



Country Information Sheet

for Return and Reintegration Counsellors



Federal Republic of Nigeria





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1. General information



Population¹

total: 237,5 million

Ethnic groups

Hausa 30%, Yoruba 15,5%, Igbo (Ibo) 15,2%, Fulani 6%, Tiv 2,4%, Kanuri/Beriberi 2,4%, Ibibio 1,8%, Ijaw/Izon 1,8%, other 24,9%

Languages

English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani, over 500 additional indigenous languages

Religions

Muslim 53,5%, Roman Catholic 10,6%, other Christian 35,3%, other 0,6%

Population growth rate

2,37%

Government type

federal presidential republic

Capital

Abuja

Telephone code

+234

¹ [Nigeria Population 2024 \(Live\)](#)

2. Reintegration partner

About ADIS:

IRARA provides reintegration services throughout Nigeria along with their partner Advocacy for Inclusion and Support Initiative (ADIS). Together they have helped drive sustainable development and social inclusion in

Nigeria. Experienced counsellors provide advice and support for sustainable reintegration which is tailored to the individual's specific needs.



Back Building. No 124 Benin-Airport-
Ogba Road, Opposite the new Nigerian
Petroleum Development Company
(NPDC) Complex. Benin City, Edo State,
Nigeria



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reintegration@irara.org



Monday-Friday 9am-5pm (local time)



www.irara.org/returnees

3. Travel documents

3.1 Types

New NTP to replace ETC in Emergency Travel

The Nigeria Minister of Interior in collaboration with the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) has announced the launching of a new four-page Nigeria Temporary Passport (NTP) to support Nigerians willing to returning home but whose national passports are not available.

The new ICAO-compliant 4-page Temporary ePassport replaces the Paper-based Emergency Travel Certificate (ETC) previously issued to Nigerians in Diaspora desirous of returning home but don't have regular standard passport. The electronic temporary passport has all the

features of the Standard Passport but serves only for a one-way journey back home.

30-day validity Passport will address the concerns of Nigerians abroad who have urgent need to return home as well as those who are being returned home by their host countries but don't have valid passport.²

The Nigerian Immigration Service issues three kinds of fingerprint enhanced e-passports. 32-page/5-year, 64-page/5-year, and 64-page/10-year versions.

Standard passport

All citizens of Nigeria are eligible for a Nigerian passport, provided they satisfy all conditions prescribed by law. Nigerian citizens by naturalization, registration, adoption

and surrogacy can only process their applications at the NIS (Nigeria Immigration service) Headquarters in Abuja.



For more information on passport application services, you can consult the Domestic Passport Application Portal: <https://passport.immigration.gov.ng/>

² NIS Abuja : Launching of New Temporary Passport to replace ETC in Emergency Travel | ngEmbassy

3.2 Procedure and required documents

NTP- Nigeria Temporary Passport:

The applicant must be physically present in the Nigerian mission to obtain a temporary passport.

- Application letter to the Head of Mission.
- Applicant introduction, explaining why the NTP is required.
- Police Report if passport was lost/stolen.
- If not in English, attached translation is required.
- Proof of Nigerian citizenship.
- Copy of most recent ePassport, GMP card.

- Birth certificate or age declaration.
- The latter must be endorsed by a Commissioner for Oaths.
- 2 recent passport photographs.
- Must be colour, show full face without shades or head cover.
- Air ticket/ travel itinerary to Nigeria.
- Must be a direct flight scheduled for not later than 30 days³.

Standard passport:

- [Complete passport application online](#), upload birth certificate from NPC or declaration of age from high court, state of origin certificate, passport data page, make payment and book appointment.
- Submit the payment and appointment slips in person at the passport office selected during the online application, on your scheduled appointment date.
- Nigerians in the Diaspora are to submit their applications at the nearest Nigeria embassy/high commission or consulate.



Note: Applicants are required to appear at chosen Immigration Office for photograph and biometric data capturing.⁴

3.3 Fees⁵

NIS PASSPORT FEE - APPLYING IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)			
Booklet Type	AGE 0 - 17	AGE 18 - 59	AGE 60+
32 Pages	8,750	15,000	8,750
64 Pages	20,000	20,000	20,000
NIS PASSPORT FEE - ALL EMBASSIES, CONSULATES & HIGH COMMISSIONS (US DOLLAR)			
Booklet Type	AGE 0 - 17	AGE 18 - 59	AGE 60+
32 Pages	65	94	65
64 Pages	125	125	125

³ [Nigeria Temporary Passport \(NTP\) | ngEmbassy](#)

