

“Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria” FED/2012/287-141

NATIONAL MIGRATION DATA MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

SUBMITTED TO:

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION,
ABUJA, NIGERIA**

FOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

COMPILED AND DRAFTED BY

AKANNI AKINYEMI (PH.D) & DAMIANO BELTRAME

NOVEMBER 2013



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation internationale pour les migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Disclaimer

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of author and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Content	Pages
Table of Contents	2
Acknowledgements	3
Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
Chapter 1	5
1.1 Introduction	5
1.2 Objectives of the Strategy	6
1.2.1 The key specific activities	6
Chapter 2	9
2.1.1 Methodology/Key Issues	9
2.1.2 Key Issues to be addressed by the Strategy	10
2.2 Enhancing Data Collection Strategies	10
Chapter 3	13
3.1 Migration Data Governance (MDG) Framework	13
3.2 Key migration issues, definitions, measures and concept across MDAs	13
3.3 Data Management, Use and Maintenance	13
3.3.1 Definition of roles of MDAs	16
3.4 Quality Assurance Plan	18
3.5 Integrated Migration Data Management Framework	19
Chapter 4	
4.1 Information and Communication Technology	21
4.2 Recommended ICT projects to facilitate data sharing and aggregation	21
Chapter 5	23
5.0 Action Plan and Timeline	23
5.1 Action Plan and Timeline for Migration Data Management Strategy across MDAs	23
5.2 Annexes	26

Acknowledgements

This strategy document is a product of several consultative meetings with groups, representative of organizations and selected individuals across ministries and department with mandate on migration data in Nigeria. We are particularly indebted to the members of the Technical Working Group for the several meetings and panel discussions that provided the basis for the report. We are also very grateful to some individuals for their contributions at different stages of the fieldwork and report, these include Mr. Oni of NPopC, Mr. Gambo and Ekieze of NBS, Mr. Charles of NIS and Mrs. Ayangade of NNVS. We also appreciate the support provided by IOM for this project and will like to specifically thank Martins, Lily, Henry, Tunde and Ada for their contributions at every stage of the work.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Observatory on Migration
BCP	Border Crossing Point
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
DPC	Data Processing Centre
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EU	European Union
FMLP	Federal Ministry of Labour & Productivity
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILMD	International Labour Migration Desk
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAN	Local Area Network
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MMIA	Murtala Mohammed International Airport
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCFRMI	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons
NELEX	National Electronic Labour Exchange
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service
NNVS	Nigeria National Volunteer Service
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPopC	National Population Commission
PRS	Planning, Research and Statistics
RAM	Random Access Memory
TCO	Total Cost
TWG	Technical Working Group
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRD	Vital Registration Department

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

The importance of accurate and reliable data to national development cannot be over-emphasized. Data constitutes a critical indicator in socio-economic and demographic discourses in any nation and constitutes a major bane to development in many developing countries including Nigeria. Migration data is one of such critical demographic data that is important not only for national issues, but also for international agreements and treaties. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with over 160 million population, land surface area of 923,768 km², and a national growth rate of 3.2 per cent per annum¹. The country also reflects high volatility to migration forces with a net migration rate of -0.4, a stock of emigrants as percentage of population estimated at 0.6%, and stock of immigrants as percentage of population estimated at 0.7%. Besides, Nigeria's borders also attract high volumes of migrants from neighbouring countries.

The country also attracts high volumes of remittances from abroad and has networks of Diaspora communities spread around the world. In 2012, statistics available to Central Bank of Nigeria on official remittances indicated that Nigerians in the Diaspora remitted about 21 billion USD and with the possibility that the figure will increase in subsequent years, considering the dynamics of mobility of international labour migrants, frequency of international labour migration and current interventions to engage Diaspora for national development. In order to fully maximize migration-development nexus, there is a need to ensure the existence of a framework for adequate and reliable data on migration for the country. Yet, the current situation of migration data in Nigeria is at best described as inadequate, inconsistent and fragmented.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is taking the lead to develop such a framework in collaboration with other state actors in Nigeria with the support from an EU-funded project "Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria." The project aims at enhancing the capacity of the government to manage migration in order to maximize its development potential. Several activities have been implemented towards achieving this goal. Two major activities in this regard are the Assessment of Information Technology Capacities for sharing Migration Data in Nigeria across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the African Caribbean and Pacific Observatory on Migration on Enhancing Migration Data Management between December 2012 and February 2013.

¹ National Population Commission, 2008 (site publication title)

This current effort is premised on the findings of the two reports. Migration data in Nigeria is basically from three main sources- censuses, surveys and administrative data. The main frequent source of migration data in the country is from administrative data. The previous reports showed that such data is characterized by definitional inconsistencies, fragmentation, and lack of a well-structured template for data sharing amongst stakeholders. As such, there are very obvious challenges with the structure and quality of such data.

The two reports identified areas of weaknesses, strengths, opportunities and challenges in migration data management across MDAs in Nigeria. Also, the migration profile (IOM, 2009) identified major data gaps in migration management in Nigeria. These include stocked and outdated data, lack of disaggregated data, poor quality of data, inconsistency in the forms of data collected, and lack of an adequate template for data sharing among MDAs. This current effort builds on the findings and recommendations from these previous studies in order to provide a strategy for adequate migration data management in Nigeria.

1.2 Objectives of the Strategy

The overall objective of the strategy is to enhance efficient migration data management, governance, processing, sharing and dissemination across MDAs in Nigeria.

1.2.1 The key specific activities are to:

- I. Develop a Migration Data Governance (MDG) framework to assess, manage, use, maintain and protect migration data across the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The MDG framework will clearly define and manage access rights between host agency and relevant MDAs, ensure accountability, and share responsibilities for all migration data processes across relevant MDAs.
- II. Establish a data quality management plan and processes with relevant MDAs to ensure that migration data satisfies the requirements of its intended end users. To achieve this, the following activities will be carried out:
 - Standardize, reconcile and harmonize data quality rules and inconsistencies across the relevant MDAs
 - Recommend a collaborative approach for addressing data quality issues between relevant MDAs and/or end users.

- Establish a mechanism to monitor data quality based on international standards and best practices.
- Establish an integrated micro and metadata management and agreed framework of classification rules, models and schema to be applied to migration data across the MDAs, in order to provide controls that:
 - Improve data capture by the MDAs, search by the end-users and retrieval by host MDA.
 - Identify attributes to enable structured and unstructured data sets to be mapped and linked.
 - Improve interoperability through rationalization and harmonization of surveys including metadata elements.
 - Create effective data rights management mechanism.
 - Manage data storage and preservation.
 - Manage security and access permissions.

III. Establish a Master Data Management Plan, to define and manage migration data entities and processes for:

- Collection and aggregation of reference migration data.
- Data matching and consolidation.
- Data quality assurance.
- Distribute such data throughout relevant MDAs to ensure consistency and control in the ongoing maintenance and use of this data across the MDAs.
- Contribute to addressing the gaps and challenges posed by duplication and production of varied migration statistics from key agencies by clearly defining the administrative and technical roles of each MDA charged with Migration matters.
- Create an efficient migration data sharing protocol and smooth interoperability amongst the MDAs charged with producing and disseminating migration data.
- Create and define mechanisms for training and re-training of key MDA staff in migration data management.

