



Hindrances to Diaspora Efforts to Develop Homeland: A Historical Reassessment of Nigeria

ADU Funmilayo Modupe, OSADOLA Oluwaseun Samuel

Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Ekiti State University, Ado –Ekiti input
08038079505, 08071141344

adudupsy@yahoo.co.uk, funmilayo.adu@eksu.edu.ng, osadolaseun@gmail.com

Abstract Achievements of Nigerian Diasporas in their host communities have called the attention of the Nigerian government and organisations around the world to pay attention to them; this has also provided scholars with a growing opportunity for an exceptional evaluation of their roles. For Nigeria, these governmental attentions began in 1999 in the attempt to further encourage diaspora contributions. Their contributions however have had a corresponding response beyond financial remittances to include socio political and cultural contributions. The need to develop the homeland by its diaspora is an essential compendium for Nigeria, as well as other developing nations in Africa and elsewhere. A few factors created hindrances to these endeavours of the diaspora. The test of improvement is a fundamental need of national development. These factors include but are not limited to corruption, lack of infrastructure, lack of good governance, challenges facing democratic sustenance, amongst others. In the light of this, the paper historicises the efforts of Nigerians in the diaspora as well as their challenges in line with national development.

Keywords Hindrances, Diaspora Efforts, Development, Historical Reassessment, Homeland

Introduction

Diaspora engagement is highly specific to individual diaspora communities and their interests, aspirations, institutions and sources of identities are also unique as such factors can influence if and how diaspora communities engage in development in the home country [1]. Other contextual aspects of the host country - including policies and legal regimes that help shape opportunity structures - likewise play a role in shaping forms of diaspora engagement. Diaspora mapping exercises are essential tools in generating data on the internal composition and heterogeneity of diaspora populations as well as for gaining insight into how diaspora communities are structured and mobilized (ibid). Such information is a key in drafting policies, initiatives or programs that seek to make use of the unique strengths and competencies of the diaspora. This is true of both countries of origin and destination, as both require nuanced understandings of who the diaspora is before they can craft any policy that appropriately addresses the diaspora. This however does not come without challenges for both the initiating groups and the homeland structure.

Particularly of interest in the case of Nigeria is the fact that the achievements of Nigerian Diasporas in their host communities have called the attention of the Nigerian government and organisations around the world. This has also provided scholars with a growing opportunity for an exceptional evaluation of their roles. For Nigeria, these governmental attentions began in 1999 in the attempt to further encourage diaspora contributions. Their contributions have had a corresponding response beyond financial remittances to include socio political and cultural contributions. The need to develop the homeland by its diaspora is an essential compendium for any developing nation, specifically Nigeria, as well as other developing nations in Africa and elsewhere. A few factors created hindrances to these endeavours of the diaspora. The test of improvement is a fundamental need



of national development. These factors include but are not limited to corruption, lack of infrastructure, lack of good governance, challenges facing democratic sustenance, amongst others. In the light of this, the paper historicises the efforts of Nigerians in the diaspora as well as their challenges in line with national development. The paper is subsequently divided into background discourse, an assessment of the efforts of Diaspora Nigerians in Britain and America, obstacles and challenges to diaspora's contributions, how to overcome the challenges and conclusion.

Background Discourse

Research has provided ample evidence to show that from the 1980s, the global economic recessions coupled with military interventions and political dominance created a hostile socio-political cum economic atmosphere that intensified migrations [2]. For example in Nigeria, so many anti people policies were put in place by successive military governments such as; austerity measure, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), War Against Indiscipline (WAI) and others [1]. The harsh economic policies of the 1980s and 1990s, such as the SAP (a World Bank Programme of adjustment) further intensified unemployment and poverty amid stunted economic growth. This triggered the desire and actually forced so many young Nigerians to migrate to most European Countries and America in search of a better life (ibid). This growing population of Diaspora citizens creates a viable population of resource that can be harnessed by the Nigerian government and citizenry to benefit the country's development (ibid).

