

MTM i-Map

Migration and Development Layer

NIGERIA

Latest update of contents: December 2011

This profile is based exclusively on desk research.

The profile provides data from official national sources to the extent possible, complemented by data of international organisations and research projects in case national data was not available.

Data may deviate according to source due to differences in data collection methods and in definitions applied

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1 NIGERIA AT A GLANCE

Topic	Indicator	Data	Source
Population	Total (estimates, 2010)	158,259,000	United Nations (UN), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Population Division (AR , EN , FR) Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (EN)
	Growth rate (over 5-year period 2005-2010)	2.3%	UN Statistics Division (EN) Country Profile on Nigeria (EN)
	Female (of total) (2006)	49.2%	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (EN) Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	Birth rate (per 1000) (1999)	40.6	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	Fertility rate (births per woman) (2008)	5.7	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	Mortality rate (per 1000) (2006)	Male: 9.394 Female: 3.618	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	Life expectancy at birth (years) (1992)	52 years	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	Under 15 years (of total) (2006)	41.3%	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	15-64 years (of total) (2006)	54.5%	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	65 years and over (of total) (2006)	4.1%	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009) (EN)
	Economy	GDP (2010)*	USD 193 669 million*
GDP per capita (2008)		USD 1449.6**	UN Statistics Division (EN) Country Profile on Nigeria (EN)
GDP growth rate (2008)		14.3%	UN Statistics Division (EN) Country Profile on Nigeria (EN)
Public debt (of GDP) (2010)		17.8%	Summary of the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Report for the Year Ended 31st December 2010 (EN)
Inflation rate (Oct. 2011)		10.50%	Central Bank of Nigeria
Unemployment rate (2011)		23.9%	NBS (EN)

	Main import countries	EU (27), US, China, Antigua & Barbuda, India	WTO (EN, FR) Trade Profile (EN, FR)
	Main export countries	US, EU(27), India, Brazil Equatorial Guinea	WTO (EN, FR) Trade Profile (EN, FR)
Migration	Net migration rate (per 1000) (2010 – 2015)	-0.4	International Organization for Migration (IOM) (EN, FR)
	Emigration rate of tertiary educated (2000)	10.7%	World Bank (AR, EN, FR), Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011 (EN)
	Internal migration rate	n/a	n/a
	Immigrants (of total population) (2010)	0.7%	UNDESA, Population Division (AR, EN, FR) Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (EN)
Development	Human Development Index (HDI) Rank (2010)	142 out of 169	UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2010 (AR, EN, FR)
	Gender-related Development Index (GDI) Rank (2007)	133 out of 182	UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2009 (AR, EN, FR)
	Human Poverty Index (HPI) Rank (2009)	114 out of 182	UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2009 (AR, EN, FR)
	GINI Coefficient (Income) (2000 – 2010)	42.9%	UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2010 (AR, EN, FR)
	Literacy rate (2007)	69.3%	NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria (2009)
	Population living below USD 1.25/day (2000 – 2008)	64.4%	UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2010 (AR, EN, FR)
	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Received (Total) (2009)	USD 1 659.14 million***	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (EN, FR)
	Development Assistance Committee Countries (2009)	USD 687.51 million****	OECD (EN, FR)
	ODA multilateral agencies (2009)	USD 969.42 million*****	OECD (EN, FR)
	ODA (Main donors, DAC countries)	US, UK, Denmark, Japan, Germany	OECD (EN, FR)
*EUR 147.321,61 million **EUR 1.102,69 ***EUR 1.262,087 million ****EUR 522,98 million *****EUR 737,42 million			
N.B: Currencies were converted according to EC exchange rates (EN, FR) of December of the year of data collection.			

2 THE MIGRATION SITUATION

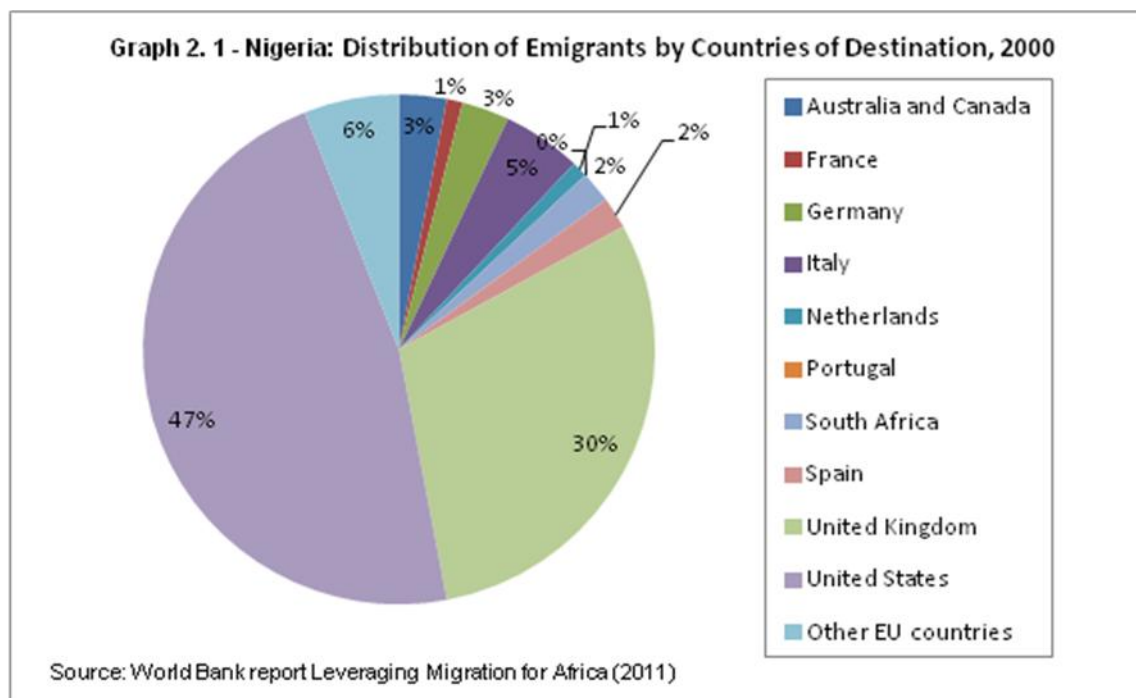
2.1 EMIGRATION

2.1.1 THE EXTENT OF EMIGRATION

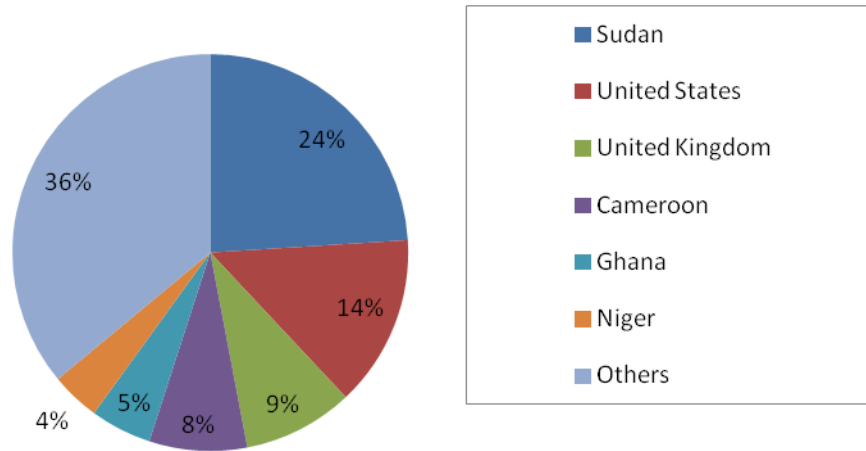
According to estimates cited from the [IOM](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration Profile on Nigeria \(2009\)](#) (EN), figures relating to the stock of emigrants range from 836,832 to 1,041,284.

2.1.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Data on countries of destination varies according to source. While according to data from the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN) (graph 2.1), the United States of America (US) and the United Kingdom (UK) are the two most important countries of destination, estimates of the [Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty](#) (EN) of the [University of Sussex](#) (EN) (based on data collected through National Population and Housing Censuses of destination countries), quoted from the [IOM](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration Profile on Nigeria \(2009\)](#) (EN) (graph 2.2) suggest that Sudan is the main destination country for Nigerian emigrants, followed by the US.



