

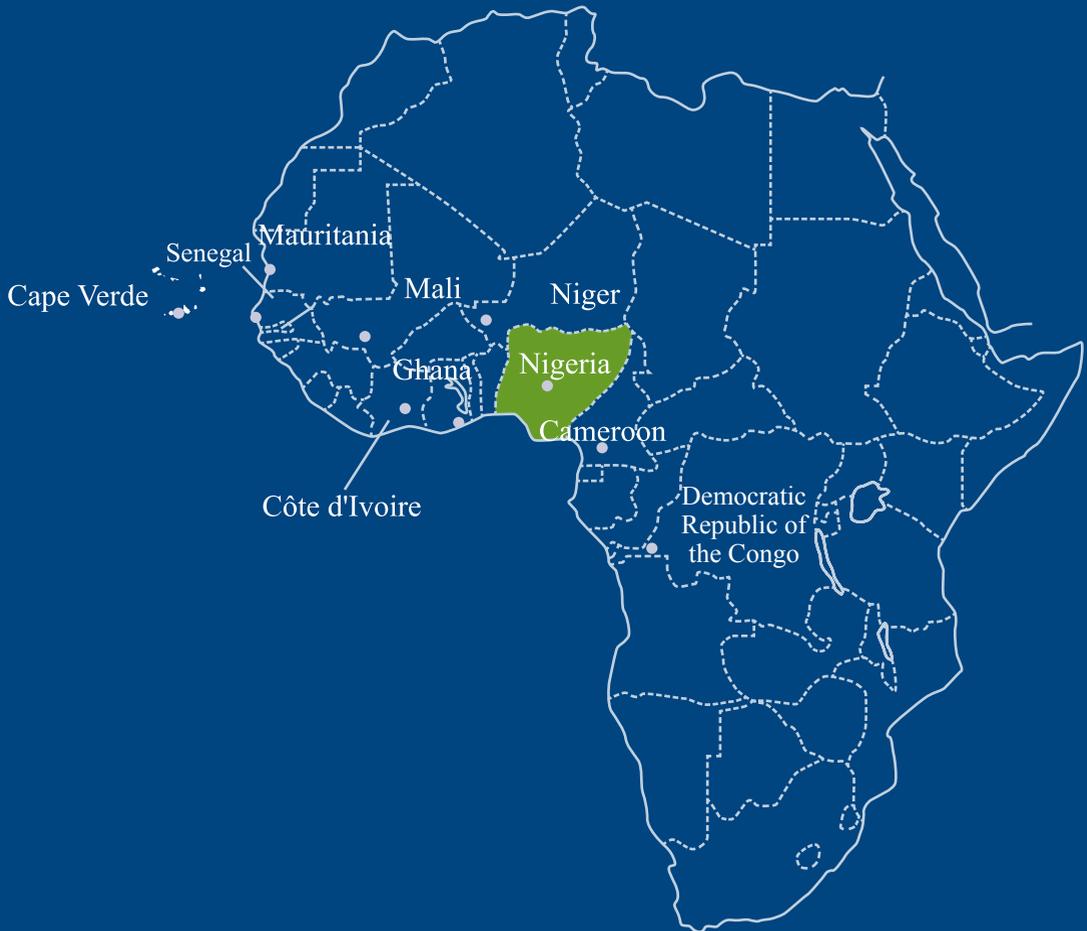


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Migration in Nigeria

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2009



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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THE AFRICAN CAPACITY
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Migration in Nigeria

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2009

Prepared by
Adejumoke Afolayan
and IOM's Research Division



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEMBERS IN NIGERIA

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National Planning Commission

National Population Commission

Nigeria Immigration Service

Nigeria National Volunteer Service

Office of the Special Assistant to the Vice-President on Youth,
Migration and Humanitarian Services

University of Ibadan

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Acronyms

AVR	Assisted voluntary return
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRC	Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
HDI	Human development index
ICT	Information and communication technology
IIE	Institute of International Education
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
LEEDS	Local Economic Employment Development Strategy
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCFR	National Commission for Refugees
NEEDS	National Economic Employment Development Strategy
NESC	National Economic and Social Council
NESMUWA	Network of Surveys on Migration and Urbanization in West Africa
NGN	Nigerian naira
NIDO	Nigerians in Diaspora Organization
NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service

NISER	Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research
NNVS	Nigerian National Volunteer Service
NPC	National Population Commission
NSED	National Socio-Economic Database
NUC	National Universities Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PES	Post-census Enumeration Survey
PPP	Purchasing power parity
SEEDS	State Economic Employment Development Strategy
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization

Foreword

Over the past three years, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has prepared Migration Profiles for 32 countries in different parts of world, including Eastern Europe, the Black Sea region, South America and Africa.

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

In western and Central Africa, IOM takes the original Migration Profile concept further. In the IOM Migration in West and Central Africa: National Profiles for Strategic Policy Development project, Migration Profiles are conceived as being more than just statistical reports: they are also intended to be government-owned tools for facilitating policy development.

The main objective of this research and capacity-building project is to enhance the governmental capacities of ten target countries in West and Central Africa to promote a coherent and proactive policy approach to migration by developing national Migration Profiles as a framework for data collection and analysis in support of strategic policy planning at the national and regional levels. With the financial support of the European Commission, the Swiss Federal Office for Migration and the Belgian Development Cooperation, IOM is implementing this project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal, while Migration Profiles are also prepared in Cape Verde and Cameroon.

The national Migration Profiles are a key result of this project. They bring together existing information from different sources in a structured manner and provide a comprehensive overview of key international migration and socio-economic development trends in the target countries. They also identify data gaps and potential strategies to improve data collection for policy planning purposes.

It is important to note that the preparation of these national Migration Profiles went beyond mere information collection. Data and information relevant to migration are often stored in many different locations, both inside and outside governmental structures. Each target country therefore established

inter-ministerial technical working groups to facilitate the collection of relevant information from different entities. The technical working groups also enabled the governments to provide input to the report at every stage of the drafting process and to consider more broadly a coherent approach to data collection and policy development. The completed drafts of the national Migration Profiles were presented at national policy planning workshops, on the basis of which governments issued recommendations on future policy development and improved data collection. National Migration Profiles are thus the outcome of broader government-supported processes aimed at enhancing the use of data for policy development. They go further than simply reporting on data. Through mechanisms such as the technical working groups and national policy planning workshops, the reports also constitute a tool to provide better information for, and thus advance policy planning on, international migration in the target countries.

In order to remain an effective information tool for policymaking, Migration Profiles must be updated regularly and used for policy development. The sustainability of the governmental mechanisms established to prepare Migration Profiles remains a key challenge. The baseline data from which the reports draw and the reporting format also require improvement to allow for a more sophisticated analysis of migration-related trends. Although the Migration in West and Central Africa: National Profiles for Strategic Policy Development project has started to address these challenges, further action is required to ensure that Migration Profiles remain an information tool for policy development which can be updated regularly.

This report would not have been possible without the contributions of a number of people. We would like to thank the national expert, Adejumo Afolayan, for drafting the report; Rudolf Anich, Jobst Koehler and Timon Van Lidth for coordinating, reviewing and editing the Migration Profile; Pierpaolo Capalbo for research assistance in the final stages; the IOM Focal Point and IOM Mission in Abuja for providing additional information; and last, but not least, the government officials who provided valuable input to the report at different stages.

Abye Makonnen
Regional Representative
Mission with Regional Functions
Dakar, Senegal

Frank Laczko
Head of the Research and Publications Division
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NIGERIA – Basic facts	
Population (2008)	146,255,312
Total area	909,890 km ²
GDP per capita PPP, 2005 (USD)	1,128
Human development index rank (2005)	158 of 177
Net migration rate (2000–2005)	-0.3/1,000 population

Sources: UNPD, 2008; UNDP, 2008; NBS, 2006a.

Executive summary

Immigration to Nigeria

Nigeria is an important destination country for migrants in the West African region. The latest available figures indicate that the number of immigrants residing in Nigeria has more than doubled in recent decades, from 477,135 in 1991 to 971,450 in 2005 (NPC, 1991). The number of immigrants is expected to increase to 1.1 million in 2010 (UNPD, 2009). However, immigrants make up only 0.7 per cent of the total population.

The majority of immigrants in Nigeria are from neighbouring Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries (74%), in particular from Benin (29%), Ghana (22%) and Mali (16%) (DRC, 2007). Resident permit data from ECOWAS indicate that the share of ECOWAS residents has increased considerably over the last decade, from 63 per cent in 2001 to 97 per cent in 2005 (ECOWAS, 2006).

Refugees constitute a small proportion of the overall immigrant stock (0.9% in 2007), the majority of whom are Liberians. The majority of asylum-seekers are from the Great Lakes Region (65%) (NCFR, 2008).

Relatively few foreigners have been identified as being the victims of trafficking (2,537) in the past four years (NAPTIP, 2009).

Nigeria is also a destination country for highly skilled migration. According to the latest data, immigrants figure prominently in categories such as general managers (2.73%), corporate managers (0.89%), and physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (0.43%), and less so in clerical work such as customer service clerks (0.21%) or manual work. Most of the immigrants working in the professional/technical and related workers' group are from Europe (47.37%), while most of the immigrants working in clerical jobs are from the neighbouring ECOWAS countries (42.84%) (National Manpower Board, 2004).

Emigration from Nigeria

Although Nigeria is traditionally an important destination for migrants in the region, there are more people emigrating from, than immigrating to, Nigeria. The net migration rate (per 1,000 people) has increasingly become negative in recent years, decreasing from -0.2 in 2000 to -0.3 in 2005. This trend is expected to continue. According to recent estimates, the net migration rate will decrease to -0.4 in 2010 (UNPD, 2009).

Estimates made by the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (DRC), based on the 2000 Census Round, indicate that 1,041,284 Nigerian nationals live abroad (DRC, 2007). Most Nigerians abroad live in Sudan (24%), rather than the United States (14%) or the United Kingdom (9%). Many Nigerian emigrants also settle in neighbouring Cameroon (8%) or Ghana (5%).

Although it is difficult to obtain information on the skills level of emigrants, there are some indications that the propensity to emigrate is particularly high among the highly skilled. According to the latest estimates in 2000, 10.7 per cent of the highly skilled population who were trained in Nigeria work abroad, mostly in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. In the United States and Europe, 83 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, of the Nigerian immigrant population are highly skilled. On average, 64 per cent of the Nigerian emigrant population have tertiary education (Docquier and Marfouk, 2006). In the medical field, 14 per cent of physicians who trained in Nigeria worked abroad, 90 per cent of whom live and work in the United States and the United Kingdom (Clemens and Pettersson, 2007).

In OECD countries, Nigerians appear to work predominantly in the health sector (21%), followed by the real estate and wholesale sectors (both with 12%).

There has been a marked increase in the number of Nigerians emigrating for educational purposes. From 2000 to 2006, the number of Nigerian students abroad more than doubled, from 10,000 to 22,000 (UNESCO, 2008). The majority of these Nigerian students (approximately 6,000) study at universities in the United States. Based on the past growth rates of student migration, some studies estimate that the Nigerian student population in the United Kingdom may increase from 2,700 in 2007 to 30,000 in 2030 (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2009).

According to the latest data available from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the inflow of remittances to Nigeria increased dramatically from USD 2.3 billion in 2004 to USD 17.9 billion in 2007. This increase took place despite high transfer fees that averaged 10 per cent of the amount transferred. In 2007, remittances accounted for 6.7 per cent of GDP.

In terms of formal remittance flows, the United States is the biggest remittance-sending country, followed by the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Spain and France. On the African continent, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and South Africa are important source countries

of remittance flows to Nigeria, while China is the biggest remittance-sending country in Asia.

As regards Nigerian nationals living in host countries who wish to return to their place of origin in Nigeria, the IOM Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme offers various forms of assistance, especially for vulnerable persons. However, in general, IOM AVR of Nigerian nationals abroad has been carried out on a small scale, involving 614 Nigerians between 2003 and 2008 (IOM, 2009b).

Socio-economic context of migration

Immigration made an important contribution to Nigeria's recent economic growth. There are indications that overall immigration has increased at a faster rate than emigration and that this increase coincided with economic growth. On average, the economy grew about 5.5 to 6.4 per cent each year from 2004 to 2007 (CBN, 2007b; NISER, 2008). While the oil sector is still the primary engine of growth and a magnet for migrant workers, the marginal economic growth of 2006/2007 has been attributed to non-oil sectors, in particular telecommunications (28%) and wholesale and retail trade sectors (12%). The latter constitutes the country's main informal sector, which has traditionally been attracting low-skilled internal as well as international migrant labour. The increasing immigration rate shows that the Nigerian economy is attractive to labour migrants from the region and elsewhere.

Nigeria requires highly skilled labour to sustain growth. Although evidence seems to suggest that the vast majority of immigrants in Nigeria are low skilled, Nigeria's economy also relies on highly skilled immigrants to fill labour shortages, especially in the technical professions. According to the National Manpower Board (2004), the occupations that had vacancy rates higher than 10 per cent included doctors, agronomists, pharmacists, veterinarians, physicists, statisticians, mechanical engineers, surveyors, architects and technicians. The Ministry of Health stated that nearly 8 per cent of its 39,210 doctors and 2,773 dentists are foreign nationals (IOM, 2009a).

In Nigeria, there are difficulties in terms of retaining, as well as producing, adequate human capital to meet the demand for highly skilled workers in the labour market. The overall number of tertiary educated persons has been declining, from 90,579 in 2002/2003 to 39,509 in 2005/2006 (NUC, 2005). The decline is particularly notable in disciplines that are in great demand. An example of such a discipline is agricultural studies, in which the number of (male) students has been dropping, from 4,433 in 2002/2003 to 690 in 2004/2005.

Part of the problem is the lack of facilities at universities as well as their shortage of material and human resources to increase graduate output. The emigration of existing and potentially highly skilled students exacerbates this trend.

The pressure to emigrate is likely to continue, especially as a result of demographic factors. Despite declining official unemployment rates (from 12% in 2005 to 9.9% in 2008), labour supply is still outstripping demand and this is likely to continue in the near future. Nigeria is one of the ten most populous countries in the world and has one of the fastest population growth rates (2.38% in 2008) (Library of Congress, 2008).

If these growth rates continue, in 25 years' time, the Nigerian population will be double its current size of an estimated 146 million people. Unless the labour market is able to absorb the surplus labour resulting from population growth, unemployment is likely to increase and give rise to more emigration.

Policy framework governing migration

Nigeria is one of the few countries in West Africa to have developed a draft national policy on migration, which still awaits ratification by the National Assembly. The policy is comprehensive, covering migration and development, migration and cross-cutting social issues, national security and irregular movement, forced displacement, the human rights of migrants, organized labour migration, internal migration, the national population, migration data and statistics, and funding for migration management. In addition, the draft policy proposes the establishment of an agency or commission to coordinate the different management aspects of the migration policy, among others. In 2009, through a presidential directive, the National Commission for Refugees was mandated to become the focal agency on migration responsible for revising and, in close coordination with other agencies, implementing the draft national policy.

Currently, various ministries and agencies with mandates related to migration issues are functioning independently without coordination. This situation can lead to duplication and incoherence in terms of policy planning. Furthermore, the institutions dealing with migration lack the capacity to respond adequately to migration issues. For example, some ministries, such as the Ministry of Labour and Productivity, have created a migration desk to give migration a higher profile in their work. However, such desks do not have the capacity to collect, collate and publish the relevant migration data.

Migration barely features in Nigeria's main development plans, such as the National Economic Employment Development Strategy (NEEDS) and the state and local government counterparts (SEEDS and LEEDS), as a development factor. The draft national policy on migration is, therefore, an innovative initiative as it covers migration and development issues.

Data gaps

In order to facilitate the updates of the Migration Profile, the timeliness, processing and analysis of migration data need to be improved. A review of the data sources available for the Migration Profile of Nigeria revealed that most of the data available are stock data and outdated. The 1963 and 1991 Censuses and the 1991 Post-census Enumeration Survey (PES), which were carried out by federal government institutions, do not always examine the standard four migration variables: place of birth; citizenship; previous place of residence; and place of residence at a prior fixed date. The only relatively comprehensive data source for Nigeria was the 1991 PES of the National Population Commission (NPC, 1998). Although the Nigeria Immigration Service collects a wealth of administrative data on entries, departures and registration, the lack of data disaggregation by sex, age and other relevant characteristics makes meaningful analysis difficult. There is no known collated official data on Nigerian emigrants from any of the Nigerian ministries or agencies. Embassies may collect data, but these are not made available to the public. Another challenge to developing a database is the issue of confidentiality in collecting and sharing migration data, as well as the lack of unified documentation at the local, regional and international levels.

Résumé

L'immigration au Nigéria

Le Nigéria est un important pays de destination pour les migrants en Afrique de l'Ouest. Selon les derniers chiffres, le nombre d'immigrants résidant dans ce pays a plus que doublé au cours des dernières décennies, passant de 477 135 en 1991 à 971 450 en 2005 (Commission nationale pour la population (NPC), 1991), et devrait atteindre 1,1 million en 2010 (PNUD, 2009). Cependant, les immigrants ne constituent que 0,7% de l'ensemble de la population.

La majorité des immigrants au Nigéria (74 %) sont originaires des pays voisins de la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), et plus particulièrement du Bénin (29%), du Ghana (22%) et du Mali (16%) (DRC, 2007). Les données de la CEDEAO relatives aux permis de séjour font apparaître que la part de résidents provenant de la CEDEAO a considérablement augmenté ces dix dernières années, passant de 63 % en 2001 à 97 % en 2005 (CEDEAO, 2006).

Les réfugiés, qui sont principalement des Libériens, ne représentent qu'une fraction minime de la population totale d'immigrants (0,9 % en 2007). La plupart des demandeurs d'asile sont originaires de la région des Grands Lacs (65%) (NCFR, 2008).

Le nombre d'étrangers parmi les victimes de la traite signalées ces quatre dernières années est relativement faible (2 537) (NAPTIP, 2009).

Le Nigéria est aussi un pays de destination pour les migrants hautement qualifiés. Selon les dernières données, les immigrants occupent surtout des fonctions comme celles de directeurs généraux (2,73%), dirigeants d'entreprises (0,89%), ou physiciens, mathématiciens et ingénieurs (0,43%), et sont moins présents dans les emplois administratifs, par exemple dans le secteur des services à la clientèle (0,21%), ou manuels. La plupart des immigrants de la catégorie des cadres, techniciens ou professions apparentées sont originaires d'Europe (47,37%), tandis que la majorité de ceux qui occupent des emplois de bureau viennent des pays voisins de la CEDEAO (42,84%) (Office national de la main d'œuvre, 2004).

L'émigration nigériane

Bien que le Nigéria soit, traditionnellement, un important pays de destination pour les migrants de la région, le nombre d'émigrants au Nigéria

est supérieur au nombre d'immigrants. Le taux net de migration (pour 1 000 personnes), qui était déjà négatif, est passé de -0,2 en 2000 à -0,3 en 2005. Cette tendance devrait se poursuivre. Selon des estimations récentes, le taux net de migration atteindra -0,4 en 2010 (PNUD, 2009).

S'appuyant sur le recensement effectué en 2000, le Centre de recherche en développement sur la migration, la mondialisation et la pauvreté (DRC) a estimé que 1 041 284 ressortissants nigériens vivent à l'étranger (DRC, 2007), principalement au Soudan (24%), aux Etats-Unis (14%) ou au Royaume-Uni (9%). De nombreux émigrants nigériens s'installent au Cameroun voisin (8%) ou au Ghana (5%).

Bien qu'il soit difficile d'obtenir des informations sur le niveau de compétence des émigrants, certaines données portent à croire que la tendance à émigrer est particulièrement élevée parmi les personnes hautement qualifiées. Selon les dernières estimations (2000), 10,7 % de la population hautement qualifiée formée au Nigéria travaille à l'étranger, généralement dans les pays membres de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE). Aux Etats-Unis et en Europe, 83 % et 46 %, respectivement, des immigrants nigériens sont hautement qualifiés. En moyenne, 64 % des émigrants nigériens sont diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur (Docquier et Marfouk, 2006). Dans le secteur médical, 14 % des médecins formés au Nigeria travaillent à l'étranger, dont 90 % vivent et travaillent aux Etats-Unis et au Royaume-Uni (Clemens et Pettersson, 2007).

Dans les pays de l'OCDE, il semble que les Nigériens travaillent principalement dans le secteur de la santé (21%), puis dans les secteurs de l'immobilier et du commerce de gros (12% pour ces deux secteurs).

Le nombre de Nigériens qui émigrent aux fins d'études a fortement augmenté. Entre 2000 et 2006, le nombre d'étudiants nigériens à l'étranger a plus que doublé, passant de 10 000 à 22 000 (UNESCO, 2008). La majorité d'entre eux (environ 6 000) étudient dans des universités aux Etats-Unis. S'appuyant sur les taux de croissance de la migration estudiantine par le passé, certaines études estiment que le nombre d'étudiants nigériens au Royaume-Uni pourrait augmenter de 2 700 en 2007 à 30 000 en 2030 (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2009).

Selon les dernières données en date de la Banque centrale du Nigéria, les fonds rapatriés au Nigéria ont considérablement augmenté, passant de 2,3 milliards de dollars E.-U. en 2004 à 17,9 milliards de dollars E.-U. en

2007. Cet accroissement a eu lieu malgré des commissions de transfert élevées, atteignant en moyenne 10 % du montant transféré. En 2007, les rapatriements de fonds représentaient 6,7 % du produit intérieur brut.

