

Bibliography on Migration Profile of Nigeria

Author: Adepaju A

Year of Publication: 1998

Title: Dynamics of urban population growth in Nigeria: The role of repeated migration

Date of publication: 1976

Publisher: Jimlar Mutane, <http://www.popline.org/docs/0008/265822.html>

Abstract:

The paper examines the direct contribution of migration to the growth of the urban population both in terms of its mobility and stability components with special reference to Western Nigeria. The basis of the paper is a survey of urban migration conducted by the author in 1971-1972; the findings are supplemented where necessary by the 1952-1953 and 1963 census figures. Migration is a major factor in the growth of the urban population. The direct contribution by migrants to such growth can be traced to the following groups: the initial streams of migrants, the follow-up migrants and the potentially mobile migrants attracted from the migrants' communities of origin to the towns. Repeated migration by some migrants, particularly the young, the educated and the white collar-workers are also major factors in the urban population growth. Such repeated migrations are predominantly urban to urban or turnover moves. The high mobility rate among a group of migrants tends to conceal the relative stability among the migrant population as a whole. Repeated migrants usually stay between 3 and 5 years at each destination, before moving on. A substantial proportion of migrants, mainly farmers, the less educated and the old, are relatively stable in the survey towns (Ife and Osogho). The urban residence ration indices also indicate an increase in the rate of immigration, mainly of young persons, to the towns. The youthful age structure, the age selectivity in migration and the marital status of the young migrants tend to exacerbate the masculinity in the form of unbalanced sex ratio prevailing in most urban centers. The urban population is unlikely to be stable. The tendency for old migrants of rural origin to return to their villages at the end of their migration career and for contemporary migrants to consist predominantly of youths, will for the next generation or 2 lead to a young and unstable urban population (author's modified)

Author: Blessing U. M.

Year of Publication: 2005

Title: Who Moves and Who Stays? Rural Out-migration in Nigeria

Name of the journal: Journal of Population Research

Volume: Vol. 22

Number: No. 2

Abstract:

Data from the nationally representative 1993 Migration and Urbanization Survey of Nigeria are used to simultaneously examine the patterns of rural-rural and rural-urban migration in Nigeria. A multinomial logistic regression model predicts the independent and collective association between individual, household, and regional variables and migration from rural areas to rural and urban destinations. Associations between

education, religion and ethnicity and migration propensities exist at the national level. The Kanuri-Shua Arabs are generally non-migrants, the Hausa-Fulani and Yoruba are predominantly rural-rural migrants and the Igbo-Ibibio and Urhobo-Isoko-Edo are predominantly rural-urban migrants. Christians are significantly more mobile than Muslims. While the highly educated are most likely to choose an urban destination, a significant proportion migrate to other rural areas. Concern over population concentration is not supported, as rural migrants move to all regions and to urban and rural areas.

Author: Julius Kómoláfé

Title: Searching for Fortune: The Geographical Process of Nigerian Migration to Dublin, Ireland

http://www.africamigration.com/archive_01/j_komolafe_searching.htm

Summary:

Komolafe made a comprehensive assessment of Nigerian migrants in Dublin. This was done through the study various methods such as structured interviews, conversational interviews, and the collection of documentary data. He recognizes the fact Nigerian migrants move predominantly to the countries where they are more likely to adjust rapidly in terms of being able to understand the host country's language, to secure gainful employment, and to reunite with members of their family, friends or associate with other people from their country of origin. He states that it is for these reasons, that the United Kingdom, United States and Canada are some of the most popular destinations for Nigerian migrants.

He conceptualized that contemporary migration of Nigerians is an incessant quest of mostly well educated and young people from their home country to more fertile pastures abroad, in search of their individual fortunes. This process of migration he says creates a Diaspora in host countries like Ireland that generates significant changes in the lives of the migrants as well as the social and economic geography of the host country.

In this work, Komolafe identifies various categories of Nigerian migrants in Ireland. The identified groups consist of those who had gone for educational advancement, labour migrants, Refugee status-seekers, those who are Nigerians and illegal immigrants in other European countries but had gone to Ireland to have babies in order to obtain residency permit in Ireland, thus facilitating their free movement across European borders and indeed around the world, another group had left Nigeria directly to Ireland to have babies for the purposes of living permanently in Ireland and acquiring Irish citizenship and automatically European Citizenship. The pull factor was Ireland's economic boom that dictated the search for workers by the Irish government thus creating the employment-seeking migrants category. From Komolafe's data Nigerian migration to Ireland is heterogeneous. For each social class different patterns, different purposes and different meaning have characterized the movement. Unskilled labour movement characterized the first cohort of Nigerian migrants to Ireland. These same migrants are perceived by potential migrants and their families at home to be upper class, due to their level of success and achievement, when compared with the lack of opportunities at home. Reality has shown that most of these migrants left Nigeria because of their inability to fit into the Nigeria working class. For this reason, their movement has been characterized by permanent departure. However, Nigerian migrants that are characteristically skilled labourers, most of whom were fresh graduates were geared towards improving their

socio-economic position in order to return to Nigeria. This explains why their orientation is to return home and they tended to remit both goods and capital back home.

