

GROUP COUNTRY REPORT NIGERIA



BLOCK B - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

MIGRATION IN EUROPE

PROF. ALESSANDRA VENTURINI
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Francesca Brunori - Francesca Lazzarini - Bianca Lerro - Lydia Masala
Dounia Rachid - Emma Santosuosso - Alessandro Vecchi

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Introduction

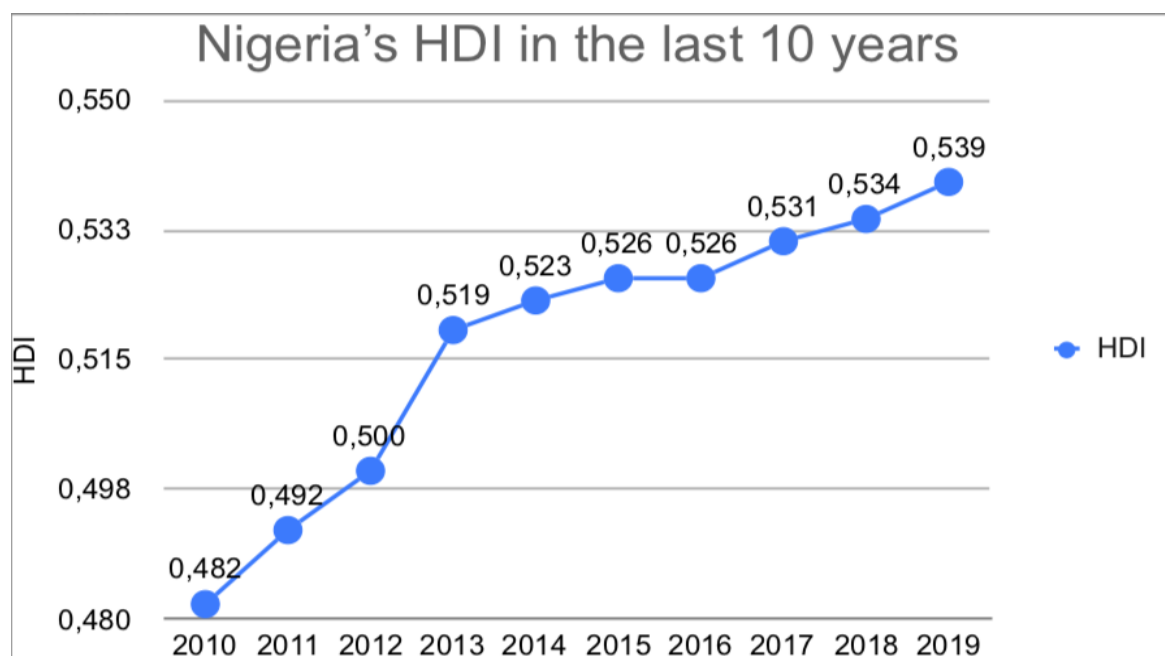
The complex phenomenon of migration can have numerous cultural, political, social and economic effects. Indeed, it includes the transfer of skills and knowledge as well as financial assets with the movement of people from one place to another. This report aims to reconstruct, through the use of data, the dynamics of migration from Nigeria to the rest of the world, in particular to Italy. In doing so, we will also consider the factors that could most influence migration, such as the economic crises that hit Nigeria in the last decade, with particular reference to the 2016 oil crisis, recurring environmental catastrophes such as those related to floods and elements of intra-state conflicts that characterize contemporary Nigeria, starting from the critical issues created by the fundamentalist terrorist movement of Boko Haram to the historicized conflicts between local and tribal communities.

First of all, we propose an analysis of the Human Development Index of Nigeria in the last 10 years and the population growth followed by data concerning the GDP per capita in the last 10 years. Subsequently, the report illustrates the social context and the Nigerian human capital. The report continues by illustrating the education level of the Nigerian population, showing the labour force situation - with a particular emphasis on employment/unemployment data - looking then at the stock of migrants and the migratory situation in Nigeria. In the last part, we analyse the IDP situation with its causes and Nigerian refugees numbers in neighboring countries; then follows a part on the migration balance and the immigrants situation, and lastly a section dedicated to numbers regarding Nigerians in Italy.

The economic and demographic context

1. Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index and it measures the average outcome of the three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, education and a respectable living standard. The HDI represents the geometrical mean of the normalized indices for each of the three key aspects. To calculate the index, four indicators are employed: life expectancy at birth, average years of schooling, projected years of education and gross national income per capita.



Graph 1: Nigeria's Human Development Index in the last 10 years.

Source: United Nations Development Programme, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/137506>.

The graph 1 shows the evolution of Nigeria's HDI over the last 10 years starting from 2010. It is possible to observe that the average value for Nigeria during that period was approximately 0.526 points with a minimum of 0.482 points in 2010 and a maximum of 0.539 points in 2019. This score places Nigeria in the “low human development country” category, ranking it at 161 out of 189 countries. It is possible to observe in the graph that in 2015 and 2016, the HDI value remained constant at 0.526 and then started gradually to increase. However, Nigeria's HDI value improved only marginally from 0.526 in 2016 to 0.531 in 2017 until the 2019 score and those values are not sufficient to allow the country to change category within the index ranking.

2. Population in the last 10 years

Total Population in the last 10 years



Source: The World Bank • Created with Datawrapper

Graph 2: Total Population in the last 10 years

Source: The World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

Population Growth Rate (annual %)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2.71	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.58

Source: The World Bank • Created with Datawrapper

Graph 3: Population Growth Rate

Source: The World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and ranks seventh in the world with one of the world's youngest populations. The population has increased by 30% over the past 10 years; in 2020 alone the population increased 2.58%. According to the United Nations World Population Prospects Report 2019, if population growth continues to increase, Nigeria could exceed 400 million by 2050, becoming the third most populous country in the world after China and India. The main reasons for Nigeria's population growth are early marriages, high birth rates and a lack of access to family planning.

3. GDP per capita in the last 10 years

The GDP per capita is the gross domestic product, it indicates the total value of the services and goods produced by a country in a specific period of time, and is used to calibrate the economic position of a country.