En ce qui concerne les flux de rapatriements de fonds formels, les Etats-Unis sont le plus important pays d'envoi de fonds, suivis par le Royaume-Uni, l'Italie, le Canada, l'Espagne et la France. Sur le continent africain, l'Egypte, la Guinée équatoriale, le Tchad, la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne et l'Afrique du Sud sont d'importants pays d'envois de fonds vers le Nigéria, tandis que la Chine est le principal pays d'envoi de fonds en Asie.

Pour ce qui est des ressortissants nigériens vivant dans des pays d'accueil et qui souhaitent retourner dans leur lieu d'origine au Nigéria, le programme d'aide au retour volontaire de l'OIM propose diverses formes d'assistance, en particulier pour les personnes vulnérables. Cependant, ce programme d'aide ciblé sur les ressortissants nigériens à l'étranger a généralement été mené sur une petite échelle, bénéficiant à 614 Nigériens entre 2003 et 2008 (OIM, 2009b).

Contexte socioéconomique de la migration

L'immigration a largement contribué à la récente croissance économique du Nigéria. Selon des indications, l'immigration globale a augmenté plus rapidement que l'émigration, et cette évolution a coïncidé avec l'expansion économique. En moyenne, la croissance annuelle de l'économie se situait entre 5,5 % et 6,4 % entre 2004 et 2007 (CBN, 2007b; NISER, 2008). Alors que le secteur pétrolier reste le principal moteur de la croissance et un facteur d'attraction pour les travailleurs migrants, la croissance économique marginale de 2006/2007 a été attribuée à des secteurs non pétroliers, notamment aux secteurs des télécommunications (28%) et du commerce de gros et de détail (12%). Celui-ci constitue le principal secteur informel du pays, et attire traditionnellement une main-d'œuvre peu qualifiée constituée de migrants internes et internationaux. L'augmentation du taux d'immigration montre que l'économie nigérienne attire des migrants de travail de la région et d'autres pays.

Le Nigéria a besoin d'une main-d'œuvre hautement qualifiée pour maintenir sa croissance. Bien que les données disponibles portent à croire que l'immense majorité des immigrants au Nigéria soit peu qualifiés, l'économie du pays dépend aussi des immigrants hautement qualifiés pour combler des pénuries de main-d'œuvre, en particulier dans les professions techniques. Selon l'Office national de la main d'œuvre (2004), le pourcentage de postes vacants est supérieur à 10 % dans les professions suivantes : médecins, agronomes,

pharmaciens, vétérinaires, physiciens, statisticiens, ingénieurs en mécanique, géomètres, architectes et techniciens. Le Ministère de la santé a indiqué que sur les 39 210 médecins et 2 773 dentistes qu'il emploie, près de 8 % sont des étrangers (OIM, 2009a).

Le Nigéria a des difficultés à retenir et à produire un capital humain apte à satisfaire la demande de travailleurs hautement qualifiés sur le marché du travail. Le nombre total de personnes diplômées de l'enseignement supérieur a reculé de 90 579 en 2002/2003 à 39 509 en 2005/2006 (NUC, 2005). Cette diminution est particulièrement frappante dans les disciplines où la demande est forte comme, par exemple, les disciplines agricoles, où le nombre d'étudiants (de sexe masculin) a chuté, passant de 4 433 en 2002/2003 à 690 en 2004/2005. Ce problème est en partie imputable à l'absence d'équipements dans les universités, ainsi qu'à des ressources matérielles et humaines insuffisantes pour augmenter le nombre de diplômés. Cette évolution est encore aggravée par l'émigration d'étudiants qui sont ou pourraient être hautement qualifiés.

La pression à l'émigration devrait se poursuivre, notamment sous l'effet de facteurs démographiques. Malgré la baisse du taux de chômage officiel (de 12 % en 2005 à 9,9 % en 2008), l'offre de main-d'œuvre reste supérieure à la demande, et cette tendance se poursuivra probablement dans un futur proche. Le Nigéria est l'un des dix pays les plus peuplés du monde, et son taux de croissance démographique est l'un des plus rapides (2,38 % en 2008) (Bibliothèque du Congrès, 2008).

Dans l'hypothèse d'une poursuite de la croissance à ce rythme, la population du Nigéria, aujourd'hui estimée à 146 millions d'habitants, aura doublé dans 25 ans. Si le marché du travail est incapable d'absorber l'excédent de main-d'œuvre résultant de la croissance démographique, le chômage devrait normalement augmenter et entraîner une hausse de l'émigration.

Cadre stratégique pour la migration

Le Nigéria est l'un des rares pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest à avoir élaboré un projet de politique nationale en matière de migration, qui doit encore être ratifié par l'Assemblée nationale. Il s'agit d'une politique globale, qui traite des aspects suivants : la migration et le développement, la migration et les questions sociales intersectorielles, la sécurité nationale et les mouvements irréguliers, le déplacement forcé, les droits humains des migrants, la migration de main-d'œuvre organisée, la migration interne, la population nationale, les données et les statistiques migratoires, et le financement de la gestion des migrations.

En outre, ce projet de politique propose de créer un organisme ou une commission pour coordonner, entre autres, les différents aspects de la gestion de la politique migratoire. En 2009, en application d'une directive présidentielle, la Commission nationale pour les réfugiés est devenue l'organisme de liaison pour les questions migratoires ; elle est responsable de la révision du projet de politique nationale et, en étroite coordination avec d'autres institutions, de sa mise en œuvre.

Actuellement, divers ministères et organismes chargés de questions liées à la migration fonctionnent de manière indépendante, sans coordination. Cette situation peut conduire à un chevauchement d'activités et à un manque de cohérence dans la planification des politiques. En outre, les institutions s'occupant des questions migratoires n'ont pas les moyens d'agir avec efficacité. Par exemple, certains ministères, comme le Ministère du travail et de la productivité, ont créé un bureau de la migration pour améliorer la visibilité de cette question à l'intérieur de leur domaine de compétences. Cependant, ces bureaux n'ont pas la capacité de recueillir, compiler et publier les données pertinentes sur la migration.

La migration est à peine mentionnée en tant que facteur de développement dans les principaux plans de développement du Nigéria, comme la Stratégie nationale de maîtrise et de développement économiques (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)) ou les stratégies SEEDS et LEEDS qui lui font pendant à l'échelle locale. Le projet de politique nationale en matière de migration est donc une initiative novatrice, en ce sens qu'il prend en compte les questions relevant du couple migration et développement.

Lacunes en matière de données

Pour faciliter les mises à jour du profil migratoire, il faut améliorer la fourniture en temps opportun de données sur la migration, ainsi que leur traitement et leur analyse. Un examen des sources de données disponibles pour établir le profil migratoire du Nigéria a fait apparaître que la plupart d'entre elles concernent la population et sont obsolètes. Les recensements de 1963 et 1991 et l'enquête post-censitaire de 1991, qui ont été réalisés par des institutions gouvernementales fédérales, n'examinent pas systématiquement les quatre variables types de la migration : le lieu de naissance ; la nationalité ; le lieu de résidence précédent ; et le lieu de résidence à une date préalablement fixée. La seule source de données relativement exhaustives pour le Nigéria est l'enquête post-censitaire de 1991, effectuée par la Commission nationale pour la population (NPC, 1998). Même si le Service d'immigration du Nigéria

recueille une multitude de données administratives sur les entrées, les sorties et les enregistrements, l'absence de données ventilées par sexe, âge et autres caractéristiques pertinentes empêche toute analyse efficace. On ne dispose pas de données officielles sur les émigrants nigériens compilées par des ministères ou organismes nigériens. Il est possible que les ambassades recueillent des données, mais celles-ci ne sont pas accessibles au public. Autre obstacle à l'élaboration d'une base de données : la confidentialité des données sur la migration recueillies et diffusées, ou encore l'absence d'une documentation uniforme à l'échelle locale, régionale et internationale.

PART A: Introduction

Part A of the Migration Profile aims at setting the scene regarding the development conditions of the country and explains how migration has evolved in recent years. Part B provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the country (such as demographic changes, the economic climate, the labour market and human capital) in order to understand possible links with migration patterns in the country. Part C analyses the current migration situation in the country and indicates the most recent trends in the numbers and types of migrants, irregular migration, Nigerian diaspora living abroad and remittance inflows. Drawing on the information and data presented, Part D tries to provide an explanation of the key migration trends, indicating the main push and pull factors driving migration and possible future migration trends. Part E gives an overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration (key domestic legislation, institutional actors, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and so on) and evaluates the usefulness of migration policies and programmes in managing migration. Part F presents the impacts of migration on development and focuses specifically on the effectiveness of migration policies in enhancing the development impact of migration. Part G concludes by summarizing the main findings revealed by the available data on current migration trends, indicates existing data gaps and possible strategies to improve migration statistics, and presents key recommendations for policymakers in order to improve current migration management.

A.1 Development situation

In this section, the development situation in Nigeria is analysed based on the country's human development and poverty indicators. Subsequently, links between the level of development of the country and migration are inferred.

Millennium Development Goals

The performance level of Nigeria in terms of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to be attained by 2015, is an indicator of the country's progress. As a signatory to the MDGs, Nigeria is committed to achieving the eight MDGs, which are as follows: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve universal primary education; to promote gender equality and empower women; to reduce child mortality; to improve maternal health; to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; to ensure environmental sustainability; and to develop a global partnership for development. Four of

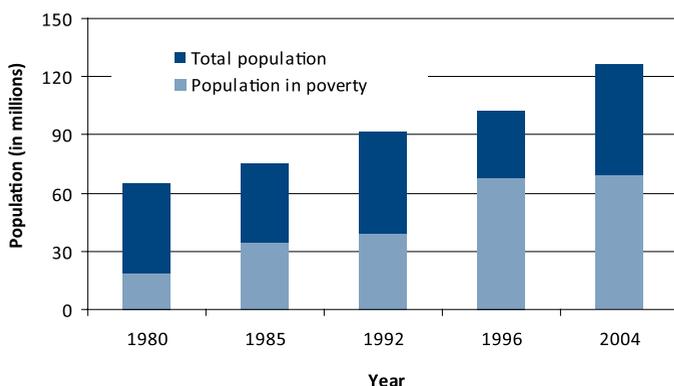
these goals are examined below, with a view to establishing their possible links with migration.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The various poverty indicators for achieving Goal 1 show that Nigeria still has a long way to go to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The proportion of the country's total population below the USD 1 purchasing power parity per day has been consistently high; however, it is now declining. Nigeria recorded 70.2 per cent in 2003, 70.8 per cent in 2005 and 64.4 per cent in 2007/2008 (UNDP, 2003, 2008, 2009).

Furthermore, there has been an appreciable decrease in the poverty rate depicted by other poverty indicators. The relative measure of poverty, which increased sharply in 1980–1985 (28.1% to 46.3%) and 1992–1996 (42.7% to 65.6%), dropped to 54.4 per cent in 2004 (NBS, 2005a), as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. However, the national poverty gap ratio shows that the extent of poverty is still considerable, though levelling up from 32.1 per cent in 1996 to 29.6 per cent by 2004 (United Nations Statistics Division, 2009). Yet another poverty indicator is the quintile value. This is a measure of the consumption level of the poorest 20 per cent of the total population, with a low value of 5.1 per cent in 2004 (United Nations Statistics Division, 2009).

Figure 1: Population living in poverty, 1980–2004 (in millions)



Source: NBS, 2005a.

In essence, Nigeria lags behind in achieving the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. Even though the indicators depict some kind of improvement, it can be inferred that there is still a gap in the life chances of

Nigerians that is likely to be a “push” factor in the emigration of persons out of Nigeria.

Table 1: Trends in poverty level, 1980–2004

Year	1980	1985	1992	1996	2004
Poverty level (%)	28	46	43	66	54
Total population (est. in million)	65	75	92	102	126
Population in poverty (in million)	18	35	39	67	69

Source: NBS, 2005.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In addition, the goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women in Nigeria is challenging. This is evident when considering the gender disparity in the combined gross enrolment ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, which was 56.2 per cent in 2005 (UNDP, 2008).

Also, the share of women in the non-agricultural sector has been at an all time low, of 19.3, 20.1, 20.8, 21.0 and 21.1 per cent in 2001 to 2005, respectively (UN, 2006). However, this share is higher in the services sector (87%) compared to the lower percentage in industry (11%) (1995–2003) (UNDP, 2008).

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Moreover, although it is declining, the HIV prevalence rate¹ for 15–49-year-olds is high, being 5.0 per cent and 4.4 per cent in 2003 and 2005, respectively (UNAIDS, 2008; NACA, 2005). Worldwide, Nigeria ranks third in the total number of people infected with HIV/AIDS after India and South Africa. The estimated number of deaths resulting from HIV/AIDS has been increasing and rose from 130,000 in 2001 to 170,000 in 2007 (United Nations Statistics Division, 2009).

Malaria is also a scourge to the population, even though its prevalence rate decreased from 1,726.99 to 1,157.85 per 100,000 persons from 2003 to 2004. The reported cases of malaria were 2.63, 3.37, 3.18, 3.55 and 4.95 million in 2003 to 2007, respectively. Some of these statistics and other data are shown in Table 8 (see annex). Out of these cases, the numbers and proportion of pregnant women aged 15 and above affected by Malaria are consistently increasing over time, as shown by the following statistics: 12,009 (0.46%), 73,838 (2.19%),

¹ The HIV prevalence rate is the percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS in a given year.

127,266 (4.00%), 169,927 (4.79%) and 351,396 (7.09%) pregnant women in 2003 to 2007, respectively.

However, the number of deaths resulting from malaria, while increasing, is doing so at a much lower pace, as follows: 4,911, 5,020, 5,258, 5,206 and 6,090 reported deaths from malaria in 2003 to 2007, respectively. This is further evidence of the poor health status of the country, which, for some people, could act as a driving force behind migration (NBS, 2006a).

Moreover, the incidence of tuberculosis is high in Nigeria, with values of 554, 541 and 536 per 100,000 persons in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. In 2005, Nigeria was ranked the thirteenth highest country in the world and fifth highest in Africa in terms of the level of tuberculosis. The tuberculosis death rates for the same three years were also high, namely 77.9, 76.4, and 76.0 per 100,000 persons in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, as shown in Table 9 (see annex) (NBS, 2006a).

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The official development assistance received, that is, the net disbursement as a percentage of the GDP, increased from 0.9 per cent in 1990 to 6.5 per cent in 2005. This is an indication of an ailing economy (UNDP, 2008).

Human development index

The human development index (HDI) – 0.47 in 2005 (UNDP, 2008) and 0.51 in 2007 (UNDP, 2009) – also shows a low level of development in the country. The low HDI value indicates that Nigeria scores low in all the three summary dimensions of human development: that is, living a long and healthy life, being educated and having a decent standard of living.

Life expectancy index²

Furthermore, the life expectancy index, which was 0.378 in 2007 (UNDP, 2009), indicates that the average Nigerian has a short lifespan. This is derived from the low life expectancy at birth recorded in the country as 46.7 years in 2000–2005 and projected to be 47.8 years in 2005–2010.³ In the later period,

² The life expectancy index is a statistical measure to determine the average lifespan of the population of a certain nation or area. Life expectancy is one of the factors in measuring the human development index of each nation, along with adult literacy, education and the standard of living.

³ Estimates from the United Nations Population Division which represent annual averages for a five-year period.

the gender difference was slight, being 47.3 years for males and 48.3 years for females (UNPD, 2008). According to the Central Bank of Nigeria, the life expectancy of Nigerians, while still low, is less alarming, being 54 years in the 2002–2006 period (see Table 10 in annex). The lower value for the life expectancy of the entire population within a very short time interval is indicative of the deadly effects of HIV/AIDS in the country.

Education index⁴

Furthermore, the education index, which was 0.648 in 2005 (UNDP, 2008) and 0.657 in 2007 (UNDP, 2009), has slightly improved in recent years; however, these figures are not encouraging. The same applies to the adult literacy rate, which, although increasing over time (with the exception of the value for 2005), remains low. The values were 57.0, 62.0, 57.0 and 65.2 per cent in 2003 to 2006, respectively (see Table 10 in annex) (CBN, 2007b). The gross enrolment index, which was 53.0 per cent in 2007 (UNDP, 2009), is also low.

GDP index

Added to the above indicators of a low level of development in Nigeria is the low GDP index, which was 0.497 in 2007 (UNDP, 2009). Without doubt, the low level of development has an impact on international migration into and out of the country.

⁴ The education index is measured by the adult literacy rate (with a two-thirds weighting) and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with a one-third weighting).

PART B: Analysis of the socio-economic context of migration

B.1 Demographic changes

The human resources of Nigeria are another measure of the level of development of the country. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and one of the ten most populous in the world. Its population volume has been increasing tremendously, from 88.99 million in 1991 (NPC, 1991) to an estimated volume of 126.2 million (2003), 129.9 million (2004), 133.5 million (2005) and 140 million by 2006 (CBN, 2007a). The latest estimate put it at 146.26 million in 2008 (Library of Congress, 2008). The statistics in the relevant portions of Tables 10 and 11 (see annex) and Table 2 show the rapid growth in population.

Table 2: Population of Nigeria by age and sex, 2008

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0–14	31,171,949	29,806,204	60,978,153
15–64	41,243,003	39,611,565	80,854,568
65+	2,152,318	2,270,267	4,422,585
Total	74,567,270	71,688,036	146,255,306

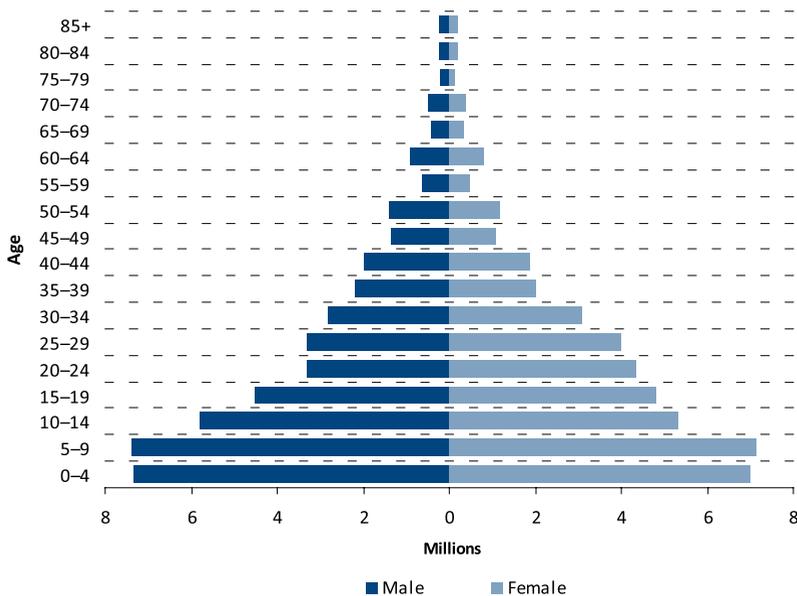
Source: Library of Congress, 2008.

Population age distribution by sex

The age distribution shows that Nigeria has a youthful population, as depicted in Figure 2; with 44.94, 51.79 and 3.27 per cent of the total population in age groups 0–14, 15–64 and 65+, respectively, in 1991. Also, Figure 8 (see annex) (NBS, 2006a) indicates the distribution by age groups of Nigerians and foreigners in 1991. The 2008 data show that the percentages for the same age groups are 41.69, 55.58 and 3.02, respectively.

In terms of gender balance, the differences in distribution are not too wide, with 41.80/41.58 for males/females aged 0–14, 55.31/55.25 for the 15–64-years-olds, and 2.89/3.17 per cent for the over 65-year-olds in 2008 (Library of Congress, 2008).

Figure 2: Population of Nigeria by age and sex, 1991 (in millions)

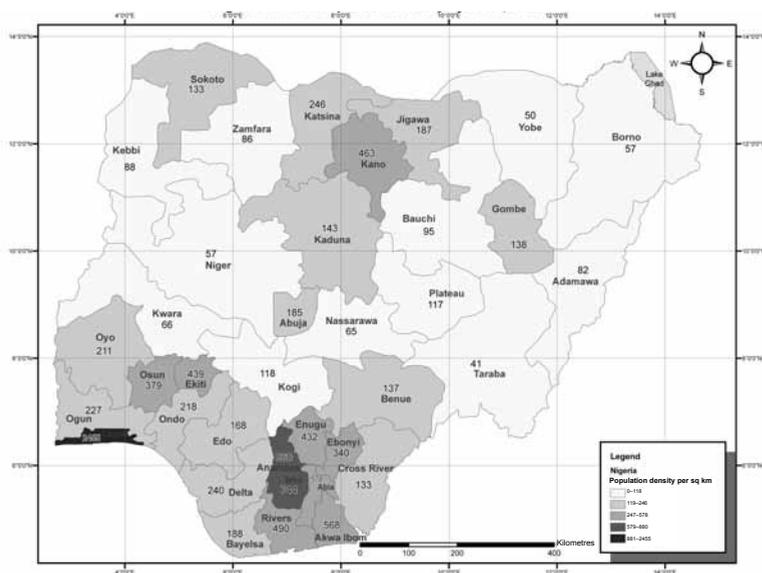


Source: NPC, 1998.

