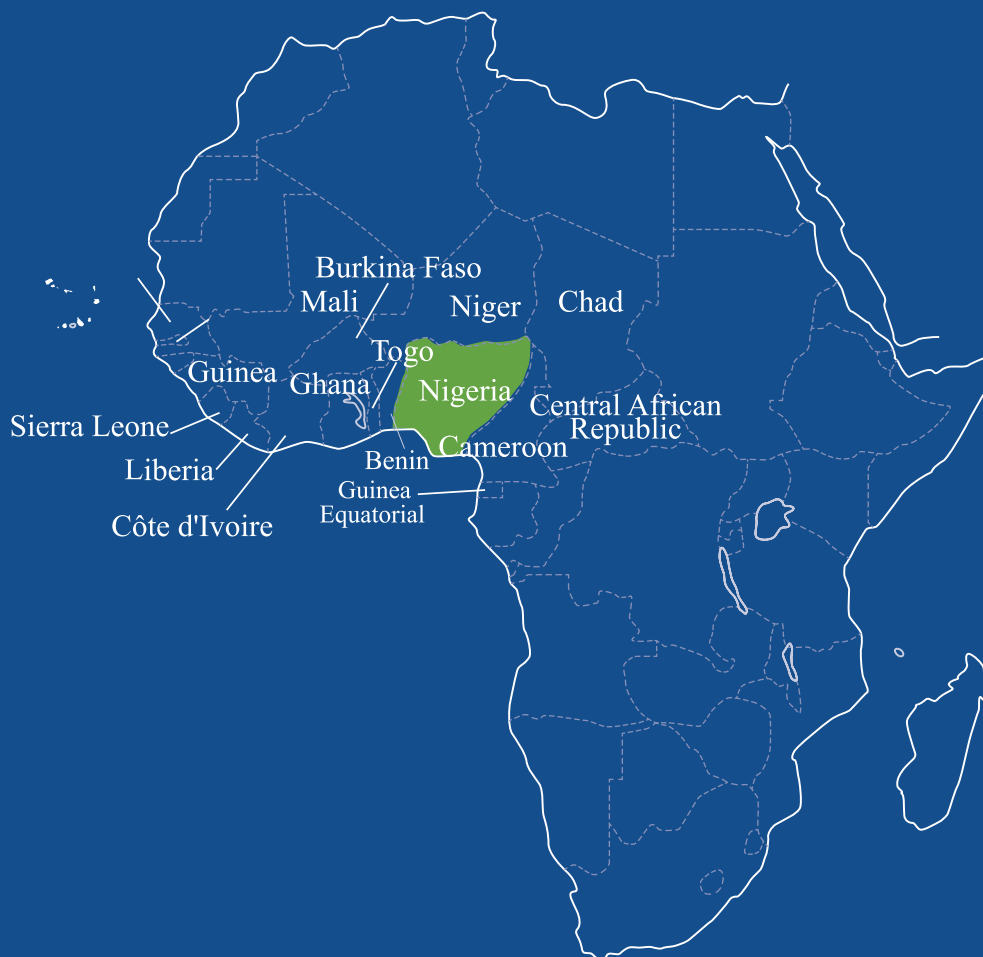


Migration in Nigeria

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2014



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Publisher: International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons
P.O. Box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 717 9111
Fax: +41 22 798 6150
E-mail: hq@iom.int
Website: www.iom.int

© 2016 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Migration in Nigeria

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2014

Prepared by

Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe
and
IOM Nigeria



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

INTERMINISTERIAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEMBERS IN NIGERIA

| NAME | ORGANIZATION | POSITION |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| Representative of | National Commission for Refugees | Chairperson |
| Representative of | National Commission for Refugees | Secretariat |
| Representative of | National Planning Commission | Member |
| Representative of | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Member |
| Representative of | Office, Secretary to the Government of the Federation | Member |
| Representative of | Ministry of Interior | Member |
| Representative of | Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity | Member |
| Representative of | Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development | Member |
| Representative of | Federal Ministry of Youth Development | Member |
| Representative of | Federal Ministry of Information | Member |
| Representative of | Federal Ministry of Education | Member |
| Representative of | National Population Commission | Member |
| Representative of | National Bureau of Statistics | Member |
| Representative of | National Human Rights Commission | Member |
| Representative of | National Directorate of Employment | Member |
| Representative of | National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons | Member |
| Representative of | National Poverty Eradication Programme | Member |
| Representative of | Representative of National Universities Commission | Member |
| Representative of | Nigeria Immigration Service | Member |
| Representative of | Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps | Member |
| Representative of | Nigeria National Volunteer Service | Member |
| Representative of | Shepherd Leadership & Development Initiative | Member |
| Representative of | National Association of Nigerian Traders | Member |
| Representative of | Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre | Member |
| Representative of | Network of CSOs Against Child Trafficking & Child Labour | Member |
| Representative of | Policy Consult | Member |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|
| Representative of | Women Trafficking & Child Labour Eradication Foundation | Member |
| Representative of | European Union | Observer |
| Representative of | International Organization for Migration | Observer |

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Interministerial Technical Working Group Members In Nigeria..... | iii |
| List of Tables and Figures | vii |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | ix |
| Foreword..... | xi |
| Message from the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons | xv |
| Country Map and Key Statistics | xvii |
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| | |
| Part A: Migration Trends and Migrant Characteristics | 11 |
| A.1. Key Drivers of Migration and General Cross-border Mobility..... | 12 |
| A.1.1. Political Environment..... | 13 |
| A.1.2. General Economic Situation | 15 |
| A.1.3. Labour Market Dynamics..... | 16 |
| A.1.4. Labour Force Participation..... | 17 |
| A.1.5. Self-employment in Nigeria: Income and Productivity..... | 19 |
| A.1.6. Unemployment Challenge | 19 |
| A.1.7. Youth Unemployment | 20 |
| A.1.8. Job Creation | 20 |
| A.1.9. Poverty in Nigeria | 21 |
| A.2. Immigration | 22 |
| A.2.1. Foreign and Foreign-born Population and Immigration..... | 22 |
| A.2.2. Immigration for Employment..... | 25 |
| A.2.3. Immigration for Study Purposes | 26 |
| A.2.4. Involuntary Immigration | 26 |
| A.3. Emigration | 28 |
| A.3.1. Citizens Residing Abroad and Emigration | 29 |
| A.3.2. Emigration for Employment..... | 32 |
| A.3.3. Emigration for Study Purposes | 33 |
| A.3.4. Involuntary Emigration | 35 |
| A.4. Irregular Migration | 36 |
| A.5. Return Migration | 44 |
| A.6. Internal Migration in Nigeria | 44 |
| A.6.1. Involuntary Migration..... | 52 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Part B: Impact of Migration | 55 |
| B.1. Migration and Human Development | 55 |
| B.2. Migration and Economic Development | 58 |
| B.3. Migration and Social Development..... | 60 |
| B.4. Migration and Health..... | 63 |
| B.5. Migration, Employment and the Labour Market | 65 |
| B.6. Migration and the Environment..... | 67 |
| | |
| Part C: Migration Governance..... | 69 |
| C.1. Policy Framework | 69 |
| C.2. Laws and Regulations (National, Regional and International) | 76 |
| C.3. Institutional Framework..... | 78 |
| C.4. International Cooperation | 80 |
| | |
| Part D: Key Findings, Policy Implications and Recommendations | 85 |
| D.1. Main Findings on Current Trends, Migration Policies and Impact of Migration..... | 85 |
| D.2. Recommendations on Migration Governance Framework | 96 |
| D.3. Recommendations on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policies..... | 97 |
| D.4. Recommendations on Improvements to Migration Statistics and the Overall Evidence Base | 99 |
| | |
| References | 101 |
| | |
| Appendix..... | 109 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| Table 1: | Nigeria's population, 2006–2015 | 13 |
| Table 2: | Nigeria's macroeconomic indicators, 2008–2013 | 17 |
| Table 3: | Jobs created in Nigeria by sector and quarter, 2013 | 21 |
| Table 4: | Distribution of foreign nationals by nationality, from 1963, 1991 and 2006 Censuses..... | 23 |
| Table 5: | Foreign residents in Nigeria, 2001–2006..... | 24 |
| Table 6: | Volume of movements into and out of Nigeria, 2012 and 2013 | 24 |
| Table 7: | Asylum-seekers and refugees in Nigeria by country of origin as of 29 April 2014 | 27 |
| Table 8: | Nigerian migrants by region and country of residence, 1990–2013 | 31 |
| Table 9: | Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination applicants and tertiary admissions, 2003–2013..... | 34 |
| Table 10: | Irregular migration out of and into Nigeria, 2011–2013 | 37 |
| Table 11: | Number of irregular migrants from Nigeria to Europe, 2008–2010..... | 38 |
| Table 12: | Percentage distribution of irregular migrants from Nigeria to Europe, 2008–2010..... | 39 |
| Table 13: | Reported cases of human trafficking and number investigated by category, 2013..... | 40 |
| Table 14: | Reported cases of human trafficking by type, 2012 and 2013 | 41 |
| Table 15: | NAPTIP statistics of victims of human trafficking, 2003–2013 | 43 |
| Table 16: | Percentage distribution of migrants in states by state of origin and previous state of residence, 2006 Census..... | 45 |
| Table 17: | Percentage distribution of household population by migration status..... | 47 |
| Table 18: | Percentage distribution of migrants by state and sex | 48 |
| Table 19: | Percentage distribution of migrants by previous and current zones of residence | 50 |
| Table 20: | Percentage distribution of migrants by area of residence (rural and urban) | 51 |
| Table 21: | Flood displacement in Nigeria, 2012..... | 53 |
| Table 22: | Summary of internally displaced persons in Nigeria as of December 2014 | 54 |
| Table 23: | Trends in Nigerian migrants by major world region, 1990–2013 | 109 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----|
| Figure 1: | Refugee trends in Nigeria, 2005–2014..... | 28 |
| Figure 2: | Irregular migrants to Europe, 2008–2010 | 39 |
| Figure 3: | Reported cases of human trafficking by type, 2012 and 2013 | 42 |
| Figure 4: | Distribution of household population by migration status | 46 |
| Figure 5: | Net lifetime migration by geopolitical zone of origin and current zone of residence | 110 |
| Figure 6: | Levels of coordination of the National Policy on Migration | 111 |

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AU | African Union |
| AVRR | Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration |
| CBN | Central Bank of Nigeria |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DRC | Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EU | European Union |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FEC | Federal Executive Council |
| FMLP | Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity |
| GFMD | Global Forum on Migration and Development |
| ICPD | International Conference on Population and Development |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| LEADS | Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| MDA | Ministry, Department and Agency |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| NAPTIP | National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NCC | National Consultative Committee |
| NCFR | National Commission for Refugees |
| NCFRMI | National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons |
| NDHS | Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey |
| NEEDS | National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy |
| NEMA | National Emergency Management Agency |

| | |
|---------|---|
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NGN | Nigeria Naira |
| NIDO | Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation |
| NISER | Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research |
| NIS | Nigeria Immigration Service |
| NNVS | Nigerian National Volunteer Service |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| NPM | National Policy on Migration |
| NPopC | National Population Commission |
| NUC | National Universities Commission |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PPP | Purchasing Power Parity |
| PUBSD | Promotion of University Biomedical Science Research Development |
| SCDM | Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters |
| SPRC | Sector Policy Review Committee |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNHCR | (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| UTME | Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

FOREWORD

The first migration profile for Nigeria was published in 2009, with financial support from the European Union (EU) and technical support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The development process of the 2009 migration profile led to the establishment of the interministerial Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Development, comprising a broad range of stakeholders drawn from various government and non-governmental organizations dealing with the different aspects of migration.

This publication, as well as the initiative of the Nigerian Government to formulate a comprehensive national migration policy for the country, generated considerable interest in migration and its consequences. Clearly, migration has a profound effect on individual well-being and State welfare and, therefore, should be considered in a broader developmental context. As more and more countries come to the realization of this fact, they have begun to incorporate migration into their national developmental strategies as well as in regional development and integration agenda.

Migration profiles were first proposed by the European Commission in the *Communication on Migration and Development* in 2005. According to this document, migration profiles should be statistical reports that provide information on a range of issues related to migration in the EU partner countries and be considered as a tool for the European Commission to provide information to community assistance programmes for third countries in the field of migration, as well as poverty reduction strategies.

Participants at the Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) summit meetings (Athens 2009 and Mexico 2010) offered a platform for countries of origin and destination to identify joint and mutually beneficial actions for maximizing the positive impacts of migration for all concerned. Taking stock of the experience of more than 80 country migration profiles developed by various stakeholders, the GFMD recommended a guideline that presents the key lessons learned and the main challenges common to all the migration profile reports, as well as best practices and successful strategies in report preparation. Also, in order to become a policymaking tool, migration profiles need to be government-owned and updated regularly.

Migration is not only induced by socioeconomic, environmental and political factors, but it also considerably impacts various developmental areas,

at the macro and micro levels. This has two implications for policymaking. First, migration policies can no longer take a purely restrictive approach but must consider how changes in the migration governance framework influence socioeconomic and environmental issues. Second is the vital importance of migration mainstreaming whereby other sectoral policies account for the developmental impact of migration, such as those relating to demography, labour market regulation, employment, social welfare, economic development, regional development, poverty reduction and health.

The increasing focus on the developmental implications of human migration, and the need to mainstream migration into other sectoral policies, have created a demand for new types of evidence. Policymakers and analysts in origin and destination countries, as well as donors and the international community, are no longer satisfied with knowing only the absolute numbers of international migrants. They now require more multifactorial insights into migrant characteristics, such as why people move, how long they remain abroad, and their sociodemographic and economic background. They also need to know how well migrants integrate within the host society, the effect of migration on the socioeconomic situation in origin and destination countries, to what extent migrants comply with immigration regimes, and whether migrants' rights and freedoms are safeguarded.

There is also a growing understanding that changes in migration policies themselves, as well as in the regulatory frameworks of migration processes, are affecting migration and its impact, as are the activities of broader international partners who implement developmental activities on migration and design various international cooperation programmes and activities.

Consequently, the application of an evidence-based policymaking approach to migration and migration mainstreaming would require collecting, analysing and incorporating into the policymaking process a number of closely interlinked categories of migration evidence such as: data on migratory trends and migration characteristics; information on how migration impacts various socioeconomic and environmental factors; information on a migration governance framework; and information on previous, ongoing and planned international cooperation initiatives. These are encapsulated in this migration profile.

The TWG received support for reviewing and updating the national migration profile for Nigeria within the framework of the national 10th European Development Fund project, "Promoting Better Management of Migration in

Nigeria”. The process involved close consultations with the TWG throughout the whole process of the review and was complementary to recently developed data management strategy especially to further identify gaps in national capacities. The 2014 migration profile updates the 2009 profile to reflect current facts, including migration trends and migrant characteristics, impact of migration, migration governance and key findings, policy implications and recommendations on various thematic aspects of migration in Nigeria.

This report gathered input from many people and groups. We would like to thank the consultant and national expert, Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe, for drafting the report; Lily Sanya and Henry Akwitti for coordinating, reviewing and editing the migration profile; and IOM Mission in Abuja for providing additional information; and last but not the least, various government officials who provided valuable input at different stages.

Enira Krdzalic

Chief of Mission

International Organization for Migration

Abuja, Nigeria

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The 2014 country migration profile for Nigeria, which is an update of the 2009 national migration profile for Nigeria, presents a broader spectrum of migration issues in Nigeria such as migration policies, migration and development, and migration management in Nigeria. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and the National Population Commission (NPopC) worked extensively to enrich this report.

The 2014 country migration profile for Nigeria was produced through a consultative and collaborative approach. Several technical working group meetings were organized, co-hosted by the NCFRMI and NPopC, engaging partners and stakeholders during the review process. This process no doubt has further enhanced the capacity of the Government of Nigeria in producing future migration profiles for Nigeria. As the coordinating agency on migration in Nigeria, the NCFRMI will continue to collaborate with partners and provide a platform for studies such as this.

Therefore, the document would serve as a quick reference tool for researchers, decision makers and policymakers in Nigeria. It summarizes the available migration data and information gathered from relevant ministries, agencies and departments into an accessible form.

We sincerely commend IOM, which provided the much needed technical assistance to produce this document, the Technical Working Group on Migration, the Migration Data Management Working Group and the European Union for supporting this migration profile update.

H.S. Kangiwa

Federal Commissioner for Refugees,
Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons

COUNTRY MAP AND KEY STATISTICS



| Geography: | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total area | 923,768 sq km | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Human and social development: | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy at birth ^a | 50.5 | 51.0 | 51.4 | 51.9 | 52.3 | 52 |
| Adult literacy rate (%) | 51.1 | 60.8 ^b | 61.3 | 64.8 | 66.0 | 68.0 |
| Combined gross enrolment ratio in education | 27,958,468 | 28,784,888 | 29,720,573 | 26,524,540 | 27,946,976 | 27,502,089 |
| GDP per capita (PPP) (USD) ^c | 2,150 | 2,255 | 2,399 | 2,555 | 2,697 | 2,831 |
| Human Development Index ^d | 0.513 | 0.459 | 0.462 | 0.467 | 0.471 | 0.471 |
| Remittances and other financial flows: | | | | | | |
| Remittance inflows (USD million) ^e | 19,200.00 | 18,432.00 | 19,814.40 | 20,606.98 | 20,527.92 | 20,776.32 |
| Remittance outflows (USD million) ^e | 23.28 | 28.71 | 29.04 | 32.51 | 24.22 | 27.60 |
| Foreign direct investment (USD million) ^e | 8,248.64 | 8,649.53 | 6,098.96 | 8,914.89 | 7,127.38 | 5,608.46 |
| Official development assistance (USD million) ^b | 1,290.16 | 1,657.07 | 2,065.66 | – | – | – |
| Remittance inflows (% of GDP) ^e | 9.37 | 11.07 | 8.76 | 8.48 | 7.97 | 7.71 |
| Remittances (% of total financial flows) ^e | 200.36 | 201.86 | 201.23 | 146.07 | 84.38 | 107.87 |

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2025 | 2050 |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Population: | | | | | |
| Total (million) ^a | 124.8 | 140.9 | 158.3 | 239.9 | 440.4 |
| Male (million) ^a | 63.3 | 71.5 | 80.3 | 171.7 | 223.5 |
| Female (million) | 61.5 | 69.4 | 78.0 | 118.2 | 216.9 |
| Urban (% of total population) ^a | 40 | 44 | 47 | – | – |
| International migration: | | | | | |
| Net international migration rate (%) ^f | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | – | – |
| International migration stock ^g | 751,126 | 972,126 | 1,127,000 | – | – |

- Sources: a. PRB, *World Population Data Sheets* 2000–2013.
b. World Development Indicators, 2012.
c. IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April 2014.
d. *Human Development Report*, 2008–2013.
e. *CBN Annual Report 2012*; CBN Statistics Databases.
f. IOM, 2009.
g. Calculated on the basis of sex ratio of 103 derived for the 2006 Population and Housing Census.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Immigration

The 2006 Population and Housing Census of Nigeria recorded close to 1 million (999,273) foreign nationals in the country. This indicates that Nigeria has continued to attract immigrants, much more than recorded in previous censuses. The total stock of immigrants increased over the census years – from 101,450 in 1963 to 477,135 in 1991. The estimated immigrant stock in the country in 2010 was 1.1 million people. Nationals of countries in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region constitute the majority (51.4%) of recent (2006) immigrants in Nigeria. This, together with the nearly 16 per cent who were nationals of other African countries, indicate that more than two thirds of the immigrant population in Nigeria were of African origin. In 2006, only 32.7 per cent of immigrants in Nigeria were non-Africans. There have been an increasing proportion of female immigrants in Nigeria relative to males (narrowing down from 43.8%:56.2% in 1990 to 46.5%:53.5% in 2005). The immigrant annual growth rate remains high and stable, above 5 per cent since the 1990s.

Effective border management is essential to a good national migration system. The National Immigration Service (NIS) report indicates the existence of 1,497 illegal migration points into the country in 2012, and the Government is investing huge sums of money to secure these borders. Data on the flow of immigrants into Nigeria show that there were 803,463 foreign arrivals to Nigeria in 2012, which increased by 19 per cent to 956,081 in 2013. This is a clear indication that Nigeria has the right environment that pulls foreign nationals.

Involuntary or forced migration occasioned by environmental degradation, political conflicts, persecution, and warfare in Africa gave rise to the inflow of asylum-seekers and refugees into Nigeria. Data derived from the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) indicate that as of 29 April 2014, Nigeria recorded 938 asylum-seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (49.9%), Mali (15.1%), the Central African Republic (9.5%) and Chad (8.8%). In the same period, Nigeria hosted a total of 1,679 refugees, and as was observed for asylum-seekers, the largest number of refugees originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (35.6%), closely followed by Cameroon (32.6%).

Emigration

The number of Nigerians living outside Nigeria more than doubled between 1990 and 2013, from 465,932 to 1,030,322. In 2013, nearly two thirds of emigrants (61.4%) were residing in more developed regions. This is a relatively new pattern. For instance, in 1990 only 33.8 per cent of Nigerian migrants lived in more developed regions. By 2000, this had increased to 52 per cent, and further 56.7 per cent in 2010. That increasingly more Nigerians find their way to more developed regions is a function of employment-driven nature of Nigerian emigration. Also, Nigerian emigration to the West is highly selective of the educated, skilled and professionals who are more likely to be attracted by the economic opportunities of more developed regions.

The diminishing numbers of Nigerians in the South region or less developed regions is related to dwindling economic realities and social upheavals in many countries. Nigerian migrants to the less developed regions of Africa and Asia are less positively selected, comprising mainly of people in business, trading and construction, many of whom are short-term migrants. In recent years, there seems to be an influx into China, India and other Asian countries that hitherto had very few Nigerian citizens. Nevertheless, the number of Nigerian emigrants to these counties is still relatively low.

In 2013, 35.6 per cent of Nigerian emigrants lived in African countries; 34.2 per cent in Europe, and 26.4 per cent in North America; the rest lived in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania. Nigerian migrants in African countries mostly live in West Africa (46.2%) and Middle Africa (42%). It is hardly surprising that there were more Nigerian emigrants in West Africa given the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. From the most preferred to the least preferred, the destinations of Nigerian emigrants within Africa are Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Ghana, Gabon, Niger, Togo and Sudan.

The most preferred destinations in Europe were the United Kingdom (184,314), Italy (48,073), Spain (36,885), Germany (22,687) and Ireland (18,540). The United States was the single most important destination of Nigerian migrants in 2013, as it had been since 1990, with 252,172 or about 25 per cent of all Nigerian emigrants. This is a clear manifestation of the superb opportunities offered by the United States with respect to employment, education and training, and social and cultural identification compared with other countries in the world.

The number of Nigerian asylum-seekers increased sharply from 8,294 in 2006 to 10,148 in 2007 and 15,022 in 2008. European countries remain the most targeted destinations by Nigerian asylum-seekers, with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), the United Kingdom (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) disclosed that Nigeria had more than 17,000 asylum-seekers in Chad, Cameroon and Niger in 2013, largely due to the crisis in Nigeria's north-eastern region. More than 800,000 persons were internally displaced in north-east Nigeria in 2014 as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

Internal Migration

The 2006 Population and Housing Census revealed that more than 10 per cent of Nigerians are lifetime migrants or live in states other than their states of birth. People born in Ogun, Kwara, Osun and Imo are the most migratory, with more than 20 per cent living in other states. The Internal Migration Survey conducted by the National Population Commission in 2010 revealed that 23 per cent of the sampled population of Nigerians are migrants, having changed residence within 10 years, and 2 per cent are return migrants. This shows that a large number of Nigeria's population is on the move internally. These migratory flows are mostly influenced by a desire for better economic prospects and social facilities. The survey indicated that about 60 per cent of internal migrants reside in urban areas, with obvious consequences on socioeconomic infrastructures in the urban areas.

The distribution of household population by migration status reveals that migrants constitute at least two fifths of the total population in 7 of the 36 states of the country. The states with relatively high proportion of migrants are Abia (48.7%), Ekiti (48.1%), Delta (45.3%), Imo (45.1%), Anambra (44.4%), Bayelsa (43.2%) and Lagos (40.1%).

The flow of migrants across geopolitical zones indicates that the north-central zone receives more migrants than other zones, followed by south-south, south-west and south-east. The increasing importance of the south-south and north-central zones as the poles of migration flow in the country is related respectively to the huge natural resource base (specifically petroleum), and the administrative pull exerted by the burgeoning of Abuja into a federal capital city.

Impact of Migration

Migration can have a range of social, cultural, political and economic effects. It involves transfer of know-how and skills, financial assets (including remittances), and the transfer of people from one location to another. Migration also has consequences for the individual, the area of origin and the area of destination – on the family, household, society, the economy and development as a whole. The effect of international migration is not limited to remittances and cash inflows alone. It includes a wide range of development issues – governance and legal protection, employment and social, protection, health services and education, tertiary education, knowledge and skills development, economic growth, financial services and growth, agriculture and rural infrastructural development, and environment issues. All these come under migration and human development, defined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a process of enlarging people’s choices, which entails two important items, namely, expanding human capabilities and functioning.

Education is an important element of human development, and investment in education is regarded as the best form of human capital development. The 129 universities, plus other tertiary institutions, in Nigeria have not met the demand for tertiary education in the country. Thus, a large number of Nigerians migrate yearly in search of university education. The potential for Nigerians in the diaspora to contribute to tertiary education in the country is now being exploited by the National Universities Commission (NUC). Nigerian scientists based in the United States have entered into a formal agreement to assist universities at home, with a view to supporting postgraduate programmes, and academics in Nigeria have welcomed the move because of its potential positive multiplier effects.

Among other programmes, the Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme (LEADS) was established by the NUC, starting in the academic year 2007, to support the federal government’s efforts to transform the education sector. The major aims of the LEADS are:

- To attract experts and academics of Nigerian descent in the diaspora to contribute – on a short-term basis – to the enhancement of education in the Nigerian university system;
- To create appropriate engagement positions and job satisfaction for Nigerian academics and experts, so that they are not attracted away or wasted internally;

- To encourage healthy staff movements, interaction, and collaboration across and between Nigerian Universities and other sector of education and national development;
- Among other benefits, to encourage industry experts to participate in teaching and research in Nigerian universities.

Migration, whether internal or international, has a profound effect on economic development, which could be negative or positive. For instance:

- Brain drain occurs when significant numbers of highly skilled nationals leave their countries of origin to seek employment or establish businesses abroad. It has a negative effect on the economies of developing countries, because the skills of remaining nationals are not sufficient to grow industries, academia and other sectors of the economy.
- Brain waste occurs when skilled migrants engage in menial occupations abroad, resulting in deskilling.
- Brain gain can be achieved through the return of individuals who gained skills abroad through temporary migration.
- The challenge before the Nigerian Government is to reverse brain drain, or at the very least mitigate its effects on social and economic development, while optimizing brain gain and minimizing brain waste of nationals abroad.

Remittance inflows from Nigerians abroad are a potential economic development tool. In sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances, receiving nearly 65 per cent of officially recorded remittance flows to the region and 2 per cent of global inflows. The World Bank ranked Nigeria fifth among the highest remittance-receiving countries in the world. Yet official data on remittances do not include monetary inflows through informal and unregulated channels, especially through friends returning to Nigeria and through goods sent to Nigeria which are readily converted into cash.

Nigerians in the diaspora are also active in transnational transactions and have promoted the flow of trade, capital and technology back to Nigeria. Apart from the Nigerians in the diaspora, a large number of Nigerians trade across West African countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, the Gambia and Cameroon. Most of them establish temporary residence in these countries from where they undertake business trips to Nigeria. Their business ventures in Nigeria make considerable contribution to the local economy by providing a wide assortment of goods and services.

An important reason why migration takes place is to improve the lot of the individual and achieve human and social development. The positive impact of migration is evident in:

- the enhancement of the lives of individual migrants and their families;
- the transformation of the places of origin, including new ways of life, more sanitary environment and living conditions, more proactive community leadership, and building of schools, health centres and others;
- improved family living standards through remittances; migrants also send money home to build houses and establish cottage industries and other businesses.

The impact of migration on health can be positive or negative. On the positive side:

- Returning migrants may spread health-related knowledge and good practices through the high-quality training they received overseas.
- They may also introduce new practices, procedures and medical training.
- They also establish health facilities, such as clinics and hospitals, with the proceeds of their sojourn overseas. Indeed, many Nigerian medical doctors who departed from Nigeria in the 1970s and 1980s set up private practice in their own facilities upon their return to the country.

