National Profile 2010 - 2011

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL YOUTH EXCHANGE

Y E] P Œ]

Land boundaries:

Total: 4,047 km

Border Countries:

Benin 773 km

Cameroun 1,690 km, Chad 87 km,

Niger 7,497 km

Coastline: 853Km

Land in abundance in Nigeria for agricultural, industrial and commercial activities

Maritime Claims:

Continental Shelf: 200m depth or to the depth of exploitation. Exclusive Economic Zone: 200nm with maximum water depth varying from 2600m to 3000 m.

Territorial Waters: 30 nm (recently reduced to 12 nm)

Y E] P Œ]

Climate:

Equatorial in the Niger Delta and costal areas, tropical up to the middle section and arid in the extreme north. Temperatures average from 23-31 degree C in the South with relatively high humidity and 18-35 degrees C in the North. The Jos plateau and the eastern highlands moderate the temperatures, with maximum no more than 28 degrees C and minimum sometimes as low as 14 degrees C in the period of November to February Two main seasons: rainy and dry with length of the rainy season decreasing progressively from 9-12 months in the south to under 5 months in the extreme north. The dry season commences from harmattan, a dry chilly spell that lasts till February or more recently early March and is associated with lower temperatures, a dusty and hazy atmosphere brought about by the North-Easterly winds blowing from across the Sahara. The hottest months are from February to March/early April. Annual rainfall ranges from 3,800 mm in the Niger Delta to 650 mm at the north east of the country. There is usually a slight break in the rains of 2-3 weeks in late July and early August in some parts of the south. Relief also affects the rainfall distribution.

Y E] P Œ]

Main Features

The following landscapes are prevalent the costal areas, consisting of large low lands (less than 300m), the Niger Delta with numerous tidal creeks and rivers. Along the coast are many big lagoons, which receive waters from some inland rivers flowing southwards. The natural vegetation consists of mangroves swamps along the coast and in the Delta and tropical evergreen rain forest in the inland areas. Further north the flat extends into the Niger and Benue river valleys. The highlands (300 to 5OOm) in the southeast and south west (western Uplands, Udi plateau, Dban Hills) are densely populated and were originally covered by tropical rain forest. Going north, the rainforest is gradually replaced by savannahs. The Jos plateau (300-1200m) located close to the centre of the country rises to 1,780m at Sherehills, its highest point. The plateau is a watershed, from which streams flow to lake Chad and to the rivers Niger and Benue. The line declines steadily northwards from the plateau into the large sandy high plains of Hausaland scattered with rocky dome outcrops. The main river of Nigeria is the Niger, the third longest in Africa. It originates from Fouta Djallon Mountains of Sierra Leone and enters Nigeria for the last one-third of its 4,200km course. Its main tributary is river Benue, which rises in the Cameroun and merges with the Niger at Lokoja before emptying their waters into the sea in a fan like system of numerous tidal creeks and rivers that form the Niger.

Y E] P Œ]

Elevation Extremes:
Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean Om
Highest point: Chappal Waddi 2,419m (Highest point on Jos Plateau is 1,780m)

Mineral Resources:
Petroleum, natural gas, tar sands, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, gold etc

Land Use:
Arable land: 33% Permanent
Crops: 3%
Permanent Pastures: 44%
Forest and Woodland: 12%
Others: 8%
Irrigated land: 9,570 sq km
Natural Hazards: periodic droughts, erosion.

Y E] P Œ]

Population:

140,003,542 (December 2006 census); Nigeria is famous for being the largest back nation in Africa. This population is made up of about 374 pure ethnic stocks.

Age Structure:

Males: 71,709,859

Female: 68,293,08

Population growth rate:

3.05% (1997 est.)

Main Religions:

Christianity, Islam, Traditional.

Y E] P Œ]

Main Ethnic Groups:

Nigeria has more than 250 ethnic groups with varying languages and customs creating a country of rich ethnic diversity. The largest ethnic groups are Fulani/Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo accounting for 68% of the population, while the Edo, Ijaw, kanuri, Ibibio, Ebira, Nupe and Tiv comprise 27%. Other minorities make up the remaining 7%. The middle belt of Nigeria is known for its diversity of ethnic groups, including the Pyem, Goemia and Kofyar

Main Languages:

Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba and over 500 spoken languages including English (Official)

Main Commercial/Industrial Cities:

Lagos, Onistha, Kano, Port Harcourt, Aba, Ibadan, Maiduguri, Jos, Kaduna, Warri, Benin and Asaba

Y E] P Œ]

Literacy:

Definition: age 15 and over can read and write.