GDP per capita (current US\$) - Nigeria

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

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Graph 4: GDP per capita in the last 10 years

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

GDP per capita growth (annual %)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5.16	2.53	1.47	3.85	3.51	-0.03	-4.17	-1.79	-0.68	-0.38

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. • Created with Datawrapper

Graph 5: GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

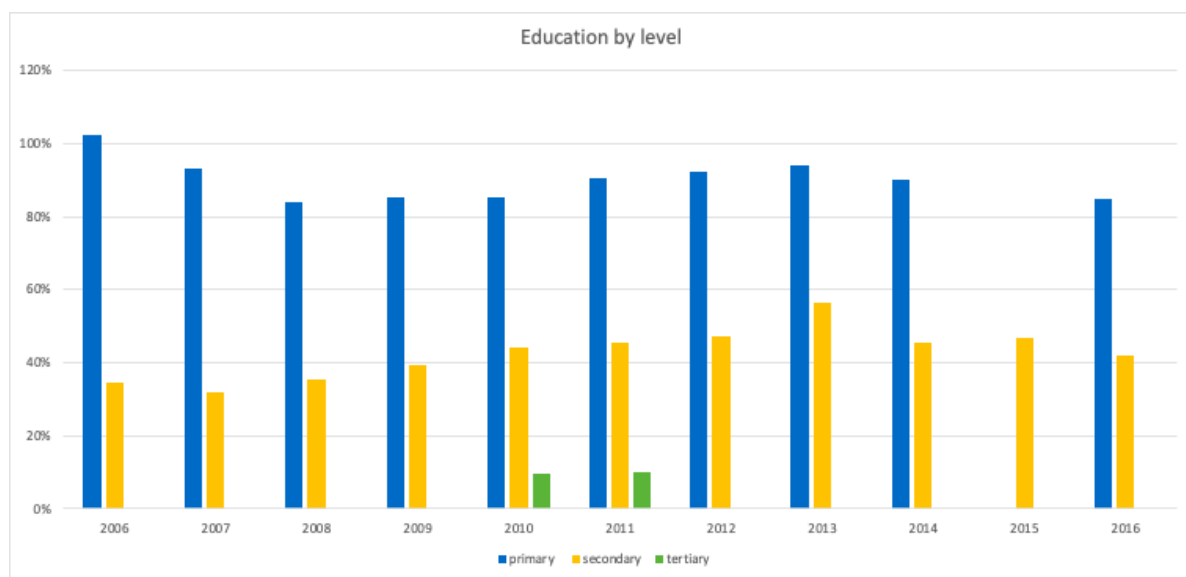
Looking at the Nigerian economic situation, mineral resources - in particular oil - are the basis of the accelerated development of the Nigerian economy; oil guarantees over 80% of export revenues and over 50% of public revenues. The Nigerian economy experienced strong growth through 2014 in terms of GDP, making it one of the fastest growing economies in the

world. In 2015-2016 oil prices dropped dramatically and Nigeria experienced its first recession in 25 years. Although attempts have been made to diversify the economy, in which sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and information and communication technologies stand out, the country still suffers the consequences of its dependence on oil prices. Inequality, in terms of income and opportunities, remains high, affecting poverty rates.

Human capital and social context

4. Education by level

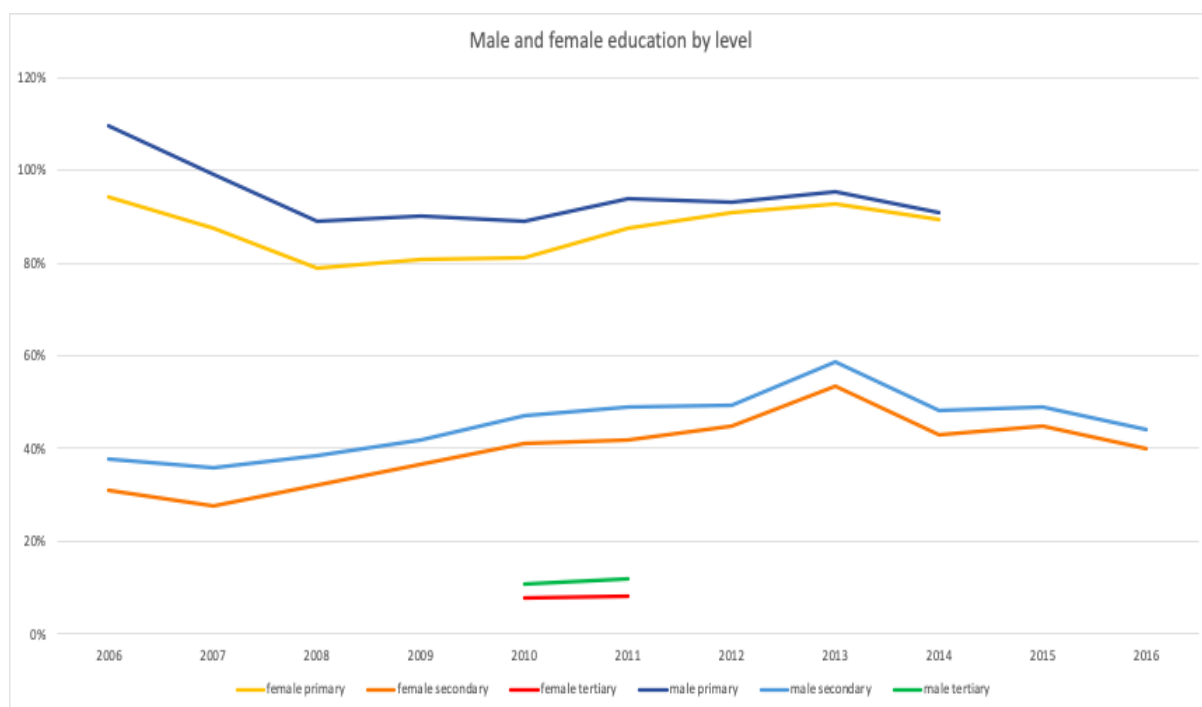
Following a reform in the 1990s, the Nigerian education system is structured with 6 years of primary, 3 years of junior secondary, 3 years of senior secondary in order to access tertiary education. According to the United Nations, the net primary enrollment in 2010 was 64%, making Nigeria one of the countries with the highest number of out-of-school children.



Graph 6: Education by level in Nigeria.