On the negative side:

- Brain drain of medical personnel (doctors, nurses and pharmacists) may undermine health-care provision and worsen infant and child mortality as well as maternal mortality. For instance, 2,701 doctors trained in Nigeria left the country to work in other countries in 2009–2012. Currently, all the medical schools graduate between 3,500 and 4,000 new doctors annually.
- There is also the possibility of transmission of diseases through contact between migrants and the resident population. For instance, the return to Nigeria of girls who were involved in prostitution in Europe might lead to transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.
- The outbreak of Ebola virus disease in West Africa has heightened the concern over the spread of the deadly disease through migrants or returning citizens from these countries.

Labour migration serves as an engine of growth and development for all parties involved. The Labour Migration Policy of Nigeria expressly links the development and migration processes in both origin and destination countries.

Transnational migrants and returning migrants contribute through investment, transfer of technology and skills, human capital formation, enhancement of social capital, promotion of trade, and business links and good governance.

- In destination countries, migration has rejuvenated workforces, improved the economic viability of traditional sectors including agriculture and services, promoted entrepreneurship, and met demand for skills for high tech industries and unmet labour needs.
- In regions of origin, positive contributions of migrant workers are reflected in remittance flows, transfer of investments, increased technological and critical skills transfer through return migration, and increased international business and trade generated by transnational communities.
- Migrants in regular situation also acquire new skills and ideas in more favourable working and living conditions.

Human migration has both beneficial and negative impacts on the environment and territory of the communities of origin and destination. There is growing interest in the impact of environmental degradation and climatic change on global population distribution and mobility, as more severe occurrences become widespread globally.

- The impact of climate change (e.g., floods, storms, heat waves, ocean surge, desertification) are likely to affect population distribution and mobility, forcing millions of people to move because they are not able to adapt to changes in the physical environment.
- Environmental factors result in large population movements, which may affect the environment. In situations of famine or some other major environmental disasters, rural populations may be compelled to move to urban areas in search of food and employment or other means of livelihood.
- Sudden mass relocation or displacement has considerable environmental effects on the migrant host area. This usually occurs directly when immigrants deforest swathes of land to set up settlements or indirectly when the influx of immigrants to a community contributes to expansion and consequently gentrification and deforestation.
- The environmental impact of protracted overexploitation of natural resources, prolonged indiscriminate disposal of wastes, and other unwholesome environmental practices pose a significant hazard to the immigrants themselves and also to residents in proximity to such a settlement.

- Migration contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and consequently climate change, and also to the depletion of the aesthetic ambient or pristine natural environment; carbon dioxide is a primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities.

Migration Governance

The federal government – to fulfil its obligation to establish and strengthen the structures that protect the human, civil, and economic rights of its citizens at home and abroad, as well as the rights of aliens residing in Nigeria – articulated a national migration policy called the National Policy on Migration (NPM), which is presently with the Federal Executive Council for approval. Other policy documents that have been developed, awaiting approval, include those for internally displaced persons, diaspora matters, and the assisted voluntary return and reintegration initiative.

The Draft National Policy on Migration underscores that effective coordination is key to the successful implementation of the policy, in particular the need for the strategy to address policy coherence and development of synergies among the ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). Although the NPM is yet to be endorsed by the Government, it provides the framework for comprehensive management of migration in Nigeria, with the NCFRMI playing a pivotal role as the coordinating agency of all migration-related issues in the country.

The structure that has been developed for the implementation of the NPM is anchored on the recognition that over 20 national and international organizations are involved in migration management. Therefore, delivering on the objectives of the NPM is paramount and the involvement and achievements of different MDAs will contribute to a migration environment that truly makes the social benefits, protection and care available to all migrants. Four levels of coordination are envisaged for the NPM – the ministerial committee (i.e. Sector Policy Review Committee), the technical working group (TWG) (i.e. Technical Working Group on Migration and Development), sectoral/thematic groups and individual MDAs.

Recommendations for the Migration Governance Framework

Migration governance is a system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms, and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants. Effective coordination is key to the successful implementation of the NPM; hence, the need to establish and empower the National Commission for Migration as a migration governance body. The coordinating body for migration governance also needs greater visibility and autonomy, and appropriate financing.

Recommendations for Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policies

There is a need to mainstream migration into development policies, the process of integrating migration issues in a balanced manner into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development policies and programmes. Since the inception of democratic governance in 1999, Nigeria has had a series of development plans.

The development of the Draft National Migration Policy is aimed at mainstreaming migration into development planning and providing the overarching framework for coordinating migration-related issues in Nigeria. In practical terms, the Policy will help address the overlapping and fragmentary activities of various MDAs by way of defining the operational boundaries of each MDA, and designate the NCFRMI for coordination and harmonization.

The international community has pledged to put people at the centre of the post-2015 development agenda. There is no better expression of this commitment than by recognizing the indispensable role that migrants play and protecting their rights. To this end, the agenda must create the basis for sustainable and meaningful global partnerships on migration and human mobility, similar to the efforts under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to make trade and technology transfer work for development. Migration is considered the oldest poverty reduction and human development strategy. Indeed, migration is a veritable tool for the eradication of poverty, and should be included in the post-2015 development agenda. The architects of the MDGs neglected migration as a critical issue that could impact on the well-being of people. It is therefore recommended that world leaders realistically appraise migration and incorporate it in the post-2015 development agenda.

Recommendations for Improvements to Migration Statistics and the Overall Evidence Base

Accurate and current statistics are necessary to precisely describe and analyse the prevalence, determinants, and consequences of both internal and international migration in Nigeria. Some of the universally accepted methods of gathering such statistics are through national censuses, surveys, administrative records and vital registration of demographic events. Despite recent progress in this direction, especially the successful conduct in 2010 of a national migration study by the National Population Commission (NPopC), the systematic gathering, analysis, dissemination, and exchange of migration data remains a serious challenge that can be overcome in Nigeria only through a firm determination and strong political will. The strategies to be adopted to collect credible data on the stock and flow of migrants in the country include:

- population census every 10 years, as recommended by the United Nations; and collection of more comprehensive information on foreign nationals in the country;
- regular and systematic collection, analysis, publication, and dissemination of migration statistics to enhance development; this will include targeted migration surveys;
- establishment within the NCFRMI of a department responsible for regularly updating migration statistics in collaboration with the NPopC and other stakeholders;
- building the capacities of the NIS or other agencies to process and analyse data derived from immigration entry and exit cards, data derived from registers of Nigerians in the diaspora at the respective missions abroad and from Nigerians in diaspora organizations, and other sources;
- prompt dissemination of migration data and statistics to state governments, local governments, the National Planning Commission (NPC), and other national, state and local agencies;
- the provision of modern equipment for data capture, and of information and communications technology (ICT) facilities for data collection, analysis and dissemination; and
- effective collaboration among relevant agencies.

PART A: MIGRATION TRENDS AND MIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

Migration is simply defined as the movement of people from one area of a country (or from one country) to another area of the same country (or to another country) for the purpose of establishing a new residence (IOM, 2011; ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011). Although the definition of migration varies from different perspectives, there is a consensus that it involves the movement of people across a recognized political boundary to establish permanent or semi-permanent residence. The period of residence also varies, but most experts believe that six months of residence in a new location is enough to categorize one as a migrant. While internal migration involves a change of residence within a country, international migration involves a change of residence between two countries.

According to the United Nations, an international migrant is any person who changes his or her country of usual residence. Thus, international migration includes movement of many kinds, such as people leaving their countries of origin for economic reasons, to join their families abroad or as refugees. By the same token, an internal migrant includes an internally displaced person, a trader who relocated his or her business to another part of the country, a transferred civil servant or a Nigerian university graduate who is deployed by the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) to serve the nation in another location or state of the federation (Oyeniya, 2013). Migration is a complex and multidimensional process which involves different motivations, with far-reaching impacts or consequences to the individual and the places of origin and destination.

This section presents key figures and trends, as well as migrant characteristics, without assessing how each of the trends and processes affect the origin or destination country. One major source of migration data in Nigeria is the census, the most recent of which were those conducted in 1991 and 2006. The census typically asks questions on place of birth and place of previous residence from which lifetime migration is derived. This type of migration data obviously has limitations, the most important of which is that it does not include migrants who moved in the intervening period between the place of birth and place of residence, and who returned before the latter census, as well as those that took place before one's immediate previous residence.

Another major source is the 2010 Internal Migration Survey of Nigeria conducted by the National Population Commission (NPopC). The survey defines *migrant* as anybody who has lived in another local government area (LGA) for at least six months in the past 10 years, and a *return migrant* as a person who has moved from the current LGA of residence in the past 10 years to live in another LGA for at least six months before returning to the LGA.

Migration data were also collected from various MDAs such as the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS); the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI); the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP); the Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS); the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); the NPopC; the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); the Central Bank; and other MDAs. This type of data has various limitations, the most important of which is its incompleteness given the obvious leakages in gathering information on migration processes and motivations.

Finally, migration data were also garnered from the databases of some international organizations such as the Eurostat; the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA); the United Nations Population Division; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (DRC) of the University of Sussex. Of course, many published scholarly works were consulted to provide background information and explanations of the key relationships between migration and Nigeria's social and economic development.

A.1. Key Drivers of Migration and General Cross-border Mobility

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, and is among the 10 most populous countries in the world. The population size and growth patterns depict that of a typical rapidly growing country. The country's population in 1963 was 56 million. It grew to 88 million in 1991, and more than doubled the 1963 figure in just 38 years, reaching 119 million in 2001 (NPopC, 2004). Within just a span of another five years – that is, in 2006 – the country's population reached 140 million (NPopC, 2010). The 2006 Census indicated that the proportion of male population (50.80%) was slightly higher than that of the female (49.20%). The sex-at-birth ratio is 103 males to 100 females.

The 2006 Census indicated that persons younger than age 25 accounted for over 60 per cent of the population and that children below 15 years of age accounted for about 42 per cent (Isiugo-Abanihe, 2011). The preponderance of youth in the population and the strong population momentum that is built into Nigeria's population suggest that Nigeria's population will continue to grow in the next 40–50 years even if fertility is drastically reduced to replacement level. The population of persons 65 years and above constitutes about 3.2 per cent. The country's population is growing at the rate of 3.2 per cent annually, and the total population will reach over 180 million by the end of 2014, and if current rate persists, will double its size in just two decades (NPopC, 2010).

Table 1 presents the projected population of Nigeria from the 2006 Census base population. The population of Nigeria will be approaching 189 million in 2015. Clearly, the large population base, its rapid growth rate, and the youthful population are the important driving factors for both internal and international migration.

Table 1: Nigeria's population, 2006–2015

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 2006 | 140,431,790 |
| 2007 | 146,133,112 |
| 2008 | 150,864,344 |
| 2009 | 155,760,390 |
| 2010 | 160,821,353 |
| 2011 | 166,055,660 |
| 2012 | 171,470,043 |
| 2013 | 177,071,561 |
| 2014 | 182,867,631 |
| 2015 | 188,866,044 |

Source: *Federal Republic of Nigeria Gazette*, vol. 94 (January 2007) and vol. 96 (February 2009).

A. I. I. Political Environment

The Federal Republic of Nigeria comprises a central or federal government, 36 states and 774 local government councils. The concentration of power at the central level has made the federal government extremely powerful, while the state and local governments have progressively become weakened and dependent on the central government in Abuja. Nigeria is sub-Saharan Africa's most influential country with the largest army, abundant human and material resources, and is a major player in the global economy and politics.

According to Akande and Roberts (2010), foreign policy and external relations paint a major positive picture for Nigeria in the global community. Various administrations combined the pursuit of Nigeria's national interest with an active and progressive role in African affairs, within the Commonwealth, the Non-aligned Movement, the United Nations and the African Union (AU). The Afro-centric focus of Nigeria's foreign policy and international relations is reflected in its membership of and leadership position in various regional and continental organizations and institutions (Akande and Roberts, 2010). Nigeria was instrumental to the formation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 1975, in pursuit of regional economic integration and development, and has borne the largest share of the organization's resource base. Nigeria has also continued to make huge investments in financial, human, material, and military resources towards African unity and cooperation and promotion of development, peace and security in the continent.

After many years of military rule, Nigeria returned to constitutional democratic governance in 1999, retaining the presidential system of the Second Republic. Since 1999, successive governments have tried to entrench the dividends of democracy or a political environment of good governance through separation of powers, rule of law, due process and infrastructural development. An important effort articulated to reposition Nigeria for stability, broad-based growth, development and prosperity for all in the country was the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). NEEDS 1 (2003) and NEEDS 2 (2007) became the centrepiece of the country's socioeconomic development agenda (Chete and Falokun, 2010), being aligned also with the AU initiative New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the UN MDGs, and was supposed to lay a solid foundation for sustainable poverty reduction.

To deepen and sustain the reforms achieved through NEEDS, the Government launched the Seven-point Agenda, which articulates policy priorities to strengthen the reforms and build the economy, so that the gains of the reforms are felt widely by the citizens across the country (Akande and Roberts, 2010). Another development initiative that provides a road map towards achieving high human development goals is Vision 20:2020, a blueprint for developing the country's enormous resources for raising the standard of living of the citizens and enabling Nigeria to be among the top 20 economies in the world in 2020.

Despite the achievements of these initiatives, a major problem since the return of civilian rule in 1999 has been the incessant outbreak of intra-state violence in the forms of ethno-religious, political, criminal and resource struggles. By far, however, the most challenging of these national problems is

the Boko Haram debacle, which has terrorized Nigeria to a magnitude never seen before, especially in the north-eastern zone of the country. As expected, these sociopolitical upheavals have resulted in massive displacement of people, many of whom have to migrate out of the concerned states to save their lives and property.

A.1.2. General Economic Situation

The Nigerian economy has experienced impressive growth in recent years in terms of GDP. According to the NPC (2013), the country's nominal GDP increased from USD 166.53 billion in 2009 to USD 243.99 billion and USD 257.42 billion in 2011 and 2012, respectively. This GDP performance has resulted in the elevation of Nigeria's global GDP ranking from 44th in 2010 to 36th in 2012. In 2013, the economy grew 6.7 per cent, while average growth in the past decade was 7 per cent (NBS, 2013). This makes it one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Growth in Nigeria has been quite encouraging when compared with the growth rates in other emerging markets and developing economies around the world. For example, between 2011 and 2012 the emerging markets and developing countries grew 6.4 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively. Given the rate of growth recorded in 2013, Nigeria now ranks second among the fastest-growing economies behind China.

The US dollar-to-naira exchange rate was between NGN 155 and NGN 160 until November 2014 when the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) devalued the naira by 8 per cent. Meanwhile, the country's external reserve rose from USD 32.08 billion in May 2011 to USD 48.4 billion in May 2013 (Okonjo-Iweala, 2014). Efforts to reduce inflation in Nigeria are anchored on the policy of single-digit inflation target. Headline inflation dropped from 12.4 per cent in 2011 to 9.1 per cent in May 2013. The recent impressive growth rate of the Nigerian economy has been attributed to a number of factors, particularly the prudent fiscal management adopted by the Government.

For the most part, recent growth of the Nigerian economy has been driven not by the production and export of crude oil, as was the case in the past. Rather, Nigeria's recent economic growth is driven by the non-oil sectors of the economy, prominent among which are agriculture, information and communications technology (ICT), wholesale and retail. As the contribution of oil to GDP slightly declined, these sectors accounted for 27.6, 24.4 and 28.4 per cent on average, respectively, of Nigeria's GDP growth between 2011 and 2012. Other sectors that are contributing to the rapid economic growth in the economy include building and construction, hotels and restaurants, and

real estate. In 2013, the agriculture sector maintained a steady position with 41.9 per cent contribution and 5.1 per cent growth rate in the third quarter, which was the sector's highest contribution to GDP in four quarters. Generally, the non-oil sector remains the key driver of economic growth. The sector recorded about 8 per cent growth in the third quarter of 2013, making it the highest when compared with the previous quarters. The rise in the growth of the non-oil sector is a clear sign of sustainability and diversification. This puts the economy on the right path, because the volatility of the global oil market, coupled with the insecurity surrounding oil production in Nigeria, makes an oil-driven growth prone to many shocks.

Although its GDP has been growing robustly, Nigeria re-benchmarked its GDP data from 2008 to 2012 in order to have a better measure of the true size of the economy. However, national account estimates for the past 23 years have not been re-benchmarked (Isabota, 2013). Previously, Nigeria used 1990 as the base year for the calculation of its GDP. This implies that Nigerian economic production measurement was based on 1990 prices. Based on this, re-benchmarking Nigeria's GDP was considered overdue, and the outcome reflects the accurate value of the Nigerian economy, which currently stands at NGN 80.2 trillion. In effect, GDP is revised upwards to 2010. This has taken into account newly emerged sectors and subsectors that currently drive the economy. Trends in the macroeconomic indicators for Nigeria are given in Table 2.

A.1.3. Labour Market Dynamics

Despite the recent growth in GDP, Nigeria remains a developing country characterized by low per capita income, a high rate of unemployment and extreme poverty. Unemployment and underemployment are major social and economic challenges in Nigeria. The rising incidence of educated unemployed and underemployed has generated considerable social policy concerns in Nigeria in recent times (Bolarinwa, 2012). One unique character of the Nigerian labour market is that the generation of productive employment in the economy has not matched the growth rate of the labour force. In other words, labour supply is greater than labour demand. This supply-side challenge in the labour market has been exacerbated by the high rate of population growth, which is vibrant and youthful. Besides, the Nigerian labour force is characterized by capacity underutilization and low productivity (Bolarinwa, 2012).

A.1.4. Labour Force Participation

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) in 1990 was 77 per cent, but it declined to 62 per cent in 2012. By gender, men dominate the labour force in Nigeria. With more exposure and investment in education for girls, women are beginning to improve their participation in the country's labour force. Female participation rate increased from 37 per cent in 1990 to 47 per cent in 2012. It is evident that the participation of women in the Nigerian labour force has continued to improve, as more attention is given to women affairs.

Table 2: Nigeria's macroeconomic indicators, 2008–2013

| | Items | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013**** |
|----|---|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Remittance inflows (RI) (USD million) | 19,200.00 | 18,432.00 | 19,814.40 | 20,606.98 | 20,527.92 | 20,776.32 |
| 2 | Remittance outflows (RO) (USD million) | (23.28) | (28.71) | (29.04) | (32.51) | (24.22) | (27.60) |
| 3 | Remittance net flows (RI – RO) (USD million) | 19,176.72 | 18,403.29 | 19,785.37 | 20,574.47 | 20,503.70 | 20,748.72 |
| 4 | Annual growth rate of remittance inflows (%) | 7.15 | -4.00 | 7.50 | 4.00 | -0.38 | 1.21 |
| 5 | Remittance as a percentage of total financial flows (%) | 200.36 | 201.86 | 201.23 | 146.07 | 84.38 | 107.87 |
| 6 | Workers' remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP (%)* | 9.37 | 11.07 | 8.76 | 8.48 | 7.97 | 7.71 |
| 7 | Foreign direct investment (FDI) (USD million)*** | 8,248.64 | 8,649.53 | 6,098.96 | 8,914.89 | 7,127.38 | 5,608.46 |
| 8 | Foreign portfolio investment (FPI) (USD million)*** | 1,334.30 | 481.69 | 3,747.90 | 5,192.80 | 17,200.49 | 13,652.16 |
| 9 | Total financial flows (FDI + FPI) (USD million)*** | 9,582.94 | 9,131.22 | 9,846.87 | 14,107.69 | 24,327.87 | 19,260.62 |
| 10 | Balance of trade (exports – imports) (USD million)*** | 46,219.46 | 25,669.09 | 31,771.62 | 35,002.43 | 40,925.58 | 43,767.07 |
| 11 | Total trade (exports + imports) (USD million)*** | 126,413.52 | 87,909.05 | 125,292.55 | 159,325.22 | 147,719.08 | 146,469.03 |

| | Memorandum items | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013**** |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | GDP at current prices (USD million) | 204,916.63 | 166,538.20 | 226,115.78 | 243,139.68 | 257,423.84 | 269,508.91 |
| 2 | GDP at current prices (NGN million) | 24,296,330.00 | 24,794,240.00 | 33,984,750.00 | 37,409,860.00 | 40,544,100.00 | 42,396,770.00 |
| 3 | Rebased GDP at current prices (USD million)** | – | – | 360,648.81 | 411,139.49 | 451,979.72 | 509,958.15 |
| 4 | Rebased GDP at current prices (NGN million)** | – | – | 54,204,795.12 | 63,258,579.00 | 71,186,534.89 | 80,222,128.32 |
| 5 | Average dollar-to-naira exchange rate (NGN) | 118.57 | 148.88 | 150.30 | 153.86 | 157.50 | 157.31 |
| 6 | External debt (USD million)*** | 3,720.00 | 3,947.30 | 4,578.77 | 5,666.58 | 6,527.07 | 8,821.90 |
| 7 | Growth rate of external debt (%) | 1.81 | 6.11 | 16.00 | 23.76 | 15.19 | 35.16 |
| 8 | Export of goods and services (USD million)*** | 86,316.49 | 56,789.07 | 78,532.09 | 97,163.82 | 94,322.33 | 95,118.05 |
| 9 | Import of goods and services (USD million)*** | (40,097.03) | (31,119.98) | (46,760.47) | (62,161.39) | (53,396.75) | (51,350.98) |

Source: CBN Reports 2012; CBN Statistics Database.

Notes: * Computed based on GDP at current prices (USD million).

** Provisional rebased GDP from 2010 to 2013

*** Sourced from Balance of Payments (BOP) Table 2013.

**** Provisional 2013 data.

A.1.5. Self-employment in Nigeria: Income and Productivity

Self-employment largely contributes to the employment rate in Nigeria and the majority of the self-employed are in the agriculture and small enterprise sectors. Although the unemployment rate in the country is high, the fact remains that most Nigerians are engaged in one economic activity or the other. Income generation capacity and the level of productivity of these economic activities are no doubt very low. The NBS survey shows that there are about 34 million of such enterprises, which generate about 49 million jobs. Understandably, the employment capacity of these enterprises is limited. Generally, about 8 in 10 of these enterprises have one person managing the business, and less than 3 per cent of these enterprises have up to 5 employees or more. At the same time, only 8 per cent of the businesses are registered with the Government.

The dominant mode of self-employment in the country is small-scale agriculture, where households cultivate small acreage of land using crude farm implements. This sector is also characterized by low productivity both in rural and urban Nigeria. This implies that farming is still practised at the subsistent level in most part of Nigeria. This, perhaps, explains why productivity in the sector is very low. The implication is that most households that engage in small-scale agriculture do not earn sufficient income from agricultural activities to pull themselves out of poverty.

The capacity of household enterprises in Nigeria to generate income is limited. The NBS survey shows that the median net income for each household is NGN 92,000 or an equivalent of USD 585. This indicates that household enterprises, which are major labour absorbers in Nigeria, earn less than USD 2 a day.

A.1.6. Unemployment Challenge

The unemployment rate in Nigeria has been on the rise in the last couple of years. Unemployment in the country increased continually from 21.1 per cent in 2010 to 23.9 per cent in 2011. This implies that about 38.24 million Nigerians are out of work. The latest NBS survey on unemployment in Nigeria (2010) shows that there were more unemployed females (24.9%) than males (17.7%). By educational attainment, unemployment is highest (24.6%) among young Nigerians with a bachelor's degree or a higher national diploma.

A.1.7. Youth Unemployment

In line with labour market trends across the world, unemployment is highest among the youth. In 2010, unemployment among youth in the 15–24 years old group was 39.9 per cent. Among the youth in the age 25–34 years old group, 23.3 per cent were unemployed. In the 35–44 years old bracket, unemployment was 16.8 per cent. In 2011 there was a dramatic increase in the unemployment rate of Nigerian youth. For instance, 37.7 per cent of those between 15 and 24 years old and 22.4 per cent of those between 25 and 44 years old were unemployed. On the average, Nigeria's youth unemployment rate in 2011 was 46.5 per cent. In 2012, the National Baseline Youth Survey showed that about 54 per cent of Nigerian youth were unemployed.

A.1.8. Job Creation

A survey of jobs created in the economy carried out through the collaborative efforts of the NBS, the Office of the Chief Economic Adviser to the President, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP) and the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) revealed that managerial, professional and technical jobs had the highest number of employment generated, with 62,914 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2012 and 92,178 jobs in the first quarter of 2013 (NBS, 2014). Clerical and related office work had the second highest number of jobs created, at 47,650, in the fourth quarter of 2012, and maintained the second highest number of jobs created, at 19,951, in the first quarter of 2013 (NBS, 2014). A total of 221,054 jobs were generated in the second quarter of 2013, and 245,989 jobs and 265,702 jobs in the third and fourth quarters of 2013, respectively (Table 2). A breakdown of jobs created in the second quarter of 2013 indicates that 80,412 jobs were created in the formal sector, declining 53.9 per cent from the previous quarter; 112,567 jobs were generated in the informal sector and 28,075 in the public sector. The formal sector contributed 76,385 jobs to the total jobs generated in the third quarter of 2013, while the informal and public sectors generated 140,673 and 28,931 jobs, respectively. In the final quarter of 2013, of the total 265,702 jobs, the formal sector contributed 101,597, while the informal and public sectors created 143,278 and 20,827 jobs, respectively (NBS, 2014). This shows a total of 1,163,766 jobs for the full year 2013, comprising 432,720 jobs in the formal sector, 628,845 jobs in the informal sector and 102,201 jobs in the public sector.

As shown in Table 3, it is clear that most jobs were created in the informal sector followed by the formal sector, with low and fairly stable rates of job creation in the public sector. In the last quarter of 2013, the formal sector came in a very close second to the informal, while job creation in the public sector declined to the lowest level in the four quarters.

Table 3: Jobs created in Nigeria by sector and quarter, 2013

| Quarter | Formal | Informal | Public | Total |
|----------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| First quarter | 174,326 | 232,327 | 24,368 | 431,021 |
| Second quarter | 80,412 | 112,567 | 28,075 | 221,054 |
| Third quarter | 76,385 | 140,673 | 28,931 | 245,989 |
| Fourth quarter | 101,597 | 143,278 | 20,827 | 265,702 |

Source: NBS, 2013 and 2014.

The Nigerian economy is experiencing growth without employment as the growth rate of the labour force exceeds the employment opportunities. The unemployed population is at present dominated by the youth who are mostly school leavers with senior secondary qualifications and graduates of tertiary institutions. The composite unemployment data showed that the rate of unemployment ranged from 21.1 per cent in 2010 to 23.9 per cent in 2011.

A.1.9. Poverty in Nigeria

Despite the high economic growth in Nigeria, poverty in the country has not gone down. Figures from the NBS demonstrate that relative poverty increased from 54.4 per cent in 2004 to 69 per cent in 2010, which represents about 112.58 million Nigerians. As observed by a researcher at the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), robust economic growth has not impacted positively on poverty reduction and inequality in Nigeria (Taiwo, 2013). Rather, a 2012 study conducted by NISER in 18 of the 36 states in Nigeria shows that there is an increase in poverty and inequality.

According to the NBS report, the percentage of people living in “absolute poverty” in Nigeria increased from 54 per cent in 2004 to 60.9 per cent in 2010. Poverty rates vary in different parts and regions of the country. The report shows that the north-western and north-eastern geopolitical zones of the country experienced the highest rates of poverty of 77.7 per cent and 76.3 per cent, respectively, while the south-western geopolitical zone had the lowest rate of poverty (NBS, 2010). The Nigerian experience shows that growth does not automatically translate into benefits for the poor through job creation. The federal government continues to create policies and programmes to ensure employment-intensive growth and reduce poverty.

A.2. Immigration

The total number of foreign nationals in a country at a particular time or a certain date constitutes the stock of immigrants in the country. Data on immigration in Nigeria are obtained from three major sources: the NPopC, through censuses or migration surveys; the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), through entry or arrival data collected at the ports and borders; and the NCFRMI, through service records collected on refugees, asylum-seekers and irregular migration into the country. Other sources of immigration data include the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), the United Nations Population Division, UNHCR, and the DRC of the University of Sussex.

