

Governmental Agencies and Reintegration of Returnees in Nigeria: Strategies of Recovery

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Abstract

The study examined the strategies put in place by the governmental agencies for the reintegration of Nigerian returnees from Libya. Primary and secondary data were utilized for the study. Primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaires and interviews. The study population (10,369) comprised the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA, 34), National Agency against Trafficking in Persons and other related crime (NAPTIP, 108), International Organisation for Migration (IOM, 34), Nigeria in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM, 15) and Nigeria returnees (10,180) from Libya. The sample for the study was made up of 399 respondents. The distribution is as follows: NEMA (17), NAPTIP (54), IOM (16), NiDCOM (15), and returnees (297). Secondary data will be obtained from decision extracts of the agencies on matters relating to the subject matter, conciliation meetings, and internet sources. Data collected were analysed using frequency, distribution, percentage, and Chi-square. The study showed that vocational training strategies ($\chi^2 = 3.11$); loan facilities for the returned migrants ($\chi^2 = 3.32$); provision for psychological strategies for the returnees ($\chi^2 = 3.22$) are some of the strategies available which are put in place by governmental agencies for the reintegration of the returnees. Furthermore, the result of the Chi square analysis showed that the x^2_{cal} (9.2) is greater than x^2_{tab} (5.99), hence, the rejection of the null hypothesis. Hence, the study found a

significant relationship between governmental agencies' strategies and returnees' reintegration. The study concluded that governmental agencies strategies have effect on the reintegration the returnees.

Key words: Agency; Reintegration; Returnees; Government; Strategies; Recovery

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INTRODUCTION

The consideration for reintegration strategy is an essential instrument for the returned migrants in the country of origin. The sustainability of the returned migrants' is not attainable without the reintegration programme. The introduction of such assistance is imperative to help returnees reintegrated back into their home country in building self-own social frameworks, guaranteeing and contributing to the economic livelihood. In this regard, reintegration features multi-dimensions, including, cultural, economic, social and psychosocial (IOM, 2015; Richard-Guay, 2008; Kuschminder, 2014 Grefoire, 2020; Knoll, Veron & Mayer, 2021;). Despite the introduction of reintegration strategies, repatriation of returnees has continued to generates academic debate as well as general intervention in the alleviation of the tremendous increase of migrant transition from home country to the destination country. In this regard, the voluntary return seems commendable against the background of forced return of migrants in which experiences, processes, patterns, and changes are forcefully gained amidst the transit period.

In the light of the aforementioned, returnees' experiences are related to processes and patterns towards the repatriation of migrants in the destination

countries. The returned returnees are also with returnees' attitudes, emotions, memories, feelings, as well as their interactions with the associated destination country's destination. Likewise, the experience during the adventure often sharpens the perception of returnees with a view of the nature of the world, behaviour, culture, and their roles in both old (country of birth) and new (destination country). In addition, the changes are often positive or negative, (IOM, 2019; Kusari & Walsh, 2021). The basics of migration emerge in most any environment in which returned migrants are possibly migrating voluntarily or forcefully. More so, the conditions for repatriation enable reintegration strategies procedures and other opportunities.

Without a doubt, governmental agencies and reintegration strategies for returnees in Nigeria merits to be examined further and critically considering the meager level of success to the reintegration of Nigerian returned migrants from Libya, although, Migrant Reintegration Centre (2014) which was instituted in Lagos, Nigeria. To this end, specific responsibilities have been allotted to each agency (IOM, NEMA NiDCOM, and NAPTIP) towards the reintegration of the returnees. In that circumstance, the execution of reintegration strategies at the individual, community, and structural level has been impeded by a unit agency on the reintegration of the returnees in Nigeria from Libya. It is on this premise that the bowel of this endeavour seeks to examine the influence of governmental agencies' strategies for the reintegration of Nigeria returnees from Libya.

GAP IN FINDING

The need for a deliberate intervention from the government across the board, to ensure proper reintegration of the returnees in Nigeria, led to the birth of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and National Agency Prohibition Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), and International Organization for Migration (IOM). Despite what appeared to be a robust intervention strategy and the huge financial commitment of the government to this mission, lots are still left to be desired. The interruption in the migration cycle which is occasioned by a high rate of returnees in recent times, calls for adequate conventional strategies on reintegration for the returnees aimed at addressing possible consequences such as unemployment, adverse effect of cultural and social stigmatization, discriminatory problem and the likely precarious state of the returnees in their country of origin (Cassarino 2014; Lietaert, 2019; Jawaid, 2017). To this end, the precarious state of returnees has often spiked the heated argument on the reintegration perspectives of various scholars.

