

Migration profile: Nigeria

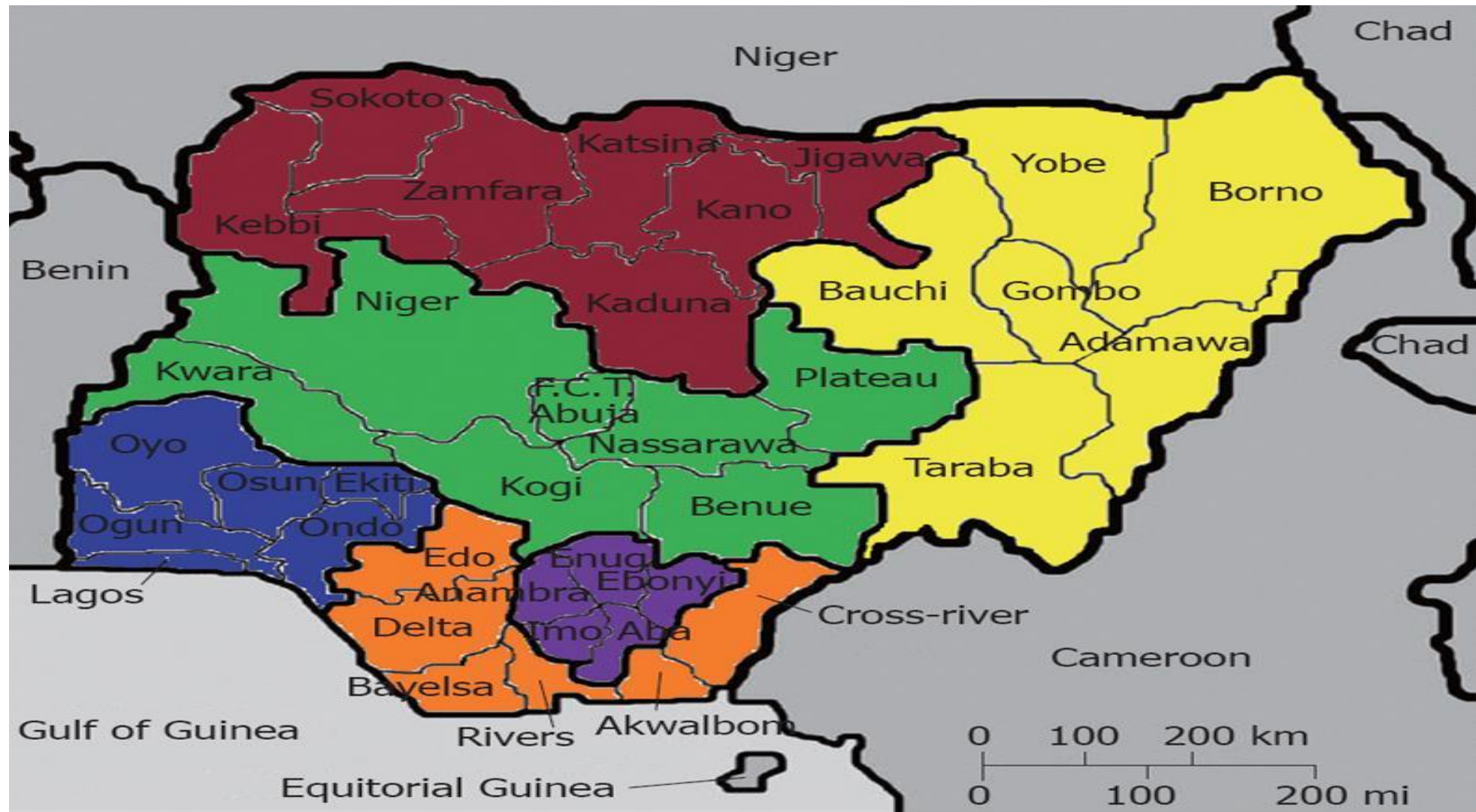
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Nigeria: 6 zones



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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|  | North west |  | South west |
|  | North east |  | South south |
|  | North central |  | South east |

Background

- Independence: October 1, 1960
- Population: 190 million
- Real GDP: 3.6% per annum
- Economy: largest in Africa
- HDI: 152nd of 188 countries (158th in 2005)
- Population 2050: 400 million

Migration

- Origin
- Destination
- Transit
- Internal: 10%-23% (19-38 million) lifetime in-migrants; 1.7m IDP
- International: high immigration, high emigration
 - Migrant stock: 1.2 million
 - International emigrants: 1.3 million
 - Deficit: -100000 (?)