- Define suitable and agreed migration concepts, indicators, measurements and methodologies for conducting migration surveys and related studies in Nigeria within the framework of internationally accepted standards.
- IV. Develop an Action Plan and indicate a time frame for the implementation of the agreed upon recommendations.

Chapter 2

2.1 Methodology/Key Issues

The methodology involved in the development of the migration data management strategy is an all-inclusive participatory process of key MDAs with clear mandate on migration issues in Nigeria, facilitated by IOM and the consultants throughout the stages of problem formulation, data gathering, analysis and validation of data, and the finalization of the strategy. Each stage involved consultations with stakeholders, including members of the TWG and interviews with key representatives of some MDAs. A basic underlying principle in using this procedure is to ensure that the final strategy is well accepted by the stakeholders. The methodology used for writing the strategy therefore includes, desk review, field interviews and consultative meetings with stakeholders at the TWG. The two panel discussions were conducted with members of the TWG and also in-depth interviews with representatives of some of the MDAs were conducted. The issues covered include mandates of organizations, key migration variables of interest, views on data sharing, harmonization and dissemination, representation at the TWG, quality of attendance and representation, challenges and ability of the group to facilitate implementation of the data management strategy.

Two very clear outcomes from the discussions are that across all the MDAs represented by the TWG, there is a general acceptability for the need to develop a national migration data management strategy. Also, there is confidence in the TWG to facilitate and lead the process as well as to lobby the Chief Executives of the MDAs who have the capacity to enter into mutual agreement that will be respected by respective organizations.

The TWG consists of organizations charged with primary production of migration data. as well as those utilizing information from such data. The methodology adopted takes cognizance of this with an attempt to make this distinction across the process of the strategy development. Arising from previous assessments, we recognized eleven MDAs as very germane in primary production of migration data in Nigeria. These include:

- i. National Population Commission (NPopC),
- ii. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS),
- iii. Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS),
- iv. National Commission for Refugees, Migrant and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI),
- v. Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP),

- vi. Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS),
- vii. National Planning Commission (NPC).
- viii. National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- ix. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA),
- x. National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP) and,
- xi. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

For an effective implementation of the strategy, it is proposed that this is carried out in phases. The first phase should be the take-off of the process with six MDAs included in both previous assessments of ICT and enhancement surveys. This is justified on the basis of information provided on the six MDAs from the empirical evidence from the two previous assessments. Other MDAs will be added intermittently during the annual review of the strategy.

2.2 Key Issues to be addressed by the Strategy

The mandates of individual MDAs as it relates to migration in Nigeria vary, just as the methodology adopted to collect data by respective organizations. The reports from the two previous assessments and the Nigeria migration profile clearly identified the distinct framework in respective organizations. This strategy consolidates the findings of these reports. This section provides an overview of the current state of assessment in the MDAs.

2.3 Enhancing Data Collection Strategies

The major sources of migration data in Nigeria are censuses, surveys and administrative records. Censuses are periodic exercise, usually with very long intervals spanning over ten years or more as experienced in Nigeria. Surveys on migration in Nigeria are usually characterized by limited coverage and scope. Few of very recent surveys on migration in Nigeria are the internal migration survey (2010) conducted by NPopC and published in 2013 and the World Bank (2009) survey on remittances. Administrative data collected routinely by government ministries and agencies form the core of migration data in Nigeria.

Major challenges and deficiencies in the data collection strategies across the MDAs have been identified in the previous assessments. One of the main thrust of the current migration data management strategy is to improve and standardize the data collection strategies in some of the MDAs. As noted in the ACP Report on enhancing migration data management, MDAs in Nigeria routinely collect 38 migration-related datasets across 9 agencies (see annex 1).

As noted above for the effective smooth commencement of the strategy, we have identified six MDAs as very crucial for the first phase of the strategy. These MDAs are:

- i. National Population Commission (NPopC),
- ii. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS),
- iii. Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS),
- iv. National Commission for Refugees, Migrant and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI),
- v. Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP), and
- vi. Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS).

Evidence and recommendations from the two previous assessments attested to the fact that both NPopC and NBS are the two major agencies with clear mandates in managing national dataset (NPopC on demographics and NBS on socio-economic) with migration as cross-cutting issues. NPopC utilizes censuses while both have adequate capacity for national surveys. The two organizations also have high capacity in methodological designs in data collection with the use of standard instruments, mostly questionnaire. NIS collects routine administration and retrieval of entry and exit cards at the nation's border posts. The organization has a good human and IT capacity for the collection of data. Two major obstacles identified in the previous assessments were in the areas of harmonization of instruments for data collection and the processing of data collected. Evidently, the first issue has been addressed in terms of harmonization of data collection instruments while the second task of data processing falls within the crux of this strategy document.

The **NCFRMI** is designated for management and protection of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and overall coordination of migration issues in Nigeria. The agency is responsible for providing accurate data on asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs. The previous assessments showed that there is lack of adequate human capacity within the agency to handle accurate data collection. Besides, the ICT facility at **NCFRMI** is grossly inadequate.

The **FMLP** is charged with the role of collecting data on labour migration and job-matching through ILMD Desk. It is on record that the ministry, after the two previous assessments, has been able to lead the processes that culminated into the recently launched National Policy on Labour Migration. The National Electronic Labour Exchange (NELEX) aimed at assisting government and relevant agencies in skill-job matching is also a major responsibility of the ministry. However, the previous assessments on the performance of the ministry in actualizing its migration related goals in terms

of the human and ICT capacity show that there is no adequate manpower for the expected deliverables. The NELEX platform is confronted with human and operational limitations and, as such, is not currently at optimal level in providing required data on labour migration.

The Nigerian National Volunteer Service (**NNVS**) is a volunteer management institution set up by the Federal Government of Nigeria to complement national development effort through encouraging, harnessing, managing and effectively deploying volunteer services and activities of both Nigerians in Diaspora and those at home. The NNVS has a clear mandate to sensitize and mobilize Nigerians in the Diaspora, individuals, groups, associations, organizations and corporate bodies. The assessment reports showed clearly among other things that the mandate of NNVS requires some technical expertise which is not currently available within the Commission. NNVS's mandate is quite broad and centred around handling Diaspora mobilization including registration and observatory roles of the Nigerian Diaspora. Data requirement in actualizing organizational mandates requires high technical skills which were assessed as major gap in the Commission. Also, the ICT infrastructure in the commission was assessed as very weak.

A summary of key issues from the previous assessment in terms of human, ICT and data collection issues is as presented in table 1. Arising from the evidence presented in the previous assessment and the facilitated discussions with the TWG and respective organizations, it is recommended that a holistic approach that takes cognizance of cross-fertilization of skills and ICT facilities be adopted. There is the need for deployment of personnel with relevant technical skills to be domiciled particularly in NCFRMI, FMLP, and NNVS to facilitate and coordinate migration activities. As a short term intervention IOM has seconded officers to the the three organizations to provide them with required technical skills. To ensure sustainability, the seconded officers will train government officers within these organisations in the units charged with the implementation of the tasks.