Furthermore, several scholars have conducted a study on reintegration assistance for both voluntary and forced returnees' global north as reveals in (Lietaert, 2019;

Jawaid, 2017), while some to an extent have conducted a study on repatriation and reintegration of refugees and Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) in Africa as opined by (Rever, (2020); Ukwueze & Okey-Agbo, (2020). On the other hand, quite a figure, in addition, focuses on the roles as well as challenges of reintegration in the United States and Europe (Cassarino 2000; Iredale and Fei, 2001; McCormick and Wahba 2003). Despite the international and local effort on the reintegration of returnees into the society of their country of origin, returnees are still besieged by a whole lot of challenges. This cast doubt on measures put in place by both international response management and the Nigerian governmental agencies to enhance the reintegration of the returnees in the Nigerian context. Despite several accounts that have shown reintegration processes in several geographical locations, none has been able to consider the reintegration for the Nigeria returnees from Libya. Hence, this study considers governmental agencies' roles and reintegration strategies of Nigeria returnees from Libya.

DEMANDS ON EMERGENCY MANAGERS: GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY

The phase of reintegration in Nigeria is not devoid of established institutions for a set purpose. The agency on the other hand is exemplified in their operations which derived their power from the Act of Parliament. In other words, agencies are channeled in a specific order to initiate, formulates, and execute their fundamental responsibility. Furthermore, the advent of migration profile in 2009 settles the uproar of who, how, when, and why to reintegrate, rehabilitate and manage the concerns.

The utmost requirement from managers of the emergency agency is, for instance, to ensure brilliant preparation for any impending disaster of any sort. Thomas (2008) in his book reiterated that the first emergency manager was Noah which pro-actively constructed an ark before the flood for gathering and safeguarding unforeseen danger. Although this, in its entirety, significantly and correspondingly symbolizes the contemporary institutions established for disaster control in both the global south and global north.

Thus, agency for the management of emergency uprising, primarily focuses on putting out fire outbreak, provision and assistance of prone and vulnerability areas, rescuing the trapped individuals internally and internationally being held by migration consequences which in the same vein founded in this context positively or negative. In other words, demands on emergency managers require tactical and technical alleviation of the disaster which is adapted in the Y-shape, consequently reflects in both natural disasters and man-made occurrences. Hence, this endeavour aimed at managing, strategically the man-made disaster in terms of governance issues

and subsequently reducing impending pitfalls through integration of the concerns in Nigeria migration context.

Nigeria's migration profile was first published in 2009 by IOM after its emergence in 2005 with the support of the European Union (EU). This profile, however, paved the way for the Nigeria initiative for its successful formulation of a fully comprehensive policy on migration (IOM, 2014). After the implementation of the country migration profile in 2009, it also facilitates immensely the major stakeholders involving in the management and control of migration politics, patterns, and processes. The major participants were drawn from public, private and international agencies notwithstanding, the missions, visions, and goals were articulated into what is classified as migration terminology (IOM, 2014).

In Africa, (Chai, 2018) migration is not only peculiar to the current time and by default developed through pre-colonial and during the colonial era which also features slavery otherwise known as human trafficking and smuggling of migrants (modern slavery). Although, the rampage of mobility as pre-dated to colonial-era is as a result of dehumanization as reported by CNN (2012); Adepoju (2005, 2010); TIP Reports, 2000-2013) of the Africans through the exploitation of labour, heavy tax burden, inequality, maltreatment of the indigents, slave trade among others contributes to the migration issues in the Africa continent. Agricultural activities, and cannot be not an exemption to migration even before the advent of colonists.

Furthermore, available study data reiterate for example, in Ojugbana (2015) his study reported Somalia returnees (5,756), Gambia (8,691), Nigeria (9,000), Mali (9,908), Eritrea (34,329) and (42,323) as Syrian returnees. It is against this backdrop, a national emergency response that is a governmental agency on the managing of unforeseeable circumstances in which victims of deportation and repatriation are not left untouched. That is, the joint intervention of both international and local agencies is at the fore of reconnecting returned migrants into their country of origin. Operationally, International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Human Commission for Refugees at the international level. While National Emergency Management Agency, NAPTIP, and NCFRMI on the local level, statutorily and operationally refer to a governmental agency.

