

MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2014





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MEMBERS IN NIGERIA

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADPC	–	African Diaspora Policy Centre
AU	–	African Union
AVRR	–	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CBN	–	Central Bank of Nigeria
CSO	–	Community Service Organisation
DRC	-	Development Research Centre
ECOWAS	–	Economic Community of West African States
EU	–	European Union
FDI	-	Federal Direct Investment
FEC	–	Federal Executive Council
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMoE	–	Federal Ministry of Education
FMLP	–	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
FRN	-	Federal Republic of Nigeria
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GFMD	–	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GSM	-	Global System of Mobile Communication
HND	-	Higher National Diploma
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICPD	–	International Conference on Population Development
ICT	–	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	–	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	–	International Labour Organization
ICPD	-	International Conference on Population and Development
IMC	–	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IOM	–	International Organization for Migration
LEADS	-	Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme
LGA	–	Local Government Area
MDA	–	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	-	More Developed Regions
MIDWA	–	Migration Dialogue for West Africa
MMM	-	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MFA	–	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	–	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPEP	–	National Programme for the Eradication of Poverty
NAPTIP	–	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons

NBS	–	National Bureau of Statistics
NCC	-	National Consultative Committee
NCFR	–	National Commission for Refugees
NCFRMI	–	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons
NDE	–	National Directorate of Employment
NDHS	-	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

NDLEA	–	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NEEDS	–	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
NEMA	–	National Emergency Management Agency
NEPAD	–	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGN	-	Nigeria Naira
NGO	–	Non-governmental organisation
NIDO	–	Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation
NISER	-	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research
NIS	–	Nigeria Immigration Service
NMB	-	National Manpower Board
NNVS	–	Nigerian National Volunteer Service
NPC	–	National Planning Commission
NPM	–	National Policy on Migration
NPopC	–	National Population Commission
NSA	–	National Security Agency
NSCDC	–	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
NUC	-	National Universities Commission
NYSC	-	National Youth Service Corps
OAU	–	Organization of African Unity
ODA	–	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP	–	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
PUBSD	-	Promotion of University Biomedical Science Research Development
SCDM	-	Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters
SMEDAN	–	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
SPRC	-	Sector Policy Review Committee
TAC	–	Technical Aid Corps
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TWG	–	Technical Working Group
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	–	United Nations
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
NUDESA	-	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFPA	–	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	–	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	-	United States of America
USD	-	United States Dollar
UTME	-	Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination
WHO	–	World Health Organization

Foreword

Country Map and Key Statistics



Nigeria – Key statistics						
Geography:						
Total area, in sq. km: 923,768						
	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		66.0	68.0
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	27958468	28784888	29720573	26524540	27946976	27502089
GDP per capita, PPP in 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, millions, USD ^e	19,200.00	18,432.00	19,814.40	20,606.98	20,527.92	20,776.32
Remittance outflows, millions, USD ^e	23.28	28.71	29.04	32.51	24.22	27.60
Foreign direct investment, millions, USD ^e	8,248.64	8,649.53	6,098.96	8,914.89	7,127.38	5,608.46
Official development assistance, millions, USD ^b	1,290.16	1,657.07	2065.66	-	-	-
Remittances inflows, percentage of GDP ^e	9.37	11.07	8.76	8.48	7.97	7.71
Remittances, percentage of total financial flows ^e	200.36	201.86	201.23	146.07	84.38	107.87

Population:	2000	2005	2010	2025	2050
Total, millions ^a	124.8	140.9	158.3	239.9	440.4
Male ^b	63.3	71.5	80.3	171.7	223.5

Female	61.5	69.4	78.0	118.2	216.9
Urban, per cent of total population^a	40	44	47	-	-
<i>International Migration:</i>					
Net international migration rate^f	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-	-
International migration stock^f	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 2006 census.

Executive Summary

Immigration

The 2006 census of Nigeria recorded close to one million (999,273) foreigner nationals in Nigeria. 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 ECOWAS countries constitute the majority (51.4 per cent) 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. Only 32.7 per cent of immigrants in Nigeria were non-Africans in 2006. There has been an increasing proportion of female immigrants in Nigeria relative to males (narrowing down from 43.8 per cent:56.2 per cent in 1990 to 46.5 per cent:53.5 per cent 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. NIS report indicates the existence of 1,497 illegal migration points to enter 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 acting as a pull to foreign nationals.

Involuntary or forced migration occasioned by environmental degradation, political conflicts, persecution and warfare in Africa gave rise to inflow asylum-seekers and refugees into Nigeria. Data derived from the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) indicate that as at April 29, 2014 Nigeria recorded 938 asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (49.9 per cent), Mali (15.1 per cent), Central African Republic (9.5 per cent) and Chad (8.8 per cent). 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 per cent), closely followed by Cameroon (32.6 per cent).

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 per cent) were resident 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 (MDRs). By 2000, the percentage had increased to 52 per cent, and further 56.7 per cent in 2010. That increasingly more Nigerians find their way to MDRs 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 MDRs.

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 which hitherto had very few Nigerian citizens. Nevertheless, the number of Nigerian emigrants to these countries 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 per cent) and Middle Africa (42 per cent). It is hardly surprising that there were more Nigerian emigrants in West Africa given the ECOWAS free movement protocol. In descending order, the destinations of Nigerian emigrants within Africa are Cameroon, Cote-d'Ivoire, Benin, Ghana, Gabon, Niger, Togo and Sudan.

In Asia, Saudi Arabia is by far the most important destination (14,678), with 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 USA is 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 USA with respect to employment, education and training and social and cultural identification compared to other countries of the world. Nigerians in Diaspora are highly qualified, with skills in engineering, medicine, education, law, information technology, etc. Most of them are therefore gainfully employed as doctors, nurses, engineers, lecturers and IT professionals in US, UK, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and others. Nigeria Diaspora are among the best educated and relatively affluent of immigrant population in most of their destination countries.

For instance, about 55 per cent of the 247,500 Nigerians resident in OECD countries in 2002 were highly skilled professionals. By mid-2003, one third of 25,000 registered Nigerian doctors emigrated, and in that year alone, 2,855 Nigerian doctors registered with the American Medical Association. Ninety per cent of the Nigerian physicians abroad work in two countries, the USA and UK. These two countries also attract most of the Nigerian nurses emigrating abroad.

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. This is a function of increasing demand for university education by the rapidly growing Nigerian youth population. In 2013, 1.7 million candidates registered for Nigeria's centralized tertiary admissions examinations, all competing for total available spaces of about 400,000. This implies that over a million young Nigerians are unable to enroll in Nigerian universities despite increased number of universities in the country. This situation compels many Nigerian students to seek admission overseas, especially in the USA and Europe; the number of Nigerian seeking admission in other African countries, especially Ghana and South Africa, has also increased.

The number of Nigerian asylum-seekers increased sharply from 8,294 in 2006 to 10,148 in 2007 and 15,022 people in 2008. European countries remain the most targeted destinations by Nigerian asylum with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), UK (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations. 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 the country's North-Eastern region. About 36,000 persons had fled the north-eastern region of Nigeria in search of refuge in the neighbouring countries, about one-half of whom were from Chad and Niger, who had to return home due to the crisis in Nigeria. An estimated 650,000 persons were internally displaced in North-East Nigeria in 2014 as a result of the *Boko Haram* insurgency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

In 2012 and 2013, 79,483 and 106,739 Nigerians who wanted to travel abroad were refused departure at the various departure points. 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. Furthermore, an increasing number of Nigerians are deported or repatriated from abroad; from 4,134 in 2011 to 6,785 in 2012, and 7,390 in 2013. The total number of irregular (illegal) Nigerian migrants in Europe in 2010 was 16,915, with the UK, Italy and Spain as the major countries of destination. Nigerian arrivals or return migrants were 1,495,045 in 2012 and 1,578,715 in 2013. These are huge numbers which, with the addition of the larger number of departing Nigerians, represents a large international migration turnover in the country.

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 socio-economic 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 seven out of the thirty-six states of the country. These states with relatively high proportion of migrants are Abia (48.7 per cent), Ekiti (48.1 per cent), Delta (45.3 per cent), Imo (45.1 per cent), Anambra (44.4 per cent), Bayelsa (43.2 per cent) and Lagos (40.1 per cent).

The flow of migrants across geo-political 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 as the pole of migration flows in the country is related respectively to the huge natural resource base (specifically petroleum), and the administrative pull exerted by the burgeoning of Abuja as the 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 environments issues. All these come under the sub-heading of migration and human development, defined by 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 128 universities, plus other tertiary institutions in Nigeria, have not assuaged 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 is now being exploited by Nigeria University 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 National Universities Commission, 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 extraction in the Diaspora on 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 movements, interaction and collaboration across and between Nigerian Universities and other sector of education and National development, and
- Among other benefits, to encourage experts in industry 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 country 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 outcomes.

- 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 optimising brain gain and minimising brain waste of nationals abroad.

Remittance inflow from Nigerians abroad is a potential economic developmental tool. Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances in the sub-Saharan Africa, 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 of 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 Diaspora Nigerians, there is a large number of Nigerians who trade across West Africa countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Senegal, the Gambia as well as 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 family;
- 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 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 other countries to work 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 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.

Labour migration serves as an engine of growth and development for all parties involved. The proposed Labour Migration Policy of Nigeria expressly links the development and migration processes in both origin and destination countries. Transnational migrants and returning migrants contribute to investment, to the transfer of technology and skills, to human capital formation, to the enhancement of social capital, to the promotion of trade and to 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, 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 as well as 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 on the impact of environmental degradation and climatic change on global population distribution and mobility, as more severe occurrences become widespread globally.

- The impacts of climate change (e.g. floods, storms, heat waves, ocean surge, desertification, and so on) 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 results in large population movements which may in turn affect the environment. In situations of famine or some other major environmental disaster, 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 society 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, pursuant 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, recently articulated a national migration policy, tagged National Policy on Migration (NPM), which is presently before the Federal Executive Council for approval. Other policy documents that have been developed, awaiting approval, including those for labour migration, internally displaced persons, Diaspora matters, and the assisted voluntary return and reintegration initiative.

The 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 MDAs. Although NPM is yet to be endorsed by the Government, it provides the framework for comprehensive management of migration in Nigeria with the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (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 National Policy on Migration: the Ministerial Committee, the Technical Working Group (TWG), the Sectoral/Thematic Groups and Individual MDAs.

Recommendations Regarding 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 Nigerian migration policy, 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 Regarding the Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policies

There is need to mainstream migration into development policies, a 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 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 issue 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.

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 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 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. The architects of the MDGs neglected migration as a critical issue that could impact on the wellbeing of people. It is therefore recommended that world leaders should realistically appraise migration and incorporate it in the post 2015 development agenda.

Recommendations Regarding 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 census, 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 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:

- Efforts to conduct population census every ten years, as recommended by the UN, and the need to collect more comprehensive information on foreign nationals in the country.
- 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.
- Establish within the NCFRMI, a department charged with responsibility for the regular updating of migration statistics in collaboration with the NPopC and other stakeholders.

- Equip NIS or other agencies to process and analyse data derived from immigration entry and exit cards, data derived from registers of Nigerians in Diaspora at the respective missions abroad and from Nigerians in Diaspora organisations, and other sources.
- Ensure prompt dissemination of migration data and statistics to state governments, local governments, the National Planning Commission and other national, state and local agencies.
- Provide modern equipment for data capture and ICT facilities for data collection, analysis and dissemination.

PART A: MIGRATION TRENDS AND MIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

Migration is simply defined as the movements 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 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 movements of many kinds, such as people leaving their country of origin for economic reasons, to join their families abroad or as a refugee. By the same token, an internal migrant includes an internally displaced person (IDPs), a trader who relocated his 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 (Oyeniyi, 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 migrants 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 the 1991 and 2006 censuses. The census typically asks questions on place of birth and place of previous residence from which life time migration is derived. There are obvious limitations of this type of migration data, the most important of which is that it misses migrants who moved in the intervening period between the place of birth and place of residence, and 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 defined migrants as anybody who has lived in another local government area (LGA) for at least six months in the last ten years, and a return migrant as a person who had moved from current LGA of residence in the past ten years to live in another LGA for at least six months before returning to the LGA. Migration data were also collected from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of government 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 Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP), the Nigeria National Volunteer Service (NNVS), the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Population Commission (NPopC), Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central

Bank and other MDAs. These data have various limitations, the most important of which is their incompleteness given obvious leakages in gathering information on migratory processes and motivations.

Migration data were also garnered from the database of some international organizations such as Eurostat, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization 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 Driving Factors of Migration and General Cross-Border Mobility

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

The 2006 Census indicated that over 60 per cent of the population is made up of persons younger than age 25 and that about 42 per cent are children below 15 years of age (Isiugo-Abanihe, 2011). The preponderance of youths 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 to 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 (FRN, 2010).

Table 1 presents the projected population of Nigeria's population 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 constitute 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

Sources: FRN Gazette vol. 94, Jan 2007 & vol. 96, Feb 2009.

A.1.1 Political Environment

The Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) 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 (UN) 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 toward 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 centre-piece of the country's socio-economic development agenda (Chete and Falokun, 2010), being also aligned to the AU initiative, NEPAD, and the UN initiative, 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 articulated policy priorities to strengthen the reforms and build the economy, so that the

gains of the reforms are felt widely by citizens across the country (Akanke and Roberts, 2010). Another development initiative which provided a road map towards achieving high human development goals was the Nigeria's VISION 20:2020. It was a blueprint for developing the country's enormous resources for raising the standard of living of the citizens and enabling it join the club of the top 20 economies of the world in 2020.

