Nigeria adopted National Migration Policy (NMP) in 2015, supported by the EU, to manage migration based on return, readmission and reintegration.

- \*The 2016: European Union introduced the Migration Partnership in Framework 2016, using different instrument and tools in third countries to manage migration flows (2).
- \*The implementing of the framework started with Mali. Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, and Ethiopia.
- \*With this many officials visited Nigeria severally and vice versa.
- \*Following, negotiation with Nigeria on returns started in October.

- 2017: \*IOM focused enhancing the effectiveness of AVRR. (6).
- \*With that. increased the number of voluntary returns from transit countries like Greece, Mali, Tunisia, Niger, Southand South voluntary returns (7).
- \*More than 80,000 people, including 16,800 Nigerians, under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrants' Protection have been returned (8).

- 2018: \*Several new proposals and changes were recommended in the 2008 Return Directives including
- capacity building immigration and law enforcement officials social services for non-EU countries manage return case (3).

\*This was done

by removing obstacles inconsistencies that hinder effective return. ensure rapid return procedures order in increase overall EU return rate and prevent absconding and secondary migration (9).

- \*The 2019: implementation of 2018 MoU between Nigeria and the EU on migration issues began in 2019.
- \*Thus, the National Border Management Strategy (NBMS) (2019-2023) was established for sustainable return and reintegration of returnees (10).
- \*Part one of the strategy discusses the of return Nigerian migrants due to Mediterranean migration crisis, abuses Nigerian migrants and their high asylum rejection in Europe.

- 2020: \*The EU Parliament and the Council agreed on New Pact on Migration and Asylum (12)
- \*Five key proposals of creating a uniform system regulations and policies on migration and asylum for the EU were prosed.
- \*This include the safe third country concept, solidarity with countries facing crisis and procedure remove asylum seekers who are not qualified swiftly.
- \*There were also high-Level Dialogues at the 7th Ministerial meeting to step up cooperation including effective return and readmission (13).

2021: \*There was an EU Draft Action Plan for Nigeria in 2021 including five rounds negotiation on returning of Nigerian migrants (4).

address

markets

other

shortages

countries.

\*These

returning

Nigerian

migrants

the EU.

geared towards

ordered to leave

labour

in

EU

were

ioint initiatives to \*Two pilot projects were facilitate the safe implemented: return of migrants by Lithuania from aiming ensuring adequate bringing ICT support professionals arrival. from Nigeria; \*Negotiations to another one build the capacity with IOM, of Nigerian seeking to

2022:

in 2018,

cooperation

Europe,

upon

to

reinforced

enhance

\* Following, 3,000 Nigerian migrants from Libya since January 2022, and the Migrant Transit Centre became fully operationalised (11).

institutions

complexities

return.

better handle the

- \*The 2023: \*In existing MoU on operationalizing EU migration, signed Plan, was strengthening cooperation on negotiations on readmission agreement voluntary returns to support effective and reintegration. return and readmission with Nigeria (5). \*Discussions on
  - \*This resulted in the strengthening of the capacity and ownership of authorities and CSOs to manage voluntary returns and support sustainable reintegration through development policy measures.
  - \*There was also establishment of the National Referral Mechanism to help on safe return sustainable reintegration.
  - \*Also, sensitization of returnees and potential migrants through community-based projects.

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