Similarly, governmental agencies allotted to managing and reintegration of returnees in Nigeria are listed as follows; National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and other related crimes, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI).

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES MIGRANTS AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (NCFRMI)

Nigeria's response and reactions to one of the natural disaster areas were taken into the consideration in 1989 that was launched under the regime military head of state in Nigeria, President Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida to salvage the plight of anti-social victims. The establishment of NCFRMI came under Decree 52 of 1989 now Cap. N21, Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2004 (NCFRMI Act). The status of refugees is enshrined in the NCFRMI Act and incorporating the United Nations Convention in respect to the 1967 and 1969 protocol and Organization of African Unity Convention to institute guidelines for managing and protecting asylum seekers and refugees in Nigeria.

In 2002 and 2009 respectively under the administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo, the commission core responsibility was added by the former Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to cover the scope and the mandate of the following; Migrants, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), Refugees, Asylum seekers, Nationless Individuals (SP) and, Returnees.

It is evident from the mission of NCFRMI to combine best solutions through the adoption of optimum utilization of data gathered, researching and planning for the resettlement, return, reintegration, and rehabilitation of those concerned. However, the integration of effort to combat issues relating to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, returnees, and internally displaced persons are being operationalized into various groups a) Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters (SCDM), Working Group on Labour Migration (WGLM), Working Group on Migration Data management (WGMDM), and, Working Group on AVRR Support Programme (WGAARRSP).

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (NEMA)

Act 50, 1999, established an internal national emergency response to disasters and other related natural and man-made causes in Nigeria. The Institution and its objectives, missions, and visions established by the former military head of state as National Emergency Management Agency, (NEMA) as an agency to responding to the falling incidences which may be natural, or rather, mad-made. In its responsiveness and responsibility, undertaken the tangible plans and measures of tackling issues related to a natural disaster. Strategically, it is established to find out, discover, respond, and combating the incidence timely. Base on this parlance, NEMA is supposed to improve on effectively and efficiently delivering institutional primary responsibility (UN-Spider, 2015).

By achievement, the activeness of timely responses by NEMA, have overtime shows the concrete result and it has been proven to be achieved by the agency. Nigeria Tribune (2018), the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons has been undertaken by it, allocation and distribution of relieved materials for the victims. For example, about 2,928 returnees were assisted by medical, materially and, provision of basic facilities, and over 10,180 returnees have been absorbed into the home country. There are several strategies put in place for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, reintegration, and readjustment of victims and migration offenders. Locally, about 17,000 displaced persons were in Nigeria and adjourned to a resettlement environment relatively peaceful. Thus, findings according to NEMA broadcast, in June 2019, 61 percent each of gender components, only 3 percent of male and 3 percent of female children have been equally reintegrated with their family.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND OTHER RELATED CRIME (NAPTIP)

The acceptability of good life adventure and economic pursuit to a large extent determine the quality of combined interest toward migration of individuals. From the foregoing, countries such as Algeria, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Libya, Malaysia, and Thailand are described as transiting link to Europe from Africa. While, host countries such as United States, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom, Canada, and, Switzerland migrants on the other hand have not recorded repatriation to “act of desperation” as it occurred in developing countries to Europe. while this is ongoing, NAPTIP agency roles institutes actions against human traffickers and smugglers of migrants especially the sub-Saharan.

Similarly, the roles of NAPTIP can be summarized collectively as the institutionalization of legal actions against the culprit, creation of awareness, orienting the public, guiding and counseling of victims, communities, individuals, groups, and the nation at large, and, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and migrant smuggling across the globe who are sent back or ready to touched-down to home country (Act, 2003 cited in Kigbu & Hassan, 2015). Moreover, rehabilitative and reintegration strategies from NAPTIP can be motivational or psychosocial to assisting the victims in reconnecting their cognition into their country of origin.