Despite the achievement of these initiatives, a major problem since the return of civilian rule in 1999 has been the incessant out-break 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 socio-political 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 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to the National Planning Commission of Nigeria, the country's nominal GDP increased from \$166.53 billion in 2009 to \$243.99 billion and \$257.42 billion in 2011 and 2012 respectively (NPC, 2013). This GDP performance has resulted in the elevation of Nigeria's ranking in the global GDP ranking from 44th in 2010 to 36th in 2012. In 2013, the economy grew at 6.7 per cent, while it has grown at 7 per cent average in the last decade (NBS, 2013). This makes it one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The growth rate in Nigeria has been quite encouraging when compared with what obtains in other emerging markets and developing economies around the world. For example, between 2011 and 2012 the emerging markets and developing countries grew at 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 dollar exchange rate to the Naira has been stable between N155 and N160 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 \$32.08 billion in May 2011 to \$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 has dropped from 12.4 per cent rate of 2011 to 9.1 per cent in May 2013. The recent impressive growth rate in the Nigerian economy has been attributed to a number of factors, particularly, the prudent fiscal management adopted by 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 non-oil sectors of the economy prominent among which are agriculture, telecommunications (ICT), wholesale and retail. As the contribution of oil to GDP slightly declined, the above sub-sectors contributed an average of 27.6, 24.4 and 28.4 per cent respectively to 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 agricultural sector maintained a steady position with a 41.9 per cent contribution and a 5.1 per cent growth rate in the third Quarter of 2013. This makes the sector's contributions to GDP the highest in four quarters. Generally, the non-oil sector remains the key

driver of growth in the economy. The sector recorded a growth rate of about 8 per cent in the 3 quarter of 2013 making it the highest when compared with previous quarters. The rise in the growth of the non-oil sector in the Nigerian economy is a clear sign of sustainability and diversification. This puts the economy on the right path. This is 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 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 N80.2 trillion. In effect the GDP is revised upwards to 2010. This has taken into account newly emerged sectors and sub-sectors that currently drive the economy. Trends in the macroeconomic indicators for Nigeria are given in Table 2.

A.1.3 Nigeria 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 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) was 77 per cent in 1990, but declined to 62 per cent in 2012. Gender wise, men have dominated the labour force in Nigeria. With more exposure and investment in the education for girls, women are beginning to improve their participation in the country’s labour force. Female participation rate has increased from 37 per cent in 1990 to 47 per cent. 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: Macroeconomics Indicators, Nigeria 2008-2013

(USD million)

	ITEMS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ****
1	Remittance Inflows (RI)	19,200.00	18,432.00	19,814.40	20,606.98	20,527.92	20,776.32
2	Remittance Outflows (RO)	(23.28)	(28.71)	(29.04)	(32.51)	(24.22)	(27.60)
3	Remittance Net flows (RI - RO)	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 (per cent)	7.15	-4.00	7.50	4.00	-0.38	1.21
5	Remittance as a percentage of total financial flows (per cent)	200.36	201.86	201.23	146.07	84.38	107.87
6	Workers remittances inflows as percentage of GDP (per cent) *	9.37	11.07	8.76	8.48	7.97	7.71
7	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) ***	8,248.64	8,649.53	6,098.96	8,914.89	7,127.38	5,608.46
8	Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) ***	1,334.30	481.69	3,747.90	5,192.80	17,200.49	13,652.16
9	Total Financial Flows (FDI+ FPI) ***	9,582.94	9,131.22	9,846.87	14,107.69	24,327.87	19,260.62
10	Balance of Trade (Exports - Imports) ***	46,219.46	25,669.09	31,771.62	35,002.43	40,925.58	43,767.07
11	Total Trade (Exports + Imports) ***	126,413.52	87,909.05	125,292.55	159,325.22	147,719.08	146,469.03
	MEMORANDUM ITEMS						
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 Exchange rate (NGN/USD)	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 (per cent)	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	Imports 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

* Computed based on GDP at current prices (USD million) ** Provisional Rebased GDP from 2010 - 2013

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

**** Provisional 2013 data

A.1.5 Self-Employment in Nigeria – Income and Productivity

Self-employment contributes heavily to the employment rate in Nigeria and the majority of the selfemployed are in the agriculture and small enterprises. Although the rate of unemployment is high in the country, 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. National Bureau of Statistics survey shows that there are about 34 million of such enterprises and they generate about 49 million jobs in the economy. Understandably, the employment capacity of these enterprises is limited. Generally, about eight out of ten 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 practiced at the subsistent level in most part of Nigeria. This, perhaps, explains the reason why productivity in the sector is very low. The implication is that most households that are self-employed in 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. NBS survey shows that the median net income for each household is N92, 000 or an equivalent of US\$585. This indicates that household enterprises, which is a major labour absorber in Nigeria pays less \$2 a day for the selfemployed.

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 survey on unemployment in Nigeria by NBS shows that there were more unemployed females (24.9per cent) than males (17.7per cent) (NBS, 2010). When distributed among the different educational qualifications, unemployment rate is highest (24.6 per cent) among young Nigerians with Bachelor's degrees or the Higher National Diploma (HND).

A.1.7 Youth Unemployment

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

A.1.8 Job Creation

A survey of job created in the economy carried out through collaborative efforts of the National Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Chief Economic Adviser to the President, the Ministry of Labour and Productivity and National Directorate for Employment (NBS, 2014) revealed that Managerial, Professional and Technical Workers had the highest number of employment generated by the economy for the fourth quarter 2012 with 62,914 jobs and 92,178 jobs in the first quarter 2013. Clerical and related office workers had the second highest number of jobs created with 47,650 in the fourth quarter 2012 and maintained the second highest number of jobs created with 19,951 jobs in the first quarter 2013 (NBS, 2014). A total of 221,054 jobs were generated in the second quarter of 2013, and 246,989 jobs and 265,702 jobs in the 3rd and 4th Quarters of 2013 respectively (Table 2). A breakdown of jobs created in the 2nd quarter of 2013 indicates that 80,412 jobs were created in the Formal sector, showing a 53.9 per cent decline 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.

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

Table 3: Jobs Created in Nigeria in 2013

Quarters	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; 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 youths who are mostly school leavers with senior secondary qualifications and graduates of tertiary institutions. The composite unemployment data showed that the rate of unemployment ranges from 21.1 per cent, in 2010, to 23.9 per cent in 2011.

A.1.9 Poverty in Nigeria

Despite high economic growth rate in Nigeria, the poverty profile in the country has not gone down. Figures from the National Bureau of Statistics 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 Nigeria 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 the institute in 18 of the 36 states in Nigeria shows that there is an increase in poverty and inequality.

According to 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 rate varies in different parts and regions of the country. The report shows that the Northwestern and the Northeastern geo-political zones of the country experienced the highest rates of poverty of 77.7 per cent and 76.3 per cent respectively, while the Southwestern geo-political zone had the lowest rate of poverty rate (NBS, 2010). The Nigerian experience shows that growth does not automatically translate into benefits for the poor through job creation. Many policies and programs have been created by the Federal Government of Nigeria to ensure employment-intensive growth, and poverty reduction.

A.2. Immigration

The total number of foreign nationals in a country at a particular time or a certain date constitutes the stock of its immigrants. Data on immigration in Nigeria are derived from three major sources. These are the National Population Commission (NPopC) through censuses or migration surveys, the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), through entry or arrival data collected at the ports and borders, and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (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 (UNDESA), the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty (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 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 are indicative and depict a general pattern; the total stock of immigrants, as well as migration flows, is usually under-state.

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

The 2006 census of Nigeria recorded close to one 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 (UNPD, 2009). Table 4 presents the stock of foreign nationals in Nigeria by nationality, as recorded in the three last censuses.

Table 4: Distribution of Foreign Nationals by Nationality: 1963, 1991, and 2006 Censuses

Country/nationality	1963 Census		1991 Census		2006 Census	
	Number	per cent of total foreigners	Number	per cent of total foreigners	Number	per cent 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

Sources: NPopC, 1998; 2010.

Nationals of ECOWAS countries constitute the majority (51.4 per cent) 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. Nearly one third of them were non-Africans, including citizens of the USA, UK, China, India, Brazil, France, Israel, Germany, Italy, etc. The dominance of ECOWAS citizens among foreign national 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 UNPD (2009) indicate increasing proportion of female immigrants in Nigeria relative to males (narrowing down from 43.8 per cent:56.2 per cent in 1990 to 46.5 per cent:53.5 per cent in 2005). The immigrant annual growth rate remains high and stable, above 5 per cent since the 1990s (UNPD, 2009).

Table 5: Foreign Residents in Nigeria, 2001 – 2006

Year	Total Foreigners	ECOWAS Citizens	
	Number	Number	Per cent 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 is scanty and incomplete given the large numbers of nonNigerians who enter the country through its many border entry points. NIS report indicates the existence of 1,497 illegal migration points to enter into the country in 2012, and the government is investing huge sums of money to secure the borders. Data shown in Table 6 indicate that there were 803,463 foreign arrivals to Nigeria in 2012, which increased by 19 per cent to 956,081 in 2013. This is clear indication that Nigeria has the right environment which acts or a pull to foreign nationals. Nigerian arrivals or return migrants were 1,495,045 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, represents 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 globalisation, 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 the 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 influx of citizens of neighbouring countries. The ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons 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 of 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 private sector of the economy. The prominent occupations among immigrant labour in Nigeria include general managers (2.73 per cent), corporate managers (0.89 per cent), physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (0.43 per cent); clerical work (0.34 per cent) and labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport (0.27 per cent). Relatively smaller numbers are found in Life science and health professionals (0.18 per cent), precision, handicraft, printing and related workers (0.18 per cent), sales, demonstration and models (0.17 per cent), and agricultural, fisheries and related labourers (0.16 per cent). When the results of another survey are available, the extent to which these distributions vary will reveal recent dynamics of employment of non-Nigerian.

It should also be stated that many foreigners who are engaged in small scale private economic activities may be under-represented in the studies such as the one reported above. It is evident that many nonNigerians 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 29.8 thousand 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 in pursuit of their 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 to from Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Liberia; also many American and European students come for short-term exchange programmes and to conduct research leading to higher degrees.

A.2.4. Involuntary Immigration

Involuntary or forced migration results from natural and man-made factors, such as rapid or gradual environmental degradation, political conflicts, persecution and warfare. According to the Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 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 asylumseekers 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 National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) as at April 29, 2014. Nigeria recorded 938 asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (49.9per cent), Mali (15.1per cent), Central African Republic (9.5per cent) and Chad (8.8per cent). 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 at April 29, 2014

Country	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

The Table shows that Nigeria hosted a total of 1,679 refugees as at April 29, 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 per cent), closely followed by Cameroon (32.6 per cent). Other countries from which fairly large numbers of refugees originated include: Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Chad and Sudan. Apart from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 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 are displayed in Fig 1. The data 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 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 restoration of normalcy in those countries. Of the 1,530 refugees in Nigeria, 548 of them are from Cameroon, 538 from Congo (DRC) and 104 from Cote D'Ivoire (UNHCR, 2014). According to Angela Dikongue-Atangana, Representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the refugee population declined to less than half in 2012 with "the invocation of the ceased circumstances cessation clause" for the Liberian refugees as at June 30, 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*, 14 Nov. 2013).

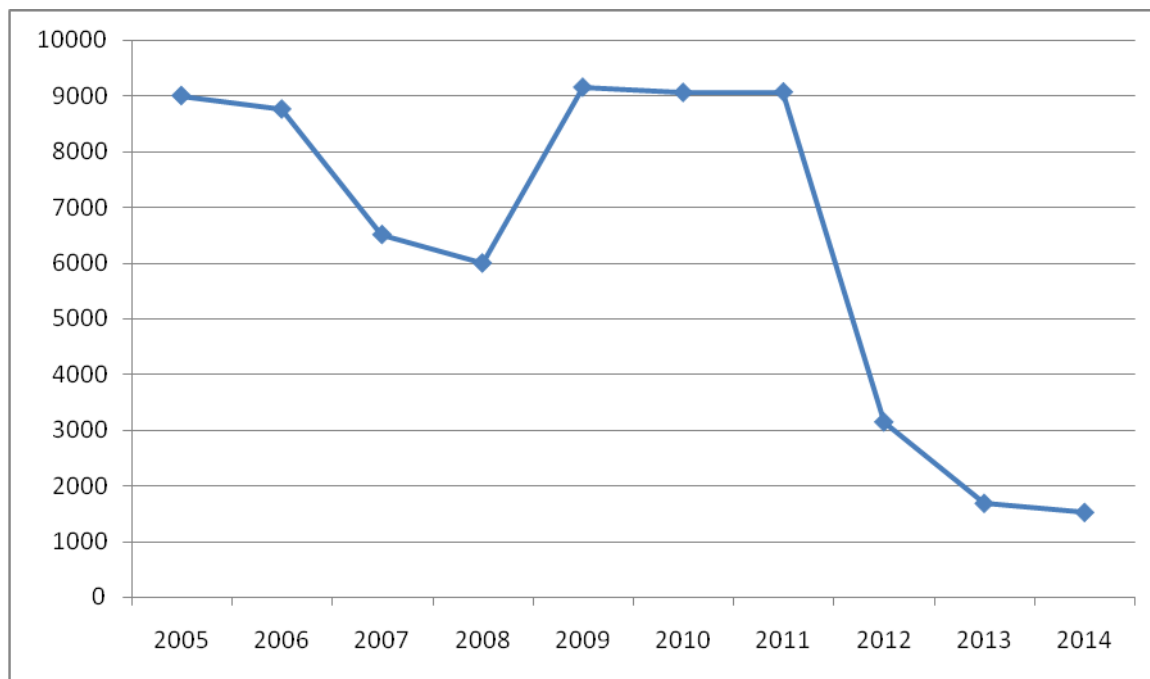


Fig 1: Refugee Trend in Nigeria, 2005-2014

A.3. Emigration

Inherently, data on emigration, or the stock or outflow of nationals residing abroad, is 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), National Population Commission (NPopC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS). Comprehensive data on emigrant stock and outflows are not readily available; therefore, fragmentary information was derived from a variety of sources. Rich data on emigration flows are derivable from 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 continent in 2010, which represents 2.5 per cent of the continent's population. Nigerian ranked sixth among the ten most emigrating countries, behind Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Cote D'Ivoire and Mali (World Bank, 2011). From NIS records, the number of Nigerian departures in 2012 and 2013 was 1.8 million and 1.7 million respectively. Previous data for 2005 and 2006 were 1.1 million and 2.6 million respectively (IOM, 2009). The 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, Nigerians visiting relatives overseas, or going for a function, and so on.