Table 1: Key issues from the previous assessments

No	MDAS	Mandate	Highly Skilled Personnel For data collection and management	ICT (Infrastructure)	Instrument	Overall
1	<u>NPopC</u>	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++
2	<u>NBS</u>	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++
3	<u>NIS</u>	++++	+++	++++	++++	++++
4	<u>NCFRMI</u>	+++	+	-	+	+
5	<u>FMLP (ILMD)</u>	++	-	++	+++	++
6	<u>NNVS</u>	+++	+	-	+	+

Key: ++++ High, +++ relatively high, ++ not high, + low, - lacking

Chapter 3

3.1 Migration Data Governance (MDG) Framework

The data governance framework is to ensure among other things; the accessibility, management, use and maintenance of data across the MDAs. It also highlights individual agency's responsibilities and rights in migration data.

Accessibility of data is in two parts: first is the evidence of organizations' ability and procedures for collecting adequate information and data as guided by respective mandates; second is the ability to make such data available to other relevant agencies and end-users. Evidently, the only organization with a clear accessibility plan of migration dataset from the previous assessment is the NIS, and its accessibility to other agencies is limited to NPopC. Also, NPopC and NBS are able to collect relevant migration information but have not been able to establish easy access of such dataset to other MDAs. The expertise for migration data management, use and maintenance are relatively high for NIS, NPopC and NBS but very weak for the other three MDAs.

There is the need to encourage NPopC and NBS to provide leadership roles to NCFRMI, FMLP and NNVS. Besides, there is the need to identify key migration variables, measures and definition in relation to each agency and organization and the best methodology for capturing such data. The strategy is aimed at providing a standard harmonized format that could harness migration data from all the agencies. It is therefore imperative to understand key migration issues within each MDA, the data collection and management processes with a view to ensuring standardized protocols for data collection and management.

3.2 Key migration issues, definitions, measures and concept across MDAs

Migration issues as identified within institutional mandates vary across agencies and organizations. The ACP project on Enhancing Migration data Management (2013) identified that about 38 migration-related datasets are archived in nine agencies in Nigeria. This presents an entry point in the strategy document towards a process to synergize the data process. A summary of the ACP (2013) in relation to the six agencies in terms of focus of data collection is as presented in table 3 (annex 3):

The table above clearly shows some overlapping issues in terms of focus of the MDAs as it relates to their mandate. About 8 key migration variables are aligned to two or three MDAs. There is the possibility that the operational definitions of each of these variables may vary across MDAs, hence, the need for clear-cut operational definitions and measures. For instance, both NIS and NCFRMI are charged with data collection responsibilities on ***cross-border migrants***, yet, there is clear-cut divergence in the data orientation. Whereas, NIS may be interested in regular and irregular cross-border migrants, NCFRMI's major pre-occupation will be on forced migrants and refugees.

In situation where the operational definition is the same, there is the need to harmonize measurement of such variables. For instance, ***remittances data*** constitutes a major focus of interest for NPopC and NBS, which is why the strategy will recommend a standardized definition and measurement specific to time. These will allow data harmonization and comparability. In some cases, there are inconsistencies in the definition of concepts and some have significant variation from international definitions. The strategy recommends a joint-approach to development of a matrix of individual agency definitions of basic migration issues, measures of such concepts and data source and instruments for collecting such data. Table 4 (see annex 4) presents a guide for such matrix to be completed by MDAs. The strategy proposed that clear operational definition of migration variables for each MDA be developed with clear measures. This will clearly define divergence and convergence for cross-cutting migration issues for indicators pursued by more than one MDA. This process requires periodic updates and timely review. Internal review within MDAs is possible. However, it is proposed that the TWG be saddled with the responsibility of overall review.

3.3 Data Management, Use and Maintenance

The procedure for data management, use and maintenance across the MDAs requires a very open and transparent system. The discussions with the TWG and respective MDAs suggest that there is a consensus for data sharing and aggregation across the MDAs. The first step as identified above indicates the need for synergy in the quality and operational definition of migration issues of interest across the MDAs. This will also involve the harmonization of data collection templates and procedure. It is highly recommended that all the six MDAs optimize the use of electronic data collection procedure and also common data collection template like Microsoft-Excel, or same data output format such as XML or flat files, for data collection and archiving within each MDA.

In ensuring a smooth take-off of the process, the migration data management strategy document proposed constituting a data management working group (WG) to serve as steering committee. This will provide some consistency and stability in the process and will guide against high turnover rate of member, a major challenge of the TWG. Each MDA is expected to have two representatives in the WG, one of whom must be the migration desk officer. The work group is to be coordinated by NPopC. The data management working group (WG) is expected to report to the TWG periodically. The WG will be responsible for the production of an "Exchange protocol" signed by all members as a form of MOU. This is subject to revision and will clearly set out the protocol governing the exchange of data.

The exchange protocol will clearly define:

- Perimeter/limits of the data stream from each MDA;
- definition rules:
 - i. the scope of data exchanges that will be established between each MDA;
 - ii. The frequency of exchanges;
 - iii. The format of the data;
- functions involved in these exchanges

The common area will be established in a coordinated way between all participating jurisdictions to obtain the broadest possible consensus.

It is essential that the exchange protocol contains the following definitions:

- Scope of exchanged data: each MDA is to determine a scope of data it maintains, otherwise considered as highly sensitive and non-sensitive data that can be shared.
- Definition of link fields: the linking field is the element that allows the data to be exchanged. It must be exactly the same field of the source database and the scope of the destination database. The parties must define the scope of link fields in order to generate trade flows. Microsoft EXCEL is highly recommended for its availability, accessibility and simplicity in use;
- Frequency of data exchange: each jurisdiction based on the data which it addresses must update its scope of data to specific and defined frequencies. This will involve the responsibility to check the consistency and coherence of the data, as well as the timing.

- Exchangeable data and finished products: the aggregator and MDAs define a data catalog and finished products that will be regularly updated and disseminated. This catalog is reviewed and updated periodically.
- Use of data: there is the need to develop a protocol for data use.

Data source should be clearly acknowledged and referenced on the Aggregator

3.3.1 Definition of roles of MDAs

A major issue of importance is the roles of the Data Management Working Group (WG) and respective MDAs in this process. It is appropriate to define roles and responsibilities as it applies to individual organizations.

a. Data Management Working Group

The working group is an inter-agency group, comprising technical staff of the six respective MDAs (NPopC, NBS, NIS, NCFRMI, FMLP and NNVS) who are designated as “Migration Desk Officer” and one other representative. The composition of the group will include the six respective MDAs for the first phase of the take-off and a representative of IOM. It is proposed that NPopC should coordinate the working group while NBS reinforces the ICT logistic support and also provides back-up to the data.

The members of the working group understand the importance of adequate and reliable migration data for national development planning and for maximizing the potential benefits of migration for development as it relates to the establishment and formulation of a regulatory framework, based on recourse to up-to-date migration statistics. The working group will work together at mobilizing resources for effective and efficient migration data management through information sharing, synergy building and complementary efforts as well as establishment of operational strategies for ensuring understanding and consensus building among other key stakeholders in migration data in Nigeria.