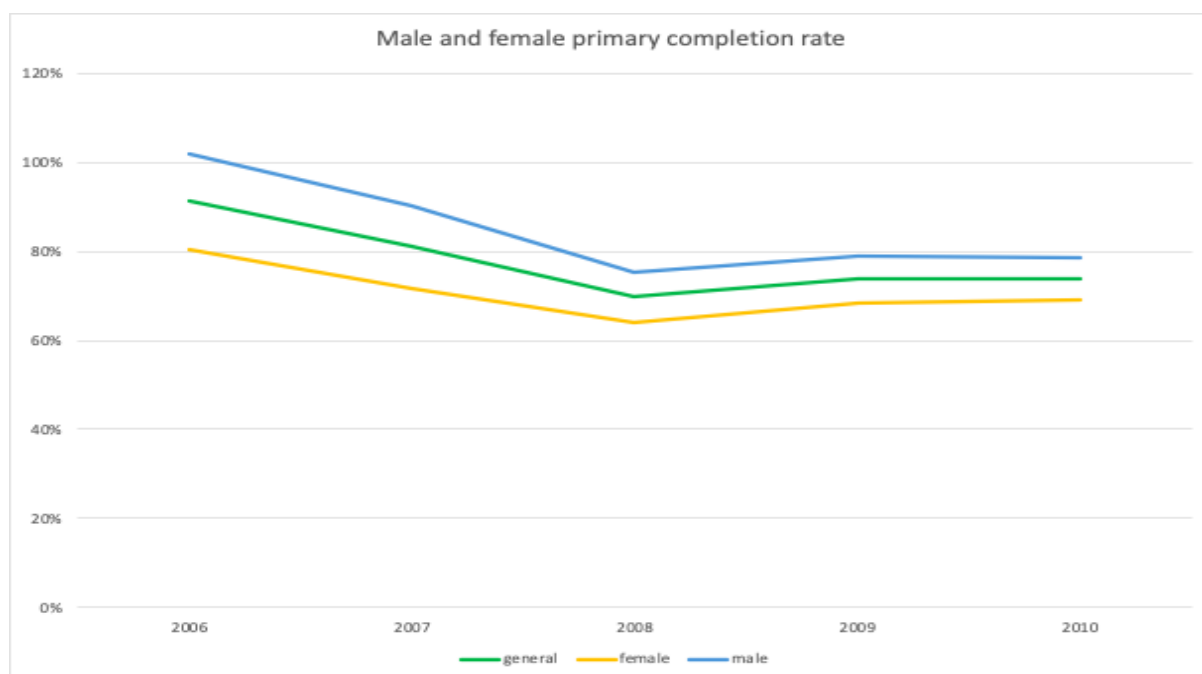
Source: The World Bank, school enrollment (primary, secondary and tertiary) % gross, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

The chart shows the school enrollment by level in Nigeria, taking into account the World Bank dataset which does not provide data after 2016. It can be noted that from 2006 to 2013 there was a tendency for growth in secondary enrollment, while from 2013 onwards the trend seems to have reversed and there seems to be a positive correlation between primary and secondary. If the assumption is correct, the missing value of the primary enrollment of 2015 could be estimated slightly higher than the previous year. Regarding tertiary, despite the limited data provided by the source, it can be easily seen that the values are significantly lower than the other levels taken into account because of access difficulties which depend on economic and social factors, as well as the strict methods of selection of universities and the limited number of places available. Actually, in 2017 the number of applicants exceeded the number of available university seats by a ratio of two to one, which is a significant improvement versus 2007 when the ratio was closer to one in ten.



Graph 7: Male and female education by level in Nigeria: primary, secondary and tertiary.

Source: The World Bank, male and female school enrollment (primary, secondary and tertiary), % gross, <https://www.worldbank.org>.



Graph 8: Male and female primary completion rate in Nigeria.

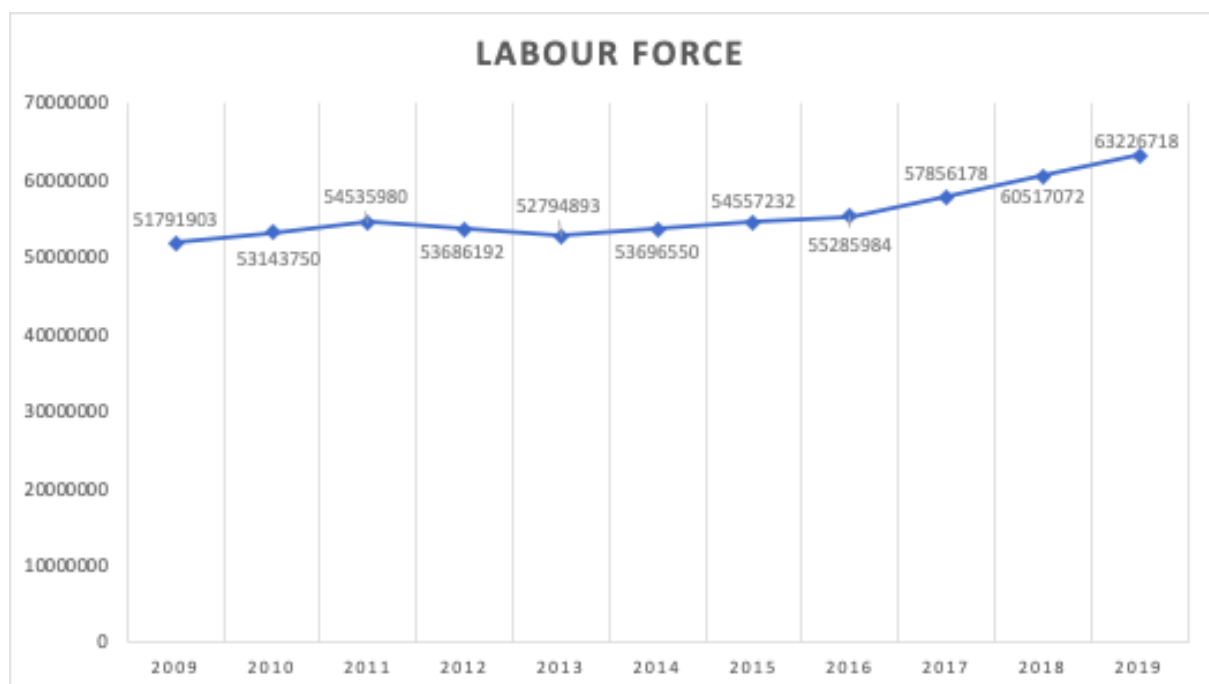
Source: The World Bank, male and female primary completion rate, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

The graphs show that in all three levels girls have a lower involvement than boys and therefore a lower primary completion rate. Regarding the primary level, it can be said that during the examined period there was a consistent decrease that has affected both boys and

girls. Assuming that the first 9 years of school (primary and junior secondary) are mandatory, it can be inferred that the sharp difference between the first and the second level depends on the fact that within the data on the secondary level are also included those related to the senior secondary, which adversely affect the entire distribution. There was a modest increase until 2013, then slight decline happened, but overall there has been an improvement compared to the first year taken into account.

5. Labour force

According to the International Labour Organisation, labor force comprises people aged 15 and older who supply labor to produce goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time jobseekers. Not everyone who works is included, however: family workers, unpaid workers, and students are often omitted.