Estimates of the total stocks of Nigerian emigrants have been produced by the Development Research Center on Migration, Globalization and Poverty (DRC, 2007) in the Global Migrant Origin Database. In 2007 the total stock was about one million, with Sudan as the most preferred destination (about 24 per cent of the total Nigerian emigrants) followed by the USA (14 per cent per cent, and the United Kingdom (9 per cent per cent). 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, USA and UK. Estimates by de Haas (2006) of foreign-born Nigerians in countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), based on 2000/2001 population censuses and population registers, produced the following results on the number of Nigerians in the countries or group of countries: North America 150,917; UK 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; 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 indicate that the sub-Saharan Africa was leading; other regions in descending order were 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 Nigerian 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 Appendix Table 1). The number of Nigerians living outside Nigeria more than doubled between 1990 and 2013. Nearly two-thirds of them (61.4 per cent) were resident in more developed regions in 2013. A close look at the Table shows that this is a relatively new pattern. For instance, in 1990 only 33.8 per cent of Nigerian migrants lived in more developed regions (MDRs). By 2000, the percentage had increased to 52 per cent, and further 56.7 per cent in 2010. That increasingly more Nigerians find their way to MDRs 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 MDRs rather than the less developed countries.

Conversely, 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 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 percent 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 per cent) and Middle Africa (42 per cent). It is hardly surprising that there were more Nigerian emigrants in West Africa given the ECOWAS free movement protocol. In descending order, the destinations of Nigerian emigrants within Africa are Cameroon, Cote-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 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 USA is 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 USA with respect to employment, education and training and social and cultural identification compared to other countries of the world. There is nothing in the horizon to suggest that this pattern would change in the near future.

Table 8: Nigerian Migrants by Region and Country of Residence, 1990-2013

Major area/ region	Major country of destination	1990	2000	2010	2013
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Eastern Africa		302	184	3854	3250
Middle Africa	Cameroon	105140	90495	114551	115621
	Gabon	7363	12140	20234	22779
	Chad	14822	17386	12597	13199
	Others	1679	1864	2529	3152
Northern Africa	Sudan	23071	23885	16214	15275
	Others	2697	3003	4265	4601
Southern Africa	South Africa	8985	6829	15927	18659
	Others	108	280	561	679
Western Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	31352	41718	42429	43761
	Benin	19972	24306	38036	42575
	Ghana	14876	17290	30412	32380
	Niger	38336	18545	19722	20062
	Togo	14041	14482	16040	16183
	Liberia	2037	2294	5815	5152
	Others	6868	8120	9192	9419
Eastern Asia		193	2089	4005	4471
South-Eastern Asia		47	326	186	193
Southern Asia		1490	1583	1763	1792
Western Asia	Saudi Arabia	10795	9899	13657	14678
	United Arab Emirates	1417	2319	5996	6414
	Others	2665	2549	3930	4348
Eastern Europe		1665	1963	3075	3166
Northern Europe	United Kingdom	47412	88071	148459	184314
	Ireland	837	11798	13554	18540
	Others	1192	1979	6717	8404
Southern Europe	Italy	11859	26781	35097	48073
	Spain	711	3876	36259	36885
	Others	1137	2078	4199	4370
Western Europe	Germany	13230	14877	22431	22687
	Austria	4673	5872	7254	7583
	Netherlands	1421	3933	6352	7002
	France	2710	2886	5218	5394
	Others	2262	2422	5540	6009

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		543	617	1972	2045
NORTHERN AMERICA	United States of America	63702	145419	243352	252172
	Canada	3121	10419	18560	19325
	Bermuda	25	68	185	187
OCEANIA	Australia	1002	1787	4495	4851
	New Zealand	174	353	608	672

Source: UN 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), 10.7 per cent of highly skilled Nigerians trained in the country worked abroad in 2000. In the USA and Europe, highly skilled Nigerians represent a large part of the total Nigerian immigrant population, with 83 and 46 per cent respectively. On average 65 per cent of Nigerian expatriates in OECD countries have tertiary education, with the most highly education working in the medical profession (IOM, 1009). The OECD database (OECD, 2008) reveals that the largest number of Nigerians (23 per cent of about 40,000 workers) was employed in the health-care sector, followed by the real estate and wholesale sectors (both with 12 per cent).

Docquier and Bhargava (2006) and Clemes and Pettersson (2007) estimated the number of emigrant physicians who were trained in Nigeria in 2000 to be 4,856, or 14 per cent of the total available doctors in the country. Ninety per cent of the Nigerian physicians abroad work in two countries, the USA and UK. These two countries also attract most of the Nigerian nurses emigrating abroad. Clemens and Pettersson (2007) estimated the number of nurses trained in Nigeria who have emigrated to be 12,579 or 12 per cent of the total number of nurses in Nigeria in 2000. As with medical doctors, the USA and UK remain the most attractive countries for emigrating nurses, with 71 percent and 27 per cent respectively.

Recent migration of Nigerian physicians tends toward 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. UK particularly has a specified quota policy that limits the number of Nigerian physicians that work at a given time. Nigerian-trained physicians in the USA, including consultants, go through some examinations, recertification and residency before they could practice. Also, most Nigerian nurses found in the USA, Canada and UK are usually re-skilled to fit into the demand driven employment and income generating cadre of the destination country.

About 55 per cent of the 247,500 Nigerians resident in OECD countries in 2002 were highly skilled professionals (IOM, 2009). By mid-2003, one third of 25,000 registered Nigerian doctors emigrated, and in that year alone, 2,855 Nigerian doctors registered with the American Medical Association.

Fragmentary information of Nigeria 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 officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, estimates of the total number of Nigerian Diaspora range between 18 million to 20 million. What is significant about the Nigeria 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 population. But it is widely assumed that the great majority of them are males and in the age brackets of 18 and 35 years. Indeed, it is usually, the most healthy, educated and potentially economically active men and women who are most likely to leave the country. Most Nigerian Diaspora, particularly those in the USA and UK, are highly educated; three quarters of them had at least four year college and about 50 per cent had a degree or more.

Nigerians in Diaspora are highly qualified with skills in engineering, medicine, education, law, information technology, etc. Most of them are therefore gainfully employed as doctors, nurses, lecturers and IT professionals in US, UK, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and others. However, others struggle to make ends meet, working on odd jobs such as cleaners, cab drivers, construction labourers, and retailers.

A.3.3. Emigration for Study Purposes

Data on student emigration or Nigerian students studying abroad are hard to come by. Government records of the number of students receiving state financial support, or those studying through some bilateral agreements or students exchange programmes clearly underestimate the number of Nigerian students abroad. Destination country data, which give more completely picture, are not available.

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, has consistently increased over time, from 14.5 per cent in 2003 to 20.7 per cent in 2006 (UNESCO, 2008). This is despite the rapid increase in the number of universities in the country (latest count is 129), and consequently the number of student enrolment.

In 2013, 1.7 million candidates registered for Nigeria's centralized tertiary admissions examinations, all competing for available places of less 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 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 128 in 2013, 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 youth population, and comes despite a school system that is failing to educate a large percentage of its youth. As the figures in Table 9 reveal, the number of available places is less than the demand for tertiary

education, as represented by UTME test takers. Currently, just one in three applicants is admitted into a Nigerian tertiary institution, although this is a significant improvement when compared to 10 years ago when the ratio was one to ten for university entry.

Table 9: Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination applicants and tertiary admissions (2003-2013)

YEAR	NO. OF APPLICANTS	NO. ADMITTED	PER CENT ADMITTED
2004/05	841,878	122,492	14.5
2005/06	916,371	76,984	8.4
2006/07	803,472	88,524	11.0
2007/08	911,653	107,370	11.8
2008/09	1,054,060	N.A.	N.A.
2009/10*	1,182,381	148,000	12.5
2010/11	1,375,652	360,000	26.2
2011/12	1,493,604	400,000	26.8
2012/13	1,503,889	500,000	33.3
2013/14	1,670,833	520,000	31.1
*From 2010, UTME has been used for admission into Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education. Before 2010, it was used only for Universities.			

Source: Aremu (2014).

While the capacity of Nigerian universities has been 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 first 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 PhDs. The report also notes that Nigeria has one of the worst lecturer-to student ratios in the world, with the National Open University, University of Abuja and Lagos State University having ratios of 1:363; 1:122; 1:114 respectively (FME, 2012). As a result of the gross lack of capacity demonstrated above, many Nigerian students seek admission in foreign universities, especially in the USA, UK, the Scandinavian countries and Canada, but also African institutions, especially in Ghana and South Africa.

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) gave a total 6,192 Nigerians in universities in the USA in 2006. The report further noted that given more recent proactive steps by American universities to enroll international students, the number of Nigerian students is expected to increase rapidly. By the same token, the Economic intelligent Unit (2009) reported a large and

increasing number of Nigerians in educational institutions in the UK, from 2,800 in 2007 to a projected 30,000 by 2015. The chosen fields of study by Nigerians in the institutions in OECD countries are the social sciences, business and law faculties (OECD, 2008).

A.3.4. Involuntary Emigration

Data on the numbers of Nigerian refugees and asylum seekers are scarce and probably incomplete. Estimates by 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 in 2007 and 2008 respectively. The OECD countries remained the largest recipients of Nigerian refugees, with Canada as the largest with 2,882 people in 2008; other countries are the UK (2,049), Italy (1,454), Germany (1,237) and the USA (1,011). In the African continent, 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 people in 2008 (UNHCR, 2009). European countries remain the most targeted destinations by Nigerian asylum with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), UK (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations. 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. According to Ms Angele Dikongue-Atangana, the UNHCR Representative to Nigeria 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 the neighbouring countries. DikongueAtangana, quoting a research carried out by UNHCR and the Niger Authority, disclosed that 19,000 persons out of these were from Chad and Niger, who had to return home due to the crisis in Nigeria (*THISDAY*, 14 November, 2013).

An assessment by the UNHCR found that about 650,000 persons were internally displaced in North-East Nigeria in 2014 as a result of the *Boko Haram* reign of terror (*Punch*, 2014a). Bornu, Yobe and Adamawa states 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, persons convicted of trafficking in human beings, victims of trafficking, and those convicted of smuggling of migrants.

The major sources of data on irregular migration in Nigeria are the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS). However, the available data are not comprehensive enough because of the very nature of this type of migration.

Data on illegal Nigerian citizens in Europe are derived for the Eurostat database, 2008 – 2010. These data refer to Nigerian nationals who are detected by authorities of Member States and have been determined to be illegally present under national laws relating to immigration. This category includes Nigerians who have been found to have entered illegally (for example by avoiding immigration controls or by employing a fraudulent document) and those who may have entered legitimately but have subsequently remained on an illegal basis (for example by overstaying their permission to remain or by taking unauthorised employment). Of course, only 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 unauthorised basis. Each person is counted only once within the reference period.

Table 10 presents NIS data on irregular migration out of and into Nigeria. The number of foreign nationals who were refused entry into Nigeria was 150,840 in 2013, 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 people who have over-stayed their visa period or those who entered the country illegally. ECOWAS citizens are more likely to overstay the 90 days required by the ECOWAS protocol and thus expose themselves to the risk of expulsion. The former Comptroller-General of Immigration, Rose Uzoma, stated that no fewer than 16,738 illegal immigrants were repatriated by the Nigerian Immigration Service in 2012, mostly from the ECOWAS sub-region (Premium Times, December 20, 2012). These include those who used illegal routes, those who loitered around with criminal tendencies and those who have stayed for 90 days without regularizing their stay.

Table 10: Irregular Migration out of and into Nigeria, 2011, 2012 and 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 the 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 ports 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 1,242 in 2013. The table 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 are presented in Tables 11 and 12 for 2008-2010 by country of destination. The total in 2010 was 16,915 illegal 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 males predominating among illegal migrants.

Table 11: Number of Irregular Migrants from Nigeria to Europe Countries, 2008 - 2010

Destination	2008			2009			2010		
countries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
United Kingdom	3025	1875	4900	2870	1680	4550	2980	1995	4975
Italy	2775	1275	4050	2195	1175	3370	2815	1150	3965
Spain	2730	0	2730	1890	1040	2930	1665	715	2380
Austria	475	155	630	895	195	1090	985	200	1185
Germany	865	0	865	620	370	990	715	410	1125
Ireland	540	455	995	585	565	1150	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	1345	935	345	1280	735	325	1060
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 Countries 2008 – 2010

Destination countries	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 illegal Nigerian migrants were the UK, Italy and Spain (See Fig 2). The most recent year shows a relative increase in irregular migration to UK, Italy, Germany, Austria and Greece.