Detailed analysis of the foreign component of the 2006 Nigeria census is not available yet, and the migration survey conducted by the NPopC in 2010 did not include information on foreigners, so the information presented in this report may be incomplete in many respects. It should also be borne in mind that immigration data from the other sources rarely capture all the immigrants in a country because of the inherent weaknesses of the data collection techniques and the nature of migratory flows into a large country with many porous borders such as Nigeria. Nevertheless, the data presented in this report are indicative and depict a general pattern; the total stock of immigrants, as well as migration flows, is usually understated.

A.2.1. Foreign and Foreign-born Population and Immigration

The 2006 Census of Nigeria recorded close to 1 million (999,273) foreigners in the country. This indicates that Nigeria has continued to attract immigrants, much more than recorded in previous censuses. The total stock of immigrants increased over the census years from 101,450 in 1963 to 477,135 in 1991 (NPopC, 1998). The estimated immigrant stock in the country in 2010 increased to 1.1 million people (UN Population Division, 2009). Table 4 presents the stock of foreign nationals in Nigeria by nationality, as recorded in the three most recent censuses.

Table 4: Distribution of foreign nationals by nationality, from 1963, 1991 and 2006 Censuses

| 1963 Census | | | 1991 Census | | 2006 Census | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Country of origin | Number | % of total foreigners | Number | % of total foreigners | Number | % of total foreigners |
| Benin | 5,214 | 5.1 | 100,939 | 21.2 | – | – |
| Ghana | 7,563 | 7.5 | 78,706 | 16.5 | – | – |
| Liberia | 712 | 0.7 | 8,175 | 1.7 | – | – |
| Niger | 8,807 | 8.7 | 37,035 | 7.8 | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 1,984 | 2.0 | 1,623 | 0.3 | – | – |
| Togo | 7,392 | 7.3 | 48,993 | 10.3 | – | – |
| Cameroon | 18,434 | 18.2 | 10,703 | 2.2 | – | – |
| Chad | 1,626 | 1.6 | 11,611 | 2.4 | – | – |
| ECOWAS countries | – | – | – | – | 513,308 | 51.4 |
| Other Africans | 2,767 | 2.7 | 104,816 | 22.0 | 158,788 | 15.9 |
| Non-Africans | 46,951 | 46.3 | 74,534 | 15.6 | 327,177 | 32.7 |
| Total immigrants | 101,450 | 100.0 | 477,135 | 100.0 | 999,273 | 100.0 |

Source: NPopC, 1998 and 2010.

Nationals of the ECOWAS countries constituted the majority (51.4%) of recent (2006) immigrants in Nigeria, while nearly 16 per cent were nationals of other African countries. This indicates that more than two thirds of the immigrant population in Nigeria were of African origin. Nearly one third of them were non-Africans, including citizens of the United States, the United Kingdom, China, India, Brazil, France, Israel, Germany, Italy and others. The dominance of ECOWAS citizens among foreign nationals in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon. In fact, estimates derived from the ECOWAS Commission indicate that the percentage of ECOWAS citizens among foreigners in Nigeria was much higher between 2001 and 2005 (see Table 5).

Immigrants comprised 0.74 per cent of the total population of Nigeria in 2006, up from 0.6 per cent in 2000 and 0.7 per cent in 2005 (IOM, 2009). Data from the United Nations Population Division (2009) indicate an increasing proportion of female immigrants in Nigeria relative to males (narrowing down from 43.8%:56.2% in 1990 to 46.5%:53.5% in 2005). The immigrant annual growth rate remains high and stable, above 5 per cent since the 1990s (UN Population Division, 2009).

Table 5: Foreign residents in Nigeria, 2001–2006

| | Total foreigners | ECOWAS citizens | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | Number | % of total foreigners |
| 2001 | 481,000 | 305,000 | 63.4 |
| 2002 | 495,000 | 314,000 | 63.4 |
| 2003 | 509,000 | 477,000 | 93.7 |
| 2004 | 635,000 | 537,000 | 85.9 |
| 2005 | 639,000 | 623,000 | 97.5 |
| 2006 | 999,273 | 513,308 | 51.4 |

Sources: ECOWAS, 2006, for 2001–2005; NPopC, 2010, for year 2006.

Data on the flow of immigrants into Nigeria are scanty and incomplete given the large numbers of non-Nigerians who enter the country through its many border entry points. According to the NIS report, there were 1,497 illegal migration points for entry into the country as of 2012, and the Government is investing huge sums of money to secure the borders. As shown in Table 6, there were 803,463 foreign arrivals to Nigeria in 2012, which increased by 19 per cent to 956,081 in 2013. This is a clear indication that Nigeria has the right environment that attracts foreign nationals. There were 1,495,045 Nigerian arrivals or return migrants in 2012 and 1,578,715 in 2013 (Table 6). These are huge numbers which, with the addition of the larger number of departing Nigerians, represent a large international migration turnover in the country.

Table 6: Volume of movements into and out of Nigeria, 2012 and 2013

| | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Arrivals | | |
| Nigerian arrivals | 1,495,045 | 1,578,715 |
| Foreign arrivals | 803,463 | 956,081 |
| Total arrivals | 2,298,508 | 2,534,796 |
| Departures | | |
| Nigerian departures | 1,810,816 | 1,760,530 |
| Foreign departures | 839,957 | 861,240 |
| Total departures | 2,650,773 | 2,621,770 |

Source: NIS, 2013.

Effective border management is essential to a good national migration system. Generally, developments around the world, especially the advent of globalization, have resulted in an increased pace of movement across international boundaries, thus exerting increased pressure on existing border control mechanisms. The problems of mixed flows and irregular flows of persons

across national borders have raised new challenges that require strengthening of the capacity of border management personnel to analyse the evolving dynamics of international migration and to distinguish between persons who have legitimate versus non-legitimate reasons for entry and stay. Nigeria's large economy and market, as well as the porosity of its borders, are largely responsible for the influx of citizens from neighbouring countries. The ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment has equally challenged the ability of border personnel to effectively manage the mixed flows of persons across borders. Needless to say, these pose huge security challenges, as dissidents, insurgents and terrorists have relatively easy access into the country. Cross-border movements have been implicated in the continued Boko Haram insurgency in the north-eastern part of Nigeria.

A.2.2. Immigration for Employment

Recent data on the employment status of immigrants are not available. However, a study on persons employed in 4,652 establishments in Nigeria conducted in December 2001 (National Manpower Board, 2004) shows that non-Nigerians comprised 0.14 per cent of the sample of employed persons. The majority of foreign labour migrants were employed in the informal sector. The prominent occupations among immigrants in Nigeria include: general managers (2.73%); corporate managers (0.89%); physical science, mathematics and engineering science professionals (0.43%); clerical staff (0.34%); and labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport (0.27%). Relatively smaller numbers are employed in life sciences and health (0.18%); precision, handicraft, printing and related jobs (0.18%); sales, fashion design and modelling (0.17%); and agriculture, fisheries and related sectors (0.16%). When the results of another survey are available, the extent to which these distributions vary will reveal recent dynamics of employment of non-Nigerians.

It should also be stated that many foreigners who are engaged in small-scale private economic activities may be underrepresented in the studies such as the one reported above. It is evident that many non-Nigerians are engaged as artisans in building construction, sewing, baking, as well as in retail trading, mining and other extractive activities. These are more likely to be either missed in a survey or deliberately evade a survey.

A.2.3. Immigration for Study Purposes

Data on immigrants who are in Nigeria for studies are scarce. However, the 1991 Annual Summary of International Migration Statistics reported 29,800 foreign students in Nigeria, which represented about 6.3 per cent of the total foreign population (NPopC, 1991). Indeed, foreign students are visible in many Nigerian institutions of higher learning, especially those who pursue post-graduate studies. It is hardly surprising that foreign students do come to Nigeria to pursue education given the large number of tertiary institutions in the country: 129 universities, 81 polytechnics and 88 colleges of education (IOM, 2014), as well as the relatively low cost of tertiary education in Nigeria. A large number of these students come from Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Liberia; also, many American and European students come for short-term exchange programmes and for research leading to higher degrees.

A.2.4. Involuntary Immigration

Involuntary or forced migration is a result of natural and human-made factors, such as rapid or gradual environmental degradation, political conflicts, persecution and warfare. According to UNHCR Representative Angela Dikongue-Atangana, the humanitarian situation in West Africa has worsened notably due to insecurity and high unemployment rate, as well as drought. Two categories of forced migrants resulting from such situations include asylum-seekers and refugees.

Table 7 presents data on the number of asylum-seekers and refugees in Nigeria by country of origin. These data are derived from the records of the NCFRMI as of 29 April 2014. Nigeria recorded 938 asylum-seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (49.9%), Mali (15.1%), the Central African Republic (9.5%) and Chad (8.8%). About 63 per cent of the asylum-seekers were males, showing the predominance of males in this group.

Table 7: Asylum-seekers and refugees in Nigeria by country of origin as of 29 April 2014

| | Asylum-seekers | | | Refugees | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Central African Republic | 42 | 47 | 89 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Chad | 62 | 21 | 83 | 41 | 30 | 71 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 42 | 17 | 59 | 74 | 31 | 105 |
| Cameroon | 12 | 6 | 18 | 249 | 299 | 548 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 249 | 219 | 468 | 366 | 231 | 597 |
| Eritrea | 32 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Guinea | 6 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Sudan | 1 | 3 | 4 | 37 | 10 | 47 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Togo | 9 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Liberia | 2 | 2 | 4 | 68 | 55 | 123 |
| Mali | 118 | 24 | 142 | 74 | 24 | 98 |
| Others | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Total | 587 | 354 | 941 | 960 | 719 | 1,679 |

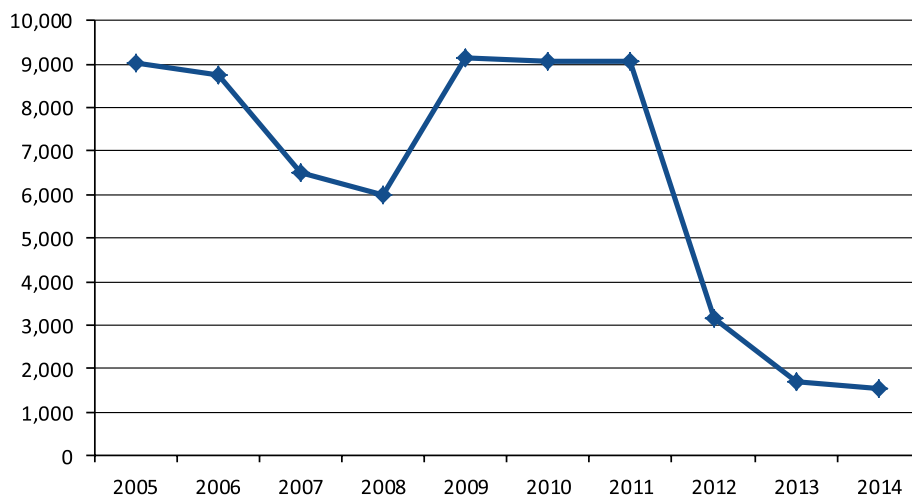
Source: NCFRMI Statistics, 2014.

Table 7 shows that Nigeria hosted a total of 1,679 refugees as of 29 April 2014, about 57 per cent of whom were males. As was observed for asylum-seekers, the largest number of refugees originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (35.6%), closely followed by Cameroon (32.6%). Other countries from which fairly large numbers of refugees originated include Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Chad and Sudan. Apart from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, these countries are neighbours or in close proximity to Nigeria, and experienced conflict in recent years.

A different set of data on refugee trends in Nigeria is shown in Figure 1. The data indicate that refugee population in Nigeria declined from 9,010 in 2005 to 6,006 in 2008, then rose to 9,160 in 2009, and maintained a plateau through 2011 before it took a sharply downward trend from 2012, reaching 1,694 in 2013 (UNHCR, 2014). This might be related to the departure of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cameroon, with the restoration of normalcy in these countries. Of the 1,530 refugees in Nigeria, 548 of them were from Cameroon, 538 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 104 from Côte d'Ivoire (UNHCR, 2014). According to UNHCR Representative Dikongue-Atangana, the refugee population declined to less than half in 2012 with “the invocation of the

ceased circumstances cessation clause” for the Liberian refugees as of 30 June 2012. She explained that UNHCR had completed the durable solutions strategy for Liberians, adding that 1,284 of them had been locally integrated in Nigeria and 1,719 had returned to Liberia (*THISDAY*, 2013).

Figure 1: Refugee trends in Nigeria, 2005–2014



Source: UNHCR.

A.3. Emigration

Inherently, data on *emigration*, or the stock or outflow of nationals residing abroad, are difficult to collect. It is problematic to assemble data from destination countries, and estimation techniques are fraught with errors. Data on Nigerian emigrants come from a number of MDAs, including the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), the NPopC, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the NNVS. Comprehensive data on emigrant stock and outflows are not readily available; therefore, fragmentary information is derived from a variety of sources. Rich data on emigration flows can be obtained from the NIS records of arrivals and departures collected over the years.

According to the World Bank’s *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011*, 21.8 million Africans left the region in 2010, which represented 2.5 per cent of the region’s population. Nigeria ranked sixth among the top 10 African countries with the highest numbers of emigrants, behind Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Côte d’Ivoire and Mali (World Bank, 2011). From the

NIS records, there were 1.8 million and 1.7 million Nigerian departures in 2012 and 2013, respectively. In 2005 and 2006, 1.1 million and 2.6 million Nigerians left the country, respectively (IOM, 2009). Data for 2012 and 2013 indicate that a large number of Nigerians continue to go abroad for various reasons, even though the number seems to have dropped from the high peak reached in 2006 (2.6 million). Comparable data for 2007–2011 are not available to authenticate the trend. It should be noted that these data do not necessarily represent migration per se; the high level of mobility includes short-term travellers such as government officials going for a function, Nigerians visiting relatives overseas and so on.

The DRC (2007) has produced estimates of the total stocks of Nigerian emigrants, which can be found in the Global Migrant Origin Database. In 2007, the total stock was about 1 million, with Sudan as the most preferred destination (about 24% of the total Nigerian emigrants), followed by the United States (14%) and the United Kingdom (9%). The neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Ghana and Mali brought up the rear with 8 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. More recent estimates, when available, will be useful to corroborate the above pattern.

A.3.1. Citizens Residing Abroad and Emigration

Reliable data on the number and country of residence of Nigerian citizens living abroad are hard to come by. Various estimates and speculations are available, although their veracity is difficult to determine. The DRC data presented above indicate that Nigerian citizens are found mostly in three counties: Sudan, the United States and the United Kingdom. Estimates by de Haas (2006) of foreign-born Nigerians in countries that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), based on the 2000/2001 population censuses and population registers, produced the following results on the number of Nigerians in the countries or groups of countries: North America – 150,917; the United Kingdom – 88,378; Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal – 26,435; France – 2,563; other European countries – 22,361; and Japan, Australia and New Zealand – 3,190. These data are deficient in more ways than one: they are not current, and there are no breakdowns by sex, duration of residence abroad and reasons for emigration.

However, a 2007 breakdown of Nigerian emigrants by region of residence or destination indicates that the sub-Saharan Africa was leading; this was followed by Europe and Central Asia, North America, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean (IOM, 2009).

Clearly, this categorization is rather broad to make definite generalizations, and there is evidence to believe that this pattern may have changed in recent years given the high number of Nigerians who are taking up residence in China and other South Asian countries.

The 2013 United Nations data on trends in international migrant stock provide valuable information on the stock of Nigerian migrants in other countries (see Table 23). The number of Nigerians living outside Nigeria more than doubled between 1990 and 2013. Nearly two thirds of them (61.4%) were residing in more developed regions in 2013. Data in Table 23 show that this is a relatively new pattern. For instance, in 1990 only 33.8 per cent of Nigerian migrants lived in more developed regions. By 2000, the proportion had increased to 52 per cent, and further 56.7 per cent in 2010. That increasingly more Nigerians find their way to more developed regions is a function of employment-driven nature of Nigerian emigration. Also, Nigerian emigration to the West is highly selective of the educated, skilled and professionals who are more likely to be attracted by the economic opportunities of more developed regions rather than the less developed countries.

Conversely, the diminishing number of Nigerians in the South region or less developed regions is related to the dwindling economic realities and social upheavals in many countries. Nigerian migrants to the less developed regions of Africa and Asia are less positively selected, comprising mainly of people in business, trading and construction, many of whom are short-term migrants. In recent years, there seems to be an influx into China, India and other Asian countries which hitherto had very few Nigerian citizens. Nevertheless, the number of Nigerian emigrants to these counties is still relatively low.

In 2013, 35.6 per cent of Nigerian migrants lived in African countries; 34.2 per cent in Europe, and 26.4 per cent in North America; the rest lived in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (see Table 8). Nigerian migrants in African countries mostly live in West Africa (46.2%) and Middle Africa (42%). It is hardly surprising that there were more Nigerian emigrants in West Africa given the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. From the most preferred to the least preferred, the destinations of Nigerian emigrants within Africa were Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Ghana, Gabon, Niger, Togo and Sudan (Table 8).

In Asia, Saudi Arabia is by far the most important destination (14,678), with the United Arab Emirates in a distant second position (6,414). The most preferred destinations in Europe include the United Kingdom (184,314), Italy (48,073), Spain (36,885), Germany (22,687) and Ireland (18,540). The United States was the single most important destination of Nigerian migrants in 2013,

as it has been since 1990, with 252,172 or about 25 per cent of all Nigerian emigrants. This is a clear manifestation of the superb opportunities offered by the United States with respect to employment, education and training, and social and cultural identification compared with other countries in the world. There is nothing on the horizon to suggest that this pattern would change.

Table 8: Nigerian migrants by region and country of residence, 1990–2013

| Major area/ region | Major country of destination | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Eastern Africa | | 302 | 184 | 3,854 | 3,250 |
| Central Africa | Cameroon | 105,140 | 90,495 | 114,551 | 115,621 |
| | Gabon | 7,363 | 12,140 | 20,234 | 22,779 |
| | Chad | 14,822 | 17,386 | 12,597 | 13,199 |
| | Others | 1,679 | 1,864 | 2,529 | 3,152 |
| Northern Africa | Sudan | 23,071 | 23,885 | 16,214 | 15,275 |
| | Others | 2,697 | 3,003 | 4,265 | 4,601 |
| Southern Africa | South Africa | 8,985 | 6,829 | 15,927 | 18,659 |
| | Others | 108 | 280 | 561 | 679 |
| Western Africa | Côte d'Ivoire | 31,352 | 41,718 | 42,429 | 43,761 |
| | Benin | 19,972 | 24,306 | 38,036 | 42,575 |
| | Ghana | 14,876 | 17,290 | 30,412 | 32,380 |
| | Niger | 38,336 | 18,545 | 19,722 | 20,062 |
| | Togo | 14,041 | 14,482 | 16,040 | 16,183 |
| | Liberia | 2,037 | 2,294 | 5,815 | 5,152 |
| | Others | 6,868 | 8,120 | 9,192 | 9,419 |
| East Asia | | 193 | 2,089 | 4,005 | 4,471 |
| South-East Asia | | 47 | 326 | 186 | 193 |
| South Asia | | 1,490 | 1,583 | 1,763 | 1,792 |
| West Asia | Saudi Arabia | 10,795 | 9,899 | 13,657 | 14,678 |
| | United Arab Emirates | 1,417 | 2,319 | 5,996 | 6,414 |
| | Others | 2,665 | 2,549 | 3,930 | 4,348 |
| Eastern Europe | | 1,665 | 1,963 | 3,075 | 3,166 |
| Northern Europe | United Kingdom | 47,412 | 88,071 | 148,459 | 184,314 |
| | Ireland | 837 | 11,798 | 13,554 | 18,540 |
| | Others | 1,192 | 1,979 | 6,717 | 8,404 |
| Southern Europe | Italy | 11,859 | 26,781 | 35,097 | 48,073 |
| | Spain | 711 | 3,876 | 36,259 | 36,885 |
| | Others | 1,137 | 2,078 | 4,199 | 4,370 |
| Western Europe | Germany | 13,230 | 14,877 | 22,431 | 22,687 |
| | Austria | 4,673 | 5,872 | 7,254 | 7,583 |
| | (the) Netherlands | 1,421 | 3,933 | 6,352 | 7,002 |
| | France | 2,710 | 2,886 | 5,218 | 5,394 |
| | Others | 2,262 | 2,422 | 5,540 | 6,009 |

| Major area/ region | Major country of destination | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | 543 | 617 | 1,972 | 2,045 |
| North America | United States of America | 63,702 | 145,419 | 243,352 | 252,172 |
| | Canada | 3,121 | 10,419 | 18,560 | 19,325 |
| | Bermuda | 25 | 68 | 185 | 187 |
| Oceania | Australia | 1,002 | 1,787 | 4,495 | 4,851 |
| | New Zealand | 174 | 353 | 608 | 672 |

Source: United Nations Population Division, 2013.

A.3.2. Emigration for Employment

Comprehensive data on the employment of Nigerians abroad are not available. However, emigration of skilled Nigerians is high. According to Docquier and Marfouk (2006), as of the year 2000, 10.7 per cent of highly skilled Nigerians who had trained in the country were working abroad. In the United States and Europe, highly skilled Nigerians represented a large proportion of the total Nigerian immigrant population, at 83 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively. On average, 65 per cent of Nigerian expatriates in OECD countries attained tertiary education, with the most highly educated working in the medical profession (IOM, 2009). The OECD Database (2008) reveals that the largest number of Nigerians (23% of about 40,000 workers) was employed in the health-care sector, followed by the real estate and wholesale sectors (both with 12%).

Docquier and Bhargava (2006) and Clemens and Pettersson (2007) estimated that as of the year 2000, some 4,856 Nigeria-trained physicians – or 14 per cent of the total available doctors in the country – had emigrated. Ninety per cent of the Nigerian physicians abroad work in two countries – the United States and the United Kingdom. These two countries also attract most of the emigrant Nigerian nurses. Clemens and Pettersson (2007) estimated that 12,579 nurses trained in Nigeria, or 12 per cent of the total number of nurses in the country, had emigrated as of the year 2000. As with medical doctors, the United States and the United Kingdom remain the most attractive countries for emigrating nurses, with 71 per cent and 27 per cent of Nigerian nurses working in these countries, respectively.

Recent migration of Nigerian physicians tends towards the oil-producing Gulf States of Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. This may not be unrelated to policies of some countries that restrict the flow of migrants from particular destinations. The United Kingdom particularly has a specified quota policy for Nigerian physicians working in the country at a given time. Nigeria-trained physicians in the United States, including consultants, go through some examinations,

recertification and residency before they could practice. Also, most Nigerian nurses found in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom are usually reskilled to fit into the demand-driven employment and income-generating cadre of the destination country. About 55 per cent of the 247,500 Nigerians residing in OECD countries as of 2002 were highly skilled professionals (IOM, 2009). By mid-2003, one third of the 25,000 registered Nigerian doctors had emigrated, and in that year alone, 2,855 Nigerian doctors registered with the American Medical Association.

Fragmentary information about the Nigerian diaspora – that is, Nigerians who live and work abroad and who have interest in contributing to the economic, political, technological and industrial development of the country – is indicative. According to the officials of the MFA, estimates of the total number of Nigerian diaspora range between 18 million and 20 million. What is significant about the Nigerian diaspora is that they are among the best educated and relatively affluent of immigrant population in most of the destination countries.

There is no detail demographic data available on Nigerian diaspora. But it is widely assumed that the great majority of them are males and are between 18 and 35 years old. Indeed, it is usually the healthiest, most educated and most potentially economically active men and women who are most likely to leave the country. Most Nigerian diaspora, particularly those in the United States and the United Kingdom, are highly educated; three quarters of them had at least four-year college education and about 50 per cent had a bachelor's degree or higher levels of educational attainment. Nigerian diaspora are highly qualified with skills in engineering, medicine, education, law and information technology (IT), among others. Most of them are therefore gainfully employed as doctors, nurses, lecturers, and IT professionals in the United States, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and other countries. However, others struggle to make ends meet, with odd jobs such as cleaners, cab drivers, construction labourers and retailers.

A.3.3. Emigration for Study Purposes

Data on emigration of Nigerian students are difficult to obtain. Government records of the number of students receiving State financial support or those studying through some bilateral agreements or student exchange programmes clearly underestimate the number of Nigerian students abroad. Data from destination countries, which give a more complete picture, are not available either.

From 2000 to 2006, the number of students who left Nigeria to study abroad more than doubled, increasing from 10,000 to almost 22,000 (IOM, 2009). The outbound mobility ratio, or the number of Nigerian students studying abroad as a percentage of the total tertiary enrolment in the country, had consistently increased over time, from 14.5 per cent in 2003 to 20.7 per cent in 2006 (UNESCO, 2008). This was despite the rapid increase in the number of universities in the country (latest count is 129), and consequently the number of enrollees.

In 2013, 1.7 million candidates registered for Nigeria’s centralized tertiary-admission examinations, all competing for the available slots of fewer than 400,000 (IOM, 2014). By implication, over a million qualified university-age young Nigerians will be left without a post-secondary education in just one year. Though the number of available places has grown significantly in recent years as the Government has established more institutions, the nation is far from satisfactorily meeting the demand for tertiary education (Aremu, 2014). There were 51 universities in 2005, 94 in 2006, 117 in 2007, 122 in 2012 and 129 in 2014, yet capacity at existing universities has been stretched to its limits.

The growth in demand for university education is largely a function of Nigeria’s rapidly growing population of young people. As shown in Table 9, the number of available slots is lower than the demand for tertiary education, as represented by the number of candidates who take the United Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) test. Currently, just one in three applicants is admitted into a Nigerian tertiary institution, although this is a significant improvement from 10 years ago when the ratio was 1 to 10 for university entry.

Table 9: Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination applicants and tertiary admissions, 2003–2013

| | Number of applicants | Number of applicants admitted | % admitted |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 2004/2005 | 841,878 | 122,492 | 14.5 |
| 2005/2006 | 916,371 | 76,984 | 8.4 |
| 2006/2007 | 803,472 | 88,524 | 11.0 |
| 2007/2008 | 911,653 | 107,370 | 11.8 |
| 2008/2009 | 1,054,060 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 2009/2010* | 1,182,381 | 148,000 | 12.5 |
| 2010/2011 | 1,375,652 | 360,000 | 26.2 |
| 2011/2012 | 1,493,604 | 400,000 | 26.8 |
| 2012/2013 | 1,503,889 | 500,000 | 33.3 |
| 2013/2014 | 1,670,833 | 520,000 | 31.1 |

Source: Aremu, 2014.

Note: *From 2010 to 2013, the UTME was used for admission into universities, polytechnics and colleges of education. Before 2010, it was used only for entry into universities.

While the capacity of Nigerian universities has increased in recent years with the establishment of new institutions and the upgrade of some colleges of education and polytechnics to degree-awarding institutions, only one fifth of the 1.5 million qualified applicants are admitted yearly into bachelor's degree programmes. Consequent upon the massive expansion, quality issues have arisen related to overcrowding and inadequate lecturer qualifications. According to a 2013 report from the Nigerian Universities Needs Assessment Committee established by the federal government to look into the problems of universities, just 43 per cent of Nigeria's 37,504 university lecturers have a PhD degree. The report also notes that Nigeria has one of the worst lecturer-to-student ratios in the world, with the National Open University, the University of Abuja and Lagos State University having ratios of 1:363, 1:122 and 1:114, respectively (FMOE, 2012). As a result of this gross lack of capacity, many Nigerian students seek admission into foreign universities, especially in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries and Canada, and also in African institutions, especially in Ghana and South Africa.

According to the annual report on international academic mobility published by the Institute of International Education and the United States Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (IIE, 2008), a total 6,192 Nigerians were enrolled in the universities in the United States as of 2006. The report further noted that given the more recent proactive steps of American universities to enroll international students, the number of Nigerian students is expected to increase rapidly. By the same token, the Economist Intelligence Unit (2009) reported a large and increasing number of Nigerians in educational institutions in the United Kingdom, from 2,800 in 2007 to roughly 30,000 by 2015. The chosen fields of study by Nigerians in the institutions in OECD countries are social sciences, business and law (OECD, 2008).

A.3.4. Involuntary Emigration

Data on the number of Nigerian refugees and asylum-seekers are scarce and probably incomplete. Estimates by the OECD indicated that the number of Nigerian refugees had been decreasing, from a peak of 24,568 in 2002 to 13,253 in 2006. The numbers had remained stable since then – with 13,902 in 2007 and 14,168 in 2008. The OECD countries remained the major recipients of Nigerian refugees, with Canada as the largest, hosting 2,882 people in 2008; other host countries were the United Kingdom (2,049), Italy (1,454), Germany (1,237) and the United States (1,011). In Africa, Cameroon is the most important destination, with 2,872 Nigerian refugees in 2008 (IOM, 2009).