Graph 2.2 - Nigeria: Distribution of Emigrants by Countries of Destination, 2000

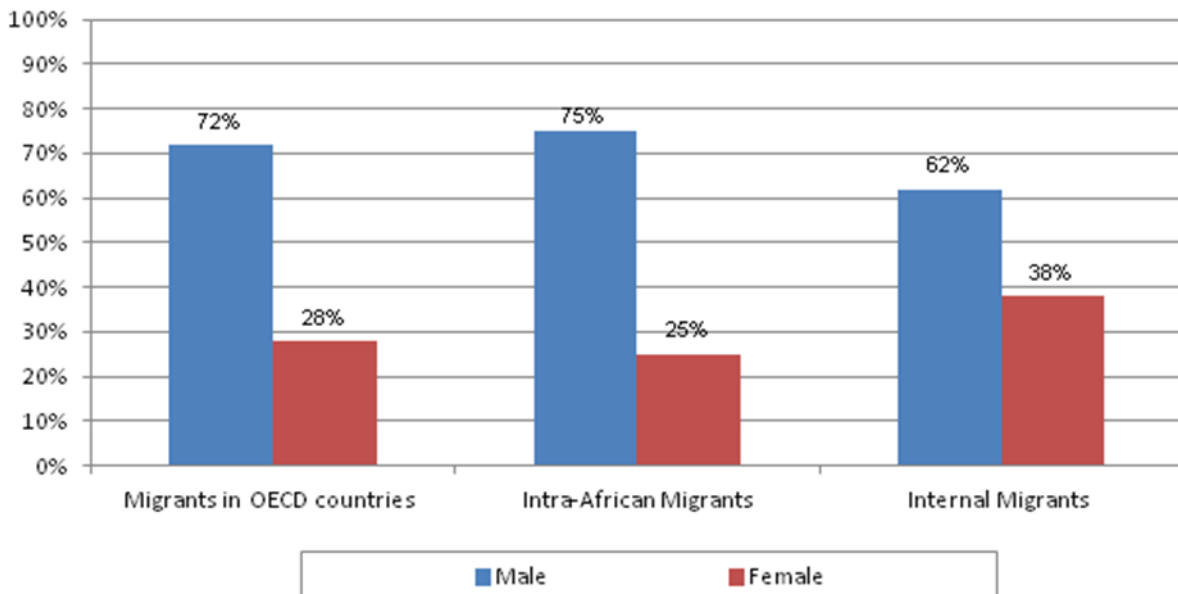


Source: DRC estimates 2007, quoted from IOM Migration Profile on Nigeria (2009).
 N.B: Estimates are based on 2000 Census Round Data (1995 - 2005)

2.1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF EMIGRANT POPULATION

Gender

Graph 2.3 - Nigeria: Gender Distribution Among Nigerian Migrants, 2009



Source: World Bank report Leveraging Migration for Africa (2011)

Graph 2.3 displays data on the gender distribution of Nigerian migrants, quoted from the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN).

Age

No data on the distribution of Nigerian emigrants in age groups could be collected at this stage.

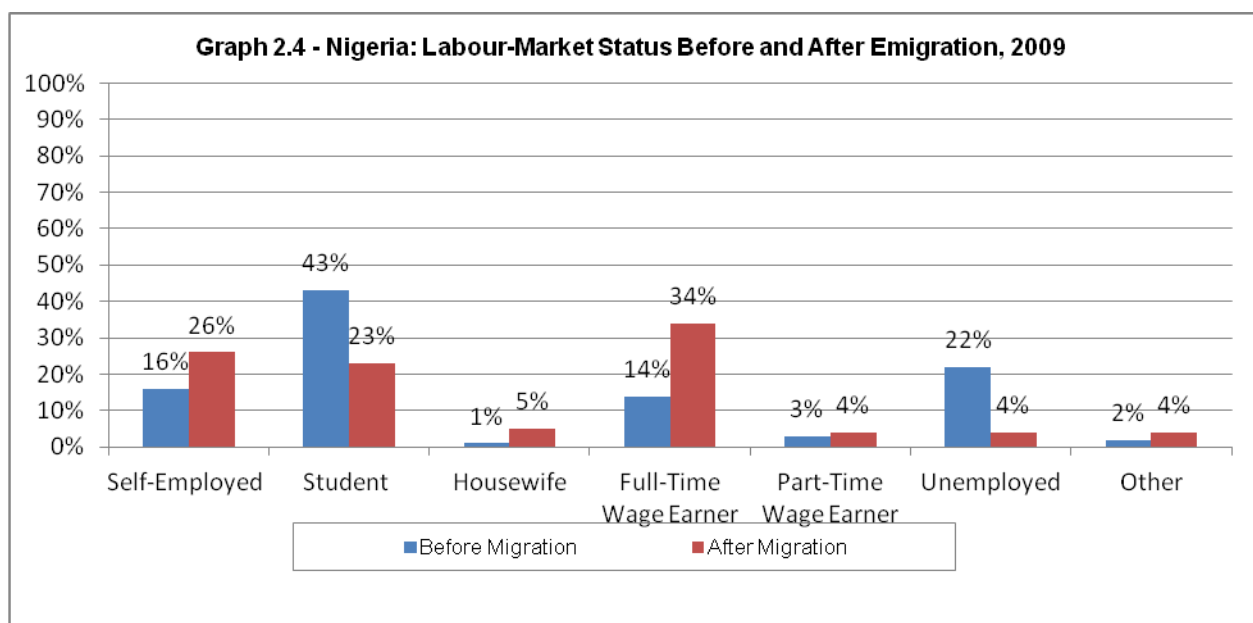
Level of Education

The emigration rate of tertiary educated is 10.7%, according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) [Migration and Remittances Factbook \(2011\)](#) (EN).

The two main destination countries of skilled Nigerian emigrants are the US and the UK (graph 2.4). While the share of skilled Nigerian emigrants residing in the US (59%) is bigger than the overall share of Nigerian emigrants residing in the US (47%), the situation is reverse with regard to the UK: The share of skilled Nigerian emigrants residing in the UK (27%) is slightly smaller than the share of all groups of Nigerian emigrants residing in the UK (30%), according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(20119\)](#) (EN).

According to the same source, up to a certain point the likelihood to emigrate increases with the level of education. Brain drain is a consequence, which particularly affects the medical sector. For further information on brain drain please refer to the [World Health Organization \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) Bulletin [Managing brain drain and brain waste of health workers in Nigeria \(2004\)](#) (EN).

Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position



Graph 2.4 displays data on the labour market status of Nigerian emigrants before and after their emigration, quoted from the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN).

Furthermore, the [National Bureau of Statistics](#) (EN) is conducting the [National Manpower Stock and Employment Generation Survey](#) (EN), which is supposed to analyse ‘*the manpower stock and occupational profile of the labour force in Nigeria and the Nigerians in Diaspora*’.

2.2 IMMIGRATION

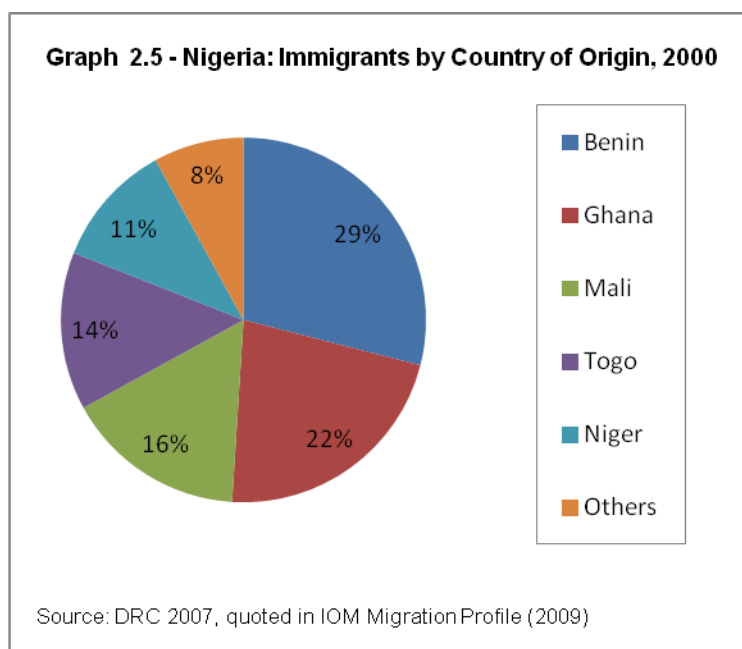
N.B: Data on ‘return’ migration is displayed separately, in chapter 5.

2.2.1 THE EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION

According to estimates of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\) Population Division \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision](#) (EN), the stock of immigrants in Nigeria was **1,127,668 in 2010**.

2.2.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Graph 2.5 provides estimates of the [University of Sussex](#) (EN), quoted from the [IOM \(EN, FR\) Migration Profile on Nigeria \(2009\)](#) (EN). The estimates are based on data collected through National Population and Housing Censuses of destination countries.

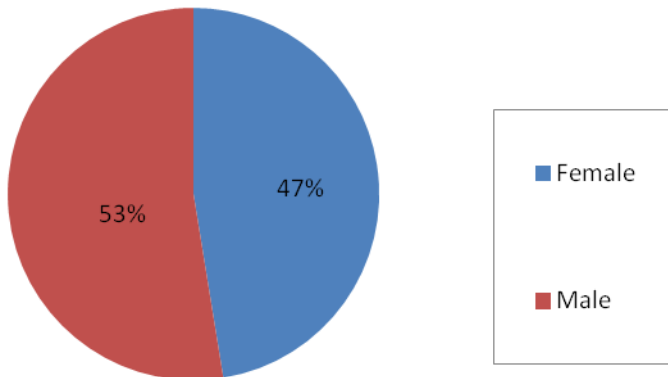


2.2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Gender

Graph 2.6 displays data provided by the [UNDESA Population Division \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision](#) (EN).

Graph 2.6 - Nigeria: Gender Distribution of Immigrants in Nigeria, 2010



Source: UNDESA

No recent data could be collected on further characteristics of immigrants in Nigeria, such as distribution according to age groups, level of education, and business area/sector of activity/professional position.

3 TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

Legislation	Description
The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of 1999 (EN)	According to Art. 28, Nigerian citizens by birth are entitled to dual citizenship.
Policy	Description
Draft National Policy on Migration*	The draft policy provides, <i>inter alia</i> , a framework to strengthen the linkages with Nigerians abroad and their contribution to the development of the country and a framework to better integrate migration into the development and poverty reduction agenda of Nigeria. This draft policy is yet to be brought before the Federal Executive Council of Nigeria.
*Source: Final report (2010) (AR , EN , FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN). N.B: This list is not exhaustive.	