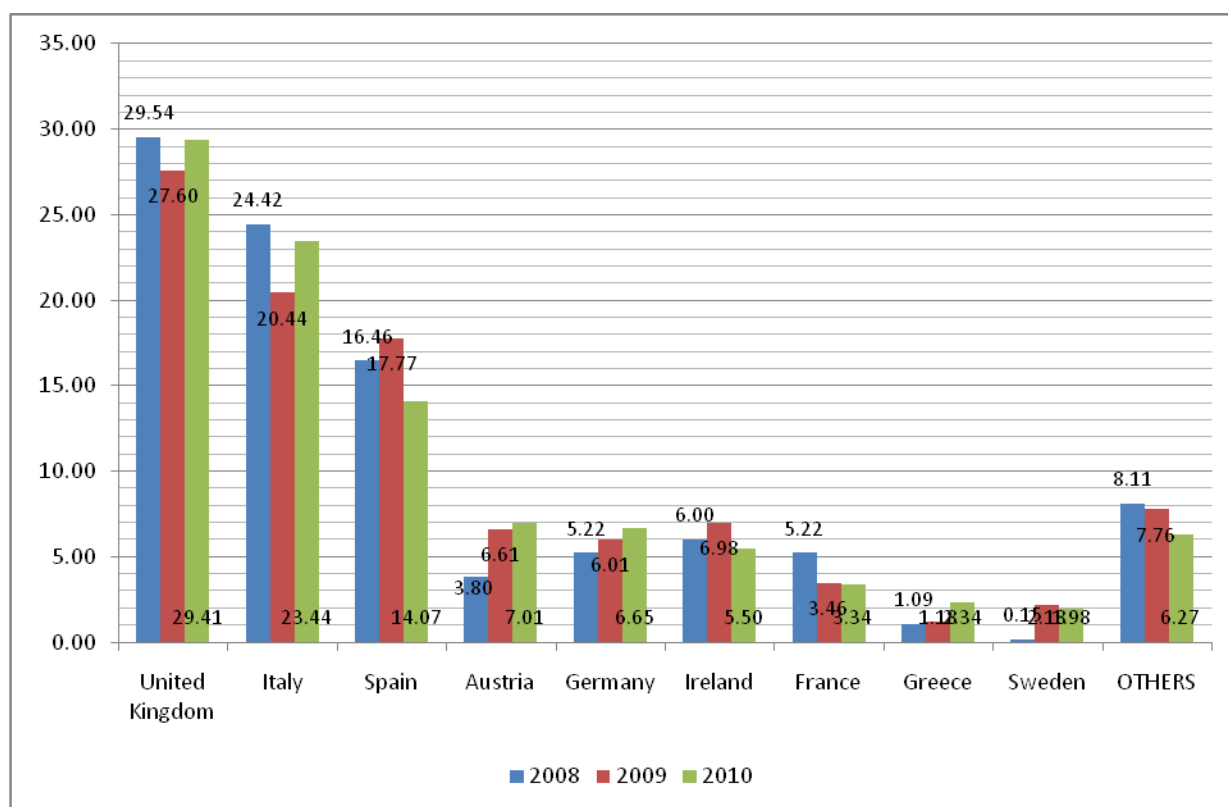


Fig 2: Irregular Migrants to Europe (2008 to 2010) Source: Eurostat database

Statistics pertaining to victims of human trafficking are compiled by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP), which was established in 2003. A total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking have been reported to the Agency since inception. In 2013, 407 cases of human trafficking and other related matters were reported to the Agency, relative to 400 reported

in 2012. Of the 407 cases reported, 266 (65.4 per cent) were successfully investigated. The highest number of cases reported to the Agency involved external trafficking out of Nigeria for sexual exploitation; almost a quarter (23.6 per cent) of total cases reported to the Agency was external trafficking for sexual exploitation. About one-fifth (19.2 per cent) 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 Republic, Mali and Benin Republic.

Table 13: Reported cases of Human Trafficking and Number investigated by Category, 2013

Cases	Reported		Investigated	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
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 illegal 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 Agency 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 of year 2012. There were reductions in the number of cases reported on rape/sexual abuse, external trafficking for labour exploitations and external trafficking for sexual exploitations (by 2.6 per cent, 0.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent in 2013). The numbers of reported cases by type are vividly displayed in Fig 3.

Table 14: Reported Cases of Human Trafficking by Category in 2012 and 2013

Cases Reported	2013		2012		Variance per cent
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
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 per cent) were arrested for child abuse, 53 (18.8 per cent) for external trafficking for sexual exploitation, and 47 (16 per cent) for child labour. There was a sharp increase of 10.2 per cent in the number of apprehended suspected traffickers of child abuse in 2013 as compared with 2012. Internal trafficking for labour exploitation and child abduction from guardianship had increment of 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 Agency 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 Agency from inception till the end of 2013.

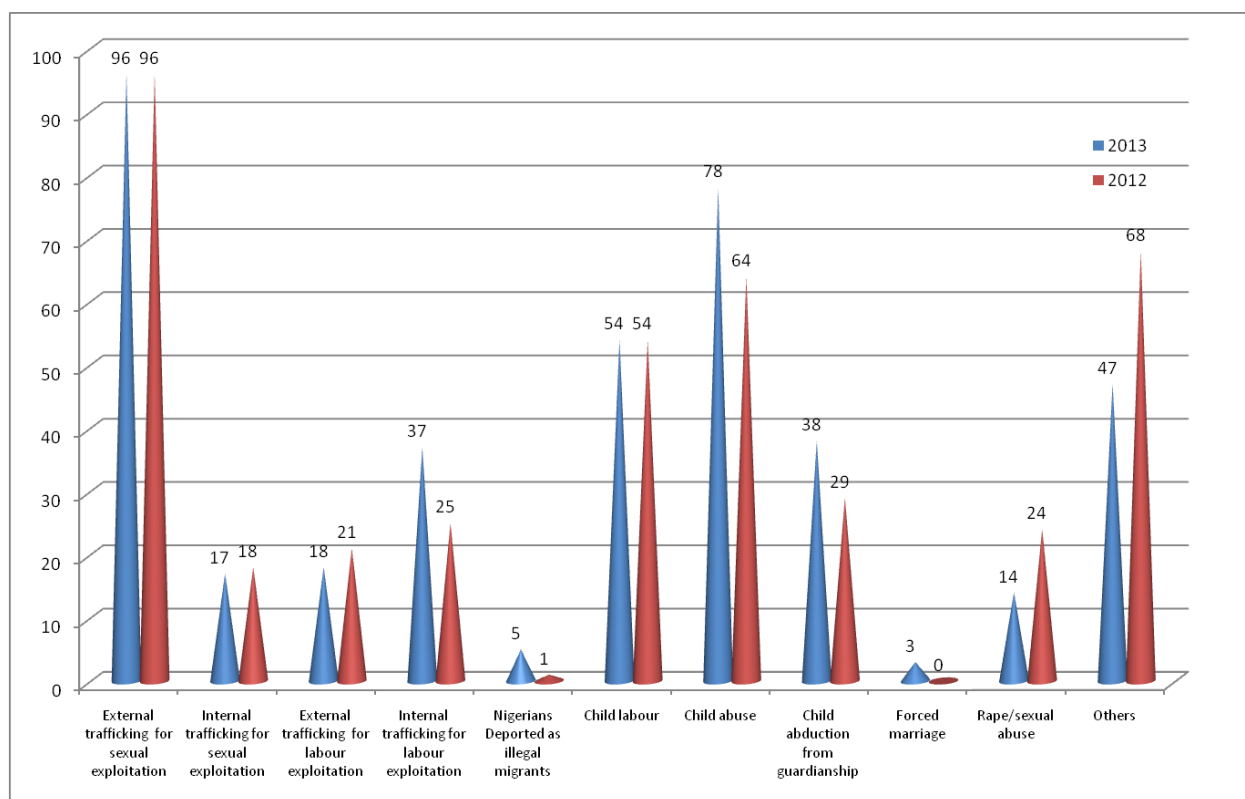


Fig. 3: Victims of Trafficking by Type, 2012 and 2013

Source: NAPTIP Statistics, 2013

The Agency rescued a total of 964 victims of human trafficking in 2013. Child labour had the highest number of rescued victims, with a total number of 212, which represents 22 per cent of the total number of victims rescued. External trafficking for sexual exploitation had 186 or 19.3 per cent, and internal trafficking for labour exploitation had 96, representing 10 per cent of the total victims rescued.

A total of 7,529 victims of human trafficking have been rescued by the Agency since 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 in 2013 as compared with 2012, with a reduction of 10.9 per cent in the number of victims rescued. The number of victims rescued for child labour also dropped by 5.4 per cent in the year.

In 2009, NAPTIP rescued 98 trafficked Nigerians from five countries, mainly from Saudi Arabia and Niger Republic. 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 Republic and Benin Republic leading in 2011 (when 215 victims were rescued), and Benin Republic, Ghana, Niger Republic 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 the year 2012. There was a reduction of 12.6 per cent in the number of rescued victims of ages ranging between 18 and 27 years in the 2013 as against that of 2012.

On the origin of victims of human trafficking, there was a significant increase in the number of indigenes of Kaduna State who were rescued by the Agency in 2013. Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States had an increase of 13.3 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively in the number of indigenes rescued by the Agency compared to the number rescued in the year 2012. Edo State had a considerable reduction in the number of indigenes rescued as victims of human trafficking in 2013 relative to 2012. The number of rescued victims from Edo, Abia and Imo States declined by 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 NAPTIP from inception. A total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking were received by NAPTIP from inception to December 2013, out of which 2,486 cases were investigated. A total of 7,529 victims were rescued, out of which 539 were empowered, and 218 convictions have been 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 in weaving, fashion design, hair dressing, hat and bead making, photography and catering.

Table 15: Summary Statistics of Victims of Human Trafficking, 2003-2013

S/N		Inception to Dec. 2013
1.	Total number of cases received	2,726
2.	Total number of cases investigated	2,486

3.	Total number victims rescued	7,529
4.	Total number of victims empowered	539
5.	Total number of convictions secured	218

A.5. Return Migration

There are no hard data on the number and characteristics of Nigerian 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 fulfillment on their job. 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 other went back to their jobs in the universities. Also university staff who spend 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 schedule 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 oversea have started to send their child back to Nigeria for schooling and socialization. Non-availability of data on return migration among 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 National Population Commission. The census collected data on state of origin and state of previous residence which give information on life time migration. The Internal Migration Survey (NPopC, 2012) defines a migrant as a person who had lived in another local government area (LGA) for at least 6 months in the last 10 years. A return migrant is a person who had moved from 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 had not changed residence in the last 10 years.

The 2006 Population and Housing Census revealed that more than 10 per cent of Nigerians live 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 are 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 Kogi.

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 States of Origin and Previous States of Residence, 2006 Census

S/No	States	State of origin	State of previous residence
1	Abia	17.5	43.3
2	Abuja (FCT)	5.3	32.3
3	Adamawa	5.7	22.8
4	Akwa Ibom	17.3	56.9
5	Anambra	17.1	50.7
6	Bauchi	3.1	30.1
7	Bayelsa	4.7	28.4
8	Benue	9.2	29.8
9	Borno	3.6	20.7
10	Cross River	9.3	36.0
11	Delta	18.4	41.6
12	Ebonyi	14.4	61.3
13	Edo	18.7	34.2
14	Ekiti	17.9	61.5
15	Enugu	16.9	45.3
16	Gombe	4.1	25.7
17	Imo	24.0	66.1
18	Jigawa	4.6	36.1
19	Kaduna	3.9	29.5
20	Kano	3.7	22.3
21	Katsina	4.2	36.1
22	Kebbi	4.9	42.3
23	Kogi	16.7	61.3
24	Kwara	29.9	70.9
25	Lagos	6.7	43.5
26	Nasarawa	7.9	38.1
27	Niger	3.7	27.8

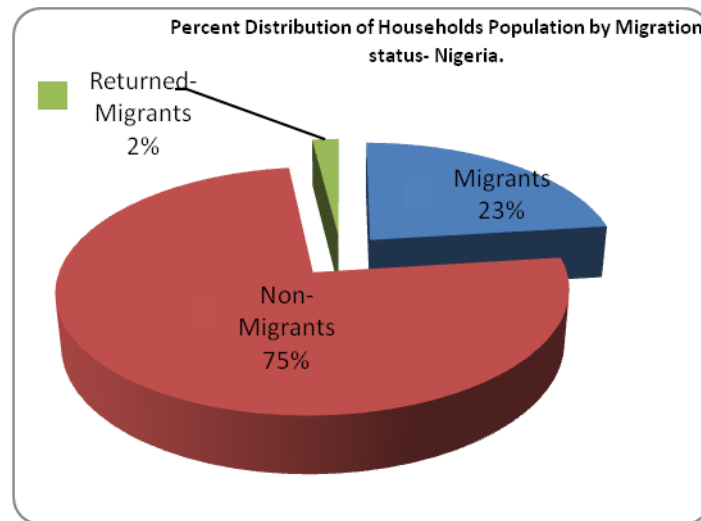
28	Ogun	34.4	57.0
29	Ondo	19.8	50.3
30	Osun	27.6	61.0
31	Oyo	18.9	34.8
32	Plateau	5.0	23.4
S/No	States	State of origin	State of previous residence
33	Rivers	2.4	13.9
34	Sokoto	5.6	45.4
35	Taraba	4.5	33.0
36	Yobe	5.5	32.4
37	Zamfara	3.3	22.3

Source: NPopC, 2010b,c

Data on state of previous residence identify ten states with more than 50 per cent of their population having lived in other states in the past ten years. These include: Kwara (70.9 per cent), Imo (66.1 per cent), Ekiti (61.5 per cent), Kogi (61.3 per cent), Ebonyi (61.3 per cent), Osun (61 per cent), Akwa Ibom (56.9 per cent), Ogun (57 per cent), Anambra (50.7 per cent) and Ondo (50.3 per cent) (NPoC, 2011c).