Population density

The average population density is high and increasing, from 97.81 in 1991 to 153.86 in 2006 (NBS, 2006a). However, the average density blurs the unevenness of the population distribution. Figure 3 reveals the spatial variations in the population distribution throughout the states of Nigeria, according to the 2006 Census. Briefly, the distribution can be classified as follows: states of high density (over 578 persons per square kilometre), including Lagos, Imo and Anambra. This grades off to medium-density states (between 100 and 577 persons per square kilometre), featuring all the other states in the south-west and south-east geo-administrative zones of the country. Abuja, Kano, Gombe, Sokoto, Jigawa, Katsina and Katunda are also classified as medium-density states. All other states in Nigeria are sparsely populated, with less than 100 persons per square kilometre. These are mostly states in the west-central and east-central geo-administrative zones and in zones to the northern part of the country.

Figure 3: Area and population density by state, 2006



Source: NBS, 2006a.

Moreover, the country is experiencing a high rate of urbanization⁵ (5.3 per cent in 2008) (Library of Congress, 2008). This is due more to the net migration (in-migration > out-migration) than to the natural increase factor (fertility > mortality). Rural–urban migration is often given as the major factor for the rapid rate of urbanization in the country (Abumere, 2002; Udo, 1997; Mabogunje, 1968).

Also, the percentage of the total population residing in places classified as urban has been steadily increasing, from 23.4 per cent in 1975 to 48.2 per cent in 2005 (UNDP, 2008) and 49.8 per cent in 2009 (UNDP, 2009). The percentage of the total population in urban centres has, therefore, almost doubled within thirty-three years. The city of Lagos and Abuja Federal Capital Territory are notable urban centres with a high urbanization rate (over 5.3%).

Population growth rate

Nigeria has a high annual population growth rate, which was estimated to be 2.8 per cent from 1975 to 2005 (CBN, 2007b) and 3.18 per cent during

⁵ The rate of urbanization describes the average rate of change in the size of the urban population over a given period of time. The urban population describes the percentage of the total population living in urban areas.

the two census years, 1991 and 2006 (the latter figure was provided by the Official Gazette of the Federal Government of February 2009). Therefore, the country has one of the fastest growing populations in the world. If the growth rate is sustained, Nigeria will double its population within only 22 to 25 years, depending on which of the two growth rates is applied.

Fertility rate

The high population growth rate is mostly due to a high fertility level. Nigeria records a high birth rate, which was 39.98 births per 1,000 people in 2008 (Library of Congress, 2008). Also, the total fertility rate is high; yet it decreased from 6.9 children per woman in 1970–75 to 5.8 in 2000–2005 (UNDP, 2008) and further still to an estimated 5.3 in 2005–2010 (UNDP, 2009). The high total fertility rate suggests that the population growth rate will remain high for some time to come, since the mothers of tomorrow have already been born.

Mortality rate

On the other hand, the crude death rate⁶ has been low, with 16.41 deaths per 1,000 people by 2008. The infant mortality rate⁷ is, however, more revealing of the deplorable health of the most vulnerable group: infants. Though declining, the infant mortality rate has always remained high. It was estimated at 133.3 per 1,000 live births in 1990–1995, but dropped to 113.8 per 1,000 live births in 2000–2005. Since then, it has been estimated that the situation is to further improve, with 109.4 deaths per 1,000 live births by the end of 2010 (UNPD, 2008).

Also, the under-five mortality rate has been high at 221 and 187 per 1,000 live births in 1990–1995 and 2005–2010, respectively (UNPD, 2008). The high maternal mortality rate, which was 1,100 per 100,000 live births in 2000, completes the dismal health condition of the more vulnerable groups in the country (UNDP, 2008).

Net migration

The estimated numbers of international migrants were 447,411 (1990), 751,126 (2000) and 972,126 (2005), as indicated in Table 12 (see annex). However, over the years, the net migration rate has been negative, at -0.2, -0.2 and -0.3 per 1,000 people in 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. In essence, these

⁶ The crude death rate is the ratio of the number of deaths to the total population of the country.

⁷ The infant mortality rate is the percentage of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

figures indicate that more people are moving out of the country as emigrants than those coming in as immigrants. This trend has been confirmed in recent years and will further increase in the future. In fact, in 2010 the net migration rate is projected to be -0.4 per 1,000 people. This percentage is quantifiable in 60,000 more emigrants than immigrants, which almost doubles the figures recorded in 2005 (UNPD, 2008).

Naturalization of the foreign population

Also, Table 3 indicates that the number of applications for special immigrant status is low, although showing an increasing trend between 2002 and 2007. However, the proportion of approvals to the number of applications has been low, being 39.5 and 26.6 per cent for 2007 to May 2008, respectively, as depicted in the table. In general, very few foreigners apply for and become Nigerian citizens by naturalization.⁸

Table 3: Applications received and approved on naturalizations, SIS and renunciation, January 2000 to May 2008

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (a)
Naturalization	Applications	54	63	74	158	101	62	98	160	67
	Approvals	–	–	–	–	–	–	193	88	Pending approval
Special immigrant status (b)	Applications	5	13	10	15	23	19	35	38	7
	Approvals	–	–	–	–	12 (c)	7 (c)	8 (c)	15	11
Renunciation	Applications	21	8	5	5	14	19	5	11	3
	Approvals	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	3
Total		80	84	89	178	150	108	345	315	91

Source: Information provided by a member of the technical working group established under the National Migration Profile Project, Nigeria.

Notes: (a) Figures refer only to cases registered until May 2008.

(b) Special immigrant status (SIS) is granted to non-Nigerian spouses of citizens of Nigeria who do not wish to acquire Nigerian citizenship.

(c) Estimates deduced from files opened in that period.

B.2 Economic environment

Main macroeconomic indicators

The data on the main macroeconomic indicators primarily refer to the period before the current global economic crisis, as much of the research for

⁸ Information provided by a member of the technical working group established under the National Migration Profile Project, Nigeria.

this report had been carried out before the crisis occurred. Reference to the economic crisis will nevertheless be made where evidence of its impact is readily available.

Real GDP (level and growth rate)

The real GDP per capita is low, yet increasing. The real GDP per capita (PPP USD) was USD 1,128 in 2005 (UNDP, 2008). It rose to USD 2,000 in 2008 (Library of Congress, 2008), as shown in Table 13 (see annex). The growth rate is fluctuating, as revealed by the statistics for 2003 to 2006 (CBN, 2007b), which were 9.6, 6.6, 6.5 and 5.6 per cent, respectively (see Table 10 in the annex). The recent relative increase in the rate is attributed to an increase in oil exports and high global crude oil prices for those years.

Sector growth rate

Notable increases are evident in the growth rates for services and agricultural sectors, but not for industries, for which the growth rate has been declining. The rates for 2003 to 2006, respectively, are as follows: for services: 2.8, 9.2, 10.5 and 11.2 per cent; agriculture: 6.6, 6.5, 7.1 and 7.2 per cent; and for industry: 20.6, 4.4, 2.2 and -1.9 per cent (CBN, 2007b), as shown in Table 10 (see annex). The lower increase in GDP between 2006 and 2007, as described in the last sub-topic, could be traced to the increased contribution of the non-oil sector and a brightening of the overall investment climate during those years.

Inflation rate

Also, the inflation rate is decreasing, thus signalling economic recovery. The rates are as follows for 2003 to 2006, respectively: 23.8, 10.0, 11.6, 8.5 per cent (CBN, 2007b) and 6.5 per cent for 2007 (Library of Congress, 2008). This is said to be a mark of progress made under the National Economic Employment Development Strategy (NEEDS) that the Government embarked upon in revamping the flagging economy.

Public debt service

Public debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services decreased from 5.9 to 4.5 per cent in 2003 and 2004, respectively. However, there was an increase at a phenomenal growth rate, with 16.7 per cent in 2005 (UN, 2006). The latter may be indicative of the country's effort towards shortening the period of repayment; hence, creating a breathing-space in the long run.

The decrease in debt service resulted from the fact that in November 2005 the Government gained Paris Club approval for a debt-relief deal that eliminated USD 18 billion of debt in exchange for USD 12 billion in payments. This resulted in a total package worth USD 30 billion out of Nigeria's total USD 37 billion external debt. In addition, in 2006, Nigeria reached a similar agreement with the London Club (Library of Congress, 2008). The debt relief deals have given the nation much more flexibility than previously enjoyed, freeing resources for investment in critical sectors and infrastructure. The decrease in the debt service is expected to release more money for the country's development.

Investment climate

The Government encourages the inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI). For example, in October 2005, Nigeria implemented the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) common tariff, which reduces the number of tariff bonds. Prior to the revision, the tariff constituted Nigeria's second largest source of revenue after oil exports (Library of Congress, 2008).

From 2003 to 2007, Nigeria attempted to implement various economic national reform programmes, the major one being the National Economic Employment Development Strategy (NEEDS). The purpose of NEEDS was to raise the country's standard of living through a variety of reforms, including macroeconomic stability, deregulation, liberalization, privatization, transparency and accountability. Related initiatives are the state and local government counterparts (SEEDS and LEEDS). The Government hoped that NEEDS would create seven million new jobs, diversify the economy, boost non-energy exports, increase industrial capacity utilization and improve agricultural productivity.

In essence, NEEDS is a poverty alleviation mechanism, which aims at reducing the current levels of poverty through its investment–employment–poverty linkage approach. Also, it is a domestically designed and run programme, modelled on the International Monetary Fund Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility for fiscal and monetary management. The impact of NEEDS on migration can be inferred only from the effectiveness of its programmes in alleviating poverty, since the policy was not directly tailored towards addressing migration.

Moreover, in 2003, the Government began deregulating fuel prices and announced the privatization of the country's four oil refineries. Also, in May 2007, the Government announced a policy, known as Nigeria Vision 2020, which envisages the enactment of a seven-point agenda (Library of Congress, 2008). This consists of improvements in the following areas: power and energy

infrastructure, food security and agricultural wealth creation, employment, mass transportation, land reform, security (including bringing stability to the Niger Delta) and education. All the reforms and programmes are geared towards ensuring a desirable investment climate.

Capital investment

The overall fiscal balance of capital goods⁹ has been low and decreasing, and were -2.0, -1.5, -1.1 and -0.6 per cent from 2003 to 2006, respectively (CBN, 2007b). However, private investment in the telecommunication sector grew tremendously from USD 50 million (NGN 76 billion) in 1998 to USD 6,080 million (NGN 851 billion) in 2004 (NBS, 2006a), that is, by 1.26 per cent. This has had an impact on service providers in terms of the jobs generated in engineering, marketing and management, and for thousands of dealers and agents in the informal sector, offices and shops (National Planning Commission, 2006). The Government is working towards developing stronger public–private partnerships for electricity and roads, both of which still represent a big challenge to development.

Foreign direct investment

FDI, as a percentage of GDP, has been fluctuating and low. The percentages were 2.6, 2.1, 4.4, 9.8 and 6.8 for 2003 to 2007, respectively (CBN, 2007b), as shown in Table 14 (see annex). The value of FDI as of 2004 (Library of Congress, 2008) was USD 5.4 billion, with the United States contributing 74.8 per cent of the gross fixed capital in the information and energy sectors.

Informal economy

The informal economy in Nigeria encompasses a wide range of small-scale, largely self-employment, activities. Most economic activities are traditional occupations and methods of production, such as arts and artisanal products. Others include financial and economic endeavours of a subsistence nature, such as retail trade, transport, restaurants, repair services, financial intermediation and household or other personal services, such as hairdressing and tailoring. The activities in the informal sector are difficult to measure. Nonetheless, they are dynamic and contribute substantially to the general growth of the national economy, in terms of output and employment.

⁹ Capital goods are raw materials used to produce finished products.

The wholesale and retail trade sector constitutes the nation's main informal sector. It contributed the next largest percentage (12.3%), after the telecommunication sector, which contributed 28.9 per cent to economic growth in 2005. The contributions of other sectors are as follows: solid minerals: 9.5 per cent; manufacturing: 9.4 per cent and agriculture: 6.8 per cent (National Planning Commission, 2006).

Trade: imports and exports of goods and services

Nigeria is currently experiencing a positive trade balance. The surplus is attributed to oil export earnings, increased inward transfers and other financial inflows (National Planning Commission, 2006). The trade balance is also increasing, from NGN 1,186 billion in 2003 to NGN 3,553 billion in 2004 and NGN 4,841 billion in 2005, as shown in Table 15 (see annex). However, the trade balance dropped to NGN 4,632 billion and NGN 2,753 billion in 2006 and 2007, respectively (NBS, 2008).

Consumer price index

The average annual change in the consumer price index¹⁰ was 23.5 per cent (1990–2005), and this decreased to 13.5 per cent in 2004–2005 (UNDP, 2008) and 5.4 in 2006–2007 (UNDP, 2009). Even then, the high consumer price index implies poverty for many people, who would be vulnerable to food insecurity and may face inelastic demand for consumable goods.

B.3 Labour market

Recent development in the labour market

The intractable problems of unemployment and underemployment¹¹ that confront Nigeria remain unresolved. Although the duration and severity of the current global economic crisis is still unknown, it is likely to significantly affect the labour market.

There is, however, an increasing awareness at all levels of Government of the urgent need for adequate responses and a comprehensive approach to

¹⁰ The consumer price index is an inflationary indicator that measures the average annual percentage change in the cost of a fixed basket of products and services, including housing, electricity, food and transportation.

¹¹ Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms of alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skills (OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms).

address existing problems that are being compounded by the recent global economic crisis.

Labour force and unemployment

The labour force is increasing and went from 52.7 million in 2003 to 61.1 million in 2008, as shown in Table 4. The labour force growth rate has been positive, though fluctuating; as follows: 2.8, 1.9, 5.8, 2.6, 2.9 and 1.8 per cent from 2003 to 2008, respectively.

Furthermore, the total number of employed persons has been constantly increasing, as shown in Table 4: 46.8, 47.8, 49.6, 52.0, 53.9 and 55.0 million in 2003 to 2008, respectively. Unemployment has been decreasing since 2005 (12.8%) and reached its lowest point in 2008 (9.9%).

Also, there were decreases in the unemployment rate, based on the following percentages of 11.2, 11.0, 12.8, 10.8, 10.1 and 9.9 for 2003 to 2008, respectively (NISER, 2008). There are also differentials in the rate on the basis of urban/rural areas of 12.3/7.9 as of 2007 (Library of Congress, 2008).

Table 4: Labour force, employment and unemployment rate, 2000–2008

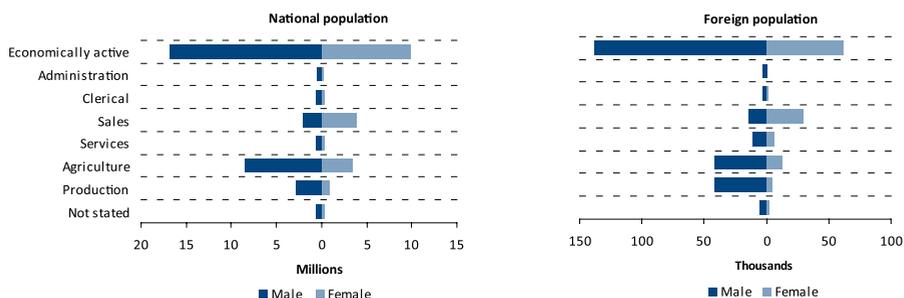
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Labour force (million)	49.7	50.5	51.2	52.7	53.7	56.8	58.3	60.0	61.1
Labour force growth rate (%)	–	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.6	2.9	1.8
Employment (million)	41.1	43.6	44.8	46.8	47.8	49.6	52.0	53.9	55.0
Employment growth rate (%)	–	6.1	2.8	4.5	2.1	3.7	4.9	3.7	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	18.0	13.6	12.6	11.2	11.0	12.8	10.8	10.1	9.9

Source: NISER, 2008.

Moreover, significant differences are noticeable in the work status and economic activities of Nigerian nationals and foreigners in 1991. A higher percentage of foreigners (40.81%) were classified as currently employed compared with nationals (29.40%); the figures for economically active foreigners and nationals were 41.82 and 29.92 per cent, respectively. In addition, nationals and foreigners exhibited gender differences in the employment status of women working as domestic workers, that is, 24.33 as against 18.45 per cent, respectively. Also, male nationals featured more in agricultural and related

economic activities, with 19.05 per cent compared with 15.52 per cent for male foreigners. Figure 9 (see annex) and Figure 4 depict the work status of nationals and foreigners, according to the 1991 data. The prominent sectors were clerical and related work for ECOWAS Member States, while the sectors of production, transportation and other related work were prominent for European countries (NPC, 1991).

Figure 4: National and foreign population by economic activity, 1991



Source: NBS, 2008.

Level of income

The available data on the level of income of employed persons is low and indicative of gender disparity. The estimated earned income for female and male workers (PPP USD) in 2005 were USD 652 and USD 1,592, respectively (Library of Congress, 2008).

B.4 Human capital

Statistics on the level of educational attainment, quality of education and identified skill shortages are used in gauging the human capital of the country. This is done with a view to analysing the likely relationship between human capital and migration.

Literacy rate

The adult literacy rate for Nigeria is improving and increased from 55.4 per cent in 2002 to 69.1 per cent in 2004. Gender disparity in the literacy rate at primary school level is demonstrated by the values of 78.2 and 60 per cent for boys and girls, respectively, in 2004. The net enrolment ratio at the primary

school level has also been increasing, and rose from 58 to 68 per cent in 1991 and 2005, respectively (UNDP, 2008). In general, an increasing literacy rate implies that an increasing number of children should be adequately catered for at higher levels of the education system.

Secondary school level

However, at the secondary school level, the net enrolment rate is relatively low, being 27 per cent in 2005 (UNDP, 2008). The gender disparity was narrow in the same year, at 28 and 23 per cent for male and female students, respectively.

Levels of education

The number of people with tertiary education, comprising graduate output at the postgraduate diploma and bachelor's degree levels, and at the master's degree and PhD levels, is not only low, but declining, with total figures of 90,579, 69,300 and 39,506 in 2002/2003, 2003/2004 and 2004/2005, respectively, as shown in Table 16 (see annex)(NUC, 2005).

Quality of education

The teacher/pupil ratios at primary and post-primary education levels are high; however, these are decreasing over time. At the primary school level, the ratios were 1:44 (2003), 1:33 (2004) and 1:35 (2005). At the secondary school level, they were 1:40 (2003), 1:35 (2004) and 1:35 (2005) (UBEC, 2005). The same generally applies at the polytechnic/monotechnic level, with 1:29 (2003) and 1:35 (2004), with a sudden drop to 1:14 in 2005 (NUC, 2005). Even at the university level, the ratios were still high, yet declining, with 1:27 (2003), 1:30 (2004) and 1:31 (2005) (UBEC, 2005), as shown in Table 17 (see annex). In general, the high ratios indicate an overburdened education system with many pupils or students per teacher/lecturer and a possible adverse impact on the quality of education.

Access to the educational system

Figures relating to national access to primary school indicate that three quarters (75%) of pupils were within a relatively accessible distance from primary schools (meaning that they can readily reach school) in 2006. However, there was disparity between the level of accessibility for pupils in urban centres (86.7%) and rural areas (71.0%) (NBS, 2006a).

Identified skill shortages by sector and profession

Another indicator of the adverse effect of the poor and declining quality of education are the number and types of identified skill shortages in the country. According to the National Manpower Board (2004), occupations that had very high vacancy rates (of greater than 10%) during 2002 and 2004 included doctors, agronomists, pharmacists, veterinarians, physicists, statisticians, mechanical engineers, surveyors, architects, technologists and technicians. These are the skills needed for health care and development in the country, and any shortages in this area will hinder development.¹²

¹² Information provided by a member of the technical working group established under the National Migration Profile Project, Nigeria.

PART C: Analysis of the migration situation in the country

The analysis of the migration situation in Nigeria presents the circumstances before the current economic crisis. Determining the manner in which the present economic crisis will affect immigration and emigration in Nigeria is merely a hypothesis based on guesswork and calculation. It can, however, be said that the impact will depend on the duration and severity of the crisis, not only in Nigeria, but also in the destination and potential destination countries of Nigerian emigrants and the source countries of immigrants who enter the country.

C.1 Immigrants

The main data sources for analysing the stocks and flows of immigrants in Nigeria are both local and external. The former includes the National Population Commission (NPC), the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR). The latter covers international agencies, such as 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, Globalisation and Poverty (DRC) of the University of Sussex.

In addition, two main surveys offer substantial data and information on internal migration and some information pertaining to international migration. These are the 1991 Post-census Enumeration Survey (PES) on internal migration and the Nigeria Migration and Urbanisation Survey (carried out under the Network of Surveys on Migration and Urbanization in West Africa – NESMUWA – in 1993) (NISER, 1997). Figures 10, 11 and 12 (see annex) were derived from the two surveys.

Figure 10 (based on the 1991 PES data) shows the net lifetime migration patterns for internal migration, while Figure 11 (based on NESMUWA data) depicts both internal net lifetime migration and immigration vectors. On the other hand, Figure 12 (based on NESMUWA data) depicts the net period migration for both internal and international migrations in 1988–1993.

The net migration rate is the difference in the volume of migration that occurs when people move from a defined place at an initial time to another defined location at a later time. For lifetime migration, the move is from the

place of birth at an unspecified time to the present place of interview at another time. Contrary to this, period migration measures the difference in the migration that occurred at a specified time interval, in the NESMUWA survey (1988–1993), that is, between the previous place of residence as of 1988 and present place of residence in 1993. The off-diagonal values give the net lifetime migration or the net period migration rate, as the case may be.

A major distinctive pattern in the internal migration is the shift of the net lifetime migration towards the west central geo-administrative zone, within which the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja is located. The major conventional absorbing zone is still the south-west zone, with Lagos metropolitan area being the dominant gaining centre of the net lifetime and or period migration; while the major losing geo-administrative zone is the south-east geo-political zone.