The under listed Term of Reference will guide the operations and performance of the group in coordinating activities for ensuring effective migration data governance in Nigeria and implementation of migration data management strategy action plan:

- I. Ensuring that all migration conceptualization and measurements are consistent with mandate of respective MDA;

- II. Identifying critical issues, opportunities and challenges in migration data generation in Nigeria and offer recommendations for best practices for migration data generation.
- III. Exchanging information and expertise and foster inter-agency cooperation and collaboration for improved migration data management.
- IV. Ensuring definitional consistencies in migration terms within each MDA.
- V. Ensuring measurement standards and development of protocols.
- VI. Ascertaining validity and reliability of data collection protocols.
- VII. Undertaking periodic review of all methodologies of migration related surveys and propose technical recommendations for survey implementation.
- VIII. Monitoring the implementation of migration data management strategy action plan and providing technical advice for ensuring smooth implementation.
- IX. Periodic review of operational definition of migration variables across the MDAs.
- X. Providing quality assurance on processes across MDAs.
- XI. Periodic routine feedback to MDAs and IOM.
- XII. Ensuring timely data transmission, processing and archiving.
- XIII. Providing intermittent follow-up on data quality and sharing and propose actions for improved migration data sharing.
- XIV. Determining the organizations to be integrated in the data sharing network and time of such integration.
- XV. Preparing periodic report on the status of migration data management in Nigeria to be submitted to the technical working group on migration.
- XVI. Proposing time and place of meetings to be adopted by consensus of members of the working group. If required, emergency meeting can be called by the working group chair.

b. National Population Commission

NPopC is recommended to coordinate the activities of the Working group. Besides, the Commission should also serve as link between end-users of data and primary data producers. NPopC should provide leadership roles in all of the points identified above without compromising the data governance and ethical procedures. NPopC will also be required to provide technical support to NCFRMI, FMLP and NNVS in standardizing data collection instruments, including surveys. Also, the migration data within the Commission including censuses and surveys will be

shared with other agencies and archived. Data disaggregation with specific reference to migration needs to be part of the core focus of the Commission. Aggregated migration data from all MDAs will be hosted and accessed as authorized permissions from NPopC geoportal system.

c. National Bureau of Statistics

NBS has a good ICT and a network of state offices in all the 36 states and FCT similar to NPopC network throughout the federation. NBS is expected to support NPopC ICT requirements to facilitate the processes identified in (1) above. The roles should be complementary to NPopC roles which will include technical support to NCFRMI, FMLP and NNVS in standardizing data collection instruments and ICT. NBS will be assisting in the coordination of the processes and will also submit any form of migration data within its care for consolidation and sharing for easy access by the public and other agencies. NBS will serve as disaster recovery site as well as back-up in the archiving of migration data.

d. Nigeria Immigration Service

NIS will provide support for the working group by supporting the migration desk officer in actualizing the listed migration data management strategy plan for the data management working group (i-ix above). Besides, NIS will have to release non-restricted dataset on migration including data captured on immigrants and emigrants, irregular migrants and cross border movements within the organization for archiving. NIS is an important source of administrative migration data. The agency therefore is central to collecting and producing relevant data for other agencies. There is the need therefore, to synchronize data collection template and instrument of the NIS to accommodate key data requirements of other agencies. NIS should also work out the possibility of linking the ePaRS server to the central aggregator, supported with agreed migration data to be supplied by the PRS department of NIS.

e. National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs

NCFRMI will support the working group through active participation of the desk officer including attendance at meeting and compliance with the terms of reference of the data management working group (i-xvi). The agency will also need to work closely with the working group and be active in the processes set by the working group as listed in (1). Timely and proactive response and review of activities by the agency will ensure the achievement of the goals and objectives of the

strategy. This agency will also release or submit all migration data (Refugee, IDPs and other migrant data) to the aggregator.

f. Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity

FMLP NELEX needs to be operational and there is the need for the operator to be domiciled within the ministry. It will also have to contribute to the WG activities through active participation of the desk officer including attendance at meeting and compliance. The agency will also need to work closely with the WG and be active in the processes set by the working group as listed in (1).

g. Nigeria National Volunteer Service

NNVS will support the working group through active participation of the desk officer including attendance at meeting and compliance. The agency will also need to work closely with the working group and be active in the processes set by the working group as listed in (1).

International Organization for Migration

In recognition of the efforts of the organization in ensuring the implementation of this process, it is recommended that IOM continue to support and facilitate the activities of the WG including identifying agencies with training needs, and facilitating such support.

It is proposed that the WG have scheduled meetings quarterly (Jan-March, April-June, July-Sept, and Oct-Dec). The WG will also be able to collect and collate data from respective MDAs as classified by the MDAs.

3.4 Quality Assurance Plan

The strategy proposed a quality assurance procedure in terms of ensuring quality and consistency at every level of data collection and management. The strategy proposed an inter-agency feedback approach. First is to identify the key migration issue as relevant to the MDAs. Secondly, there is the need to develop the definitions and measurement of such variables. Thirdly, there is the need to identify the targeted population, protocols and instruments to be used as well as data collection processes. The WG constituting migration desk officers in respective organizations coordinated by

NPopC/NBS should look into such documents across the MDAs and send feedback. By this, definitional and methodological issues would have been addressed and corrected.

Data quality is expected to meet the standard protocols including anonymity and confidentiality of subjects as well as standard ethical processes. These will have to be in-built during data collection and entry at the level of individual MDAs. The WG will also provide oversight function in ensuring compliance. There is the need for intermittent Data Quality Assessment (DQA) on data procedure across the MDAs and the strategy proposes DQA to be conducted within six-month interval. The quality check should be at two layers of the aggregator and the TWG. The timing between data collection and transmission, analysis and archiving should be determined by the WG. This is to ensure validity and reliability of information provided. Timely information is reliable in policy and program formulation.

Besides, the strategy proposed that data across the MDAs should be collected electronically and also archived in electronic form. A major challenge is that many of existing dataset in some MDAs are in hard copy. It is proposed that MDAs should be supported to speed up actions in clearing the backlogs of hard copies of data including the immigration cards with NPopC and other dataset in the other MDAs.

As highlighted in section 3.1 above, the WG will oversee the procedures for standardizing and harmonizing migration data in terms of providing operational measurement and definitions across the MDAs. The WG will also ensure monitoring of data quality based on international standards and best practices.

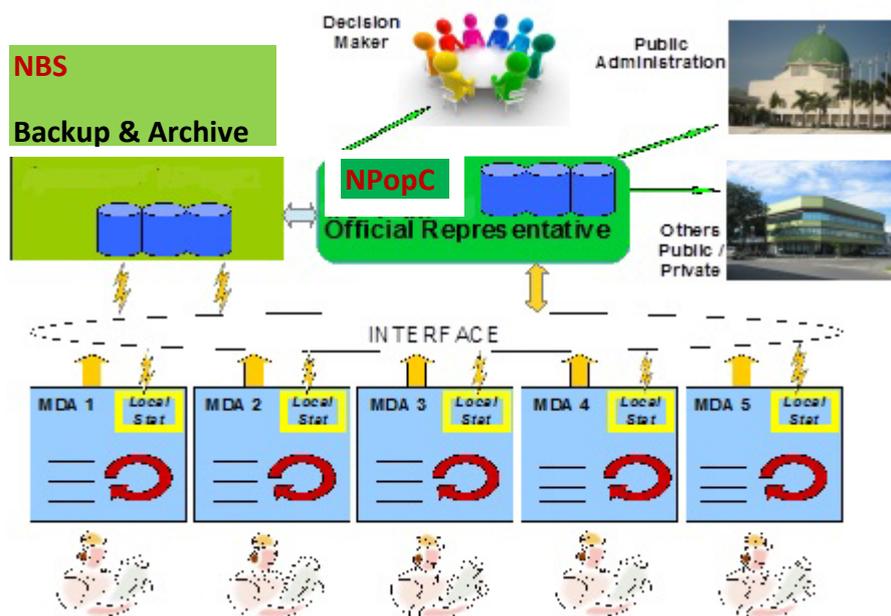
3.5 Integrated Migration Data Management Framework

With reference to section 3 and 4 above, the approach proposed for data integration is in three stages: Firstly, individual MDA is to provide operational definitions and measures for migration variable of interest. Also, the standardization of data collection protocols including electronic data processing in excel or other agreed format will be implemented at individual MDA. Organizations

will also define the types of data being collected in terms of security and sensitivity issues to know what data can be shared and made available to the public. Secondly, WG which consists of migration desk officers in respective organizations will work on the harmonization and quality checks of the data submitted by individual organization. At this level, it is expected that a common template to merge dataset will be produced. The third level of this will be the hosting of the data by the NPopC. The disaster recovery of such data will be with NBS. It is expected that different layers of partitioning of the data will be presented to include those that can be accessed without restriction, those requiring authorization and those with restricted access. A good example is the Demographic and Health Survey Sites (DHS), and the World Bank Site.