Between the 1980s and 1990s, the continued spate of migrations to the developed countries (consequent upon negative socio-political and economic climate in the country) increased the population of Nigerians outside the country. This growing population further increased with the introduction of the visa lottery which gave opportunity to migrants to emigrate with their relatives (ibid). It is also noted that, by 1999, emerging new grounds of democratic reordering brought the administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo. Obasanjo identified the need to tap into the growing resource base of the Nigerian Diaspora, a body of professionals, artisans, and students, who were interested in contributing to the development of the country [3]. To achieve these objectives, the Obasanjo administration went all out with projects and proposals to encourage the Nigerian diaspora to participate in development [1].

Importantly also, records have shown the growing population of Diaspora Nigerians to amount to about 15million in 2009 [3-4]. For most educated Nigerians, Nworah recorded the United States of America and the United Kingdom has been the top destinations using 2003 data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Presenting a similar picture, but with a breakdown by country that uses 2000-20001 census data, the University of Sussex's Global Migrant Origin Database reveals that nearly a quarter of Nigerians were in Sudan, with 14 per cent in the United States, 9 percent in the United Kingdom, 8 percent in Cameroon, and 5 percent in Ghana, much smaller populations were scattered around Africa, Europe and Asia [3]. (Adepoju also corroborated the fact that the highest flow of Nigerian immigrant is to the United States and the United Kingdom, Adepoju, 2010, Mberu, undated).

Migration studies in research, international discourse and policy circles have also identified African countries as being on the receiving end of concerns in the developed north [5]. The 1970s and 1980s, with emigration of professionals and the best educated was outrageous deprivation of human resources very much needed by the upcoming independent countries. From the 1990s, African international migration has been viewed as an important resource for development in African countries because of remittances, but Oucho noted that there is no unanimity of evidence and conclusions drawn from existing literature, insisting that more work is still required on the Diaspora, migration and development index (ibid).

Arising from this substantive facts are the problematic of this study which are - Destination country assessment of Diaspora's contributions to national development is few and restricted to remittances and contributions of professionals [3]. It is also important to recognize that, challenges to Diaspora intervention create an important bridge preventing the Diaspora from contributing to the development of the state. Such challenges, after being identified need policy suggestions to overcome them. These then created the lacuna which this research intends to fill to assist Nigeria's development.



An Assessment of the Efforts of Diaspora Nigerians in Britain and America

Nigerians in the diaspora have variedly contributed to Nigeria's development as noted by political analysts, journalists, politicians, academicians, stakeholders, the World Bank and others. World Bank records show that Nigerians in the Diaspora contribute more to the nation's economy than (34) thirty four of the country's thirty six (36) states [6]. In a recent World Bank report, a total of 21 billion dollars was remitted back home during the course of year 2012. The World Bank's remittance unit's report also indicated that only Lagos and Rivers States have higher Gross Domestic Products (GDP) than the amount remitted back home by the diaspora (Nigerian Diaspora in the British Diaspora and Nigeria's Development, Undated).

Lagos State recorded GDP for 2012 is 33.67 billion dollars while that of Rivers State is 21.67 billion dollars. (ibid) On a country unit bases, the United States remitted 12.26 billion while the United Kingdom remitted 7.76 billion in 2012. Records also show that Nigeria is fifth in the global remittance table behind India, China, and Philipines and Mexico whose diasporas sent 70 billion dollars, and 24 billion dollars back home respectively. In 2011, the diaspora population was more than many states in Nigeria. The bank recorded that, in the UK for instance, the population of Nigerians is in excess of 2 million, higher than the population of Bayelsa State which is 1.9 million. (ibid) The World Bank also records, remittances are said to account for 5% of total National GDP [6].

Diaspora Nigerian organisations, individual, and corporate bodies and their transnational interventions can bridge over ethnicized boundaries of belonging to articulate and pursue visions of Nigeria's national development. Lampert insists that:

While they are involved in the politics of belonging and the progress of "home" in ways that are clearly much more ambivalent than globalizing discourses of diaspora and development might hope their potential for contributing to a unified and prosperous Nigeria should not be dismissed [7].