Total population: 57.1 %

Male: 67.3%

Female: 47.3% (1995 est.)

Nigeria is a magnificent land and within it lies a diversity of life, culture and people. Apart from the natural resources under the earth's surface, a bountiful harvest of fruits and vegetables is also reaped from fertile farming districts across the Country. The cultural diversity coupled with the natural beauty in real African setting that attracts people all over the world makes Nigeria a curious and one of the most interesting places in the World.

Bio-Diversity in Nigeria

Nigeria is important for Bio-Diversity Nigeria possesses a wide range of ecosystem. These range from tropical rain forest on the central, eastern and Northeastern highlands and wetlands in the coastal and inland regions to the sub-Saharan in the North. Nigeria supports a wide species of animal and birds, which cannot be found in any part of the world. It is widely believed that the areas surrounding Calabar, Cross Rivers State contain the Á } Œ largest diversity of butterflies. This led to the establishment of sanctuaries and parks in areas characterised by high level of biological diversity, such endangered species are the forest elephant, low land gorilla manatee, drill chimpanzee and the red-headed white fowl can be located in these areas

Y]-> Diversity in Nigeria

Areas of interest include:

1. Conservation Lekki Nature in Lagos This centre is notable for its 100 already identified different species of birds in their natural habitat. Other animals include Mona monkey, Canerat, Giant forest squirrel, and Giant rat, Monitor Lizard Also Crocodile, Pangolin, Bushbuck and Quicker

2. Okomu Wildlife Sanctuary in Edo State: This is a home to the threatened white-throated monkey endemic only to this part of the World. Others include: The forest Elephants, Chimpanzees, Leopards and red-capped Mangabey

3. Cross River National Park This area is densely covered with primary rain forest with annual rainfall of over 3,500mm. This rainforest is believed to be the most biologically diversed in the world as well as being the habitat of some of the richest variety of flora in the world. The area also contains a large variety of mammals, the most famous of which are the lowland Gorillas. Others are the Chimpanzees and the endangered Drill Monkeys, leopards, Buffalos, Duicker Elephants, Red River Hogs and Redheaded white fowls.

People and ways of life

The Hausa/Fulani people of Northern Nigeria are linked together by one language, which is the Hausa Language. They have the Arabian way of dressing like the one found in the Middle East, which is very common amongst them. The people are mostly cattle rearers and also engage in irrigation farming. Because of the religion, they practice the Sharia Law. The religious and the traditional authority are wielded around the Sultan of Sokoto who is helped to rule by the Emirs that he delegates authority to.

The Yorubas of the Western part of Nigeria lay claim to Ile-Ife as the spiritual home where all of them come from and indeed every race in the world, and to a common descent, which is Oduduwa. The people are mainly into Agriculture and Fishing and they cultivate such crops as Cocoa, Yam, Maize, Cassava, etc. The traditional dresses are Aso-Oke, Adire etc. Before the arrival of Christianity, the people were involved in the worship of various traditional gods such as Sango, Obatala, Ogun etc, each of which have particular periods of the year when they celebrate their festivals

Y W } ‰ o v Á Ç • }

The Igbo speaking people, who inhabit the Eastern part of the Country, are well known for their -trading and farming, they are regarded as one of the most enterprising people on the Coast of West Africa and sometimes referred to as the "Jews of Africa". The important towns in Igbo land are Asaba, Onitsha and Owerri. The common foods here are Akpu, Rice and Garri.

We have other people like the Nupes and the Tivs in the middle belt of the Country and the ijaws, the Ogonis, Calabars etc. in the South-Eastern part of the Country.

However, most Nigerians now live in Cities and wear Western style clothings English is the official language and is widely spoken in the Urban Cities There is also the "Pidgin English" which is the most widely understood language both of educated and uneducated people who benefit more when communicating in "Pidgin" (Broken English.)