In his conclusion, he states that "the world map of international migration has changed considerably. Old links have faded and new ones have evolved". In Nigerian migration to Ireland, a new migration history has emerged that is distinct from the migration history of surrounding areas. As this research shows, migration is not a discrete contemplative act but rather is an action in time. Over time Nigerian migration to Ireland has produced a distinct migration process. The belief that Ireland is a promised land has been created, and Nigerian migrants in Ireland are widely admired by the Nigerian potential migrants because of their success. What does this mean for migration Geography? We need to change the strategy of using mechanical models to study the lives of migrants and to put our efforts in studying the biographies of individual migrants. In other words, research should become increasingly feasible and not constitute a data feast as expressed by

Author: Freund, W. M.

Year of publication: 1981

Title: Labour Migration to the Northern Nigerian Tin Mines, 1903-1945."

Name of journal: The Journal of African History

Volume: 22

Number: 1

The study of migrant labour in Africa has tended to emphasize social form rather than historical context. This study of the immense migrant labour force that worked the Northern Nigerian tin mines is placed in the context of the ongoing consumption of labour and existing social relationships by capital. Colonial conquest was required for the establishment of tin mining in Nigeria on a capitalist basis to serve the industrial needs of the West. Pre-colonial social organization prevented the release of sufficient labour for this purpose. After conquest, a migrant labour force was built up in conjuncture with a growing reserve army of labour by means of cash taxation, penetration of the market, weakening of slavery and state use of forced labour. In the second decade of the twentieth century there was substantial pressure from mine owners for the colonial regime to institute Rhodesian-style labour recruitment methods, but this was ultimately rejected because of the costs involved, the desire to encourage cash crop growth and the overarching aim of social stability. As a result, it was largely market forces which threw up the pool of labour that worked the mines, notably from the cash crop poor parts of Northern Nigeria and neighbouring French colonies. Initially, migrant labour was the most satisfactory option for many Northern Nigerian peasants, whose wages earned most in the pre-World War I era. The purchasing power of a miner's wage tended to decline, but social forces continued to throw up cheap labour. In World War II, the state instituted forced labour to mine tin, but the scheme was expensive, unproductive and opposed by business. The 1940s represented the nadir of worker poverty and the war was followed by a period of heightened social and political resistance to capital and the state. The tin mines both helped to cause and profited from the decay of the older mode of production in Northern Nigeria.

Author: Hurault, J
Year of publication: 1988
Title: Special Paper: Land Crisis on the Mambila Plateau of Nigeria, West Africa
Name of journal: Journal of Biogeography
Volume: 25
Number: 2

The Mambila plateau in Nigeria features unique physical and climatic conditions for human settlement as for cattle breeding: it is within such an environment that the Mambila farmers have settled and developed as a dense population. During the 19th century the highlands became the main sources of slaves for the Muslim Fulani kingdoms of Banyo and Gashaka. Although resisting strongly, the Mambila villages fell one after the other. This resulted in a demographic collapse: by 1930 the Mambila were reduced to a population of 16,000. In the 1920s Mbororo and Fulani graziers began to settle in the region: their livestock became the main cause of environmental degradation. Severe erosion of the grazed land can now be observed, mainly characterized by the deepening of the river beds and the collapse of river banks. Such a phenomenon is attributed to a change in the rainwater flows due to exhaustion of the vegetation cover. The uncontrolled growth of livestock has been followed by high competition for land between the graziers and those Mambila farmers who survived the Fulani occupation. The graziers holding most of the political power have progressively deprived the farmers of their lands: the latter are now confined within isolated small enclaves. They have lost their economic independence and are reduced to work for the graziers or to emigrate to Cameroon. Furthermore, in a large part of the Mambila plateau, the pastoral range has been divided between the graziers, excluding the Mambila farmers, as well as the poorest Fulani, from land ownership and enhancing their dependency on the graziers. Such an explosive situation is illustrated by two surveys of the Kuma and Leme regions. Over the 78 km² studied in Kuma, the Mambila possess only 22% of the area; the survey found 132 herds (at an estimated total of 9475 cattle) with a population density of 1.5 cattle per ha, almost totally owned by Muslim graziers. The area studied in Leme covers 113.5 km² of uneven land. Although confined to nine enclaves, the Mambila owned 32% of the land, while the Muslim graziers possess 67%. 145 herds have been counted (at an estimate total of 10,215 cattle): 63% are owned by the Mbororo, 20% by Fulani and the Haoussa from Gembu, 10% by the Mambila, and 7% by the recent Yamba migrants.