Chakhalyan [8], discussing the potentials of Armenian Diaspora for economic development, noted Frienkman's critical assessment of the Armenian Diasporas homeland involvement. Chakhalyan (ibid) argued that Diaspora's role in mobilizing and generating humanitarian assistance and foreign development aid has adverse effect on the country's democratic development and economic reforms (ibid). Frienkman is quoted as noting the Diaspora's assistance efforts as being inefficient to homeland development agenda [8]. Further Chakhalyan (ibid) noted Tatul Manasarya's argument that the lack of strategic approach to (the) development agenda has been the major impediment that has not been properly addressed by both the side of the diaspora and the homeland. This negative opinion notwithstanding, the diaspora has major positive impact on the development of their home countries.

Available records show that organizational efforts such as with Non-governmental organisations, ethno-religious bodies and social organisations have made positive concerted efforts to build the homeland and also to assist the homeland in development, especially in poverty alleviation. Professional associations have also made notable impacts, especially the associations of medical physicians. Remittance record the most popular and notable effort of diaspora in poverty alleviation and overall development of thier locality. The World Bank records that in 2010 overall remitaance to Nigeria and most developing countries surpassed the ODA and foreign Aid from the developed countries [8].

The institutionalisation of Diaspora Bond has also been seen as a veritable source of development intervention in infrastructural development of Nigeria. Noting the relevant inputs of the Diaspora to homeland development, the African Diaspora Policy Centre, in its 2011 submission, noted that:

The Diaspora has emerged as a major developmental actor in an increasingly independent and globalizing world. It is now widely acknowledged that as transnationalized individuals, groups, and communities, the Diaspora – with their accumulated financial and social capital – are capable of making significant contributions to the political and socio-economic development of their home countries [2].



It is further noted by the Centre that, these Diasporas acquired knowledge and entrepreneurial management of business enterprises. They maintain contact with business partners and potential investors in their host countries to facilitate investment in trade and production outfits in small-and-medium-scale factories (ibid). Influential social positions necessary to engender political outcome in their host countries in favour of their home countries is also an advantage that cannot be neglected.

The former Nigerian Minister of Trade and Investment, Olusegun Aganga, claimed that “the country is leveraging on the large Diaspora population in the UK and the USA who can actually be the catalysts – those agents for trade between the two countries [9]. It is important therefore to look at what the Nigerian Diaspora has so far contributed or initiated in development intervention for homeland.

Diaspora Initiatives

The “Common Ground Initiative” an organization co-funded by the UK Department of International Development (DFID) and implemented by Comic Relief: a UK-based charity with a long-standing commitment to small and Diaspora organisations has contributed variedly to the country’s development. They focus on long term development, they bring new skills to project with innovative approaches to development. This initiative assist diaspora and small organizations to access funding and support and raising of awareness. It also provides a pool of knowledge on the role played by Diasporas in development through conducting an extensive study on the subject [10].

The initiative offers various types of grants for projects in Africa. Such as; the Primary Health Care Programme, both aimed at increasing access and improving the quality of health care and education while encouraging greater community involvement, specifically targeting marginalised groups. The third is the enterprise and employment programme, which targets entrepreneurs, small businesses and producer organisations, seeks to promote creative and productive relations between African and Diaspora entrepreneurs and enable innovative and sustainable enterprise initiatives [11]. This programme was launched in October, 2009 and Nigeria has benefitted out of 73 project grants awarded for African countries [12].

ARISE Nigeria launched a new page on its website to showcase initiatives by individual Nigerians in the Diaspora to support key sectors in development. The report was to detail what was done, how, and tips for others wishing to do similar activities to present examples of good practice to encourage and challenge all Nigerians to consider how they can use their knowledge, contacts and resources to support the Nations development. Seminars were also organised by this group on saving Nigeria by Nigerians in the Diaspora [13].

Investment

Diaspora Nigerians have variously invested in shares and stocks and are showing interest in the newly introduced bonds. During the 2008 Global Economic meltdown, the withdrawal of shares and stocks from the Nigerian capital markets, caused a destabilization, the Diaspora investment leverage was a significant revelation on the market. There has been initiatives of diaspora engineers to participate in the energy communication and transportation sectors.

In 2006, Nigerian Diasporas and their home counterparts met together and identified the needed areas of investment as Bio-technology, food security, nutritional engineering, infrastructure, health care, financing, education and capacity building.

