

<p>2015: European migrant crisis, wave of refugees fleeing war and persecution.</p> <p>2015: Checks on persons reintroduced at internal borders.</p> <p>2015: The Valetta Summit Migration held in Valetta, Malta</p> <p>2015: EU emergency trust fund for Africa.</p> <p>2015: Significant impact of the crisis in Tunisia as a country of transit..</p>	<p>2016: The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants is adopted.</p> <p>2016: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Border and Coast Guard: Enlargement of Frontex's mandate on return.</p>	<p>2017: Malta Declaration by the members of the European Council on the external aspects of migration: addressing the central Mediterranean route.</p> <p>2017: Central Mediterranean Route: Commission proposes Action plan to support Italy, reduce pressure and increase solidarity</p> <p>2017: An agreement between Germany and Tunisia on tackling illegal migration was concluded</p>	<p>2018: The Commission proposed a targeted recast of the directive "return" aiming to reduce the length of return procedures, secure a better link between asylum and return.</p> <p>2018: EU proposed to create regional landing platforms outside of European territory.</p> <p>2018: European Council conclusions 28 June 2018</p> <p>2018: Tunisia strongly refused the EU proposal about the establishment of regional landing platforms.</p>	<p>2019: EU4Border Security project</p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to enhance border security in the southern neighborhood and to familiarize the countries of the southern Neighborhood region with the mandate and work of Frontex.</p> <p>2019: Migrants on board the commercial ship "Maridive 601" were finally allowed to disembark in Tunisia.</p> <p>2019: Voluntary return of the migrants who were allowed to disembark in Tunisia with a reintegration program in their countries of origin.</p>	<p>2020: European Commission publishes strategy on voluntary return and reintegration.</p> <p>2020: Launch of the first national survey on international migration carried out in Tunisia by the National Migration Observatory (ONM) and the National Institute of Statistics.</p>	<p>2021: Report of the national survey on international migration. Tunisia. HIMS</p>	<p>2022: EU Action plan for the central Mediterranean which aims to strengthen capacities of Tunisia, Egypt and Libya to develop jointly targeted actions to prevent irregular departures, support more effective border and migration management and reinforce search and rescue.</p>	<p>2023: The EU-Tunisia Memorandum of Understanding, known as "Migrant deal" was signed.</p> <p>2023: New Pact on Migration and Asylum was agreed between the European Parliament and the Council.</p> <p>2023: The European Parliament Resolution of 13 July 2023 on the need for EU action on search and rescue in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>2023: The President of the Tunisian Republic introduced new measures to facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants to their countries of origin.</p> <p>2023: The voluntary return operations carried out by the Ivory Coast embassy allowed 1530 people to return to Abidjan.</p> <p>2023: 141 stranded Gambian migrants were supported by IOM to safely return to their homes from Tunisia.</p>
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