In addition, Figures 11 and 12 depict the major entry points for international migration at the south-west, north-west, north-east and south-east borders, in descending order of importance (Udo, 1997; Afolayan, 1998). The figures also clearly show the pull effect of the then newly established Federal Capital Territory of Abuja.

The most recent and comprehensive national migration data on stocks are expected from both the Population Census and Housing Census of 2006 and the Post Enumeration Survey of the 2006 Census, once they have been analysed. The PES schedule also has additional variables, which could yield data on other forms of migration, in particular child fostering and child trafficking.

C.1.1 Total number of immigrants

Nigeria remains a strong attractive pole for immigrant populations. Table 5 shows that the total number of the stock of immigrants increased over the years. This is reflected in the volumes, namely 101,450 for 1963 and 477,135 for 1991 (NPC, 1998). The volume further increased to 751,126 by 2000 and 972,126 by 2005. It is estimated that in 2010 the immigrant stock residing in the country will further increase up to 1.1 million people (see Table 12 in annex) (UNPD, 2009).

In addition, the percentage of immigrants to the total population of Nigeria increased from 0.6 per cent in 2000 to 0.7 per cent in 2005. Females represent an increasing component of the immigrant population in Nigeria. In fact, gender disparity narrowed, dropping from 56.2/43.8 per cent in 1990 to 54.4/45.6 per cent in 2000 and further down to 53.5/46.5 per cent in 2005. The immigrant annual growth rate remains very high, although stable. Between

2000 and 2005 Nigeria recorded a 5.2 increase rate compared to 5.1 during the 1995–2000 time span (UNPD, 2009).

Table 5: Population distribution by nationality in the 1963 and 1991 Censuses

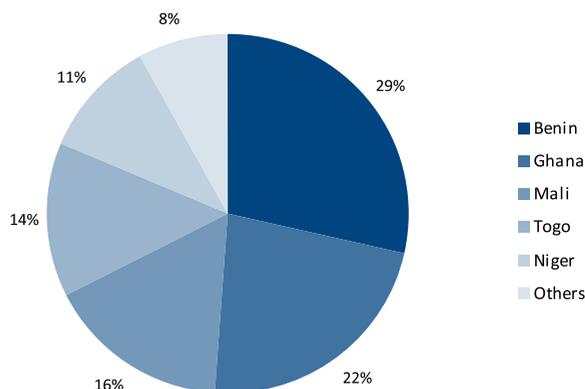
Country/nationality	1963 Census		1991 Census	
	Number	% of total foreigners	Number	% of total foreigners
Benin	5,214	5.1	100,939	21.2
Ghana	7,563	7.5	78,706	16.5
Liberia	712	0.7	8,175	1.7
Niger	8,807	8.7	37,035	7.8
Sierra Leone	1,984	2.0	1,623	0.3
Togo	7,392	7.3	48,993	10.3
Cameroon	18,434	18.2	10,703	2.2
Chad	1,626	1.6	11,611	2.4
Africans (other)	2,767	2.7	104,816	22.0
Non-Africans	46,951	46.3	74,534	15.6
Foreigners	101,450	100	477,135	100

Source: NPC, 1998.

In 2005, according to the DRC of the University of Sussex, 751,1 thousand migrants were living in Nigeria. The overall majority of these migrants, 74.1 per cent of the total, were nationals from neighbouring Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries (see Figure 5). Immigrants from Benin, Ghana and Mali represented the most numerous nationalities in Nigeria, with 29, 22 and 16 per cent, respectively (DRC, 2007).

Citizens arriving in Nigeria from ECOWAS countries also represent a relevant and increasing percentage of the foreign permanent residents, with 63.4 and 97.5 per cent of the total number in 2001 and 2005, respectively (see Table 6 below) (ECOWAS, 2006).

Figure 5: Immigrants in Nigeria by country of origin, 2000 (%)



Source: DRC, 2007.

Note: These estimates are based on 2000 Census Round data (1995–2005).

Table 6: Foreign residents in Nigeria, 2001–2005

Year	Total foreigners	Of which ECOWAS citizens	
	Number	Number	% of total foreigners
2001	481,000	305,000	63.4
2002	495,000	314,000	63.4
2003	509,000	477,000	93.7
2004	625,000	537,000	85.9
2005	639,000	623,000	97.5

Source: ECOWAS, 2006.

Data for the inflows of immigrants are equated to be those concerning the arrival of people in Nigeria. However, in the real sense, the data relate more to passenger flows than immigrant flows. A way of better differentiating the latter in any future endeavour would be to cross tabulate the number of the inflows with the duration of stay and/or purpose of entry.

Notwithstanding, Table 18 (see annex) and Table 7 reveal an increasing total number of immigrants arriving in the country, that is, 268,763 in 1991 (NPC, 1991), 1,044,361 in 2005 and 2,472,945 in 2006 (NIS, 2009). The recent increase in the number of arrivals could be an indication that Nigeria is becoming a focal point for global mobility. Figure 13 (see annex), which is based on Table 18, shows a disproportionate number of arrivals in the 30–39 age group.

However, Table 7 indicates fluctuations in the number of resident expatriates, that is, highly skilled professionals who are in the country for a set period of time during 2005–2008. The number increased from 27,272 in 2005 to 48,143 in 2006; thereafter, there was a drop to 47,677 (2007) and further to 27,075 by August 2008 (NIS, 2009).

Table 7: Arrivals and departures in and from Nigeria, 2005–2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of arrivals	1,044,361	2,472,945	–	–
Number of departures	1,147,228	2,637,164	–	–
Number of expatriates resident in Nigeria	27,272	48,143	47,677	27,075 (as at 19/08/08)

Source: NIS, 2009.

C.1.2 Types of immigrants

Refugees/Asylum-seekers

The number of refugees increased from 7,106 in 2000 to 8,031 in 2005 (UNPD, 2007) and 10,124 in 2008 (NCFR, 2008). In 2000 and 2005, refugees formed a very small and decreasing percentage of the stock of immigrants (0.9 and 0.8%, respectively). Table 19 and Figure 14 (see annex) show western Africa as the main source region, with 7,086 refugees (71% of the total). Liberia was the leading country in the region, with 5,303 refugees (75%) as of 2008.

A significant number of refugees were repatriated after the return to peace and democracy in Liberia and Sierra Leone, among others, and the official closure of the Oru Refugee Camp: 2,345 voluntarily repatriated, 34 third-country resettlements and 10,401 returnees (NCFR, 2008). Furthermore, the remaining refugees are offered the option of local integration in the country in a joint project for the local integration of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees in Nigeria. The collaborating bodies are the Governments of Nigeria, Liberia and Sierra Leone, UNHCR, the European Union and ECOWAS.

The figures for new asylum applications are rather low in Nigeria, totalling 1,218 in 2008 (see Table 20 and Figure 15 in annex). Two thirds of asylum-seekers (66%) were from the Great Lakes Region of Africa, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo being the major source country in the region, with 88 per cent of the total for the region (NCFR, 2008).

Labour migrants

Evidence to the fact that many immigrants are labour migrants are data on the type of employment in which they engage.

Table 21 (see annex) shows the distribution of a sample of employed persons in 4,652 establishments in December 2001 (National Manpower Board, 2004). The data are analysed by occupation and nationality; the non-Nigerians are persons regarded as labour migrants. The majority of the labour migrants were employed in the private sector of the economy. Non-Nigerians represented 0.14 per cent of the total number of the sampled people employed in 2001. The prominent sectors for immigrant labour in the country were as follows: general managers (2.73%); corporate managers (0.89%); physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (0.43%); and office clerks (0.34%). Other occupations of note are labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport (0.27%); customer service clerks (0.21%); life science and health professionals (0.18%); precision, handicraft, printing and related workers (0.18%); sales persons, demonstrators and models (0.17%); metal and machinery trade workers (0.16%); and agriculture, fisheries and related workers (0.16%).

Furthermore, the occupational groupings of persons arriving in the country in 1991 according to their nationalities are used in examining the type of employment in which foreigners arriving in the country (immigrants) are engaged. The first four main occupation groups were clerical and related workers; professional/technical and related workers; administrative and managerial workers; and production/transport and related workers. Foreigners from ECOWAS countries formed the majority (42.84%) of the clerical and related workers group; followed by those from Europe (26.81%), other African countries (10.49%), Asia (8.56%), the Americas (6.38%) and other countries (4.54%). Also, foreigners from Europe dominated the professional/technical and related workers group (47.37%) (NPC, 1991).

Some of these expatriate professionals work in the health sector, partially filling the gaps created by the emigration of Nigerian doctors and nurses abroad. In its 2006 draft policy document entitled "National Human Resources for Health", the Ministry of Health states that nearly three thousand (2,968) expatriate doctors (out of 39,210 doctors) and 215 expatriate dentists (out of 2,773 dentists) were practising in the health sector in the country in 2006 (IOM, 2009a).

Students

No recent data on students are currently available. The latest national estimates refer to 1991, when national students accounted for 16.4 million individuals, which represented 18.43 per cent of the total national population. Among foreign citizens, students represented just 29.8 thousand individuals or 6.27 per cent of the total foreign population (NPC, 1991).

Tourists and visitors

Table 22 (see annex) shows that the number of inbound tourists in Nigeria increased during the 2003–2006 period, from 2.25 million in 2003, 2.65 million in 2004, 2.78 million in 2005 to 3.05 million in 2006. The largest contingent was from Africa, accounting for about two thirds of tourists (2.11 million) in 2006. The tourists came mainly from Niger (620,658), Benin (393,215), Liberia (107,401) and Cameroon (107,108) (UNWTO, 2008).

C.1.3 Irregular immigration

Irregular migrants come under two categories: those who enter the destination countries in a regular situation and overstay their visa, and those who leave Nigeria without proper travel documentation and/or entered destination countries improperly. Also, the category of migrants who enter through the unofficial routes falls under the definition of irregular immigrants.

Irregular migration occurs both out of and into Nigeria. Many ECOWAS citizens overstay the 90 days of grace without regularizing their stay; hence, the major expulsion exercises of January–March 1985 and May–June 1986 (Afolayan, 1988). Not only do irregular migrants come from the ECOWAS region, occasional expulsions have taken place of many expatriates in the commercial, professional and oil sectors of the economy. These people had either overstayed their visa period, or entered without the necessary documents to be able to stay. The problem is one of getting adequate data on such irregular immigrants.

Foreign victims of human trafficking/smuggling

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP) gives figures for foreigners who were the victims of trafficking in persons in Nigeria as follows: 332 (2004), 75 (2005), 924 (2006), 339 (2007) and 867 (2008) rescued foreign victims in Nigeria, as shown in Table 23 (see annex) (NAPTIP, 2009).

Foreigners voluntarily returning back home

IOM works with its Missions in Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom to implement the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme. The AVR Programme is used to encourage and assist the return home of emigrants who are legally and permanently settled in host countries. Most of the programmes are implemented with the help of non-governmental organizations, which manage the logistical aspects. For example, the IOM AVR Programme in Nigeria indicates the programmes offered by the Swiss Federal Office, in collaboration with IOM, to Nigerian nationals who are currently living under Swiss law and wish to return voluntarily to their place of origin in Nigeria. The programmes listed cover travel assistance, business training, financial reintegration and additional assistance for vulnerable persons.

In general, the IOM AVR of Nigerian nationals abroad has been carried out on a small scale, involving 614 Nigerians between 2003 and 2008 (IOM, 2009b). Gender-wise, slightly more Nigerian males (52.5%) benefitted from AVR, as shown in Table 24 (see annex).

The IOM Mission in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya returned 152 Nigerian nationals; IOM United Kingdom featured next with 140 Nigerian assisted returnees, followed by IOM Switzerland (111), Ireland (95) and Italy (51).

Irregular immigration routes

On account of the porosity of Nigeria's border, many irregular immigrants can enter the country through countless ways along the country's land boundary of 4,047 km. However, the major entry and exit routes used by most regular migrants/passengers, as of 1991 (NPC, 1991), were international airports (Lagos, Kano, Port Harcourt and Calabar), the two major seaports (Port Harcourt and Lagos) and about 150 other border posts, including Seme and Idiroko (south-western border) and Ilela (Sokoto) and Jibia (north-west and north-east border posts). Since then, Abuja International Airport has been opened.

According to a survey by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP, 2005), the major trafficking routes from Nigeria were Edo, Kano, Kaduna, Calabar and Lagos. From these centres, and from ECOWAS borders, the routes were Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso and Mali. Also, irregular immigrants could use either the Lagos or the Calabar exit axis, travelling by boat or any other vehicular means, either to enter or leave the country for varied purposes (trade/business,

pilgrimage, sexual exploitation, domestic work/urban informal sector, begging). Those who use the northern land routes, via the porous borders of the States of Sokoto, Kebbi, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe and Borno, are overwhelmingly male traders and farmers, who perceive the border as an imaginary line.

C.2 Emigrants

The sources consulted for comprehensive data and information on emigration are the National Population Commission (NPC), embassies with headquarters in Abuja, the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Diaspora Desk and the Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS). Emigration data were integrated with the estimates of the DRC Global Migrant Origin Database, which disaggregates the information on migrant stock in each destination country gathered in the 2000 round of population censuses. Furthermore, the research extracted information from UNPD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UNHCR databases.

The NPC has a backlog of arrival and departure cards submitted by the NIS that are yet to be analysed. In addition, the NNVS is proposing the establishment of a database of Nigerian diaspora, with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There are various initiatives, one of which is by the Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe, which has created a web portal to generate a database of Nigerians and professionals abroad.

Furthermore, data on labour migrants are sourced from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the NPC, the NIS, other publications and records, international media and write-ups. The NIS, the security outfits and NAPTIP also have information on irregular migrants.

Considering the scarce availability of local statistics with adequate breakdown, most of the data on emigration are also sourced from external sources, namely international agencies or governments.

C.2.1 Total number of emigrants

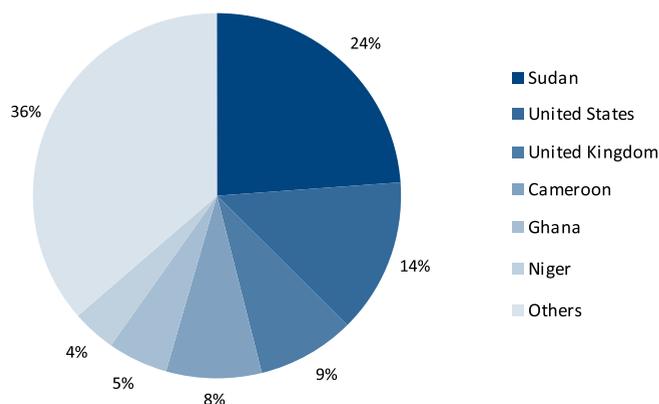
There have been increases in the stock of Nigerian emigrants over the years, even though the exact figures are not precise. According to estimates, the total number of emigrants was 836,832, that is, 0.6 per cent of the country's total population. The Global Migrant Origin Database is another source that gave the estimate of the total stocks of Nigerian emigrants, based on the region and country of destination, of 1,041,284. Sudan is most targeted by Nigerians, with

24 per cent of the total emigration population, followed by the United States (14%) and the United Kingdom (9%) (see Figure 6) (DRC, 2007).

Estimates of foreign-born Nigerians in OECD countries based on de Haas' (2006) calculations from an OECD database give the following: France (2,563); United Kingdom (88,378); Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal (26,435); other European countries (22,361); North America (150,917); and Japan, Australia and New Zealand (3,190). The data sources are population censuses/population registers, mostly dating back to 2000–2001.

Moreover, the breakdown by region of destination in 2007 shows that sub-Saharan Africa is the leading region, followed by Europe and Central Asia, North America, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure 6: Nigerian emigrants by country of destination, 2000 (%)



Source: DRC, 2007.

Note: These estimates are based on 2000 Census Round data (1995–2005).

In general, it can be said that African countries absorb most of the emigration flows, even though European countries and the United States are preferred, at least by educated Nigerian emigrants.

Data on emigrant flows are equated with those on the departure of people from Nigeria. Departure data are based on the information supplied on the cards filled out by travellers at the country's official exit points. Since data on departures were not cross tabulated with the duration of stay, the data generated can serve only as passenger flows, as stated earlier with regard to data on arrivals.

Despite this, Table 7 and Table 25 (see annex) show that an increasing total number of emigrants are leaving the country. In 1991, 458,222 people left (NPC, 1991); more recently, the number doubled to 1,147,228 in 2005 and 2,637,164 in 2006 (NIS, 2009), as depicted in Table 7. The phenomenal increase in recent times is indicative of greater outflows than ever before.

Gender-wise, Table 25 indicates the predominance of males (71.5%) in emigration flows as of 1991. The gender disparity was very prominent among adult men and women aged between 25 and 44, with 42.6 and 16.1 per cent, respectively (NPC, 1991).

C.2.2 Types of emigrants

Refugees/Asylum-seekers

After a peak in 2002, the numbers of refugees decreased substantially in 2006, falling from 24,568 to 13,253. Since then, the number has remained stable, although high, with 13,902 and 14,168 in 2007 and 2008, respectively. In 2008, OECD countries were the largest recipients of Nigerian refugees, with Canada (2,882 people) being followed by the United Kingdom (2,049), Italy (1,454), Germany (1,237) and the United States (1,011). Regarding the African continent, Cameroon is the most important destination, with 2,872 Nigerian refugees. ECOWAS countries do not play a significant role in the Nigerian refugee outflow, hosting just 1.5 per cent of the total refugee population (UNHCR, 2009).

In contrast, the number of asylum-seekers has been sharply increasing in the last two years. In 2008, over 15,000 people sought asylum abroad, up from 8,294 in 2006 and 10,148 in 2007 (UNHCR, 2009), as shown in Table 26 (see annex). European countries remain the most targeted destinations for Nigerian asylum-seekers with Italy, Ireland and Switzerland in the first three positions with 5,673, 1,009 and 988 asylum-seekers, respectively, recorded in 2008. In 2003, Nigerians were among the top five nationalities among the refugee population in Ireland and by 2006 they represented 24 per cent of all asylum-seekers in Ireland (NESC/IOM, 2006).

Labour migrants

Nigeria is less affected by skilled emigration than other ECOWAS countries. Nevertheless, the emigration rate of highly skilled Nigerians remains high and is increasing over time. According to Docquier and Marfouk (2006), in 2000, 10.7 per cent of highly skilled Nigerians trained in the country worked

abroad, which represents an increase from the 8 per cent recorded in 1990. In the United States and Europe, highly skilled Nigerians represent a large part of the total Nigerian immigrant population, with 83 and 46 per cent, respectively. On average, in OECD countries, 65 per cent of Nigerian expatriates have a tertiary education, with the most highly educated working in the medical profession.

No single data source has been able to adequately capture data on the type of employment of Nigerian emigrants. According to the OECD (2008a), in OECD countries, the largest number of Nigerians (23% for almost 40,000 workers) were employed in the health-care system, followed by the real estate and wholesale sectors (both with 12%).

The medical sector is consequently the most affected by the outflow of Nigerian emigrants. Docquier and Bhargava (2006) and Clemens and Pettersson (2007) estimated the number of emigrant physicians who were trained in the country in 2000 to be 4,856, 14 per cent of the total available doctors in the country. Ninety per cent of the Nigerian physicians abroad are currently working in two countries: the United States and the United Kingdom. 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, as of 2000. The United States and the United Kingdom remain the most attractive poles for this category of skilled migrants, with 71 and 27 per cent, respectively.

In addition, the United Kingdom's Nursing and Midwifery Council registers Nigeria as one of the top source countries from which nurses and midwives are admitted: about 500 nurses legally emigrated to work in the United Kingdom between April 2002 and March 2004. Figures remained stable for the following years and slightly decreased to 378 nurses for the period April 2005 to March 2006.

About 55 per cent of the 247,500 Nigerian residents in OECD countries in 2002 were highly skilled professionals. By mid-2003, one third of 25,000 registered doctors emigrated, and, in that year alone, 2,855 doctors registered with the American Medical Association. Indeed, between 2001 and 2006, about 21,990 health workers had emigrated. The national policy on health estimates that about 26 per cent of Nigerian doctors are either working abroad or have changed professions and are in other jobs that are more financially rewarding (Adepoju and Jacques-Minnegheer, 2008).

Students

From 2000 to 2006, the number of students who left the country more than doubled, from 10,000 to almost 22,000. The outbound mobility ratio¹³ also consistently increased over time, from 14.5 per cent in 2003 to 20.7 per cent in 2006 (UNESCO, 2008).

The flow of local students abroad is expected to continue also in coming years. 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), gives a total of 6,192 Nigerians in universities in the United States in 2006. In particular, the report indicates that positive results are expected from the more recent proactive efforts of American universities to enrol international students. Furthermore, another report refers to a large increment in Nigerian students in educational institutions in the United Kingdom, from 2,800 in 2007 to a projected 30,000 by 2015, based on a number of factors (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2009). Regarding the chosen field of study, in OECD countries, social sciences, business and law are the faculties preferred by Nigerian students (OECD, 2008a).

A number of factors account for this dramatic increase in student migration abroad, such as a demand for education that exceeds supply, poor facilities and a growing middle class that can afford to send their children abroad for educational purposes.

Tourists and visitors

Table 27 (see annex) depicts the dynamics of the volume and direction of outbound tourists from Nigeria. The highest volume was in 2004, with 538,602 tourists, decreasing to 377,252 in 2007. The major destination regions in 2003–2006 were countries in Africa (mostly western Africa), followed by southern Africa and the Horn of Africa. In 2007, countries in Europe (in particular, the United Kingdom) were preferred, followed by countries in Africa (mainly South Africa), South Asia (Saudi Arabia, for pilgrimage), the Americas, the Middle East (Israel, for pilgrimage) and East Asia and the Pacific (UNWTO, 2008).