3.2 INVOLVMENT OF MIGRANT ORGANISATIONS IN THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The EC-funded project [European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development \(EADPD\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) will produce a **Comprehensive Database on African Migrant Organisations**, which will provide information on the African migrant organisations in EU Member States (MS) and Switzerland working in the field of migration and development, as well as on their activities and funding sources.

In addition, there are research projects and case studies with a special focus on transnationalism of Nigerian emigrants as well as the involvement of Nigerian migrant organisations in Nigeria. These include, *inter alia*:

- The [African Diaspora Policy Centre \(ADPC\)](#) (EN) Policy Brief [Building Institutional Cooperation between the Diaspora and Homeland Governments in Africa. The cases of Ghana, Nigeria, Germany, USA and the UK \(2010\)](#) (EN); and
- The research project [African Perspectives on Human Mobility](#) (EN) produced a case study on the links between trade, mobility, and migration from a historical perspective, with special consideration of the role of transnationalism in the livelihoods of these traders. The research outputs can be retrieved at the following links:

1. [Nigeria country paper \(2008\)](#) (EN);
2. [Preliminary Field Report: Dynamics of International Migrant Traders in Nigeria](#) (EN);
3. [Dynamics of Internal and International Mobility of Traders in Nigeria \(2011\)/Appendix](#) (EN); and
4. [Migration Bibliography: Nigeria](#) (EN).

3.3 INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

The following examples of initiatives related to transnational life of migrants have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 3.2).

Table 3.2 – Nigeria: Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants			
Agency	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
Nigerian National Volunteer Services (NNVS) (EN)*)*	Elaboration of the Government Policy on Volunteering (about to be approved)	NGOs and Development Partners	To link emigrant communities with Nigerian institutions and groups, and encourage their participation in the national development process of Nigeria
	Organisation of the annual ‘Diaspora day’ (25 July) to encourage the engagement of Nigerian emigrant communities in their country of origin	- Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation - The Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (EN)	To build partnerships with Nigerian emigrant communities
	Establishment of an Internet website (EN), including a database on Nigerians abroad, to facilitate linkages between national institutions and emigrant communities	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EN), NIDO (EN), etc.	To identify the profile of skilled Nigerians living abroad and link them to sectors and communities in need of their services as volunteers
	Support to annual medical missions carried out by Nigerian physicians living abroad	- Association of Nigerian physicians in the Americas (ANPA) - Federal Ministry of Health (EN)	To facilitate medical missions established by Nigerian medical associations abroad, one viable association being the Association of Nigerian Physicians in the Americas (EN)
	Elaboration of a report compiling information on the contribution of the	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EN), NIDO (EN), Embassies, etc.	To compile information on the contribution of Nigerians abroad towards Nigeria’s development through an annual report that

	Nigerian emigrant community to the development of Nigeria		includes the projects in which they are involved, types of volunteering undertaken (medical missions, social work), scholarships, etc.
	Support to the Nigerian ‘Experts and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme’ (NEADS), currently labelled LEAD ‘Linkage with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora’	The National Universities Commission (EN)	To incite experts and academics of Nigerian origin living abroad to contribute to the development of the Nigerian University System through temporary returns during sabbatical years or holiday periods
The National Universities Commission (NUC) *	LEADS ‘Linkage with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (EN); - NNVS; - Nigerian Universities; - Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation (NIDO) (EN); - Diplomatic and Consular Missions, etc 	<p>LEADS aims to secure highly skilled Nigerians residing abroad for temporary placements in Nigerian universities, i.e. short term academic appointments aiming to strengthen the university system.</p> <p>The following disciplines are given priority: Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Management Science and Business Administration, Mathematics, Medicine and Dentistry, Mining Engineering, Natural Sciences and Oil and Gas Engineering.</p>
Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation (NIDO) (EN)	Establishment of the Global Database of Nigerians in Diaspora (GDND) (EN)	Presidency and the Nigerian National Volunteer Services (NNVS) (EN) at the Office of the Secretary to Government of the Federation (EN), facilitated by all Embassies of Nigeria and High Commissions	To create a Databank of Nigerian skills abroad to enable the Nation tap from them in favour of National development
National Commission for Refugees*	Current elaboration of a National Action Plan on Migration	Multiple national institutions and international stakeholders	To develop activities which mirror national policies on migration; etc.
UNESCO (AR, EN, FR) and Hewlett Packard (EN)	Piloting Solutions for Reversing Brain Drain into Brain Gain for Africa (EN) (launched	n/a	To help reduce brain drain in Africa by providing grid computing technology to universities in Nigeria and establishing ‘links between

	in 2006)		<i>researchers who have stayed in their home countries and those who have left, connecting scientists to international colleagues, research networks and potential funding organisations.’ **</i>
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N.B: This list is not exhaustive.
 Initiatives related to the transnational life of migrants in the cultural, health, and sanitary field are not covered in this section.
 *Source: [Final report \(2010\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN)
 **[Association for Higher Education and Development \(AHEAD\)](#) (EN) report [Enabling Diaspora Engagement in Africa: Resources, Mechanisms and Gaps \(2007\)](#) (EN)

4 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS AND MIGRANTS' INVESTMENTS

4.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR MIGRANTS

No information could be collected on national legislation on incentives for migrants' investments and remittances transfers at this stage.

The [Foreign Exchange Act of 1995](#) (EN) is the main legal basis for the regulation of money transfers in Nigeria. In line with this act, banks are authorised to perform foreign currency payments if they fall under the definition of 'authorised dealers'. The fact that the definition of 'authorised dealers' is rather narrow has limited international foreign currency payments to banks, according to the [USAID](#) (EN) report [Remittances, Competition and Fair Financial Access Opportunities in Nigeria \(2007\)](#) (EN).

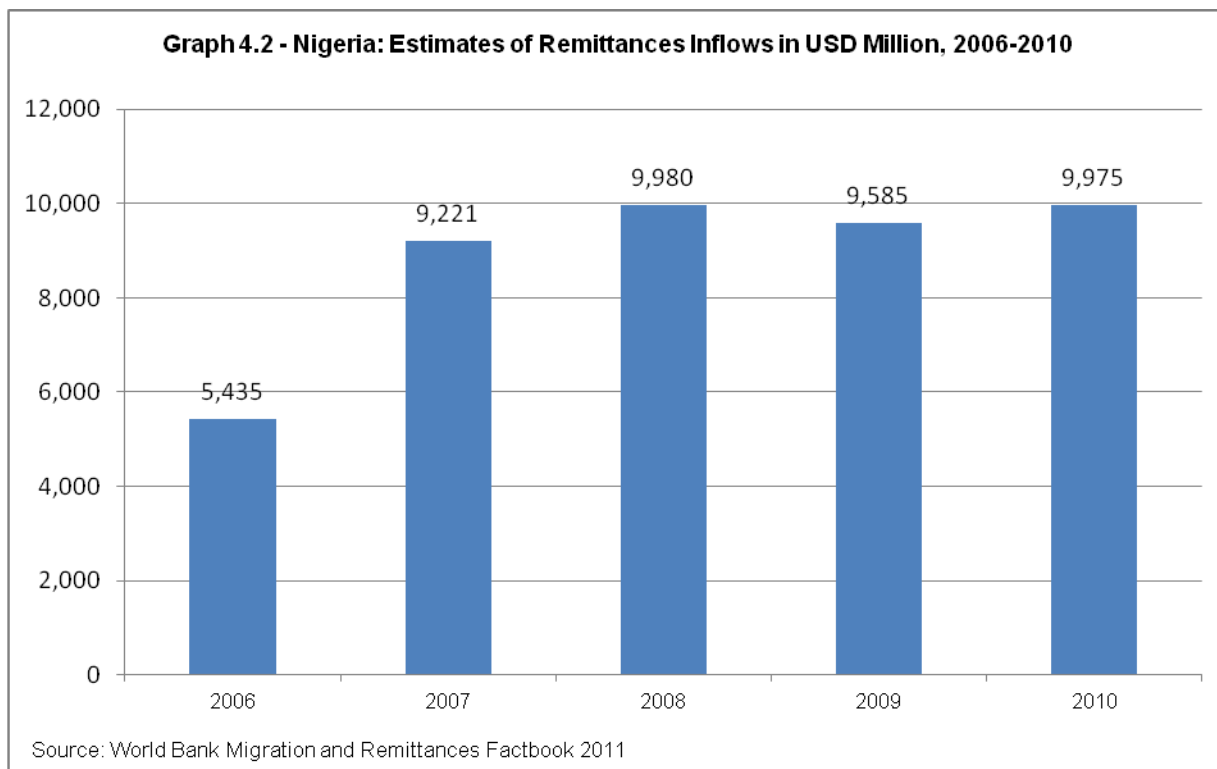
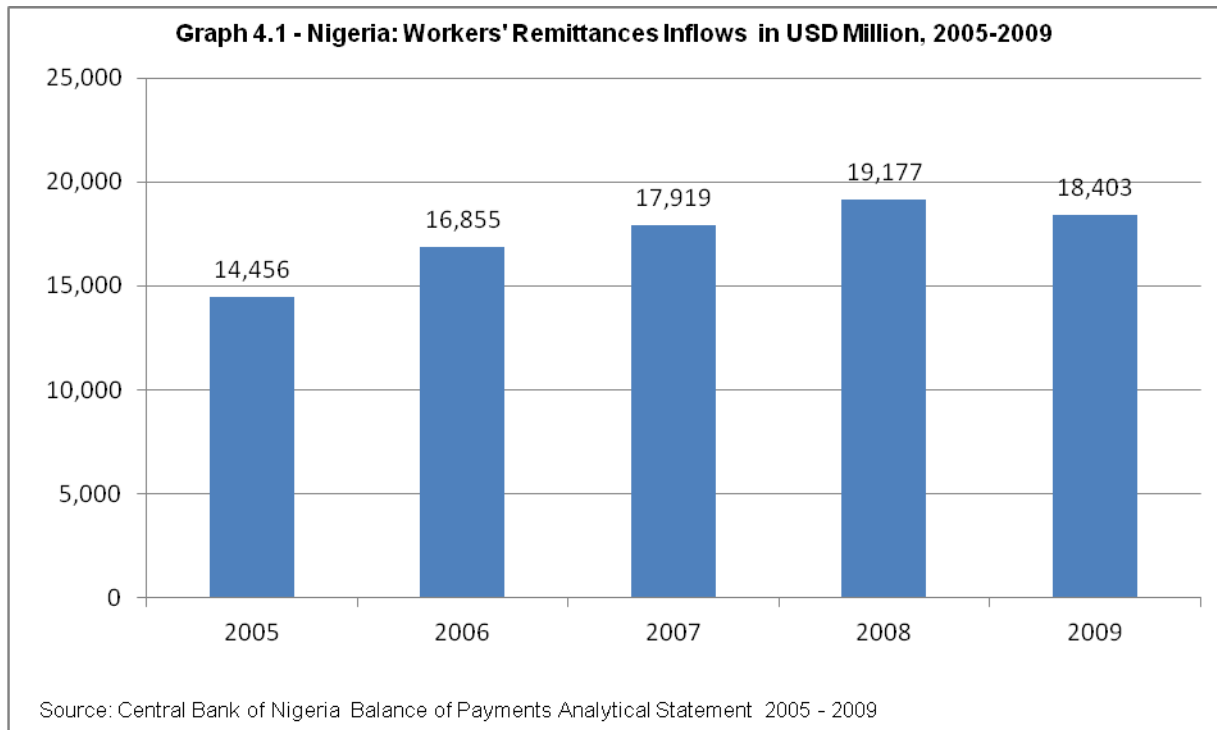
In addition, non-legal incentives exist: Investment promotion agencies provide information and linkage opportunities to investors (including Nigerians abroad) in order to facilitate investments, according to the [World Bank](#) (AR, EN, FR) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN). Furthermore, a number of banks offer incentives to promote the use of domestic financial institutions, such as the Nigerians in Diaspora Account (Bank PHB), the Nigerians in Diaspora Domiciliary Account (Oceanic Bank), and the Diamond Reach (Diamond Bank), according to the [ECO Study to Explore Mechanisms to Facilitate the Contribution of the African Diaspora to the Domestic Economies \(2008\)](#) (EN).