Author: Kirk-Greene, A. H. M.
Year of publication: 1956
Title: Tax and Travel among the Hill-Tribes of Northern Adamawa
Name of journal: Africa: Journal of the International African Institute
Volume: 26
Number: 4

One of the principal economic features of Northern Nigeria is the annual exodus of *cin rani*, a dry-season emigration of labour. Between November and March men and youths travel hundreds of miles to work as seasonal labourers; they are to be seen all over Nigeria and even in neighbouring territories. In Northern Adamawa there is an extended

form of cin rani, known locally as tafiyar dandi. The objects of this journeying 'abroad', i.e., beyond the limits of the tribal area, are twofold: first, to acquire tax-money, in which case a man may be away for only a few weeks or months; secondly, to see the world and at the same time to save up enough money to pay the bride price, in which case a youth will not return to his tribal compound for two or three years. Cin rani is characteristic of many pagan tribes. Here we are concerned with it only in so far as it touches on the economics of taxpaying and as it influences marriage payments, but its importance in the overall economy cannot be overstressed. We shall consider one or two villages that typify the economy of each of the three districts under review, and examine the method of raising tax-money in 1954, a prosperous and 'easy' year throughout Adamawa province. The primary produce of the whole area is groundnuts, which form the very substantial basis of the peasants' cash economy.

Author: Watts, S. J.

Year of publication: 1983

Title: Marriage Migration, A Neglected Form of Long-Term Mobility: A Case Study from Ilorin, Nigeria.

Name of journal: International Migration Review

Volume: 17

Number: 4

A case study of a Yoruba city of pre-colonial origin, Ilorin, Nigeria, reveals a movement of rural women to marry into wealthy polygamous compounds in the city and the return of some of these women to their rural natal compounds later in life. This movement may be an explanation for the high proportion of women in indigenous towns, and perhaps also in some newer medium-sized settlements. It can also be seen as a reflection of the unequal and exploitive relationship between the towns and their rural hinterland.

Kenneth Swindell (1984) Farmers, Traders, and Labourers: Dry Season Migration from North-West Nigeria, 1900-33 Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 54, No. 1 (1984), pp. 3-19 Published by: Edinburgh University Press

Author: Michael Mason

Year of publication: 1969

Title: Population Density and 'Slave Raiding'-The Case of the Middle Belt of Nigeria

Name of journal: The Journal of African History

Volume: 10

Number: 4

This essay undertakes two, related, tasks: first, to examine critically the meaning of the term 'slave-raiding' as it applies to a nineteenth century West African state, the armies of which are frequently described as having been engaged in it, and second, to attempt to evaluate the geographical commonplace that it was 'slave raiding' which was the main factor responsible for the relatively low density of population in the Middle Belt¹ as compared to the northern savanna and southern rain forest regions of Nigeria.² The

assumption that such slave raiding may have contributed to the depopulation of limited areas within the Middle Belt is not questioned here. The moot point is whether or not this historical factor can be accepted as the main cause for the low population density of the region as a whole. Discussion will be limited to the nineteenth century, as before this period there is no first-hand information regarding the area. In this century, while the disposition of the principal peoples was generally the same as it had been in the eighteenth, the location of political centres was quite different. In the west, for instance, Oyo gave way migrated from Apa in the ancient Kwararafa confederacy that was then located in the north-eastern part of the country. The people migrated in four-phases, between 1535 and 1745. The migration of Idoma people at various times affected their culture and brought changes to their enterprising spirit.

Author: Carling J.

Year of publication: 2005

Title: Trafficking in Women from Nigeria to Europe
International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)

The Western European prostitution market has become increasingly globalized during the past 15 years. The processes by which Eastern European, Southeast Asian, Latin American, and Sub-Saharan African women end up as sex workers in Western Europe are highly varied.

The largest group of prostitutes from Sub-Saharan Africa comes from Nigeria, and they are usually recruited through a specific type of trafficking network. The term "trafficking in persons" is restricted to instances where people are deceived, threatened, or coerced into situations of exploitation, including prostitution. This contrasts with "human smuggling," in which a migrant purchases services to circumvent immigration restrictions, but is not necessarily a victim of deception or exploitation.

Author: Adewale J. Gbemiga

Year of publication: 2005

Title: Socio-Economic Factors Associated with Urban-Rural Migration in Nigeria: A Case Study of Oyo State, Nigeria

Name of journal: Journal of Human Ecology

Volume: 17

Number: 1

Abstract

The study investigated socio-economic factors influencing movement of people from urban centres to rural areas in Nigeria with particular focus on Oyo State of Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to sample 160 migrants in rural areas for the study. Data were collected from the respondents using interview schedule. The principal results of the study reveal that most of the respondents left the urban centres for the rural areas because of their inability to secure jobs in the towns, transfer to rural areas in their places of work, retirement and high cost of living in the urban centres. Also, the principal results show that there is a positive and significant relationship between lengths of stay of migrants in the rural areas and their ages ($r = 0.442$, $p = 0.01$). There are significant differences in the lengths of stay on migration by the single, married, widowed and

divorced migrants since the calculated F-ratio (3.04) exceeds the tabulated F- ratio (2.74). It is recommended that government should encourage the drift of people to rural areas by making available such amenities that would encourage the stay of the migrants. This encouragement would enhance rapid rural development and bring the rural communities to the mainstream of national development.