¹³ The outbound mobility ratio is the number of students from a given country studying abroad as a percentage of the total tertiary enrolment in that country.

C.2.3 Irregular emigration

Irregular emigration does occur, despite the associated risks. The estimated total number of nationals abroad varies, as well as the number of nationals apprehended at the border. For example, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Ojo Maduekwe, disclosed the following in a workshop in Abuja:

“Not less than 59,000 Nigerians are currently in Northern African countries without valid travel documents. This number represented those who were in transit waiting for the opportunity to migrate to the West. Figures available to the Ministry showed that 8,000 of the illegal immigrants were in Morocco, 16,000 in Algeria, 20,000 in Libya and about 15,000 in Mauritania” (Vanguard, 2008).

He also noted that there are increased rates of repatriation of Nigerian migrants from different destinations abroad, especially from the European Union. In addition, the Minister stated that:

“Information provided by our missions abroad indicated that, apart from those held for simple immigration offences, the majority of those in prison are being held for drug-related offences. Reports had it that over 10,000 migrants have died between 1999 and 2002 while trying to cross over from North Africa to Europe. The circumstances of their departure such as using unofficial routes and without proper documentation have made them vulnerable to criminal gangs. These gangs recruit them into all manner of illicit business, with long jail sentences as consequences when they get caught” (Vanguard, 2008).

In 2007 alone, almost 6,500 Nigerian citizens were apprehended¹⁴ in the European Union for illegal immigration. This number represents – after Senegal – the largest population among the countries of the ECOWAS region. The large majority of apprehensions were carried out in Italy (2,523) and Spain (1,243). In the same year, 1,422 Nigerian citizens were removed¹⁵ from the European Union. As in the case of apprehensions, removed Nigerians represented the largest number – after Senegal – in the ECOWAS region although the figure had decreased from the 2,113 carried out the previous year (CIREFI, 2009).

¹⁴ Internal apprehensions refer to the illegal presence of aliens in the territory of European Union Member States. This category covers those who have been found to have entered illegally and those who may have entered legitimately but have subsequently stayed on illegally.

¹⁵ Removed aliens are defined as “persons other than those entitled under Community law who, having entered the country illegally, having resided in the country illegally or for other reasons, are returned to a third country” (CIREFI, 2009).

Trafficking and smuggling in persons

Trafficking and smuggling in persons from Nigeria has taken varied forms and been on the increase over the years. As very few asylum applications are granted, those denied asylum in some cases stay on illegally, at least for some time. In addition, some minors and women who are granted asylum status run away. In a few cases, the asylum system is being abused by traffickers to get Nigerian women and children trafficked into the European prostitution market.

The trafficking network is based on a strong link, involving different categories of actors and contacts at the source, Nigeria, and destinations, mostly countries in southern Europe (Okojie et al., 2003). In 2009, NAPTIP reported that 46 per cent of Nigerian victims of transnational trafficking are children, with the majority of them being girls trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Some of the victims are Nigerian, while others are trafficked from other African countries through Lagos.

In addition, women, girls and boys are trafficked between Nigeria and other West and Central African countries, primarily Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana and Niger, for forced labour in homes, on the streets and in quarries. Benin is a primary source country for boys and girls who are trafficked for forced labour in Nigeria's granite quarries. Nigerian women and girls are also trafficked to North Africa, Saudi Arabia and Europe, most notably to Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain. The Nigerian State of Edo is a primary source area for woman and girls who are trafficked to Italy for sexual exploitation (United States Department of State, 2008). Most of the trafficked women in Europe are believed to be from the State of Edo, with Italy being the most important destination for trafficked persons from Nigeria, followed by the Netherlands, Spain, Germany and Austria (IOM, 2006).

Irregular emigration routes

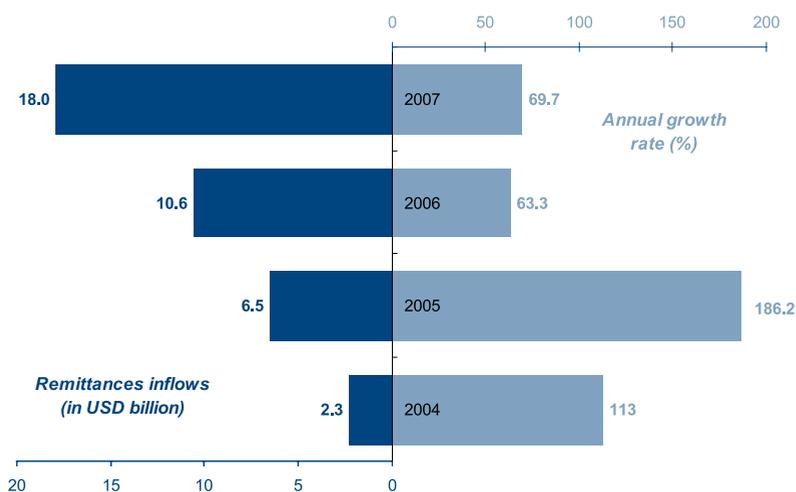
The official routes for persons leaving Nigeria are most likely the routes taken by the majority of irregular emigrants. The major departure areas of the trafficked persons from Nigeria are Edo, Kano, Kaduna, Calabar and Lagos, through the neighbouring border countries and onward to further away destinations. The latter comprise the ECOWAS Member States of Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, as well as Chad, through routes along the south-eastern and north-eastern borders to the Central African countries of Cameroon and Gabon and to northern African countries through Mali (UNESCO, 2006; Milborn and Kreutzer, 2008; Kastner, 2007). Those who travel to Europe over land can be

on the road for months, or even several years. Migrants going to Central Africa and Europe use the Lagos axis routes, while those bound for southern Europe and northern Africa cross Nigeria and Niger between the States of Sokoto and Borno (Nightingale, 2002).

C.3 Remittances from nationals living abroad

The inflow of remittances into Nigeria prior to 2004 was under USD 2.0 billion, but this figure grew rapidly to USD 2.3 billion (2004), USD 6.5 billion (2005), USD 10.6 billion (2006) and USD 18.0 billion (2007) (see Figure 7). The annual growth rate has also been phenomenal, with 186.2, 63.3 and 69.7 per cent from 2005 to 2007, respectively (CBN, 2007a). This increase took place despite the high transfer fees that averaged 10 per cent of the total of remittance transfers. The cost of sending 200 euros from Ireland to Nigeria in March 2005 was 20 euros (10%), or estimated to be between 8 and 10 per cent of the transfer (NESC/IOM, 2006). The Central Bank of Nigeria estimated the figure for remittances in 2008 at USD 19.2 billion.

Figure 7: Inflows of remittances from Nigerian emigrants, 2004–2007



Source: CBN, 2007a.

In addition, remittances formed an increasing ratio of 1.4, 2.6, 5.7, 7.4 and 9.8 per cent of GDP from 2003 to 2007, respectively, as shown in Table 14 (see annex). Remittances are also tending towards surpassing foreign direct investment (FDI), with its ratio to GDP of 9.8 per cent compared with 6.8 per cent for FDI in

2007 (CBN, 2007b), as shown in Table 14. Owing to a different methodology, the remittance figures reported by the World Bank are lower; nevertheless, they also show an increase in recent years. From 2000 to 2008, remittances increased from USD 1,392 million to USD 9,980 million. In 2009, owing to the financial crisis, this trend was reversed and remittances dropped to USD 9,585 million. In 2008, according to the World Bank, remittances constituted 4.7 per cent of GDP, down from 6.7 per cent in 2007 (see Table 28 in the annex). The outflow of monetary transfers from Nigeria is also increasing and rose from USD 0.6 million in 2001 to USD 103 million in 2008, although this represents a very small part of the overall economy, at just 0.1 per cent in 2007 (World Bank, 2009).

The phenomenal growth in the inflow of remittances has been attributed to the renewed confidence of the Nigerian diaspora in the economic reforms, and the increasing investment opportunities in the stock and bond markets and the mortgage sector.

The current trend of high remittance inflow worldwide (at least up to 2008) has increased the prominence of remittances and prompted the review of the International Monetary Fund's fifth edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5) definition. Consequently, in BPM6, remittances cover all funds remitted independently of migrants' sources of income, the income of cross-border workers, money transferred by seasonal workers and other workers who have stayed for less than a year in a host country, and transfers to and from non-profit institutions serving households. Meanwhile, the figures presented in Table 28 show that the inward remittance flows comprise mainly workers' remittances, with very low figures for outward remittance flows (World Bank, 2009).

Means of transfer and percentage of distribution by destination country, sex and age

In a preliminary study conducted by the Central Bank of Nigeria in 2007, both formal and informal means are used to remit cash, goods and services. The official, formal means of remitting money is through banks and transfers. The mode of transfer for the latter may be through human couriers and/or organized informal channels. It is thought that the majority of remittances are transferred through informal means, judging from the various ways in which the remittances in kind flow into the country (CBN, 2007a).

Also, the United States topped the list of countries of origin of formal remittances, followed by the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Spain, France,

Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark. The inflow of remittances through the banking system from African countries came mainly from Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa, Sierra Leone and Ghana, while China was identified as a growing remittance-sending country in Asia (CBN, 2007a).

Indeed, as a World Bank working paper examining the United Kingdom–Nigeria remittances corridor points out, the mere availability of formal financial institutions does not guarantee a shift to formal transfer systems. However, the establishment of a “regulatory framework for the disbursement of remittances has promoted the use of formal transfers and could be enhanced to promote higher competition” (World Bank, 2007).

Uses of remittances

Remittances are used by households for consumption, health and education, and for investments both by the recipients and remitters. Recipients commonly invest by purchasing shares and stocks and building houses (CBN, 2007a; Ikwuyatum, 2006). Remittances are also used in community projects, such as the provision of education, health and recreational facilities (CBN, 2007a). In general, remittances contribute to the development of Nigeria and have been identified as a major indicator of the impact of migration.

PART D: Factors driving migration

D.I Main characteristics of current migration trends

Immigration into Nigeria has recently been increasing, as a result of the natural increase factor of population growth of the immigrant stock and an increase in the inflows of immigrants. The former is an indirect result of the age–sex selectivity factor of the migration process itself, which contributes to population growth, since immigrants are mostly in the reproductive 20–34 age group. Nonetheless, both the stock and flows of immigrants form less than 3 per cent of the total population.

The majority of immigrants are labour migrants, who have diverse educational characteristics. Educated labour migrants, who are limited in number, occupy the top administrative, professional and service posts in the country. Such migrants increased in number once relative stability was established in the country in 1998 (Library of Congress, 2008).

There are fewer student immigrants than labour immigrants, with most of these students coming from Cameroon, Kenya and Sudan. Language barriers and related costs keep the number of student migrants low.

Although significant in the 1990s, refugee numbers have been declining and constitute only a small proportion of the overall immigrant stock (0.8%). With the return to peace and democracy in Liberia and Sierra Leone, among others, and the official closure of the Oru Refugee Camp, a number of refugees have been repatriated. According to the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) 2,345 people were voluntarily repatriated, 34 resettled in a third country, and 10,401 returned (NCFR, 2008). The remaining refugees are offered the option of integration in the country under a joint project for the local integration of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees in Nigeria. The collaborating bodies are the Governments of Nigeria, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the European Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Irregular migration to Nigeria is becoming an increasingly significant issue for the Government, particularly in the highly skilled sectors, such as the oil and gas industry (Vanguard, 2004). Many workers in these sectors overstay their visa or residence permit, while others manage to enter illegally. Although there is no reliable data on irregular migration, anecdotal evidence suggests that major

countries of origin of irregular immigrants are the former war-torn ECOWAS Member States and Central African countries.

Emigrants from Nigeria have been increasing at about the same rate as immigrants. The net migration rate in the last two decades has been negative, ranging between -0.1 and -0.21. Although emigration and immigration levels hold each other almost in balance, the skill level of both types of migration differs considerably: more highly skilled persons leave the country than enter, thus creating skill shortages in sensitive sectors such as technology and health. The education system still lacks the capacity to replace the skills that leave the country. In fact, the number of postgraduates trained at Nigerian universities has been declining, while the number of Nigerian students studying abroad has dramatically increased over the past few years. Nigerian students abroad account for 20 per cent of all enrolments in Nigerian universities. With the potential negative implications for the country's human capital base, many of them remain abroad and become permanent immigrants in their country of destination (Mbanefoh, 2007).

D.2 Identifying the key drivers of migration and possible future trends

An education system with limited capacities is one of the push factors for highly skilled emigration. Other push factors relate to the labour market, the economy more broadly and demographic developments.

Despite the declining official unemployment rates, which dropped from 12 per cent in 2005 to 9.9 per cent in 2008, labour supply is still outstripping demand and is likely to do so in the near future. Nigeria is one of the ten most populous countries in the world and has one of the fastest population growth rates in the world (2.38% in 2008) (Library of Congress, 2008).

Job creation is unlikely to keep pace with demographic growth. An already restrictive monetary policy, in terms of high interest rates for credit funds, is limiting the number of prospective borrowers looking to invest in capital-intensive businesses in the country. Limited access to credit hampers the growth in small- and medium-scale enterprises and thus their ability to absorb surplus labour. Unless demographic growth is backed up with adequate economic growth, the lack of employment opportunities in Nigeria will remain an important driver of emigration. In addition, the prospect of earning higher wages abroad adds to the attraction of emigration.

It is often less the lack of employment opportunities than the search for greater prestige and comfort that leads highly skilled persons and students to emigrate or, as Nigerians often say, to “check out”.

However, the overall picture is not bleak. Nigeria is a major economic bloc in Africa and offers a bigger market than most African countries put together. The unprecedented success story of the telecommunication business in Nigeria is an outstanding case study of successful entrepreneurship. The oil sector is the traditional magnet for foreign labour, but, as indicated in Part B, the marginal economic growth in 2006–2007 has been attributed to non-oil sectors, in particular telecommunications (28%) and wholesale and retail trade sectors (12%). The latter constitutes the country’s main informal sector, which has traditionally been attracting low-skilled internal, as well as international, migrant labour. The increasing immigration rate shows that the Nigerian economy is attractive to labour migrants from the region and elsewhere and indeed grows partly due to labour migration.

The possible future trend in migration is that emigration is likely to continue to outpace immigration in the foreseeable future, that is, more and more people will emigrate, at least from among certain critical professional groups that have greater chances of marketing their skills outside the country.

It is too early to predict the impact of the economic crisis on migration patterns. It is, however, likely that the economic crisis will cause only a small reduction in otherwise growing emigration flows. Remittances may also decline in the short term as migrants have less money to send home in times of hardship.

Another important trend is that Nigerians are increasingly migrating to new destinations such as France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Arab Emirates. This is partly because of more restrictive policies in traditional countries of destination such as the United Kingdom. Most Nigerian migration is likely to remain intraregional.

PART E: Effectiveness of migration policies in managing the migration phenomenon

E.I Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

E.I.I Overview of recent migration policy developments

Ongoing policy initiatives to create a migration policy framework

For a long time, the Government of Nigeria maintained a laissez-faire attitude towards migration. This was apparent in both the 1988 and 2004 National Policy on Population, which made casual reference to migration. The 2004 National Policy on Population, for example, mentions that the Ministry of Internal Affairs collects data on international migration and transmits them to the National Population Commission for analysis; but this is the only reference to migration.

However, the Government has been signatory to a number of international conventions and protocols on migration-related matters, with the 1979 ECOWAS Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment being a prominent example. Also, certain factors have led the Government to consider a comprehensive policy framework that would guide all stakeholders in migration management. These include the perceived greater volume of emigration, in particular of professionals, the desperate and dangerous manner of emigration of irregular migrants and an increase in smuggling and human trafficking rings.

In 2005, the Government of Nigeria, through the Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Migration and Humanitarian Affairs, solicited IOM's support in developing a national migration policy. In February 2006, with funds from the IOM 1035 Facility and co-funding from the Government, an inter-ministerial committee comprising relevant government ministries, agencies and departments was established and began working on the policy in earnest. Their task was to produce a home-grown policy that would address the multifaceted issues of migration.

In April 2007, a national stakeholders' conference was organized to present the draft policy and gather the inputs of relevant migration practitioners

with a view to its finalization. Subsequently, the document was forwarded to the Federal Executive Council for approval. Shortly afterwards, there was a change in government and a vacancy in the office that had initiated the policy, thus hampering the drive for its approval. However, following a presidential directive issued in 2009 mandating the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) to coordinate matters relating to migration and internally displaced persons in Nigeria, the Commission is revisiting the policy. As a first step, inputs have been gathered from relevant government ministries, departments and agencies based on recent changes since the initial draft. These will be incorporated into the text to be presented to the Federal Executive Council when approval of the policy is sought.

Issues addressed in the draft national policy on migration include: migration and development; migration and cross-cutting social issues; national security and irregular movement; forced displacement; the human rights of migrants; organized labour migration; internal migration; national population; migration data and statistics; and funding for migration management. In addition, the draft proposes the establishment of an agency or commission to coordinate the different management aspects of the migration policy, among others.

Presently, the Government is considering an organized labour migration scheme to enhance the positive benefits for migrants and their country of origin and destination.

Other programmes related to migration and development

Although they may not directly focus on migration, there are many government programmes aimed at national development. These include the National/State/Local Economic Employment Development Strategies (NEEDS; SEEDS; LEEDS). Others include the National Poverty Eradication Programme, the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria and the National Directorate of Employment.

The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) is implemented in Nigeria by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The overall objective of the JMDI is to support civil society organizations and local authorities in harnessing the benefits of migration for development. JMDI aims to set up and reinforce networks of actors working on migration and development, identify good practice in this field and share this information with practitioners and policymakers with a view to feeding into policymaking on migration and development. The Initiative is implemented from Brussels as a joint partnership

between the European Commission and the United Nations. While UNDP is responsible for the overall management of JMDI, partner agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and IOM provide input and expertise. The JMDI Irregular Migration: Filling the Information Gap project is currently being implemented in Nigeria.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is currently implementing three projects in the area of human trafficking and smuggling. The Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Minors and Young Women from Nigeria to Italy project aims at addressing the issue of trafficking of minors and young women from Nigeria to Italy for sexual exploitation, by creating, on the one hand, conditions that decrease the vulnerability of women and children to trafficking, and, on the other hand, by strengthening the anti-trafficking capacities of the Nigerian Government. The project is implemented in collaboration with a coalition of non-governmental organizations based in Edo State. Furthermore, UNODC implements the Capacity Building for NAPTIP's Implementation of the Action Plan against Human Trafficking project. The project supports the ongoing capacity development work of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP), through the creation of a training strategy and the establishment of a larger training programme. The training is primarily in law enforcement and judicial matters for NAPTIP staff and other national agencies involved, through the provision of expert support for the implementation of the NAPTIP Action Plan. The project will support NAPTIP's awareness-raising campaigns in priority states of Nigeria, including the provision of expert services, training and information material for civil society organizations in these states in order to sustain local campaigns. Lastly, UNODC is implementing the Law Enforcement Capacity Building to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants in the ECOWAS Region regional project, involving six pilot countries including Nigeria. Its objective is to stem illegal migration by preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants from Africa to Europe. This is achieved by assisting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in building capacities such as law enforcement capacities and strengthening cooperation mechanisms among law enforcement and prosecution authorities to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute the smuggling of migrants from the region, as well as develop effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries.

E.1.2 Overview of domestic legislation

Nigeria has laws on immigration and emigration, most of which meet international standards. Some of the provisions are contained in the Constitution

of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of 1999, while others are contained in the following:

- The Immigration Act of 1963 (Chapter 171): Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990, which provides for the conditions of entry, stay and departure of foreign nationals to and from Nigeria. The Act is presently being amended by the Nigerian National Assembly in order to ensure that its provisions are in compliance with regional and international laws on migration management.
- The Labour Act (Chapter 198): Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990, which is also being amended by the Nigerian National Assembly, governs employment issues in Nigeria. The legislation covers both the situation of Nigerian and non-Nigerian workers.
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, which Nigeria ratified in January 2009.
- The laws against trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, which are as follows:
 - The Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons has been incorporated into Nigerian national legislation through the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act No. 24 of 14 July 2003. Amendments have been made to the Act, for example, the Amendment of 7 December 2005, which extended the powers of the NAPTIP to cover internal trafficking, exploitative child domestic labour and the forfeiture of assets and proceeds of convicted traffickers.
 - The Child Rights Act of 2003, which enforces the sections of the Labour Act of 1974 that relate to the prohibition of child labour, covers child labour law, children's rights and trafficking in children.

The following are relevant regional and international agreements and instruments on migration that the Government has ratified or is party to:

- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000.
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000.
- ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No. 111) of 1958.

- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000;
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) of 1999.
- African Charter on Human and People's Rights of 1981.
- ILO Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention (No.146) of 1976.
- ILO Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers Convention (No.179) of 1996.
- Slavery Convention of 1927 and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery of 1956.
- ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) of 1930 and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105) of 1957.
- ECOWAS Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment of 1979.
- Convention Regulating Inter-State Road Transportation between ECOWAS Member States of 1982.
- Supplementary Protocol on the Code of Conduct for the Implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment of 1985.
- Supplementary Protocol on the Second Phase (Right of Residence) of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment of 1986.
- Supplementary Protocol on the Implementation of the Third Phase (Right of Establishment) of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment of 1990.