Government

Country Name: Nigeria
Conventional Long Form: Federal Republic of Nigeria
Data Code: N1

Government type:
Parliamentary democracy of the Presidential System
Three tier structure
A Federal government
36 State governments and the Federal Capital Territory 774 Local government administrations

Federal Capital: Abuja
The capital was official moved from Lagos to Abuja on 12 December 1991.

Y '} À Œ v u v š

Administrative Divisions

36 states and one Capital Territory (Abuja) Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyin, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara states Each of these states is further split up into smaller administrative units called Local Government Areas (LGAs) There are 774 LGAs in the country.

Independence:

1st of October, (1960)

Constitution:

1999 constitution is in force and is currently under review.

Y '} À Œ v u v š

Legal System:

Based on English Common Law, Islamic Law and customary Law.

Executive Branch:

The democratically elected government of Umar Musa Ya'radua was sworn in on May 29th, 2007. The composition of the Federal Executive Council followed soon after with the appointment of Ministers, Special Advisers and Assistants that cut across all political party lines to make for integration, cooperation and harmony within the Nigerian polity.

Legislature Branch:

There are two main houses that form the National Assembly viz: The Senate made up of 109 members representing their various senatorial districts. They are led by a Senate President. The lower house of Representatives is made up of 360 members representing their various constituencies. They are led by a Speaker of the House. The National Assembly carries out its tasks through relevant committees.

Y '} À Œ v u v š

Judiciary:

The Judiciary is independent of the Executive and legislature and has a Chief Justice as head of the Supreme Court of Nigeria

Politics:

There at the moment, thirty self-funding political parties registered by the electoral committee INEC. They all vied for executive and Legislative positions at the Local government, States and National Levels during the military-to-civilian transition programme

Diplomatic Representation:

Nigeria has Missions or Representatives in 92 countries world-wide. Flag description: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) white, and green

ICYE Nigeria

ICYE Nigeria started operations in 1982 as an independent establishment within a Christian Organisation. ICYE Nigeria consists of National Committee office, Staff and Co-workers (Co-workers are made up of returnees - those who have once gone on the programme) and other volunteers who have assisted in the work of ICYE in the National Office and in the development of the programme on Zonal levels.

The Staff are permanent employees who work full-time for the organisation in its National Office. They carry out the administrative and programme responsibilities of the organisation. The General Assembly is the highest decision making body of the committee and is headed by the Chairperson.

ICYE Nigeria aspires towards the development of the leadership of young people through living and working abroad for one year. The exposure and experience will be of great benefit to the Exchangee(s). He/She will make new friends abroad, learn new language and widen his/her horizon and thus make the work a much better place.

Our Expectation

We expect that all Nigerian-bound Exchangees would have been well prepared and that their main motivation of participating in the programme is social justice and world peace. Furthermore, we expect all Exchangees to:

a. Be able to communicate in English.

b. Be matured enough to stand some difficult situations of a developing Country - possibly between the ages 23 and 27.

c. Co-operate with ICYE Nigeria, both paid workers in the office as well as the Co-workers. Interact freely and be able to discuss peacefully and with some maturity.

Y K µ Œ Æ ‰ š š] } v

d. Discuss any major hosting problem with ICYE Officials first and should always remember that their behaviour (if unruly) will reflect on them during the duration of the programme.

e. Develop the habit of discussing his/her problems. No matter how small it is.

f. Actively participate in programmes, events and take initiatives.

g. Bring forward suggestions and grievances or appeal peaceably. Not to interfere with the organisational structure of the Board, but to show ways of improving positively. Everybody has his/her own responsibilities, the workers are accountable to the president.

h. Do not expect all host families to be alike.

i. Be interested in the local languages and learn to communicate with them

Y K µ Œ Æ ‰ š š] } v

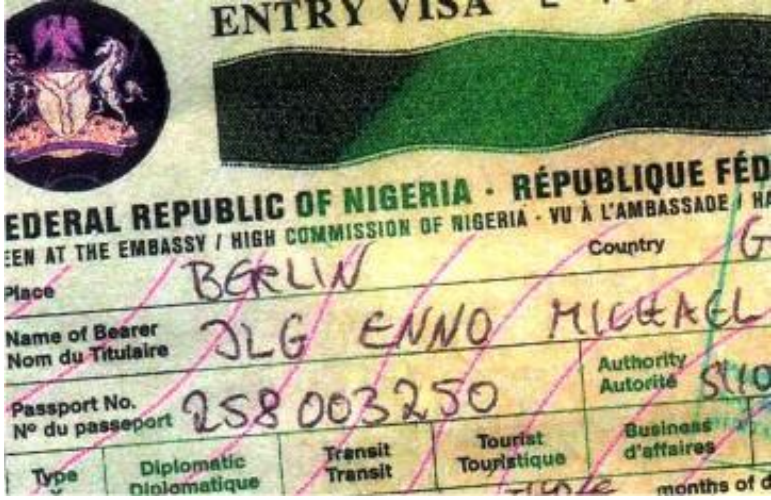
k. Be aware that hosting situations are not easy to get. Exchangees coming to Nigeria should be ready to accept and not reject any work placement