The inception of NAPTIP in 2003 in the awareness is to fulfil and addresses human abuse and other appearances, activities of smuggling of migrant and trafficking in persons in the country of origin. Global, about 29,287 migrants are repatriated and deported from European countries. Sawadogo (2010) reveals for example that in Italy (804), Spain (327), Netherlands (281), Ireland (6), Germany (2), Switzerland (2) were

also repatriated forcefully to country of origin. NAPTIP achievement cannot be overemphasized, effortlessly delivered migration victims. Notwithstanding, the irregular means of transmitting from African context to developed states. In addition, Cote d’Ivoire (6), Republic of Benin (304), South Africa (13), Libya (13,150), Niger (6). Also, in the United of America, (54), Saudi Arabia, (14,027), Turkey (13), and Thailand (14,332) have repatriated recorded figures among the irregular migrant.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Another agency responsible for the realignment of repatriated returnees in the home country with international intervention is IOM. International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1951 was established as an intermediary in intergovernmental governance. United Nations system in this regard, as a performing organization; IOM, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), among others are saddled basically with initiating free escape for the persecuted migrants from the conflict environment. Some of these includes, displaced migrants, advocacy for national or federation for the government to enforce alignment provisions relevant to returnees, encouragement for migrants, and promotion of migrants’ rights through soliciting for protection. Also, engaging in the business of fixing the migrant’s disconnections from the primary environment (IOM, 2018).

Reintegration of returnees in the sub-Saharan is primarily saddled with the responsibility under the auspice of IOM and this is not only found within the exercise of border crossing but also, empowered with the rehabilitation of conflict-induced individuals internally and international. Hence, the concept of reintegration, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and reconciliation of the concern is tied with the primary objectives of UNODC, IOM, UNHCR with the synchronized partnership with indigenous agencies in controlling, coordination, management, and among others. Hence, (IOM, 2018) itemize three main components of reintegration strategies which are economic, social, and psychosocial, and in turn, expanded into the empowerment of victims, access to education, housing scheme, provision of health services, employment, and increase in per capita income as well as mental readjustment.

EXAMINATION OF REINTEGRATION AND GOVERNMENTAL STRATEGIES IN NIGERIA

An attempt to introducing services for returnees signify a “missing dimensional link” as being revealed in the

middle east, Bangladesh to be precise (BMET, 2018). Reintegration in this context can be referred to as the strategy to restructuring organizations, individuals, communities, and the society for best application of skills, experiences, and abilities through different stages (IOM, 2014). The word reintegration emerged to a large extent due to the failure of the governance system in the country of origin. To this end, reintegration action plans of governance indicate the redistributive policy. Reintegration in this circumstance suggest the need for overhauling of development strategies for individuals through the plans of government which hinges on short or long-term budget. The study therefore defined reintegration as an apparatus adopted by the humanitarian global body to proffer solutions to frequent collapse of the incapacitated home country to improve the lives and development of its citizens who are transiting through unsafe routes in search of a better life.

By so doing, the strategy drives the assigned agencies to help alleviate the unrest of the risk in the world by ensuring that reintegration of the repatriated largely focused on meeting basic needs such as access to land, shelter, food, water, and essential services. In East Africa, Ethiopia for example, Kuschminder (2013) outlines four dimensional ways to establishing the displaying premeditated thought of self-actualization and eventually renouncing their country of birth. In other words, social networking, the discovery of individuals, accessibility to basic rights, that is, education, health, per capita income, cultural alignment, labour markets, and established institutions is stimulated the process of reintegration. The aforementioned characterised some of those factors responsible for irregular transit of migrant along the coast of North Africa to Europe.

In the light of the foregoing, the study findings by Kuschminder positioned confirm of social and economic strategies as reintegration means. In addition, reintegration focuses on larger structural factors of protection, law and order, property restitution, reconciliation and peacebuilding, and restoration of livelihoods. The reality of the above is meaningless when it is devoid of means of executing the course of action. Be that as it may, agencies saddled with the responsibility of re-annexing the disconnected people to their respective primary environment. For instance, UNHCR (2019) findings shows that millions of people have been displaced in the sub-Saharan. In that circumstance, about 2.5 million persons in North-East Nigeria and 3.3 million displaced in Nigeria. Similarly, over 550,000 persons were displaced in Cameroon. While Chad and Niger have 240,000 refugees in the four countries and 670,000 refugees otherwise known as returnees have been successfully reintegrated to their home country.

Before governmental agency roles can be prescribed for the returnees, (Dekker, 1995) reiterated that the total reintegration strategies execution largely stemmed from

the willingness state of the returned migrants. However, Dekker's findings can be criticized in arguing from the perspective of post-migration returned experience which arises from friends, families, groups, communities, and others. These actions on the other hand are lack of interest that triggers the humiliation of capacity, stigmatization, name tagging, and comparison of failure syndrome while returning home. Albeit, the reinforcement of reintegration of strategies on returnees are of various degree. It is universal in practice as well as the significance of reintegration process by the agencies to implement those courses of action on migrants depending on its level of observations and gathering of data. IOM (2016) in its handbook categories reintegration assistance into various needs. This although, peculiar to each country. For instance, Nigeria, one of the signatories to the conventions of reintegration policy, and in that manner, the handbook, therefore, reveals that the following are categories under economic, social, and psychosocial reintegration strategies.