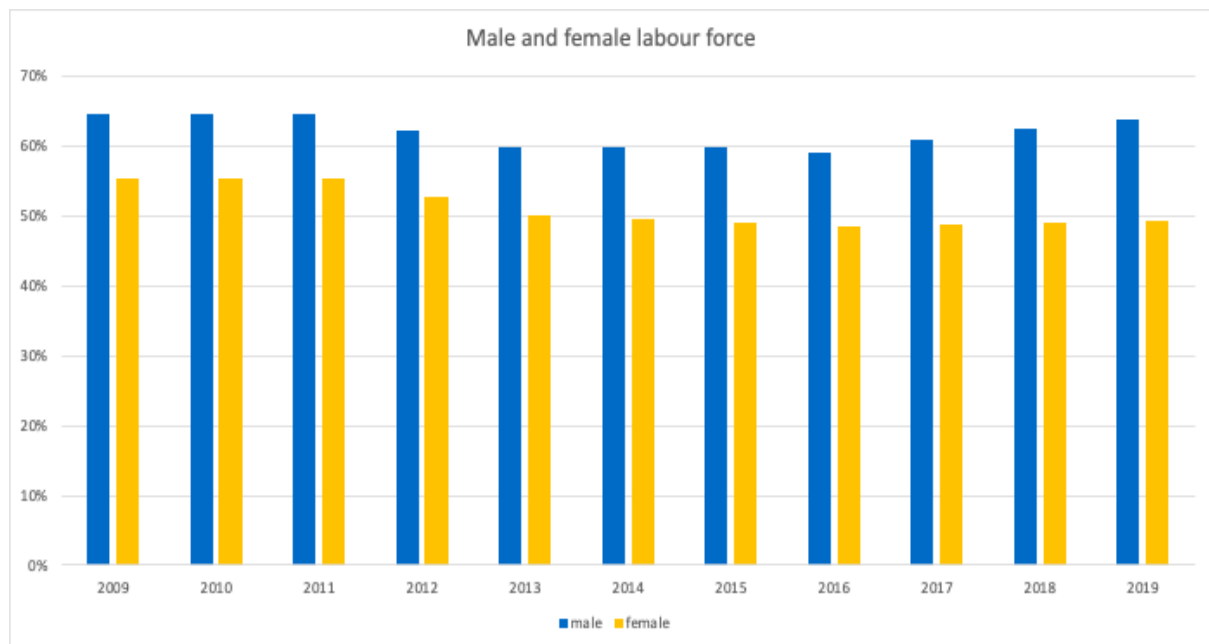


Graph 9: Labour force.

Source: The World Bank, Labour force total, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

The graph shows the evolution of the labour force from 2009 to 2019. It can be noted that a consistent increase happened between 2011 and 2019, from 53 million to 62 million. In particular from 2016 to 2018 there was a further growth from 55 million to more than 63 million, which is a strong indicator of the constantly increasing population growth.

5.1 Male and female labour force participation rate

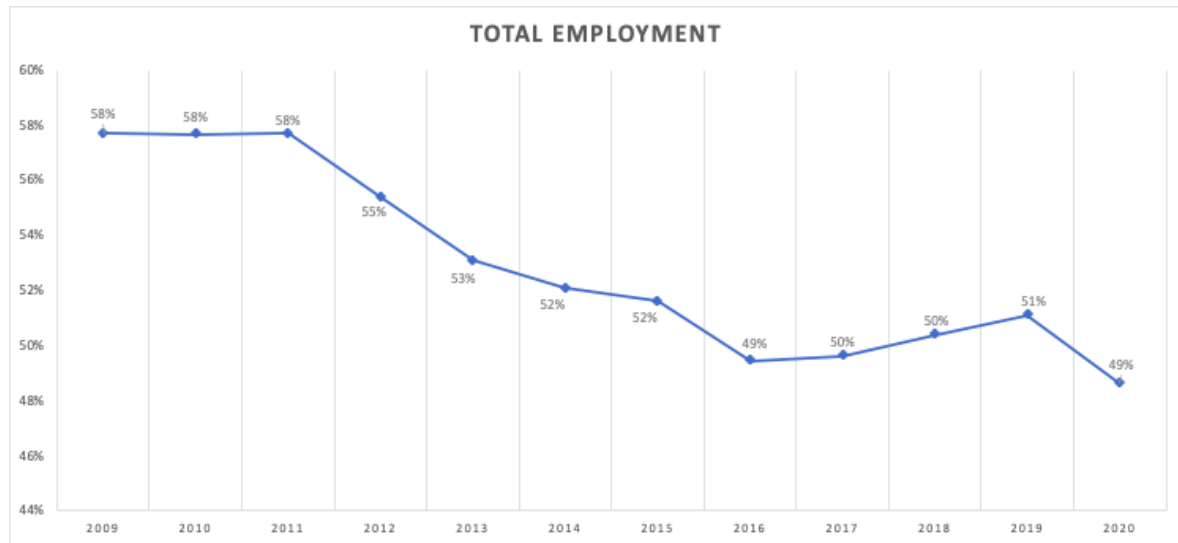


Graph 10: Male and female labour force participation rate.

Source: The World Bank, Labour force participation rate (male and female), <https://www.worldbank.org>.

The graph analyzes male and female labour force participation rate, referring to the population aged 15-64 economically active between 2010 and 2019. It can be noted a substantial diminution of the labour force participation rate from more than 55 million to 49,5 million. In many low-income countries women often work on farms or in other family enterprises without payment, and others work in or near their homes, mixing work and family activities during the day. It is worth noting that in 2011 a rapid decline started, and slightly stopped in 2013 but then resumed until 2016. From 2016 a very fast and clear recovery can be noted, but 2010 levels have not been reached again and the women's situation has worsened over time. The 2019 data are clear and it is perfectly evident that the men's position is stable in a positive sense while, on the contrary, women remain at a disadvantage.

6. Employment



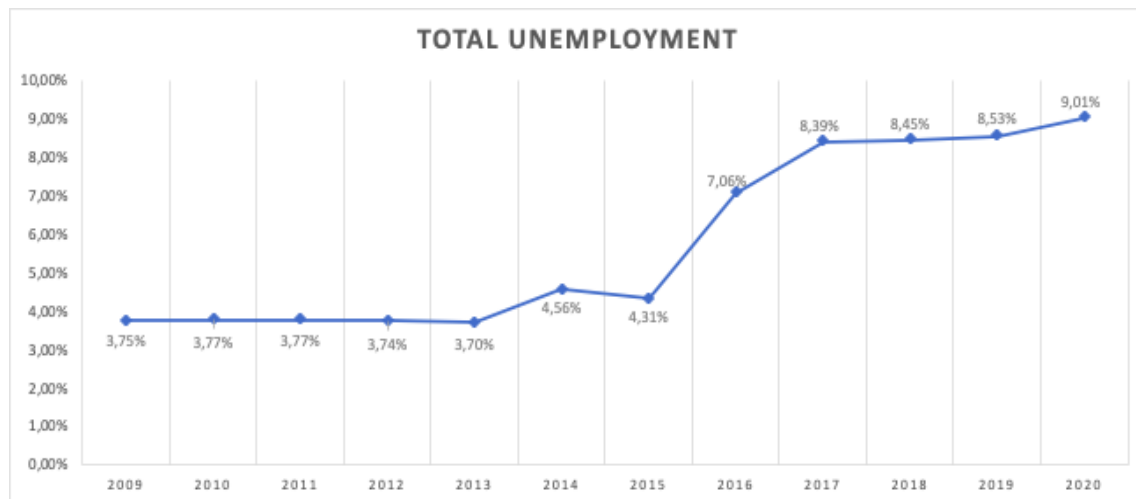
Graph 11: Employment to population ratio.