Author: Avraham A., et al

Year of publication: 2005

Title: Physician migration: Views from professionals in Colombia, Nigeria, India, Pakistan and the Philippines

Name of journal: Social Science & Medicine

Volume: 61

Abstract

There has been much debate recently about several issues related to the migration of physicians from developing to developed countries. However, few studies have been conducted to address these issues in a systematic fashion. In an attempt to begin the process of generating systematic data, we designed and distributed a questionnaire addressing several core issues surrounding physician migration to respondents selected on the basis of their special expertise or experience in India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Colombia, and the Philippines. The issues addressed relate to the reasons physicians migrate to developed countries, how migration is related to the structure of medical education, the effect that migration has on the health care infrastructure of developing countries, and various policy options for dealing with physician migration. Though responses varied somewhat by country, a desire for increased income, greater access to enhanced technology, an atmosphere of general security and stability, and improved prospects for one's children were the primary motivating factors for physician migration. A majority of respondents believed that physicians in developing countries are provided with highly specialized skills that they can better utilize in developed countries, but respondents were ambivalent with respect to the utility of educational reform. Responses varied significantly by country with regard to whether physician migration results in physician shortages, but there was widespread agreement that it exacerbates shortages in rural and public settings. With respect to policy options, increasing physician income, improving working conditions, requiring physicians to work in their home countries for a period following graduation from medical school, and creating increased collaboration between health ministries in developed and developing countries found the most favor with respondents.

Author: Afolayan, A. A. and I. O. Adelekan

Year of publication: 1998

Title: The role of climatic variations on migration and human health in Africa

Name of Journal: The Environmentalist

Volume: 18

Number:

The indirect effects of climatic variations in Africa reflect on migration and human health, based on documented studies in different parts of the continent, Nigeria inclusive.

In essence, the paper considered the relationship between climatic variations and migration, through the typology of migration presented by Peterson (1958). This shows climatic variations as an ecological push that leads to the 'primitive', wandering/ ranging type of migration (conservative) or the flight from land (innovative). Lee's migration paradigm (1966) also describes the relationship as ecologically pushed factor. For the relationship between human health condition migrations, the paper considered the Mortimore's typology of mobility (1989) relevant to the study. Petersen's (1958) and Mortimones (1989) typologies are schematic of the types of relationship between migration and climatic variations that were expected. These indicate that health and climatic variations impact on migrants.

Incidents of famine and agricultural decline in parts of Northern Nigeria were traced from records extending early 20th century to have impacted negatively on agricultural production; hence, induced movements of people elsewhere of better agricultural prospects or to other sectors of the economy. These also impacted negatively on food intakes of people in the drought affected areas; hence, their deteriorated health conditions.

Author: Afolayan, A.A.

Year of Publication:

Title: The impact of rural migration on women's involvement in agriculture and crafts during colonialism in Nigeria.

Name of Journal:

Vol & No.:

Place of Publication:

Publisher:

The paper examines the degree of economic change that colonialism set in motion, by examining the effect of rural migration on the level of women's involvement in the agricultural and crafts sectors. It reviewed earlier works that depict the impact of colonial economy on migration as: emergence of new economic activities in the town's administrative centers and mining areas, to which migrants (educated and non-educated) moved to (Plotnivoc, 1967; Osoba, 1969; Udo 1975; Makinwa, 1981). Udo (1975), for example, highlighted the causal relationship between soil improvement and the migration of male farmers in Ibo and Ibibio land to other parts of Southern Nigeria. Udo (1975) also associated migration with mining in Jos Plateau. Cocoa cultivation also brought about settlement of hitherto uncultivated rural areas. (Galletti et al, 156; Udo, 1975; Makinwa, 1981 and Afolayan (1981). Such migration involved the settlement of whole families and forced women to assure additional roles in farming, which they had not been used to before.

Llyod (1953) reported adverse effects of colonialism on traditional wearing industry in Ishan Division of Benua Province as: preference for imported thread dyes and staria rather than locally produced threat, dye and starch in particular in the making of Okene cloth from Okene in Igbira Division weaving of Okene cloth was mainly the domain of the

women (NAK, Lolo Prof 217, Afolayan 1990). The demise of the cottage industry impacted negatively on women, causing them to divert to other economic sector and even migrating out for in search of other forms of livelihood.

Author: Jorgan Carling (Prepared for IOM)

Year of publication: 2006

Title: Disease and migration: a case study of Kampee River Valley

Name of Journal:

Number: 23

Objective: To meet a demand for information on sudden increase in the number of Nigerian involved in trafficking human smuggling and migration into Norway since 2004.

The report touched barely on people returning to Nigeria. The extensive trafficking as well as the high number of asylum applications, makes this an important area for deeper search but this was not covered by the present research.

The study is situated within the political economy and socio-cultural diversities of Nigeria – Poverty and corruption rock the stability and development of Nigeria for example the NDP, 2004 gives the statistics as the Richest 10% of the Population has an income 25 times that of the poorest 10th. GNP stagnated, whereas price of food and other goods increased steeply. The paper states that the purchasing power of the “regular” people has declined steadily since the beginning of the 1980s. Life expecting of 50 years in 1998 has since dropped and presently is below 45 years. Also, Nigeria ranked 3rd covets among 146 countries in 2004 saw passed only by Haih and Bangladh in corruption (Transparency International 2004) Gender and sexuality there is great diversity in gender roles and sexual culture.