Interestingly, these are the same states of high migration identified above with the place of origin data. Detailed state-level statistics on life time migration are displayed in Table 17.

The Internal Migration Survey conducted by the National Population Commission in 2010 (NPoC, 2012) 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 (Fig 4; also see Table 17). This shows 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 reside in urban areas, with obvious consequences on socioeconomic infrastructures in the urban areas



Source: NPopC, 2010

Fig 4: Distribution of Household Population by Migration Status

The distribution of household population by migration status reveals that migrants constitute at least two fifths of the total population in seven out of the thirty-six states of the country. These states are Abia (48.7 per cent), Ekiti (48.1 per cent), Delta (45.3 per cent), Imo (45.1 per cent), Anambra (44.4 per cent), Bayelsa (43.2 per cent) and Lagos (40.1 per cent). 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, 1998), 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

S/No	States	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Return-Migrant
1	Abia	44.4	51.3	4.3
2	Abuja (FCT)	30.8	68.4	0.8
3	Adamawa	25.0	73.0	1.9
4	Akwa Ibom	11.5	88.0	0.6
5	Anambra	38.4	55.6	6.0
6	Bauchi	10.5	87.8	1.8
7	Bayelsa	42.9	56.9	0.3
8	Benue	34.3	63.8	1.9
9	Borno	31.8	67.1	1.1
10	Cross River	32.0	65.1	2.8
11	Delta	39.8	54.8	5.5
12	Ebonyi	20.1	77.4	2.5
13	Edo	32.3	61.6	6.2
14	Ekiti	40.7	51.9	7.4
15	Enugu	14.3	83.2	2.5
16	Gombe	10.5	88.1	1.4
17	Imo	40.0	54.9	5.1
18	Jigawa	11.3	87.7	0.9
19	Kaduna	24.4	73.7	1.9
20	Kano	21.3	77.4	1.3
21	Katsina	20.6	76.4	3.0
22	Kebbi	15.3	84.3	0.4

23	Kogi	34.2	62.9	2.8
24	Kwara	28.0	71.7	0.3
25	Lagos	36.4	59.9	3.7
26	Nasarawa	14.6	83.8	1.6
S/No	States	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Return-Migrant
27	Niger	19.5	80.2	0.2
28	Ogun	35.8	63.3	1.0
29	Ondo	23.7	73.5	2.8
30	Osun	33.9	63.5	2.6
31	Oyo	31.0	67.5	1.5
32	Plateau	15.2	82.0	2.8
33	Rivers	34.2	62.4	3.4
34	Sokoto	13.7	84.6	1.7
35	Taraba	18.0	80.0	1.9
36	Yobe	12.3	86.7	1.0
37	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 retirement-related. Although a large proportion of people in the working-age population was observed among return migrants in some places in the south-east zone (Ohagi and Isiugo-Abanihe, 1998), most return migration is associated with retirement. Only five states recorded more than 5 per cent return migrants; these are Ekiti (7.4 per cent), Edo (6.2 per cent), Anambra (6.0), Delta (5.5 per cent), and Imo (5.1 per cent). It is interesting to note that these states are somewhat contiguous even though they cut across three geo-political zones and multiple ethnic groups. Some underlying socio-cultural similarity may be operating.

Migration is sex selective; generally men tend to predominate in most migration flows. The 2010 Internal Migration study found for Nigeria that females are more dominant than males (51.5 per cent vs 48.5 per cent). However, there are large variations in this by state. While twenty-one states have more female migrants, males are more dominant in the remaining sixteen states. States with the highest female dominance are Sokoto (64.8 per cent), Plateau (62.2 per cent), Adamawa (62 per cent), Jigawa (59.7 per cent), and Katsina (57.9 per cent) (Table 18). Incidentally all these states are in the northern part of the country. In fact, twelve out of the twenty-one states with female dominance in the migration flow are found in the northern part of the country. States with the highest male predominance include Oyo (56.7

per cent), Ogun (56.1 per cent), Akwa Ibom (56 per cent), Enugu (55.6 per cent), Taraba (55.2 per cent) and Delta (55 per cent).

Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by State and Sex

S/No	States	Migrants			Return Migrants		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Abia	45.2	54.8	281	60.3	39.7	73
2	Abuja (FCT)	52.9	47.1	295	75.0	25.0	48
3	Adamawa	38.0	62.0	300	87.1	12.9	85
4	Akwa Ibom	56.0	44.0	300	93.3	6.7	30
5	Anambra	52.0	48.0	300	75.0	25.0	36
6	Bauchi	48.3	51.7	319	55.2	44.8	29
7	Bayelsa	45.1	54.9	319	67.9	32.1	28
8	Benue	48.2	51.8	326	73.0	27.0	63
9	Borno	52.4	47.6	250	73.9	26.1	88
10	Cross River	44.6	55.4	289	61.1	38.9	36
11	Delta	55.0	45.0	280	54.3	45.7	35
12	Ebonyi	46.0	54.0	300	71.4	28.6	14
13	Edo	48.8	51.2	299	57.1	42.9	7
14	Ekiti	49.9	50.1	339	61.1	38.9	18
15	Enugu	55.6	44.4	297	62.5	37.5	56
16	Gombe	51.7	48.3	325	44.3	55.7	79
17	Imo	47.7	52.3	344	56.3	43.8	48
18	Jigawa	40.3	59.7	300	53.6	46.4	28
19	Kaduna	51.3	48.7	345	60.5	39.5	38
20	Kano	45.6	54.4	294	50.0	50.0	8
21	Katsina	42.1	57.9	309	42.4	57.6	33
22	Kebbi	46.8	53.2	297	51.5	48.5	33
23	Kogi	53.0	47.0	300	55.1	44.9	69
24	Kwara	44.5	55.5	330	76.9	23.1	52

25	Lagos	44.3	55.7	300	52.9	47.1	87
26	Nasarawa	43.3	56.7	291	64.7	35.3	68
27	Niger	54.7	45.3	342	67.9	32.1	28
28	Ogun	56.1	43.9	310	62.1	37.9	66
29	Ondo	53.7	46.3	300	53.3	46.7	45
30	Osun	45.7	54.3	315	45.7	54.3	46
31	Oyo	56.7	43.3	300	55.8	44.2	95
32	Plateau	37.8	62.2	244	62.5	37.5	72
33	Rivers	53.3	46.7	315	51.6	48.4	62
34	Sokoto	35.2	64.8	290	62.5	37.5	8
35	Taraba	55.2	44.8	279	56.9	43.1	130
S/No	States	Migrants			Return Migrants		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
36	Yobe	46.4	53.6	265	56.3	43.8	48
37	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 males return migrants in Nigeria (61.3 per cent) over females (38.7 per cent). Only three states of Gombe, Katsina and Osun have 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 geo-political 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 Fig 5) shows the increasing importance of the south-south and north-central as the pole of migration flows in the country. While the south-south act as a pull to migrants because of its natural resources (specifically petroleum), the north-central exerts administrative pull, with the burgeoning of Abuja as the Federal capital city.

Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Previous and Current Zones of Residence

	Zones	Zone of Previous Residence							Total number; As total row off diagonal values per cent
		North west	North- east	North- central	South- east	Southwest	South – south	Per cent	
Zone of resi-	NW	97.48	0.66	1.05	0.19	0.43	0.18	100	24,890; 2.51
	NE	1.79	96.99	0.85	0.15	0.11	0.10	100	13,712; 3.00

dence	NC	3.39	0.91	90.92	1.09	2.78	0.91	100	14,271; 9.08
	SE	0.63	0.45	1.21	93.35	2.17	2.18	100	13,588; 7.64
	SW	1.16	0.27	2.48	1.72	92.31	2.06	100	16,937; 7.69
	SS	0.50	0.36	1.21	3.34	2.49	92.10	100	16,844; 7.90
Total	All zones	25.30	13.73	14.11	13.73	16.83	16.31	100	100,242
	As total column off diagonal per cent	7.47	2.65	6.80	6.49	7.98	4.43		
	Per cent difference of row and column off values	-4.91	0.35	2.28	1.15	-0.29	2.53		

Source: NPopC, 2012

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 (Table 20). There are wide differences in state-wise distribution of migrants with respect to urban and rural residence. States with large urban concentration of migrants include Anambra (98 per cent), Lagos (97 per cent), Ebonyi (90.3 per cent), Enugu (86.2 per cent), Ogun (80.6 per cent), Oyo (84 per cent), Ogun (80.6 per cent) and Delta (80.4 per cent). States with 60 per cent or more of the migrants in rural areas are states with extensive agricultural activities, such as Akwa Ibom (83.3 per cent), Bauchi (81.8 per cent), Benue (72.1 per cent), Taraba (68.5 per cent), Nasarawa (66 per cent), Jigawa and Kebbi (63 per cent apiece).

Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Rural-Urban Residence

S/No	States	Urban	Rural	Total per cent	Total respondents
1	Abia	48.4	51.6	100	95
2	Abuja (FCT)	85.1	14.9	100	18
3	Adamawa	58.3	41.7	100	28
4	Akwa Ibom	16.7	83.3	100	46
5	Anambra	98.0	2.0	100	68
6	Bauchi	18.2	81.8	100	88
7	Bayelsa	62.4	37.6	100	8
8	Benue	27.9	72.1	100	29
9	Borno	40.8	59.2	100	29
10	Cross River	41.5	58.5	100	45

11	Delta	80.4	19.6	100	130
12	Ebonyi	90.3	9.7	100	66
13	Edo	72.6	27.4	100	299
14	Ekiti	74.0	26.0	100	339
15	Enugu	86.2	13.8	100	297
16	Gombe	58.5	41.5	100	325
17	Imo	47.7	52.3	100	344
18	Jigawa	37.0	63.0	100	300
19	Kaduna	68.4	31.6	100	345
20	Kano	55.1	44.9	100	294
21	Katsina	55.7	44.3	100	309
22	Kebbi	37.0	63.0	100	297
23	Kogi	60.3	39.7	100	300
24	Kwara	69.7	30.3	100	330
25	Lagos	97.0	3.0	100	300
26	Nasarawa	34.0	66.0	100	291
27	Niger	67.0	33.0	100	342
S/No	States	Urban	Rural	Total per cent	Total respondents
28	Ogun	80.6	19.4	100	310
29	Ondo	67.7	32.3	100	300
30	Osun	70.2	29.8	100	315
31	Oyo	84.0	16.0	100	300
32	Plateau	56.7	43.3	100	344
33	Rivers	72.4	27.6	100	315
34	Sokoto	53.1	46.9	100	290
35	Taraba	31.5	68.5	100	279
36	Yobe	49.1	50.9	100	265
37	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. A very unusual kind of forced migration happened in Nigeria in 2012 occasioned by the missive flooding that affected many states in the country and displaced millions of people. At the peak of the flood, the total number of people affected in 28 states of the Federation was estimated by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) to be 7.412 million in October/November, 2012 (see Table 21). The flood displacement was more severe in the south-south and north-central zones, and less severe in the southeast and south-west. Table 2 displays states that had more than 60,000 flood IDPs, with Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Kogi, Anambra and Benue contributing more than 500,000 IDPs.

Table 21: Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons by the 2012 Flood, Oct and Nov, 2012

Geo-political zone	Total Internally displaced persons	
	Number	Per cent
South-south	2,881,000	38.9
North-central	1,867,142	25.2
South-east	618,260	8.3
North-west	911,756	12.3
North-east	1,100,227	14.8
South-west	33,640	0.5
Nigeria	7,412,025	100.0

Source: NCFRMI Statistics, 2013

In the same year, the total number of conflict-induced displacement in 17 States of the Federation was estimated at 442,329. 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.

Table 22: Distribution of States with more than 60,000 Flood IDPs, 2012

Rank	State	Number of IDPs
1	Bayelsa	816,000
2	Rivers	830,000
3	Delta	663,000
4	Kogi	623,690
5	Anambra	595,000
6	Benue	561,000
7	Edo	493,000
8	Taraba	366,503
9	Jigawa	364,956

10	Plateau	358,000
11	Bornu	315,600
12	Kaduna	288,800
13	Kano	258,000
14	Yobe	230,000
15	Kwara	195,000
16	Adamawa	121,124
17	Nassarawa	87,000
18	Cross River	79,000
19	Bauchi	67,000

Source: NCFRMI Statistics, 2012

On the part of NCFRMI, there was concerted effort made in collaboration with other humanitarian actors to respond to some of the protection needs raised and provide assistance to mitigate the hardship suffered by the displaced. The Commission designed short, medium and long term strategies to alleviate the suffering of displacement. In the short term, relief materials were provided to affected communities, and in the long and medium terms interventions were undertaken to provide durable solutions. Despite these efforts, a large number of internally displaced persons in some states remained homeless for more than six months after displacement.

Apart from the flooding of 2012 with its disastrous effects, several civil strife and inter-group conflicts in different parts of the country displaced thousands of people within the past ten or so years. These include the native-settler 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, including the AguleriUmuleri, Ijaw-Urhobo, Urhobo-Itsekiri, Tiv-jukun and Ife-Modakeke conflicts. In these conflicts, apart from the heavy toll in human lives, whole villages were destroyed or burnt 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 UNHCR has reported that the Boko Haram crisis has led to the displacement of more than 650,000 people in North-east Nigeria in 2014. Some of them crossed the borders to neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, while the non-citizens amongst them moved to other cities or returned to their home state. 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.