4.2 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES DATA: INFLOWS, CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPACT

4.2.1 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES INFLOWS

Nigeria is among the top five recipients of officially recorded remittances estimated for 2011, according to the [World Bank](#) (AR, EN, FR) Press Release [Developing Countries to Receive Over \\$350 Billion in Remittances in 2011, Says World Bank Report](#) (EN).

Data on remittances varies depending on the source of data: while in 2009, workers' remittances amounting to USD 18,403,000 were sent to Nigeria according to the [Central Bank of Nigeria](#) (EN) [Balance of Payments Analytical Statement \(2005 – 2009\)](#) (EN) (graph 4.1), remittances inflows (defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrant transfers - based on the [International Monetary Fund's](#) (AR, EN, FR) [Balance of Payments Statistics](#) (EN)) amounted to USD 9,585,000 in the same year, according to the [World Bank](#) (AR, EN, FR) [Migration and Remittances Factbook \(2011\)](#) (EN) (graph 4.2).



The Relative Size of Remittances Inflows

Inflows total	USD 9,221 million
As % of GDP	6.7
As % of net ODA receipts	451.5
Ratio of workers' remittances to FDI	1.5
Source: UNDP (EN, FR) Human Development Report (HDR) 2009 (AR , EN , FR)	

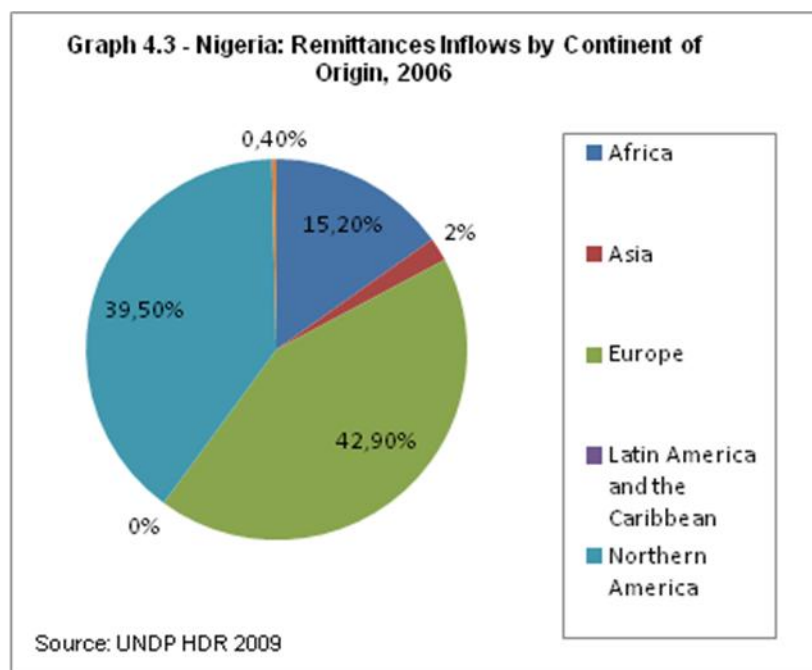
Remittances are – after oil revenues - the second largest source of foreign exchange receipts in Nigeria, according to the [USAID \(EN\)](#) report [Remittances, Competition and Fair Financial Access Opportunities in Nigeria \(2007\)](#) (EN).

Amount/Frequency of Remittances Inflows to Nigeria

No data on the amounts and frequency of remittances inflows to Nigeria could be collected at this stage.

An additional source that provides information on remittances and that can be consulted for further information is the [RemittancesGateway \(EN\)](#) [Country Profile \(EN\)](#) on Nigeria. The [RemittancesGateway Flyer \(EN\)](#) provides an overview on the types of information that can be found on the website.

4.2.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES

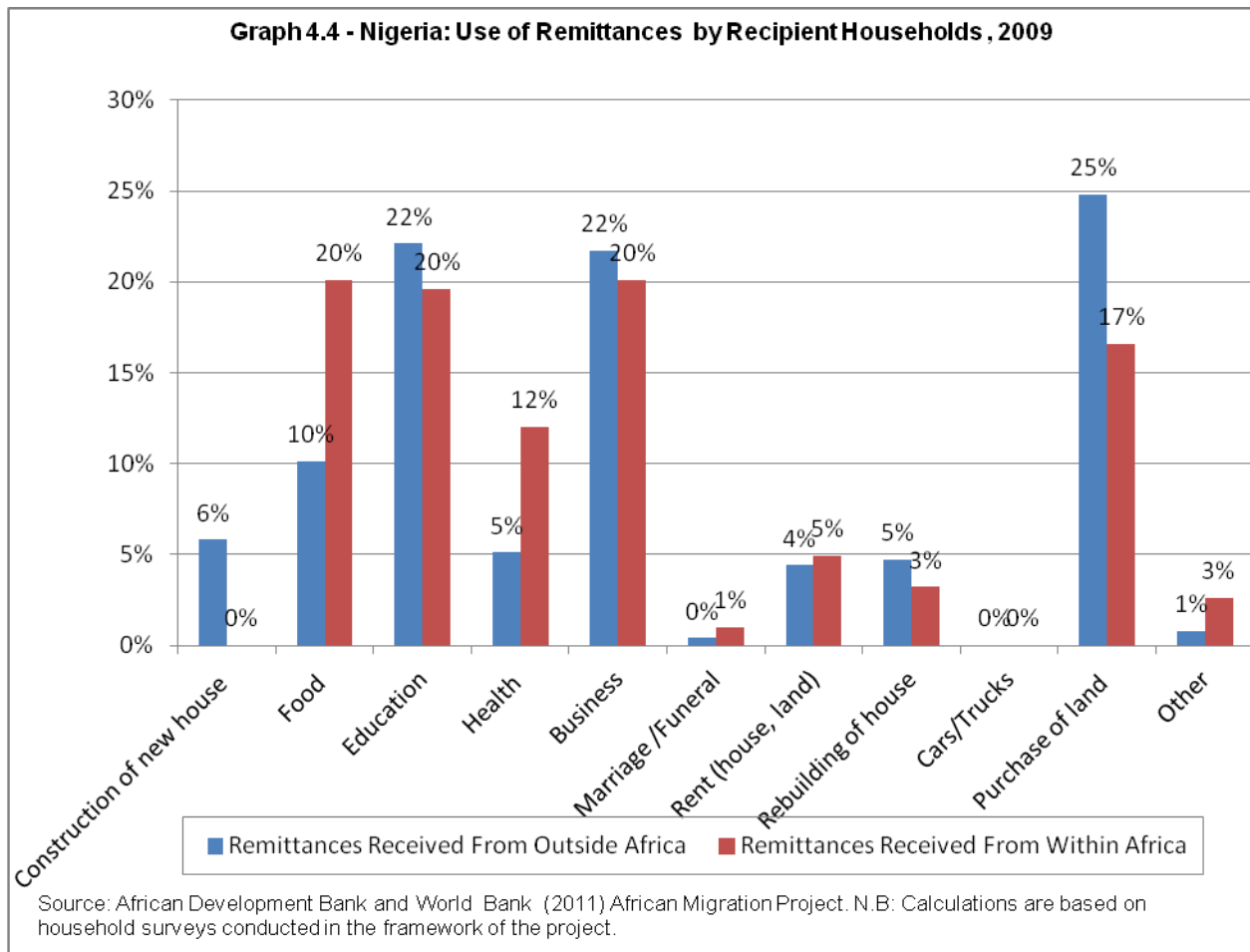


Graph 4.3 shows that remittances were mainly sent from Europe (42.9%), followed by Northern America (39.5%), and Africa (15.2%), and displays data on 'Remittance inflows by continent of origin' provided by the [UNDP \(EN, FR\)](#) Human Development Report (HDR) 2009 ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)).