NPopC will serve as the Coordinator/Official representative and aggregator. NBS will provide back-up and disaster recovery system. The official data produced therefore represents the aggregated data from the MDAs. A pictorial illustration of this is as presented below:

Figure 1: Migration Data Management Framework



Chapter 4

4.1 Information and Communication Technology

As recommended in the ICT assessment, the strategy endorsed the view that FSO/WiMax/VPN be installed at the focal point to link all the MDAs in Abuja within a range of 10-20 kilometers and VSAT at each of the seven NPopC Data processing centres via VPN. Also, the document recommends that internet connectivity with dedicated VSAT; CISCO 3800 Series Router; and both wireless and wired links with D-Link 3550 be provided at NPopC and connected to NIS Server in Abuja. Other MDAs will connect to NPopC servers including the NBS, NCFRMI, FMLP and NNVS. The options provided for the connection may be VPN, Fibre optics, Free space optics or WiMax wireless Radio link or cloud. It was observed that NPopC and NBS have dedicated website which can be used as platform for interface with public. The strategy noted and took cognizance of recommendations from the ICT report and strongly supported the premium placed on investment of ICT support in the MDAs.

4.2 Recommended ICT projects to facilitate data sharing and aggregation

This process is conceived in four project phases. The first is to strengthen the ICT infrastructures of the two agencies charged with leading responsibility roles, connecting ICT of currently compliant agency, capacity building for leading agencies and capacity development for non-compliant agencies.

Project 1: Strengthening the ICT infrastructures of NBS and NPopC for leading roles in migration data management

The need to implement the recommendations from the ICT assessment report as it relates to the two agencies charged with leading responsibility roles- NPopC and NBS. There is the need to have a dedicated computer set-up and dedicated staff to this task within the agencies.

Project 2: Connecting IT compliant MDAs to the aggregator with Wimax/VPN or cloud.

This project will aim at connecting such agencies like NIS to the aggregator.

Project 3: Capacity building/training of NBS, NPopC staff

According to the Assessment report some gaps were identified on training. Therefore, there is the need for customized training for staff charged with the responsibility within the agencies.

Project 4: Strengthening capacities of staff and IT infrastructures in other non-compliant MDAs.

There is the need to train staff in other agencies in the basic methodology of data collection, data entry in Excel and data management including sorting, quality checks, editing etc and data archiving and transmission. It is highly recommended that the TWG and WG should have inputs in identification and designing of training needs

Chapter 5

5.0 Action Plan and Timeline

The following actions are valuable steps required in actualizing this important national task. The Action Plan clearly identifies task, activities required, agency involved, the required output as well as a definite timeline.

5.1 Action Plan and Timeline for Migration Data Management Strategy across MDAs

Task	Activities Required	MDAs/ Responsible Agency	Output	Timeline	Comments
1. Identification and definition of migration issues in Each MDA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of key migration issues within each MDA 2. Listing and definition of migration variables (table 3) within each MDA 3. Development of conceptual definitions 4. Development of measures of variables 5. Development of data collection sources and template 	Each MDAs to work on this with support from NPopC and NBS.	List of key migration issues, definitions and measures. Identification of data collection sources and template	1 month after validation of strategy document	
2. Working group	Constitution of working group consisting of two migration desk officers across MDAs and one from IOM. (A total of	Each MDA to nominate two person who is technically fit to	List of 12 member working group with one IOM staff as a member.	1 week after validation	IOM to facilitate inauguration

	12 persons)	undertake this task.			
3. National coordination workshop/dialogue on migration data management best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round table meeting/dialogue discussions on the implementation and monitoring of migration data management strategy • Thematic capacity building programmes • Formulation of a cooperative framework on migration and research with research institutions and civil society organizations 	TWG members and other state and non-state actors in migration data.	Improved coordination of the TWG in the implementation and monitoring of the strategy action plan	1 st week of February	IOM to facilitate
4. MOU	The TWG is expected to formally signed MOU	Chief Executive or Designated Officer from each MDA to sign MOU	Signed MOU	2 weeks after validation	IOM to facilitate
5. Harmonization/pret est of protocols	The WG to harmonize output of operational definitions from MDA	WG to collect from the MDAs and harmonize template	Harmonized template of migration variables in EXCEL format	8 weeks	
6. Classification of data	WG to classify data based on information from MDA on sensitivity and security issues	WG to mark variables as appropriate in terms of those without restriction,	EXCEL file of classification of data.	Same as above (8 weeks)	

		those with authorization and restricted data			
7. Establishment of a national migration databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations and preparatory meetings with key stakeholders • Development of the centralized migration database and data migration to the database 	NPopC, NBS, NIS and other key actors	A national migration database is established	January-December 2014	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the national institutions capacity in the operationalization of the database 				
8. Implementation of ICT recommendation	Implementation of ICT recommendation from the ICT report to continue	IOM and MDA	Provision of at least basic minimum ICT as recommended	IOM to Ongoing	
9. Processing of migration cards and automation of the process of collecting data on cross-border migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of ad-hoc staff for the processing of the cards • Clearing of migration cards and other sedentary dataset with other MDAs • Engagement of NPopC and NIS in developing the framework automation of 	NPopC to clear backlogs as well as other MDAs to clear sedentary data in new template.	Migration data is available	IOM/NPopC and other agencies to decide May/June 2014	

	the process				
10. Collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic collection of data through surveys 	MDAs to adopt new template for data collection	Evidence of periodic collection of data) February 2014	<i>This is a routine activity and will be continuous</i>
11. Data Quality check within MDA	Periodic quality check	WG to develop quality checks on MDA data collection	Time-table for quality check	On-going	
12. Collation of data	Quarterly collation of data	WG to collate data from MDAs	Dataset of MDA data collection	March, 2014	
13. Harmonization of data	Harmonization of data collected	WG to harmonize data	Harmonize dataset	June 2014 (subsequent quarters)	
14. Central Quality	Overall quality check	WG to perform quality check	Evidence of data checked	June, 2014 (subsequent quarters)	
15. Data classification	Classification of data in terms of accessibility and sensitivity	WG to classify	List of classification of data	June, 2014 (subsequent quarters)	
16. Publishing of data	Publishing of data on the web	NPopC and NBS	Evidence of data on the web	July - December, 2014	
17. Feedback TWG	Periodic feedback	Periodic feedback	Periodic feedback	Periodic feedback	