PART B: IMPACT OF MIGRATION

The foregoing section presented key facts on migration stock and flows in Nigeria. This section offers a more complex analysis of the links between migration and various aspects of the socio-economic development the country, its population and 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 were displayed in Table 2.

Migration can have a range of social, cultural, political and economic effects, which may be difficult to capture statistically. It involves 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 the society, the economy and development as a whole, or the macro-level impact, and the impact on the individual migrant and his or her household and family, or micro-level impact. Some identify the meso-level 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 phenomena.

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 – 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 environments issues. All these come under the sub-heading of migration and human development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2010) defines human development 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. Nigeria has more than 120 universities that are grossly understaffed and underequipped, turning out thousands of half-baked graduates each year. Both the brain drain syndrome, which resulted in the departure of many university faculties, and the rapidity with which universities sprang up in the last ten years or so, have put considerable stress on available structures of tertiary institutions in Nigeria, and 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 Nigeria University 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 USA, Professor Julius Okojie, Executive Secretary of the National Universities Commission (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 National Universities Commission, 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 extraction in the Diaspora on 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 movements, interaction and collaboration across and between Nigerian Universities and other sector of education and National development, and
- Among other benefits, to encourage experts in industry to participate in teaching and research in Nigerian Universities.

To ensure equitable participation, applications are invited 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. The criteria for such qualification include:

1. Terminal Degree at Doctoral or Professional level (PhD, DSc, MD, etc.).
2. At least five-year experience in the relevant field
3. Academic Teaching and/or Research Experience at a globally recognized university
4. Article Publications in referred journals
5. Other relevant skills, discoveries, patents or experience deemed useful in target fields or national development.

The scheme is limited to the following disciplines:

1. Information and Communications Technology (ICT)
2. Management Science and Business Administration
3. Mathematics
4. Medicine and Dentistry
5. Mining Engineering
6. Natural Sciences
7. 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 an 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, National Universities Commission coordinates and monitors the activities of the Scholar and the host University. The Terms of this Scheme Include:

1. Return Economy Class Air Ticket.
2. Accommodation will be provided for the duration of stay in Nigeria by the host University.
3. Local travel expenses relevant to the programme of activities will be taken care of by the host University.
4. A monthly stipend of US\$2,500 per month.

The LEADS programme has recorded many achievements including:

- Attracting Nigerian experts and academics in Diaspora back home to contribute to education system in Nigeria, which some of them having 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 be attracted away; that is, conversion from 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 machine for panoramic and cephalometric radiographs in the Clinic.
- It has been able to encourage the experts in the industry to participate in teaching, research and cross fertilization in Nigeria Universities.
- It has enriched the curriculum review process with modern, high tech and new trends in the relevant discipline.
- The programme has been able enhance re-union and re-integration of experts to their heritage and community life.

According to statistics from the NUC website, by 2010/2011, about twenty-three million naira (about \$144,000) had been spent on the scheme for 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, academia and other sectors of the economy. 'Brain waste' occurs when skilled migrants engage in menial occupations abroad, resulting in de-skilling outcomes. However, 'brain gain' can be achieved through the return of individuals who 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 optimising brain gain and minimising brain waste of nationals abroad.

Remittance inflows from Nigerians abroad have been described as a potential economic developmental tool (CBN, 2008). Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances in the sub-Sahara 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 inflow 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, the liberalization of most external transactions and the ease of settlements occasioned by rapid development in ICT (CBN, 2008).

The World Bank ranked Nigeria fifth among the highest remittance-receiving countries of the world (World Bank, 2011). Remittance figures obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria (see Table 20, with 2013 data as provisional) showed a steady increase in the remittance inflows from USD 19.2 billion to USD 20.57 US in 2011 and USD 20.776 in 2013. In those years remittance as a percentage of total financial flows was 200.36, 146.07 and 107.87 per cent respectively. The Table shows that remittance inflow as a percentage of the GDP was 9.37 per cent in 2008, 8.48 per cent in 2011 and 7.71 per cent in 2013. Remittances as a ratio of GDP out-performed foreign direct investments, non-oil exports receipts and portfolio investments. These figures clearly indicate that Nigerian emigrants do make substantial contribution to economic development of the country.

Of course, 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 the informal channels, formal channels outside the banking sector and remittances-in-kind, was put at US \$13.68 billion showing an increase of 23 per cent over the official figure of US \$10.6 billion (CBN, 2008). Little wonder, the rationale for the CBN's 2008 study on the Remittance environment in Nigeria was the "need to obtain evidence based information to drive policy formulation on remittances inflow ... and tap it potentials 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 the Nigeria Diaspora held in the country recognize Nigerian nationals abroad as conduit for the transfer of expertise in technology, agobusiness, ICT, among others. The Nigerian Government has recently begun to strengthen links with Nigeria Diaspora and their respective destination countries to develop technical assistance and business ties with the view to attract investment from wealth Nigerians abroad (Oyeniya, 2013). Accordingly, the

Presidential Dialogue with Nigerians abroad in 2002, which culminated in the establishment of Nigerians in the Diaspora Organization (NIDO) and the Nigeria National Volunteer Service (NNVS), marked this shift in policy and attention to migration.

Apart from the Diaspora Nigerians, there is a large number of Nigerians who trade across West Africa countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Senegal, the Gambia as well as 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. A study of international traders in Nigeria (Afolayan *et al.*, 2011) revealed their high perception of the economic benefits accruing to government through their business. Governments at different levels benefit through taxes levied on them, import duties and 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.

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 years than adults 25 - 64 year, and the aged 65 years and over. The population is growing at the rate of 3.2 per cent annually; at that rate, Nigeria's population will double its size in about 22 years.

The country has a high crude birth rate of 40 per 1000 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 analysis from the 5 successive National Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS 1990, 1999, 2003, 2008 and 2013) reveal that it has been declining slightly. The TFR declined from 6.0 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 TFR was 5.5 children per woman.

Infant and 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 1000 live births in 2003 to 75 in the 2008; currently it is estimated at 69. The 2008 NDHS estimated 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 2013 NDHS, which also showed that maternal deaths in Nigeria accounts for about 32 per cent of all deaths among women age 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 which 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 family, 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 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 southeast is an eloquent testimony of the impact of migrants in the enhancement of human development in the countryside.

This is now further accentuated by availability of GSM which brings the migrant and those left behind closer no matter the distance, as well as the ease of sending 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 Central bank of Nigeria which showed that remittances from the global North to Nigeria in 2010/2011 stood at US\$ 10 billion (about N1.5 trillion). This does not include remittances sent through informal channels; internal migrants also send millions naira mainly from urban to rural areas across Nigeria.

A study by Nwajiuba (2005) on international migration and livelihoods in southeastern Nigeria, under the auspices of the Global Commission on International Migration, demonstrated the dynamic nature of migration in the region. He revealed how international migration impacts on internal migration, not just by setting of processes that enhance livelihood, but also how remittances accruing from international migration has stimulated the development of non-farming activities in rural areas and how these activities stimulated rural-urban migration across the region. Oyeniyi (2013) has also found that international migration creates opportunities for non-farming activities, some of which have taken many rural dwellers to urban areas.

The impact of migration on education is measured in terms of access to education either by the migrants or their dependents. In both cases, Oyeniyi (2013) found that internal migration increases the migrants' access to education and skill development and enables them and their dependents to take educational advantages available to them through increased access to better and qualitative 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 potentials (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. Oyeniyi found for Abia, Anambra, Oyo, Lagos Bayelsa and Cross River states that regular and periodic remittances are used to fund dependents' education and

community projects such as donations for school-building, donation of books to school libraries, provision of scholarships, donation of furniture and other materials (Oyeniyi, 2013).

The large number of children of foreign nationals in Nigeria has led to the establishment of schools by nationals of some of these countries; school with the tag of American, British, Turkish schools are found in Lagos, Abuja and other major cities in the country. Apart from providing their children with education comparable with what obtains in their home countries, these schools provide quality education to wealthy Nigerians whose children also enroll in such special schools. Even foreign universities have started to emerge in Nigeria, often in partnership with Nigerians. In addition to the quality education obtainable in such schools, they are also avenues to inculcate the culture of those countries. Recently, it has been observed that many Nigerians living abroad send their children back home to enroll in schools in Nigeria, with the added advantage that such 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 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. 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 resident overseas to invite their parents and relatives for medical check-up and treatment overseas. Others send drugs or money for medical treatment in Nigeria.

Nigeria Diaspora have also played a very vital role in health care delivery in the country through shortterm 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 Friday August 1, 2014).

In several ways, migration enhances the life expectancy of migrants and their family members through increased access to health care, health food and quality of life, security of life and property, among others. All the internal migrants interviewed by Oyeniyi in the twelve states he studies 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 qualitative 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).

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. This is especially so, given Nigeria's poor doctor-patient ratio of 1:3500 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 trained in Nigeria left the country to other countries to work in the last four years, 2009-2012. Currently, all the medical schools graduate between 3,500 and 4,000 new doctors annually (Daily Trust, October 4, 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 expended in 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 in the plane and collapsed after getting off his flight in Lagos on July 20, 2014 and died five days later of Ebola, a deadly viral disease. 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, Togo and Accra, Ghana. The entry of that Ebola-infected man led to 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, Lagos and 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 of 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 the WHO Ebola killed more than five thousand people in six countries up to March 23 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 location may expose migrants to different health risk factors and health care abilities. 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 good 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.

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 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Labour migration is often embarked upon because of a lack of opportunities 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, 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 as well as 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. 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, mathematical and engineering science professionals, and clerical work. 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 tailors, bakers, beauticians, painters, carpenters, masons as well as in retail trading. Internal migration is primarily motivated by economic

reasons, mostly job related. Rural to 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 proposed Labour Migration Policy of Nigeria expressly links the development and migration processes in both origin and destination countries. Transnational migrants and returning migrants contribute to investment, to the transfer of technology and skills, to human capital formation, to the enhancement of social capital, to the promotion of trade and to business links and good governance. The proposed 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 expressly link the development and migration processes in recognition of the contribution of labour migration to employment, economic growth, development and the generation of income.

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 the 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 on 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, and so on) 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 disaster, 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 society 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 places 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 the immigrants themselves and also to residents in proximity to such a settlement. 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 a deteriorating 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 migrations can strain infrastructure and services. Typically, migration 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).

There are many gases which are responsible for the greenhouse gas effect. A notable one is carbon dioxide, a primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. In 2012, 82 per cent of greenhouse gas emitted from the U.S was carbon dioxide (USA Environmental Protection Agency, 2014). There is no reliable data on how much gas is emitted in Nigeria. However, human activities which 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 the international aviation growth, which can be attributed to migration. Jet fuel exhaust from aircrafts contain 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 past, current and foreseen 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 National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) playing a pivotal role as the coordinating agency of all migration related issues in the country.

C.I. Policy Framework

The Federal Government, in pursuance 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, recently articulated a national migration policy, tagged National Policy on Migration (NPM), which is presently before the Federal Executive Council 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:

- ECOWAS and AU common position on Migration;
- Series of African-EU Declarations and programmes on migration and development;
- Imperative to link up with Nigeria diasporas to assist in the development of the country;
- Huge remittances inflows from emigrants; and
- 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, the then President of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, constituted a Presidential Committee, chaired by the Special Assistant on Humanitarian Affairs, Moremi Onijala, which was charged to produce a home-grown policy that would address the multifaceted issues of migration. The committee members who were drawn from 20 Ministries, Department and Agencies (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 convened to further study the recommendations; inputs from the conference were collated and complemented by review of policies especially the EU and AU on migration. Prominent among the recommendations raised by the stakeholders is the creation of a Commission or an Agency to take charge of the management of migration. 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 spelt out, some of which include:

- i. Provision of adequate information to promote regular migration.
- ii. Effective coordination activities.
- iii. Maintaining a data base 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. Help to reduce impact of brain drain through bilateral migration agreement.

The draft policy covers wide-range of thematic areas such as:

- Migration and development (collaboration with Nigerians in the diasporas, diasporas earning and remittances, brain drain),
- Migration and cross-cutting social issues (migration, poverty and conflict, migration and health, migration and education, migration and environment, migration and trade, migration and gender, migration, children and youths, 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, IDPs, 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. A Technical Working Group (TWG) on migration and development was established, and inputs of relevant MDAs were collated and incorporated into the text before it was presented to the Federal Executive Council for approval of the policy. However, due to the time lapse from 2007 to 2010, the Federal Executive Council returned the draft and directed that it should be reviewed to reflect the current trends in migration in the country, the Africa region and the World.

From then, the NCFR now NCFRMI spearheaded activities by engaging all the relevant stakeholders to review the draft policy to capture current realities and migration dynamics both nationally and international. In agreement with Technical Working Group (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 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 the IOM, within the framework of the 10th EDF project, organized a National Validation Workshop for the draft National Migration Policy. The event which held on 25th June, 2013, attracted stakeholders from both the state and non-state actors in the field of migration, as well as representatives of the academia, general public and international partners. The Policy document is currently before the Federal Executive Council. It was actually presented before FEC

for consideration by the Minister of Special Duties and Inter-governmental Affairs on Wednesday 11th December, 2013 and a further directive was given in consideration of the policy document. It is hoped that the National Migration Policy will be endorsed and become fully operational for the benefit of the Nigeria 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, at the request of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, the ILO provided technical support in setting up an International Labour Migration Desk at the Ministry, and in October, 2008, the Minister of Labour formally requested both ILO and IOM to assist in preparing a national labour migration policy, and to help establish bilateral arrangements for 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', the IOM, supported by the European Union and the Government of Italy, initiated a consultative process towards a labour migration policy with a range of national stakeholders.