Case studies provide information on the specificities of certain remittances corridors, including, *inter alia*:

- The [Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis](#) (EN) report [Understanding Migrants' Remittances: Evidence from the U.S.-Nigeria Migration Survey \(2007\)](#) (EN); and
- The [World Bank](#) (AR, EN, FR) Working Paper [The UK-Nigeria Remittance Corridor. Challenges of Embracing Formal Transfer Systems in a Dual Financial Environment \(2007\)](#) (EN).

4.2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES RECIPIENTS



The majority of remittances recipients in the remittances corridor between Nigeria and the US were aged between 25 and 34, and more than 70% were male, according to the [USAID](#) (EN) report [Remittances, Competition and Fair Financial Access Opportunities in Nigeria \(2007\)](#) (EN). More than 40% of remittances recipients had completed some college education. For further information on the Nigeria-US remittances corridor please refer to the report.

4.2.4 USE OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES INFLOWS

Graph 4.4 shows that remittances received from outside Africa were mostly used for the purchase of land (25%), followed by business (22%), education (22%), and food (10%), according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN) on the use of remittances at household level.

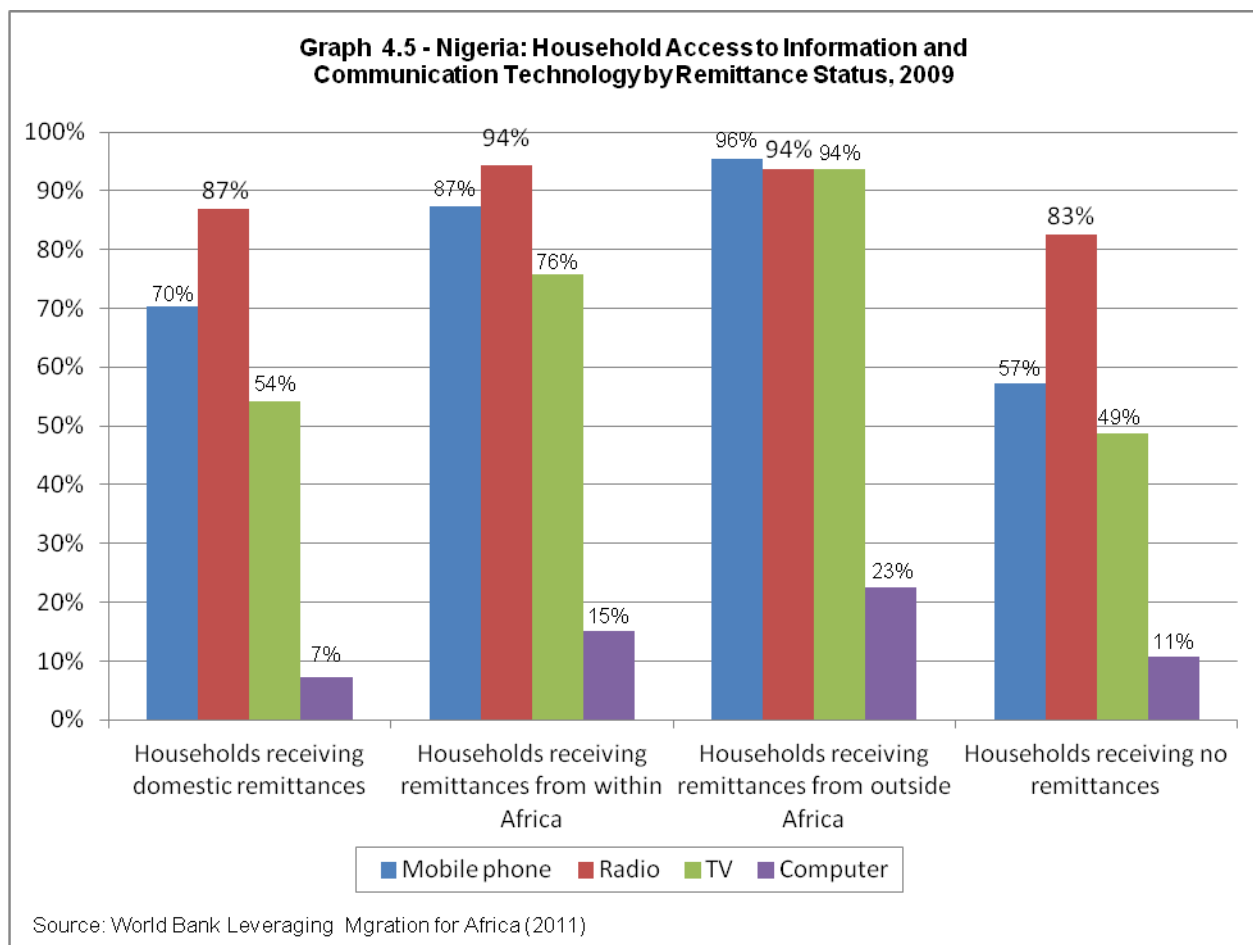
Apart from their impact at household level, remittances can also be used as a safeguard for banking business. The Afreximbank, for example, has arranged a USD 50 million remittance-backed syndicated note issuance facility in favor of a Nigerian entity in 2001, as pointed out in the [ECO Study to Explore Mechanisms to Facilitate the Contribution of the African Diaspora to the Domestic Economies \(2008\)](#) (EN).

4.2.5 IMPACT OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES

With regard to the impact of financial remittances, the only data that could be collected concerns household access to information and communication technology in Nigeria (graph 4.5) and is quoted from the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN).

The same report also found that in Nigeria, 57% of households which received remittances from OECD countries, and 40% of households which received remittances from within Africa made productive investments.

A study conducted in 2005 in southeast Nigeria concluded that intercontinental migrants contributed up to 50% of household expenditures in the region, as pointed out in the [United Nations Research Institute for Social Development \(EN, FR\)](#) publication [Remittances, Migration and Social Development \(2007\)](#) (EN).