The number of Nigerian asylum-seekers increased sharply from 8,294 in 2006 to 10,148 in 2007 and 15,022 in 2008 (UNHCR, 2009). European countries remain the most targeted destinations of Nigerian asylum-seekers, with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), the United Kingdom (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations. UNHCR disclosed that there were more than 17,000 Nigerian asylum-seekers in Chad, Cameroon and Niger in 2013. According to UNHCR Representative Dikongue-Atangana and ECOWAS, the situation was all due to the crisis in the country's north-eastern region. She stated that about 36,000 persons had fled the north-eastern region of Nigeria in search of refuge in neighbouring countries. UNHCR Representative Dikongue-Atangana, quoting a research carried out by UNHCR and the Government of Niger, disclosed that 19,000 of these people were from Chad and Niger, who had to return home due to the crisis in Nigeria (*THISDAY*, 2013).

An assessment by UNHCR found that more than 650,000 persons were internally displaced in north-eastern Nigeria in 2014 as a result of the Boko Haram reign of terror (*Punch*, 2014a). The states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa have been under the Boko Haram siege for some three years or more; in some cases, whole towns and villages have been destroyed with heavy human and material toll.

A.4. Irregular Migration

Irregular migration statistics include data on breaches in legislation as well as on measures taken by the State to enforce immigration and other relevant legislation. These statistics could be taken as a proxy to illustrate trends and patterns of irregular migration occurring within, towards and out of the country. However, enforcement-related data do not represent the full picture of irregular migration and may only highlight key tendencies. Irregular migrants include foreigners refused entry at external borders, those found to be illegally present in the country, those ordered to leave the country, those returned following an order to leave the country (deported), and those who have committed administrative violations. Also included are foreigners who lost their regular residency status, those who committed crimes, human traffickers, victims of trafficking, and those convicted of smuggling of migrants.

The major sources of data on irregular migration in Nigeria are the NAPTIP, the NCFRMI and the NIS. However, the available data are not comprehensive enough because of the very nature of this type of migration.

Data on irregular Nigerian citizens in Europe are derived from the Eurostat Database, 2008–2010. These data refer to Nigerian nationals who are detected by the authorities of the EU Member States and have been determined – under national immigration laws – to be illegally staying. This category includes Nigerians who have been found to have entered irregularly (for example, by avoiding immigration control or by using fraudulent documents) and those who may have entered legitimately but have subsequently remained irregularly (for example, by overstaying or by being employed even without a work permit). Of course, only the persons who are apprehended or otherwise come to the attention of national immigration authorities are recorded in these statistics. These are not intended to be a measure of the total number of persons who are present in the country on an unauthorized basis. Each person is counted only once within the reference period.

Table 10 presents the NIS data on irregular migration out of and into Nigeria. In 2013, the Government of Nigeria refused entry of 150,840 foreign nationals into the country, up from 119,101 in 2012. The origin of these people would have provided insight into their motivation. Only 38 foreign citizens were deported in 2013, down from 274 in 2012; probably these were people who had been staying beyond the visa validity period or those who had entered the country irregularly. ECOWAS citizens are more likely to stay more than the 90-day validity allowed by the ECOWAS Protocol and thus expose themselves to the risk of expulsion. Former Comptroller-General of Immigration Rose Uzoma stated that no fewer than 16,738 irregular immigrants were repatriated by the NIS in 2012, mostly from the ECOWAS subregion (*Premium Times*, 2012). These included those who used illegal routes, those who loitered around with criminal tendencies and those who had been staying more than 90 days without regularizing their stay.

Table 10: Irregular migration out of and into Nigeria, 2011–2013

| Irregular migration category | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|-------|---------|---------|
| Nigerians refused departure | 4,808 | 79,483 | 106,739 |
| Nigerians refused entry abroad | 1,567 | 2,266 | 1,241 |
| Nigerians deported/repatriated from abroad | 4,134 | 6,785 | 7,390 |
| Stowaways | – | 113 | 165 |
| Foreigners refused admission | – | 119,101 | 150,840 |
| Foreigners deported | – | 274 | 38 |

Source: NIS, 2013.

In 2012 and 2013, 79,483 and 106,739 Nigerians who wanted to travel abroad were refused departure at various departure points (Table 10). These are huge numbers when compared with 4,808 in 2011, an indication of more strict security checks at the points of departure. Related to this is the number of Nigerians who were refused entry abroad, which rose from 1,567 in 2011 to 2,266 in 2012, and declined to 1,241 in 2013. Table 10 further shows that an increasing number of Nigerians are deported or repatriated from abroad; the number rose from 4,134 in 2011 to 6,785 in 2012, and 7,390 in 2013.

The Eurostat data pertaining to irregular Nigerian migrants in Europe for 2008–2010, by country of destination, are presented in Tables 11 and 12. In 2010, there were a total of 16,915 irregular Nigerian migrants. The total over the three years was over 16 million, with a little dip in 2009. The data reveal a large gender difference, with more male irregular migrants.

Table 11: Number of irregular migrants from Nigeria to Europe, 2008–2010

| Destination country | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| United Kingdom | 3,025 | 1,875 | 4,900 | 2,870 | 1,680 | 4,550 | 2,980 | 1,995 | 4,975 |
| Italy | 2,775 | 1,275 | 4,050 | 2,195 | 1,175 | 3,370 | 2,815 | 1,150 | 3,965 |
| Spain | 2,730 | 0 | 2,730 | 1,890 | 1,040 | 2,930 | 1,665 | 715 | 2,380 |
| Austria | 475 | 155 | 630 | 895 | 195 | 1,090 | 985 | 200 | 1,185 |
| Germany | 865 | 0 | 865 | 620 | 370 | 990 | 715 | 410 | 1,125 |
| Ireland | 540 | 455 | 995 | 585 | 565 | 1,150 | 455 | 475 | 930 |
| France | 520 | 345 | 865 | 525 | 45 | 570 | 515 | 50 | 565 |
| Greece | 130 | 50 | 180 | 145 | 50 | 195 | 265 | 130 | 395 |
| Sweden | 10 | 15 | 25 | 270 | 90 | 360 | 255 | 80 | 335 |
| Others | 1,005 | 340 | 1,345 | 935 | 345 | 1,280 | 735 | 325 | 1,060 |
| Total | 12,075 | 4,510 | 16,585 | 10,930 | 5,555 | 16,485 | 11,385 | 5,530 | 16,915 |

Source: EUROSTAT Database.

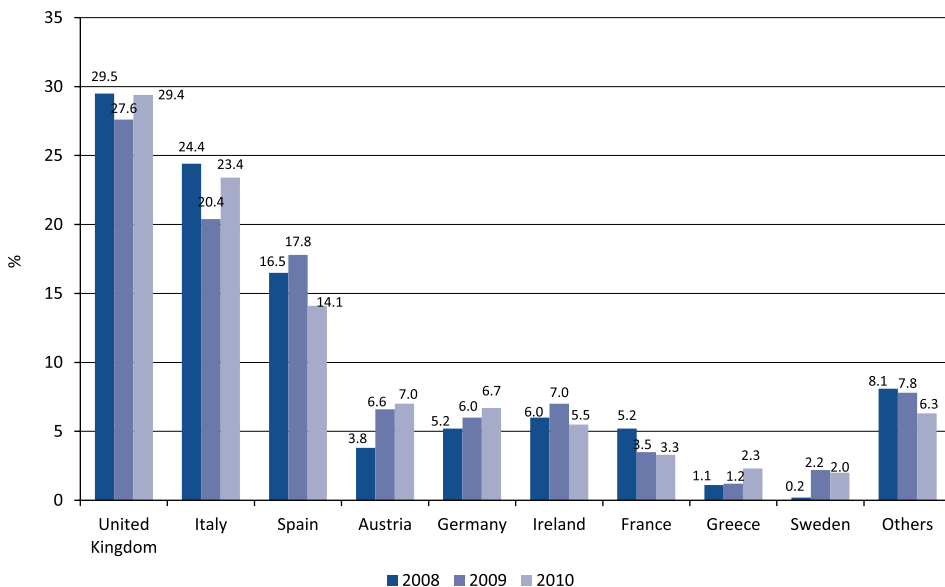
Table 12: Percentage distribution of irregular migrants from Nigeria to Europe, 2008–2010

| Destination country | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| United Kingdom | 25.1 | 41.6 | 29.5 | 26.3 | 30.2 | 27.6 | 26.2 | 36.1 | 29.4 |
| Italy | 23.0 | 28.3 | 24.4 | 20.1 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 24.7 | 20.8 | 23.4 |
| Spain | 22.6 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 14.1 |
| Austria | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 7.0 |
| Germany | 7.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| Ireland | 4.5 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 |
| France | 4.3 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 3.3 |
| Greece | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Sweden | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Others | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EUROSTAT Database.

The major countries of destination for irregular Nigerian migrants were the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain (Figure 2). Data for the most recent year show a relative increase in irregular migration to United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Austria and Greece.

Figure 2: Irregular migrants to Europe, 2008–2010



Source: EUROSTAT Database.

Statistics pertaining to victims of human trafficking are compiled by the NAPTIP, which was established in 2003. A total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking have been reported to the NAPTIP since inception. In 2013, NAPTIP received 407 cases of human trafficking and other related matters, which is slightly higher in comparison with the 400 cases reported in 2012. Of the 407 cases reported, 266 (65.4%) were successfully investigated. The highest number of cases reported to the NAPTIP involved trafficking out of Nigeria for sexual exploitation, accounting for almost a quarter (23.6%) of the total cases reported to the NAPTIP. About one fifth (19.2%) of the total reported cases involved child abuse, while cases of child labour was 13.3 per cent of the total cases reported (Table 13). These victims, mainly children and girls, are most commonly trafficked through the northern and western land borders through neighbouring countries, especially Niger, Mali and Benin.

Table 13: Reported and investigated cases of human trafficking by category, 2013

| | Reported | | Investigated | |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| External trafficking for sexual exploitation | 96 | 23.6 | 75 | 28.2 |
| Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation | 17 | 4.2 | 5 | 1.9 |
| External trafficking for labour exploitation | 18 | 4.4 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Internal trafficking for labour exploitation | 37 | 9.1 | 15 | 5.6 |
| Nigerians deported as irregular migrants | 5 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Child labour | 54 | 13.3 | 41 | 15.4 |
| Child abuse | 78 | 19.2 | 54 | 20.3 |
| Child abduction from guardianship | 38 | 9.3 | 32 | 12.0 |
| Forced marriage | 3 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Rape/Sexual abuse | 14 | 3.4 | 9 | 3.4 |
| Others | 47 | 11.5 | 24 | 9.0 |
| Total | 407 | 100.0 | 266 | 100.0 |

Source: NAPTIP Statistics, 2013.

A comparison of cases of human trafficking in 2012 and 2013 is undertaken in Table 14. There was a significant increase of 3.2 per cent in the number of child abuse cases reported to the NAPTIP in 2013 relative to 2012. Internal trafficking for labour exploitation and child abduction from guardianship also had a slight increase of 2.8 per cent and 2.0 per cent, respectively, in the number of reported cases over that in 2012. The number of reported cases of rape/sexual abuse, external trafficking for labour exploitation and external trafficking for sexual exploitation decreased by 2.6 per cent, 0.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively, in 2013. See also Figure 3 for the chart representation of the reported cases of human trafficking.

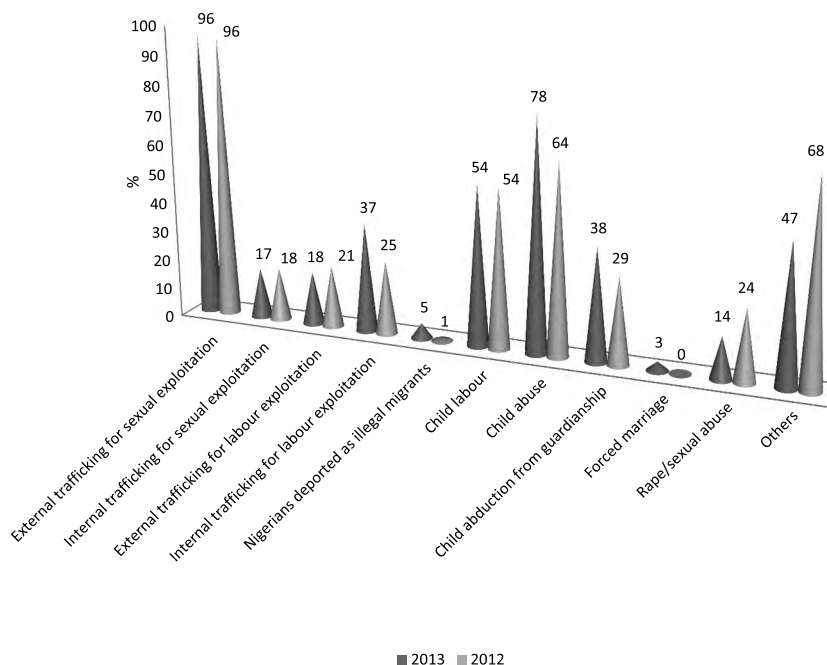
Table 14: Reported cases of human trafficking by type, 2012 and 2013

| | 2013 | | 2012 | | Variance (%) |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| External trafficking for sexual exploitation | 96 | 23.6 | 96 | 24.0 | -0.4 |
| Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation | 17 | 4.2 | 18 | 4.5 | -0.3 |
| External trafficking for labour exploitation | 18 | 4.4 | 21 | 5.3 | -0.9 |
| Internal trafficking for labour exploitation | 37 | 9.1 | 25 | 6.3 | +2.8 |
| Nigerians deported as illegal migrants | 5 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.3 | +0.9 |
| Child labour | 54 | 13.3 | 54 | 13.5 | -0.2 |
| Child abuse | 78 | 19.2 | 64 | 16.0 | +3.2 |
| Child abduction from guardianship | 38 | 9.3 | 29 | 7.3 | +2.0 |
| Forced marriage | 3 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | +0.7 |
| Rape/Sexual abuse | 14 | 3.4 | 24 | 6.0 | -2.6 |
| Others | 47 | 11.5 | 68 | 17.0 | -5.5 |
| Total | 407 | 100.0 | 400 | 100.0 | |

Source: NAPTIP Statistics, 2013.

A total of 293 suspected traffickers were apprehended in the year 2013. Of the total, 66 (22.5%) were arrested for child abuse, 53 (18.8%) for external trafficking for sexual exploitation, and 47 (16%) for child labour. There was a sharp increase of 10.2 per cent in the number of apprehended suspected traffickers for child abuse in 2013, as compared with 2012 numbers. Internal trafficking for labour exploitation and child abduction from guardianship increased by 7.2 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively, over 2012 figures. The number of suspected traffickers arrested for external trafficking for sexual exploitation reduced by 12.5 per cent in 2013. Likewise, the number of traffickers arrested for rape/sexual abuse cases dropped by 7.9 per cent. The NAPTIP won a total of 37 cases in 2013, which resulted in 44 convictions of 22 males and females. With this, a total of 218 convictions had been secured by the NAPTIP from inception till the end of 2013.

Figure 3: Reported cases of human trafficking by type, 2012 and 2013



Source: NAPTIP Statistics, 2013.

The NAPTIP rescued a total of 964 victims of human trafficking in 2013. The number of rescued victims of child labour was the highest, totaling 212, or 22 per cent of the total number of victims rescued. The NAPTIP rescued 186 victims of external trafficking for sexual exploitation or 19.3 per cent of total victims rescued, and 96 victims of internal trafficking for labour exploitation or 10 per cent of total.

A total of 7,529 victims of human trafficking have been rescued by the NAPTIP since its inception. There was an increase of 2.9 per cent in the number of rescued victims of internal trafficking for labour exploitation in the year 2013 over 2012. The number of rescued victims of external trafficking for sexual exploitation experienced a sharp decline of 10.9 per cent in 2013 as compared with 2012. The number of victims rescued for child labour also dropped by 5.4 per cent in the year.

In 2009, the NAPTIP rescued 98 trafficked Nigerians from five countries, mainly from Saudi Arabia and Niger. But in 2010, victims were rescued from 16 countries, although the total number of rescued victims plummeted to

only 48. Trafficked people were rescued from 15 countries in 2011 and 20 countries in 2012, with Mali, Niger and Benin leading in 2011 (when 215 victims were rescued), and Benin, Ghana, Niger and Sudan leading in 2012 (when 231 victims were rescued).

About 61 per cent of the total victims rescued in 2013 were children under 17 years of age as against 50.9 per cent that were rescued in the previous year. This represents an increase of 10.4 per cent over what was recorded in 2012. With respect to the number of rescued victims who were between 18 and 27 years old, there was a reduction of 12.6 per cent in 2013 as compared with that in 2012.

On the origin of victims of human trafficking, there was a significant increase in the number of indigenes from Kaduna state who were rescued by the NAPTIP in 2013. The number of indigenes from Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto states rescued by the NAPTIP increased 13.3 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively, compared with the number of rescued victims from these states in 2012. The number of rescued indigene victims of human trafficking from Edo state decreased considerably in 2013 relative to 2012. The number of rescued victims from Edo, Abia and Imo states declined 6.1 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively, in 2013 over 2012.

Table 15 presents a summary of reported cases of human trafficking recorded by the NAPTIP since it was founded. A total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking were received by the NAPTIP from its establishment to December 2013, out of which 2,486 cases were investigated. A total of 7,529 victims were rescued, of whom 539 were empowered, and 218 convictions were secured. Those who were empowered either enrolled in secondary schools and colleges of education or were assisted to acquire vocational training and reunite with their families. Some received vocational equipment after undergoing training on weaving, fashion design, hairdressing, hat and bead bracelet/necklace making, photography and catering.

Table 15: NAPTIP statistics of victims of human trafficking, 2003–2013

| | From inception to December 2013 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total number of cases received | 2,726 |
| Total number of cases investigated | 2,486 |
| Total number victims rescued | 7,529 |
| Total number of victims empowered | 539 |
| Total number of convictions secured | 218 |

Source: NAPTIP, 2013.

A.5. Return Migration

There are no hard data on the number and characteristics of Nigerians who return to the country after some years of sojourn abroad. However, return migration is common especially among Nigerian professionals pushed out of the country as a result of economic hardship or lack of fulfilment in their jobs. For instance, many physicians who left the country during the hardship occasioned by the structural adjustment of the 1980s have returned and established their own hospitals while others have gone back to their jobs at the universities. Also, university staff who spent one or more years of sabbatical or leave abroad usually return to their jobs after the duration of their leave, although some fail to return. This is also applicable to Nigerians who migrated abroad for studies, including government officials whose work schedules took them to foreign countries.

A large number of Nigerian emigrants who work abroad in the informal sector – such as those in construction, factory work and retail business – establish dual homes at the places of origin and destination. Of recent, some Nigerians living overseas have started to send their children back to Nigeria for schooling and socialization. Non-availability of data on return migration of Nigerians in foreign countries is a lacuna in migration studies in Nigeria; the urgency of filling this gap is a challenge that must be confronted squarely, especially now that the country's migration policy has underscored the imperativeness of having comprehensive data on all aspects of migration in the country.

A.6. Internal Migration in Nigeria

Data on internal migration are derived from the 2006 Census and the Internal Migration Survey conducted in 2010 by the NPC. The Census collected data on state of origin and state of previous residence, providing information on lifetime migration. The Internal Migration Survey (NPopC, 2012) defines a migrant as a person who has lived in another LGA for at least 6 months in the past 10 years. A return migrant is a person who has moved from the current LGA of residence in the past 10 years to live in another LGA for at least 6 months before returning to the LGA. A non-migrant is a person who has not changed residence in the past 10 years.

The 2006 Population and Housing Census revealed that more than 10 per cent of Nigerians lived in states other than their states of birth. Migration data derived from state of origin and previous state of residence indicate huge variations among the states (Table 16). People born in Ogun, Kwara, Osun and Imo were the most migratory, with more than 20 per cent living in other states

in 2006 (NPopC, 2011b). Other states of high migration include Ondo, Oyo, Edo, Delta, Ekiti, Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra and Enugu. It is pertinent to note that all these high-migration states are in the southern part of the country, except Kwara and Kogi states, which are in the north-central region.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of migrants in states by state of origin and previous state of residence, 2006 Census

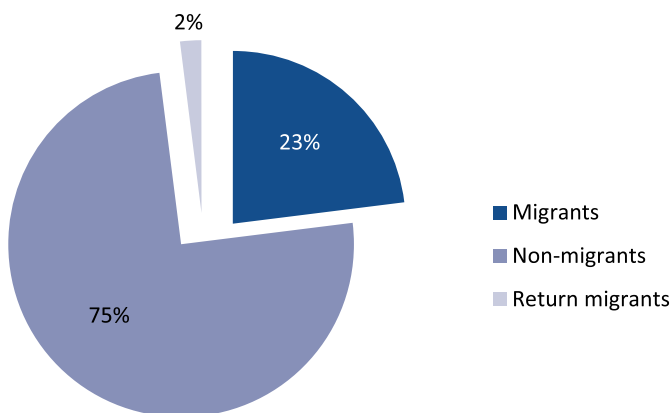
| State | By state of origin (%) | By state of previous residence (%) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Abia | 17.5 | 43.3 |
| Abuja (Federal Capital Territory) | 5.3 | 32.3 |
| Adamawa | 5.7 | 22.8 |
| Akwa Ibom | 17.3 | 56.9 |
| Anambra | 17.1 | 50.7 |
| Bauchi | 3.1 | 30.1 |
| Bayelsa | 4.7 | 28.4 |
| Benue | 9.2 | 29.8 |
| Borno | 3.6 | 20.7 |
| Cross River | 9.3 | 36.0 |
| Delta | 18.4 | 41.6 |
| Ebonyi | 14.4 | 61.3 |
| Edo | 18.7 | 34.2 |
| Ekiti | 17.9 | 61.5 |
| Enugu | 16.9 | 45.3 |
| Gombe | 4.1 | 25.7 |
| Imo | 24.0 | 66.1 |
| Jigawa | 4.6 | 36.1 |
| Kaduna | 3.9 | 29.5 |
| Kano | 3.7 | 22.3 |
| Katsina | 4.2 | 36.1 |
| Kebbi | 4.9 | 42.3 |
| Kogi | 16.7 | 61.3 |
| Kwara | 29.9 | 70.9 |
| Lagos | 6.7 | 43.5 |
| Nasarawa | 7.9 | 38.1 |
| Niger | 3.7 | 27.8 |
| Ogun | 34.4 | 57.0 |
| Ondo | 19.8 | 50.3 |
| Osun | 27.6 | 61.0 |
| Oyo | 18.9 | 34.8 |
| Plateau | 5.0 | 23.4 |
| Rivers | 2.4 | 13.9 |
| Sokoto | 5.6 | 45.4 |
| Taraba | 4.5 | 33.0 |
| Yobe | 5.5 | 32.4 |
| Zamfara | 3.3 | 22.3 |

Source: NPopC, 2011b and 2011c.

Data on state of previous residence identify 10 states with more than 50 per cent of their population having lived in other states in the past 10 years. These include Kwara (70.9%), Imo (66.1%), Ekiti (61.5%), Kogi (61.3%), Ebonyi (61.3%), Osun (61%), Akwa Ibom (56.9%), Ogun (57%), Anambra (50.7%) and Ondo (50.3%) (NPopC, 2011c). Interestingly, these are the same states of high migration identified above with the place of origin data. Detailed state-level statistics on lifetime migration are presented in Table 17.

The Internal Migration Survey conducted by the NPC in 2010 (NPopC, 2012) revealed that 23 per cent of the sampled population of Nigerians were migrants, having changed residence within 10 years, and 2 per cent were return migrants (Figure 4; also see Table 17). This shows that a large percentage of Nigeria's population is on the move internally. These movements and flows are mostly influenced by a desire for better economic prospects and social facilities. The survey indicated that about 60 per cent of internal migrants were residing in the urban areas, with obvious consequences on socioeconomic infrastructure in the urban areas.

Figure 4: Distribution of household population by migration status



Source: NPopC, 2010.

The distribution of household population by migration status reveals that migrants constitute at least two fifths of the total population in 7 of the 36 states of the country. These states are Abia (48.7%), Ekiti (48.1%), Delta (45.3%), Imo (45.1%), Anambra (44.4%), Bayelsa (43.2%) and Lagos (40.1%). Twenty more states, including Abuja Federal Capital Territory, reported percentages higher than the national average of 23 per cent (see Table 17). There is a noticeable change in the pattern of internal migration as new high in-migration states seem to have emerged. Lagos, which used to be the state with the highest number of in-migration (NISER, 1993), has been overtaken by Abia, Ekiti, Delta, Imo, Anambra and Bayelsa states. These are among the states identified as high-migration states from the census data.

Table 17: Percentage distribution of household population by migration status

| State | Migrant (%) | Non-migrant (%) | Return migrant (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Abia | 44.4 | 51.3 | 4.3 |
| Abuja (Federal Capital Territory) | 30.8 | 68.4 | 0.8 |
| Adamawa | 25.0 | 73.0 | 1.9 |
| Akwa Ibom | 11.5 | 88.0 | 0.6 |
| Anambra | 38.4 | 55.6 | 6.0 |
| Bauchi | 10.5 | 87.8 | 1.8 |
| Bayelsa | 42.9 | 56.9 | 0.3 |
| Benue | 34.3 | 63.8 | 1.9 |
| Borno | 31.8 | 67.1 | 1.1 |
| Cross River | 32.0 | 65.1 | 2.8 |
| Delta | 39.8 | 54.8 | 5.5 |
| Ebonyi | 20.1 | 77.4 | 2.5 |
| Edo | 32.3 | 61.6 | 6.2 |
| Ekiti | 40.7 | 51.9 | 7.4 |
| Enugu | 14.3 | 83.2 | 2.5 |
| Gombe | 10.5 | 88.1 | 1.4 |
| Imo | 40.0 | 54.9 | 5.1 |
| Jigawa | 11.3 | 87.7 | 0.9 |
| Kaduna | 24.4 | 73.7 | 1.9 |
| Kano | 21.3 | 77.4 | 1.3 |
| Katsina | 20.6 | 76.4 | 3.0 |
| Kebbi | 15.3 | 84.3 | 0.4 |
| Kogi | 34.2 | 62.9 | 2.8 |
| Kwara | 28.0 | 71.7 | 0.3 |
| Lagos | 36.4 | 59.9 | 3.7 |
| Nasarawa | 14.6 | 83.8 | 1.6 |
| Niger | 19.5 | 80.2 | 0.2 |
| Ogun | 35.8 | 63.3 | 1.0 |
| Ondo | 23.7 | 73.5 | 2.8 |
| Osun | 33.9 | 63.5 | 2.6 |
| Oyo | 31.0 | 67.5 | 1.5 |
| Plateau | 15.2 | 82.0 | 2.8 |
| Rivers | 34.2 | 62.4 | 3.4 |
| Sokoto | 13.7 | 84.6 | 1.7 |
| Taraba | 18.0 | 80.0 | 1.9 |
| Yobe | 12.3 | 86.7 | 1.0 |
| Zamfara | 16.3 | 82.1 | 1.6 |
| Nigeria | 23.0 | 74.9 | 2.0 |

Source: NPopC, 2012.

Only 2 per cent of the household population was categorized as return migrants, an indication that return migration is related to retirement. Although a large proportion of people who were of working age was observed among return migrants in some places in the south-east zone (Ohagi and Isiugo-Abanihe, 1998), most return migration was associated with retirement. Only five states recorded more than 5 per cent return migrants; these were Ekiti (7.4%), Edo (6.2%), Anambra (6%), Delta (5.5%) and Imo (5.1%). It is interesting to note that these states are somewhat contiguous even though they cut across three geopolitical zones and multiple ethnic groups. Some underlying sociocultural similarity may be operating.