Political

The Nigerian Diaspora has contributed to the development of political consciousness in Nigeria through acting as catalyst. Under military regimes for example, Diaspora Nigerians represented a critical unit of the Nigerian intelligentsia who were able to act against the tyrannical governments; they equally played a significant role that complemented the role of actors in Nigeria in the form of conferences, media pressure and demonstrations,



agitating for transparent democratic governance in Nigeria etc. NADECO has an arm abroad and had forced a return to democracy [14].

Diaspora political socio-economic groups campaign for democratic reforms as part of development in Nigeria. The 1990s witnessed the UK-based Nigerian Diaspora foundation of the pro-democracy organisation, the United Democratic Front for Nigeria-Abroad (UDFN). Also, the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO-Abroad) was an external wing of NADECO-Nigeria, it coordinated the activities of pro-democracy movements in Nigeria and in recent times continue to campaign for constitutional amendment in Nigeria).

The involvement of the British and American Diaspora in monitoring and acting as a watchdog of true democracy has been very positive. On the election of President Musa Yar'adua in 2007, a coalition of activists, protested the "Sham" elections on the 7th, 10th and 12th May, Nigerians and their international friends demonstrated in Britain, from the Hyde Park, speaker's corner to the House of Parliament, from the Nigerian High Commission to 10 Downing Street, the official resident of the Prime Minister. In line with this, an NGO, the Nigerian Democratic Initiative (NDI) and Coalition of Democracy in Nigeria (CDN) filed their letters of protest to the UK parliament (8th May 2007) and the European Parliament (10th and 11th May 2007), which advised judicial intervention. The European Parliament in Brussels, the President of the EU Parliament expressed the hope that Nigerians will lead the way in the direction that they would like their country to go.

The groups claimed to have acted or represented the views of the Transition Monitoring Group (TMG), the European Union Monitoring Group (Team), The Commonwealth Group of Observers. The US-based International Republican Institute, the Local Nigerian Joint Action Forum, the National Democratic Institute etc. Their action initiated the apology from President Yar'adua but justice was denied the electorate [15]. The All Progressives Congress, UK chapter, also criticised President Jonathan on militarising elections [16]. The president Buhari administration has also further created a senior special advisory unit of the presidency headed by Honorable Abike Dabiri, who has championed the course of diaspora initiatives for about a decade.

Diasporas also do engage directly in politics in Nigeria. They sponsor fellow diasporas and Nigerian resident candidates to stand for elected positions in Nigeria. For example, indigenes in Diaspora endorsed Boroffice, a governorship candidate for Ondo state, Nigeria, for governor in the election [17]. They sometimes also set up their own political parties through making financial contributions, in addition to setting up local branches in their respective countries of residence [3]. They have returned home as successful politicians and power brokers, as state governors (Fayemi), Federal ministers, and aids to the president (sourced directly from their Diaspora locations e.g. Ngozi Okonjo Iweala, two time Minister for Finance). Dr Mrs Oby Ezekwesili was recruited from Havard University, where she was director, to champion government Due Diligence efforts as head of the office of Budget Monitoring and Implementation in the presidency [16].

In the 2007 election, Prof. Isa Odili, a Nigerian Canadian was one of the registered candidates for the presidency in Nigeria. He did not win the seat but he won a landmark victory at the Supreme Court upholding the right of Diasporas to contest elections in Nigeria [14]. In 2009, the Court of Appeal in Nigeria also upheld the rights of the Diasporas to vote at elections but this has not materialised. For example, there was Diaspora political support for governor Segun Oni of Ekiti State, and governor Kayode Fayemi [18]. A new organisation, Yar'adua-Jonathan Solidarity Forum, Home and Away (YISFHA) UK chapter was established to galvanise and promote the seven points agenda of the Yar' Adua-Jonathan administration; power and energy, food and security, wealth creation and employment, mass transportation, land reform, security and qualitative and functional education. These and more are encouraged by the Diaspora to assist in the promotion of good governance.

Obstacles and Challenges to Diaspora's Contributions

Ventures Africa (undated) listed obstacles that discourage Diaspora Nigerians from returning home such as, bad political climate, full of corruption and lack of transparency, lack of informal structure, no stable power supply, no arable and well-distributed water system, no good road network. The returnee Diasporas are inhibited by lack of touch with the system. There is no good source of information and representation, like India and China.