⁴ <https://immigration.gov.ng/passports/>

⁵ [The Nigeria Immigration Service](#)

4. Transport

Airports

Nigeria has five international airports:

- Lagos' Murtala Muhammed International Airport (LQS), one of WestAfrica's hubs
- Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport (ABV) in Abuja
- Port Harcourt International Airport (EEC)
- Akanu Ibiam International Airport (ENU) in Enug
- Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport (KAN) in Kano

Besides Murtala Muhammed Airport's domestic terminal (located about two miles (3.5km) from the international terminal), the country's main domestic airports are:

- Warri (Osabi Airport (QRW)) in Delta state
- Kaduna (Kaduna Airport (KAD))
- Akwa Ibom Airport (QUO) in Akwa Ibom state
- Margaret Ekpo Airport (CBQ), which serves Calabar (Cross River state)
- Jos Airport (JOS) in Plateau state
- Maiduguri Airport (MIO) in Borno state
- Sadiq Abubakar III Airport (SKO) in Sokoto
- Yola Airport (YOL) in Adamawa state.⁶

Public transport

For taxi and bus travel in Nigeria, the informal sector plays a big role, with under maintained yellow cabs and minibuses dominating the space alongside app-based hailing platforms like Uber and Bolt in major urban centres. Public transport is improving, but still faces

several challenges such as poor infrastructure conditions, a culture of low-maintenance and safety hazards and weak regulation compared to the more convenient, safe and efficient service of ride-sharing.

By train

Train services in the country are provided by the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC). The major rail lines are Abuja-Kaduna, Lagos-Kano and Kano-Port Harcourt spreading from the north to the south. Rail service from Lagos and

Port Harcourt is provided to Jos and Maiduguri. Service is slow and spotty. Tickets are available in person or through NRC's [website](#).

5. Emergency contacts

The emergency line is 199 or 112.⁷

⁶ [International Airports - FAAN](#)

⁷ <https://www.osac.gov/Content/Report/1db16264-d8f0-44ec-8f49-1d5808ee1c9d>



6. Health-care

Overview

The healthcare system in Nigeria is organized into three levels:

Primary Health Care (PHC) operates at the community level and is the first point of contact for patients.

Secondary Health Care is an intermediate level.

Tertiary Health Care is at the federal healthcare level, and the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) handles policy

making, technical support, national health management and, health services delivery.

The Local Government Areas (LGAs) are responsible for primary healthcare, the State Governments are responsible for providing secondary care while the Federal Government is responsible for policy development, regulation, overall stewardship and providing tertiary care.

6.1 Health insurance

A long-standing objective of the Nigerian government has been to establish universal healthcare coverage for its large and growing population (over 220 million in 2023).

To this end, the National Health Insurance (NHI) Act enacted in 2022 requires all residents to obtain a minimum basic package of health insurance coverage, where residents are defined as all employers and employees in the public and private sectors with five staff and above, informal sector employees and all other residents, with the target of achieving universal coverage by 2030. Implementation guidelines were released in October 2023.

There are three types of insurance schemes:

- contributory public/state/organized private sector schemes
- non-contributory schemes (for low-income households)
- supplementary private health insurance for costs not covered by mandatory health insurance and

complementary insurance (providing enhanced coverage of mandatory benefits)

The Public Sector Social Health Insurance Programme is for government workers and their families and the contribution for this programme is based on your earnings, either 15% of the basic salary or 5% of the organization's consolidated employee salaries.

The contribution is shared between the employer and employee in any of these ratios:

- Basic salary approach: The Employer pays 10% of your basic salary while you pay 5% of your basic salary
- Consolidated employee salaries approach: The employer pays 3,5% of the organization's consolidated employee salaries while the employees pay 1,5% of the organization's consolidated employee salaries



Note: The employer may decide to pay either the whole 15% of the basic salary or the whole 5% of the organization's consolidated employee salaries.

The employee pays for an NHIA ID card upon completion of enrolment.

What it covers:

The employee and his family medical services like hospital visits and medicines.

Registration requirements for PUBLIC SECTOR SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMME:

Documents: both original and photocopies of:

- Personal Employer ID card
- Employment letter
- Last 3 months' Pay slips

1. National ID: National Identification Number (NIN) or NIMC Slip.

2. Marital Status and provision of Marriage Certificate or Court Affidavit for the spouse

3. Family Info: For each family member, provide Birth Certificate or Declaration of Age

4. Contact Details

5. Choice Rights:

- You can choose your Healthcare Provider (HCP)
- Your employer can choose the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)

6. Processing Time: up to 3 months for processing before accessing care.

7. Registration Fee: Each enrollee needs to pay NGN 1,500 only for the NHIA ID card, excluding bank charges.⁸

Private insurance

is managed by accredited health maintenance organizations (HMOs) or one of five models of international health insurance plans in conjunction with an HMO.