In September 2009, IOM organized a training workshop on labour migration policy development for members of the Technical Working Group (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 TWG members, as well as build the capacity 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 of components they believed should be included in such a policy.

In December 2009, the ILO facilitated a consultation between the Ministry of Labour and Productivity with 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 a zero draft labour migration policy. This was subsequently reviewed by the Ministry of Labour and social partner organizations, and forwarded for review and comments by members of the TWG. The IOM later facilitated the hiring of a consultant to fine-tune the document to incorporate comments from stakeholders, and for organizing meetings of the Social Partners, the TWG, to review and validate the draft policy document.

The process of developing the draft policy thus spanned almost two years – from early 2008 to December 2010 - involving consultations, drafting and validation; meetings with Social Partners and other stakeholders, the TWG, a national validation workshop and so on. The Labour Migration Policy addresses

three broad objectives, namely: promotion of good governance of labour migration; protection of migrant workers and promotion of their welfare and that of families left behind; and optimizing the benefits of labour migration on development, while mitigating its adverse impact.

Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Until recently, internal displacement in Nigeria had been mostly caused by overlapping and not mutually exclusive occurrences of inter-communal; ethno-religious cum political; and forced eviction. But the flooding experienced in 2012 changed the IDPs profile 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. 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 the 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 IDPs. Members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) for the drafting of the policy were drawn from various State and non-state actors, IDPs, International Technical Experts, UN Agencies, as well as contributions from the European Union Delegation to Nigeria, Action-Aid, Nigeria, the IDMC-Norwegian Refugee Commission, the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Government and the likes.

The policy document was validated by stakeholders in June, 2012 and the final draft copy has since been forwarded by the Commission to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation for onward transmission to the Federal Executive Council for its approval. At the moment, the draft policy on IDPs 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 mechanizing and coherences in data and information management. It is believed that priority attention should be given to the IDPs Policy document for its approval to provide the legal frame work and the institutional mandate for proper coordination.

The Assisted Voluntary Return Reintegration (AVRR) Initiative

The NCFRMI participated in series of consultative meetings facilitated by the IOM under the sponsorship of the Swiss Embassy in respect of the Assisted Voluntary Return Reintegration (AVRR) initiative. The focus of these meetings centred on seeking ways to ensure that the Nigeria government gets 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 implicated 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 government in the process of conducting the AVRR programme in Nigeria so that in the long run, 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; that guarantees the humane and orderly treatment of Nigeria citizens upon their return. In Nigeria today, the AVRR programme is conducted under an ad hoc arrangement which may not be sustainable. It is on the above premise that the Commission 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 AVRR
- 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

NCFMI 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 feedback mechanism among the various actors and the returnees themselves.

Prospects and Challenges

One of the greatest challenges NCFRMI must overcome to bring its aspirations to reality is to have a very strong media advocacy strategy to stimulate debates and also influence policy makers in considering the migration and IDPs policies as priority documents that need to be given life in looking beyond the 2015 MDGs. Effort must be made to galvanize the political support needed to ensure that both the draft IDPs and the National Migration policies are given prompt approval. Based on the above, the Commission is seeking innovative ways to raise the resource needed to achieve these objectives.

Unfortunately, the Intra-ACP Migration Facility was wrapped up at the end of March, 2013 and the Commission 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 Commission to request for additional support from the EU partners to facilitate its on-going programmes. The EU should consider allocating a certain amount of financial resources to the Commission to enable it have direct access to funds to fast track these processes while ensuring transparency and accountability.

Annual National Migration Dialogue

NCFRMI has developed a concept note and discussions with the SDC are on-going 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, inclusive migration governance and 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 is to provide a platform for debating the impact and linkages between migration and development and thereby shaping our national migratory orientation. It is aimed at providing an opportunity for reviewing the various operational challenges at the institutional level in implementing the National Migration Policy 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 geo-political zones of Nigeria. Stakeholders shall be drawn from the 36 states of the Federation; each state categorized into the six geo-political zones. During the Dialogue, each geopolitical zone shall present a position paper reflecting the nature, opportunities, challenges and policy recommendations regarding their specific migratory environment.

C.2. Laws and Regulations (national, regional and international)

There are 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.

UN International Convention on the Protection of 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 African Union's meetings.

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 National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP) to cover internal trafficking and exploitative child domestic labour, and provided for the forfeiture of the 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, the exploitation of children for begging, their recruitment 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.

ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment

Nigeria is an active member of 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. This protocol allows 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 ninety 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 National Policy on Migration 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 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 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 National Policy on Migration: the Ministerial Committee, the Technical Working Group (TWG), the Sectoral/Thematic Groups and Individual MDAs

(See Fig. 6)

1. Ministerial Committee – This is a committee of Ministers and Heads of Parastatals with migration related mandate known as the Sector Policy Review Committee (SPRC). 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 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. Technical Working Group (TWG) – This is the second level coordination. The TWG consists of representatives of all agencies, both state and non-state actors who are involved in operational activities relating to migration. The TWG 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 MoU 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 member of the TWG.

The Commission has developed a website for migration information dissemination and coordination, as well as migration information access platform known as the “migration info point” as some of its coordination tools. These websites serve as a web-based tool for communicating and providing migration related information in Nigeria. They contain information relating to the general migration profile in Nigeria; structure of the migration governance in Nigeria; requirements for immigration and emigration; and useful links for Diaspora engagements. This tool can be accessed at www.ncfrmi.gov.ng and www.infopointmigration.org.ng.

Five thematic groups provided for in the policy are;

- Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters
- 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 Nigeria National Volunteer Services (NNVS). It had developed its own sectoral policy known as Policy on Diaspora Matters. Within the framework of this draft policy, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would provide co-lead. 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, Federal Ministries of Labour, Health, Education, Trade and Investment, Youth and Development, National Universities Commission, Diaspora Organizations, some Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and others. The Policy on Diaspora Matters is awaiting approval of the Federal Executive Council.

Working Group on Labour Migration: The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FML&P) provides the lead for this group. The Ministry has also developed a sectorial policy known as Labour Migration Policy. Issues in the purview of this group are: expatriate quota, labour exchange, protection of migrant workers, and so on. Membership of this group includes: the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Ministry of Interior, Federal Ministries of Health, Education, Foreign Affairs, NNVS, CSOs, and the like. The draft policy on labour migration is awaiting approval of the Federal Executive Council.

Working Group on Forced Migration and AVRR: Forced migration is directly under the responsibility of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI). The Commission also provides lead in the coordination of activities relating to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR). There is a draft strategy document known as the AVRR Manual of Operation that defines clear roles and responsibilities of the agency related to AVRR matters. Members of this group include: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria Immigration Service, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN). The AVRR manual is still being studied by stakeholders, and upon its validation, MoU would be signed among the various MDAs.

Working Group on Migration Data Management: The National Population Commission (NPopC) provides the lead for this group, with support from the National Bureau of Statistics (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 NCFRMI, NIS, FML&P, and NNVS.

Stakeholders Forum on Border Management: This group is yet to be properly established but consultations are on-going with relevant stakeholders. It is envisaged that NIS would provide lead, with secretariat support from NAPTIP. The group is expected to focus on issues relating to the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol, border security, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, and so forth. Membership of this group would include: The Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Custom Service, Port Health Authority, the Nigeria Military, border communities, CSOs, etc. The strategy document that would guide the operation of the

group within some set of agreed terms in being developed. Upon its completion, it would be validated by members of the group for implementation.

C.4. International Cooperation

The Nigerian government is a major player in the international fora 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 international, regional, African and EU-African, and sub-regional 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 (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 FollowUp Meeting of the Rabat Process (2007) in Madrid, and the EU-African Summit in Lisbon (2008).

Notable among the events at the regional African level are the African Union's Strategic Framework for a Policy on Migration (2004) and the African Union Common Position on Migration and Development (2006), and, at the sub-regional level, the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration (2008). Significantly, the adoption by African Heads of State of the AU's Migration Policy Framework for Africa in Banjul in 2006 provides a comprehensive and integrated policy guideline for 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 the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment; combating human trafficking and providing humanitarian assistance; harmonising policies and bilateral agreements with third countries; promoting the adoption of migration policies by ECOWAS Member States, together with harmonised migration management and sector 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 Rights of Migrants and their Families; and recognising 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) OAU 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 AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention, 2009), which, for the first time, comprehensively addressed regional agreement on internal displacement, and, importantly, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990.

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' Right (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); 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 conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), especially noting the 1997 Convention on Migration for Employment.

Nigeria is an active member of 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. This protocol allows 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 ninety 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 recorded an increased tempo in the 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 yet have a national strategic framework on migration to drive the debate on migration within and outside the country. This policy on migration is therefore timely, 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 on-going processes of regional economic integration in Africa, through regional economic communities such as 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 harmonisation 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 the Gross Domestic Product (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, telecommunications (ICT), wholesale and retail. An important effort articulated to reposition Nigeria for stability, broad-based growth, development and prosperity was the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). NEEDS became the centre-piece of the country's socio-economic development agenda and was also aligned to the AU initiative, NEPAD, and the UN initiative, MDGs. To deepen and sustain the reforms achieved through NEEDS, the government launched the Seven-point Agenda, which articulated policy priorities to strengthen the reforms and build the economy, so that the gains of the reforms are felt widely by citizens across the country. Another development initiative which provided a road map towards achieving high human development goals was the Nigeria's VISION 20:2020. It is a blueprint for developing the country's enormous resources for raising the standard of living of the citizens and enabling it join the club of the top 20 economies of the world in 2020.

All these policy initiatives, with the enormous economic activities they gave rise to, served as pull factors for migrants, both from beyond the borders of Nigeria and from within, to the development poles and centers 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 of, 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 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 African Union.

International Migration

The 2006 census of Nigeria recorded close to one 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 one million in 2006. The estimated immigrant stock in the country in 2010 increased to 1.1 million people (UNPD, 2009).

Nationals of ECOWAS countries constitute the majority of recent 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. Nearly one third of the immigrants were non-Africans, including citizens of the USA, UK, China, India, Brazil, France, Israel, Germany, Italy, etc. The dominance of ECOWAS citizens among foreign national in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon; it is clearly a function of the ECOWAS protocol of free movement of with the sub-region.

Nigeria is a country of high migration turnover; the high immigration rate is accompanied by even 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, showing the large number of Nigerian citizens who seek for greener pastures outside the shores of this country. Nigerian citizens are found mostly in three counties: Sudan, USA and UK. Perhaps the majority of Nigerian emigrants are well educated or skilled people. It has been estimated that about 11 per cent of highly skilled Nigerians trained in the country worked abroad in 2000. In the USA and Europe, highly skilled Nigerians represent a large part of the total Nigerian immigrant population, with 83 and 46 per cent respectively. On average 65 per cent of Nigerian expatriates in OECD countries have tertiary education, with the most highly education working in the medical profession (IOM, 1009). The OECD database (OECD, 2008) reveals that the largest number of Nigerians (23 per cent of about 40,000 workers) was employed in the health-care sector, followed by the real estate and wholesale sectors (both with 12 per cent). About 55 per cent of the 247,500 Nigerians resident in OECD countries in 2002 were highly skilled professionals (IOM, 2009). By mid-2003, one third of 25,000 registered Nigerian doctors emigrated, and in that year alone, 2,855 Nigerian doctors registered with the American Medical Association.

According to officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, estimates of the total number of Nigerian Diaspora range between 18 million to 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, information technology, etc. Most of them are therefore gainfully employed as doctors, nurses, lecturers and IT professionals in US, UK, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and others. 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 in foreign universities, especially in the USA, UK, the Scandinavian countries and

Canada, but also African institutions, especially in Ghana and South Africa. 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) gave a total 6,192 Nigerians in universities in the USA in 2006. By the same token, the Economic Intelligent Unit (2009) reported a large and increasing number of Nigerians in educational institutions in the UK, from 2,800 in 2007 to a projected 30,000 by 2015.

Added to this large numbers of voluntary migrants is the huge volume of forced or involuntary migrants who, fleeing from natural or human induced disasters, leave or enter Nigeria as refugees and asylum seekers. Data derived from the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) indicate that as at April 29, 2014, Nigeria recorded 938 asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Central African Republic and Chad. Nigeria also hosted a total of 1,679 refugees as at April 29, 2014. As was observed for asylum seekers, the largest number of refugees originated from the Democratic Republic of Congo (35.6 per cent), closely followed by Cameroon (32.6 per cent). Data from UNHCR indicate that the refugees' 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 is related to the departure of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cameroon with restoration of normalcy in those countries.