The Nigerian government representation of Diaspora is considered redundant and the Diaspora groups are lousy with power struggle and the comfort of the Diaspora compared to Nigeria [1]. Further, challenges to investment



in homeland by diasporas include Bureaucratic bottleneck, lack of political consistency [19], lack of trust, little or no infrastructural development, and lack of good representation, insecurity, corruption, piracy, violence, militias, bad governance and terrorism (All these have led some to conclude that Nigeria is a failing state).

In addition, interview respondents complained about the attitude of friends and relatives who believe Diasporas are money bags to be exploited [20-21]. Many noted how funds transferred home are embezzled or mismanaged by family members or friends and sometimes contractors. Ogunyemi [22] recorded that the impact of remittances is mostly felt at a micro-economic level and can only be felt at macro levels when used for investment.

The factors of inhibition to the success of Diaspora development interventions include poverty, lack of capital, god fatherism, political hurdles of opponents of development, and the Nigerian socio-cultural milieu (i.e. unwilling attitude of home based Nigerians due to envy, exploitation and greed) which the country can overcome through dedication and determination in collaboration.

On the side of the Diasporas, corrupt Diasporas assist Nigerian politicians and government officials launder stolen money leading to desiccation of Nigerian's image and duplicity. Most Diasporas [16] emphasize that official corruption is the most notable economic disaster of the nation. A correction of the social policy is a fundamental task that goes to the root of the prevailing unjust economic order. Segun Sango, General Secretary, Democratic Socialist Movement emphasized that it is an assignment that goes beyond the scope of periodic but highly expensive prosecution of few individuals which is the stock in trade of capitalist governments in the world over. He further noted that, Corruption and bad governance are the duo bane of Nigeria's socio-economic and political progress. The recommended solutions to the powers that be on how to combat these epileptic barriers attracts no concern or are at most minimized, because the government and its cronies are the same people that perpetrate and facilitate the atrocity that retards the growth of the Nation [23].

The Jimi Coker (a returnee medical professional) experience illustrates the little expertise and frustration in Diaspora development intervention. Challenges of personal and institutional cost, little professional ethics of Nigerian health care providers and Nigerian attitude to their health in addition to poverty and ignorance are noted to be the clog in the wheel of progress.

An interesting new dimension to challenges is the current trend in xenophobia (South Africa, the EU and the USA (in the wake of Donald Trump Campaign opinion) which provide cases of interest on migration receptivity. Importantly also is the negative aspect of globalization such as, shrinking territoriality and internet scam and terrorism. Challenges notwithstanding the Diaspora present a good avenue to assist the socio-political and economic development of the Nation.

How to Overcome the Challenges

The essence of research and scholarship is to provide solutions to observed problems. The harmonized recommendations of this research work therefore are:

A Facilitation of improved bilateral relations with Britain and America is essential. This is most important because it will provide the enabling environment for resident Diasporas to pay attention to homeland, as policies of the country of residence will be favourable. Exploring the Diaspora advantages needs concerted efforts. Nigeria should do everything to attract the Diaspora by promoting the ideological and institutional arrangement for improved relations e.g. establishing a special institute for research on Nigeria and Diaspora cooperation. There should be a creation of support structures needed to encourage return migration e.g. "Visa for life".

There should be policy continuity by successive administrations e.g. good policies introduced by earlier governments such as the 2007 "Citizen Diplomacy" to address the prevalent incidents of alleged abuse and persecution of Nigerians in different parts of the world should be sustained. This is most important and necessary, to create good socio-political and economic environments such as: development of infrastructure, provision of good governance structures-positive public policies etc. This is to encourage Diaspora Nigerians to invest in industrial development. The 300 billion Diaspora bond remitted in 2016 (*The Diaspora*, NTA international, on Thursday 26th June, 2016) could be used for proper diversification of mining, agriculture and infrastructural development. Israel started in the 1930s and within thirty years had a story of success. India, China and Pakistan are also reference points.