Trafficking in West Africa – Nigerian woman work as prostitutes in Mali, Cote d’Ivoire. Equatorial/ Guinea and South Africa child labor is also from, through and into Nigeria. Estimated Number of Nigerians. An estimated 15 million openings live abroad; foremost is the other West African (WA) next are the United States of America countries (the US) and Western Europe volume, from and direction of emigration have changed over time. Migration flows between West African countries include large numbers of woman often independent business workers in the 1980s when West Africa suffered a financial crisis and Ghana and Nigeria each deported about / million of each other’s citizens because of increasing unemployment (Gideon, 2003, Afolayan)

Most important causes – financial breakdown, violent military regimes detrimental regional differences, indifference of political leaders towards the suffering of the people and pervading corruption in the public system. Thousands of Nigerians migrated to the US, Saudi Arabia and Europe. This was a period characterized by strong demand for skilled labor and a relatively liberal immigration polices in Southern Europe. In addition, highly educated Nigerians migrated to Europe and the US. In Europe, the UK especially has attracted many highly qualified Nigerians.

Having lived abroad is a source of status in Nigeria and the political and financial elites will often send their children abroad to study, preferably to the US or Europe. For many, they do not wish to leave the country for good, but want to go abroad and make money to ensure themselves and their family a better life in Nigeria afterwards.

Most women leaving Edo State for Europe to work as prostitutes go to Italy; followed by the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Belgium and Austria (Okojie et al, 2003) Women's Health and Action Research Centre, 2002)

Author: Obialo, G. R, and Museckaite, R.

Year of publication: 2008

Title: Reasons for Nigerian people migration to Europe, group 14:

Name of Journal: International Social Science Basic Studies,

Number:

Volume: 4th semester

Throughout questionnaire-the authors' investigation analyzed two main approaches motivating Nigerian's to migrate: economical and sociological reasons. From the Nigerian migration point of view, the economical reasons are widespread poverty in the country, as well as high unemployment rates, low salaries, etc. While from the sociological angle, people are emigrating from Nigeria due to low quality of life, lack of safety and corruption which affects all aspect of daily life because people have to bribe if they want to have something done.

Looking from the Denmark's perspective as host country, the reasons are clear:

Nigerian's migrate due to the reasons that Denmark has one of the highest employment rates in Europe, proper salaries, free education which is accessible for foreigners, also because of social security and safety in the country.

In addition, we were able to find out our third point in investigation which was to see if there are any thoughts in Nigerian's minds of ever returning to their origin country. Mostly all Nigerian immigrants were thinking of coming back someday, however, all stated that on the condition that something has to change in Nigeria: such as the current economical, sociological and political status.

The International migration theory, that was chosen to use for the research, supported their assumptions mentioned above. According to the theory, push and pull factors influence the migration process. In our case, the push factors (e.g. high unemployment) are the reasons motivating Nigerian's to leave their origin country whereas pull factors (e.g. high employment) are the reasons which attract immigrants from Nigeria to come into Denmark for better living opportunities.

Author: Fregene, B. T.

Year of publication: 2007

Title: Profile of Fishermen Migration in Nigeria and Implications for a Sustainable Livelihood

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Management, University of Ibadan, Nigeria limited documentation exists on migrant fishermen, who are indigenous people and mostly Ghanaians fishing in the marine and inland water bodies. This study therefore aims to identify the causes, courses of fishermen migration as well as the demographic characteristics of migrant fishing households in the Nigerian South West coastal fishing

communities using the neoclassical economic and network theories. Results reveal that they operate extended family system similar to what operates in their places of origin.

The main cause of fishermen migrating from other West African countries to Nigeria is due to seasonal migration of commercial fish species and some of the migrants have permanently settled in the fishing communities. Logit model analysis shows that migrant fishermen are likely to be located in the west coast of Lagos State ($p < 0.01$). Migrant fishermen have fishing as a primary source of income ($p < 0.05$), are members of fishermen cooperatives ($p < 0.05$) and are likely to be literate ($p < 0.10$), but do not use family labour ($p < 0.05$). Due to migration they are confronted with challenges such as declining fish stocks, attitude to management of common property resource, living communities which lack basic infrastructures and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Author: Nwajiuba C.

Year of publication: 2005

Title: International migration and livelihoods in southeastern Nigeria

Name of Journal: Global migration perspectives

No. 50

Web: <http://www.gcim.org>

There is a very high degree of rural-urban migration with 78% of Nigeria's native population residing outside their home. 32% reside within the southeast region but not in their home communities; 14% reside in locations within Nigeria but not within the southeast; and 32% reside outside Nigeria. Places of destination include the African continent and Europe, North America, South America and Asia.

The contribution of migrants to the improvement of the homeland from which they migrated is in the form of remittances. These are important sources of household livelihood. However, the overall impact of migration on the economy should be in the form of aggregate remittances and reduction of domestic unemployment. The contribution of those who migrate to locations outside the African continent may be up to 50% of household expenditure, despite the fact that there are fewer of these migrants than of migrants to other locations.