Migration is sex selective; generally, in most migration flows, a higher number of migrants tend to be males. The 2010 Internal Migration Survey found that there were more female migrants than males (51.5% versus 48.5%). However, there were large variations in this by state. While 21 states had more female migrants, males were more predominant in the remaining 16 states. States with the highest female dominance were Sokoto (64.8%), Plateau (62.2%), Adamawa (62%), Jigawa (59.7%) and Katsina (57.9%) (Table 18). Incidentally, all these states are in the northern part of the country. In fact, 12 of the 21 states with female predominance in the migration flow are in the northern part of the country. States with the highest male predominance were Oyo (56.7%), Ogun (56.1%), Akwa Ibom (56%), Enugu (55.6%), Taraba (55.2%) and Delta (55%).

Table 18: Percentage distribution of migrants by state and sex

| State | Migrants | | | Return migrants | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total |
| Abia | 45.2 | 54.8 | 281 | 60.3 | 39.7 | 73 |
| Abuja (Federal Capital Territory) | 52.9 | 47.1 | 295 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 48 |
| Adamawa | 38.0 | 62.0 | 300 | 87.1 | 12.9 | 85 |
| Akwa Ibom | 56.0 | 44.0 | 300 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 30 |
| Anambra | 52.0 | 48.0 | 300 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 36 |
| Bauchi | 48.3 | 51.7 | 319 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 29 |
| Bayelsa | 45.1 | 54.9 | 319 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 28 |
| Benue | 48.2 | 51.8 | 326 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 63 |
| Borno | 52.4 | 47.6 | 250 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 88 |
| Cross River | 44.6 | 55.4 | 289 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 36 |
| Delta | 55.0 | 45.0 | 280 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 35 |
| Ebonyi | 46.0 | 54.0 | 300 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 14 |
| Edo | 48.8 | 51.2 | 299 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 7 |
| Ekiti | 49.9 | 50.1 | 339 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 18 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------|
| Enugu | 55.6 | 44.4 | 297 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 56 |
| Gombe | 51.7 | 48.3 | 325 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 79 |
| Imo | 47.7 | 52.3 | 344 | 56.3 | 43.8 | 48 |
| Jigawa | 40.3 | 59.7 | 300 | 53.6 | 46.4 | 28 |
| Kaduna | 51.3 | 48.7 | 345 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 38 |
| Kano | 45.6 | 54.4 | 294 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 8 |
| Katsina | 42.1 | 57.9 | 309 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 33 |
| Kebbi | 46.8 | 53.2 | 297 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 33 |
| Kogi | 53.0 | 47.0 | 300 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 69 |
| Kwara | 44.5 | 55.5 | 330 | 76.9 | 23.1 | 52 |
| Lagos | 44.3 | 55.7 | 300 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 87 |
| Nasarawa | 43.3 | 56.7 | 291 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 68 |
| Niger | 54.7 | 45.3 | 342 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 28 |
| Ogun | 56.1 | 43.9 | 310 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 66 |
| Ondo | 53.7 | 46.3 | 300 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 45 |
| Osun | 45.7 | 54.3 | 315 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 46 |
| Oyo | 56.7 | 43.3 | 300 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 95 |
| Plateau | 37.8 | 62.2 | 244 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 72 |
| Rivers | 53.3 | 46.7 | 315 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 62 |
| Sokoto | 35.2 | 64.8 | 290 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 8 |
| Taraba | 55.2 | 44.8 | 279 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 130 |
| Yobe | 46.4 | 53.6 | 265 | 56.3 | 43.8 | 48 |
| Zamfara | 50.7 | 49.3 | 290 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 24 |
| Nigeria | 48.5 | 51.5 | 11,279 | 61.3 | 38.7 | 1,813 |

Source: NPopC, 2012.

More striking is the predominance of male return migrants in Nigeria (61.3%) over females (38.7%). Only the states of Gombe, Katsina and Osun had more female return migrants than males. As heads of families, men are more likely than females to return to their places of origin in view of the cultural roles they perform in their homestead.

Table 19 presents the distribution of migrants by previous and current zones of residence, depicting the flow of migrants across geopolitical zones. The north-central zone receives more migrants than other zones, followed by south-south, south-west and south-east. Table 19 (as well as Figure 5) shows the increasing importance of south-south and north-central as the poles of migration flows in the country. While the south-south zone is a pull factor for migrants because of its natural resources (specifically petroleum), the north-central is an administrative pull with the rise of Abuja as the federal capital city.

Table 19: Percentage distribution of migrants by previous and current zones of residence

| Zone of current residence | Zone of previous residence | | | | | | | Total number of migrants in the zone | Percentage of the zonal population who are migrants |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | North-west (%) | North-east (%) | North-central (%) | South-east (%) | South-west (%) | South-south (%) | Total (%) | | |
| North-west | 97.48 | 0.66 | 1.05 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 0.18 | 100 | 24,890 | 2.51 |
| North-east | 1.79 | 96.99 | 0.85 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 100 | 13,712 | 3.00 |
| North-central | 3.39 | 0.91 | 90.92 | 1.09 | 2.78 | 0.91 | 100 | 14,271 | 9.08 |
| South-east | 0.63 | 0.45 | 1.21 | 93.35 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 100 | 13,588 | 7.64 |
| South-west | 1.16 | 0.27 | 2.48 | 1.72 | 92.31 | 2.06 | 100 | 16,937 | 7.69 |
| South-south | 0.50 | 0.36 | 1.21 | 3.34 | 2.49 | 92.10 | 100 | 16,844 | 7.90 |
| Total | 25.30 | 13.73 | 14.11 | 13.73 | 16.83 | 16.31 | 100 | 100,242 | |
| Percentage of zonal population who have migrated to other zones (zonal out-migration rate) | 7.47 | 2.65 | 6.80 | 6.49 | 7.98 | 4.43 | | | |
| Zonal net migration rate | -4.91 | 0.35 | 2.28 | 1.15 | -0.29 | 2.53 | | | |

Source: NPopC, 2012.

Distribution of migrants by area of residence (i.e. rural and urban) indicates that 60 per cent of the internal migrants were residing in urban areas, while the remaining 40 per cent were residing in rural areas (Table 20). In all the states, there are wide differences in distribution of migrants with respect to area of residence. States with a large concentration of migrants residing in urban areas include Anambra (98%), Lagos (97%), Ebonyi (90.3%), Enugu (86.2%), Ogun (80.6%), Oyo (84%), Ogun (80.6%) and Delta (80.4%). States with 60 per cent or more of migrants in rural areas are those with extensive agricultural activities, such as Akwa Ibom (83.3%), Bauchi (81.8%), Benue (72.1%), Taraba (68.5%), Nasarawa (66%), Jigawa and Kebbi (63% each).

Table 20: Percentage distribution of migrants by area of residence (rural and urban)

| State | Urban (%) | Rural (%) | Total (%) | Total respondents |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Abia | 48.4 | 51.6 | 100 | 95 |
| Abuja (Federal Capital Territory) | 85.1 | 14.9 | 100 | 18 |
| Adamawa | 58.3 | 41.7 | 100 | 28 |
| Akwa Ibom | 16.7 | 83.3 | 100 | 46 |
| Anambra | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100 | 68 |
| Bauchi | 18.2 | 81.8 | 100 | 88 |
| Bayelsa | 62.4 | 37.6 | 100 | 8 |
| Benue | 27.9 | 72.1 | 100 | 29 |
| Borno | 40.8 | 59.2 | 100 | 29 |
| Cross River | 41.5 | 58.5 | 100 | 45 |
| Delta | 80.4 | 19.6 | 100 | 130 |
| Ebonyi | 90.3 | 9.7 | 100 | 66 |
| Edo | 72.6 | 27.4 | 100 | 299 |
| Ekiti | 74.0 | 26.0 | 100 | 339 |
| Enugu | 86.2 | 13.8 | 100 | 297 |
| Gombe | 58.5 | 41.5 | 100 | 325 |
| Imo | 47.7 | 52.3 | 100 | 344 |
| Jigawa | 37.0 | 63.0 | 100 | 300 |
| Kaduna | 68.4 | 31.6 | 100 | 345 |
| Kano | 55.1 | 44.9 | 100 | 294 |
| Katsina | 55.7 | 44.3 | 100 | 309 |
| Kebbi | 37.0 | 63.0 | 100 | 297 |
| Kogi | 60.3 | 39.7 | 100 | 300 |
| Kwara | 69.7 | 30.3 | 100 | 330 |
| Lagos | 97.0 | 3.0 | 100 | 300 |
| Nasarawa | 34.0 | 66.0 | 100 | 291 |

| | | | | |
|---------|------|------|-----|--------|
| Niger | 67.0 | 33.0 | 100 | 342 |
| Ogun | 80.6 | 19.4 | 100 | 310 |
| Ondo | 67.7 | 32.3 | 100 | 300 |
| Osun | 70.2 | 29.8 | 100 | 315 |
| Oyo | 84.0 | 16.0 | 100 | 300 |
| Plateau | 56.7 | 43.3 | 100 | 344 |
| Rivers | 72.4 | 27.6 | 100 | 315 |
| Sokoto | 53.1 | 46.9 | 100 | 290 |
| Taraba | 31.5 | 68.5 | 100 | 279 |
| Yobe | 49.1 | 50.9 | 100 | 265 |
| Zamfara | 58.3 | 41.7 | 100 | 290 |
| Nigeria | 59.9 | 40.1 | 100 | 11,279 |

Source: NPopC, 2012.

A.6.1. Involuntary Migration

Involuntary or forced migration has become a major concern in Nigeria as a consequence of climate change, civil strife and insecurity in the country. Land degradation, erosion and desertification as a result of climate change, population pressure and land misuse have driven people out of their normal places of abode to other locations where they start life all over again. A very unusual kind of forced migration happened in Nigeria in 2012 occasioned by the massive flooding that affected many states in the country and displaced millions of people. Data collected by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) indicate that nationwide 2,157,419 people were displaced by the flooding that affected 256 LGAs (one third of the total number of LGAs) and 3,870 communities in the country. The flood displacement was more severe in five states, namely Anambra, Kogi, Bayelsa, Rivers and Niger (Table 21). In addition to the large number of people who were displaced, millions more were affected by the flood (7,705,398), and nearly 600,000 homes were destroyed or damaged, especially in Bayelsa and Kogi states.

Table 21: Flood displacement in Nigeria, 2012

| State | Number of LGAs affected | Number of Communities affected | Number of internally displaced persons | Number of affected population | Number of houses destroyed/damaged |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Abia | 2 | 2 | 557 | 63,234 | 158 |
| Adamawa | 12 | 21 | 94,223 | 473,721 | 45,253 |
| Akwa Ibom | 6 | 34 | 9,555 | 37,984 | – |
| Anambra | 5 | 26 | 870,166 | 150,984 | 7,175 |
| Bauchi | 13 | 35 | 11,679 | 12,905 | 2,364 |
| Bayelsa | 8 | 21 | 523,506 | 1,181,009 | 217,483 |
| Benue | 6 | 15 | 55,198 | 206,341 | – |
| Borno | 4 | 15 | 1,228 | 7,330 | – |
| Cross River | 8 | 28 | 46,000 | 503,234 | 1,800 |
| Delta | 10 | 23 | 77,421 | 765,412 | 2,300 |
| Ebonyi | 7 | 23 | 12,400 | 92,063 | 160 |
| Edo | 4 | 15 | 23,939 | 113,455 | – |
| Enugu | 3 | 8 | 563 | 45,563 | 215 |
| Gombe | 7 | 14 | 21 | 320 | – |
| Imo | 3 | 26 | 5,925 | 10,525 | 194 |
| Jigawa | 18 | 1,000 | 32,465 | 182,212 | 9,315 |
| Kaduna | 8 | 30 | 1,967 | 3,515 | 1,354 |
| Kano | 29 | 29 | 12,743 | 22,481 | 5,811 |
| Katsina | 18 | 107 | 9,702 | 12,854 | 1,312 |
| Kebbi | 14 | 1,068 | 55,584 | 350,234 | 11,964 |
| Kogi | 9 | 344 | 603,690 | 1,347,021 | 207,022 |
| Kwara | 4 | 27 | 9,449 | 133,230 | 1,315 |
| Lagos | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Nasarawa | 13 | 122 | 19,646 | 93,643 | 7,065 |
| Niger | 14 | 213 | 148,128 | 651,325 | 65,587 |
| Ogun | 1 | 2 | – | 20 | 1 |
| Ondo | – | – | – | – | – |
| Osun | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oyo | – | – | – | – | – |
| Plateau | 10 | 369 | 21,211 | 89,651 | 8,160 |
| Rivers | 4 | 170 | 230,342 | 820,453 | – |
| Sokoto | 2 | 2 | – | – | 408 |
| Taraba | 7 | 37 | 62,549 | 312,700 | – |
| Yobe | 3 | 12 | 562 | 1,578 | – |
| Zamfara | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1,060 |
| Nigeria | 256 | 3,870 | 2,157,419 | 7,705,398 | 597,476 |

Source: NEMA Statistics, 2014.

Apart from the disastrous effects of the flooding in 2012, several civil and intergroup conflicts in different parts of the country have displaced thousands of people within the past 10 years or so. These include the natives–settlers conflicts in Plateau state, the herdsmen–villagers conflicts in northern Nigeria, as well as the inter-ethnic conflicts in different parts of Nigeria in the last decade, including the Aguleri–Umuleri, Ijaw–Urhobo, Urhobo–Itsekiri, Tiv–Jukun and Ife–Modakeke conflicts. In these conflicts, apart from the heavy toll on human lives, whole villages were destroyed or burned down, causing the survivors to flee. In 2012, the NCFRMI estimated that there were 442,329 conflict-induced displacements in total in 17 states of the federation. This massive increase in the volume of internally displaced persons, as well as the causes and geography of internal displacement in Nigeria, has raised the need to concentrate on preemptive measures to reduce the incidence to the barest minimum and manageable size.

By far, however, the insurgency in the north-eastern zone of Nigeria has resulted in huge displacement of people, especially in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. According to the NEMA data (Table 22), a total of 802,148 persons were displaced in 2014. Not only has the armed conflict in north-eastern Nigeria resulted in internal displacement, with its associated humanitarian and health consequences, it has also taken a heavy death toll.

Table 22: Summary of internally displaced persons in Nigeria as of December 2014

| | | Reason for displacement |
|--|---------|-------------------------|
| Number of internally displaced persons in camps | 100,700 | Insurgency |
| Number of internally displaced persons in host communities | 701,448 | Insurgency |
| Number of internally displaced persons affected by natural disasters | 66,087 | Natural disasters |
| Total number of internally displaced persons | 868,235 | |

Source: NEMA Statistics, 2014.

PART B: IMPACT OF MIGRATION

This section presents key facts on migration stock and flows in Nigeria. It also provides a more complex analysis of the links between migration and various aspects of the socioeconomic development in the country, the population of the country and the environment. The impact of migration on development is difficult to measure for many reasons, including the fact that there is no internationally agreed definition of development. One definition of development is “a process of improving the overall quality of life of a group of people, and in particular expanding the range of opportunities open to them” (IOM, 2010). This definition is wider than more familiar ways of conceptualizing development, which are primarily concerned with economic growth and GDP. The Nigerian macroeconomic indicators are presented in Table 2.

Migration can have a range of social, cultural, political and economic effects, which may be difficult to capture statistically. It involves the transfer of know-how and skills, the transfer of financial assets, including remittances, and the transfer of people from one location to another. While conceptualizing the impact of migration, a clear distinction should be made between its two key types: the impact of migration on society, the economy and development as a whole, or the macrolevel impact; and the impact on the individual migrant and his or her household and family, or the microlevel impact. Some identify the mesolevel impact, which refers to the impact of migration on local communities. These impacts are discussed in this section, subject to the paucity of the available secondary data on the migration phenomenon.

B.1. Migration and Human Development

The effect of international migration is not limited to remittances and cash inflows alone. It includes a wide range of development issues, such as governance and legal protection, employment and social protection, health services and education (e.g. tertiary education), knowledge and skills development, economic growth, financial services and growth, agriculture and rural infrastructural development, and environmental issues. All these are under migration and human development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2010) defines *human development* as a process of widening people’s choices, which entails two important items, namely, expanding human capabilities and functioning.

Education is an important element of human development, and investment in education is regarded as the best form of human capital development. Nigeria has 109 universities, most of which are grossly understaffed and underequipped, and consequently unable to reach their full capacity in student enrolment. Both the brain drain syndrome, which has resulted in the departure of many university faculties, and the rapid emergence of universities in the past 10 years or so have put considerable stress on available structures of tertiary institutions in Nigeria and have resulted in scarcity of qualified lecturers.

The potential for Nigerians in the diaspora, or people of Nigerian nationality and/or descent who have migrated to or were born and live in other countries and who share a common identity and sense of belonging, to contribute to tertiary education is now well recognized and being fully exploited by National Universities Commission (NUC). Nigerian scientists based in the United States have entered into a formal agreement to assist universities at home, with a view to supporting postgraduate programmes. Academics in Nigeria have welcomed the move because of its potential positive multiplier effects (NUC, 2009). In July 2013, in the city of Atlanta, Professor Julius Okojie, Executive Secretary of the NUC, signed a memorandum of understanding with eight US-based Nigerian scientists (*Punch*, 2014b). The main objectives of the partnership are to: enhance the culture of research and training excellence in Nigerian universities; encourage academic scholarship; strengthen applied biological, biotechnological and biomedical sciences curricula; and assure international standards and recognition of institutional academic programmes (NUC, 2009).

The Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme (LEADS) was established by the NUC to support the federal government's efforts to transform the education sector. The scheme started in the academic year 2007. The major aims of the LEADS are as follows:

- To attract experts and academics of Nigerian descent in the diaspora, on a short-term basis, to contribute to the enhancement of education in the Nigerian university system;
- To create appropriate engagement positions and job satisfaction for Nigerian academics and experts, so that they are not attracted away or wasted internally;
- To encourage healthy staff movement, interaction and collaboration across and between Nigerian universities and other sectors of education and national development;
- Among other benefits, to encourage industry experts to participate in teaching and research in Nigerian universities.

To ensure equitable participation, the Nigerian Government invite applications from qualified Nigerian experts and academics in the diaspora who wish to serve at Nigerian federal, State and private universities as visiting lecturers, visiting professors or researchers over a period of three months, six months or twelve months, respectively. Qualifications are as follows:

- A terminal degree at the doctoral or professional level (PhD, DSc, MD, etc.);
- At least five-year experience in the relevant field;
- Experience in academic teaching and/or research at a globally recognized university;
- Articles in referred journals;
- Other relevant skills, discoveries, patents, or experience deemed useful in target fields or national development.

The scheme is limited to the following disciplines:

- Information and communications technology
- Management science and business administration
- Mathematics
- Medicine and dentistry
- Mining engineering
- Natural sciences
- Oil and gas engineering

The NUC has also initiated the Promotion of University Biomedical Science Research Development (PUBSD) as an offshoot of the 2012 national summit on Biomedical Science Research (BSR) hosted by the Commission and attended by representatives of several universities in the country. The aims of PUBSD include building and strengthening research and training capabilities in basic, applied biological, biotechnology and clinical biomedical sciences in Nigerian universities. The NUC also established the International Coordinating/Advisory Committee of the PUBSD, and has mandated it “to actively recruit world-class and resourceful foreign and diaspora-based Nigerian scientists” (*Premium Times*, 2014a).

To ensure the implementation of the LEADS programme, the NUC coordinates and monitors the activities of the scholar and the host university. The terms of this scheme include:

- a return economy class air ticket;
- accommodation, which will be provided by the host university for the scholar’s duration of stay in Nigeria;

- local travel expenses relevant to the programme of activities, to be taken care of by the host university; and
- a monthly stipend of USD 2,500 per month.

The LEADS programme has recorded many achievements, including the following:

- The programme has attracted Nigerian experts and academics in the diaspora to go back home to contribute to the education system in Nigeria. Some of them have relocated permanently back to Nigeria.
- The programme has been able to create appropriate engagement positions and job satisfaction for Nigerian academics and experts so that they will not leave the country again, transforming brain drain to brain gain.
- It has enhanced skills acquisition in rare areas of expertise. For instance, it has been able to bring in experts who provided support in the installation of digital X-ray machines for panoramic and cephalometric radiographs in clinics.
- It has been able to encourage industry experts to participate in teaching, research and cross-fertilization in Nigerian universities.
- It has enriched the curriculum review process with modern, high-tech and new trends in relevant disciplines.
- The programme has been able to enhance reunion and reintegration of experts into their heritage and community life.

According to statistics from the NUC website, by 2010/2011, about NGN 23 million (about USD 144,000) had been spent on the scheme in which 35 diaspora scholars had participated. By 2012/2013, 41 scholars from six countries had participated in the scheme.

B.2. Migration and Economic Development

Migration, whether internal or international, has a profound effect on economic development, which could be negative or positive. For instance, brain drain, which occurs when significant numbers of highly skilled nationals leave their country of origin to seek employment or establish businesses abroad, has a negative effect on the economies of developing countries, because the skills of remaining nationals are not sufficient to grow industries, the academia and other sectors of the economy. On the other hand, brain waste occurs when skilled migrants engage in menial occupations abroad, resulting in deskilling. However, brain gain can be achieved through the return of individuals who have gained skills abroad through temporary migration. The challenge before the Nigerian

Government, as with many African governments, is to reverse brain drain, or at the very least mitigate its effects on social and economic development while optimizing brain gain and minimizing brain waste of nationals abroad.

Remittance inflows from Nigerians abroad are a potential economic development tool (CBN, 2008). Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances in the sub-Saharan Africa, receiving nearly 65 per cent of officially recorded remittance flow to the region and 2 per cent of global inflows. According to the CBN, the growth in remittance inflows to Nigeria could be partly attributed to the economic reforms since the inception of democratic governance in 1999, which restored confidence in the domestic economy, improved economic fundamentals, liberalized most external transactions and eased settlements occasioned by rapid development in ICT (CBN, 2008).

The World Bank ranked Nigeria fifth among the highest remittance-receiving countries in the world (World Bank, 2011). Remittance figures obtained from the CBN (see Table 2, with 2013 data as provisional) showed a steady increase in the remittance inflows from USD 19.2 billion to USD 20.6 in 2011 and USD 20.8 in 2013. In those years, remittance as a percentage of total financial flows was 200.4, 146.1 and 107.9 per cent, respectively. Table 2 shows that remittance inflows accounted for 9.37 per cent of GDP in 2008, 8.48 per cent in 2011 and 7.71 per cent in 2013. Remittances as a percentage of GDP outperformed foreign direct investments, non-oil exports receipts and portfolio investments. These figures clearly indicate that Nigerian emigrants make substantial contribution to the economic development of the country.

Of course, the CBN data on remittances do not include monetary inflows through informal and unregulated channels, especially through friends returning to Nigeria and through goods sent to Nigeria which are readily converted into cash. An estimate of the total remittance inflow into Nigeria in 2006 – based on the addition of the inflows through informal channels, formal channels outside the banking sector and remittances-in-kind – was put at USD 13.7 billion, showing an increase of 23 per cent over the official figure of USD 10.6 billion (CBN, 2008). Unsurprisingly, the rationale for the 2008 CBN study on the remittance environment in Nigeria was the “need to obtain evidence-based information to drive policy formulation on remittances inflow ... and tap its potential to promote economic growth in Nigeria” (CBN, 2008:xiii).

Nigerians in the diaspora are also active in transnational transactions and have promoted the flow of trade, capital and technology back to Nigeria. The annual summit of Nigerians in the diaspora held in the country recognizes Nigerian

nationals abroad as a conduit for the transfer of expertise in technology, agribusiness and ICT, among others. The Nigerian Government has recently begun to strengthen links with Nigerians in the diaspora and their respective destination countries for technical assistance and business ties, with a view to attracting investment from wealthy Nigerians abroad (Oyeniya, 2013). Accordingly, the Presidential Dialogue with Nigerians abroad in 2002, which culminated in the establishment of Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation (NIDO) and the NNVS, marked this shift in policy and attention to migration.

Apart from those in the diaspora, a large number of Nigerians trade across West African countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, the Gambia and Cameroon. Most of them establish temporary residence in these countries from where they undertake business trips to Nigeria. Their business ventures in Nigeria make a considerable contribution to the local economy by providing a wide assortment of goods and services. A study on international traders in Nigeria (Afolayan et al., 2011) revealed their high perception of the economic benefits their businesses can bring to the Government. Governments at different levels benefit through taxes levied on these businesses, import duties and tariffs, and market dues. They have also helped to stimulate the development of non-farm activities and small and medium-sized enterprises in their places of origin.

B.3. Migration and Social Development

Nigeria's population is currently estimated at about 170 million (PRB, 2013), comprising slightly more males than females, and more children and young people age below 25 than adults aged 25–64, and those aged 65 and over. The population is growing at the rate of 3.2 per cent annually; at this rate, Nigeria's population will double its size in about 22 years.

The country has a high crude birth rate of 40 per 1,000 population and a crude death rate of 10 per 1000, with the rate of natural increase at 3 per cent. The total fertility rate (TFR) remains high, but trend analyses from five successive National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) (1990, 1999, 2003, 2008 and 2013) reveal that it has been declining slightly. The TFR declined from 6 in 1990 to 5.7 in 2003, and remained stagnant until 2008. The most recent survey indicates that a decline of 0.2 children per woman was recorded between 2008 and 2013 when the TFR was 5.5 children per woman.

Infant and maternal mortality rates are high in Nigeria, although there has been steady decline in these key health indicators over the years. For instance, infant mortality rate declined from 100 per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 75 in 2008; currently, it is estimated at 69. The 2008 NDHS estimated the maternal

mortality ratio (MMR) at 545 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 2008 survey. A higher rate of 576 per 100,000 live births was derived in the 2013 NDHS, which also showed that maternal deaths in Nigeria accounted for about 32 per cent of all deaths among women aged 15–49. Estimates of life expectancy at birth vary, but they are generally low, with a consensus that a child born today in Nigeria will live for only about 50 years.

De Haas (2008), in a study on international migration and national development, noted for Nigeria that migration, whether internal or international, is still primarily viewed in a negative sense rather than a constituent part of broader social and economic transformation processes. Among many ills, internal migration is associated with disruption of social cohesion in rural areas, human trafficking, forced child labour and prostitution, and regarded as a force that potentially contributes to urban unemployment and pollution and waste management problems (Oyeniyi, 2013). These are biased views of the impacts of migration to both the places of origin and destination.

To be sure, an important reason why migration takes place is to improve the lot of the individual and achieve human development. The positive impact of migration is evident in the enhancement of the lives of individual migrants and their families, transformation of the places of origin, and expansion and progress of the places of destination (Ohagi and Isiugo-Abanihe, 1998). This includes new ways of life, more sanitary environment and living conditions, more proactive community leadership, and building of schools, health centres and others. Though remittances greatly improve family living standards, migrants also send money home to build houses and establish cottage industries and other businesses (Ohagi and Isiugo-Abanihe, 1998). Indeed, the kind of houses, businesses and development projects one sees from a visit to most villages in the south-east is an eloquent testimony of the impact of migrants on enhancing human development in the countryside.

This is now further accentuated by the availability of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), which brings the migrant and those left behind closer no matter the distance, and makes it easy for migrants to send money given the presence of rural banks and financial institutions. According to Oyeniyi (2013), the importance of migrants' remittances in human development is amply demonstrated by the World Bank and the CBN study, which showed that remittances from the global North to Nigeria in 2010/2011 stood at USD 10 billion (about NGN 1.5 trillion). This does not include remittances sent through informal channels. Internal migrants also send millions of naira mainly from urban to rural areas across Nigeria.

A study by Nwajiuba (2005) on international migration and livelihood in south-eastern Nigeria, under the auspices of the Global Commission on International Migration, demonstrated the dynamic nature of migration in the region. He revealed the impact of international migration on internal migration – that it did not only enhance livelihoods but it also stimulated the development of non-farming activities in rural areas through the remittances accrued from international migration and these activities in turn stimulated rural–urban migration across the region. Oyeniyi (2013) also found that international migration created opportunities for non-farming activities, some of which had taken many rural dwellers to urban areas.

The impact of migration on education is measured in terms of access to education either by migrants or by their dependents. Oyeniyi (2013) found that internal migration increased migrants’ access to education and skills development, and enabled them and their dependents to take full advantage of any educational opportunity available to them. Most migrants acquire higher education, find lucrative jobs or greatly expand their business in their places of destination, thereby enhancing their status and income-generating potential (Okoronkwo, 2014). Also a large number of migrants typically leave their children and wards at their home towns or villages and remit money and other resources for their education. Oyeniyi found that in Abia, Anambra, Oyo, Lagos, Bayelsa and Cross River states, regular and periodic remittances were used to fund dependents’ education and community projects such as construction of school buildings, donation of books to school libraries, provision of scholarships, and donation of furniture and other materials (Oyeniyi, 2013).