i. Be responsible and mature.

This may seem a lot to expect but we hope Exchangees will seriously consider whether ICYE Programme is really what they want to participate in or not. Mention must also be made of parents who are anxious and disturbed about what is happening to their children while abroad It must be emphasised that ICYE Nigeria is being coordinated by matured and capable hands and should at all times be rest assured that their children are being taken very good care of.

j. Contribute positively to the work placement, bearing in mind that pocket money comes from work placements

Visa Information



Our visa procedure is still the same We always want our Exchangees to accept only visas that have STR It is important that your visa has STR

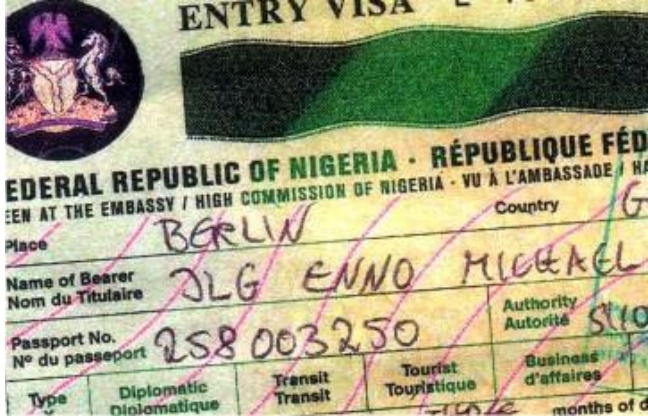
There are two ways to enter Nigeria as an Exchangee

1) National Committee sending exchangees to Nigeria must do the selection as early as possible and by February latest, should send the full name, age, educational qualifications of the Exchangee including passport number to us in Nigeria We shall then inform the exchangee when to report at the Nigerian embassy of his/her country to collect this/her visa with STR

Anything short of this will create problems DO NOT ACCEPT TOURIST VISA!

You must collect and bring three copies of the form that you filled in the Nigerian Embassy to Nigeria The form is titled 'VISA ENTRY APPLICATION FORM' IMMI 22. It should be stamped at the back

Ys]• /v(}Œu š]}v



2) On the alternative, immediately you select whoever is coming to Nigeria send us his/her full name or application forms. We shall then send a letter which he/she will take to the Nigeria Embassy in your country to obtain a three months visa subject to regularisation (STR). IT MUST BE THREE MONTH VISA WITH SUBJECT TO REGULARISATION (STR) and NOT tourist visa.

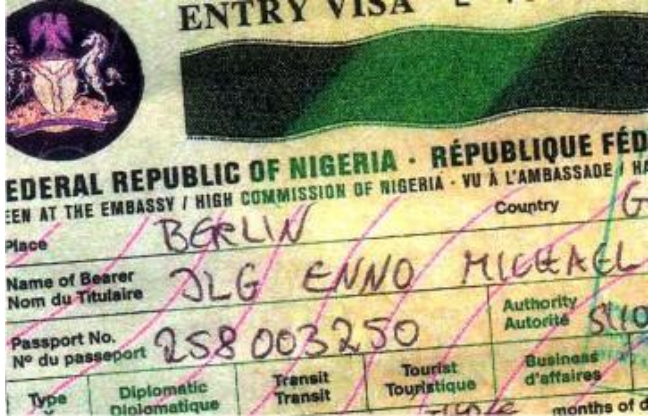
The exchangee must accept and come to Nigeria with three copies of the VISA/ENTRY PERMIT APPLICATION FORM INM 122 filled at the Nigerian Embassy and duty stamped by the embassy. IF YOU HAVE DIFFICULTIES, (WE HOPE NOT) PLEASE GET IN TOUCH WITH ICYE NIGERIA IMMEDIATELY!