Remittances are used in diverse areas as education, health, food, medicines and investments in housing, as well as community projects in education, health and recreational facilities. However, data on remittance amounts remains elusive, as the respondents were not forthcoming in this area.

The factors leading to international migration are predominantly economic. Migrants seek places to earn a living but also consider the ease of integration into such places. Hence, because of language factors, English-speaking countries such as the United States, United

Kingdom and Canada are preferred. Even within the African continent migrants prefer English-speaking countries such as South Africa, Ghana, Kenya etc. However, french speaking countries such as Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Niger and Chad are also destinations of choice, principally because of an overriding economic interest and because they are Nigeria's immediate neighbours. These geographically close francophone countries have strong economic ties with Nigeria.

There is a strong perception that migration has immense positive implications for migrants, their families and communities. It can therefore be concluded that migration has a positive and significant net benefit for livelihood in southeast Nigeria.

Author: Amalu C.,

Title: Nigeria: Illegal Migration, Nigerians in Transit Countries for Europe

Year of publication: 2008

Name of Newspaper: Vanguard, (Lagos)

Summary

Not less than 59,000 Nigerians across European and northern African countries are without valid travelling documents, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Ojo Maduekwe, has disclosed. The minister, who was speaking at a two-day national workshop on the campaign against irregular migration yesterday in Abuja, said that the number represented those who were waiting in transit for an opportunity to migrate to Western Europe. According to him, the workshop was as a result of the information reaching the government from the country's foreign missions on the large number of Nigerians in foreign prisons and who may have died as a result of this. His words, "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. The decision to host the workshop also was informed by the growing number of Nigerians presently serving various prison terms in countries abroad.

He also noted that there are increased rate of repatriation of Nigerian migrants from different destinations abroad especially from the EU countries. Information provided by our missions abroad indicated that, apart from those held for simple immigration offences, majority of those in prison are being held for drug related offences. Reports had it that over 10,000 migrants 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", he stressed.

Chief Maduekwe who also warned Nigerians who engaged in criminal activities in foreign lands not expect the government to be begging for their release, adding that it was no longer a plausible excuse for Nigerians to depart the shores of the country for lack of security and epileptic power supply to go outside the country to become "parasites." 1, 469 Nigerians were in UK prisons; six in Afghanistan; 15 in Libya; 20 in Indonesian prison facing death sentences, while one in South Arabian prison was executed some days ago. It was better to stay back and contribute to the development of the country, just as citizens of western countries did in bringing development to their countries than dying in a foreign land.

Author: Hagopian A., et al

Year of publication: 2005

Title: The flight of physicians from West Africa: Views of African physicians and implications for policy

Name of Journal: Social Science & Medicine

Volume: 61

Abstract

West African-trained physicians have been migrating from the sub-continent to rich countries, primarily the US and the UK, since medical education began in Nigeria and Ghana in the 1960s. In 2003, we visited six medical schools in West Africa to investigate the magnitude, causes and consequences of the migration. We conducted interviews and focus groups with faculty, administrators (deans and provosts), students and post-graduate residents in six medical schools in Ghana and Nigeria. In addition to the migration push and pull factors documented in previous literature, we learned that there is now a well-developed culture of medical migration. This culture is firmly rooted, and does not simply fail to discourage medical migration but actually encourages it. Medical school faculty are role models for the benefits of migration (and subsequent return), and they are proud of their students who successfully emigrate.

Author: Adesina, O. A.

Year of publication: 2007

Title: "Checking out": migration, popular culture, and the articulation and formation of class identity.

Abstract

An enquiry into the causes of migrations out of Nigeria should begin by rejecting the assumption that every migrant was escaping from poverty, squalor, deprivation and want. Another widely held assumption that should be discountenanced is that the focus of such migrations out of the country is Europe, North America, and other advanced countries of the world. Such popular assumptions have neglected an important aspect of migration out of Nigeria – the social parameters that determine emigration. This work concentrates on a little-studied aspect of what engendered migration out of Nigeria. This is the gap between social need and social reality and the tension engendered between the middle-class ideology of consumption and the reality of social upward mobility. There developed a new level of interest and a lively counterculture on the heels of social needs, social acceptance and upward social mobility. This became the phenomenon of 'Checking out'. This was euphemism for leaving the country not as a result of indigence but as a matter of or in search of prestige and, or, comfort. As a result of this, a whole new generation of youths from 1989 or thereabout, out of personal and social considerations became 'embassy crawlers' and "visa hunters"- these in themselves became forms of social status. Since then it is roughly estimated that two of every five University undergraduates and College students became interested not in seeking gainful employment after graduation, but in leaving Nigeria. Similarly, gainfully employed young men and women preferred to leave their jobs in search of glamour and excitement abroad. Salaries and wages became visa application fees rather than money deployed in search of material comfort.

Author: Corinna Milborn and Mary Kreutzer`

Year of publication: 2008

Title: Despite countless international resolutions against women trafficking, victims in Europe remain largely unprotected.

Name of Journal: Swiss info.