Source: The World Bank, Employment to population ratio, <https://www.worldbank.org>.

Employment to population ratio is the portion of employed population of a country's population that is employed. The graph shows a strongly negative trend that originated in 2012, before the outbreak of the oil crisis in 2016 that then caused a surge in the unemployment rate.

7. Unemployment

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Persons who did not look for work but have arrangements for a future job are also counted as unemployed. It is the labour force or the economically active portion of the population that serves as the base for this indicator, not the total population.



Graph 12: Total unemployment rate in Nigeria.

Source: The World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) , <https://www.worldbank.org>.

The chart shows that the unemployment rate remained stable until 2013-2015, then suffering a major surge probably caused by the collapse of the oil price in 2016 that doubled the unemployment rate of the country, triggering a negative trend that is still ongoing today. According to the International Labour Organisation low unemployment rates can disguise substantial poverty in a country, while high unemployment rates can occur in countries with a high level of economic development and low rates of poverty. In fact, in countries without unemployment or welfare benefits people eke out a living in vulnerable employment. Instead, in countries with well-developed safety nets, workers can afford to wait until suitable or desirable jobs will be offered to them. It must be also considered that high and sustained unemployment indicates serious inefficiencies in resource allocation. Currently unemployment is an important policy issue for many economies. Young men and women today face increasing economic uncertainty due to the insecure labour market. Unemployed or underemployed youth are less able to contribute effectively to national development and have fewer opportunities to exercise their rights as citizens. They have less to spend as

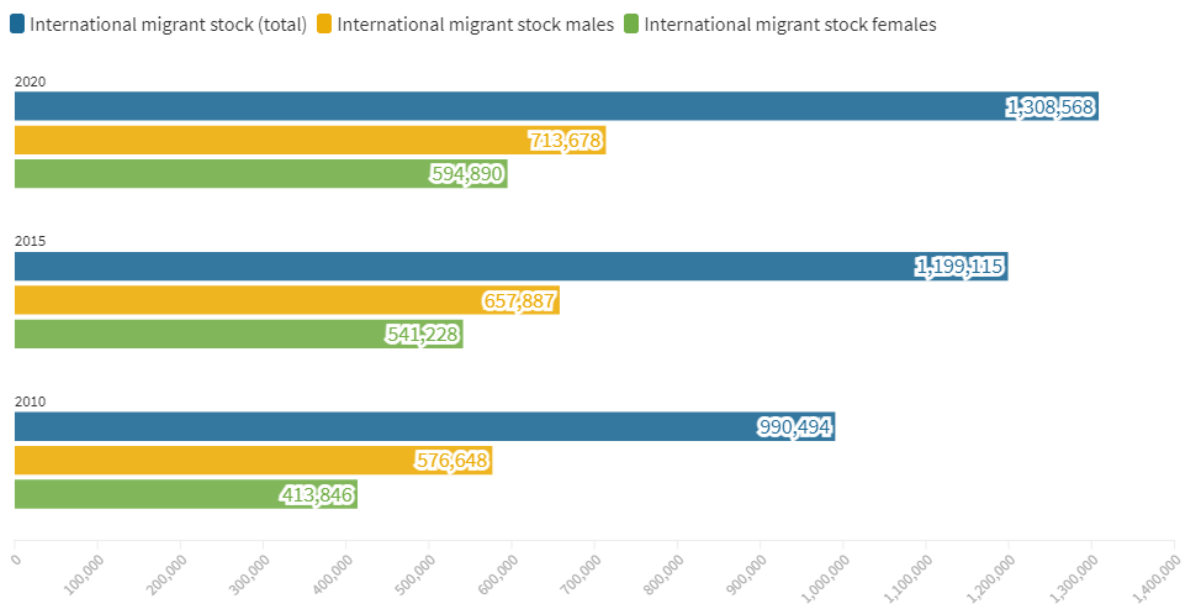
consumers, less to invest as savers and often have no "voice" to bring about change in their lives and communities.

Analysis of the migratory situation in Nigeria

8. Stock of migrants

The analysis of the stock of migrants in an origin country usually results quite difficult since the data are collected in the destination country. However, Nigeria's case is different because it is both a sending country and a destination one - referring to internal migration and migrations from other african countries - and for this reason it results even more complicated to analyse the migration phenomenon. As we have seen above, the population's number is very high: but what about the number of migrants?

International migrant stock in the last 10 years - Nigeria



Source: United Nation, Population Division/DESA

Graph 13: International migrant stock in the last 10 years - Nigeria.

Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA

The international migrant stock shows the total or the percentage of the number of migrants who live in a country at a time “T”. The graph is created with *Flourish* following the UN data and it shows the total number of Nigerian international migrant stock in the last ten years: the data provided by the United Nations are presented every five years (from 1990 to 2020), the following graph shows the trend of the migrant presence from 2010 to 2020. As we can see,

an interesting feature that remains unchanged over time is the number of males always higher than females, in fact, in percentage terms, the internationally targeted stock males always represents 0.7% of the total population, while the female figure represents 0.5% in 2010 and 0.6% in the following years. Finally, we can see that the international migrant stock follows an increasing but contained trend, so it can be deduced that in the following years this phenomenon will increase, although, the current pandemic world situation could cause a decrease or a stop to the presence of migrants in the country.

9. Flows

9.1 Internally displaced persons (IDP)

An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is obliged to leave their home but who remains within their country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the legal definitions of a refugee.¹



Graph 14: IDPs in Nigeria by cause of displacement.

Source: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/ad006f1b-769b-4006-9631-7ab078f49a6f>.

¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/internally-displaced-people.html>

The graph shows the fluctuations in IDP numbers in Nigeria distinguishing between new displaced by conflict, new displaced by natural disaster, stock of displaced by conflict, stock of displaced by natural disaster.

The drivers of displacement in Nigeria are multi-faceted, complex and often overlap. The reasons behind the displacement in the region tend to be attributable to two factors: natural disasters, consisting of floods which, as we can see from the graph, in particular in 2012 where we can notice a peak, the date on which we can count 3894000 displaced persons due to natural disasters and, as second factor, displacements attributable to conflicts of the territory.

Referring to this second cause, the militant Islamist group Boko Haram has triggered significant displacement in the marginalised north-east of the country since 2013. To the conflicts determined by the terrorist movement we can add those of pastoralists and farmers in the central region, culminating in the long-standing ethnic conflict between Fulani pastoralists and Hausa farmers in north-western Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara states that are also triggers of displacement.

Conflict and violence led to 248,000 new displacements across 19 states in 2019. The ongoing insurgency in the north-east triggered 105,000, criminal violence in the north-west and north central states 88,000, and communal violence in the central region 55,000. About 2.6 million people were living in displacement as of the end of the year. Flooding affected most of the country in 2019 and triggered most of the 157,000 new displacements recorded.