Our Postal Address is:

ICYE NIGERIA,

P. O. Box 1025, Sabo t Yaba, Lagos

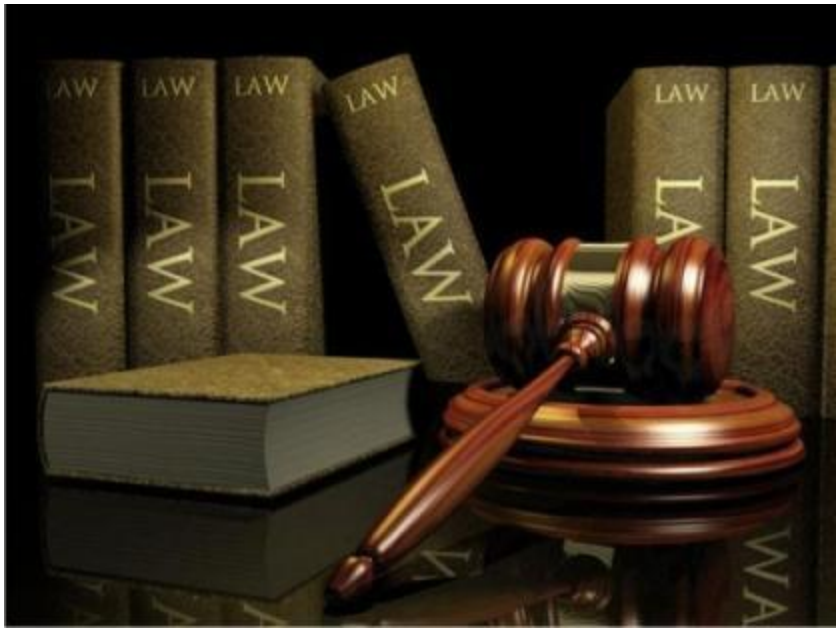
Ys]• /v(}Œu š]}v



ContactPerson:
AdeoluOnamade
374, BornoWay, Yaba, Lagos
Tel: (234) 8023138578
Fax: (1) 5305795543 (USA)

3) The exchange must exercise patience when he/she arrives the country for the extension of the residence permit as the ministry/immigration process can sometimes be slow. This we do not have authority over, eventually the regularisation is done..

Government Regulations



There are various laws in the country. The laws apply generally to both nationals and non-nationals as long as you are resident in Nigeria. Contravening any of the Nigerian laws by foreigners might result in deportation.

Economy

Economic indicators:

GDP - real growth rate: 3% (1996 est.)

CDP - per capita purchasing power parity - $1 ,380 (1996 es.)

GDP - Composition by sector:

Agriculture: 28% Industry: 53%

Services: 19% (1995 est.)

Inflation rate: 13% (199 est.) New economic policy will see this rate down to a single unit

Labour force: Total: 42,844 million

By occupation: agriculture 54%, industry, commerce, and services 19%, government 15%.

Y }v}uÇ

Agriculture (Main Crops)

Cash crops: Cocoa, groundnuts, rubber, oil palm, cotton.

Food crops: -Maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, yam, rice, plantain, soya, tomatoes, onions

Fruits: Pineapple, oranges, grapefruits, banana, vegetables : The rainforest produce Timber and Wood or exotic species Animal husbandry i.e. cattle. Sheep, goat and pig rearing as well as poultry and fish farming has developed over the years

Exports

Total value: $11.6 billion (f.o.b., 1995)

Commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 95%, cocoa, rubber 5%

Partners: US 52%, EU 34%, others 34%

Y }v}uÇ

Imports:

Total Value: $10 billion (c.i. f., 1995)

Commodities: machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, food and animals

Partners: EU 50%, US 13%, Japan 7%, Others 30%

Debt- external: $28 billion (1997 est.)

Economic Aid: recipient: ODA, $NA

Currency: 1 Naira (N) = 1 00 kobo

Exchange rates: naira (N) per US$ - 150 (November 2009)

Fiscal year: starts 1st January

Y }v}uÇ

Infrastructures

Highways

Total: 32,105 km

Paved: 26,005 km (including 2,044 km of expressways) Unpaved 6,100 km (1994 est.)