E.1.3 Description of institutional actors involved in migration management

National Commission for Refugees

The NCFR was established by Decree No. 52 of 1989 (now Chapter N21, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004). The NCFR Act incorporated the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; together these form the guide for the protection and management of asylum-seekers and refugees in Nigeria. The mandate of the Commission, as provided in section 4(1) of the NCFR Act, are to lay down general guidelines and overall policy on issues relating to refugees and asylum-seekers; to advise the Government on policy matters in relation to refugees in Nigeria; and to consider any matters that the Secretary to the Government, may, from time to time, refer to it. In 2002, the Commission was further mandated by the Government to manage internally displaced

persons in Nigeria and, in 2009, under a presidential directive, it became the focal agency for the migration and resettlement of internally displaced persons. The Commission is currently amending the law to reflect its new role and has already begun to work with relevant stakeholders to agree on the way forward for migration management in Nigeria.

The NCFR will be responsible for revising and, in close collaboration with the other institutions referred to below, implementing the draft national policy on migration once it has been approved by the Federal Parliament.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which assumed its current name in 1991, started life in 1957 as the External Division of the Office of the Prime Minister. Among its functions relevant to migration matters are the following:

- consular matters, including protecting the interests of Nigerians abroad;
- pilgrimage arrangements;
- repatriation of destitute Nigerians;
- issuance of passports, travel certificates and seafarers' identity cards in missions abroad;
- preparation and conclusion of bilateral agreements, joint commissions, and so on, with foreign countries;
- Nigerian markets and tourism potential.

Ministry of Internal Affairs

By its statutory mandate, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has the major responsibility of ensuring and maintaining the internal security of the nation. It therefore has statutory responsibility for, among others, the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes on the following: the registration of voluntary organizations; the issuance of expatriate quota allocations; the granting of Nigerian citizenship; immigration and visas; seafarers' identity cards/certificates; passports and travel documents; permits for foreign participation in business; the movement of aliens within the country; and the repatriation of aliens.

Nigeria Immigration Service

The Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which deals with the social welfare of the populace,

in terms of service provision, the care of juveniles and adolescents, migration matters, the registration of expatriates for naturalization, border management and the control of travel documents, among others. The Ministry works in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The NIS has witnessed a series of changes since it was separated from the Nigeria Police Force and formally established in 1963. The NIS is entrusted with core immigration duties, mainly the determination of migration status and issuance of visas. Its two major mission statements are as follows:

- to have an information technology-driven security outfit that can conveniently address the operational challenges of modern migration;
- to give the Service a new sense of direction that can make it relevant at all times to the world security order and global trends.

Ministry of Labour and Productivity

The Ministry of Labour and Productivity has the Labour Migration Desk, which was established in 2006. The Labour Migration Desk is within the Department of Employment and Wages, in the Division of Migration and National Electronic Labour Exchange. The Labour Migration Desk will facilitate all offers for Nigerians to travel and work legitimately abroad. Through the Desk, the Government will enter into bilateral agreements on employment with the governments of other countries. This will create employment opportunities for Nigerians abroad and reduce cases of ill-informed migration. It will allow the Government to monitor the activities of Nigerian migrant workers and also ensure safe and unhindered remittances, thereby helping to reduce unemployment and increase foreign exchange inflow into the country.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice handles all legal issues for the Nigerian Government which include legal issues pertaining to migration. Their schedules of duty are as follows:

- prosecution of criminal cases;
- defence of civil suits;
- provision of legal advice and opinions to government organizations and institutions;
- vetting of and advising on government contracts and agreements;
- ensuring the performance of government obligations under international conventions;
- handling of extradition matters;

- drafting of bills and other legal instruments;
- granting of approval for the registration of companies limited by guarantee;
- handling of complaints concerning breaches of citizens' rights;
- promotion of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms;
- publication and release of the reviewed laws of Nigeria;
- publication of the white papers or blueprints for the Ministry of Justice;
- pursuance of a vigorous policy for the decongestion of prisons nationwide;
- collaboration with other agencies in the justice sector.

National Planning Commission

The National Planning Commission's primary responsibility is to ensure that the nation plans and pursues viable policies to promote development. The Commission is responsible for providing basic information on the Nigerian economy for meaningful planning, and collaborates with other ministries on development issues. The National Planning Commission ensures that national development programmes are conceived in such a way as to result in a progressive reduction in the gravity of unemployment and underemployment problems. As Nigeria's think tank and the focal point for development planning and economic management, the Commission has three parastatal organizations, namely:

- the Centre for Management Development;
- the National Bureau of Statistics;
- the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research.

National Bureau of Statistics

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is mandated to provide comprehensive, relevant statistical information on socio-economic activities, as well as on the conditions of inhabitants of Nigeria. One of its principal tasks is to develop the National Socio-Economic Database (NSED) of official statistics for Nigeria. This is a compendium of statistical terms with concepts, definitions and methodologies for data production and management in Nigeria. The 2007 NSED is made up of 30 data sets covering all socio-economic activities in Nigeria. The information contained in the NSED includes that on international trade and balance of payments, population and vital statistics.

The NBS collaborates with all tiers of the Government and its agencies in the production of administrative statistics; coordinates statistical orderliness; and promotes the general use of statistical standards. This is carried out by collecting relevant data from these agencies on the basis of their specific mandate and inserting them into the NSED.

The NBS is currently undergoing reform to ensure that it is able to produce adequate, high-quality and timely data relevant to the demands of users in Government, universities and research institutes, private-sector organizations and international agencies.

National Population Commission

The National Population Commission (NPC) was established by the National Population Commission Act No. 23 of 1988 to periodically collect national population censuses and sample surveys; promote continuous and universal registration of births and deaths; and collect, collate and publish data on migration statistics. The NPC is presently analysing the migration component of the 2006 Census. It is also carrying out an internal migration survey. Furthermore, it has on its agenda the collation and publication of a backlog of entry and exit cards from the Nigerian immigration border posts (land, air and sea), if the necessary funding is provided.

National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters

NAPTIP was established on 8 August 2003. The Agency was established through the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act No. 24 of 2003 as the Government's response to addressing the scourge of trafficking in persons in Nigeria and the attendant human abuses in all their forms.

Pursuant to the abovementioned Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act, as amended in 2005, NAPTIP was established with the following objectives:

- to coordinate all laws on the trafficking in persons and related offences, and to enforce those laws;
- to adopt measures to increase the effectiveness of the eradication of trafficking in persons;
- to facilitate procedures when dealing with persons, including persons in custody, who consent to assist in investigations or to participate in proceedings relating to trafficking in persons and related offences;
- to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agents to suppress trafficking in persons;

- to strengthen and enhance effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international activities of trafficking in persons;
- to strengthen cooperation between the Office of the Attorney-General, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nigeria Police Force, the NIS, the Nigeria Customs Service, the Nigeria Prison Service, welfare officials and other law enforcement agencies in the eradication of trafficking in persons;
- to take charge of, supervise, control and coordinate the rehabilitation of trafficked persons and to participate in proceedings relating to trafficking in persons.

Central Bank of Nigeria

The Central Bank of Nigeria oversees the implementation of monetary and exchange policies and the management of the country's financial sector. Its research division undertook a nationwide survey on remittances, covering money transfer organizations, commercial banks, bureaux de change and travellers at airports.

Nigerians in Diaspora Organization

The Nigerians in Diaspora Organization (NIDO) was set up by Olusegun Obasanjo, the former President of Nigeria, in 2000 to encourage the Nigerian diaspora to engage in political affairs at home. It serves as a platform for the mobilization of all Nigerians diaspora, especially professionals.

Nigerian National Volunteer Service

The Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS) was established to coordinate and liaise with NIDO and the larger Nigerian diaspora to facilitate their cooperation with the Nigerian State. The NNVS was mandated, among others:

- to act as the national focal point and liaison with NIDO, especially for the fulfilment of its objectives;
- to tap into the huge reservoir of skills, knowledge and experiences of Nigerian professionals abroad for national development;
- to utilize the skills, knowledge and experiences of Nigerians, who, during their career in the private sector or after retirement from the public service in Nigeria, are willing to offer their services in volunteer work;

- to build and develop partnerships with federal and state government agencies and various institutions that might require the professional skills of volunteers;
- to mobilize specialized skills and channel such skills towards the needs, objectives and programmes of recipient organizations (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2005).

Other institutional actors

The following ministries are also involved in migration management (refer to the relevant policies for further details): the Ministry of Health (2006 National Human Resources for Health Policy); the Ministry of Youth Development (2009 National Youth Policy); and the Ministry of Women Affairs (2006 National Gender Policy).

E.2 Analysis of migration policy coherence

Policy coordination

Policy coherence requires a mechanism whereby the roles of the key institutional actors, such as government ministries, embassies, international agencies and diaspora groups, are coordinated in order to improve the effectiveness of policies related to migration.

For policy coherence to be a basic operational strategy, the allocation of responsibilities must be well delineated to avoid duplication and redundancy at different levels and between different sets of actors. Such coordination calls for established principles and procedures for the effective development of programme initiatives. Adequate funding and efficient management are also prerequisites for achieving effective coordination. In addition, sufficient awareness is needed among the actors as to the inter-ministerial and interdisciplinary nature of migration issues.

By these standards of policy coherence, Nigeria's migration-related policies and the institutional arrangements dealing with migration could not be described as coherent. Coordination mechanisms do not yet exist, although the draft national policy on migration foresees a central agency responsible for coordinating the implementation of the policy. While the draft policy still awaits ratification, the key institutional actors dealing with migration issues tend to work independently from each other without greater coordination of their activities.

Despite the lack of an official coordination mechanism, there is growing awareness of the cross-cutting nature of migration and greater recognition of the need for coordination among ministries and agencies. This is apparent in some of the ministries' sectoral plans and activities. An example of this is the Labour Migration Desk set up by the Ministry of Labour and Productivity. The task of the new administrative unit is not only to facilitate and monitor the activities related to the recruitment and employment of Nigerian workers abroad, but also to ensure coherence between labour migration and employment policies and other national policies (IOM, 2009a). In its 2006 draft policy document entitled "National Human Resources for Health", the Ministry of Health also recognizes the implications of migration for the health sector and proposes a list of actions to address the factors driving the emigration of health professionals and to make the public health sector more attractive for capable and motivated doctors and nurses (IOM, 2009a).

Both initiatives illustrate that, at the sectoral level, migration is often recognized as an important cross-cutting issue; however, this growing awareness has not been translated into more coherent policymaking between the different ministries. Although both the Ministry of Labour and Productivity and the Ministry of Health seek to address distinct issues related to labour migration, these initiatives are not embedded in a broader policy approach to emigration. Similarly, although different ministries refer to the cross-cutting nature and the implications of migration for development in their policy documents, there has not been a concerted effort to mainstream migration into development plans.

A major obstacle to the improved coordination of migration and development plans is the lack of appropriate indicators and quality data to measure the migration and development nexus. Although migration-related data and information are collected, they are dispersed among different ministries and often of poor quality. As became apparent during the collection of data for this Migration Profile, ministries and agencies are often unaware of what information is collected by their counterparts. Unless information and data are shared to a greater extent, it will be difficult to gain a comprehensive picture of the migration situation; one which could be used to develop more coherent policies on migration.

A lead agency could facilitate greater policy coordination. There are currently plans to assign the NCFR the mandate of being the lead agency on migration. The responsibilities of the NCFR would, for instance, be to establish and chair an inter-ministerial committee on migration in order to promote a better exchange of information and experiences among relevant institutions. The agency could also be responsible for addressing issues such as migration

and development and migration and security, which are a growing priority for the Government but not adequately dealt with by the existing legal framework.

Lastly, it is important to bear in mind that Nigeria is a federal state. A key challenge for the implementation of migration-related policy is that, at the state and local government levels, there are no ministries, departments or agencies directly responsible for migration matters (IOM, 2009a).

Mainstreaming migration into development plans

Part E.1.1 has already indicated that international migration barely featured in previous development plans of Nigeria. It was often mentioned in relation to rural–urban migration, which was assuming a disproportionate level. However, there has not been adequate focus on how well it could be curtailed or addressed as a poverty reduction strategy (ECA, 2006). The draft national policy on migration is, therefore, a major development on the issue as sections on migration and development, migration and cross-cutting social issues, and internal migration, among others, relate to development.

Recently, mainstreaming migration in development processes has become increasingly visible in the political agenda. The country's Vision 2020 strategic action plan, for instance, included three pertinent areas: brain drain, diaspora and internal migration.

Diaspora and development

The Government aims to encourage the diaspora to take greater interest in the development of the country. The private sector is also following the Government's footsteps by capitalizing on the diaspora's initiative to engage in a number of business activities. Diaspora initiatives to invest in affordable housing financing systems are also to be encouraged (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2005).

Originally established in 2003 at the request of the former President of Nigeria, H.E. Olusegun Obansjo, the Nigerian Diaspora Trust Fund aims to reinvigorate the Nigerian economy through the recruitment of Nigerians resident abroad to assist the Government in carrying out necessary economic reforms. The overall objective of the project was to set up a trust fund that will enable the Nigerian Government to mobilize its nationals resident abroad to assist in its national development efforts.

The strategic approach used is designed to encourage Nigerian professionals and experts abroad to come home on a short-term (three months to one year), medium-term (two to three years) and long-term basis to help revive the economy by providing advisory and technical services that will enable the Government to carry out the necessary reforms to enhance growth, generate employment and reduce poverty.

The intended outputs of the project include the development of: (a) a pool of expatriate nationals with expertise in various sectors of the economy; (b) a policy framework for national economic management as part of the reform agenda; and (c) a strategic programme of action designed and implemented for the various sectors of the economy affected by the reform.

The project is carried out under the UNDP direct execution modality and implemented by UNDP in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria as the direct beneficiary. The project is managed by UNDP on behalf of the Government and other development partners. The Presidency of Nigeria is the designated implementing agent responsible for setting project priorities and recommending the allocation of project funds and ensuring that the project's management mechanism is on course. The first phase of the project was completed in May 2007 and the second phase is currently being implemented (August 2008 – July 2012). Guidelines for managing the trust fund were developed and agreed upon by the National Planning Commission, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and UNDP.

The project has created an innovative vehicle for harnessing the expertise of nationals in the Diaspora to play a catalytic role in policy reform and performance at a critical juncture in Nigeria's evolution. The three-way partnership (DFID–UNDP–Nigerian Government) has enabled diverse partners to support the return of the diaspora to strategic positions in a coordinated manner.

In addition, the Government's connection with the Nigerian diaspora is expected to create and mobilize at least 0.5 million skilled information and communication technology (ICT) professionals by 2020 for the establishment of specialized ICT universities, software engineering and the development institutes and ICT research centres. The connection would encourage the domestication of transferred technology and the development of space technology, among others. Also, the diaspora are expected to contribute to infrastructure development, the development of the education sector, the mentoring and training of the youth, and collaboration with local institutions in joint research.

E.3 Regional and international cooperation

Economic Community of West African States

Nigeria is a leading member of ECOWAS, not only with regard to population and financial means, but also in terms of political power.

The 1979 ECOWAS Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment and additional protocols and decisions are the regional legal framework on migration in West Africa. The 1979 ECOWAS Protocol has had an important impact on the region despite major flaws in its implementation.

Moreover, in January 2008, the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration was adopted in Ouagadougou at the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government. The Common Approach is a strategic document to better manage migration in West Africa. It contains guidelines on irregular migration, counter-trafficking, the free movement of persons, the link between migration and development, labour migration, migrants' rights and gender.

In late 2007, ECOWAS, UNHCR, the Government of Nigeria and the Governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia signed a multipartite agreement for the local integration of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in Nigeria.

International organizations

UNHCR operates locally in Nigeria, regionally within ECOWAS and internationally. It was involved in the establishment and subsequent closure of the Oru Refugee Camp (Ogun State), in collaboration with the NCFR. It is also a signatory to the tripartite agreement concerning the local integration of refugees in Nigeria.

IOM is also based in Nigeria, both in Lagos and Abuja, and is implementing activities in the fields of labour migration, assisted voluntary returns, border management, capacity-building and migration health. In conjunction with UNHCR and NCFR, IOM was involved in the repatriation of Liberian Refugees from 2004 to 2007.

The ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNODC, UNDP and other United Nations agencies are also involved in many activities to support Nigeria in its efforts to achieve socio-economic development and assist vulnerable groups.

Bilateral agreements

The following are examples of relevant bilateral agreements that have been signed and ratified:

- An agreement on immigration matters between the Government of Nigeria and the Government of Italy, which was signed on 12 September 2000 and ratified on 30 November 2000.
- An agreement on immigration matters between the Government of Nigeria and the Government of Spain on 12 November 2001.
- An agreement on immigration matters between the Government of Nigeria and the Government of Switzerland. In April 2009, Federal Councillor Micheline Calmy-Rey, Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, presented a Memorandum of Understanding to the Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs outlining a migration partnership between the two countries. The signing of this document would set the framework for increased and broadened cooperation between Switzerland and Nigeria in all migration-related fields of mutual interest, such as combating irregular migration, voluntary return and re-integration, and migration and development.
- An agreement on mutual administrative assistance in matters relating to customs, trade and immigration between the Governments Nigeria, Benin, Ghana and Togo.
- The Italian Embassy has an explicit immigration policy towards Nigeria. It states that Nigeria is the only sub-Saharan African country to have signed a readmission agreement with Italy (agreement of 12 September 2000). In addition, the process of regularizing Nigerians in Italy was launched in 2002. This provided the opportunity to regularize the status of nearly 10,000 Nigerian citizens illegally working in Italy. Italy has also financed a multi-bilateral programme of USD 776,000 entitled Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Minors and Young Women from Nigeria to Italy (information supplied by the Italian Embassy in Abuja).

The overall objective of these agreements is to improve mutual cooperation between both countries in the implementation of provisions relating to the migration of persons; to ensure that respect for fundamental human rights is guaranteed; and to effectively combat the irregular immigration of their citizens to each other's country.

The agreements often identify repatriation procedures, special identification procedures if valid travel documents do not exist, the conditions

for repatriation, mutual legal assistance between the parties, the country bearing the cost of repatriation (for example, the transportation of legally acquired personal belongings or property of the deportee), procedures for exchanging information between the parties, technical assistance, implementation processes and the authorities empowered to implement human rights guarantees, resolve disputes, make amendments and oversee the entry into force and termination of the agreement.

The Government of Nigeria cooperates with neighbouring countries and destination countries by signing laws and protocols of the regional bodies that were considered above, and by complying with the principles and norms of international human rights. For example, the Government has endorsed and is implementing the 2001 ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (as revised in 2005), as well as the 2006 Joint ECCAS/ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in West and Central Africa.

Moreover, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Nigeria and many of the destination countries to ensure security and justice for Nigerian nationals abroad, among others.

E.4 Overall assessment of the migration policy context

The need for a national policy on migration is becoming more evident, based on the cross-cutting nature of migration and development. Available data on Nigeria's performance in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other socio-economic indicators have shown that the level of development has an impact on immigration and emigration in Nigeria. An appropriate policy framework needs to be developed to address this complex interrelationship between migration and development.

An significant limitation of the current draft policy on migration is that it places more emphasis on international migration and remittances from abroad than on internal migration and its impact on development. While the development contribution of the diaspora is undoubtedly important, internal migration is at least as critical for development at home in terms of its impact on urbanization and rural depopulation. The management of the two types of migration must go hand in hand if an objective of the new policy is to maximize the development of the benefits stemming from migration.

Another major issue is inadequate capacities and coordination of ministries. Although the Labour Migration Desk and the Diaspora Desk have been

created, they lack the appropriate human resources and operational capacity to collect, analyse and publish policy-relevant data and information. Much relevant data on migration and development are scattered between various countries and different actors within countries, making it difficult for policymakers to identify the data most relevant for policy development.

The knowledge base for migration needs to be improved. Although a great deal of information for the development of the draft policy has been gathered through consultations, the evidence presented in these consultations is often inadequate and could be improved through enhanced sharing of information and data collection methods.

Ways of rectifying the inadequacies

Improvement in migration management calls for the development and input of the socio-economic indicators that are relevant to migration issues in individual ministries and agencies. The former would include further promotion of the positive aspects of migration and improvements in the education system to ensure an adequate supply of the required skills for development, among others. The anticipated promotion of remittances from the diaspora should be a two-way interactive system: as the Government offers a safe and secure environment at home and shows more concern for its citizens abroad, the diaspora are likely to get more involved in the development of the country.

Furthermore, better management should embrace further regulation of irregular migration and the protection of vulnerable groups. The former should consider better ways of integrating repatriated trafficked persons in the country. The protection of vulnerable groups should also cover that of internally displaced persons, which constitutes the major group in the country. Past incidences of internally displaced persons have been on a relatively large scale and sporadic, and there are indications of imminent and more frequent occurrences; hence, adequate provisions should be made way ahead of emergency situations.

In addition, the full implementation of the policy would require using census data and data on arrivals and departures, in particular the expected migration data from the 2006 Population Census, in the planning and execution of migration plans.

Furthermore, the yet-to-be ratified agreements, laws and protocols should be dealt with. Given that they pertain to Nigeria, the United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant

Workers and Members of their Families, a more coordinated implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment, ECOWAS anti-trafficking efforts and the joint effort of ECOWAS and the Economic Community of Central African States would be among the different measures that can be used to rectify the inadequacies of the migration situation and migration policy in the country.