Since a large number of children of foreign nationals are present in Nigeria, the nationals from other countries have established schools for these children. American, British and Turkish schools are found in Lagos, Abuja and other major cities in the country. Apart from providing foreign children with education comparable with what is offered in their home countries, these schools offer quality education to wealthy Nigerian children also enrolled in such special schools. Even foreign universities have started to emerge in Nigeria, often in partnership with Nigerians. In addition to providing quality education, these institutions are avenues for inculcating the cultures of foreign countries. Recently, it has been observed that many Nigerian parents living abroad send their children back home to enroll in schools in Nigeria, seeing the advantage that their children would imbibe the Nigerian culture.

B.4. Migration and Health

The impact of migration on health can be positive or negative. On the positive end, returning migrants may spread health-related knowledge and good practices through the high-quality training they have received overseas; they may also introduce new practices. They also establish health facilities such as clinics and hospitals with the proceeds of their sojourn overseas. Indeed, many Nigerian medical doctors who left Nigeria in the 1970s and 1980s set up private practice in their own facilities upon their return to the country. Furthermore, it is common among Nigerian nationals residing overseas to invite their parents and relatives for medical check-up and treatment overseas. Others send drugs or money for medical treatment in Nigeria.

Nigerians in the diaspora have also played a very vital role in health-care delivery in the country through short-term provision of specialized treatments and surgeries in different parts of the country. In a recent conference to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Nigerian Physicians in the Americas, comprising about 6,000 medical doctors, the body reiterated its commitment to providing medical services and exploring possibilities of private–public partnerships in Nigeria (Channels TV, Lagos, broadcast part of the conference on 1 August 2014).

In several ways, migration enhances the life expectancy of migrants and their family members through increased access to health care, healthy food and good quality of life, and security of life and property, among others. All the internal migrants interviewed by Oyeniyi in the 12 states he studied claimed that one of their reasons for migrating to another place was to achieve a long, better and more fulfilled life. Internal migration facilitates access to quality health care through access to hospitals, either government-owned or privately owned. However, there are unhealthy habits common among migrants, which impact negatively on their lives and life expectancy, such as alcoholism, cigarette smoking, prostitution and living in unhealthy environments (Oyeniyi, 2013).

On the other hand, on the negative end, brain drain of medical personnel (doctors, nurses and pharmacists) may undermine health-care provision and worsen infant and child mortality as well as maternal mortality. This is especially so, given Nigeria's poor doctor-patient ratio of 1:3,500 against the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 1:600. In a lecture titled, "Medical Education in Nigeria: The Quest for World Standards and Local Relevance", delivered at Lagos University Teaching Hospital, the Minister of Health, Professor Onyebuchi Chukwu, stated that 2,701 doctors who had trained in Nigeria left the country to work in other countries from 2009 to 2012. Currently, all the medical schools

graduate between 3,500 and 4,000 new doctors annually (*Daily Trust*, 2012). It is clear then that a large proportion of Nigerian doctors are lost through brain drain, a huge loss given their long years of training with the enormous financial outlay for their training.

There is also the possibility of transmission of diseases through contacts between migrants and the resident population. For instance, the return to Nigeria of girls who were involved in prostitution in Europe might lead to transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The recent outbreak of Ebola virus disease in West Africa has heightened the concern over the spread of the deadly disease through migrants or returning citizens from these countries. The Ebola outbreak in West Africa was first reported in March 2014, and has rapidly become the deadliest occurrence of the disease since its discovery in 1976. The fear was amplified in Nigeria with the death in a Lagos hospital of Dr Patrick Sawyer, a Liberian Government official who came into the country aware that he had Ebola. The man took ill on the plane and collapsed after getting off his flight in Lagos on 20 July 2014; five days later he died of Ebola. Health workers identified 59 people who came in contact with him, including 15 airport staff and 44 from the hospital. He had traveled by plane via Lomé in Togo, and Accra in Ghana. The entry of Dr Sawyer led to the death of eight Nigerians who had secondary infection through him, mainly health-care providers who had treated him. His case sparked concerns that the virus could be spread through air travels and cross-border movement into Nigeria.

Closely related to this was the scare caused by the return of a corpse of a man suspected to have died of Ebola from Liberia. The corpse was brought in from Liberia through the Murtala Mohammed International Airport in Lagos and was taken to a private hospital in Anambra state by road. Although ultimately it was confirmed that the man did not die of Ebola, the federal government promptly placed a ban on the return of corpses from the three countries – Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea – worst hit by the pandemic. Similarly, the Lagos state government appealed to the federal government to consider closing some of the country's borders as a means of containing the spread of the disease. The appeal by the Lagos state government came after the Ghanaian authorities announced the ban on all flights from Nigeria and other West African countries, as governments in West Africa scrambled to contain the spread of the disease (*Premium Times*, 2014b). According to WHO, Ebola killed more than 5,000 people in six countries up to 23 March 2014, mainly in Liberia (3,016 deaths), Sierra Leone (1,398 deaths) and Guinea (1,260 deaths). While the scourge of Ebola still unravels, it dramatically demonstrates how easily diseases can spread through migrants to the resident population.

Indeed, moving to different locations may expose migrants to different health risk factors and may face challenges as regards receiving health care. Irregular migrants may not have access to medical care or health insurance; they may also lack knowledge of their rights. The crowded living conditions and poor sanitary conditions in which internally displaced persons and refugees live, as well as their characteristic lack of basic needs such as clean drinking water and balanced diet, predispose them to illness. Migrants therefore run the risk of getting ill while abroad, and their health status may also deteriorate upon their return. Of course, the transfer of HIV/AIDS through itinerant drivers and sex workers at border towns has long been recognized.

B.5. Migration, Employment and the Labour Market

The importance of labour mobility has long been recognized as key in obtaining economic integration and advancement across the ECOWAS region. Labour migration is often embarked upon because of a lack of opportunity for decent work at home. Other factors compelling migration include violations of human rights, bad governance, political intolerance and wars.

Labour migration can and does serve as an engine of growth and development for all parties involved. In destination countries, migration has rejuvenated workforces, improved the economic viability of traditional sectors including agriculture and services, promoted entrepreneurship, and met demand for skills for high tech industries as well as unmet labour needs. In regions of origin, positive contributions of migrant workers are reflected in remittance flows, transfer of investments, increased technological and critical skills through return migration, and increased international business and trade generated by transnational communities. Migrants in regular situation also acquire new skills and ideas in more favourable working and living conditions.

However, in response to the current global economic and employment crisis, destination countries have been imposing more stringent conditions for admission, while some countries are even encouraging return through incentive packages. Nonetheless, it can be assumed that new demands for foreign workers will open up with economic recovery and the ageing-population challenges in Europe and Asian countries. Clearly, migration affects labour supply and surplus, labour demand and shortages, skills stock and domestic wages.

Economic development in Nigeria has been greatly enhanced by the large number of immigrants who not only work in the country but also invest in different sectors of the economy, including foreign portfolio investments. While Nigeria's

oil sector remains the nation's engine of growth and a magnet for migrant workers, other sectors of the economy – most notably telecommunications, wholesale and retail sector – have also grown exponentially and are drawing both foreign investors and migrants from different parts of Nigeria and its West African neighbours to both urban and rural areas (IOM, 2009).

The National Manpower Board data presented earlier (NMB, 2004) indicated a substantial number of non-Nigerian employed in Nigeria, the majority of whom were employed in the private sector of the economy. The prominent occupations among immigrant labour in Nigeria include: general managers; corporate managers; physical science, mathematics and engineering science professionals; and clerks. Others are labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport and other services. Also, many foreigners are engaged in small-scale private economic activities as tailoring, bakery, hair styling/manicures/other beauty treatments, painting buildings/walls/ceilings/woodwork, carpentry, masonry and retail trade. Internal migration is primarily motivated by economic reasons, mostly job related. Rural–rural migrants are mainly engaged in agriculture and other extractive activities, while rural–urban migrants are usually gainfully engaged, even if after an initial period of joblessness. Ultimately, labour migration enhances the earning capacity of migrants with its obvious multiplier effect on the economy of the place of destination.

The Labour Migration Policy of Nigeria links the development and migration processes in both origin and destination countries. Transnational migrants and returning migrants contribute through investment, transfer of technology and skills, human capital formation, enhancement of social capital, promotion of trade, and business links and good governance. The policy measures aim to enhance the benefits of labour migration on the economy and society; aid and support migrant workers and their families; mobilize development contributions of migrants; and link the development and migration processes in recognition of the contribution of labour migration to employment, economic growth, development and income generation.

Nigerians in the diaspora include highly skilled professionals in technology, science, and medical and paramedical fields. In order to facilitate their contribution to national development through physical or “virtual” return, there is an urgent need to: design appropriate mechanisms to attract migrant expertise for sharing of skills, technology transfer and employment generation; provide information to diaspora migrants regarding local investment opportunities; and

create an enabling environment for investments and enterprise developments by these migrants. All these will enhance employment and labor migration, as job-seeking migrants take advantage of new opportunities at the development poles.

B.6. Migration and the Environment

There is growing interest in the impact of environmental degradation and climatic change on global population distribution and mobility, as more severe occurrences become widespread globally. The more drastic impacts of climate change (e.g. floods, storms, heat waves, ocean surge, desertification) are likely to affect population distribution and mobility, forcing millions of people to move because they are not able to adapt to changes in the physical environment. In general, environmental factors may result in large population movements, which may in turn affect the environment. In situations of famine or some other major environmental disasters, rural populations may be compelled to move to urban areas in search of food and employment or other means of livelihood.

Human migration has both beneficial and negative impacts on the environment and territory of the communities of origin and destination. Other than economic reasons, environmental degradation has contributed significantly to increased population movements over the last decades (Bozanovic, 2008). Scenarios of sudden mass relocation or displacement can have considerable environmental effects on the migrant host area (IOM, 2007). This usually occurs directly when immigrants deforest swathes of land to set up settlements or indirectly when the influx of immigrants to a community contributes to expansion and consequently gentrification and deforestation. This has been the case with the massive displacement of people and their subsequent occupation of marginal lands, leading to land devastation. Also, the displacement of low-income residents from urban areas as a result of the high influx of the upper class and the displacement of low-class immigrants from urban slums – as happened in Lagos, Abuja and other cities – many times makes those who are displaced to indulge in unsustainable resource management in order to make ends meet in difficult and prolonged circumstances (IOM, 2007). This usually happens when resettled populations overexploit natural resources. Examples include indiscriminate felling of trees, indiscriminate disposal of wastes, forest burning and others, which have taken place in parts of Nigeria.

The environmental impact of protracted overexploitation of natural resources, prolonged indiscriminate disposal of wastes, and other unwholesome environmental practices can pose a significant hazard to immigrants themselves and also to residents in proximity to such a settlement. The consequences of unwholesome practices contribute to water pollution from indiscriminate disposal of wastes, soil erosion from appropriating coastal sands for construction material and precarious construction of houses, and air pollution from burning of forests (IOM, 2007). These can also lead to the deterioration of the public health system. Urban planning, which incorporates anticipated migratory inflows, may still not completely protect the environment from the consequences of unwholesome environmental practices by resettled populations, as irregular migration can strain infrastructure and services. The massive rural–urban migration leads to the development of slums and puts considerable pressure on public utilities. This also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and consequently climate change and also to the depletion of the aesthetic ambient or pristine natural environment (Migration Watch UK, 2010). Furthermore, the massive rural–urban migration leads to the development of slums and puts considerable pressure on public utilities.

There are many gases that are responsible for the greenhouse gas effect. Notable is carbon dioxide, a primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. In 2012, 82 per cent of greenhouse gas emitted from the United States was carbon dioxide (USEPA, 2014). There are no reliable data on how much gas is emitted in Nigeria. However, human activities that contribute to the emission of carbon dioxide include combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas and oil) for energy and transportation, which is widespread in Nigeria. Migration of people from developing to developed countries causes a significant increase in global emissions (Migration Watch UK, 2010). In the United Kingdom, greenhouse gas emissions increased by approximately 190 million tons of carbon dioxide as a result of migration (Migration Watch UK, 2010). Increment of greenhouse gases also occurs from international aviation growth, which can be attributed to migration. Jet fuel exhaust from aircrafts contains greenhouse gases such as water vapour and carbon dioxide, which contribute to greenhouse global emissions (Federal Aviation Administration Office of Environment and Energy, 2005). The United Kingdom has reported that migration is key driver of international aviation growth (Migration Watch UK, 2010). The expansion of urban areas as a result of migration and encroachment of human activities in habitats of endangered species also poses a threat of disruption of the ecosystem and biodiversity.

PART C: MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

This section provides an overview of the key national policies, legislative framework and institutional arrangements involved in migration governance, as well as the past, current and future international cooperation on migration. Although the national migration policy is yet to be endorsed by the Government, it provides the framework for comprehensive management of migration in Nigeria, with the NCFRMI playing a pivotal role as the coordinating agency of all migration-related issues in the country.

C.1. Policy Framework

The federal government – in pursuit of its obligation to establish and strengthen the structures that protect the human, civil and economic rights of its citizens at home and abroad, as well as the rights of aliens residing in Nigeria – outlined a national migration policy called the National Policy on Migration (NPM), which is presently with the Federal Executive Council (FEC) for approval. A series of developments in the area of international migration globally gave rise to initiatives for developing a national migration policy in Nigeria. Key among these are:

- the ECOWAS and AU common position on migration;
- a series of Africa–EU Declarations and programmes on migration and development;
- the need to engage the Nigerian diaspora in assisting in the development of the country;
- the huge remittance inflows from emigrants; and
- the increasing challenges posed by irregular migration particularly among the youths who were trapped on the sea or in the deserts attempting to enter Europe clandestinely as well as increase of human trafficking and smuggling/development of organized criminal networks.

In response to the above factors, then President of Nigeria Olusegun Obasanjo constituted a presidential committee chaired by Special Assistant on Humanitarian Affairs Moremi Onijala, which was charged to produce a homegrown policy that would address the multifaceted migration issues. The committee members who were drawn from 20 MDAs started work by mid-February 2006, with a grant from IOM, supplemented by additional grant from the Government. The members researched the issues in their respective domains and made recommendations on wide-ranging themes.

In April 2007, a national stakeholders conference was held to further study the recommendations; inputs from the conference were collated and complemented by review of policies, especially those of the EU and the AU, on migration. Prominent among the recommendations raised by the stakeholders is the creation of a commission or an agency to take charge of migration management. The draft policy was forwarded to the Government for further action (approval), but shortly afterwards there was a change in government and the drive was slowed down.

Twenty-one objectives to be achieved through the development of the policy were clearly spelled out. Some of which include:

- i. Provision of adequate information to promote regular migration;
- ii. Effective coordination activities;
- iii. Maintaining a database of Nigerians abroad;
- iv. Combating irregular migration through public enlightenment campaign on the adverse consequences of such migration;
- v. Effective border control;
- vi. Promoting dialogue between transit and receiving countries;
- vii. Helping to reduce the impact of brain drain through bilateral migration agreement.

The draft policy covers a wide range of thematic areas such as the following:

- Migration and development (collaboration with Nigerians in the diaspora, diaspora earnings and remittances, brain drain);
- Migration and cross-cutting social issues (migration, poverty and conflict, migration and health, migration and education, migration and the environment, migration and trade, migration and gender, migration and children/youth, etc.);
- National security and irregular movement (national security, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, return, readmission and reintegration of migrants, border management);
- Forced displacement (refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, crisis prevention, management and resolution);
- Human rights of migrants (legislation, principles of non-discrimination, integration of migrants, stateless persons);
- Organized labour migration (regional and international cooperation);
- Internal migration (rural–urban drift);
- National population, migration data and statistics;
- Funding for migration management.

Following the recommendations made at the national stakeholders conference held in April 2007, a presidential directive was issued in 2009, mandating the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) to coordinate matters relating to migration and internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Development was established, and inputs from relevant MDAs were collated and incorporated into a draft policy and was then presented to the FEC for approval. However, due to the time lapse from 2007 to 2010, the FEC returned the draft and directed that it should be reviewed to reflect the current migration trends in the country, the African region and the world.

From then, the NCFR – now known as the NCFRMI – spearheaded activities by engaging all the relevant stakeholders to review the draft policy to capture current realities and migration dynamics both nationally and globally. In agreement with the TWG members, the draft was further subjected to a desk review by a consultant through the support of IOM under the platform of the 10th National European Development Fund (EDF) Project. The revised policy was again circulated to stakeholders for inputs/comments, following which a residential workshop was held to harmonize the inputs from various stakeholders.

Subsequently, the NCFRMI – in collaboration with IOM – within the framework of the 10th EDF Project, organized a national validation workshop for the draft NPM. The event, which was held on 25 June 2013, attracted stakeholders from both the State and non-State actors in the field of migration, as well as representatives of the academia, the general public and international partners. The NPM document is currently with the FEC pending approval. It was actually presented to the FEC on 11 December 2013, for consideration by the Minister of Special Duties and Intergovernmental Affairs and a further directive was given in consideration of the policy document. It is hoped that the NPM will be endorsed and become fully operational for the benefit of the Nigerian migratory population.

Other policy documents that have been developed but awaiting approval are those for labour migration, internally displaced persons, diaspora matters, and the assisted voluntary return and reintegration initiative.

Labour Migration Policy

In 2004, upon the request of the FMLP, the ILO provided technical support in setting up an International Labour Migration Desk at the FMLP, and in October

2008, the Minister of Labour formally requested both the ILO and IOM to assist in preparing the national Labour Migration Policy and in establishing bilateral arrangements for the employment of Nigerians abroad. In 2008, within the framework of the project “Facilitating a Coherent Migration Management Approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Libya by Promoting Legal Migration and Preventing Further Irregular Migration”, IOM, supported by the EU and the Government of Italy, initiated a consultative process for the drafting of the Labour Migration Policy, engaging a range of national stakeholders.

In September 2009, IOM organized a training workshop on labour migration policy development for the members of the TWG. The workshop was based on two sets of recommendations made earlier that year by the AENEAS 2006 Labour Migration Project: one at a National Policy Planning Workshop held in Abuja in April, and the other at the Third Steering Committee Meeting held in Dakar, Senegal, in June. The objective of the workshop was to provide technical assistance and guidance to the TWG members, as well as build the capacities of officials, equipping them with the necessary tools for developing the proposed labour migration policy. The outcome of the training workshop was the identification by the TWG of initial concerns and components that members believed should be included in such a policy.

In December 2009, the ILO facilitated a consultation between the FMLP and the National Employers Association and Trade Union Federations to obtain inputs on the proposed policy. These inputs, including the concerns expressed earlier by the TWG, were the content of the framework of the draft Labour Migration Policy. This was subsequently reviewed by the FMLP and social partner organizations, and forwarded for review and comments by the TWG members. IOM later facilitated the hiring of a consultant to fine-tune the document to incorporate comments from stakeholders, to organize meetings of the social partners and the TWG, and to review and validate the draft policy document.

The process of developing the policy thus spanned almost two years – from early 2008 to December 2010 – involving consultations, drafting and validation; meetings with social partners and other stakeholders and the TWG; a national validation workshop; and so on. The labour migration policy addresses three broad objectives, namely: promote good governance of labour migration; protect migrant workers and promote their welfare and that of their families left behind; and optimize the benefits of labour migration to development while mitigating its adverse impact.

Policy on Internal Displacement

Until recently, internal displacement in Nigeria has been caused mostly by overlapping and not mutually exclusive occurrences of intercommunal, ethnoreligious cum political, and forced eviction. But the flooding experienced in 2012 changed the profile of the internally displaced persons in the country and created a new trend in relation to the volume of displacement and the need for a very robust and concerted humanitarian response strategy. The NCFRMI, conscious of its obligation in line with its 2009 expanded mandate on the provision of protection and assistance to the internally displaced persons and the coordination of migration-related issues in Nigeria, spearheaded activities in drafting of the National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons.

The policy document was largely derived from the UN Guiding Principle and the Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons. The TWG members in charge of drafting the Policy consist of various State and non-State actors, internally displaced persons, international technical experts and representatives from UN agencies. Inputs were collated from the European Union Delegation to Nigeria, ActionAid Nigeria, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre/Norwegian Refugee Commission, the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Government and other stakeholders.

The policy document was validated by stakeholders in June 2012, and the final draft copy has since been forwarded by the NCFRMI to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation for onward transmission to the FEC for its approval. At the moment, the draft policy on internally displaced persons is still waiting the approval of the FEC, and until this is done there will still remain the challenge of having a national response strategy that provides for proper coordination, mechanization, and coherence in data and information management. It is believed that priority attention should be given to the internal displacement policy document for its approval to provide the legal framework and the institutional mandate for proper coordination.

Assisted Voluntary Return Reintegration Initiative

The NCFRMI participated in a series of consultative meetings facilitated by IOM under the sponsorship of the Swiss Embassy in respect of the assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) initiative. These meetings centred on seeking ways to ensure that the Nigerian Government would be more involved in the AVRR programme. The core objective of this line of thinking was to ensure sustainability. This process culminated in the meeting held in April 2013, in

Lagos, where efforts were made to identify various stakeholders in implementing the AVRR programme. The NCFRMI was then given the responsibility to design a coordination structure/framework, ensuring greater participation and responsibility on the part of the Government in the process of conducting the AVRR programme in Nigeria, so that in the long run the Government would have developed its capacity to sustain the programme.

A major challenge to implementing the AVRR programme is the absence of a structure: a framework that takes into account the cross-cutting nature of migration and its impact on social configuration and that guarantees the humane and orderly treatment of Nigerian citizens upon their return. In Nigeria, at present, the AVRR programme is conducted under an ad hoc arrangement, which may not be sustainable. It is on this premise that the NCFRMI proposed a structure, a manual of procedures that seeks to achieve the following three key objectives:

- Provide a step-by-step procedure/methodology and timelines for the implementation of the AVRR programme;
- Establish lines of communication and proper guidance for effective coordination;
- Propose clear responsibilities and operational boundaries of various actors while ensuring sustainability of the process.

The NCFRMI subsequently proposed a strategy for conducting activities at each stage of the AVRR process. It first identified some key institutions that would be implementing the programme at the inception phase, and further to define clear roles and responsibilities for each institution at the various stages of the AVRR process. Timelines for beginning and ending an action was worked out, as well as a feedback mechanism among the various actors and the returnees themselves.

Prospects and Challenges

One of the greatest challenges the NCFRMI must overcome to bring its aspirations to reality is to have a very strong media advocacy strategy to stimulate debates and also influence policymakers in considering the migration and internal displacement policies as priority documents that need to be produced in looking beyond the 2015 MDGs. Efforts must be made to stimulate the political support needed to ensure that both draft policies on internal displacement and national migration are approved promptly. Based on the above, the NCFRMI is seeking innovative ways to raise the resources needed to achieve these objectives.

Unfortunately, the Intra-ACP Migration Facility was wrapped up at the end of March 2013, and the NCFRMI only has to rely on the National 10th EDF whose mission is to enhance better management of migration in Nigeria. As such, it is strongly believed that the Nigeria–EU dialogue offers a unique opportunity for the NCFRMI to request additional support from the EU partners to facilitate its ongoing programmes. The EU should consider allocating a certain amount of financial resources to the NCFRMI to give it direct access to funds to fast-track these processes while ensuring transparency and accountability.

Annual National Migration Dialogue

The NCFRMI has developed a concept note, and discussions with the Swiss Development Cooperation are ongoing in respect of the Nigeria Annual National Migration Dialogue, which is conceived as a strategy for mainstreaming migration into the post-2015 MDGs. The Dialogue is a derivative of the Implementation Framework of the National Migration Policy document. The Dialogue would provide a unique opportunity to work towards a national agenda for effective and inclusive migration governance, and to identify measures that promote the role of migrants as agents of innovation and development. While the concept of mainstreaming migration into national development planning has increasingly been recognized as an efficient policy and institutional approach to maximizing the benefit of migration and reducing its negative impacts, the gap between this theoretical concept and action undertaken at the local, national and regional levels remain considerably obscure.

The overall objective of the Dialogue is to provide a platform for debating the impact and linkages between migration and development and thereby shaping our national migratory orientation. The Dialogue is aimed at providing an opportunity for reviewing the various operational challenges at the institutional level in implementing the NPM and thereby contributing to the review of existing legal frameworks in addressing these challenges.

The Dialogue expects to evolve a national theme and six sub-themes reflective of the migratory peculiarities of the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. Stakeholders shall be drawn from the 36 states of the federation; each state is categorized into the six geopolitical zones. During the Dialogue, each geopolitical zone shall present a position paper reflecting the nature, opportunities, challenges and policy recommendations regarding its specific migratory environment.

C.2. Laws and Regulations (National, Regional and International)

The constitution of the federal republic provides protection to migrants as it does to nationals. There are also several laws and regulations governing migration in Nigeria, some of which are presented below.

Immigration laws

The law regulating immigration issues in Nigeria is the Immigration Act of 1963. Other subsidiary legislations are the Immigration Regulations of 1963, the Immigration (Control of Aliens) Regulations of 1963, and the Passport (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1990.

United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Nigeria has ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which came into force in 2003. The adoption of national legislation in this field is one of the recommendations expressed in the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration and in the AU meetings.

International Labour Organization Conventions

A number of conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) address the issue of migration of persons across international boundaries. Nigeria is a signatory to these ILO conventions, and has ratified some of them.

Laws against Trafficking in Human Beings and Migrant Smuggling

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol) has been incorporated into Nigerian national legislation through the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law, Enforcement and Administration Act of 14 July 2003. Amendments to the Act, promulgated on 7 December 2005, extended the powers of the NAPTIP to cover internal trafficking and exploitative child domestic labour, and provided for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds of crime of convicted traffickers. A Victims Trust Fund was also created, in which forfeited assets are collected for the rehabilitation and restitution of victims.

Child Labour Law/Child Rights/Child Trafficking

The Child Rights Act of 2003 is a comprehensive document of 278 sections, providing in particular for the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour, child marriage, exploitation of children for begging, recruitment of children into the Armed Forces and child trafficking. Section 274 states that the provisions of the Act supersede all other laws. However, the Child Rights Act has not come into force in all states – the northern states being reported as having difficulties in domesticating it, thus making the provisions of the Act not applicable in all Nigerian courts.

The Labour Act of 1974/2004

The Labour Act of 1974, now Labour Act CAP L1, LFN, 2004, prohibits the employment of children under the age of 15 in commerce and industry, and restricts labour performed by children to home-based agricultural or domestic work. The Act prohibits forced labour and stipulates that children may not be employed in agricultural or domestic work for more than eight hours per day, and that children under age 12 cannot be required to lift or carry loads that are likely to harm their physical development. The Act regulates the recruitment of persons within and outside Nigeria, and the movement of persons for employment within and outside Nigeria. It also provides for the protection of all persons in employment, including migrants.

ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment

Nigeria is an active member of the ECOWAS. Freedom of movement is enshrined in the ECOWAS Protocol, of 29 May 1979, on the Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment. The Protocol allows the ECOWAS citizens: (i) to enter any ECOWAS State without a visa; (ii) to reside in any ECOWAS Member State for up to 90 days without a visa; and (iii) to apply, after 90 days, for a permanent residence permit which allows them to start businesses, seek employment and invest. An ECOWAS passport was established in 2000. So far, though, only the first phase – abolishing visa requirements if the stay does not exceed 90 days – has been achieved. The right of residence, the aim of the second phase, and the right of establishment foreseen under the third and last phase have not yet been implemented.

C.3. Institutional Framework

The draft NPM provides an overarching framework for the coordination of migration-related activities in Nigeria. The framework provides a coordination structure that clearly defines roles and responsibilities as well as the operational boundaries of various actors in the field of migration. The NPM underscores that effective coordination is key to the successful implementation of the policy, in particular the need for the strategy to address policy coherence and development of synergies among the MDAs. The structure that has been developed for the implementation of the NPM is anchored on the recognition that over 20 national and international organizations are involved in migration management. Therefore, delivering on the objectives of the NPM is paramount, and involvement and achievements of different MDAs will contribute to a migration environment that truly makes the social benefits, protection and care available to all migrants.