Volume of movements into and out of Nigeria – 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
Arrivals		
Nigerian arrivals	1,495,045	1,578,715
Foreign arrivals	803,463	956,081
Total arrivals	2,298,508	2,534,796
Departures		
Nigerian departures	1,810,816	1,760,530
Foreign departures	839,957	861,240
Total departures	2,650,773	2,621,770
Balance Nigerians	-315,771	-181815
Balance foreigners	-36494	94841
Balance total	-352,265	-86,974

Distribution of foreign nationals by nationality – 1963, 1991, 2006 Censuses

Country of origin	1963 Census		1991 Census		2006 Census	
	Number	% foreigners	Number	% foreigners	Number	% foreigners
Benin	5214	5.1	100939	21.2	-	-
Ghana	7563	7.5	78706	16.5	-	-
Liberia	712	0.7	8175	1.7	-	-
Niger	8807	8.7	37035	7.8	-	-
Sierra Leone	1984	2.0	1623	0.3	-	-
Togo	7392	7.3	48993	10.3	-	-
Cameroon	18434	18.2	10703	2.2	-	-
Chad	1626	1.6	11611	2.4	-	-
ECOWAS	-	-	-	-	513308	51.4
Other Africans	2767	2.7	104816	22.0	158788	15.9
Non-Africans	46951	46.3	74534	15.6	327177	32.7
Total immigrants	101450	100.0	477135	100.0	999273	100.0

Source: Adapted from Isiugo-Abanihe and IOM 2016

NIGERIANS ELSEWHERE

Major region	Major country	1990	2013
Western Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	31352	43761
	Benin	19972	42575
	Ghana	14876	32380
Southern Africa	South Africa	8985	18659
	Others	108	679
Northern Africa	Sudan	23071	15275
	Others	2697	4601
Central Africa	Cameroon	105140	115621
	Gabon	7363	22779
	Chad	14822	13199
Northern Europe	United Kingdom	47412	184314
	Ireland	837	18540
	Others	1192	8404
Southern Europe	Italy	11859	48073
	Spain	711	36885
	Others	1137	4370
Western Europe	Germany	13230	22687
	Austria	4673	7583
	The Netherlands	1421	7002
	France	2710	5394
	Others	2262	6009
Eastern Europe		1665	3166
North America	USA	63702	252172
	Canada	3121	19325

Some characteristics

- Scattered evidence on the origin of Nigerian immigrants in Europe and the US strongly suggests that the majority originate from the relatively developed and densely populated southern provinces.
- The Ibo from the southeast and the Yoruba from the southwest, and, to a lesser extent the Edo and the Ogoni ethnic groups, seem to constitute the majority of Nigerian migrants in the UK (Hernandez-Coss, et al. 2007).
- The majority of Nigerians trafficked to Europe seem to originate from Edo state, and Benin City in particular. Edo and, to a lesser extent, the Delta states are known as the main origin areas of sex workers.
- The Hausa and other northern groups seem relatively more oriented towards migration to the Gulf states” (de Haas 2007).

Other characteristics

- Remittances: \$22 billion
- Students outside: 70000+
- Assisted Voluntary Return: 624 (IOM)
- Emigration plans: 2.5% (4 million)
- Government 2015 –
 - the ECOWAS and AU common position on migration;
 - Brain drain & the need to engage the Nigerian diaspora in assisting in the development of the country;
 - the huge remittance inflows from emigrants;
 - the increasing challenges posed by irregular migration particularly among the youths who were trapped on the sea or in the deserts attempting to enter Europe clandestinely
 - increase of human trafficking and smuggling/development of organized criminal networks.

NATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

- “underscores that effective coordination is key to the successful implementation of the policy, in particular the need for the strategy to address policy coherence and development of synergies among the ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs)
- “the challenge before the Nigerian Government is to reverse brain drain, or at the very least mitigate its effects on social and economic development, while optimizing brain gain and minimizing brain waste of nationals abroad”
- Linkages with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme (LEADS)
 - attract experts and academics of Nigerian descent in the diaspora to contribute – on a short-term basis – to the enhancement of education in the Nigerian university system