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Types of Migration-Related Data Collected in Public Institutions

Data Category	Institution	Dataset Description	Total
Cross-border Migrants	Nigeria Immigration Service(NIS)	Data are collected from Nigerians and non-Nigerians immigrants at the borders and the ports of the country. Data details include information on the profile of the traveller to Nigeria such as, the origin of his/her journey, the purpose of visit, and the length of stay in Nigeria, the mode of transportation. For the emigrant, information is sought on the profile, mode of transportation and the destination. Data are collected on immigration and emigration forms on a daily basis. Some of the data are analyzed and included in the NIS annual reports which are sent to the management, shared within the organization but not disseminated.	2
	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	Data are collected from refugee applicants who cross the Nigerian borders. Information collected on refugees includes their personal profile, country of origin, cause or causes of fleeing from country of origin. Data are collected In conjunction with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR); There is no specific periodicity to the data collected. They depend on events. Data are stored in a database which is housed in Lagos. It is published annually, included in the annual reports, and accessible through the UNCHR platform in Nigeria. .	
Diasporas	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP)	The International Labour Migration Desk (ILMD) of the Ministry is charged with the responsibility of collecting data on international labour migration both into the country and out of the country and establishing a	3

		<p>database for them. NELEX was created in 2004 for this purpose but has not been functional. However, there is work-in-progress to incorporate data on Nigerian diasporas by gender, field of professional specialisation, country of residence etc.</p>
	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA)</p>	<p>Information on Nigerians living abroad who receive consular services such as the renewal of visas is collected through the Nigerian embassies regularly. Also, there is a desk in some embassies that collects information on Nigerian In Diaspora Organizations (NIDO). The information include their personal profile, the level of education attained, their work activities etc. Information on irregular migrants “rejected asylum seekers” slated for deportation from host countries are also collected as and when they arise, with detailed information on their personal profile, when they left the country, when and how they arrived at the host country. Data are kept in the official records of the agency unshared and remain unpublished.</p>
	<p>Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS)</p>	<p>As the agency charged with the responsibility of engaging and mobilizing the Nigerian diasporas as important stakeholders in Nigeria’s development agenda, a data form for collecting information on Nigerians in Diaspora is available. The agency is able to collect data on Nigerians in Diaspora with fields such as, sex, age, marital status, current citizenship, state of origin in Nigeria, country of residence and address, next-of-kin, educational/professional job title. Information on skilled Nigerians abroad willing to make their services available in the critical sectors of the Nigerian economy (such as doctors who organize work visits to some of the states to render their services) are</p>

		collected in collaboration with other agencies such as, MFA.. The data collected are not analyzed. They are neither published. Data are also collected from members of the NIDO at their annual conferences (known as the Diaspora Day Celebration) on their personal characteristics, professions and destination. Data are kept in the official records of the agency and remain unpublished due to lack of data-skilled personnel. They are only reported in aggregate form to the top management. Presently, the agency is embarking on the 2013 Diaspora Survey with other agencies such as, NPOPC, IOM etc in order to have comprehensive data on Nigerians-in-Diaspora.	
Emigrants	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Data on emigration can be derived from the National Living Standard Surveys of 2004 and 2009. The surveys, whose reports are submitted to the National Planning Commission (NPC) and disseminated through the NBS web site: www.nigerianstat.gov.ng , are carried out every five years. They have a limited inquiry on migration experience of household members. However, the section on migration is never fully disaggregated in analysis due to limited financial resources.	3
	National Population Commission (NPopC)	A large part of the data collected by NIS on departure and entry cards administered to travellers in and out of Nigeria at the land, air and sea ports are deployed to the Commission for analysis. The data are collected on daily basis. Analysis is done on age, sex, nationality, occupation, place of departure and reasons for	

		departure. Quarterly and Annual reports are published and disseminated but appeared last in 1991. As a result, there is a backlog of these data awaiting analysis and publication. Further data processing and reports will commence in 2013.	
	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP)	As part of the work-in-progress of the agency, it proposes to use the International Migration Desk (ILMD) to collect the following information on emigrants; state of origin, Local government of origin, Highest qualification before migration, type of employment being sought (contract or full-time), reasons for emigration, age, gender	
Emigrants – Students	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP)	As part of the agency’s work-in-progress, it intends to use the ILMD and collaborate with NIS and NPopC (to use the departure/exit cards to identify emigrant students and collect the following information; state of origin, Local Government of origin, Highest qualification, Type of training/qualification sought overseas, Duration of Study, Intention to return after completion of Study, other personal characteristics etc	1
Forced Migrants- Internally Displaced Persons	National Commission for Refugees, Migrant and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	Information is collected regularly from victims of displacement either as a result of conflicts or environmental disaster. Data are collected on the personal profile of the victim, cause/s of displacement, site of displacement, direction of flow, vulnerability, and the destruction of property and value. Data are collected on prescribed forms, processed and stored in the database in Lagos.	2
	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	The agency collects data on Internally Displace Persons through Local Government Authorities, State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA) and NEMA	

		zonal offices. These data are checked for accuracy and authenticity before being forwarded to NEMA HQ for documentation. The report of the information is sent to the Management on weekly basis as they are collected on weekly basis. Major stakeholders are United Nations and its organs, and the Joint Intelligence Committee under the Vice President.	
Forced Migrants-Refugees	National Commission for Refugees, Migrant and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	Data are collected from refugee applicants. Information collected on refugees includes their personal profile, country of origin, cause or causes of fleeing from origin. Data are collected In conjunction with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). There is no specific periodicity to the data collected. Data collection depends on events as they occur. Data are stored in a database which is housed in Lagos. It is published annually, included in the annual reports, and accessible through the UNCHR.	3
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	Data on Nigerians who are given or seeking refugee status abroad are kept by the Nigerian embassies. Data collection is continuous. Information, which is collected from UNCHR, is based on UNCHR classification. It is reported to the management of the agency as and when the data is available.	
	Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)	Information on refugees are collected from arrival cards at the point of entry if the refugees follow the official routes. Refugee information is also available through the Local Government Attaches of NIS located in each of the 774 Nigerian local governments. Information collected is referred to the NCFRMIMI	
Immigrants	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Data are derived from the same source as that of emigration. In addition, data on immigrants are	4

		collected in National Panel Surveys (2010, 2012) carried out yearly then after. The data are not analyzed and reported.	
	Nigeria Immigration Service(NIS)	Data on immigrants are derivable from arrival cards, residence and work permits issued to foreign workers in formal establishments, and from local government attaches of NIS which provide security information on foreigners living in their domain. These data are kept in the records of the agency, apart from those data made available to NPopC for further analysis. They form a part of the annual report of the agency to management. They are neither published nor shared	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA)	Some information on immigrants and their characteristics can be gleaned from their personal data contained in the visa application forms. However, these data are neither analyzed nor published. But the total number of applications and visas issued are reported to the management monthly.	
	National Population Commission (NPopC)	Data collected by NIS on arrivals from abroad are sent to this agency for analysis and the publication of Nigeria's International Migration Statistics, last published in 1991. The backlog of data collected since 1991 will be analyzed this year and published with detailed information on the characteristics of the immigrants (similar to the analysis of emigration data).	
Immigrants – Students	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP)	Same as in the case of emigrant students except that additional information from NIS and NPopC will be sought from the arrival/entry cards.	1
Internal Migrants	National Population Commission (NPopC)	The Internal Migration Survey carried out 2010 contains data on migrants, non-migrants and return migrants in the households with detailed information on their	3