The pattern to reintegration strategies as revealed by a workshop on the reintegration of returned migrants into the labour market - scoping the field, 2018 reports that modalities are put in place by the agency as mechanisms for reintegration. This is at the fore of embarking on the reintegration process. It is on the following that strategic procedures of the reintegration of the returnees includes;

- (i) Cash give away (empowerment)
- (ii) Setting up businesses or fixing of the migrant into the job
- (iii) Assistance through housing scheme (provision of furniture, renovation of houses, subsidization of house rents for the returnees).
- (iv) Psychological needs (clothing, food for the insolvent).
- (v) Legacy possession (professional and vocational training, education with tuition fees, and academic materials).

Conventionally, IOM (2019) enlist the following mechanisms as strategies for the reintegration of returnees individually. These are;

- 1) Financial provisions (*cash or in-kind assistance*)
- 2) Income-making events
- 3) Vocational tool or traineeships
- 4) Shelter, nutrition, and diet
- 5) Legal and documentation requirements
- 6) Education and abilities' enhancement
- 7) Medical and health-related requirements
- 8) Transportation
- 9) Safety and Security
- 10) Psychological requirement
- 11) Family requirement and psychotherapy

In particular, local agencies according to MoU are expected implement the above guidelines for effective reintegration of returnees. In the local scene, Nigeria in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) National Emergency

Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency of Prohibition and Trafficking of Persons (NAPTIP), and on the global scene, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has continued to be involved in the process of reintegration. The increasing effectiveness and efficiency humanitarian services delivery especially the rehabilitation and reintegration assistance to those concerned, local and international responses signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2008. As part of its objectives, visions, and missions of NEMA, NiDCOM, and NAPTIP, is stated in the rehabilitation and reintegration of the repatriated or deportees to recognises development strategies in the home. Mavroudi and Nagel (2016) reiterates that MoU described the alignment and secured partnership platform for complete reintegration assistance to the migrant who in one way or the other caught within the ambiance of voluntary or forced migration politics, pattern, and processes.

In another report, reintegration arises from the consequences of modern slavery and stranded migrant in the Host countries or regions. This is not only affecting Nigerians in the developed countries, also in other sub-Saharan African countries. In its definition, MFPA (2018) defines reintegration as the step taken to including individuals into their state of birth or community. It goes further and reiterates that reintegration is a sustainable programme and the inclusion of socio-economic vices. IOM (2014, 2019), views reintegration as sustainable, when the dimensions of reintegration are synchronized and subsequently self-sufficient that is, socially, psychologically, and economically. Its further states that reintegration should be comprehensively driven to achieve laudable goals and objectives. This also, has sufficiently, proven the contributions of IOM in 2014 on stages of reintegration procedures on returnees from Europe, that is in Italy and different places of the world.

IOM's (2014) report was of the view that the first stage of migrant return stages comprised of the willingness of the migrants to return to the country of origin (CoO). Banking on this direction, Assistance Voluntary Reintegration (AVR), consist of awareness interview, ad-hoc or stand-by training/self-worth evaluation. It should be taking into cognizant that once the effect of reintegration is not felt, the returnees find another route to seek adventure for another re-emigration. To further strengthens the reintegration strategies on returned migrants, it should be taking also into considerations that the returnees could still have their links with the host country contact or destination countries peradventure. Reintegration fails or does not achieve any commendable results on the migrant instability to stability at the home country. Hence, (IOM, 2014) envisages that the objectives of the reintegration strategic measures should be sustainable to thwart further self-abuse through migration and re-branding of country image. Reintegration programme on the other hand can be used to facilitates the branding of a country's image. This

can only be at the fore of the governance which priorities are hinged on welfare and humanitarianism.

Arowolo (2000), points to reintegration as the reincorporation of returnees back to the home country through economic, social, and cultural strategies. Based on other studies, (Koser, 2000) also outlines approaches to the reintegration process in addition to the aforementioned. It is listed as the environmental and cultural conditions, access to social welfare package, labour market, qualitative educational arrangements, and, housing system that are of course decent. Dekker, 1995 confirms that reintegration can only succeed when the returnees are willingly ready for reincorporation into their country of birth.