<http://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/index.html>

Summary

The two authors, both from Austria, examined women trafficking from Africa, especially Nigeria, and forced prostitution in Europe for their book "Ware Frau" (Female goods: tracing modern slavery from Africa to Europe (Ecowin, 2008). They spoke to victims, traffickers and people who pay for sex. In the book they also criticize current legislation and the police. They expressed the root causes as: "The state as pimp" is how they provocatively denounce Europe. "The state system in Europe promotes women trafficking by turning down legal entry from Africa," Milborn said. "What's more, there are also corrupt officials who sell Visas."

She admits that work is being done to combat women trafficking, but only as part of a larger criminal network and with little consideration for the victims, who are frightened of speaking out or taking action against the traffickers.

The European Union estimates that every year some 120,000 women are smuggled into Europe, where they are forced into prostitution. In Switzerland the figure is 3,000. The authors discovered that many victims in Africa come from rural areas where it is almost impossible to break out of the patriarchal family structure and find work. Many of them do not make their own decisions but are instead sold by their families. At first the authors were vexed by the fact that the pimping networks in Africa are predominantly controlled by women.

The route of human trafficking leads from Nigeria and other African countries directly to Italy. Since the 1980s women's trafficking has spread from Turin as a reloading point across all of Europe. Switzerland, which borders Italy, is particularly affected.

In Switzerland, as a result of measures against illegal immigration many victims of forced prostitution are criminalized as illegal immigrants and deported, according to the Swiss Information Centre for Women.

Author: Abdu, P. S.

Year of publication: 1987

Title: Coping with Marginal Environments: The Need for a Periodic Escape in the Sokoto Close-Settled Zone.

Name of Journal: Farufaru Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Studies

Number: 3

Volume: 1

The study examined population mobility in some parts of the Sokoto close-settled zone. It aimed at explaining the causes of seasonal labour movements particularly from the northern drier parts of the area. It indicated that high pressure of population is not necessarily stressful unless the social-physical environment fosters a loss of control.

Attention of the Research focused on the situation in the Gwadabawa district (1987) of the Sokoto close settled-zone. The research centered on the demographic, ecological factors as well as food crop production and cash requirement at the household level. The study analyzes how high pressure of population in conjunction with stresses in the physical environment may make an area marginal and cause seasonal labour migration. The study therefore concludes that one, migration (circulatory labour movement) has now become an essential activity for successful rural life in the Sokoto close-settled zone because the physical environment has become marginal. Two, Out –migration has become an insurance against rural poverty helping migrants to counter-balance crop production shortfall. Three, Droughts and aridity, has caused discontent and disaffection in the study area since the 1970's, prompting villagers to out-migrate. And, four the destination area(s) of the rural out-migrants was to the south of the region. This implies that a considerable number of Nigeriens must have drifted south first into Northern Sokoto and later into the middle belt and the forest zone of Nigeria.

Author: Barkindo, B. M.

Year of publication: 1993

Title: Relations Between Kano and the Republic of Niger's Regions of Asbin (Air), Maradi and Damagaram (Zinder): Perspectives for Evolving a More Viable Transborder Policy between Nigeria and Niger. In A. I. Asiwaju and B. M. Barkindo (Eds).

Name of Journal: The Nigeria-Niger Transborder Cooperation.

The study aimed at one, outlining the historical links between Kano (City) and her northern neighbours which colonialism purposively or inadvertently attempted to sever by the creation of the Nigerian–Niger frontier, two, surveying the economic and cultural relations, migrations and settlements of Nigeriens in Kano (City) and, highlighting the interdependence between the people of Kano and Niger that begun long ago and before colonialism. The study therefore concludes that one, an attempt to control socio-cultural as well as economic linkages using artificial barriers have failed and will always fail. Two, that the best way to manage artificial borders that purports to divide people is to take some of their age-long linkages into consideration. And finally, Nigeriens immigration into Nigeria cannot cease.

Author: Swindell, K.

Year of publication: 1982

Title: Dry-seasons Migration' in K. Swindell and Abdu, P. S. (Eds)

Name of Journal: *Sokoto State in Maps*.

Place of publication: Ibadan,

Publisher: University Press Limited.

The study portrayed aspects of dry-season migration at the time of British colonization of Sokoto and toward the end of British rule. It indicated seasonal labour migrations were in existence before colonization and should not be linked to the development cash crop farming and external trade activities at the West Africa coastlands.

The study determines the kinds and evolution of dry-season labour migration at the early 20th century and just before independence, as well as documents the causes of dry-

seasonal labour migrations in these periods. Further, it determines the destination areas of migrants in the two periods, out-lines the push and pull factors of the migrations and finds out whether the colonial presence started or reshaped and extended the migration in Sokoto.

The study came out with the following findings that triggered migration, first, the abolition of domestic slavery in 1906 that allowed personal mobility, second, that the drought between 1973 and 1974 diminished sizes of land holding. Third, the development of road transport linking Sokoto with other areas in Nigeria and elsewhere and four, the increased in demand for labour in the Gold Coast and southern Nigeria.