Railways

Total: 3,557 km i

Narrow Gauge: 3,505 km 1.67 - m gauge

Standard Gauge: 52 km 1,435 - gauge (1995)

Y } v } u Ç

Waterways:

8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and Creeks.

Road Network :

Over 15,000 km of intercity, all weather paved roads including dual-carriage express trunks.

Communications:

Telephones: 492,204 (1990 est.)

G.S.M.: Over 90 million users

Telephone system: Since the GSM launch, mobile telephony has rapidly become the most popular method of voice communication in Nigeria. Growth has been so rapid that Nigeria has been rightly described in various for a as ^ } v of the fastest growing GSM markets in the Á } Œ o _

Ports/Harbours

Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar (EPZ), anne, Sapele, Warri

Transportation

Apart from airplanes, which have scheduled flights within and outside the countries, there is no specific time that one could catch a bus. Charges by bus are usually cheaper, Taxis charge a minimum of N300.00 (Three hundred naira) per drop, extra charges are negotiable. Although there are so many vehicles, it looks a bit inadequate especially in Lagos because of its high density of population. Flights are better and safer to travel outside the country or for a long distance within the country, Nigerian roads are not very safe.

On arrival at the airport

Your Airport of Arrival is the Murtala Mohammed (MM) International Airport, Lagos You have no problem on arrival; if we have details of your flight we shall be there to meet you. In case you cannot locate us at the airport, please look for a telephone around and tell whoever picks the phone that you are a new Exchangee (if you want to do this let it be during week between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Nigerian time (we don't work on weekends) and you will be informed on what to do. On the other hand, look for a taxi and tell the driver to take you to 374 BORNO WAY, ALAGOMEJI, YABA and ask for the ICYE OFFICE. Find our Postal Address and Contact Person enclosed

Security

All Exchangees must obey the laws of Nigeria during the exchange year ICYE will not be responsible for any Exchangee who is arrested for an offence against the state e.g. drug abuse, trafficking, smuggling, rape, any usage of any dangerous weapon or any involvement in any violent crime etc., Contravening any of these Laws might result in deportation and ICYE Nigeria will not be responsible for any inconvenience or embarrassment caused

Currency Change

Foreign money is changed at the Bank although there are other parallel sources, Exchangees should not entertain any gesture from any of the airport touts to help you change your money. BANKS ARE THE ONLY LEGAL CHANGING PLACE. There are banks at the airport to assist you.

Go to the bank yourself or wait till you see an officer of ICYE Nigeria before you do this. The rate varies depending on the prevailing rate at that particular moment. When you have changed your money, you will be given a receipt. Make sure you collect your receipt and cross check your money. With the revolution in the banking industry now, exchangees can come into the country with their Visa or Master Cards to withdraw money.

Travelling during the service year

Travelling from one town to another during the exchange year is not in our programme and so, Exchangees travelling around either through the host family or friends will need the Alien's Card when he/she gets to Nigeria There is need to emphasise that the interested Exchangee will be responsible for the fee of obtaining the Alien's Card One advantage in working in school or with children is the holiday period that comes two or three times during the year, the Exchangees are allowed only for weeks during the year to travel around and this must be towards the end of the exchange year.

Volunteers/Exchangees are also not allowed to travel out of the country during the exchange year, except it is very important (emergency)

Health

ICYE Nigeria has registered Doctors and hospitals where Exchangees could go when they are sick. In this case, volunteers would be responsible for settlement of the bill or on the other hand, ICYE Nigeria can offset this bill in case the volunteer is short of cash. The Volunteer is free to use the hospital of his/her own choice to settle the bill and claim a refund from the Insurance Company.

Market Situation

In our local markets, prices are negotiable, what you pay depends on your bargaining power. We would advise that the first few weeks, you go with a Nigerian national to the market after which you may try yourself There are also supermarkets where you can buy at fixed prices if you think you cannot bargain very well. But we must emphasise that at times, it is cheaper to buy in the local market than the supermarkets

Hosting Situation

Nigerians are very hospitable and many of them want foreigners to live with them. The major problem is the cultural differences.