Employer/employee contribution rates for the private sector will be the same as they were for the NHIS, 10% and 5% of monthly salary, respectively, with the option for employers to cover employee contributions or make extra contributions for additional benefits.

Coverage applies to the employee, a spouse and up to four biological children under age 18. If both parents are employed, each parent can enrol up to four children. Additional dependents or children over age 18 can be enrolled based on additional contributions by the principal beneficiary. A waiting period of 60 days applies before new enrollees can access services. Patients have free choice of approved providers for primary care.⁹

⁸ <https://www.nhia.gov.ng/services-1/>

⁹ [Nigeria: Implementation of universal healthcare coverage - WTW \(wtwco.com\)](#)

7. Education

7.1 Overview

Education in Nigeria **is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15**, generally from grade 1 to 9. The language of instruction is English or a local language for the first years. Mandatory school consists of primary and junior secondary education.

Primary school has a duration of 6 years, while lower secondary education lasts 3 years.

Early education is not mandatory and the participation rates in creches, nurseries, or kindergartens are below 40%. However, both public and private institutions offer programs for Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE).¹⁰

Even though primary education is officially free and compulsory, about 10.5 million of the country's children aged 5-14 years are not in school. Only 61%

of 6-11-year-olds regularly attend primary school and only 35,6% of children aged 36-59 months receive early childhood education.

In the north of the country, the picture is even bleaker, with a net attendance rate of 53%. Getting out-of-school children back into education poses a massive challenge.

Gender, like geography and poverty, is an important factor in the pattern of educational marginalization. States in the north-east and north-west have female primary net attendance rates of 47,7% and 47,3%, respectively, meaning that more than half of the girls are not in school.

The education deprivation in northern Nigeria is driven by various factors, including economic barriers and socio-cultural norms and practices that discourage attendance in formal education, especially for girls.¹¹

7.2 Education system structure

Education in Nigeria is based on a 6-3-3-4 system.

Levels of education:

- Early Childcare and Development Level (aged 0 – 4 years)

- Basic Education Level (aged 5 – 15 years encompasses 1 year of kindergarten, 6 years of Primary Education and 3 years of Junior Secondary Education)
- Post-Basic Education Level comprising of 3 years in Senior Secondary School and Technical Colleges
- Tertiary Education Level provided in Colleges of Education, Monotechnics, Polytechnics, and Universities¹²

¹⁰ [Education in Nigeria - Statistics & Facts | Statista](#)

¹¹ [Education | UNICEF Nigeria](#)

¹² [\(PDF\) SITUATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION IN NIGERIA](#)

7.3 Enrolment procedure for public education

Required Documents for enrolling children in school:

- Birth certificate or proof of age
- Immunisation records
- Passport-sized photographs
- Proof of residency (e.g., utility bills)
- Transfer certificate (if applicable)

University Tuition Fees:

As of April 2024, Nigeria has about 200 universities. 50 federal universities, 55 state universities and 95 private ones. Tuition fees for universities in Nigeria vary significantly based on the type of institution and the specific programme of study.

Federal Universities:

- Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi: NGN44,250
- Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria: NGN44,500

- Bayero University, Kano: NGN42,500
- University of Nigeria Nsukka: NGN50,000 - 150,000.
- Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State: NGN54,500
- Federal University of Technology, Owerri (FUTO): NGN61,340 - 63,340 depending on the programme.

State Universities:

- Lagos State University (LASU): NGN150,000 - 200,000 depending on the course.
- Osun State University: NGN150,000 - 220,000 depending on the program

Private Universities:

- Covenant University: NGN977,000 - 1,002,500 depending on the course
- Veritas University: Fees range from NGN330,000 for the Faculty of Theology to NGN1,786,000 for Health Sciences and Pharmacy programmes.¹³

¹³ <https://www.nairaland.com/7985653/list-nigerian-universities-current-tuition>, <https://scholarsnaija.com.ng/covenant-university-school-fees-for-all-courses/>

8. Economy

Nigeria is facing its worst economic crisis in decades, with skyrocketing inflation, a national currency in free-fall and millions of people struggling to buy food. Only two years ago Africa's biggest economy, Nigeria is projected to drop to fourth place this year.