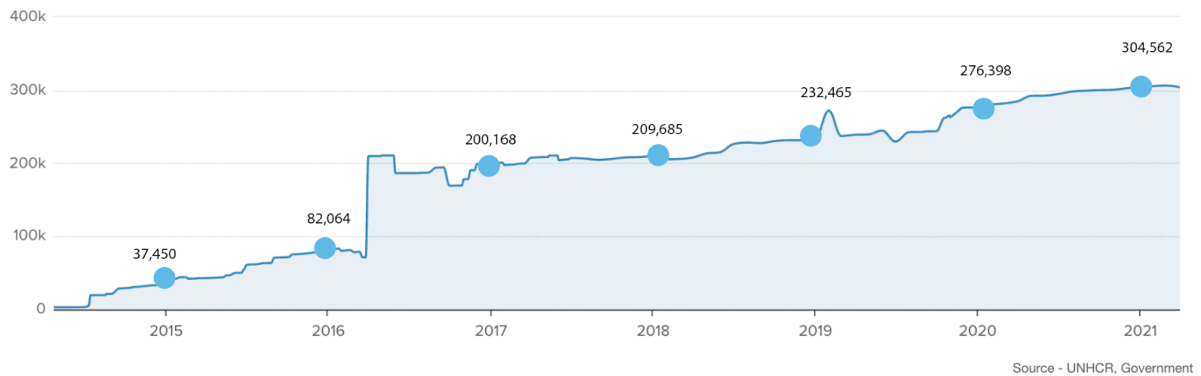
9.2 Refugees in neighboring countries

Refugees are people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country. Refugees are defined and protected in international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention is a key legal document and defines a refugee as:

“someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”²

² <https://www.unhcr.org/what-is-a-refugee.html>.

Nigerian refugees in Chad, Cameroon and Niger



Location name	Source	Data date	Population
Niger	UNHCR, Government	28 Feb 2021	56.6% 171,974
Cameroon	UNHCR, Government	31 Mar 2021	38.1% 115,695
Chad	UNHCR, Government	31 Mar 2021	5.4% 16,294

Graph 15: Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries (Chad, Cameroon, Niger).

Source: UNHCR, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/nigeriasituation>.

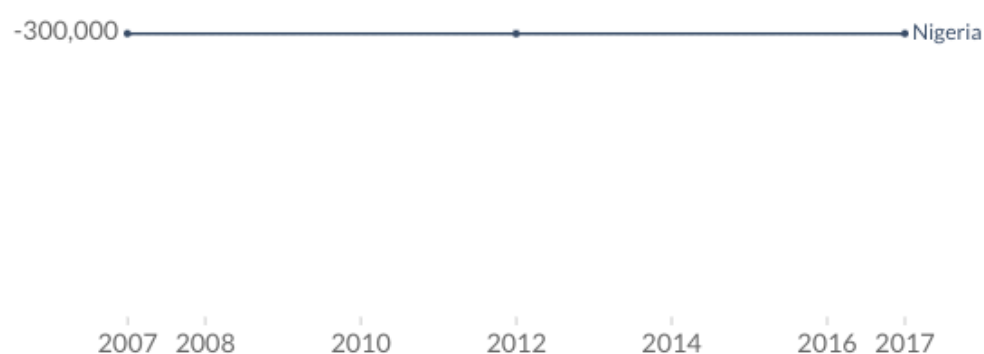
In this graph we can see how in the last six years there has been a significant increase in the number of Nigerian refugees in Chad, Cameroon and Niger, the three countries that borders Nigeria. From 2015 to 2016, the number of refugees in the three countries more than doubled, from 37450 to 82064, and then doubled further in 2017, reaching a total of 200,000 refugees in Chad, Cameroon and Niger. This peak could be attributable to the oil crisis of 2016. From 2017 to 2021 these numbers have grown further (by 2021 we see an increase of around 150%), reaching 304,562 refugees in the three countries. As of 2019, Nigerian refugees in Niger are 171974, in Cameroon 115695, in Chad 16294. We can trace the reasons for these movements to the same factors listed above for the IDPs: intranational conflicts and natural causes, mainly related to floods.

10. Migrants and immigrants in the last 10 years

Net migration, 2007 to 2017

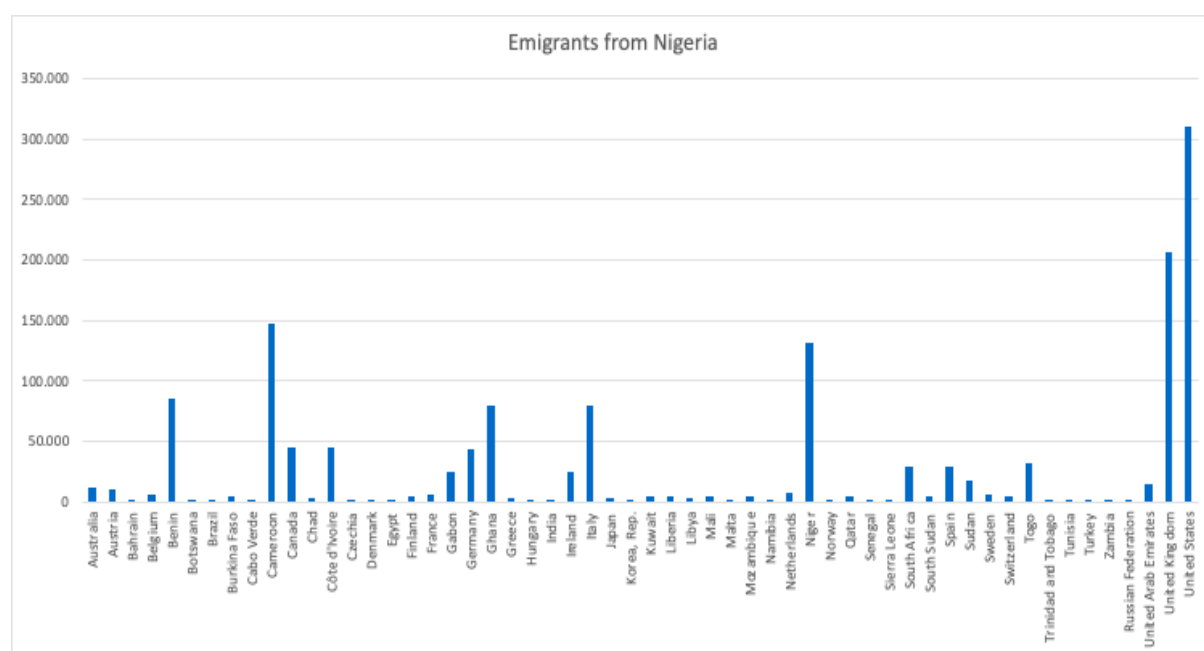
Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and non-citizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Our World
in Data