The reintegration assistance programme entails focal points. These are; tangible and intangible reintegration strategies. In a related development, UNHCR (2019) reiterates that there are four phases of procedures to be taken before reintegration can take place and these are: Legal: Right to legal processes; legal aid for possession of property, land, and housing; Political: Firm government; full involvement in political procedures; gender equity in all prospect of political life; freedom of expression and thought; protection from persecution; Economic: Right to productive resources (e.g. land, agricultural inputs, and livestock); and Social: Right to services; security; absence of discrimination; community-level dispute resolution, etc.

Furthermore, the concrete strategies of reintegration programme which comprise of cash grants, empowerment gadget for those that are interested in agriculture. In other words, intangible perspective includes medical health services, psychosocial support, monitoring for some time, education for the children, housing grants among others. Meanwhile, IOM categorized reintegration strategies into three headings; i) economic strategies ii) social reintegration and, iii) psychological reintegration strategies (IOM, 2018).

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Examine the reintegration strategies put in place by governmental agencies for the returnees

The returnees' reintegration strategies were examined in this section. Respondents were asked to rate their agreement or disagreement with a Likert scale ranging from (5) to (1), as shown in table Ai. Table Ai below shows the responses to each variable in relation to the mean range.

A total of 70.9% of those polled agreed with the statement that government agencies should implement vocational training strategies to better equip their workforce; this was backed up by 14.4% of those polled who strongly disagreed with the statement; 3.1% of those polled disagreed with the statement; and 3.1% of those

polled strongly disagreed with the variable. There was an average of ($x = 3.13$). As a result, the vast majority of those who took the survey agreed with the use of government-sponsored training programs. As a result, the soft system theory approach to reintegration was proven correct.

72 (57.5 percent) of the respondents agreed with the assertion that Nigerian government agencies provide loan facilities for the returnees to start-up businesses; this was corroborated by 28 (28.1 percent) of the respondents who strongly agreed with the variable; 5 (8.2 percent) of the respondents disagreed with the variable; while 3 (6.2 percent) of the respondents strongly disagreed with the variable. This statement had a mean value of ($x = 3.32$), which means that the majority of respondents agreed that government agencies implement loan facility strategies to help returnees reintegrate.

74 (70.0 percent) of respondents agreed to the variable, which was reaffirmed by 22 (27.9 percent) of respondents who strongly agreed; 1(2.5 percent) of respondents

disagreed to the variable; while 1(2.5 percent) of respondents strongly agreed confirmed the assertion with the third assertion, accessibility to legal rights to claim seized properties for returnees as set up by government agencies Basic rights are a reintegration strategy used by government agencies, as implied by respondents' responses to the data, which have a mean value of ($x = 3.41$).

Table Ai fourth assertion states that the Nigerian government has implemented cultural alignments to give citizens a sense of belonging, and those 18 respondents (22.8 percent) agreed with the assertion; 72 respondents (68.2 percent) strongly agreed; 7 respondents (7.2 percent) disagreed with the variable; and 5 respondents (5.4 percent) strongly disagreed with the variable. This variable's mean value of ($x = 3.19$) was confirmed to the variable of cultural alignments used by government agencies. As a result, the respondent agreed with the claim that cultural alignments such as support from family and community have an impact on returnees.

Table Ai
Examining the Governmental Agencies Strategies put in place for the reintegration of Nigeria Returnees from Libya (Governmental Agencies)

Assertions	Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Decision
There are Vocational training aimed at training returnees to achieve self-reliance	Strongly Agree	20	14.4	3.11	High Extent
	Agree	72	69.4		
	Disagree	03	8.1		
	Strongly Disagree	03	8.1		
	Total	98	100.0		
loan facilities are made available to support reintegration to start-up business	Strongly Agree	28	28.1	3.17	High Extent
	Agree	62	57.5		
	Disagree	05	8.2		
	Strongly Disagree	03	6.2		
	Total	98	100.0		
Access to legal rights is provided for returnees to claim whatever properties left behind	Strongly Agree	22	27.9	3.19	High Extent
	Agree	74	70.1		
	Disagree	01	2.5		
	Strongly Disagree	01	2.5		
	Total	98	100.0		
Supports are made available by family and communities to ease cultural realignment for returnees by accepting them into the family	Strongly Agree	72	58.2	3.68	Very High Extent
	Agree	18	22.8		
	Disagree	07	10.2		
	Strongly Disagree	05	8.4		
	Total	098	100.0		
Social strategies (housing employment and education) are made available to support the reintegration for proper resettlement	Strongly Agree	10	10.7	2.10	Low Extent
	Agree	10	10.7		
	Disagree	58	58.3		
	Strongly Disagree	20	20.3		
	Total	098	100.0		
Psychosocial strategies are available to support the returnee's reintegration to rehabilitates them	Strongly Agree	28	26.3	3.22	High Extent
	Agree	66	57.6		
	Disagree	02	8.6		
	Strongly Disagree	02	7.5		
	Total	098	100.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Ten (10.7 percent) of the respondents agreed with the assertion, which was corroborated by 10 (10.7 percent) of the respondents strongly agreeing with the variable; while 58 (58.3 percent) of the respondents agreed to the variable, and 20 (20.3 percent) of the respondents strongly disagreed with the assertion. $x = 1.79$ was the mean value for this variable.