Author: Nuhu-Koko, A. A

Year of publication: 1993

Title: A Geographical Analysis of Trans-border Spiritual Interaction: A study of Trans-border Trade between Nigeria and Niger Border Settlement'. In A. I. Asiwaju and B. M. Barkindo (Eds),

Name of Journal: *Nigeria-Niger Trans-border Co-operation*

Publisher: Malthouse Press Limited.

Place of publication: Lagos

The study aimed at providing an economic geographical analysis of the dynamic spatio-economic phenomenon taking place at Nigeria's North Western border with Niger Republic, a field that had attracted much attention mostly from political geographers. It sought to describe and explain the spatial structure and function of the border settlements of Illela (in Nigeria) and Birnin N'Konni (in Niger) and (their) Trans-border spatial interaction in terms of trade in the West African context. The study determines the significance of intra-continental export-import (trade) across national boundaries in West Africa using Birnin N'Konni and Illela settlements as a case study.

The study concludes that one, the intra-continental export-trade across national boundaries plays a significant contribution in the West African countries, foreign trade despite the official contrary view, two, that the trade provides over 70% of the immediate needs of the interior parts of land locked countries, three, that border business transactions need to be more organized by establishing strategic international markets and commercial infrastructure in order to reduce and merge legal and illegal business transactions at border settlements and finally, that there is the need to abolish all the trade restrictions tariffs, grades, embargoes etc to encourage an accelerate trade among ECOWAS countries.

Author: Osita Agbu

Year of publication: 2003

Title: Corruption and Human Trafficking: The Nigerian Case

Name of Journal: West Africa Review

Number: 1

Volume: 4,

For those of you who think it cannot happen to you, I want to let you know that the dragnet of the trackers is so wide that only God knows who is safe. "Titi Atiku Abubakar,

Wife of Nigeria's Vice-President. The above statement indicates that the problem under focus is enormous, more so for those who live in highly corrupt societies. Whilst corruption is a common phenomenon in human practice, human tracking as presently practiced is a recent addition to the dictionary of global woes. Though rampant globally, corruption varies from region to region and country to country in its intensity.

Human tracking, in contrast, tends to be systematic in its occurrence, especially which its span increases as the globalization process becomes intensive. Though previously in existence in forms such as prostitution, child labour and domestic servitude, today, contemporary human tracking is an organized business just as the transatlantic slave trade was with various linkages spread around the globe. Today, not only children and women are tracked; young boys seeking greener pastures abroad also fall prey to this evil.

It can safely be argued that in this age of jet-planes, cellular phone, and the Internet, there are faster means of dealing in human commodities than before. There is little doubt that globalization has created inequalities and inequities resulting in the migration of the poor to the rich regions of the world. Hand in hand with this came the commercialization of humanity, this is akin to modern day slavery. In times past, slavery and slave trade existed in various forms: people became slaves as war captives; criminals were punished with enslavement, and in some cases individuals in impoverished circumstances sold their relatives.

However, in whatever form it took, it was quickly realized by most civilizations that the practice was the basest of crimes against humanity. One would have thought that, with the immense improvements in the understanding of human nature and the environment, any form of exploitation that looks like slavery would be abhorred automatically. Alas! This is not the case, as human beings are today, prized as commodities and exchanged for money like any other article in the market.

Author: Adedokun O. A.

Year of publication: 2003

Title: The Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families: Nigeria

Name of Journal: International Migration and Multicultural Policies Section

Publisher: *UNESCO Series of Country Reports on the Ratification of the UN Convention on Migrants.*

A well established rule of international law is that once an alien has been lawfully admitted to a State he or she is entitled to certain minimum rights and protection necessary to live well in the territory (Fonteneau, 1992; UNESCO, 2002). To a very large extent, the rights of documented migrant workers and members of their families, majority of who are from the West African sub-region, are protected in Nigeria under the series of

ECOWAS Protocols signed and ratified between 1979 and 1985. The agreements provided for acquisition of community citizenship, free movement of citizens of member

States, rights of residence and establishment as well as provisions for the regularization of illegal immigrants. Undocumented migrant workers, estimated to be several times more than documented ones in Nigeria are therefore legally excluded from protection under the agreements. Renewed call for the protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families through the ratification of the 1990 United Nations Convention on the Rights of

All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families has not been responded to by Nigeria and there are no official reasons for this. However, it is suspected that certain political, economic and legal problems generated by the experiences of military rule in the last two decades created an unfavourable environment for the ratification of the Convention. In the present democratic setting the issues of uncontrolled influx of migrants, proper documentation of international migrants as well as protection of the rights of migrants are being favourably considered. This is in realization of the leadership roles of Nigeria in Africa and her commitments to global human rights issue within which concerns for migrant workers are embedded.

Renewed efforts to encourage ratification of the Convention in Nigeria should be through awareness creation, sensitization and advocacy. These could be directed at various relevant government departments (Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice and External Affairs), the Legal Aid Council and the National Assembly. Non-governmental organizations with focus on human rights, civil society groups, the Nigeria Labour

Congress, research institutions that can be encouraged to participate actively in ensuring that issues of the rights of migrant workers and their families are show-cased, leading to the eventual ratification of the Convention.