More than 87 million people in Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, live below the poverty line — the world's second-largest poor population after India, a country seven times its size.¹⁴

Nigerians are facing unprecedented economic challenges, arising from the [removal](#) of fuel subsidies. This has raised the price of petrol by nearly [500%](#) within one year.

What's more, the [liberalisation of the foreign exchange market](#) resulted in an over [100%](#) depreciation in the

value of the domestic currency between October 2023 and October 2024.

And to rein in headline inflation, which stood at [34.6%](#) in November 2024, the Central Bank of Nigeria has been pursuing a [contractionary monetary policy](#) – attempt to fend off inflation by reducing money supply. It [increased](#) the interest rate from 15,5% in October 2023 to 27,25% in September 2024.

These policies have reduced the living standards of Nigerians. People must now pay higher prices for food, transportation, energy, health and education.¹⁵

The PwC report on Nigeria's 2025 Budget and Economic Outlook provides a comprehensive analysis of the country's budget and economic prospects for 2025.¹⁶

Socio-economic Indicators:

- Unemployment rate: 22,6%
- Employment rate: 75,6%
- Youth unemployment Rate: 14,5%
- Minimum wage: 70 000 NGN/month
- GDP growth rate in 2025: 3,9%
- Inflation rate: 23,18%
- Currency: Nigerian Naira (NGN)

¹⁴ [Nigeria Confronts its Worst Economic Crisis in a Generation - The New York Times \(nytimes.com\)](#)

¹⁵ [Nigeria's economy in 2025 doesn't look bright - analyst explains why](#)

¹⁶ [Nigeria's 2025 Budget and Economic Outlook](#)

9. Labour market

9.1 Overview

Despite having the largest economy and population in Africa, Nigeria offers limited opportunities to most of its citizens. Nigerians born in 2020 are expected to be future workers 36% as productive as they could be if they had full access to education and health, the 7th lowest human capital index in the world. Weak job creation and entrepreneurial prospects stifle the absorption of the 3.5 million Nigerians entering the labour force every year, and many workers choose to emigrate in search of better opportunities. The poverty rate is estimated to have reached 38.9% in 2023, with an estimated 87 million Nigerians living below the poverty line — the world's second-largest poor population after India.¹⁷

Of the 84.15 million employed Nigerians in 2023, [92.2% were working in the informal sector](#), compared to 78%

in formal employment. This imbalance is a long-standing issue for Nigeria. Informal sector jobs often lack job security, benefits, and regulatory oversight. For Nigeria's economy to thrive, more focus needs to be placed on formalizing employment and providing protections for workers in the informal sector.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of Nigeria's labour market, employing 30,1% of the workforce. Wholesale and retail follow closely at 27,5% while manufacturing accounts for 12,7% and accommodation and food services represent 7,8%. While agriculture remains vital, these figures suggest a slow diversification of the economy, with newer sectors still lagging in their ability to absorb a larger portion of the labour force.¹⁸

9.2 Recruitment agencies, platforms:

- <https://ng.indeed.com/>
- <https://ng.jooble.org/>
- <http://www.jobberman.com>
- <https://worknigeria.com/>
- <http://ngcareers.com>
- <http://myjobmag.com>
- <http://www.jobseeker.ng>
- <http://www.nigerianjobportal.com>
- <http://www.hotnigerianjobs.com>

9.3 Unemployment safeguards

There is no guaranteed statutory unemployment insurance scheme at the moment, that offers financial support to individuals simply because they became unemployed.

¹⁷ [Nigeria Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#)

¹⁸ [10 key takeaways from Nigeria's 2024 labour force survey - Businessday NG](#)

10. Housing

With an estimated population of 224.6 million and a growth rate of 2.41%, Nigeria is projected to reach 262.6 million by 2030 and is currently facing a significant housing crisis, with an estimated deficit of over 28 million housing units. This shortfall has led to a substantial portion of the population lacking adequate housing, particularly in rapidly urbanising areas.

Urbanisation, unemployment, and poverty create additional challenges for the housing sector.

The Federal Ministry of Works and Housing under the last administration delivered a total of 8938 housing units in the eight-year period between 2015-2023.

Furthermore, the ministry issued 6,685 Certificates of Occupancy in the same period. In efforts to bridge the housing supply gap, the Federal Mortgage Bank financed and facilitated the construction of several housing estates across Nigeria.

Under the National Affordable Housing Delivery Programme, FMBN commissioned 1071 completed housing units in January 2023.

Subsequent completed projects under FMBN's various loan windows projects include 404 units in Enugu State, 257 in Katsina, 180 in Anambra and 72 units in Ogun State.