PART F: Evaluating the consequences of migration and migration policy on development

F.1 Impacts of migration on the socio-economic development of the country

According to the official figures from the Central Bank of Nigeria, the inflow of remittances increased tremendously from USD 2.3 billion to USD 17.95 billion in the 2004–2007 period. Although remittance inflows marginally declined in 2008, and during the crisis in 2009, they still play a significant role in poverty alleviation at the household level (CBN, 2007a).

The use of remittances varies widely: they can be used as a lifeline to poor relations left behind; for investment in real estate; to pay for basic services, particularly health care; for the education of siblings and children; to set up enterprises; and to enhance agricultural production through improved irrigation schemes. The Central Bank of Nigeria, the United States Agency for International Development and the UK Department for International Development sources show that nearly half of the remittances were allocated for household consumption, about 18 per cent for the payment of school fees, 9 per cent for medical bills, 15 per cent for investment in small enterprises and the remaining percentage for charity and community-level investment in infrastructures (IOM, 2009a).

The health sector is more affected than other sectors by the emigration of highly skilled workers. Of all the doctors trained in Nigeria, 14 per cent work abroad (Clemens and Pettersson, 2007). Although this loss is partially compensated for by the immigration of foreign doctors (see Part C.2), the emigration of health workers is likely to have a negative impact on the performance of the health system.

F.2 Impacts of migration policies on the development of the country

As the national policy on migration still awaits implementation, it is difficult to evaluate the impact of migration policy on development.

The recent promotion of diaspora groups as development agents still has to show its effects. Nevertheless, anecdotal evidence suggests that the

diaspora can assist fellow countrymen back home through in-kind and financial contributions, such as expertise and technological and financial investment. However, an important precondition for sustained diaspora engagement in the home country is an improvement of the socio-economic and political conditions at home. Remittances and a mobilized diaspora is no substitute for sound development policies.

Furthermore, there is a need to go beyond targeted policy actions enhancing the development impact of migration (such as, for instance, reducing the costs of remitting money) in order to build “the trust of migrants in the Nigerian State, and, crucially, create a generally attractive socio-economic and political environment for migrants to invest in and return to” (de Haas, 2008).

PART G: Conclusions

G.1 Main findings on current migration trends

Strategic policy development is required in four critical areas of migration management: migration and development, migration facilitation, migration regulation and forced migration management. Better policies in these areas will ensure a more comprehensive approach to migration management that maximizes benefits, while minimizing the negative impact of migration on development. The positive links between migration and development need to be strengthened by promoting the involvement of the Nigerian diaspora in development, improving procedures for transferring remittances, protecting migrants' rights and carrying out other related measures.

In order to devise appropriate policies, it is important to take stock of migration patterns and the socio-economic context in which migration takes place in Nigeria. The aim of the Migration Profile is to provide an overview of some of the key socio-economic and migration trends in Nigeria.

As explained in greater detail in Part A, the development situation in Nigeria presents a mixed picture. In terms of the human development index and poverty rate, the situation has somewhat improved in recent years. However, overall, Nigeria still has a long way to go towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Nigeria has the world's third highest total number of people infected by HIV/Aids, after India and South Africa. Despite improvements in the poverty rate, Nigeria scores low in the United Nations Development Programme's human development index ranking (125 out of 151).

The Nigerian economy has been growing in recent years, but, as is the case for other economies in the world, the country also faces an economic crisis that is likely to affect its key sectors, such as the oil industry. Divided by sector, it is encouraging to see that the marginal increase in GDP (from 5.6 in 2006 to 6.4 in 2007) was particularly due to growth in the non-oil sector, notably services (including technology) and agriculture. Yet the declining growth rates in the industrial sectors indicate that the economy is ailing, and economic growth is likely to slow further as the results of the economic crisis become apparent.

As discussed in Parts C and D, international migration has played an important role in economic growth in recent years. Higher levels of immigration coincided with economic growth. Some of the existing information on sectors of employment seems to suggest that Nigeria attracts not only low-skilled but

also highly skilled migrants in sectors such as science and technology and in professional categories such as management. Labour market shortages often arise from an under-funded Nigerian education system that fails to produce and retain the human capital needed to fill these shortages. The number of Nigerian students who prefer to study abroad has dramatically increased in recent years, with many of these students becoming permanent emigrants. According to census-based data in receiving countries, a substantial proportion of the highly skilled persons who were trained in Nigeria work abroad. This high emigration rate among the highly skilled, especially in the medical sector, can potentially have negative implications for the economy and public services. Efforts to promote greater engagement of the diaspora in development needs to take account of the fact that Nigerians migrate to an increasingly diverse set of destination countries. Besides going to the United Kingdom and the United States, Nigerians also emigrate to Australia, Greece, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain. Most of the Nigerian migrants (61%), however, stay within the region.

The complex migration patterns involved require a coherent and comprehensive approach to migration. Part E described the present form of migration management in the country and provided insights into how this management could be made more effective. A brief description of the key institutional actors revealed that different institutions handle different aspects of the management of migrants, data and information in and outside the country.

Part F dealt with the coordination of the diverse activities of the key institutions, which is paramount to the effective implementation of a national policy on migration. The built-in provision for a central agency or commission responsible for the draft national policy on migration for Nigeria is an indication of the implementation of proper policy coordination. Both the positive and negative elements of the national migration policy were examined. Ways of improving on and benefiting from migration management include harnessing the potential of the Nigerian diaspora and encouraging regional and international cooperation on regulating trafficking in persons. Therefore, the framework correlated effective migration with efficient management, thus clearly emphasizing the cross-cutting nature of migration matters and the need for pooling resources for the good of all: the migrants, the destination countries and the source country, namely Nigeria.

G.2 Recommendations on improving migration statistics

As migration data management is vital to effective policy development, this section provides a framework whereby migration data and information can be

improved in order to promote a more coherent and comprehensive migration policy in Nigeria. In other words, the objectives are to identify and explain existing data gaps and problems encountered in data collection; to recommend actions and strategies to improve migration data; and to suggest ways of regularly updating the Migration Profile.

Existing gaps/limitations and problems encountered in migration data collection

Migration data collection in Nigeria is at its incipient stage both at the local and international levels. The government ministries responsible for producing the data are either not collating them as they should, or do not even have the data. For example, the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) is a major source of migration data, since the main categories of regular emigrants refer to the Service to obtain their Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) travel certificates or international passports (for example, for pilgrimage and/or tourism). Immigration data are also kept by the country's foreign embassies and high commissions abroad or by an authorized body on behalf of the Government in countries where Nigeria does not have a foreign mission. The multiple groups of bodies that could issue visas create complications, and without the proper collation of their data, the comprehensiveness of the general data has been compromised.

Furthermore, statistical data on migration, if available at all, are either dispersed among different institutions within the country's ministries and agencies or are not comparable with the statistics of other countries. In addition, most of the available data are stock data of immigrants/emigrants and are outdated, dating back to the 1991 Census. Some of them do not use standard variables for migration analysis. For example, the 1963 and 1991 Censuses and the 1991 Post-census Enumeration Survey (PES) did not contain the standard four migration variables. However, the 2006 Population and Housing Census and its PES included the core four variables and are expected to give a much more comprehensive picture, pending the analysis and publication of the data. Nonetheless, data on the stock and flow patterns of migration in Nigeria are provided by the 1993 Nigeria Migration and Urbanisation Survey that was conducted by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER, 1997). In the meantime, the Government, through the National Population Commission, started the Internal Migration Survey in 2008.

Also, there are problems in terms of confidentiality when collecting and sharing migration data, as well as a lack of unified documentation at the local, regional and international levels. In addition, even if some embassies have data

on Nigerians in the respective countries, such data are neither collated for all the country's embassies nor published. One other major challenge is developing a database on both internal and external migration. The nefarious manner in which people are trafficked and smuggled has compounded the problem of data generation and publication.

Inadequate funding, the lack of trained personnel to record and monitor migration trends and inadequate policing at exit and entry points lead to difficulties in collecting and utilizing some of the migration data. Consequently, without the necessary data on these categories of immigrants and emigrants, knowledge gaps remain on the relationship between migration and development.

Possible activities to improve migration data and facilitate Migration Profile updates

A greater awareness of the problems of obtaining migration data is expected to increase the efforts made to address these problems. Key priority areas should include the promotion of the more active use of existing sources; increased coordination of seemingly unrelated data generated or available from ministries and agencies; and capacity-building on migration issues.

The active utilization of existing sources is premised on the fact that there is awareness of relevant data on the four main aspects of migration management, the sources of the data and accessibility to the sources. Data on the first aspect – migration and development – should consider the socio-economic profiles of immigrants/emigrants in/outside Nigeria, and review how these categories of migrants contribute to development. Such data should cover returned qualified Nigerians, experts on an exchange and expatriates and other immigrants in the country. For Nigerian emigrants, the data should be on the Nigerian diaspora, the brain drain, and the senders and beneficiaries of remittances. These and many other migration data are also needed for regulating migration. The data should cover the volume and direction of movement of persons applying for and issued with visas, the number of entries into and exits from the country, the expatriate quota and utilization in relation to technology transfer.

Other data of interest relate to the number of victims of human trafficking who have received assistance, their country of origin/nationality, age and travel route and how they were trafficked, among others. These data are needed to guide policy debates on the issues and to forge better regional and international cooperation, such as that being developed among ECOWAS Member States and between ECOWAS and the Economic Community of Central African States

(ECCAS) (for example, the 2001 ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, as revised in 2005; and the 2006 Joint ECCAS/ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in Western and Central Africa). Also, the data needed for managing forced migration in Nigeria would cover the main categories of forced migrants. The data available are mostly those gathered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the Oru Refugee Camp, since the Office took over the management of the Camp in 1989.

Some of the responsibilities of the Labour Migration Desk are to establish a database on migrants within and outside Nigeria; to license recruiters for overseas and local job placements; and to supervise job placements of migrants, among others. If these tasks are executed, the data would be useful in facilitating migration.

Furthermore, the inclusion of the core questions and variables for migration purposes in the 2006 Population and Housing Census and its PES, when analysed on the breakdown lines suggested in Part C of this Migration Profile, would go a long way to providing migration data that would be useful for planning purposes and for the protection of forced migrants, among others.

The most recent activities are the increasing use of information technology in collecting, storing and disseminating migration data and information. The ECOWAS Passport (the e-Passport) is equipped with an electronic chip, which contains certain biometric data, including finger prints. The autogate system, the high-technology system of the International Civil Aviation Organization, makes use of the biometric passport and the e-passport system. Furthermore, surveys are being conducted to collect statistical data on migration trends, with the most recent and ongoing one being the Internal Migration Survey by the National Population Commission. Such research should make it a priority to harmonize varied definitions, methodologies and measurements.

Developing a national data management strategy/resolving problems of inadequate data

The development of a database is strongly encouraged and it should consist of information on different categories of migrants. Resolving the problem of inadequate data requires building capacity in data collection at the national level. This would involve equipping the ministries, agencies and commissions responsible for collecting, analysing and publishing migration data in the country. Also, the National Population Commission should, as a matter of priority, analyse

the migration data collected in the 2006 Census. Furthermore, the Ministries of Labour and Productivity, National Planning, Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs should be enabled and mandated to analyse relevant migration data in their different domains. A further activity would be to incorporate questions to identify immigrants and emigrants into the national population censuses, as well as upgrading or selecting appropriate survey techniques for representative samples and incorporating relevant migration questions. The data should cover, for example, the number of foreigners, work permits and border crossings and data on asylum-seekers, refugees and trafficked persons.

G.3 Recommendations regarding migration management

There are four main recommendations. First, the draft national policy on migration should be implemented. At this point in time, all necessary protocols should have been addressed in implementing the national migration policy. Second, the National Commission for Refugees, which is responsible for coordinating the different activities, should be aware of its diverse functions. Therefore, its roles and responsibilities should be clearly indicated, understood and agreed upon. Third, implementation should focus almost equally on internal migration, since it is a precursor for international migration; it occurs on a relatively greater scale and is vital for understanding the level of development of the country. Fourth, the Government should realize the strategic importance of migration in development; hence, it should give its full support to formalizing and implementing the national policy on migration. The development of a comprehensive Nigerian Migration Profile would be an essential tool for the creation of an effective and coherent migration management policy.

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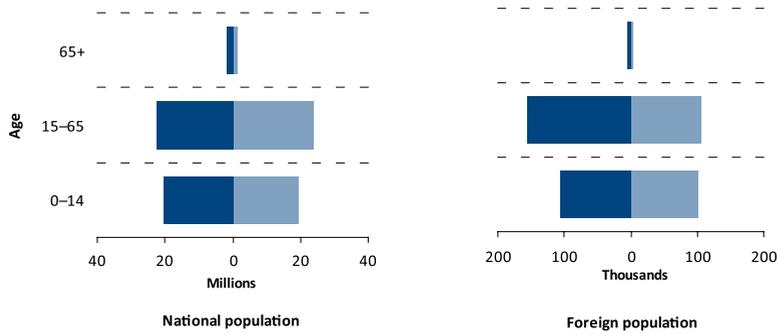
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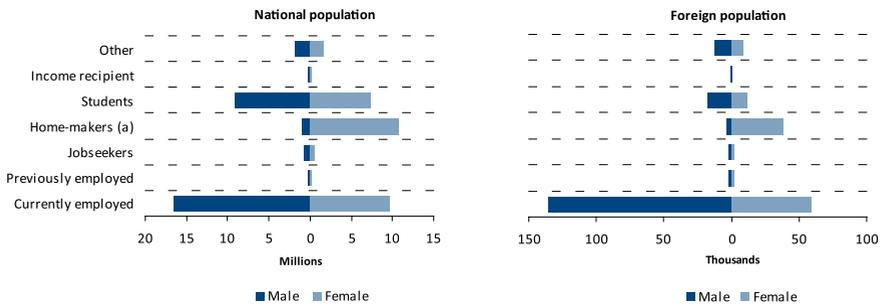
ANNEX: Statistics

Figure 8: National and foreign population by age, 1991



Source: NBS, 2006a.

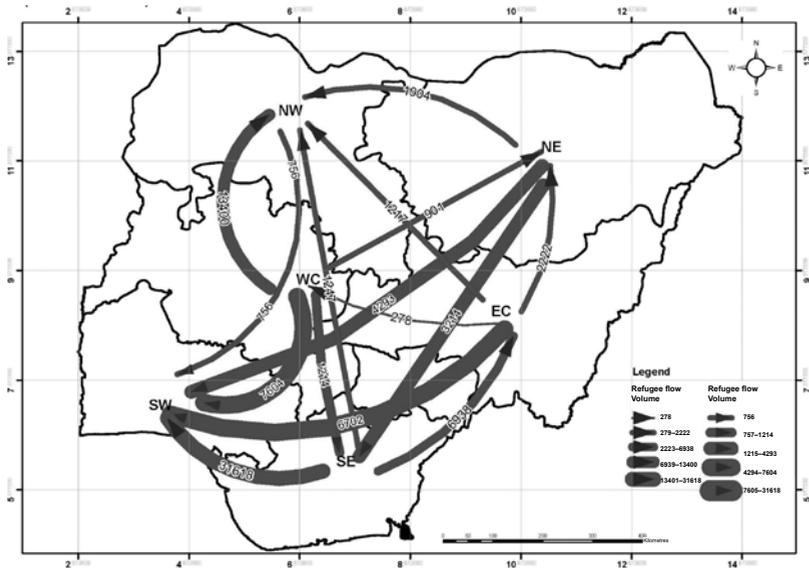
Figure 9: National and foreign population by occupational status, 1991



Source: NBS, 2008.

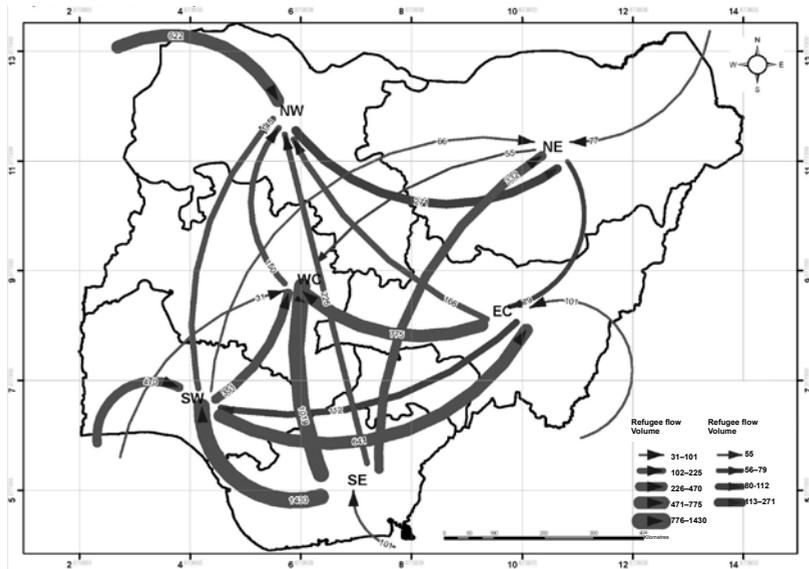
Note: (a) Home-makers are men or women who are not economically active but engaged in household duties in their own homes without receiving payment.

Figure 10: Net lifetime migration by geo-administrative zone of origin and current zone of residence: both sexes (based on PES data)



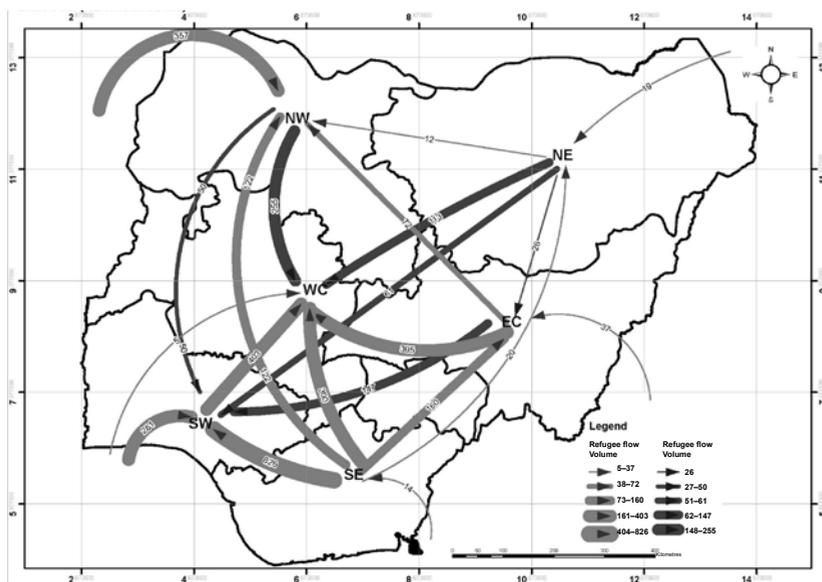
Source: NPC, 1998; as analysed by Afolayan.

Figure 11: Net lifetime migration by geo-administrative zone of origin and current zone of residence: both sexes (based on NESMUWA data)



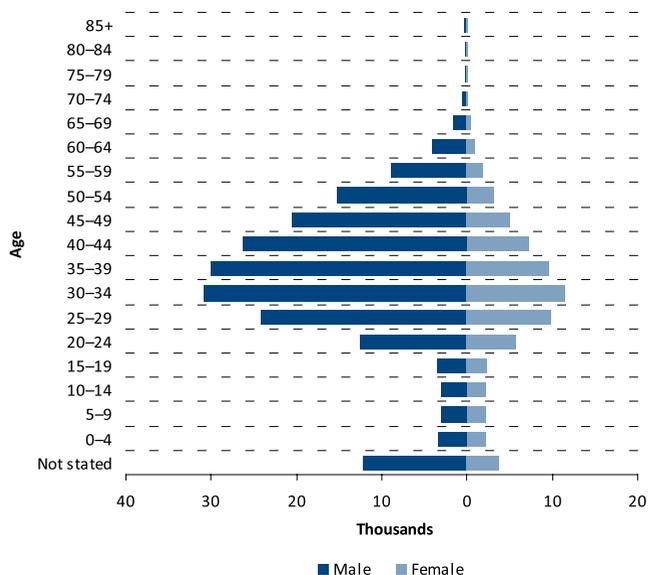
Source: NISER, 1997.

Figure 12: Net period migration by geo-administrative zone of previous and current zone of residence: 1988–1993; both sexes (based on NESMUWA data)



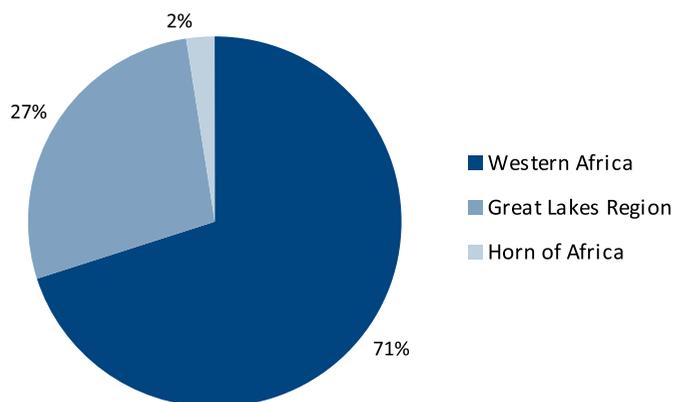
Source: NISER, 1997.