Potential importance of remittance flows as veritable instrument for national development is not adequately exploited. It is noted also that using such measures to finance housing development and as security by involved banks to raise international loans are not exploited. It is suggested that there is an urgent need to put in place appropriate policies and strategies for maximizing the benefits arising from remittances i.e switch from remittances to real investments especially in the development of infrastructure. Diasporas should be encouraged to emphasize culture and language to generations of their children to avoid what Soludo [24] referred to as the bleaching syndrome – distancing oneself from the root by language, and names dropping. It is important that the Diaspora portend themselves as cultural ambassadors, not only in music, dressing and films, but also in the area of cultural transmission. Such are, in respect for the aged, upholding family values and promoting value for hard work.

The creation of an effective anti-graft legislation on corruption, enthroning good governance, probity, and transparency and the creation of the necessary environment for trust needed by diasporas to place their hard earned funds for assistance in development. Corrupt Diasporas who assist Nigerian politicians and government officials launder stolen money should be reprimanded and made to stop the image desiccation and duplicity. New areas of investment in development include water conservation and recycling, food borne diseases, ecology of the Atlantic coast, drought, forecasting and management, and sustainable agriculture. These new innovations are particularly important diaspora resource from the USA and the UK and elsewhere. There is need to use Diaspora innovation to leverage the British American Diaspora members to serve as mentors and experts. The Nigerian Diaspora can be used to develop stronger bonds with other nations through their civil societies, business leaders, religious communities, professionals, women and minorities.

Diasporas hold important positions in private sector wealth and asset management, mergers and acquisition, corporate finance, strategic management, fixed income, private banking, and venture capital, Wall Street etc. private businesses such as property development, real estate, and construction firms amongst others. Professionals listing areas can exploit advantages to benefit homeland. Relevant input in this field it is noted, will include: to harness access to cutting edge research that can translate to big time business, access to capital, personal wealth, international finance market – micro financing (gathering of funds by a few Diaspora Nigerians for specific business venture, international expansion of Nigeria business (marketing, production and financing), and establishment of joint businesses on both sides.

From the United States and United Kingdom, there is annual team visits to different parts of Nigeria such teams have visited Imo, Abia, Ondo, Ekiti, Osun states amongst others, attending to patients on probono basis. Areas of need include: establishment of a well-structured system of referrals between doctors at home and Diaspora doctors, establishment of telemedicine between both sides, assisting doctors at home to access new treatment procedures, facilitating exposure of doctors at home to the state of the art facilities abroad, joint organization of treatment of rare cases abroad where home doctors can be exposed to such procedures, Diaspora doctors volunteering time at hospitals, at home to perform procedures and teach health workers, assisting both government and private hospitals to source equipment's that are functional to the stage of the nation's development (this has happened in pocket of cases, but should be further encouraged). It could be hospital equipment's that have been discarded and still functional which can be sent to hospitals for free.

Conclusion

The need to benefit from its Diasporas is an important compendium for Nigeria as in other developing countries. Some factors however constitute hindrances to the efforts of the Diaspora. These factors include but are not limited to corruption, lack of infrastructure, lack of good governance, challenges facing democratic sustenance, amongst others. In the face of such challenges, this paper provides recommendations such as facilitation of improved bilateral relations with Britain and America, effective partnership between the Diaspora and the country requires establishing a special institute for research on Nigeria and Diaspora cooperation, policy continuity by successive administrations. The creation of an effective anti-graft legislation on corruption, an enthroning of good governance, probity, and transparency and the creation of the necessary environment for trust needed by Diasporas to place their hard earned funds for assistance in development. (This will be at family and governmental levels).