		<p>migration status e.g place of birth, place of previous residence, current residence, reasons for migration etc, The report of the survey, which is published, also contains reliable information on the stock, flow and characteristics of internal migration in Nigeria. It is ready for dissemination.</p>	
	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	The agency carries out National Youth Surveys which contain information on young migrants profile, their origin, detailed migration characteristics such as, place of birth, place of previous residence in the last ten years etc. The surveys are published yearly since 2012 but do not have detailed information on the migration profile of the youth	
	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP)	Supplementary information can be obtained from this agency on internal migrants, especially abused and/or exploited children and young women, who in some cases can also be classified as trafficked persons. The data collected are neither analyzed nor published but remain within the domain of the agency.	
Irregular Emigrants	Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA)	Information on deportees is collected from the Nigerian embassies with detailed information on their personal profiles. The information is reported to the management and other agencies on request.	3
	Nigeria Immigration Service(NIS)	Some data on irregular emigrants are collected and are available in the records of the agency on persons stopped from leaving the country, i.e. "REFUSE DEPARTURE RECORDS". These data are not published but are reported officially to the management of the agency.	
	National Emergency Management	The agency collects information on Nigerian returnees evacuated from countries experiencing crisis for	

	Agency(NEMA)	coordination and administrative purposes.	
Irregular Immigrants	National Commission for Refugees, Migrant and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMIMI)	The agency sources data from relevant MDAs such as NIS and MFA for coordination purposes. Data collected are neither analyzed nor published but remain within the domain of the agency.	2
	Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)	Some data on irregular immigrants are collected and are available in the records of the agency on persons refused entry in to the country, i.e. "REFUSE ENTRY RECORDS". These data are neither analyzed nor published but reported officially to the management of the agency.	
Labour Migrants	National Population Commission (NPopC)	Some of the characteristics of labour migrants will be generated from the completed immigration cards being administered by NIS, especially the analysis of the reasons for departure/arrival by selected characteristics of the traveller. From 2013, these statistics will be generated and published quarterly. In addition, the 2006 contains information on variables like work status from which data on labour immigrants can be collated.	6
	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Data on labour immigrants can be derived from, National Manpower Stock and Employment Generation (2009, 2012) which is expected to be carried out yearly. Reports are expected to be written yearly. Preliminary reports have been written and submitted to the National Planning Commission. In addition the 2006 census and Post-enumeration census data contain information on migration relating to immigrant manpower stock in Nigeria and their personal characteristics, which can be mined.	
	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity	The Labour Migration Desk of the agency is in charge of collecting data on the inflow of migrants by	

	(FMLP)	employment status and other personal characteristics, outflows of nationals for educational purposes by sex and country of destination, number of nationals retained after studies and skill acquisition by sex and country of destination, and the outflow of employed nationals by sex and country of destination. However, the Desk has not been able to meet this mandate for poor budgetary provisions.	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA)	Information on the personal profile of labour immigrants who apply for entry visa in to the country are available in their visa application forms. These data are not exploited beyond the reporting of the total figure of visa applicants and recipients to the Management.	
	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP)	Supplementary information on labour immigrants is available on irregular and trafficked persons working but who are caught by the law enforcing agencies such as the NIS, and referred to NAPTIP.	
	Nigeria Immigration Service(NIS)	Data on labour migrants can be gleaned from the record on Expatriates obtainable from the expatriate quota administration, records of residence and work permits and the local government attaches of the NIS. These data are not presently published and reported	
Remittances	National Population Commission (NPopC)	The proposed Diaspora Survey 2013 in conjunction with NNVS and funding by IOM will solicit information on remittances of Nigerians abroad. Besides, the 2010 Internal Migration Survey has information on the funds transfers behaviour of internal migrants. The latter is already published, and disseminated	3
	National Bureau of	Data on remittances can be derived from the same source as those of the emigrants and immigrants.	

	Statistics (NBS)	Information on remittances are not presently published and reported.	
	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	This agency collects data on Nigerian foreign workers' remittances from the receipt of the Commercial Banks. The data is submitted to CBN through Electronic Financial Analysis Surveillance System (e-fass). The Commercial banks access their data through financial transfers from workers abroad to their relations in Nigeria. Data on workers' remittances are published in the balance-of-payments accounts yearly. The agency is planning to work closely with other agencies such as the NPopC to collect survey data on remittances from informal channels.	
Trafficked persons.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA)	Information on trafficked persons who are deported is collected from the Nigerian embassies with detailed information on their personal profiles. The information is reported to the management, and referred to NAPTIP.	3
	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP)	The agency sources data on trafficked persons from the Nigerian Police, NIS, MFA, Ministry of Women Affairs, and the Nigerian Civil Defence Organization. The data are collected electronically on variables such as sex, age, state of origin, rescue agency etc. The data is analyzed and reported regularly on the NAPTIP WEBSITE	
	Nigeria Immigration Service(NIS)	Data on trafficked persons are contained in Screening Centre records, anti-human trafficking records of the agency. The information is neither published nor reported but referred to NAPTIP.	

Annex 3: Migration Related Data by Agency

	Data focus	Agencies	No. of agencies
1	Cross-Border Migrants	NIS	2
		NCFRMI	
2	Diaspora	FMLP	2
		NNVS	
3	Emigrants/Immigrants		2
		NIS	
		FMLP	
4	Forced Migrants/ IDPs/Refugees	NCFRMI	3
		NIS	
		NEMA	
5	Immigrant Students	NIS	1
6	Internal Migrants	NPopC	2
		NBS	
7	Irregular Migrants	NIS	3
		NCFRMI	
		NEMA	
8	Labour Migrants	NIS	2
		FMLP	

9	Remittances	CBN	2
		FMT&I	
10	Trafficked Person	NIS/NAPTIP	2

Annex 4

Table 3: Key Migration Issues, Definitions and Measurement Matrix across MDAs

		<u>Key Migration Issues</u>	<u>Conventional Definition</u>	<u>Working Definition by Agency</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Data Collection Instrument</u>
1	<u>NPopC</u>	Internal Migration	By the UN definition, internal migration is defined by people who are enumerated in a place different from their place of birth, or those whose place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration, or those who resided in the place of enumeration for a period that is less than their age or those who resided x years ago in a place different from	NPopC (2010): a person who had lived in another LGA for at least 6 months in the last 10 years	Any person 10 years above, who has made at least one move across any LGA boundary during the last 10 years and has stayed in the new LGA for at least six months.	Censuses, population registers and sample survey
2	<u>NBS</u>					

		<p>their place of residence at the time of the survey or census.</p> <p>By IOM, A movement of people from one area of a country to another for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (e.g. rural to urban migration).</p> <p>By IOM, Movement of persons who leave their</p>			
--	--	---	--	--	--

			<p>country of origin, or the country of habitual residence, to establish themselves either permanently or temporarily in another country. An international frontier is therefore crossed.</p> <p>By the UN classifications, Persons who have spent at least one year of their lives in a country <u>other than</u> the one in which they live at the time the data were gathered constitute a stock, while a long-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year</p>		<p>The three key concepts are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. reference population ii. event : change of country of usual residence iii. Time references with respect to length of stay in: <p>Previous country of residence</p> <p>Current residence</p>	Censuses and Surveys
--	--	--	--	--	--	----------------------