Figure 13: Arrivals in Nigeria by age group and sex, January–December 1991 (in thousands)



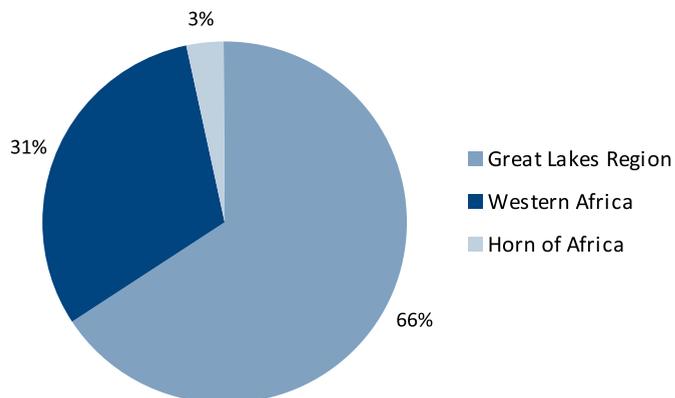
Source: NPC, 1991.

Figure 14: Refugees in Nigeria by region, 2008



Source: NCFR, 2008.

Figure 15: Asylum-seekers in Nigeria by region, 2008



Source: NCFR, 2008.

Table 8: Malaria cases and reported deaths, 2002–2007

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Malaria cases	2,710,407	2,631,186	3,371,523	3,183,072	3,547,830	4,948,838
Reported cases of pregnant women with malaria (aged 15 and above)	–	12,009	73,838	127,266	169,927	351,396
Reported deaths from malaria	4,092	4,911	5,020	5,258	5,206	6,090

Source: NBS, 2006a.

Table 9: Tuberculosis prevalence rate and death rate per 100,000 population, 2000–2005

Year	Prevalence rate/100,000 population	Death rate/100,000 population
2000	513	70.4
2001	532	73.8
2002	555	77.5
2003	554	77.9
2004	541	76.4
2005	536	76

Source: NBS, 2006a.

Table 10: Macroeconomic indicators, 2002–2007

Indicator	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)	2006 (b)
Domestic output and prices					
Real GDP growth (growth rate %) (c)	4.6	9.6	6.6	6.5	5.6
Oil sector	-5.7	23.9	3.3	0.5	-4.7
Non-oil sector	8.3	5.2	7.8	8.6	8.9
Sectoral classification of GDP (growth rate %)					
Agriculture	4.2	6.6	6.5	7.1	7.2
Industry (d)	-3.4	20.6	4.4	2.2	-1.9
Services (e)	14.8	2.8	9.2	10.5	11.2
Oil production (mbd)	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
Manufacturing capacity utilization (%) (a)	54.9	56.5	55.7	54.8	53.2
Inflation rate (%) (12-month moving average)	12.9	14	15	17.9	8.2
Aggregate demand and savings (% of GDP) (f)					
Consumption	90.2	87	76.2	75.6	74.3
Private	83.5	81.3	69.5	68.9	67.2
Government	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.7	7
Gross capital formation	6.3	8.6	11.9	12	12.5
Gross fixed capital formation	6.3	8.6	11.9	12	12.5
Export of goods and non-factor services	27.4	25.1	30.2	31.3	33.9
Import of goods and non-factor services	23.9	20.7	18.3	18.9	20.7
Federal government finance (% of GDP)					
Retained revenue	9	10.1	10.7	11.2	10.1
Total expenditure	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	10.6
Interest rates (% per annum)					
Minimum rediscount rate (g)	16.5	15	15	13	–
Prime lending rate	20.6	19.6	18.9	17.8	17.3

External sector					
Capital and financial account balance (% of GDP)	-5.5	8.4	-7.8	-19	-14.7
Overall balance (% of GDP)	-7.1	-1.6	9.6	9.1	9.7
Social indicators					
GDP per capita (USD) (c)	839.1	620.9	673.2	847.4	1,036.20
Population (million)	122.4	126.2	129.9	133.5	140
Population growth rate (%)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.9
Life expectancy at birth (years)	54	54	54	54	54
Adult literacy rate (%)	57	57	62	57	65.2
Incidence of poverty (h)	-	-	54.4	54.4	54

Source: CBN, 2007b.

Notes: (a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) Revised based on national account of Nigeria 1981–2005 harmonized series

(d) Includes building and construction

(e) Includes wholesale and retail services

(f) Based on GDP at current purchases value (current market price)

(g) The minimum policy rate replaced the minimum rediscount rate with effect from 11 December 2006

(h) The incidence of poverty in Nigeria was projected from 65.6 per cent in 1996 to 7.0 per cent in 2000.

Table 11: Population of Nigeria by age and sex, 1991

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0–4	7,344,454	6,999,435	14,343,889
5–9	7,374,314	7,126,144	14,500,458
10–14	5,812,538	5,336,143	11,148,681
15–19	4,528,811	4,806,977	9,335,788
20–24	3,314,303	4,357,267	7,671,570
25–29	3,304,739	4,006,932	7,311,671
30–34	2,808,629	3,105,298	5,913,927
35–39	2,206,871	2,008,062	4,214,933
40–44	1,971,197	1,874,721	3,845,918
45–49	1,355,101	1,061,602	2,416,703
50–54	1,388,650	1,182,149	2,570,799
55–59	638,375	481,394	1,119,769
60–64	898,801	791,573	1,690,374
65–69	406,540	357,400	763,940
70–74	492,186	394,116	886,302
75–79	195,455	156,368	351,823
80–84	258,059	222,627	480,686
85+	230,585	194,404	424,989
Total Nigeria	44,529,608	44,462,612	88,992,220

Source: NPC, 1998.

Table 12: Population and migration characteristics of Nigeria: 1990, 2000 and 2005

	1990	2000	2005	2010
Estimated total population at mid-year ('000)	97,338	124,842	140,879	158,259
Estimate of international migrants at mid-year ('000)	447	751	972	1,127
International migrants as % of total population	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	
Net number of international migrants ('000)	-19	-34	-60	
Net migration rate (per 1,000 people)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	

Source: UNPD, 2008 and 2009.

Table 13: Various Nigerian development indicators, 2008

Population mid-2008	138 million
Growth rate	2.38%
Population density	139 per sq km
Age distribution	0–14 years: 42.2%; 15–64 years: 54.7%; 65 years and more: 3.1%
Urbanization level	45.0%
Urbanization rate	5.3%
Estimated net migration rate in 2008	0.25 migrants per 1,000 people
Birth rate	39.98 per 1,000 live births
Death rate	16.41 per 1,000 live births
Infant mortality	93.93 per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy	47.8 years
Total fertility	5.4%
Sex ratio at birth	1.03 males per female
Adult literacy rate	69.1% (2004)
Primary enrolment	63.5% (2005)
Secondary enrolment	25.5% (2005)
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	3.9%
Deaths resulting from HIV/AIDS	220,000 (2005)
Malaria	2.6 million cases; 5,343 related deaths (2003)
GDP per capita	USD 1,200 (using official exchange rate) USD 2,000 (using PPP method)
Population living on USD 1 per day	60.0%
Contribution to GDP	Agriculture: 17.6%; Industry: 53.1%; Services: 29.3%
Budget (2007)	Expenditure: USD 21.8 billion; Revenue: USD 20.5 billion; Deficit: 6%
Inflation	6.5%
Tourism	2.7 million; mostly from Niger (620,658), Benin (393,215), Liberia (107,401), Cameroon (107,108)

Labour	50.1 million (2007)
Labour force employment (1999)	Agriculture: 70%; Services: 20%; Industry: 10%
Unemployment	4.9% (2007); Urban (12.3%); Rural (7.4%)
Import of goods	USD 39 billion – China, United States, Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, Brazil, Germany
Export of goods	USD 62 billion – United States, Spain, Brazil, France
Trade balance	USD 23 billion trade surplus
External debt	USD 37.5 billion (2005)
Foreign direct investment	USD 5.4 billion

Source: Library of Congress, 2008.

Table 14: Ratios of selected financial flows to GDP, 1996–2007 (%)

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Personal home remittance	0.4	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.6	5.7	7.4	9.8
Foreign direct investment	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.1	4.4	9.8	6.8
Portfolio investment	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.6	2.7
Oil export	8.0	8.0	5.0	25.0	28.0	28.0	20.7	29.6	38.6	47.9	39.5	34.7
Non-oil export	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: CBN, 2007b.

Table 15: Nigeria foreign trade, 2000–2007 (million naira)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Import (cif)	591,326	885,114	1,054,076	1,923,099	1,575,564	1,779,602	2,922,249	4,127,690
Export (fob)	2,752,058	2,007,127	2,167,412	3,109,288	5,129,026	6,621,304	7,555,141	6,881,501
Balance	2,160,732	1,122,013	1,113,337	1,186,190	3,553,462	4,841,702	4,632,893	2,753,811

Source: NBS, 2008.

Notes: cif = cost, insurance and freight
fob = free on board

Table 16: Graduate output: bachelor's degree, postgraduate diploma, master's degree and doctorate degree, 2002–2005

Discipline	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Administration	12,670	6,843	7,777	5,116	5,315	3,215
Agriculture	1,939	1,073	1,882	987	690	284
Arts	4,433	4,310	3,538	3,154	2,104	1,725
Education	5,313	4,713	3,958	4,405	3,031	2,634
Energy/Technology	6,199	1,028	4,989	819	1,824	188
Environmental science	1,488	699	1,335	487	1,105	397
Law	3,099	2,797	2,233	1,644	1,043	638
Medicine	1,821	1,074	1,776	868	448	284
Pharmacy	245	172	433	277	25	17
Science	6,715	4,593	5,375	2,978	5,092	1,610
Social science	10,693	6,662	8,853	5,269	4,170	3,113
Dentistry	67	30	57	22	2	0
Veterinary medicine	190	64	86	32	48	13
Others	1,152	497	681	269	280	211
Total	56,024	34,555	42,973	29,327	25,177	14,329
Grand total	90,579		69,300		39,506	

Source: NUC, 2005.

Table 17: Primary school, secondary school and university statistics, 2001–2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Primary school					
Total number of schools	49,306	51,870	59,174	50,741	50,741
Total enrolment	19,263,534	19,861,681	25,772,044	20,037,480	20,951,818
Total number of teachers	487,303	491,751	591,041	599,212	594,192
Teacher/pupil ratio	40	40	44	33	35
Secondary school					
Total number of schools	6,319	6,305	9,221	10,913	11,010
Total enrolment	5,528,384	6,292,164	7,171,304	5,388,734	5,422,611
Total number of teachers	143,315	163,348	180,278	154,021	156,635
Teacher/pupil ratio	38	39	40	35	35
University					
Total number of institutions	51	57	59	63	80
Total enrolment	358,758	444,949	606,104	727,408	724,856
Total number of teachers	18,867	18,426	22,046	23,871	23,535
Teacher/pupil ratio	19	24	27	30	31

Source: UBEC, 2005.

Table 18: Arrivals in Nigeria by age group and sex, January–December 1991

Age group	Male	%	Female	%	Both sexes	%
0–4	3,338	1.2	2,159	0.8	5,497	2.0
5–9	2,975	1.1	2,159	0.8	5,134	1.9
10–14	3,062	1.1	2,173	0.8	5,235	1.9
15–19	3,566	1.3	2,349	0.9	5,915	2.2
20–24	12,562	4.7	5,749	2.1	18,311	6.8
25–29	24,174	9.0	9,911	3.7	34,085	12.7
30–34	30,873	11.5	11,457	4.3	42,330	15.7
35–39	30,102	11.2	9,618	3.6	39,720	14.8
40–44	26,199	9.7	7,171	2.7	33,370	12.4
45–49	20,506	7.6	5,027	1.9	25,533	9.5
50–54	15,254	5.7	3,164	1.2	18,418	6.9
55–59	8,848	3.3	1,816	0.7	10,664	4.0
60–64	4,198	1.6	913	0.3	5,111	1.9
65–69	1,575	0.6	430	0.2	2,005	0.7
70–74	482	0.2	163	0.1	645	0.2
75–79	246	0.1	107	0	353	0.1
80–84	155	0.1	46	0.1	201	0.1
85+	296	0.1	84	0	380	0.1
Not stated	12,181	4.5	3,675	1.4	15,856	5.9
Total	200,592	74.6	68,171	25.4	268,763	100

Source: NPC, 1991.

Table 19: Refugees in Nigeria by nationality and region, 2008

Country/Territory	Refugees
Angola	8
Burundi	6
Central African Republic	7
Chad	112
Cameroon	1,819
Congo (the)	3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	773
Equatorial Guinea	4
Rwanda	36
Uganda	4
Total Great Lakes Region	2,772
27% of total refugees (with 66% from Cameroon)	
Sudan	188
Somalia	19
Eritrea	10
Ethiopia	29
Total Horn of Africa	246
0.6% of total refugees (50% from Ethiopia)	
Côte d'Ivoire	36
Ghana	69
Guinea	25
Guinea-Bissau	5
Liberia	5,303
Sierra Leone	1,634
Togo	14
Total western Africa	7,086
70% of total refugees (with 75% from Liberia and 23% from Sierra Leone)	
Other countries/territories	20
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1
Palestinian Territory	6
Sri Lanka	13
Grand total	10,124

Source: NCFR, 2008.

Table 20: Asylum-seekers in Nigeria by nationality and region, 2008

Country/Territory	Asylum-seekers
Chad	12
Central African Republic	9
Cameroon	61
Congo (the)	7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	707
Gabon	1
Rwanda	3
Total Great Lakes Region	800
66% of total asylum-seekers (with 88% from the Democratic Republic of the Congo)	
Côte d'Ivoire	33
Ghana	2
Guinea	12
Guinea-Bissau	1
Liberia	205
Sierra Leone	111
Togo	15
Total western Africa	379
31% of total asylum-seekers (with 54% from Liberia)	
Eritrea	4
Ethiopia	3
Lebanon	6
Palestinian Territory	1
Somalia	2
Sudan	23
Total Horn of Africa	39
3% of total asylum-seekers (with 59% from Sudan)	
Grand total	1,218

Source: NCFR, 2008.

Table 21: Distribution of employed persons by occupation, December 2001

Occupation	Total employees	Non-Nigerians	Non-Nigerians as % of total
Legislators and senior officials	31,692	34	0.11
Corporate managers	39,433	349	0.89
General managers	2,271	62	2.73
Subtotal	73,396	445	0.61
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	19,907	85	0.43
Life science and health professionals	9,462	108	0.18
Teaching professionals	72,856	75	0.10
Other professionals	83,056	48	0.06
Subtotal	102,225	316	0.31
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	23,654	32	0.14
Life science and health professionals	30,219	3	0.01
Teaching associate professionals	17,523	0	0.00
Other associate professionals	359,597	84	0.02
Subtotal	430,993	119	0.03
Office clerks	127,546	440	0.34
Customer service clerks	9,665	20	0.21
Subtotal	137,211	460	0.34
Personal and protective service workers	32,247	22	0.07
Sales persons, demonstrators and models	1,747	3	0.17
Subtotal	33,994	25	0.07
Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishing workers	12,808	0	0.00
Subsistence agriculture – fishery workers	2,925	0	0.00
Subtotal	13,733	0	0.00
Extraction and building trade workers	2,925	0	0.00
Metal and machinery trade workers	10,809	17	0.16
Precision, handicraft, printing and related workers	2,199	4	0.18
Other craft and related trade workers	8,222	9	0.11
Subtotal	24,155	30	0.12
Stationary plant and related operations	5,624	4	0.07
Machine operators and assemblers	15,359	13	0.08
Drivers and mobile machinery operators	28,663	23	0.08
Subtotal	49,646	40	0.08
Sales and service elementary occupation	122,282	109	0.09
Agriculture, fisheries and related labourers	7,576	12	0.16
Labourers in mining, construction manufacturing and transport	79,076	210	0.27
Subtotal	208,934	331	0.16
Grand total	1,234,280	1,769	0.14

Source: National Manpower Board, 2004.

Note: The above values are based on a sample of employed persons in 5,652 establishments.

Table 22: Inbound visitors and tourists by region, 2003–2006 (in thousands)

Basic indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006
Visitors	2,253	2,646	2,778	3,056
Tourists (overnight visitors)	924	924	1,010	1,111
Arrivals by region				
Africa	1,554	1,825	1,916	2,108
Americas	94	111	117	129
Europe	373	438	460	506
East Asia and the Pacific	130	153	161	177
South Asia	53	62	65	72
Middle East	41	48	50	55

Source: UNWTO, 2008.

Table 23: Rescued victims of trafficking in persons, 2004–2008

Year	Rescued victims
2004	332
2005	75
2006	924
2007	339
2008	867
Total	2,537

Source: NAP TIP, 2009.

Table 24: Assisted voluntary return, 2003–2008

IOM Country Mission	Female	Male	Total assisted
Belarus	0	2	2
Côte d'Ivoire	4	0	4
Denmark	2	0	2
Georgia	1	0	1
Germany	2	0	2
Iraq	0	9	9
Ireland	74	21	95
Ireland/Netherlands	18	2	20
Italy	42	9	51
Kosovo/UNSC 1244	1	0	1
Liberia	0	6	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	92	60	152
Netherlands	0	1	1
Norway	2	3	5

Russian Federation	2	0	2
South Africa	3	1	4
Switzerland	8	103	111
Tajikistan	0	6	6
United Kingdom	41	99	140
Total	292	322	614

Source: IOM, 2009b.

Table 25: Departures from Nigeria by age group and sex, January–December 1991

Age group	Both sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
0–4	7,572	1.7	4,548	1	3,024	0.7
5–9	8,993	2	4,944	1.1	4,049	0.9
10–14	9,755	2.1	5,380	1.2	4,375	1
15–19	11,917	2.6	6,983	1.5	4,934	1.1
20–24	35,401	7.7	21,674	4.7	13,727	3
25–29	65,199	14.2	46,620	10.2	18,576	4.1
30–34	82,079	17.9	59,772	13	22,307	4.9
35–39	68,517	15	49,748	10.9	18,769	4.1
40–44	52,725	11.5	39,093	8.5	13,632	3
45–49	37,923	8.3	28,745	6.3	9,178	2
50–54	26,597	5.8	20,651	4.5	5,946	1.3
55–59	15,574	3.4	12,125	2.6	3,449	0.8
60–64	7,359	1.6	5,697	1.2	1,662	0.4
65–69	2,979	0.7	2,232	0.5	747	0.2
70–74	1,066	0.2	767	0.2	299	0.1
75–79	455	0.1	320	0.1	135	0
80–84	269	0.1	202	0	67	0
85+	506	0.1	374	0.1	132	0
Not stated	23,336	5.1	17,697	3.9	5,639	1.2
Total	458,222	100	327,575	71.5	130,650	28.5

Source: NPC, 1991.

Table 26: Outflow of asylum-seekers from Nigeria by nationality, 2000–2008

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	390	1,047	1,432	1,849	1,828	880	421	394	535
Canada	800	790	828	637	589	591	685	760	765
France	463	571	884	1,252	1,572	976	434	446	462
Germany	420	526	987	1,051	1,130	608	481	503	561
Greece	14	33	184	444	325	406	391	390	746
Ireland	3,405	3,461	4,050	3,110	1,776	1,278	1,038	1,028	1,009
Italy	57	388	594	722	930	536	0	1,336	5,673
South Africa	114	223	3,244	4,550	1,058	775	712	904	16
Spain	843	1,350	1,440	1,688	1,029	726	632	680	808
Switzerland	226	289	1,062	480	418	219	209	310	988
United Kingdom	835	870	1,125	1,110	1,210	1,230	940	905	970
United States	58	50	73	99	82	59	162	165	177
Others	1,207	1,638	2,249	2,415	2,326	2,180	2,189	2,327	2,312
Total	8,832	11,236	18,152	19,407	14,273	10,464	8,294	10,148	15,022

Source: UNHCR, 2009.

Table 27: Outbound tourism by region and destination, 2003–2006

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Africa	149,601	168,629	166,111	98,298	86,663
America	52,180	51,278	55,027	53,936	61,969
Europe	106,579	146,565	146,773	152,099	159,384
East Asia and the Pacific	22,536	20,585	25,364	31,139	2,292
South Asia	111,022	132,101	112,515	110,558	33,795
Middle East	14,264	19,444	12,481	26,202	33,149
Total	456,182	538,602	518,271	472,232	377,252

Source: UNWTO, 2008.

Table 28: Worker remittance flows from and to Nigeria, 2000–2009 (in millions)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Inward remittance flows	1,392	1,167	1,209	1,063	2,273	3,329	5,435	9,221	9,980	9,585
% of GDP	–	–	–	–	–	3.4	2.8	6.7	4.7	–
Outward remittance flows	1	1	1	12	21	18	18	103	103	–

Source: World Bank, 2009.

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances; the true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

Table 29: Remittance inflows and annual growth rate, 1996–2007

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Remittances inflow (USD billion)	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.3	6.5	10.6	18.0
Annual growth rate of remittances (%)	0.0	113.0	-18.8	-17.9	36.9	-23.5	9.1	-21.3	113.1	186.2	63.3	69.7

Source: CBN, 2007a.

Table 30: Population distribution by region of origin and sex in the 1963 and 1991 Censuses

	1963 Census			1991 Census		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population	44,529,608	44,462,612	88,992,220	2,064,259	2,067,992	4,132,251
Nigerians	44,263,269	44,251,816	88,515,085	2,059,322	2,063,817	4,123,139
Foreigners	266,339	210,796	477,135	4,937	4,175	9,112
West Africans	198,769	157,369	356,138	3,793	3,214	7,007
Africans (other)	25,052	21,411	46,463	360	757	1,117
Americans	15,380	12,769	28,149	87	73	160
Asian	9,113	6,152	15,268	305	253	558
Australians	246	214	460	1	2	3
Europeans	13,764	9,995	23,759	205	139	344
Others and not stated	4,015	2,886	6,901	149	134	283

Source: NPC, 1998.

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