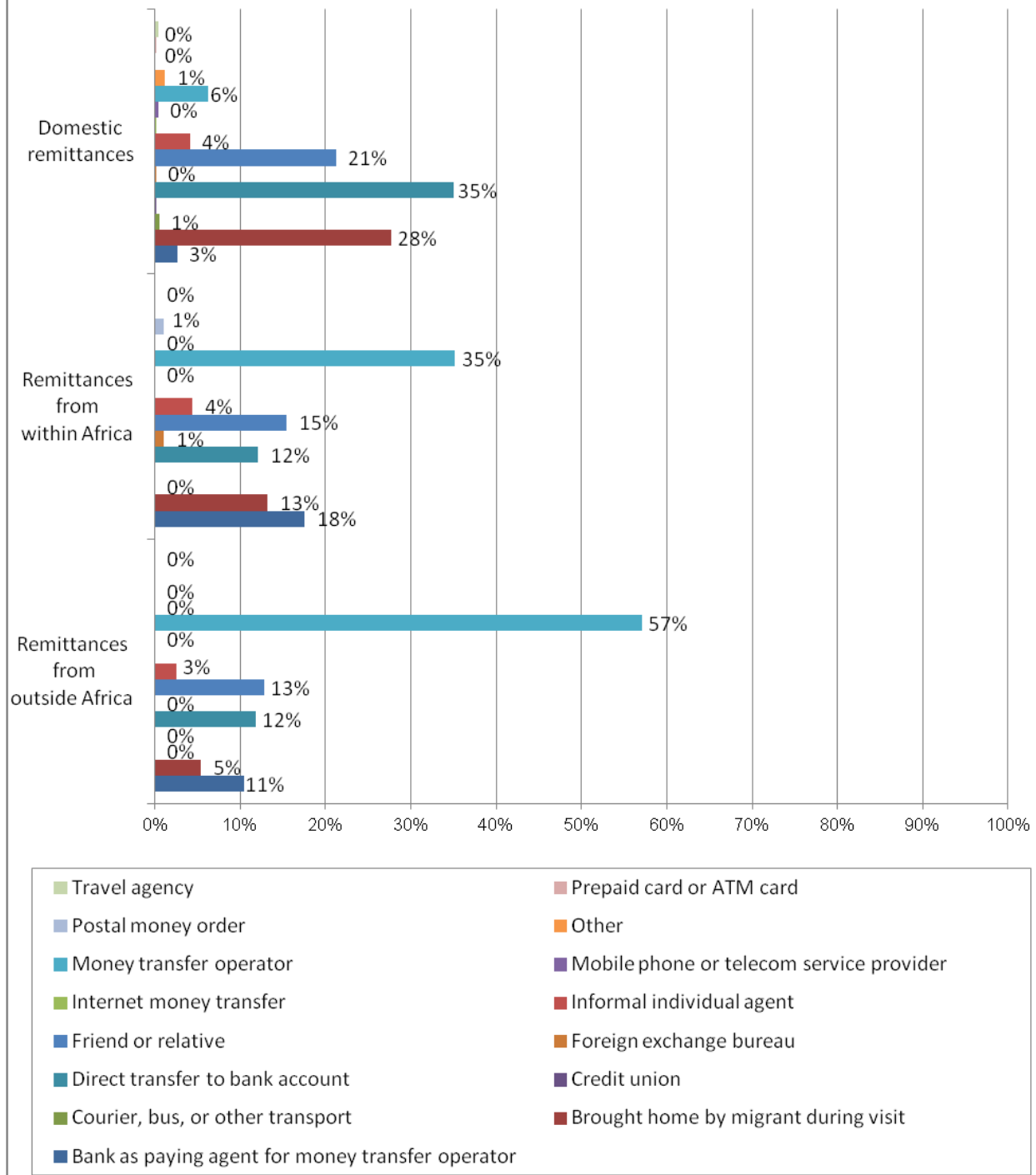


4.3 MIGRANT FINANCIAL REMITTANCES MARKETPLACE: CHANNELS AND COSTS

4.3.1 MODE OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS TO NIGERIA

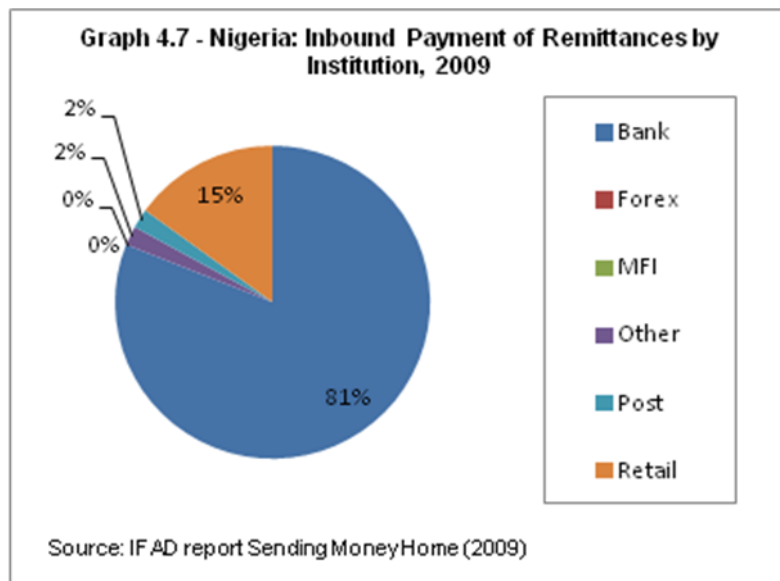
Graph 4.6 displays data on the formal and informal remittances channels, based on data quoted from the World Bank (AR, EN, FR) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN). It shows that MTOs were the main channel used for remittances from outside Africa (57%) and from within Africa (35%), while domestic remittances were mainly sent through direct transfers through bank accounts (35%), brought home by the migrant during a visit (28%) or by a friend or relative (21%).

Graph 4.6 - Nigeria: Formal and Informal Remittances Channels, 2009



Source: World Bank Leveraging Migration for Africa (2011)

4.3.2 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES MARKETPLACE



The Nigerian remittances market is strongly dominated by one MTO, according to the [USAID \(EN\) report Remittances, Competition and Fair Financial Access Opportunities in Nigeria \(2007\)](#) (EN). Only banks are legally entitled to perform international payments. Partnerships between banks and Western Union or MoneyGram are based on agreements containing exclusive partnership provisions. 21 out of 25 banks operating in Nigeria have agreements with MTOs, 15

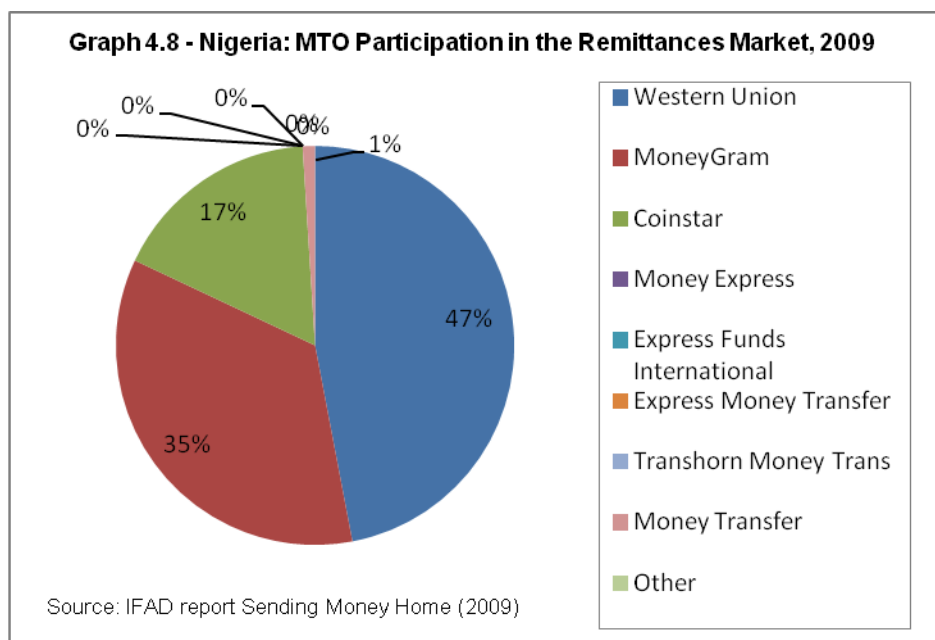
banks work with Western Union, five with MoneyGram, and one with Coinstar and Vigo Corporation (which is owned by Western Union). Western Union is the largest provider and controls around 80% of money transfers through banks. Lack of competition in the remittances market and resulting high costs cause many remittances senders to revert to the informal market, as pointed out in the same source.

The banking sector has recently undergone a modernisation process, introducing online and mobile banking as well as additional ATMs and point of sale terminals, as pointed out in the [USAID \(EN\) report Remittances, Competition and Fair Financial Access Opportunities in Nigeria \(2007\)](#) (EN).

The company Tranzact piloted a platform for card-based and mobile transfers within Nigeria and within West Africa, as well as from the UK. The platform enables users to open bank accounts in their country of origin while living abroad, deposit into bank accounts in person or by phone, send money to mobile accounts, and top up mobile phone accounts for friends and family, in addition to any service currently provided by debit and prepaid cards. 20 banks were members in this platform. Tranzact furthermore aims at providing better services in rural areas by approving shops in villages to serve as agents that can fulfil targeted banking services, according to the [USAID \(EN\) report Remittances, Competition and Fair Financial Access Opportunities in Nigeria \(2007\)](#) (EN). For further information please refer to the report.

Inbound Remittances Payout Rate by Institution and MTO Participation in the Remittances Market

Graph 4.7 shows that the main institutions paying out remittances were banks and retail in 2009. Graph 4.8 shows that the main three MTOs in the Nigerian remittances market were Western Union, MoneyGram and Coinstar in the same year. Data was quoted from the [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\) \(EN\) publication 'Sending Money Home' \(2009\)](#) (EN).



4.3.3 COSTS OF MONEY TRANSFERS TO NIGERIA

The following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services allow for queries on the money transfer costs charged by Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) between Nigeria and the sending countries covered. In order to query the costs, please click on the service and select MTO and the amount.

Table 4.2 – Nigeria: Money Transfer Price Comparison Services				
Service	Established by	Sending Countries Covered	Amounts Covered	Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers to Nigeria
Geldtransfair (DE)	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (now: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) (EN))	Germany	Every amount up to a maximum of EUR 12,500	Voxmoney, mobilecash, VoiceCash, HypoVereinsbank, Frankfurter Sparkasse, HypoVereinsbank, www.afropa.net , Ria Envia, SEB, Sekerbank T.A.S.
Geldnaarhuis (AR, EN, FR)	IntEnt (EN)	The Netherlands	Every amount (in EUR)	Western Union, ABN-AMRO (internetbankieren), ABN-AMRO (papier), ING Bank (internet-

				bankieren), ING Bank (bankcheque), Rabobank, SNS Bank, MoneyGram
Mandasoldiacasa (EN, IT)	Diplomazia Economica Italiana (IT); Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (EN)	Italy		Western Union, Ria, Poste Italiane – MoneyGram, MoneyGram, Coinstar, UniCredit S.p.A., Agenzia TU - UniCredit S.p.A. - Conto TU, Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena - Conto Paschi Senza Frontiere, Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma, Banca Popolare di Milano - Gruppo Bipemme, Intesa Sanpaolo - Gruppo Intesa Sanpaolo, Banca Popolare di Bergamo - Gruppo UBI Banca, Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma - Conto In Italy, Bnl - Gruppo Bnp Paribas, Banca Popolare di Novara - Gruppo Banco Popolare, Bnl - Gruppo Bnp Paribas
Moneymove (EN)	Developing Markets Associates Ltd.	United Kingdom	£100 - £250	Vicom Group, Cash Xpress Money Transfer, Ria Envia, Holy Ghost International, World Link Finance, Hephzibah Communications, Chequepoint, Coinstar Money Transfer, Money Remittance Worldwide, DT & T, Global Link International, MoneyGram, Akindex International Ltd, Double Crown International, Western Union, Money Line UK, HSBC, Lloyds TSB, NatWest, Royal Bank of Scotland, Moneybookers, HBOS, Barclays, LCC, Money Express Card, White Eagle (Payroll & Pay Point), Abbey, Alliance & Leicester, Co-operative bank, Smile.
Remittances Prices Worldwide (EN)	World Bank (AR, EN, FR)	Germany, Ghana, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States	USD 200 - USD 500	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination between 29 sending countries and the receiving countries available for the respective Country corridor (EN) and can be queried here (EN).
Sendepenger (EN)*	• Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Norway		Forex/MoneyGram, Western Union, Hawala (A, B, C, D, E, F), Moneybookers, iKobo, DnB NOR,

	(EN); and • Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (Norad) (EN)			Nordea, Selbu Sparebank, SpareBank 1 Nord-Norge, Nordea, SkandiaBanken, Moneybookers, MamaMikes, Friends and relatives, Norway Post
Send Money Home (EN)	UK Government's Department for International Development (EN)	Combinations between 91 sending and 125 receiving countries are covered (access dropdown menu here (EN))	Every amount (in sending country currencies)	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 91 sending countries and 125 receiving countries and can be queried here (EN).
NB: This list is not exhaustive * The information provided on this website is based on a one-time survey that has been conducted in 2007 and is not being updated.				