As of 2023, FHFL completed over 8 146 homes while creating over 80 000 jobs, had 7 576 under construction, and planned to start construction of an additional 9 240 homes.¹⁹

The average price of flats for rent in Nigeria is **3,500,000 NGN per year**. The prices vary by location, size and features:
single room: NGN 40,000 - 100,000
1-bedroom: NGN 80,000 - 300,000
2- bedroom: NGN 120,000 - 600,000

There are 12,919 available flats for rent in Nigeria. The flats have been listed by estate agents who can be contacted using the contact information provided for each flat / apartment listing.²⁰

Real-estate agencies, websites:

- <http://www.hotnigerianjobs.com>
- <https://ng.indeed.com/>
- <https://ng.jooble.org/>
- <http://www.jobberman.com>
- <https://worknigeria.com/>
- <http://ngcareers.com>
- <http://myjobmag.com>
- <http://www.jobseeker.ng>
- <http://www.nigerianjobportal.com>

11. Security situation

According to the 2025 Global Peace Index (GPI) published by the Institute for Economics and Peace, Nigeria is ranked out 148th out of 163 countries globally, indicating a very low level of peace.

¹⁹ <https://housingfinanceafrica.org/countries/nigeria/>

²⁰ [Flats for Rent in Nigeria \(12,919 available\) | Nigeria Property Centre](#)

12. List of official representations in Europe



<https://embassies.net/nigeria-embassy>

13. Operational details

Procedure for On-Arrival Meet & Greet / Support

Pre arrival

- Upon notification of a return case from a colleague at the IRARA Global Operation Centre (GOC) the Case Manager in Nigeria cross-checks the information provided on RIAT for more details and other information particularly if there are peculiarities/vulnerabilities.
- The Case Manager then contacts the potential Returnee through the contact information provided on RIAT, via WhatsApp, email or the next of kin (whatever contact is provided)
- The Returnee is contacted and receives information in details about the procedure for the support, duration and mode of payment for the on-arrival and post arrival support services

Airport Procedures/protocols

- On disembarkation from the airplane, the returnee is cleared by officials of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) at the Immigration/Customs counter area.

Afterward, usually there are two scenarios:

- The reintegration officer at the airport shows an IRARA sign which the returnee recognizes. If there was contact with the returnee before arrival, the reintegration officer can already identify them and proceeds to receive them in the arrivals hall or exit area of the airport.
- If contact had not been made with the Returnee prior to return, the returnee might be difficult to identify. In

most cases, as the NIS is IRARA's key partner in the return programme. They identify the returnee from the flight manifest and during clearance and then hand them over to the IRARA reintegration officers.

Introduction: The Reintegration Officer introduces him/herself and warmly welcomes to the returnee and briefly explaining what to expect on arrival and afterward.

Cash assistance options

- Returnees who are entitled to on-arrival cash support and have valid bank accounts in Nigeria are immediately credited through an online bank transfer into their accounts
- There are others who may not have a valid bank account in Nigeria. The returnee is allowed to provide a third-party account that the money can be transferred into. Usually, a third-party payment form is completed and signed by the third party and the returnee acknowledging consent to the transfer.
- This fund is to aid their local transportation, overnight stay and any other immediate need
- The returnee also has 14 days to access this fund.

Accommodation

- If the Returnee requires temporary accommodation or overnight stay, he/she is assisted to a safe and convenient hotel near the airport or central bus terminals for on-ward travel (if the Returnee intends to travel to

a destination other than the city of arrival in Nigeria). Assistance with onward transportation, temporary accommodation/hotel referral/reservation is provided on request. *Note that the temporary accommodation and on-ward travel cost are deducted from the on-arrival support already paid to the Returnee.*

14. Cultural tips



Shaking hands, eating, or passing things with the left hand are unacceptable.



Greetings are very important in Nigerian culture, it's important to take the time to express happiness and appreciation at meeting the person, so don't rush the greeting. Some men may also place their hand on the person's shoulder in greeting as well.



A firm handshake with eye contact is standard.



For elders, consider a bow or kneel slightly – In Yoruba culture, men may bow slightly, and women may bend their knees as a sign of respect.



Be patient with indirect communication – Some Nigerians use proverbs and storytelling to express their points rather than being direct.



Avoid touching someone's head: the head is considered sacred in many Nigerian cultures.



Don't ignore greetings – Jumping straight into a conversation without greeting first can be seen as rude.



Avoid overly firm handshakes with elders: a softer handshake is preferred for respect.



FRONT_{EX}



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