Four levels of coordination are envisaged for the NPM – the ministerial committee, the TWG, the sectoral/thematic groups and individual MDAs (see Figure 6):

1. Ministerial committee: Known as the Sector Policy Review Committee (SPRC), this is a committee of ministers and heads of parastatals with migration-related mandate. The SPRC is co-chaired by the Minister of National Planning and the Minister of Special Duties, who is the supervising Minister of the NCFRMI. Within the Act setting up the NCFRMI, currently under review, it is envisaged that the SPRC would transform into the National Consultative Committee (NCC) under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice.
2. TWG: This is the second-level coordination. The TWG on Migration and Development consists of representatives of all agencies, both State and non-State actors who are involved in operational activities relating to migration. The TWG on Migration and Development is the core instrument of coordination at the operational level whose secretariat is the NCFRMI. The TWG makes recommendations to the SPRC for approval.
3. Sectoral/thematic groups: There are five sectoral groups working on various thematic areas on migration. Each sectoral group has several agencies with related mandate under it and with a lead agency, and in some cases, a co-lead. The lead agency provides coordination and periodically reports to the TWG. The activities of each sectoral group is guided either by a sectoral policy (as in the case of labour migration and diaspora matters) or by a strategic implementation document upon which a memorandum of understanding is signed.

4. Individual MDAs: These are individual organizations, both State and non-State, whose mandates and/or activities are related directly or indirectly, and have implications for migration. These MDAs operate at their respective working groups as well as with members of the TWG.

The NCFRMI has developed a website for migration information dissemination and coordination (www.ncfrmi.gov.ng), and a migration information access platform known as the Migration Info Point (www.infopointmigration.org.ng), as some of its coordination tools. These websites serve as a tool for communicating and providing migration-related information, particularly on the general migration profile of Nigeria, the structure of the migration governance in Nigeria, requirements for immigration and emigration, and useful links for diaspora engagements.

Five thematic groups provided for in the Policy are:

- Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters (SCDM)
- Working Group on Labour Migration
- Working Group on Migration and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR)
- Working Group on Migration Data Management Strategy
- Stakeholders Forum on Border Management

The status of the various thematic groups is provided below:

Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters (SCDM): This thematic group focuses on issues relating to diaspora mobilization. The lead agency is the NNVS. It has developed its own sectoral policy known as the Policy on Diaspora Matters. Within the framework of this draft policy, the MFA will be the co-lead agency. Some issues relating to this group include diaspora contributions to national development, remittances and diaspora engagement (in electoral process and other socioeconomic and political matters). Key members of the committee include the Central Bank of Nigeria, the FMLP, the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Ministry of Education, the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Development, the NUC, diaspora organizations and some civil society organizations (CSOs). The Policy on Diaspora Matters is awaiting approval of the FEC.

Working Group on Labour Migration: The FMLP is the lead agency for this group. The FMLP has also developed the Labour Migration Policy. Issues in the purview of this group are expatriate quota, labour exchange and protection

of migrant workers, among others. Members of this group include the NIS, the Ministry of Interior, the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Ministry of Education, the MFA, the NNVS and CSOs, among others. The draft Labour Migration Policy is awaiting approval of the FEC.

Working Group on Forced Migration and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR): Forced migration is directly under the responsibility of the NCFRMI. The Commission is also the lead in the coordination of activities relating to AVRR. There is a draft strategy document known as the “AVRR Manual of Operation” that defines the clear roles and responsibilities of the agency related to AVRR matters. Members of this group include the MFA, the NIS, the NAPTIP, and Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN). The AVRR manual is still being studied by stakeholders, and upon its validation, a memorandum of understanding will be signed by various MDAs.

Working Group on Migration Data Management Strategy: The NPopC leads this group, with support from the NBS. The group has developed the Migration Data Management Strategy for Nigeria. The main focus of this group is the harmonization of migration data across all MDAs. Members of this group include the NCFRMI, the NIS, the FMLP and the NNVS.

Stakeholders Forum on Border Management: This group is yet to be properly established, but consultations are ongoing with relevant stakeholders. It is envisaged that the NIS will be the lead agency, with secretariat support from the NAPTIP. The group is expected to focus on issues relating to the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, border security, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and so forth. Members of this group would include the Nigeria Police Force, the Nigeria Custom Service, the Port Health Authority, the Nigeria Military, border communities and CSOs, among others. The strategy document that would guide the operation of the group within some set of agreed terms is being developed. Upon its completion, it would be validated by the group members for implementation.

C.4. International Cooperation

The Nigerian Government is a major player in international forums and has cooperated with regional and global bodies in pursuit of global or regional goals. The issue of migration has become more topical now than ever before. Several significant events in recent times at the international, regional, EU–African and subregional levels are pointers to this. On the international scene, for the first time, the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) held in

Cairo in 1994 contained a detailed chapter on migration and, along with the ICPD Programme of Action, drew attention to the interrelations between migration and development at the global level. Other major developments and activities are the Report of the Global Commission for International Migration (2005), the United Nations High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development (2006), and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) (Brussels, 2007; Manila, 2008; Athens, 2009; Mexico, 2010; Geneva, 2011; and Mauritius, 2012).

Dialogues at the EU–African level are, among others, the Euro–African Conference on Migration and Development (2006), the Joint Africa–EU Declaration on Migration and Development (2006), the Follow-up Meeting of the Rabat Process (2007) in Madrid, and the EU–African Summit in Lisbon (2008).

Notable among the events at the regional level are the African Union Strategic Framework for a Policy on Migration (2004) and the African Union Common Position on Migration and Development (2006), and, at the subregional level, the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration (2008). Significantly, the adoption by African Heads of State of the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa in Banjul in 2006 provides a comprehensive and integrated policy guideline for the AU Member States for the preparation and adoption of national migration policies.

The components of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration are: better implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment; combating human trafficking and providing humanitarian assistance; harmonization of policies and bilateral agreements with third countries; promotion of the adoption of migration policies by the ECOWAS Member States, together with harmonized migration management and sectoral development policies; protection of the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees; ensuring the implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons within the ECOWAS zone and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrants and Their Families; and recognition of the gender dimension of migration. Given the increasing role of female migrants, providing gender disaggregated data on the profiles of migrants and ensuring the inclusion of gender dimensions in migration policies have become pertinent issues.

The 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights affirms that every individual has the right to equal protection under the law, and prohibits the mass expulsion of non-nationals. This comprehensive legal framework for the protection of the human rights and freedom of migrants has been

complemented by other conventions, including: the (then) Organization of African Unity Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 1969; the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, which highlighted the specificity of the refugee situation in the region; the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention 2009), which, for the first time, comprehensively addressed regional agreement on internal displacement; and, importantly, the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

Nigeria has ratified a series of pertinent conventions and treaties, including the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Inhuman, Cruel, Degrading Treatment or Punishment (ratified on 28 June 2001); the 1981 African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (22 June 1983); the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (23 July 2001); the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (28 June 2001); the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (27 September 2001); and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1 November 1989). The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, was ratified on 28 June 2001. In addition, Nigeria has ratified all the eight core ILO conventions, especially noting the 1997 Convention on Migration for Employment.

Nigeria is an active member of the ECOWAS. Freedom of movement is enshrined in the ECOWAS Protocol, of 29 May 1979, on the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment. The Protocol allows the ECOWAS citizens: (i) to enter any ECOWAS State without a visa; (ii) to reside in any ECOWAS Member State for up to 90 days without a visa; and (iii) to apply, after 90 days, for a permanent residence permit which allows them to start businesses, seek employment and invest. An ECOWAS passport was established in 2000. So far, though, only the first phase – abolishing visa requirements if the stay does not exceed 90 days – has been achieved. The right of residence, the aim of the second phase, and the right of establishment foreseen under the third and last phase have not yet been implemented.

Partly as a result of these developments, the past decade has also seen the rapid formulation of national migration and sectoral policies in African countries, to provide an operational framework and coordinating mechanism

for migration management. In spite of these developments, Nigeria does not have a national strategic framework on migration yet to drive the debate on migration within and outside the country. This policy on migration is therefore timely and comprehensive, and addresses the key issues of migrants' rights and their contribution to development, based on existing national legal and policy frameworks in the country.

The ongoing processes of regional economic integration in Africa, through regional economic communities such as the ECOWAS, and regional dialogues such as the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), are designed in large part to facilitate labour mobility and economic development. It is therefore important to intensify efforts to enter into bilateral, multilateral, and regional agreements to ensure systematic and effective regional and international labour movements that can respond promptly to the supply and demand of labour markets, promote labour standards and reduce irregular movements. Nigeria should sustain its participation in regional integration and international cooperation through specific migration protocols and in the review and harmonization of regional and international frameworks on migration, in particular the AU and ECOWAS frameworks.

PART D: KEY FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

D.I. Main Findings on Current Trends, Migration Policies and Impact of Migration

Nigeria is a large country with a large economy. The Nigerian economy has experienced impressive growth in recent years in terms of GDP. For the most part, recent growth of the Nigerian economy has been driven not by the production and export of crude oil, as was the case in the past. Rather, Nigeria's recent economic growth is driven by non-oil sectors of the economy, prominent among which are agriculture, ICT, wholesale and retail. An important effort articulated to reposition Nigeria for stability, broad-based growth, development and prosperity was NEEDS, which became the centrepiece of the country's socioeconomic development agenda and was also aligned with the AU initiative NEPAD and the UN MDGs. To deepen and sustain the reforms achieved through NEEDS, the Government launched the Seven-point Agenda, which articulates policy priorities to strengthen the reforms and build the economy, so that the gains of the reforms are felt widely by the citizens across the country. Another development initiative that provides a road map towards achieving high human development goals is Vision 20:2020, a blueprint for developing the country's enormous resources for raising the standard of living of the citizens and enabling Nigeria to be one of the top 20 economies of the world in 2020.

All these policy initiatives, with the enormous economic activities they gave rise to, serve as pull factors for migrants, both from beyond the borders of Nigeria and from within, to the development poles and centres of economic activities. Coupled with this is the generally positive disposition of the Nigerian Government towards migration, which is in consonance with the Afro-centric focus of Nigeria's foreign policy and international relations as reflected in its membership to and leadership position in various regional and continental organizations and institutions. Indeed, Nigeria's foreign policy and external relations paint a major positive picture for the country in the global community, with an active and progressive role in African affairs, within the Commonwealth, the Non-aligned Movement, the United Nations and the AU.

International Migration

The 2006 Census of Nigeria recorded close to 1 million (999,273) foreigners in the country, or 0.74 per cent of the total population of Nigeria, up from 0.6 per cent in 2000. This is an indication that Nigeria has continued to attract immigrants due to favourable conditions and opportunities available in the country that pull migrants. The total stock of immigrants increased over the census years from 101,450 in 1963 to 477,135 in 1991 to nearly 1 million in 2006. The estimated immigrant stock in the country in 2010 increased to 1.1 million people (UNPD, 2009).

Nationals of the ECOWAS countries constitute the majority of recent immigrants in Nigeria. This, together with the nearly 16 per cent who are nationals of other African countries, indicate that more than two thirds of the immigrant population in Nigeria are of African origin. Nearly one third of the immigrants are non-Africans, including citizens of the United States, the United Kingdom, China, India, Brazil, France, Israel, Germany, Italy and other countries. This trend of the ECOWAS citizens accounting for the majority of the foreigner population in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon; it is clearly a function of the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons within the subregion.

Nigeria is a country of high migration turnover. The high immigration rate is accompanied by even a higher rate of emigration of Nigerians, resulting in an inverse net migration rate, even if low. The total stock of Nigerian emigrants was put at 1,041,284 in 2007, indicating that a large number of Nigerian citizens seek greener pastures outside the shores of this country. Nigerian citizens are found mostly in three counties: Sudan, the United States and the United Kingdom. Perhaps the majority of Nigerian emigrants are well-educated and skilled people. It has been estimated that about 11 per cent of highly skilled Nigerians who had trained in the country were working abroad in 2000. In the United States and Europe, highly skilled Nigerians represent a large part of the total Nigerian immigrant population, at 83 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively. On average, 65 per cent of Nigerian expatriates in the OECD countries have attained tertiary education, with the most highly educated working in the medical profession (IOM, 2009). The OECD database (2008) reveals that the largest number of Nigerians (23% of about 40,000 workers) are employed in the health-care sector, followed by the real estate and wholesale sectors (with 12% of workers in each). About 55 per cent of the 247,500 Nigerians that were residing in the OECD countries in 2002 were highly skilled professionals (IOM, 2009). By mid-2003, one third of the 25,000 registered Nigerian doctors had emigrated, and in that year alone, 2,855 Nigerian doctors registered with the American Medical Association.

According to the officials of the MFA, estimates of the total number of Nigerians in the diaspora range between 18 million and 20 million. Nigerians in the diaspora are among the best educated and relatively affluent of immigrant population in most of the destination countries. They are highly qualified with skills in engineering, medicine, education, law, ICT and other fields. Most of them are therefore gainfully employed as doctors, nurses, lecturers and IT professionals in the United States, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and other countries. However, others struggle to make ends meet, working on odd jobs such as cleaners, cab drivers, construction labourers and retailers.

As a result of the increasing demand for university education in Nigeria, partly a function of the country's rapidly growing youth population, and partly as a result of inadequacy of available facilities, many Nigerian students seek admission into foreign universities, especially in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries and Canada, and also into African institutions, especially in Ghana and South Africa. According to an annual report on international academic mobility, published by the Institute of International Education and the United States Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (IIE, 2008), a total of 6,192 Nigerians were admitted into universities in the United States in 2006. By the same token, the Economist Intelligence Unit (2009) reported a large and increasing number of Nigerians in educational institutions in the United Kingdom, from 2,800 in 2007 to a projected 30,000 by 2015.

Added to this large number of voluntary migrants is the huge volume of forced or involuntary migrants who, fleeing natural or human-induced disasters, leave or enter Nigeria as refugees and asylum-seekers. Data derived from the NCFRMI indicate that as of 29 April 2014, Nigeria received 938 asylum-seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, the Central African Republic and Chad. Nigeria also hosted a total of 1,679 refugees as of 29 April 2014. As was observed for asylum-seekers, the largest number of refugees originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (35.6%), closely followed by Cameroon (32.6%). Data from UNHCR indicate that the refugee population in Nigeria declined from 9,010 in 2005 to 6,006 in 2008, then rose to 9,160 in 2009, and maintained a plateau through 2011 before it took a sharp downward trend beginning in 2012, reaching 1,694 in 2013 (UNHCR, 2014). This is attributed to the departure of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cameroon, with the restoration of normalcy in these countries.

The number of Nigerian refugees has been declining over the years. Estimates by the OECD indicate that the number of Nigerian refugees has been decreasing, from a peak of 24,568 in 2002 to 13,253 in 2006. The number has

remained stable since then, with 13,902 and 14,168 refugees in 2007 and 2008, respectively. The OECD countries have remained the largest recipients of Nigerian refugees, with Canada as the largest, followed by the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and the United States. In the African continent, Cameroon is the most important destination, with 2,872 Nigerian refugees in 2008 (IOM, 2009).

Conversely, the number of Nigerian asylum-seekers increased sharply from 8,294 in 2006 to 10,148 in 2007 and 15,022 people in 2008 (UNHCR, 2009). European countries remained the most targeted destinations by Nigerian asylum-seekers, with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), the United Kingdom (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations. UNHCR disclosed that Nigeria had more than 17,000 asylum-seekers in Chad, Cameroon and Niger in 2013, a situation resulting from the crisis in the country's north-eastern region. Some 36,000 persons had fled the north-eastern region of Nigeria in search of refuge in neighbouring countries; of these 19,000 were from Chad and Niger, who had to return home due to the crisis in Nigeria. An assessment by the UNHCR shows that about 650,000 persons were internally displaced in north-east Nigeria in 2014 as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency, especially in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.

A total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking have been reported to the NAPTIP since its establishment in 2003. In 2013, there were 407 cases of human trafficking and other related matters reported to the agency, relative to the 400 reported in 2012. Of the 407 cases reported, 266 (65.4%) were successfully investigated. The highest number of cases reported to the NAPTIP involved external trafficking out of Nigeria for sexual exploitation; almost a quarter (23.6%) of the total cases reported to the agency were external trafficking for sexual exploitation. Of the total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking received by the NAPTIP from its inception, 2,486 cases were investigated. A total of 7,529 victims were rescued, out of which 539 were empowered, and 218 convictions were secured. Those who were empowered either enrolled in schools and colleges of education or were assisted to acquire vocational training and reunite with their families. Some received vocational equipment after undergoing training.

Illegal migration is very high in Nigeria as attested by the NIS data, according to which 150,840 foreign nationals were refused entry into Nigeria in 2013, up from 119,101 in 2012. The data did not provide information on the origin of these people, but they were likely to be from the ECOWAS countries. Also, 79,483 and 106,739 Nigerians who wanted to travel abroad were refused departure at various departure points in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Related to this is the number of Nigerians who were refused entry abroad, which rose

from 1,567 in 2011 to 2,266 in 2012, and declined to 1,242 in 2013. The data also revealed that an increasing number of Nigerians had been deported or repatriated from abroad; the number rose from 4,134 in 2011 to 6,785 in 2012, and 7,390 in 2013.

Internal Migration

The 2006 Population and Housing Census revealed that more than 10 per cent of Nigerians were living in states other than their states of birth. Nigerians born in Ogun, Kwara, Osun and Imo are the most migratory, with more than 20 per cent living in other states in 2006. Other states of high migration were Ondo, Oyo, Edo, Delta, Ekiti, Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra and Kogi. Data on state of previous residence identify 10 states with more than 50 per cent of their population having lived in other states in the past 10 years – namely, Kwara, Imo, Ekiti, Kogi, Ebonyi, Osun, Akwa Ibom, Ogun, Anambra and Ondo. All these high-migration states are in the south, except Kwara and Kogi states, which are in the north-central zone of the country.

The Internal Migration Survey conducted by the National Population Commission revealed that 23 per cent of the sampled population of Nigerians were migrants, having changed residence within 10 years, and 2 per cent were return migrants. This indicates that a large number of Nigeria's population is on the move internally. This movement and flows are mostly influenced by a desire for better economic prospects and social facilities. The survey indicated that about 60 per cent of internal migrants were residing in urban areas, with obvious consequences on socioeconomic infrastructure in urban areas. The distribution of household population by migration status reveals that migrants constitute at least two fifth of the total population in 7 of the 36 states in the country. These states are Abia, Ekiti, Delta, Imo, Anambra, Bayelsa and Lagos. Twenty more states, including the Abuja Federal Capital Territory, reported percentages higher than the national average of 23 per cent.

Only 2 per cent of the household population was categorized as return migrants, an indication that return migration is related to retirement. Only five states recorded more than 5 per cent return migrants; these were Ekiti (7.4%), Edo (6.2%), Anambra (6%), Delta (5.5%) and Imo (5.1%). It is interesting to note that these states are somewhat contiguous even though they cut across three geopolitical zones and multiple ethnic groups. Some underlying sociocultural similarity may be operating.

The 2010 Internal Migration Survey found that there were more female migrants than males (51.5% versus 48.5%). However, there are large variations in this by state. While 21 states had more female migrants, there were more males in the remaining 16 states. States with the highest female migrants were Sokoto, Plateau, Adamawa, Jigawa and Katsina. Incidentally, all these states are in the northern part of the country. In fact, 12 of the 21 states with female dominance in the migration flow are in the northern part of the country. States with the highest male predominance were Oyo, Ogun, Akwa Ibom, Enugu, Taraba and Delta. More striking is the predominance of males among return migrants in Nigeria (61.3%) over females (38.7%). Only three states – Gombe, Katsina and Osun – had more female return migrants than males. As heads of families, men are more likely than females to return to their places of origin in view of the cultural roles they perform in their homestead.

Distribution of migrants by rural–urban residence indicates that 60 per cent of the internal migrants are found in urban areas, while the remaining 40 per cent reside in rural areas. Among all states, there are wide differences in the distribution of migrants with respect to urban and rural residence. States with large urban concentration of migrants include Anambra, Lagos, Ebonyi, Enugu, Ogun, Oyo, Ogun and Delta. States with 60 per cent or more of the migrants in rural areas are those with extensive agricultural activities, such as Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Taraba, Nasarawa, Jigawa and Kebbi.

The distribution of migrants by previous and current zones of residence, depicting the flow of migrants across geopolitical zones, shows that the north-central zone receives more migrants than other zones, followed by south-south, south-west and south-east. This pattern underscores the increasing importance of the south-south and north-central zones as the pole of migration flows in the country. While the south-south attracts migrants because of its natural resources (specifically petroleum), the north-central exerts administrative pull, with the rise of Abuja as the federal capital city.

Involuntary or forced migration has become a major concern in Nigeria as a consequence of climate change, civil strife and insecurity in the country. A very unusual kind of forced migration happened in Nigeria in 2012, occasioned by the massive flooding that affected many states in the country and displaced millions of people. The flood caused the displacement of more than 2 million people, with nearly 8 million people affected and 597,476 homes destroyed or damaged. Apart from the disastrous effects of the flooding in 2012, several civil and intergroup conflicts in different parts of the country have displaced

thousands of people within the past 10 years or so. These include the natives–settlers conflicts in Plateau state, the herdsmen–villagers conflicts in northern Nigeria, as well as inter-ethnic conflicts in different parts of Nigeria in the last decade. In these conflicts, apart from the heavy toll on human lives, whole villages were destroyed or burned down, causing the survivors to flee.

Furthermore, insurgency in parts of northern Nigeria over the last couple of years has been a major cause of displacement. The NEMA reported that the Boko Haram insurgency has led to the displacement of more than 800,000 people in north-east Nigeria. Some of them crossed the borders to neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, while the migrants among them moved to other cities or returned to their home states. Additionally, land degradation, erosion and desertification resulting from climate change, population pressure and land misuse have also driven people out of their normal places of abode to other locations where they start life all over.

Impact of Migration

Migration, both internal and international, impacts a wide range of development issues: human, economic and social development; health and environment; and employment and the labour market.

Education is an important element of human development, and investment in education is regarded as the best form of human capital development. Nigerian migrants have invested in education in diverse ways, including building schools, inculcating high-quality education, remitting money for family members' education and so on. The potential for Nigerians in the diaspora to contribute to tertiary education is now well recognized and is being fully exploited by the NUC. The Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme (LEADS) was established by the NUC, in 2007 academic year, to support the federal government's efforts to transform the education sector.

The LEADS programme has had many achievements, including: attracting Nigerian experts and academics in the diaspora to go back home and contribute to the education system in Nigeria, with some of them having relocated permanently back to the country; converting brain drain to brain gain; enhancing skills acquisition in rare areas of expertise; encouraging the experts in the industry to participate in teaching, research and cross-fertilization in Nigerian universities; enriching the curriculum review process with modern, high-tech and new trends in relevant disciplines; and enhancing the return and reintegration of experts into their heritage and community life.

Migration, whether internal or international, has a profound effect on economic development, which could be negative or positive. For instance, brain drain, which occurs when a significant number of highly skilled citizens of a country seek employment or establish a business abroad, has a negative effect on the economy of the country, because the skills of the remaining nationals are not sufficient to grow the industries, the academia and other sectors of the economy. Brain waste occurs when skilled citizens of a country immigrate to another country and engage in menial occupations there, resulting in deskilling. However, brain gain is achieved through the return of the citizens of a country who have gained skills abroad through temporary migration.

Remittance inflows from Nigerians abroad are a potential economic development tool. Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa, receiving nearly 65 per cent of officially recorded remittance flows to the region and 2 per cent of global inflows. According to the CBN, the growth in inflows to Nigeria could be partly attributed to the economic reforms since the inception of democratic governance in 1999, which restored confidence in the domestic economy, and improved economic fundamentals, the liberalization of most external transactions and the ease of settlements occasioned by rapid development in ICT.

Apart from remittances from Nigerians in the diaspora, a large number of Nigerians trade across West African countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, the Gambia and Cameroon. Most of them establish temporary residence in these countries from where they undertake business trips to Nigeria. Their business ventures in Nigeria make considerable contribution to the local economy by providing a wide assortment of goods and services. Governments at different levels benefit through taxes levied on them, import duties, tariffs and market dues. They have also helped to stimulate development of non-farm activities and small and medium-scale enterprises in their places of origin.

The positive impact of migration is evident in the improvement of the lives of individual migrants and their families, transformation of the places of origin, and expansion and progress of the destination places (Ohagi and Isiugo-Abanihe, 1998). This includes new ways of life, more sanitary environment and living conditions, more proactive community leadership, and building of schools, health centres and other infrastructure. Though remittances greatly improve family living standards, migrants also send money home to build houses and establish cottage industries and other businesses (Ohagi and Isiugo-Abanihe, 1998).

The impact of migration on education is partly measured in terms of access to education either by the migrants or their dependents. In both cases, internal migration increases migrants' access to education and skills development, and enables them and their dependents to take educational advantages available to them through increased access to better-quality education. Most migrants acquire higher education, find lucrative jobs or greatly expand their business in their places of destination, thereby enhancing their status and income-earning potential (Okoronkwo, 2014). Also, a large number of migrants typically leave their children and wards at their home towns or villages, and remit money and other resources for their educational development.

The impact of migration on health can be positive or negative. On the positive side, returning migrants may spread health-related knowledge and good practices through the high-quality training they have received overseas; they may also introduce new practices. They also establish health facilities, such as clinics and hospitals, with the proceeds of their sojourn overseas. Indeed, many Nigerian medical doctors who departed Nigeria in the 1970s and 1980s set up private practice in their own facilities upon their return to the country. Furthermore, it is common among Nigerian nationals residing overseas to invite their parents and relatives for medical check-up and treatment overseas. Others send medicines or money for medical treatment in Nigeria.

In more ways than one, migration enhances the life expectancy of migrants and their family members through increased access to health care, healthy food, a good quality of life, and security of life and property, among others. However, there are unhealthy habits common among migrants, which impact negatively on their lives and life expectancy, such as alcoholism, cigarette smoking, prostitution and living in unhealthy environments. There is also the possibility of transmission of diseases through contacts between migrants and the resident population. For instance, the return to Nigeria of girls who were involved in prostitution in Europe might lead to transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The recent outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone has heightened the concern over the spread of the deadly disease through migrants or returning citizens from these countries. Also, on the negative side, brain drain of medical personnel (doctors, nurses and pharmacists) may undermine health-care provision and worsen infant and child mortality as well as maternal mortality. It is clear then that a large proportion of Nigerian doctors are lost through brain drain, a huge loss given their long years of training with the enormous financial outlay their training involves.

Labour migration serves as an engine of growth and development for all parties involved. In destination countries, migration has rejuvenated workforces, improved the economic viability of traditional sectors including agriculture and services, promoted entrepreneurship, and met demand for skills for high-tech industries and unmet labour needs. In regions of origin, positive contributions of migrant workers are reflected in remittance flows, transfer of investments, increased technological and critical skills through return migration, and increased international business and trade generated by transnational communities. Migrants in regular situation also acquire new skills and ideas in more favourable working and living conditions.

Economic development in Nigeria has been greatly enhanced by the large number of immigrants who not only work in the country but also invest in different sectors of the economy, including foreign portfolio investments. While Nigeria's oil sector remains the nation's engine of growth and a magnet for migrant workers, other sectors of the economy, most notably telecommunications, wholesale and retail, have also grown exponentially and are drawing both foreign investors and migrants from different parts of Nigeria and its West African neighbours to both urban and rural areas.

A substantial number of non-Nigerians are employed in Nigeria, the majority of whom are in the private sector of the economy. The prominent occupations among immigrant labour in Nigeria include: general managers; corporate managers; physical science, mathematics and engineering science professionals; and clerical staff. Others are engaged as labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport and other services. Also, many foreigners are engaged in small-scale private economic activities as tailoring, bakery, hair styling/manicures/other beauty treatments, painting buildings/ceilings/walls/woodwork, carpentry, masonry and retail trade. Internal migration is primarily motivated by economic reasons, mostly job related. Rural-rural migrants are mainly engaged in agriculture and other extractive activities, while rural-urban migrants are usually gainfully engaged, even if after an initial period of joblessness. Ultimately, labour migration enhances the earning capacity of migrants, with its obvious multiplier effect on the economy of the place of destination.

Nigerians in the diaspora include highly skilled professionals in technology, science, and the medical and paramedical fields. In order to facilitate their contribution to national development through physical or "virtual" return, there is an urgent need to: design appropriate mechanisms to attract migrant expertise to contribute to sharing of skills, technology transfer and employment generation; provide information to the diaspora regarding local investment

opportunities; and create an enabling environment for migrant investments and enterprise developments. All these will enhance employment and labour migration, as job-seeking migrants take advantage of new opportunities at the development poles.