As surveys of remittances service providers in Africa showed that exclusivity agreements between banks and international money transfer companies caused high costs of remittances, Nigeria has taken steps to eliminate these partnerships in recent years, according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN).

4.4 COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL REMITTANCES AND DONATIONS

No data on collective financial remittances and donations could be collected at this stage.

4.5 MIGRANT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

4.5.1 Investment Volume and Enterprises Started/Jobs Created by Nigerian Nationals Abroad in Nigeria

No data on enterprises started/jobs created by Nigerian nationals abroad in Nigeria could be collected at this stage.

4.5.2 Financial Capacities of Nigerian Nationals Abroad in Nigeria

Table 4.3 – Nigeria: Estimates on Savings of Emigrant Communities		
Stock of Emigrant Communities (mil.)	Emigrant Communities' Savings est., 2009 (USD bil.)	Emigrant Communities' Savings as % of GDP
1	3.5	2

Source: World Bank ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) publication [Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN)

4.5.3 Diaspora Bonds

Nigeria will issue a diaspora bond in 2012 as a means of raising funds for infrastructure and development projects, according to the [Reuters Africa](#) (EN) article [Nigeria to issue diaspora bond in 2012](#) (EN).

4.6 INITIATIVES RELATED TO FINANCIAL REMITTANCES INFLOWS AND MIGRANTS' INVESTMENTS

No information could be collected on initiatives related to financial remittances inflows and migrants' investments.

5 'RETURN' MIGRATION

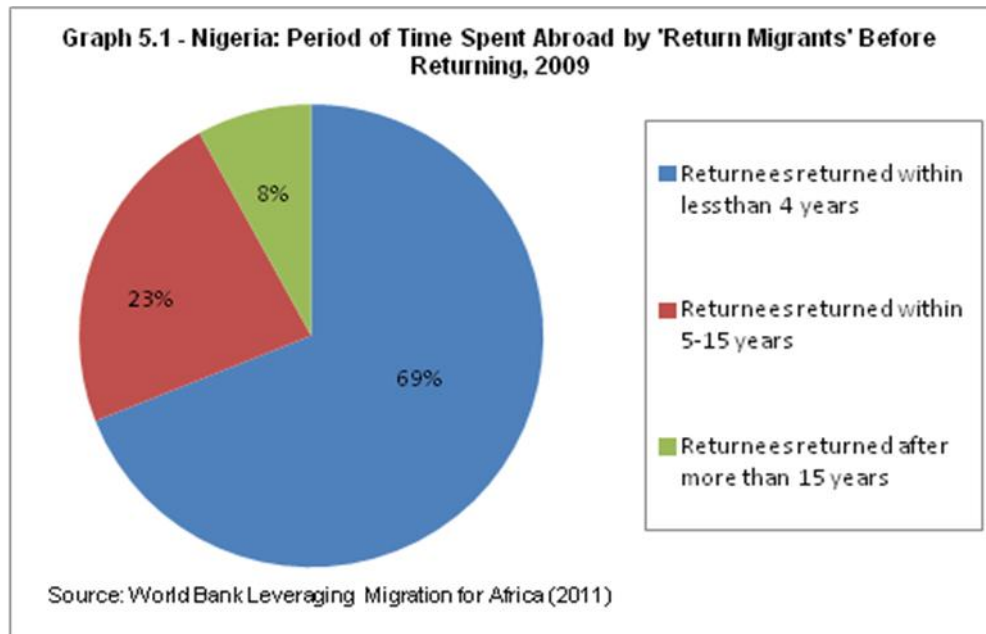
5.1 NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON 'RETURN' MIGRATION

The Nigerian government is expected to mobilize approximately 0.5 million skilled information and communication technology (ICT) professionals from the diaspora to temporarily 'return' to Nigeria and contribute to the establishment of specialized ICT universities, software engineering, and the development institutes and ICT research centres by 2020, according to the [IOM \(EN, FR\) Migration Profile on Nigeria \(2009\)](#) (EN).

The diaspora is furthermore 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, as pointed out in the same source.

5.2 'RETURN' MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

5.2.1 Main Countries of Origin of 'Return' Migrants



In Nigeria, 3% of the emigrant population returned, according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\) report Leveraging Migration for Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN). The report draws, *inter alia*, on primary surveys of migrants' households in several countries,

including Nigeria.

Graph 5.1 shows that 69% of returnees returned within less than 4 years, 23% of returnees returned within 5-15 years, and 8% returned after more than 15 years.

No data on countries of origin as well as on further characteristics of ‘return’ migrants, including their composition according to gender, age groups, level of education, and business area/sector of activity/professional position could be collected at this stage.

5.3 IMPACT OF ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION

No information could be collected at this stage.

5.4 INITIATIVES RELATED TO ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION

The following examples of initiatives related to ‘return’ migration have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 5.1).

Agency	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
Nigerian National Volunteer Services (NNVS) (EN)*	Provision of incentives (e.g. waivers on the importation of equipment and materials) for skilled Nigerian nationals living abroad who are willing to return temporarily and/or permanently and engage in voluntary services	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incite skilled Nigerians abroad to return temporarily and/or permanently and engage in volunteer efforts • Reduce financial burden on equipment being brought to Nigeria for assistance
UNDP (EN, FR)	The Nigerian Diaspora Trust Fund (first phase: completed in May 2007; second phase: August 2008 – July 2012)	In collaboration with the Government of Nigeria	The Nigerian Diaspora Trust Fund aims at enabling the Nigerian Government to mobilize Nigerian professionals resident abroad to assist in national development through short-term (three months to one year), medium-term (two to three years), and long-term basis stays in Nigeria.**

N.B: This list is not exhaustive
 Source: * [Final report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN). **[IOM \(EN, FR\) Migration Profile on Nigeria \(2009\)](#) (EN).

6 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: ACTORS, POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS OF COOPERATION

6.1 LINKAGES BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL POLICIES

The Federal Government of Nigeria has elaborated a **Draft National Policy on Migration** that provides, *inter alia*, ‘a framework to better integrate migration into the development and poverty reduction agenda of Nigeria’, according to the [Final report \(2010\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN). As of December 2011, no information was available on whether it has already been approved the Federal Executive Council of Nigeria.

Furthermore, the policies listed in **table 6.1** provide for links between international migration and development.

Table 6.1 - Nigeria: Linkages between Migration and Development in National Policies	
Policy Paper	Linkages between migration and development
Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 (EN)	The Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 is a long term plan for stimulating Nigeria’s economic growth and launching the country onto a path of sustained and rapid socio-economic development. With regard to migration, the sub-section Labour and Employment/Job protection , under the section Guaranteeing the Well-Being and Productivity of the People , states that initiatives for effective labour management include, <i>inter alia</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Enhance youth employability and progression to higher levels of training. This will include measures to check and reverse brain drain and foster brain gain’; and ▪ ‘Enforce expatriate quotas through appropriate legislation, specifying the classes of jobs that can be taken by expatriates as highly skilled labour only, ensuring that non-nationals do not take up the majority of unskilled and medium skilled labour, at the expense of Nigeria’s teeming unemployed population. In addition, pursue local content initiatives vigorously to enhance employment opportunities for Nigerians.’
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) (EN)	The box on Institutional and Administrative Reforms to Reduce the Cost of Doing Business states that the NEEDS proposes reducing the cost of doing business in Nigeria through the following set of reforms including, <i>inter alia</i> : ‘ Consolidate immigration matters, including visas, expatriate positions, work permits, and ‘permanent until revoked’ status. Improve the dissemination of information and provide coordinated, focused training of consular officials on immigration matters. ’

N.B: This list is not exhaustive.

For further reading, please refer to the [University of Oxford](#) (EN) - [International Migration Institute](#) (EN) publication [International migration and national development: Viewpoints and policy initiatives in countries of origin. The case of Nigeria \(2006\)](#) (EN).