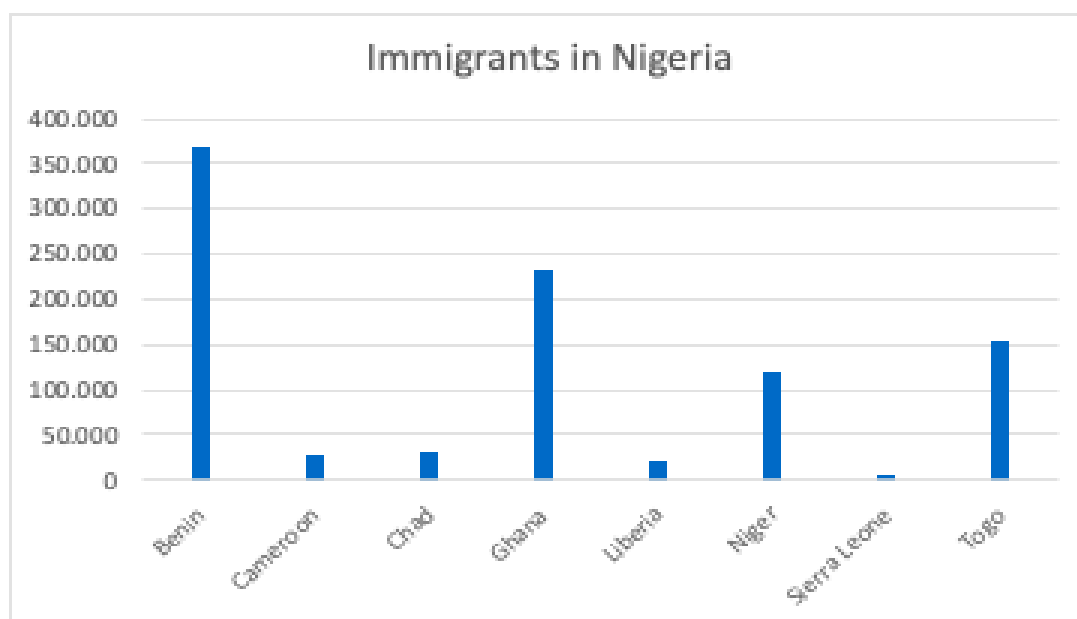
Graph 16: Net migration in Nigeria, 2007-2017.

Source: Our World Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/>.



Graph 17: Emigrants from Nigeria, mid 2019.

Source: Migration policy institute, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org>.



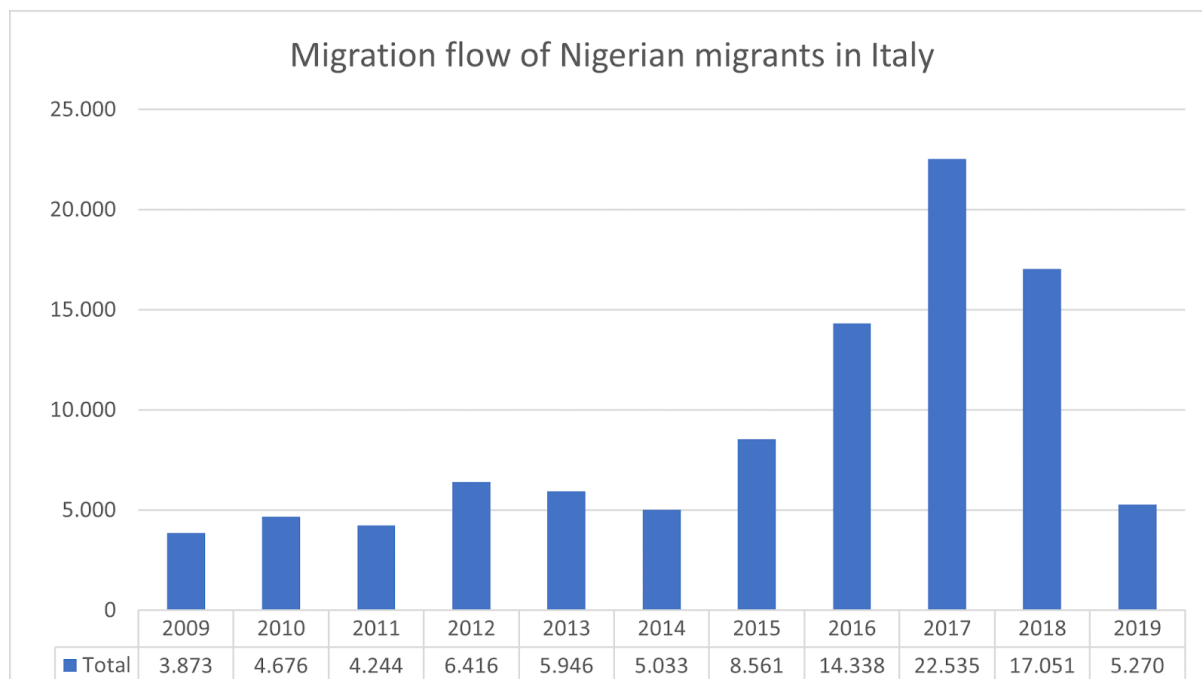
Graph 18: Immigrants in Nigeria, mid 2019.

Source: Migration policy institute, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org>.

The net migration numbers shown in graph 16 (from Our World in Data) are based on estimates that cover the 10 years window from 2007 to 2017. UN estimates share the same numbers and show a consistent negative balance averaging 60,000/year that is though quite smaller than the number of people leaving Nigeria. This is due to the fact that Nigeria is an economical regional powerhouse - for its population size and especially for its rich oil resources - that attracts immigrants from neighboring countries. For example - as can be observed in graph 18 - a lot of Beninese migrants choose Nigeria as their destination country; many of them settle there temporarily for business and this largely contributes to the local economy.

It is very hard to find updated and reliable data for what concerns migration in Nigeria. The Nigerian statistical office doesn't have specific updated numbers on immigrants that settled in the country, but only on official border entries, many of which regarding people not immigrating into the country. Moreover, the net migration data found (UN and Our World in Data) is based on relatively rough estimates. It should be kept in mind that it is very difficult for all those sources to propose reliable numbers because of the local inherent weaknesses of data collection techniques, and particularly because of the nature of migratory flows into a big regional power with numerous porous borders such as Nigeria is.