More than half of the respondents (56.6%) agreed that psychological strategies were available to help the returning citizens integrate back into society; 28 (26.3%) of the respondents also agreed with this assertion; 2 (8.6%) of the respondents agreed with this assertion; and 2 (7.5%) of the respondents agreed with this assertion. With a mean value of ($x = 3.23$), this claim was made. Soft approach of the situated theory for study in relation to system theory further supports the assertion.

Table Aii
Mean Rating Interpretation (Governmental Agencies)

Scale	Mean Rating	Remarks
4	3.26 – 4.00	Very High Extent
3	2.51 – 3.25	High Extent
2	1.76 – 2.5	Low Extent
1	1.00 – 1.75	Very Low Extent

Source: Field Survey, 2022

EXAMINING THE REINTEGRATION STRATEGIES PUT IN PLACE BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR THE RETURNEES

Responses to questions about government strategies for reintegrating returnees were compiled, presented, discussed, and interpreted in this section. Data analysis of all variables was presented in this table Bi to examine the returnees' perspective on reintegration strategies from the perspective of government agencies. Table above shows the mean range of responses to each assertion, as well as the interpretation of the mean range.

Table Bi shows the responses to the question of whether government agencies in Nigeria provide loan facilities for returnees to start up businesses. Of the respondents, 58 (18.5 percent) agreed with the statement; this was backed up by 178 (63.5 percent) who strongly agreed with the statement; 44 (14.4 percent) disagreed with the statement; and 8 (3.6 percent) disagreed. The mean and standard deviation of this variable were ($x = 2.99$). As a result, the vast majority of those who took the survey agreed with the use of government-sponsored training programs.

According to the second assertion, government organizations provide loan facilities in Nigeria in order to help returnees reintegrate and start businesses, 72 (57.5 percent) of respondents agreed with the assertion, which was backed up by 28 (28.1 percent) of respondents who strongly agreed to it. Five respondents (8.2 percent) disagreed with the variable, while three respondents (6.9 percent) strongly disagreed. ($x = 2.99$) was the mean and standard deviation of this claim. According to this data, the majority of respondents believe that government agencies are putting in place loan facilities for the reintegration of returnees.

74 (70.0 percent) of respondents agreed to the variable, which was reaffirmed by 22 (27.9 percent) of respondents who strongly agreed with it; 1 (2.5 percent) of respondents disagreed with the variable, while 1 (2.5 percent) of respondents strongly agreed confirmed the variable's accessibility by returnees to legal rights as established by government agencies to recover their lost property. Reintegration strategies employed by government agencies are based on the assumption that basic rights ($x = 3.21$) are one of the methods used.

Table Bi's fourth assertion, that community and family support cultural alignments put in place by governmental agencies in Nigeria, was agreed upon by 18 (22.8 percent) of the respondents; 72 (68.2 percent) of the respondents strongly agreed; 7 (7.2 percent) of the respondents disagreed; and 5 (5.4 percent) of the respondents strongly disagreed. With a mean and standard deviation of ($x = 3.26$), this variable was confirmed to the variable that cultural alignments used by government agencies.

Regarding the fifth claim, housing schemes for returnees as reintegration strategies employed by government agencies for the resettlement of returnees were agreed to by 10% of respondents; this was confirmed by 10% of respondents strongly agreed to the variable; while 30% (30.3 percent) of respondents agreed to the variable while, 48 (48.3 percent) of respondents strongly disagreed with this claim. The mean value of this variable was 1.76.