6.2 RELEVANT BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER FRAMEWORKS OF COOPERATION

Relevant Bilateral Agreements

Table 6.2 - Nigeria: Examples of Bilateral Agreements on Migration
With European Countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland, ratified on 30 November 2002 • Italy, ratified on 30 November 2000 • Spain, ratified in November 2001 • Switzerland • The UK
With African Countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin (<i>'Agreement on mutual administrative assistance in matters relating to Customs, Trade and Immigration between the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Benin, the Government of Ghana, the Federal Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Government of Togo'</i>), ratified on 10 March, 1985 • Ghana (as above) • Togo (as above)
<p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive Sources: Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (EN), AENEAS 2006 Report on Nigeria (EN)</p>

For more detailed information on the content of these bilateral agreements on migration please refer to the [AENEAS 2006 Report on Nigeria](#) (EN).

No bilateral agreements on the protection of migrant workers' rights and social security are in place in Nigeria, according to the [Final Report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN).

Free Movement Areas

As a member of the [Economic Community of West African States \(ECOWAS\)](#) (EN, FR), Nigeria is part of a free movement area covering fifteen countries. Further information on ECOWAS can be accessed in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 – Nigeria: Regional Frameworks of Cooperation on Free Movement of Persons Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) (EN, FR)		
Member States	Legal/Policy Framework on Free Movement of Persons	Status of Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin • Burkina Faso • Cape Verde • Côte d’Ivoire • Ghana • Gambia • Guinea • Guinea Bissau • Liberia • Niger • Nigeria • Mali • Senegal • Sierra Leone • Togo 	<p>As pointed out in Art. 2 of the Protocol A/P.1/5/79 Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment (EN) and the Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/85 on the Code of Conduct for the Implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment (EN), the right of community citizens to enter, reside, and establish in the territory of Member States shall be accomplished in three phases, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right of Entry and Abolition of Visa 2. Right of Residence (see Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/86 (EN)); and 3. Right of Establishment (see Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/5/90 (EN)). 	<p>Unfettered rights of residence and establishment within the ECOWAS region, as foreseen in the 2nd and 3rd implementation phase of the Protocol, have not yet been implemented due to several challenges including, <i>inter alia</i>*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of harmonization of national laws and policies on migration • Inadequate infrastructure • Political instability • Weak institutional framework at national and supranational level • Border checks, harassment, and extortion of monies from travelers by security personnel • Expulsion of nationals of Member States that occurred in the past • Multiple memberships and overlapping interests of Member States in other groups
<p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive * Source: University of Ghana (EN) Centre for Migration Studies (EN) publication Legal and Institutional Dimensions of Migration in Ghana 2010</p>		

Development Cooperation

As shown in the [OECD Development Database on Official Development Assistance](#) (EN), the following Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members and multilateral organisations have provided Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Nigeria in 2009 (table 6.4).

The website [Aidflows](#) (AR, EN, FR) allows for a visualisation of aid flows to Nigeria, as well as data on key development indicators and millennium development goals.

With regard to the Nigeria-EU relations, the framework of cooperation is set out in the [Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for Nigeria \(2008 – 2013\)](#) (EN).

Table 6.4 - Nigeria: ODA by DAC Members and Multilateral Organisations (in USD Millions), 2009

DAC Members		Multilateral Organisations	
Country	Amount	Organisation	Amount
United States	354.03	International Development Association (IDA) (EN , FR)	475.6
United Kingdom	188.89	Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (AR , EN , FR)	288.67
Denmark	31.24	EU Institutions (EN)	81.86
Japan	28.88	United Children's Fund (UNICEF) (AR , EN , FR)	48.83
Germany	26.7	Global Environment Facility (GEF) (EN)	21.44
Canada	17.5	African Development Fund (AfDF) (EN , FR)	17.21
Norway	9.17	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (EN , FR)	14.83
France	9.06	GAVI Alliance (EN , FR)	6.31
Spain	6.97	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (EN)	5.53
Netherlands	4.54	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (EN , FR)	5.52
Italy	2.36	The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) (EN)	1.03
Greece	1.92	UNTA	0.98
Ireland	1.71	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (EN , FR)	0.83
Korea	1.36	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (EN)	0.76
Finland	0.82		
Austria	0.7		
Sweden	0.7		
Australia	0.34		
Belgium	0.28		
Switzerland	0.12		
Portugal	0.04		

N.B: This list is not exhaustive
Source: [OECD Development Database on Aid](#), accessed in November 2011

Table 6.5 - Nigeria: National Actors Active in the Area of Migration and Development	
Ministry	Involvement with Migration and Development
National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) (EN)	The NCFR is supposed to be involved in the implementation of the draft migration policy*
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EN)	The Ministry is responsible for consular matters including, <i>inter alia</i> , the protection of the interests of Nigerians abroad*
Ministry of Internal Affairs (EN), Nigeria Immigration Service (EN)	The Ministry deals with, <i>inter alia</i> , the registration of expatriates for naturalization, border management, and the control of travel documents, among others*
Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (EN), Labour Migration Desk	Government will conclude bilateral labour migration agreements through the desk*
Federal Ministry of Justice (EN)	The Ministry handles, <i>inter alia</i> , legal issues for the Nigerian Government which include legal issues pertaining to migration*
National Population Commission (EN)	The commission is, <i>inter alia</i> , responsible for data collection on migration*
Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS) (EN)	THE NNVS is a volunteer management institution set up by the Federal Government of Nigeria to complement national development efforts through encouraging, harnessing, managing, and effectively deploying volunteer services and activities to both Nigerians in diaspora and those at home
N.B: This list is not exhaustive *Source: IOM (EN, FR) Migration Profile on Nigeria (2009) (EN)	

6.3 DESCRIPTION OF MOST RELEVANT NATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

As of September 2012, the [Nigerians in Diaspora \(Establishment\) Commission Bill](#) (EN) is pending. Further information can be found in the [AllAfrica](#) (EN) article [House, Stakeholders Brainstorm On Diaspora Commission Bill \(8 March 2011\)](#) (EN).

The following national actors are currently active in areas related to migration and development in Nigeria (table 6.5).

Furthermore, the [Nigerians in Diaspora Organization \(NIDO\)](#) (EN) serves as a platform for the mobilization of the diaspora.

International and regional organisations active in areas related to migration and development include, *inter alia*:

- [African Development Bank field office in Nigeria](#) (EN, FR);
- [European Commission's Delegation to Nigeria](#) (EN);
- [IFAD Country Office in Nigeria](#) (EN);
- [ILO Country Office for Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone](#) (EN);

- [IOM Country Office in Nigeria](#) (EN);
- [UNDP Nigeria](#) (EN); and
- [World Bank Country Office Nigeria](#) (EN).

Table 6.6 lists joint chambers of commerce

Table 6.6 - Nigeria: Examples of Joint Chambers of Commerce
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria - Trinidad and Tobago* • Franco-Nigerian Chamber of Commerce & Industry** • Nigerian–American Chamber of Commerce** • Nigerian-Belgian Chamber of Commerce** • Nigerian-Brazilian Chambers of Commerce and Industry** • Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce** • Nigerian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce** • Nigerian-German Business Council** • Nigerian-Netherlands Chambers of Commerce** • Nigerian-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce & Industry** • Nigerian-Swedish Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture** • Nigerian-U.S. Business Council** • Nigerian-Czech Republic & Slovakia Business Council** • Nigerian-Jamaican Chamber of Commerce & Industry** • Nigerian-India Business Council** • Nigerian-South African Chamber of Commerce**
<p>Sources: *http://www.guardian.co.tt/business/2011/02/23/nigeria-tt-establish-chamber-commerce **http://1st-nigeri DIRECTORY.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=65&Itemid=68</p> <p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive</p>

7 DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

For detailed information on the statistical system of Nigeria please refer to the:

- [Country Profiles of Statistical Systems](#) (EN) of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#));
- [Country profiles](#) (EN) of the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity \(BBSC\)](#) (EN); and
- [Network on Migration Research on Africa](#) (EN) presentation [Nigeria: The Contribution of Research to Policies](#) (EN).

According to the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Statistical Capacity Indicator](#) (EN), **the statistical capacity score of Nigeria ranks 72 out of 100.**

The report [Migrants Count: Five Steps Toward Better Migration Data \(2009\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)), published by the [Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy](#) (EN), provides recommendations to remedy the lack of good data on migration and its effects on development.

The [ACP Observatory on Migration](#) (EN) [Migration Data Collection – Nigeria Overview](#) (EN) provides an overview on data collection mechanisms in Nigeria.

7.1 DATA ON MIGRATION (INCLUDING ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION)

Table 7.1 – Nigeria: Main National and International Sources			
National Sources			
Agency/ Type of Data Collection	Frequency	Data Provided	Accessibility
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
International Sources			
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) , (EN) Population Division (EN) (2009). Trends in Internat. Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (EN)	Five-year intervals	Number of immigrants, number of immigrants as percentage of population, percentage of female immigrants. (Estimates based on census data. For further information on data sources and the methodology for estimating the international migrant stock please refer to http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=4)	Download here (EN)

7.2 DATA ON FINANCIAL REMITTANCES INFLOWS

Table 7.2 – Nigeria: Main National and International Sources			
National Sources			
Agency/ Type of Data Collection	Frequency	Data Provided	Accessibility
Central Bank of Nigeria (EN) Balance of Payments Analytical Statement (EN)	n/a	Workers' remittances	Download here (EN)
International Sources			
World Bank (AR, EN, FR) Migration and Remittances Factbook (2011) (EN)	The Factbook is published every 2-3 years and updated twice a year	Estimates on remittances inflows (defined as workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrant transfers) based on the International Monetary Fund (AR, EN, FR) Balance of Payments Statistics (EN). Information on the methodology applied is accessible here (EN).	Download here (EN)