			(12 months), and a short-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months), except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visit to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage			
3	<u>NIS</u>	Immigrants	A non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement.	Persons whose country of origin is different from country of usual residence and who have lived in the country other than their country of origin for at	Number of persons who are living or have lived in a country other than their country for at least one year	Surveys and censuses

			least one year.		
	Emigrants	A person departing or exiting from one State with a view to settle in another. International human rights norms provide that all persons should be free to leave any country, including their own, and that only in very limited circumstances may States impose restrictions on the individual's right to leave its territory.			Surveys and censuses
	Irregular Migrants	Someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to	Individual with either or all of these characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalid travel documents • Mode of 	Number of persons who had departed a country of origin or usual residence without valid travel documents.	Administrative records and proxy survey

			migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (clandestine/illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).	transportation contravene the entry requirement or framework of the country of destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To overstay period of stay indicated on the travel document 		
4	<u>NCFRMI</u>	Cross Border Migrants				
		Forced Migration	By IOM, General term used to describe a migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as			Surveys

			people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).			
		IDPs	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced IDPs or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border..	Any displacement with element of force that occur within a geographical location either by natural or man-made disaster.		Surveys

		Irregular Migrants	Someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (also called clandestine/illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who has travelled without a valid travel documents, visa, entry permit, work permit. • Any person who has travelled with a valid document but refuses to return to country of origin at expiration of visa • Any person who has travelled without conforming to the regulatory framework guiding entry and exit of people. 	Number of persons living in country of destination without a valid entry documents regardless of the condition of entry.	Surveys and administrative records
		Refugees	A person who meets the			

			<p>criteria of the UNHCR Statute and qualifies for the protection of the United Nations provided by the High Commissioner, regardless of whether or not s/he is in a country that is a party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951 or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, or whether or not s/he has been recognized by the host country as a refugee under either of these Instruments.</p>			
5	<u>FMLP (ILMD)</u>	Diaspora	Refers to any people or ethnic Population that leave their traditional ethnic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person of Nigerian origin that has resided outside 		Mapping exercise and surveys

			<p>homelands, being dispersed throughout other parts of the world.</p>	<p>Nigeria for five years or more and is still there</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons born to Nigerians abroad (second generation of migrants) • Persons of Nigerian origin that continuously show willingness to contribute to development in Nigeria, which shall not include students and people that have returned to Nigeria 		
		Immigrant Students	<p>Movement of persons into another country for the purpose of acquiring</p>		<p>Number of persons who are living in a country other than their country of origin for the</p>	<p>Census and Specialized survey</p>

			additional education studies. In most cases, this type of migrants are usually return upon completion of their studies		purpose of education.	
		Labour migrants	Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.	Person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national. Agencies should make clear distinction between temporary labour migrants and permanent labour migrants.	Engagement in any productive economic activities in a country other than the person's country for at least 6 months.	Mapping/surveys and NELEX database
		Emigrants/Immigrants	See above definition			
6	<u>NNVS</u>	Diaspora	See above definition			

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25
Working group 1week	█																								
Identification and definition of migration	█	█																							
National coordination workshop/dialogue		█	█	█																					
Harmonization/pretest of protocols Or				█	█	█																			
Service Level Agreement SLA						█	█																		
Classification of Data							█	█																	
Establishing a National Migration Database									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			
Implementaton of ICT recomandations																					█	█			
automation of the process of collecting																						█	█	█	█

Indepth interview Guide with TWG.

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR DEVELOPING MIGRATION DATA MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN NIGERIA

1. Brief introduction- about the current work,- name, designation, years spent in establishment, current work schedule.
2. What key migration data are important in your organization?
3. Description of personnel involved in migration data collection and management processes
4. Description of data collection, analysis and dissemination
5. Any sensitive or restrictive data?
6. What data can be in public domain and what data needs restriction?
7. How would your establishment react to submission of data to a common host? What are issues of concern?
8. Is the TWG well constituted to handle cross-cutting issues across establishments?
9. What contributions do you have to the TWG on migration? Any other contribution from your organization?
10. How best can the TWG sensitize different establishment, will MOU and written agreement drafted by TWG be respected by your organization?
11. What challenges do you envisage?

You can add some probing questions?

1. Who needs information and data from the organization, why and when.
2. The source, method, frequency and schedule of data collection
3. The team or individuals responsible for data collection.

This workshop is funded by the European Union within the framework of the 10th EDF Project “Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria”

4. How is data analysed, compared, reviewed and presented, and what tools are utilized.
5. Do you have plans, schedules, and tools for evaluating information.
6. Do you have plans, schedules, and tools for communicating information.

proposed standard indicators

Indicator	Definition
Total population	De facto population in a country, could split in area or states at a specific date once a year
Female population	De facto female population could split in area or states at a specific date once a year
Male Population	De facto female population could split in area or states at a specific date once a year
Urban Population	De facto population living in areas classified as urban according to Nigeria criteria according for example with WSSSRP project and split in area or states at a specific date once a year
Rural Population	De facto population living in areas classified as rural according with WSSSRP project or doing the difference between the total population of a country and its urban population and split in area or states at a specific date once a year
Annual Rate of Change	Population increment over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. Refers to five-year periods running from a specific date to another of the initial and final years
Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths
Annual Net Migration Rate	The number of immigrants minus the number of

This workshop is funded by the European Union within the framework of the 10th EDF Project “Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria”

	emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period
Annual Rate of Change Urban Population	Urban population increment over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. Refers to five-year periods running from a specific date to the end of the month of the initial specific date of the initial and final years
Total Net Migration	Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants
Life-Expectancy at Birth	Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life
Adult Literacy rate	The percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations
Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio in Education	Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving
GDP per Capita (PPP in USD)	The GDP per capita of a country converted into US dollars on the basis of the purchasing power parity exchange rate
Human Development Index (HDI)	A composite measure of achievements in three

This workshop is funded by the European Union within the framework of the 10th EDF Project "Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria"

	<p>basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means</p>
Remittances	<p>Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers (there are some data available at the World Bank based on IMF Balance of Payments Statistics and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks</p>
Remittances as Percentage of GDP	<p>Remittances inflows as a percentage of GDP</p>
International migrant stock	<p>The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. Average annual rate of change: The estimated exponential annual rate of change of the international migrant stock. Net migration among the foreign-born. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief were excluded from the calculation of net migration among the foreign-born</p>
International Migrants: Origin	<p>The five largest countries from which migrants originate for the reporting country</p>
International migrants: destination	<p>The five largest countries in which migrants originating from reporting country reside.</p>
Refugee Population (origin)	<p>Persons by country of origin who are recognized</p>

This workshop is funded by the European Union within the framework of the 10th EDF Project "Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria"

	<p>as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. Sources: UNHCR (2011). 2011 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons.</p>
Refugee Population (destination)	<p>Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. Sources: UNHCR (2011). 2011 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons</p>
Tertiary Students	<p>Student population by country of origin and destination enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is</p>

This workshop is funded by the European Union within the framework of the 10th EDF Project “Promoting Better Management of Migration in Nigeria”

	offered
Emigrants in OECD Countries by level of Education	Number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born by level of education