Policy Implications

Migration is a universal phenomenon and a fundamental part of human nature. It has profound policy implications with respect to migration management, direction of migrants' flow and activities, and legal rights of migrants. There is also the need for the integration of migration into national and regional agenda for security, stability, development and cooperation as well as the recognition of migrants' contributions to the world economy because of the obvious far-reaching consequences of migration. At the same time, there have been increasing calls at various international meetings for mechanisms to protect the human rights of migrants and to discourage irregular forms of migration, through various strategies, including increasing access to jobs for all in the more developed nations. Nigerian stakeholders in migration continued to raise alarm over the large number of Nigerian youth who lose their lives in a bid to gain entrance to Europe through the deserts of North Africa and across seas.

The federal government of Nigeria therefore established the Interministerial Committee on the Development of a National Policy on Migration to draft a comprehensive, homegrown policy that would address the multifaceted issues of migration, and create a win-win situation for migrants and the countries of origin, transit and destination. The Committee started work on 14 February 2006, with a grant from IOM and with additional financial and material resources from the federal government. Membership of the Committee was drawn from about 18 government agencies, ministries and organizations, which conducted extensive research in their areas of competence. As a result, the policy that emerged presents an in-depth study on the various themes of migration and makes recommendations that cover a wide range of issues.

The NPM is focused on both international migration and internal migration. The federal government – in pursuit of its obligation to establish and strengthen the structures that protect the human, civil and economic rights of its citizens at home and abroad, as well as the rights of aliens residing in Nigeria – outlined the NPM. With this policy, the Government affirms its commitment to all existing international and national instruments, principles and standards related to migration. Through the implementation of the NPM, the Government will provide a solid mechanism to match labour demand in a safe, humane,

legal and orderly manner, so as to enhance the economic, social and human development in Nigeria.

Effective border management is essential to a good national migration system. Developments around the world, especially the advent of globalization, have resulted in an increased pace of movement across international boundaries, thus exerting increased pressure on existing border control mechanisms. The problems of “mixed flows” and “irregular flows” of persons across national borders have raised new challenges that require strengthening of the capacity of border management personnel to analyse the evolving dynamics of international migration and to distinguish between persons who have legitimate and those with non-legitimate reasons for entry and stay.

Border management needs to be strengthened in terms of technology, infrastructure, processes of inspection of travellers, and in terms of training of staff while still giving the NIS and other relevant agencies the ability to meet their humanitarian obligations to refugees and genuine claimants of asylum. The ability of the NIS to detect false travel documents and the general usefulness of these documents would be enhanced through well-structured registration, well-organized issuance of permits or authorization to stay, and effective border management systems. The persistent falsification of travel documents requires the installation of improved technologies to detect forged travel documents as well as the introduction of more sophisticated travel documents such as the machine-readable passport.

D.2. Recommendations on Migration Governance Framework

Migration governance is a system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms, and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants. Effective coordination is key to the successful implementation of the Nigerian migration policy; hence, the need to establish the National Commission for Migration as a migration governance body. The challenge to be resolved in the governance of migration is linked to coordination, policy coherence and the development of synergies among government MDAs whose activities focus on different aspects of migration. Setting up of TWGs has facilitated dialogue among MDAs and other national stakeholders, but these agencies will have to harmonize their activities to minimize overlap. Presently, several sectoral policies have been adopted, namely, policies on health, gender, internally displaced persons, youth, labour migration, diaspora engagement and so on. It is imperative that these policies are coherent and in tune with the NPM to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency.

The coordinating body for migration governance also needs greater visibility and autonomy. For instance, through direct reporting to the Office of the President or the Office of the Vice President; the appointment of a chief executive officer who is an authority on migration matters; and strengthening the institution and increasing the capacity of its officials; and appropriate financing, including external-donor support. Meanwhile, the earlier the policy is endorsed by the Government, the earlier the overarching framework for the coordination of migration-related activities in Nigeria is fully deployed to carry out its responsibility and thereby maximize the dividends of migration in the country.

D.3. Recommendations on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policies

Mainstreaming migration into development policies is the process of integrating migration issues in a balanced manner into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development policies and programmes. Since the inception of democratic governance in 1999, Nigeria has had several development plans. Apart from the MDGs (which is a global agenda), other development initiatives include NEEDS 1 and NEEDS 2, Vision 20:2020, and the Seven-point Agenda. Vision 20:2020 is a long-term plan designed to make Nigeria become one of the 20 strongest economies in the world before 2020. It is common knowledge that even the MDGs did not incorporate migration issues; also, these development initiatives failed to address migration in a systematic manner. Like in many other nations, migration in Nigeria did not gain prominence in national discourse until 2002 when the Government was confronted with the travail of Nigerian youth wandering through the Sahara desert in a bid to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. Between then and now, the landscape of migration discourse has greatly changed; the level of awareness is all-time high, and Nigeria has realized the potential benefits of migration to national development planning.

The development of the draft NPM is aimed at mainstreaming migration into development planning and providing the overarching framework for coordinating migration-related issues in Nigeria. In practical terms, the policy will help address the overlapping and fragmentary activities by various MDAs by way of defining the operational boundaries of each MDA, and designate the NCFRMI to provide coordination and harmony.

While the concept of mainstreaming migration into national development planning has increasingly been recognized as an efficient policy and institutional approach to maximizing the benefit of migration and reducing its negative impacts, the gap between this theoretical concept and action undertaken at the local, national and regional levels remains considerably obscure. To bridge this gap, the NCFRMI, within its role as the overall coordinating agency on migration in Nigeria, is in the process of instituting the Annual National Migration Dialogue. The Dialogue is conceived as a strategy for mainstreaming migration into the post-2015 development agenda. It is a derivative of the Implementation Framework of the National Migration Policy document, and draws inspiration from GFMD and other related platforms on migration discourse. It would provide a unique opportunity to work towards a national agenda for effective, inclusive migration governance and identify measures that promote the role of migrants as agents of innovation and development.

Positively, the MDGs have rallied the international community behind a shared vision; it signaled a new era of global cooperation and triggered real progress in terms of lifting millions of people out of extreme poverty, improving health and access to education, and empowering women. But the architects of the MDGs neglected migration as a critical issue that could impact on the well-being of people. It is therefore recommended that world leaders realistically appraise migration and incorporate it in the post-2015 development agenda. There are many justifications for this.

The scale of remittances alone is enough to convince the world that migration deserves a prominent spot in the post-2015 agenda. In 2013, migrants from developing countries sent an estimated USD 414 billion to their families – triple the total of official development assistance. More than a billion people rely on such funds to help pay for education, health care, water and sanitation. Remittances have important macroeconomic benefits as well, enabling countries to pay for essential imports, access private capital markets and qualify for lower interest rates on sovereign debt. These benefits of migration have not been harnessed well, and this is where the post-2015 development agenda is relevant. With the right incentives, governments and companies can be encouraged to pursue policies aimed at ensuring that more funds reach poor families while working to protect migrants' rights and prevent discrimination. At the same time, the agenda can help to transform perceptions of migrants. As it stands, migration is often viewed as a sign of a home country's failure to offer adequate opportunities, while locals in destination countries believe that migrants are stealing their jobs, depressing their wages or exploiting their welfare systems.

The international community has pledged to place people at the centre of the post-2015 development agenda. There is no better expression of this commitment than by recognizing the indispensable role that migrants play and protecting their rights. To this end, the agenda must create the basis for sustainable and meaningful global partnerships on migration and human mobility, similar to the efforts under the MDGs, to make trade and technology transfer work for development. Migration – when it is safe, legal and voluntary – is the oldest poverty reduction and human development strategy. Indeed, migration is a veritable tool for the eradication of poverty, and should be included in the post-2015 development agenda.

D.4. Recommendations on Improvements to Migration Statistics and the Overall Evidence Base

Accurate and up-to-date statistics are necessary for efficient and effective development planning. Some of the universally accepted methods of gathering such statistics are through national censuses, surveys, administrative records and vital registration of demographic events. The NPopC is charged with all population-related activities and programmes of government. It is responsible for the collection, collation, processing, publishing and dissemination of all statistics, including migration, related to the population of the nation. Also, State MDAs and non-State institutions (CSOs, researchers, non-governmental organizations and development partners) are active in generating migration-related data. Unfortunately, these sources together have not yielded comprehensive and reliable data on migration in Nigeria.

In line with its mandate, however, the NPopC conducted a national survey on internal migration in 2010. That study came up with important findings on the prevalence and patterns of migration, including return migration, in the country. The NPopC is also planning to undertake a diaspora survey in collaboration with other agencies. Despite this progress, the systematic gathering, analysis, dissemination and exchange of migration data remains a serious challenge that can be overcome in Nigeria only through a firm determination and strong political will of the federal government. Some of the strategies to be adopted to collect credible data on the stock and flow of migrants in the country include the following:

- Efforts to conduct population census every 10 years, as recommended by the United Nations, and the need to collect more comprehensive information on foreign nationals in the country. The census provides a quick and reliable means to collect data on the characteristics of non-

nationals, including their motivation for coming to Nigeria. Unlike the situation in the past, such information should be analysed and published.

- Periodically collect, analyse, publish, and disseminate migration statistics in a regular and systematic manner so as to enhance development; this will include targeted migration surveys. The migration data gathered should be appropriately disaggregated to reflect gender, education, age, reason for departure or entry, nationality, occupation, length of stay or absence, address of migrant, primary country of residence and other relevant information.
- There is a need to fill gaps in the migration profile by collecting data on special groups for whom data are not available or at best fragmentary, such as Nigerians in prison and detention cells overseas, Nigerians with dual citizenship, Nigerian students overseas, child migrants, and migration and gender and human rights issues. It should be mandatory for MDAs working in these areas to collate the relevant data which could periodically be accessed by relevant migration coordinating bodies.
- Establish within the NCFRMI a department charged with the responsibility for regularly updating migration statistics in collaboration with the NPopC and other stakeholders. There is a need to enhance the capacity of staff of the NPopC and the NCFRMI in the area of collection and analysis of migration data through technical assistance of international development partners.
- Equip the NIS or other agencies to process and analyse data derived from immigration entry and exit cards, data derived from registers of Nigerians in the diaspora at the respective missions abroad and from organizations of Nigerians in the diaspora, and other sources.
- Ensure prompt dissemination of migration data and statistics to state governments, local governments, the NPC, and other national, state and local agencies. There is a need to provide modern equipment at different levels for data capture and ICT facilities for data collection, analysis and dissemination.

REFERENCES

Adepoju, A. and A. van der Wiel

2010 *Seeking Greener Pastures Abroad: A Migration Profile of Nigeria*. Safari Publishers, Ibadan.

Afolayan, A.A., G.O. Ikwuyatum and O. Abejide

2011 Dynamics of Internal and International Mobility of Traders in Nigeria. Department of Geography, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration

2011 *Research Guide (for Research Commissioned by the ACP Observatory on Migration)*. ACP Observatory on Migration, Brussels; International Organization for Migration, Geneva. Available from www.migration4development.org/sites/default/files/acp_obs_res_guide_en_annexes.pdf

Akande, S.O. and F.O.N. Roberts

2010 Nigeria: Profile of a giant in the sun. In: *Nigeria at 50: Accomplishments, Challenges and Prospects* (S.O. Akande and A.J. Kumuyi, eds.). Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Aremu, A.O.

2014 Improving access and quality education at the sub-national level. Paper presented at the Third Retreat of Nigeria Governors' Forum, Eko Hotel and Suites, 14 March.

Bolarinwa, M.K.

2012 The challenge of job creation in Nigeria: Some policies are more equal than others. Paper presented at the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research Seminar, Ibadan, 10 July.

Bozanovic, V.R.

2008 Impact of environment to migration. Migration Citizenship Education, Berlin. Available from <http://migrationeducation.de/56.1.html?&rid=219&cHash=a21915e38b6857b98d81aedf584fb3f2>

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

- 2008 Remittance Environment in Nigeria. CBN, Abuja.
- 2012 CBN Annual Report 2012. CBN, Abuja.
- 2013 CBN Statistics Database. CBN, Abuja.

Chete, L. and G. Falokun

- 2010 Economic policy and growth in Nigeria: Lessons of experience. In: *Nigeria at 50: Accomplishments, Challenges and Prospects* (S.O. Akande and A.J. Kumuyi, eds.). Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Clemens, M.A and G. Pattersson

- 2007 *New Data on African Health Professionals Abroad*. Working Paper 95, Centre for Global Development, Washington, D.C.

Daily Trust

- 2012 Nigeria: 2,701 medical doctors left Nigeria in four years – Minister. *Daily Trust*, 4 October.

De Haas, H.

- 2008 International migration, national development and the role of governments: The case of Nigeria. In: *International Migration and National Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Viewpoints and Policy Initiatives in the Countries of Origin* (A. Adepoju, T.V. Naerssen and A. Zoomers, eds.). Afrika-Studiecentrum Series, vol. 10:161–181.

Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (DRC)

- 2007 Global Migrant Origin Database. Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, March, Version 4.

Docquier, F. and A. Bhargava

- 2006 Medical Brain Drain: Physicians' Emigration Rates, 1991–2004 (Data Set).

Docquier, F and A. Marfouk

- 2006 International migration by educational attainment (1990–2000). In: *International Migration, Remittances and Development* (C Ozden and M. Schiff, eds.). Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- 2006 *ECOWAS Social and Economic Indicators*, 2006. ECOWAS, Abuja.

Eurostat

- 2013 EIL 2 Tables (migr_eipre) of Eurostat database/ population / international migration.

Institute of International Education (IIE)

- 2008 Open Doors: Report on International Educational Exchange. Annual Report published by IIE and the United States Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- 2007 Discussion Note: Migration and the Environment. Ninety-fourth Session, MC/INF/288, 1 November. Available from www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/en/council/94/MC_INF_288.pdf
- 2009 *Migration in Nigeria: A Country Profile 2009*. IOM, Geneva.
- 2010 *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners*. Global Migration Group, IOM, Geneva. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/mainstreaming-migration-development-planning-handbook-policy-makers-and-practitioners>
- 2011 *Glossary on Migration*. Second edition, IOM, Geneva. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg25-glossary-migration>
- 2014 *Needs Assessment in the Nigerian Education Sector*. IOM, Abuja.

Isabota, K.

- 2013 Nigeria: Rebasings of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product – Our Thoughts. Dunn Loren Merrifield Research Report. Retrieved on 12 December 2013.

Isiugo-Abanihe, U.

- 2011 Adolescents' sexuality and sexual behaviour: What we know and do not know. In: *Identifying Priorities for Research and Documentation on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health in Nigeria* (F.E. Okonofua and R. Imade, eds.), pp. 27–37. WHARC, Benin City.

Migration Watch UK

- 2010 Environmental impact of migration. Environment and Transport 13.2. Available from www.migrationwatchuk.com/briefingPaper/document/215

Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

- 2013 *2012 and Estimates for Q1–Q3, 2013: Gross Domestic Product for Nigeria*. NBS, Abuja.
- 2014 *Job Creation Report, 2nd–4th Quarter 2013 Job Creation Survey: A Collaborative Survey between the National Bureau of Statistics, the Office of the Chief Economic Adviser to the President, Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity and National Directorate of Employment*. NBS, Abuja.

Nigeria, National Manpower Board (NMB)

- 2004 *Labour Market Analysis of Nigeria's Manpower Stock and Requirements, 2002*. NMB, Abuja.

Nigeria, National Planning Commission (NPC)

- 2013 *The Transformation Agenda (May 2011–May 2013): Taking Stock, Moving Forward*. NPC, Abuja.

Nigeria, National Population Commission (NPopC)

- 1991 *International Migration Statistics, Annual Summary, January–December, 1991*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 1998 *Migration in Nigeria: 1991 Population Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Analytical Report at the National Level*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 2004 *National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 2010 *2006 Population and Housing Census: Priority Tables*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 2011a *2006 Population and Housing Census: Priority Table Volume IV*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 2011b *2006 Population and Housing Census: Priority Table Volume XV*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 2011c *2006 Population and Housing Census, Priority Table Volume XVII*. NPopC, Abuja.
- 2012 *Internal Migration Survey in Nigeria 2010*. NPopC, Abuja.

Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE)

- 2011 *Digest of Educational Statistics*. FMoE, Abuja.

Nigeria, National Universities Commission (NUC)

- 2009 Brief update on Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme (LEADS).

Nigeria Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER)

1993 *Nigerian Migration and Urbanization Survey*. NISER, Ibadan.

Nwajiuba, C.

2005 International migration and livelihoods in southeast Nigeria. *Global Migration Perspectives, No. 50*. Global Commission on International Migration, Geneva.

Ohagi, E.J. and U.C. Isiugo-Abanihe

1998 Urban–rural return migration and rural development in Ideato, Imo State, Nigeria. *African Population Studies*, 14(2):53–74.

Okonjo-Iweala, N.

2014 Overview of the 2014 budget proposal: A budget for jobs and inclusive growth. Presented on 20 January.

Okoronkwo, E.

2014 Patterns, determinants and consequences of migration among Igbo women in Lagos, Nigeria. PhD thesis held by the Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

2008 Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries.

Oyeniya, B.A.

2013 *Internal Migration in Nigeria: A Positive Contribution to Human Development*. Research Report ACPOBS/2013/PUB01. African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration, Brussels.

Premium Times

2012 Nigeria repatriates 16,738 illegal migrants in 2012 – Immigration Service. *Premium Times*, 20 December.

2013 UNHCR says Nigeria received 3,154 refugees, 1,042 asylum requests in 2012. *Premium Times*, 19 June.

2014a NUC rallies top U.S.-based Nigerian scholars to boost research in Nigerian universities. *Premium Times*, 15 July.

2014b Ebola: Nigeria bans corpses from Liberia, two other countries as Lagos wants borders closed. *Premium Times*, 2 August.

Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

2000–2013 World Population Data Sheets. PRB, Washington, D.C.

Punch

- 2014a 650,000 displaced in north-east Nigeria – UNHCR. *Punch*, 23 June.
- 2014b US diaspora scholars pledge help for Nigerian universities. *Punch*, 29 July.

Taiwo, I.

- 2013 Growth and poverty in Nigeria: Trends and redistribution policies. Paper presented at the NISER National Policy Dialogue, Abuja, 22 January.

THISDAY

- 2013 17,000 Nigerians seek asylum in Chad, Cameroon, Niger – UNHCR. *THISDAY*, 14 November.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- 2008 UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database.

(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- 2009 UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 2009 *Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*. Available from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009/>

United Nations Population Division

- 2009 International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision.
- 2013 Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin. UN Database, Pop/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- 2014 Carbon Dioxide Emissions: Overview of Greenhouse Gases. Available from www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/gases/co2.html

United States, Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Environment and Energy

- 2005 *Aviation & Emissions: A Primer*. Available from www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/policy_guidance/envir_policy/media/aeprimer.pdf

University of Ibadan, Department of Geography

- 2014 Cartographic maps. Cartography Unit, Department of Geography, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

World Bank

2011 *Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills and Investments.*
World Bank, Washington, D.C.

2012 *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011.* World Bank,
Washington, D.C.

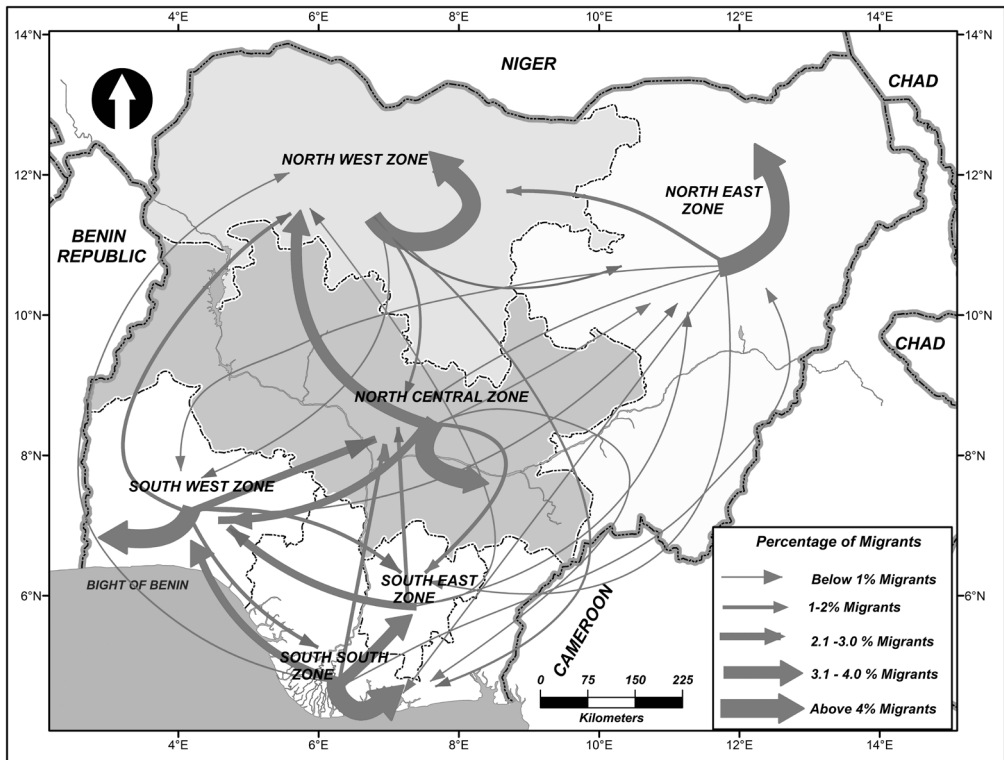
APPENDIX

Table 23: Trends in Nigerian migrants by major world region, 1990–2013

| Major area, region of destination | 1990 | | | 2000 | | | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Worldwide | 269,210 | 196,722 | 465,932 | 350,043 | 276,742 | 626,785 | 532,055 | 413,187 | 945,242 | 576,970 | 453,352 | 1,030,322 |
| More developed regions | 96,960 | 60,366 | 157,326 | 177,948 | 148,375 | 326,323 | 304,655 | 259,456 | 564,111 | 338,384 | 294,121 | 632,505 |
| Less developed regions | 172,250 | 136,356 | 308,606 | 172,095 | 128,367 | 300,462 | 227,400 | 153,731 | 381,131 | 238,586 | 159,231 | 397,817 |
| Africa | 161,003 | 130,646 | 291,649 | 160,062 | 122,759 | 282,821 | 207,680 | 144,698 | 352,378 | 217,143 | 149,604 | 366,747 |
| East Africa | 177 | 125 | 302 | 127 | 57 | 184 | 2,177 | 1,677 | 3,854 | 1,956 | 1,294 | 3,250 |
| Central Africa | 74,820 | 54,184 | 129,004 | 71,079 | 50,806 | 121,885 | 89,459 | 60,452 | 149,911 | 92,985 | 61,766 | 154,751 |
| North Africa | 14,111 | 11,657 | 25,768 | 14,401 | 12,487 | 26,888 | 11,339 | 9,140 | 20,479 | 11,107 | 8,769 | 19,876 |
| Southern Africa | 7,618 | 1,475 | 9,093 | 5,788 | 1,321 | 7,109 | 13,340 | 3,148 | 16,488 | 15,605 | 3,733 | 19,338 |
| West Africa | 64,277 | 63,205 | 127,482 | 68,667 | 58,088 | 126,755 | 91,365 | 70,281 | 161,646 | 95,490 | 74,042 | 169,532 |
| Asia | 10,989 | 5,618 | 16,607 | 12,417 | 6,348 | 18,765 | 19,543 | 9,994 | 29,537 | 21,253 | 10,643 | 31,896 |
| Europe | 51,007 | 38,102 | 89,109 | 87,968 | 78,568 | 166,536 | 154,972 | 139,183 | 294,155 | 183,107 | 169,320 | 352,427 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 356 | 187 | 543 | 420 | 197 | 617 | 1,416 | 556 | 1,972 | 1,474 | 571 | 2,045 |
| North America | 45,172 | 21,676 | 66,848 | 87,849 | 68,057 | 155,906 | 145,405 | 116,692 | 262,097 | 150,704 | 120,980 | 271,684 |
| Oceania | 683 | 493 | 1,176 | 1,327 | 813 | 2,140 | 3,039 | 2,064 | 5,103 | 3,289 | 2,234 | 5,523 |

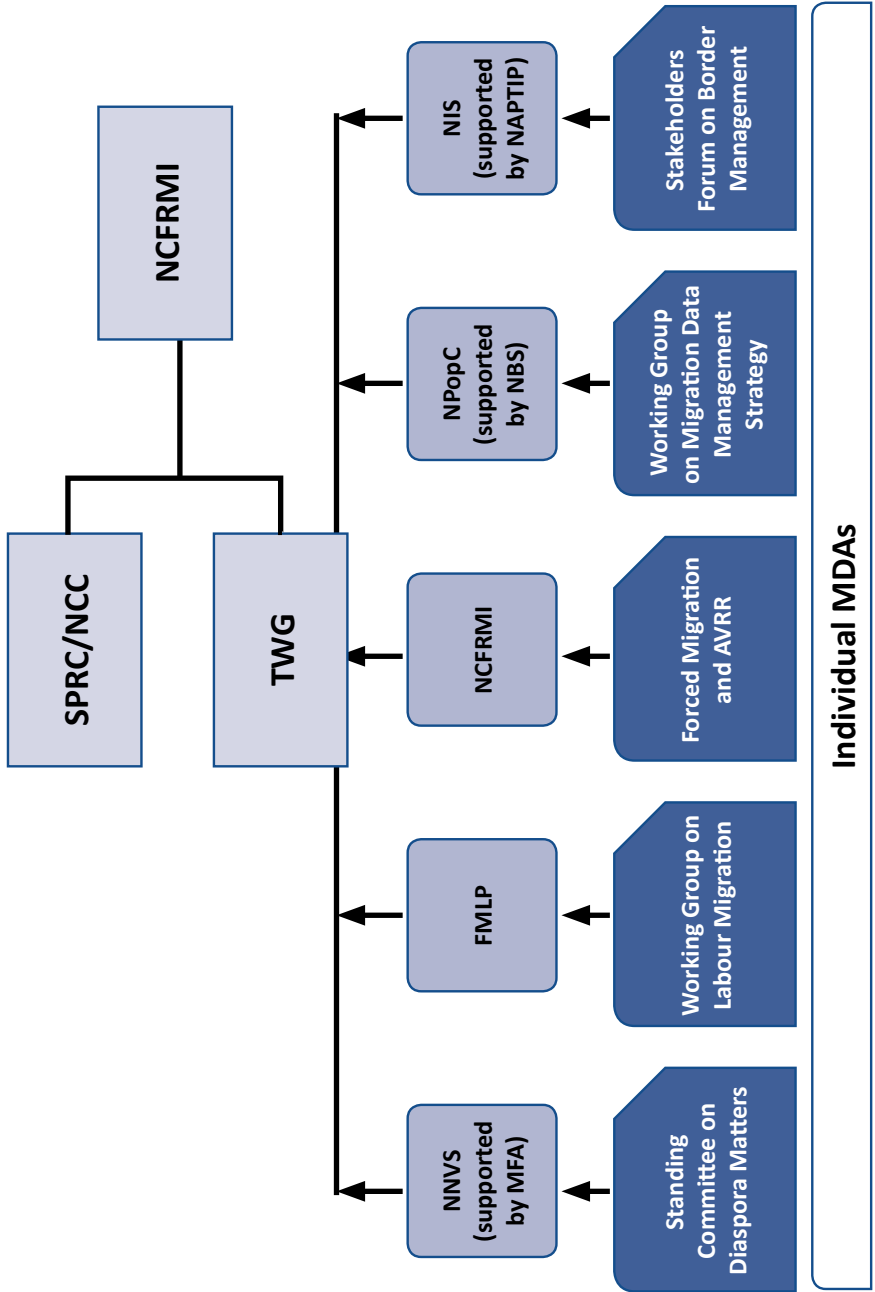
Source: United Nations Population Division, 2013.

Figure 5: Net lifetime migration by geopolitical zone of origin and current zone of residence



Source: Data for the map derived from NPopC, 2012.

Figure 6: Levels of coordination of the National Policy on Migration



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
17 route des Morillons, P.O. Box 17, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 717 9111 • Fax: +41 22 798 6150
E-mail: hq@iom.int • Website: www.iom.int