11. Flows of Nigerian migrants to Italy in the last 10 years

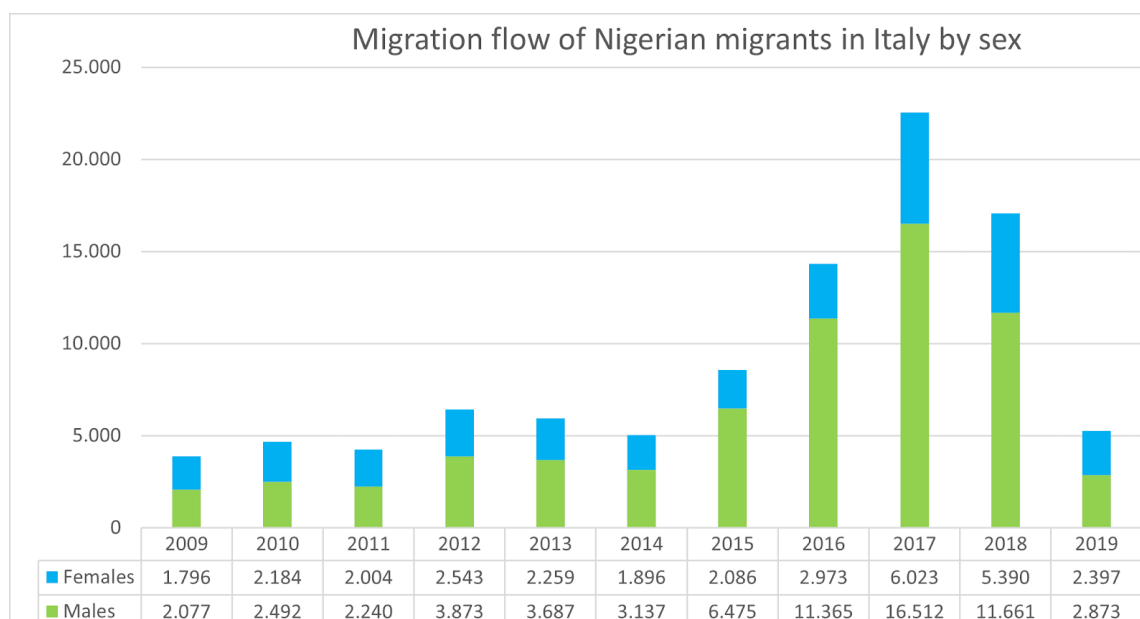


Graph 19: Migration flow of Nigerian migrants in Italy.

Source: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb].

In this graph we can see how migratory flows to Italy from Nigeria increased from 2009 to 2018. The numbers are relatively constant between 2009 and 2014, where they oscillate between 3800 and 6400 units, and then have a first increase in 2015, with 8561 units, a considerable increase in 2016 with 14338 units, a peak in 2017 with 22535 units and a decrease in 2018 with 17051 units, up to 5270 units in 2019, with a return to the first reference figures of 2015. This increase in Nigerian migrants in Italy could be attributable to the oil crisis of 2016 and the consequent increase in unemployment in the area, which has led, according to the testimonies of Nigerians who emigrated in recent years, to a boost in the migratory phenomenon towards European destinations, in search of better job opportunities or escaping from conflict phenomenon ³.

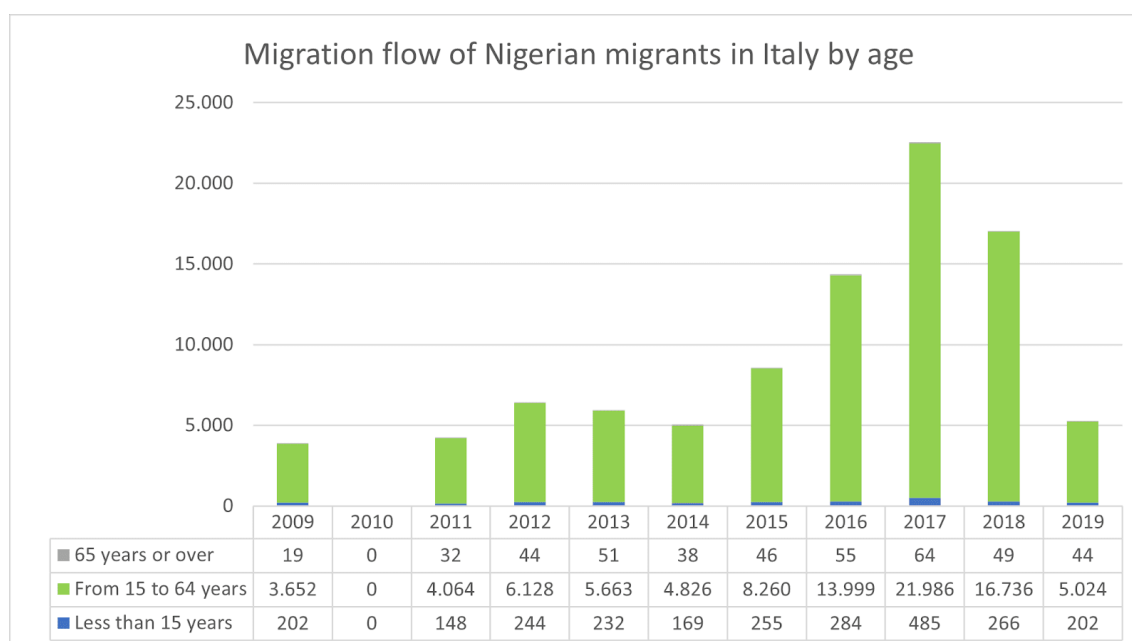
³International Organization for Migration (IOM). *The UN Migration Agency. Enabling a better understanding of migration flows (and its root-causes) from Nigeria towards Europe final report displacement tracking matrix (DTM)*. May 2018.



Graph 20: Migration flow of Nigerian migrants in Italy by sex.

Source: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb].

In this graph we can see the composition of the Nigerian migrant population in Italy divided by sex. We can see how the female component in migrants from Nigeria is always a minority compared to the male component. except for the years 2016, 2017, 2018, the number of female migrants is around 2000 units, increases to 2973 in 2016, more than doubled in 2017 reaching 6023 units and decreases to 5390 units in 2018 before returning, in 2019, to the values prior to 2016.



Graph 21: Migration flow of Nigerian migrants in Italy by age.

Source: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb].

In this graph we can see the composition of the Nigerian migrant population in Italy divided by age groups: young people, working age, senile component. Mainly the migrant Nigerian population in Italy is that of working age and only a minimal component belongs to the two remaining age groups. The proportion of the two age groups not able to work remains constant over time and indeed decreases at peak times of arrival of migrants of Nigerian origin in absolute values.

Conclusion

The graphs and related data, which cover the economic, demographic and social context, are fundamental in the process of constructing an overview of the Nigerian migration situation. Despite Nigeria being one of the richest countries in Africa, the migratory flows in the country show a lack of prosperity, which seems due to a high rate of poverty and consequent high rate of youth unemployment; but also to political and social problems that have taken root over time, such as widespread corruption, terrorist attacks (which continue to be a threat to the security of the population) and environmental disasters caused by the presence of oil industries that operate on the territory invasively. These causes, thus identified, are also the reason for the high number of internally displaced persons, a further problem that if left unresolved will lead to the perpetuation of the social and economic instability that currently characterizes Nigeria. The international migrant stock follows an increasing trend, so it can be deduced that in the following years this phenomenon will increase, although, the current pandemic world situation could cause a decrease or a stop to the presence of migrants in the country. Despite the difficulties encountered in finding significant quantitative data, this report attempts to fit into a study of an area where there is little scientific production.

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Sitography

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