For the sixth claim in Table Bi, the availability of psychological strategies for returnees employed as reintegration strategies put in place by government agencies to help victims has been confirmed by 66 respondents (57.6 percent); this has been confirmed by 28 respondents (26.3 percent); 2 respondents agreed with the assertion; and 2 (7.5 percent) have agreed with the assertion. Assumption had ($x = 3.27$) mean and standard deviation.

Table Bi
Examine the Governmental Strategies put in place by the Agencies for Returnees’ Reintegration

Assertions	Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	
There are Vocational training aimed at training returnees to achieve self-reliance	Strongly Agree	58	18.5	2.99	High Extent
	Agree	178	63.5		
	Disagree	44	14.4		
	Strongly Disagree	8	3.6		
	Total	288	100.0		
loan facilities are made available to support reintegration to start-up business	Strongly Agree	55	20.2	2.99	High Extent
	Agree	181	58.5		
	Disagree	46	16.2		
	Strongly Disagree	06	5.1		
	Total	288	100.0		
Access to legal rights is provided for returnees to claim whatever properties left behind	Strongly Agree	102	36.4	3.21	High Extent
	Agree	158	49.2		
	Disagree	15	7.7		
	Strongly Disagree	13	6.7		
	Total	288	100.0		
Supports are made available by family and communities to ease cultural realignment for returnees by accepting them into the family	Strongly Agree	120	38.4	3.25	High Extent
	Agree	138	42.9		
	Disagree	16	10.1		
	Strongly Disagree	14	8.6		
	Total	288	100.0		
Social strategies (housing employment and education) are made available to support the reintegration for proper resettlement	Strongly Agree	5	2.6	1.76	Low Extent
	Agree	13	6.7		
	Disagree	177	55.9		
	Strongly Disagree	93	34.8		
	Total	288	100.0		
Psychosocial strategies are available to support the returnee’s reintegration to rehabilitates them	Strongly Agree	102	36.9	3.25	High Extent
	Agree	170	46.2		
	Disagree	8	8.2		
	Strongly Disagree	8	8.7		
	Total	288	100.0		

Source: Field Survey, 20221

Table Bii
Mean Rating Interpretation (Returnee’s perspective)

Scale	Mean Rating	Remarks
4	3.26 – 4.00	Very High Extent
3	2.51 – 3.25	High Extent
2	1.76 – 2.5	Low Extent
1	1.00 – 1.75	Very Low Extent

Source: Field Survey, 2022

CONCLUSION

Nigerian government agencies’ reintegration strategies for returnees will be examined. Vocational training, loan facilities for available returnees, accessibility to basic rights, cultural alignments, housing schemes for returned migrants, and the availability of psychological strategies for returnees are notable findings in government agencies’ efforts to reintegrate them.

Returnees in Nigeria must be reintegrated using strategies that are in line with those found by Kuschminder (2014). The research also reveals that returnees aren't eligible for all of the traditional reintegration strategies that were previously known. In this regard, the provision of a decent place to live, a good education, a job, and a decent standard of living for the average person. ILO (2019) asserts that strategies for reintegration include a four-dimensional approach to reintegration, which includes psychosocial and social support, as well as economic empowerment and awareness initiatives, as well as financial assistance for entrepreneurs and training and counseling programs. Oma (2019) corroborate this assertion (2018). Ideal strategies are examined by the academics, who take into account how they will benefit both the home country and the final destination. These findings suggest that reintegration programs for returnees in Nigeria have had a modest impact on their success rates.

Though IOM (2019) guidelines for returnees include things like shelter, employment, education, and per capita income, Nigeria's reintegration strategies haven't followed them exactly. According to the findings of this study, country-of-origin reintegration strategies are very different from those advocated by Kuschminder (2013). There are some government agencies that have a low output on reintegration of the returnees even though this study views social, economic, and psychosocial strategies as multidimensional.

Researchers in Nigeria found conventional methods for reintegrating refugees, as evidenced by the successful reintegration of returning Nigerians (social, economic and psychosocial). Since there was no reintegration package for Nigerian refugees, social strategies were not included. The study of Daniel and Wyse (2018) concludes that returnees in Nigeria were reintegrated only through vocational training. A returnee's inability to fully integrate back into society may also lead to remigration if one of the strategies is made available to them. Thus, the approach that is considered for the returnees in Nigeria as a fraction that by significance cannot achieve its purpose of curbing irregular migration from sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa and Europe.

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