Reference

- [1]. Adu, F.M (2016), Nigerians In The Diaspora And Homeland Development, a PhD Thesis Submitted to the Department of Political Science, Ekiti State University, Ado- Ekiti. Nigeria.
- [2]. African Diaspora Policy Centre (2011), "Migration and Development, Strategies for Mobilizing the Diaspora for Homeland Development: The Case Studies of Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal", Paper Prepared by African Diaspora Policy Centre, August 2011.
- [3]. Nworah, U. (2005), "Study on Nigeria's Diaspora", *Global Politician Online* Retrieved 9 July, 2013, <http://www.globalpolitician.com/2682-nigeria>. 329.
- [4]. Hagher, I.E. (2009), "Nigerians in the Diaspora: Their Role as Agents of Change and Development" Seminar paper presented at the Regional Seminar of Heads of Missions of Americas and Carribean, Ottawa, September 4th - 6th, 2009, http://www.hagher.com/Nigerians_in_the_Diaspora.html 8/7/2013.
- [5]. Oucho, J. O (2010), "African Diaspora Remittance Flows: Leveraging Poverty?" Aderanti, A. (ed) *International Migration, Within, To and From Africa in a Globalised World*, NOMRA, Accra: Sub-Saharan Publishers.
- [6]. World Bank, (2006), *Global Economic Prospect 2006: International Remittances and Migration*, Washington, DC: World Bank.
- [7]. Lampert, B. (2009), "Diaspora and Development: Nigerians Organisations in London and Transnational Politics of Belonging" – *Global Network*, 9 (2) pp. 162-184. <http://oro.open.ac.uk/19727/>
- [8]. Chakhalyan, H. (2007). The Role of the Armenian Diaspora in Homeland Economic Development: Challenges and Opportunities. Master's thesis. Central European University.
- [9]. Aganga (2013); New Auto Policy is Ready. The punch Nigeria. <http://www.punchng.com/business/industry>
- [10]. Diaspora Giveback Program, Wednesday, 30th March 2011, 09:03:50pm, http://nnvsdiaspora.com/news_info.php?news_id=21
- [11]. Health Minister meets Nigerian Diaspora Medical Doctors, <https://new.fmi.gov.ng/latest/health-minister-meets-nigerian-diaspora-medical-doctors/> Retrieved 18/6/13.
- [12]. Nigeria to Issue Diaspora Bond in 2012. in *Business News* staff on November 3, 2011.
- [13]. Direct Foreign Investment, Nigerians in Diaspora bemoans insecurity, other bottlenecks, *Nigerian Tribune*, <http://www.tribune.com.ng/news2013/index.php/en/news/news-headlines/item/11752-direct-foreign-investment-diaspora-mission-bemoans-insecurity-other-bottlenecks.html> Retrieved 19/6/13
- [14]. Shuaibu, Lawal, Senator "Welcome Address by the Chairman ACN National Convention Planning Committee Sen Lawal Shuaibu, in Lagos, April 18th, 2013", <http://www.acnigeria.com/media-center/news-a-events/244-welcomeaddress-by-the-chairman-acn-national-convention-planning-committee-senlawal-shuaibu-in-lagos-april-18th-2013> Retrieved 9/7/13.
- [15]. House Committee on Diaspora Affairs (2015). *Diaspora Overview*. Retrieved January 28, 2015 from <http://diasporacommittee.com/index.php/about-us/diaspora-overview>
- [16]. Sheffer, G. (1986). *Modern Diasporas in International Politics*. St. Martin's Press, New York.
- [17]. Binaiisa, N. (2013). Nigeria @ 50: Policies and Practices for Diaspora Engagement. In: *Emigration Nations* (pp. 226-251). Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- [18]. Bruce Bolanle, Speacil Adviser on Diaspora Matters, Ekiti- State, Oni Segun's Administration as Ekiti state Governoer, Oral interview at Ilawe- Ekiti, 5/4/2013.
- [19]. Osinbajo, Y. (2015), "Place and Role of the Diaspora in the Change Agenda" Speech Presented at the Diaspora Day Conference 2015, State House Conference Hall, Abuja.
- [20]. Owoeye, Dayo, civil servant, interviewed on 6/3/2014, (returnee diaspora resident in Ado).
- [21]. Adikwu, M. Oral interview at Ado- Ekiti, 19/2/2014.
- [22]. Ogunyemi, O (2013) "Diaspora Media: Africa's Missing Link with Its Diaspora", *African Argument*, 4 Febrary, 2013, Retrieved 18 June, 2013, 309 <http://africanarguments.org/2013/02/04/diaspora-media-africa%E2%80%99missing-link-with-its-diaspora-%E2%80%93-by-dr-ola-ogunyemi/>
- [23]. Okene, A. A. (2011). National security, good governance and integration in Nigeria since 1999: A discourse. *Asian Social Science*, 7(10), 166.



- [24]. Soludo, C. (2013), "Is Nigeria Losing Her 17 Million Diasporas? The Soludo Solution", *This Day Live*, 4th Feb. 2013 retrieved 8/7/13, <http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/is-nigeria-losing-her-17-million-diaspora-/138311/>