Nigerians want to treat the Exchangees just as they want to treat their own children such as giving strict rules, movement control etc. In the end, you will find your host parents very loving if not too much caring, YOU MUST BE PREPARED TO ADJUST. We have two types of hosting situations

i. Living with a family - In most cases, a room will be provided for you or you share a room with another member of the family (in most cases your age group) everything like the living room, other conveniences is the same for the members of the household.

ii. Your work situation may provide you with accommodation where you work. In such situation, you may likely do your cooking yourself

Volunteer work placement

All Exchangees in Nigeria are put to volunteer work placements. 90% of work placements deal with children between the ages of three to ten years. We have, for now, very limited number of work placements and so, it will not be in our interest if the Exchangees start changing their place, whenever they feel like unless there is genuine reason.

Recently, establishments employing Exchangees are becoming reluctant and this is because some Exchangees do not take their work devotedly as they should. We appeal to Exchangees to please put in their best wherever they are placed, and make sure that they work the number of hours expected to them everyday (not more than 8 hours each day, it could be less).

Our committee will try to see that Exchangees are allocated to the work placement specified in their form, if possible, let us also say that our work placement outside Lagos is limited.

List of available work placements

CITIZENSHIP AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING CENTRE

Instructor either of the Sea School, Mountain School or Forest School

QUALIFICATION: Volunteer must be physically and mentally fit and matured

DEVCOMS COMM NETWORK

Adverts Media Resource and Advocacy Centre

QUALIFICATION: Volunteer must be mature, should be able to communicate in English, full of initiative and be ready to work.

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Female/Male

Y >] • š } (À] o o Á } Œ l ‰ o u

ACTION HEALTH INCORPORATED

A non-profit , non-governmental organization dedicated to the promotion of adolescent health and development

QUALIFICATION: Volunteers must be able to communicate in English, work with young people and TEAMWORK is also important.

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Female/Male

HOMAT PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Nursery, Primary and Secondary School of distinction

QUALIFICATION: Ability to teach young children English/French and Art Work.

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Female/Male

Y >] • š } (À] o o Á } Œ l ‰ o u

AUNTY BOSE NURSERY & PRIMARY SCHOOL

QUALIFICATION: To be able to teach children or assist class teacher

LOCATION: Sagamu, Ogun State

SEX: Male/Female

HEARTS OF GOLD HOSPICE

Education and Resource Centre for children with special needs

QUALIFICATION: Ability to organize interesting activities for children with special needs, nurse and care for them. Volunteer must be matured and creative

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Male/Female

Y >] • š } (À] o o Á } Œ l ‰ o u

ROCKLEF SCHOOLS (Nursery & Primary)

Educating and reaching out to young growing children.

ACTIVITIES: Provision of daycare/nursery activities

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Male/Female

STRONG TOWER MISSION

Provision of shelter for the homeless

QUALIFICATION: To rehabilitate and reintegrate homeless and abandoned children

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Female/Male

Y >] • š } (À] o o Á } Œ l ‰ o u

STORK NEST NURSERY SCHOOL

Educating and reaching out to young and growing children.

QUALIFICATION: Provision of daycare for children, playgroup activities, nursery education

LOCATION: Lagos

SEX: Female/Male

Contracts for Exchangees

- I am between the age range of 15 and 27 years of age
- I have read and understood ICYE Profile and accept its content
- I understand that I will stay wherever I am posted during my programme year/month in Nigeria
- I will attend the compulsory camps (Arrival orientation Camp; Mid-year evaluation Camp; End of Stay Camp) as planned and organised by ICYE Nigeria
- I will live in any place posted me by ICYE Nigeria whether in the Countryside or City.
- I understand that I am not a tourist but a Volunteer under ICYE Programme.
- I understand that I can only travel for four weeks at the end of the exchange year (i.e. the last month of my exchange year) Travel outside of the travel month which is the last four weeks of my programme is not allowed unless on special occasion and with the consent of ICYE Nigeria.
- I understand that changing of work-placement is not allowed unless on special occasion and with the consent of ICYE Nigeria.

Contracts for Exchangees

- I understand that ICYE Nigeria will facilitate the regularisation of my visa and will be responsible on my own to get my reentry visa in case I need to travel out and return back to Nigeria on personal reasons.
- I have read and understood the above Contract and agree to its content.

- E D K & E / d W Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
- K h E d Z z W X X Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
- ^ / ' E d h Z W Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
- d W Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y X

PLS, send this page back to us after the candidate must have signed