The number of Nigerian refugees has been declining over the years. Estimates by 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 in 2007 and 2008 respectively. The OECD countries remained the largest recipients of Nigerian refugees, with Canada as the largest followed by the UK, Italy, Germany and the USA. 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 remain the most targeted destinations by Nigerian asylum with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), UK (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations. UNHCR disclosed that Nigeria currently 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 the neighbouring countries, 19,000 persons out of these 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 National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) since inception in 2003. In 2013, 407 cases of human trafficking and other related matters were reported to the Agency, relative to 400 reported in

2012. Of the 407 cases reported, 266 (65.4 per cent) were successfully investigated. The highest number of cases reported to the Agency involved external trafficking out of Nigeria for sexual exploitation; almost a quarter (23.6 per cent) of total cases reported to the Agency was external trafficking for sexual exploitation. Of the total of 2,726 cases of human trafficking received by NAPTIP from inception, 2,486 cases were investigated. A total of 7,529 victims were rescued, out of which 539 were empowered, and 218 convictions have been 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 NIS data which gave the number of foreign nationals who were refused entry into Nigeria as 150,840 in 2013, up from 119,101 in 2012. The data did not provide information on the origin of these people but they are likely to be from ECOWAS countries. Also, in 2012 and 2013, respectively, 79,483 and 106,739 Nigerians who wanted to travel abroad were refused departure at the various departure points. 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 are 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 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 in 2006. Other states of high migration include Ondo, Oyo, Edo, Delta, Ekiti, Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra and Kogi. Data on state of previous residence identify ten states with more than 50 per cent of their population having lived in other states in the past ten years. These include: Kwara, Imo, Ekiti, Kogi, Ebonyi, Osun, Akwa Ibom, Ogun, Anambra and Ondo. All these high migration states are found in the south except Kwara and Kogi states that 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 are migrants, having changed residence within 10 years, and 2 per cent are 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 reside in urban areas, with obvious consequences on socio-economic 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 seven out of the thirty-six states of the country. These states are Abia, Ekiti, Delta, Imo, Anambra, Bayelsa and Lagos. Twenty more states, including 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 retirement-related. Only five states recorded more than 5 per cent return migrants; these are

Ekiti (7.4 per cent), Edo (6.2 per cent), Anambra (6.0), Delta (5.5 per cent), and Imo (5.1 per cent). It is interesting to note that these states are somewhat contiguous even though they cut across three geo-political zones and multiple ethnic groups. Some underlying socio-cultural similarity may be operating.

The 2010 Internal Migration study found for Nigeria that females are more dominant than males (51.5 per cent versus 48.5 per cent). However, there are large variations in this by state. While twenty-one states have more female migrants, males are more dominant in the remaining sixteen states. States with the highest female dominance are Sokoto, Plateau, Adamawa, Jigawa, and Katsina. Incidentally all these states are in the northern part of the country. In fact, twelve out of the twenty-one states with female dominance in the migration flow are found in the northern part of the country. States with the highest male predominance include Oyo, Ogun, Akwa Ibom, Enugu, Taraba and Delta. More striking is the predominance of males among return migrants in Nigeria (61.3 per cent) over females (38.7 per cent). Only three states: Gombe, Katsina and Osun have 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. There are wide differences in state-wise 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 states with extensive agricultural activities, such as Akwa Ibo, Bauchi, Benue, Taraba, Nasarawa, Jigawa and Kebbi.

The distribution of migrants by previous and current zones of residence, depicting the flow of migrants across geo-political zones, shows that the north-central zone receives the 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 as the pole of migration flows in the country. While the south-south act as a pull to migrants because of its natural resources (specifically petroleum), the northcentral exerts administrative pull, with the burgeoning 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 missive flooding that affected many states in the country and displaced millions of people. At the peak of the flood, the total number of people affected in 28 states of the Federation was estimated by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) to be 7.412 million in October/November, 2012. Apart from the flooding of 2012 with its disastrous effects, several civil strife and inter-group conflicts in different parts of the country displaced thousands of people within the past ten or so years. These include the native-settler 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 in human lives, whole villages were destroyed or burnt 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 UNHCR reported that the Boko Haram crisis has led to the displacement of about 650,000 people in North-east Nigeria. Some of them crossed the borders to neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, while the migrants amongst them moved to other cities or returned to their home state. 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 children and relatives' 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 Nigeria University Commission (NUC). The Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme (LEADS) was established by the National Universities Commission, in 2007 academic year, to support the Federal Government's efforts to transform the education sector.

The LEADS programme has recorded many achievements including, attracting Nigerian experts and academics in Diaspora back home to contribute to education system in Nigeria, with some of them having relocated permanently back to Nigeria; converting brain-drain to brain-gain; enhancement of skills acquisition in rare areas of expertise; encouraging the experts in the industry to participate in teaching, research and cross fertilization in Nigeria Universities; enrichment of the curriculum review process with modern, high tech and new trends in the relevant discipline; and enhancement of re-union and re-integration of experts to 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 significant numbers of highly skilled Nigerians seek employment or establish businesses abroad, has a negative effect on the economy of the country, because the skills of remaining nationals are not sufficient to grow industries, academia and other sectors of the economy. 'Brain waste' occurs when skilled Nigerian migrants engage in menial occupations abroad, resulting in de-skilling outcomes. However, 'brain gain' is achieved through the return of Nigerians who gained skills abroad through temporary migration.

Remittance inflows from Nigerians abroad are a potential economic developmental tool. Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances in the sub-Sahara 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, improved economic

fundamentals, the liberalization of most external transactions and the ease of settlements occasioned by rapid development in ICT.

Apart from remittances from the Diaspora Nigerians, there is a large number of Nigerians who trade across West Africa countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Senegal, the Gambia as well as 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.

Positive impact of migration is evident in the enhancement of the lives of individual migrants and their family, 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 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).

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 the migrants' access to education and skill development and enables them and their dependents to take educational advantages available to them through increased access to better and qualitative 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 potentials (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 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 resident overseas to invite their parents and relatives for medical check-up and treatment overseas. Others send drugs 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, health food and quality of life, 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, 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 as well as 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 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.

A substantial number of non-Nigerians are employed in Nigeria, the majority of who are employed in the private sector of the economy. The prominent occupations among immigrant labour in Nigeria include general managers, corporate managers, physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals, and clerical work. 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 tailors, bakers, beauticians, painters, carpenters, masons as well as in retail trading. Internal migration is primarily motivated by economic reasons, mostly job related. Rural to 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 the sharing of skills, technology transfer and employment generation, provide information to the Diaspora 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 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 its management, direction of migrants' flow and activities as well as 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 the contributions of migrants to the world economy because of its obvious far-reaching consequences. 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 an increase in access to jobs for all in the more developed nations. Nigerian stakeholders in migration continued to raise alarm over the large number of Nigerian youths who lose their life in a bid to gain entrance to Europe through the deserts of North Africa and across seas.

The Federal Government of Nigeria therefore inaugurated an Inter-ministerial Committee on the Development of a National Policy on Migration to draft a comprehensive, home-grown policy that would address the multi-faceted issues of migration, and create a win-win situation for migrants, countries of origin, transit and destination. The Committee started work on 14 February 2006, with a grant from the International Organization for Migration (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 organisations, which conducted extensive research in their areas of competence. As a result, the policy that emerged presents an in-depth study of the various themes of migration and makes recommendations that cover a wide range of issues.

The Nigerian migration policy is focused on both international migration and internal migration. The Federal Government, in pursuance 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, through the policy affirms its commitment to all existing international and national instruments, principles and standards related to migrants. Through the implementation of this Policy, Government will provide a solid mechanism to match the supply of labour with demand in a safe, humane, legal and orderly manner, so as to enhance the economic, social and human development of Nigeria.

Effective border management is essential to a good national migration system. Developments around the world, especially the advent of globalisation, 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 the 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.

Border management needs to be strengthened in terms of technology, infrastructure, processes of inspection of travellers, and in the 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, properly documented issuance 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 Regarding 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 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 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) whose activities touch on different aspects of migration. The setting up of Technical Working Groups (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: policies on health, gender, internally displaced persons, youth, labour migration, diaspora engagement, and so on. The imperative is for coherence among these policies in tune with the National Policy on Migration in order 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 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 Regarding the 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 series of development plans. Apart from the MDGs (which is a global agenda), other development initiatives include NEEDS1 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 many other nations, migration in Nigeria did not gain prominence in national discourse until 2002 when the government was confronted with the travail of Nigeria youths 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; Nigeria has realised the potential benefits of migration to national development planning.

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 issue 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 remain considerably obscure. To bridge this gap, the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), within its role as the overall coordinating agency on migration in Nigeria, is in the process of instituting an Annual National Migration Dialogue. The Migration 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 the Global Forum on Migration and Development (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 wellbeing of people. It is therefore recommended that world leaders should 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 \$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 well harnessed 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 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 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 Regarding 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 census, surveys, administrative records, and vital registration of demographic events. The National Population Commission (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 (CSO, researchers, NGOs, and development partners) are active in generating migration-related data. These sources, together, sadly have not yielded comprehensive and reliable data on migration in Nigeria.

In line with its mandate, however, 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. 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:

- Efforts to conduct population census every ten years, as recommended by the UN, and the need to collect more comprehensive information on foreign nationals in the country.
- 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.

- Establish within the NCFRMI, a department charged with responsibility for the regular updating of migration statistics in collaboration with the NPopC and other stakeholders.
- Equip NIS or other agencies to process and analyse data derived from immigration entry and exit cards, data derived from registers of Nigerians in Diaspora at the respective missions abroad and from Nigerians in Diaspora organisations, and other sources.
- Ensure that migration data gathered are 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.
- Enhance the capacity of staff of NPopC and NCFRMI in the area of collection and analysis of migration data through technical assistance of international development partners.
- Ensure prompt dissemination of migration data and statistics to state governments, local governments, the National Planning Commission and other national, state and local agencies.
- Provide modern equipment for data capture and ICT facilities for data collection, analysis and dissemination.

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Appendix Table 1: Trends in Nigerian Migrants by Major World Regions, 1990-2013

Major area, region of destination	1990			2000			2010			2013		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
World	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
Eastern Africa	177	125	302	127	57	184	2 177	1 677	3,854	1 956	1 294	3,250
Middle 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
Northern 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
Western 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 & The Caribbean	356	187	543	420	197	617	1 416	556	1,972	1 474	571	2,045
Northern 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: UN Population Division, 2013

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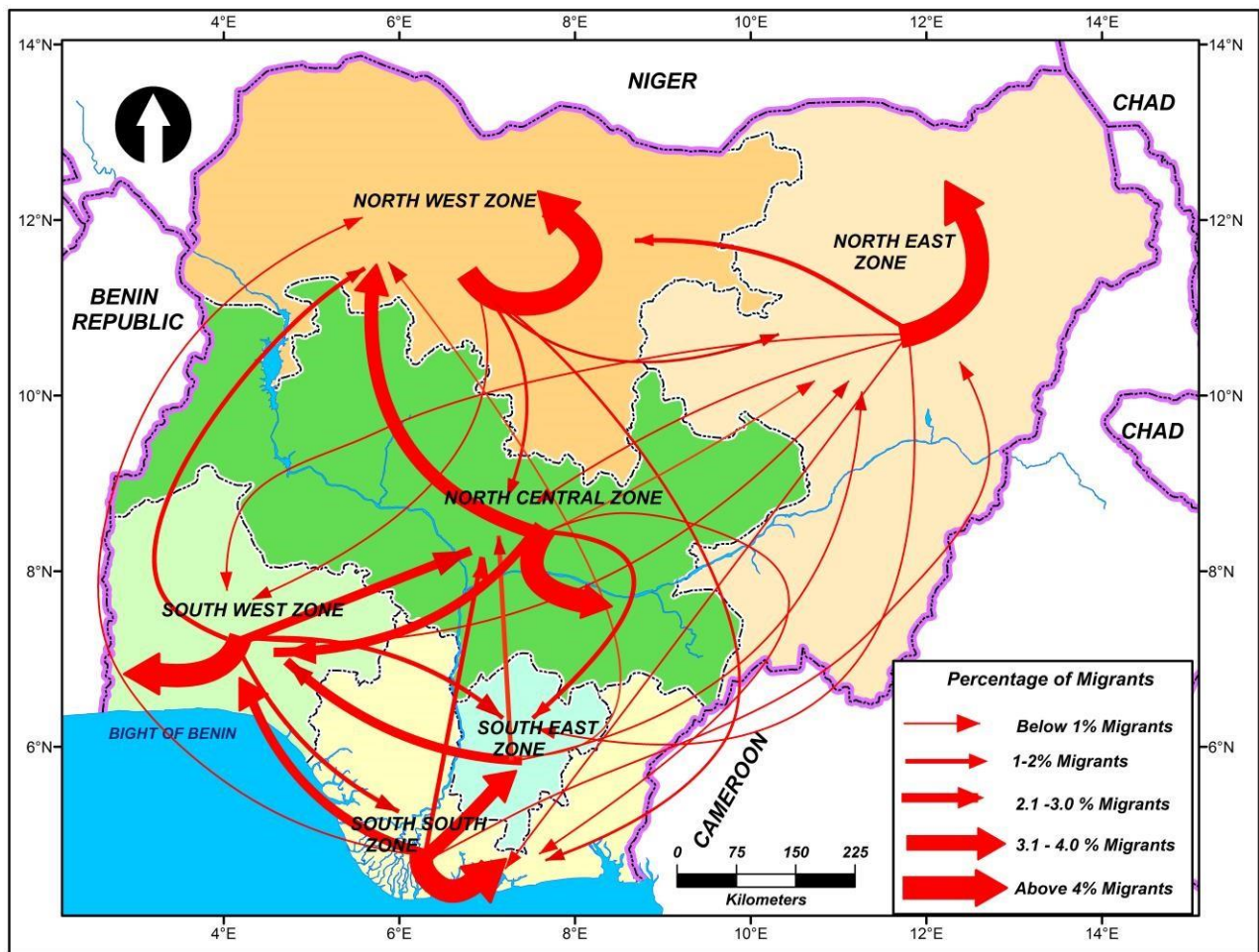


Fig 5: Net Lifetime Migration by Geo-Political Zone of Origin and Current Zone of Residence
Source: Data for the map derived from NPopC, 2012

FIG 6: LEVELS OF COORDINATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICY ON MIGRATION

