

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF NAPTIP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD
TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA 2003-2019**

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF NAPTIP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD
TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA (2003-2019)**

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**BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POST
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JUNE, 2021

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled “**Assessment of the Role of NAPTIP in The Fight Against Child Trafficking in Nigeria 2003-2019**” was conducted by me with Registration number P15SSPS8016, under the supervision of Dr. E. Agubamah and Dr. D. Moveh . No part of this dissertation has been previously written and presented for similar certificate elsewhere, and that the information sourced from literature reviewed has been dully acknowledge in the text, and in the reference list.

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CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled "THE ROLE OF NAPTIP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA 2003-2021" has been certified by the under listed as having met the requirement for the award of the degree of masters in political science and international studies of the Ahmadu Bello university Zaria, Nigeria.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to God Almighty, who makes everything beautiful in his own time.

ACRONYMS

1. UN: United Nations
2. UNICEF: United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
3. UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
4. IOM: International Organisation Migration
5. ILO: International Labor Organisation
6. NAPTIP: National Agency for Prohibition and Trafficking in Person
7. UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
8. INTERPOL
9. UNDP: United Nations Development Program
10. UNHCR: United Nations High Commission on Refugee
11. WHO: World Health Organisation.
12. UN. GIFT: United Nations Global Initiatives to Fight Human Trafficking.
13. WOTCLEF: Woman Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Foundation.
14. WOCON Women Consortium of Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Trafficking of children entails the trafficking of persons especially children from the age range of 20years downwards forced into child labor and prostitution, this has become pervasive across Nigeria and the entire world. Despite Government establishment of National Agency for Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to fight the scourge of human/child in Nigeria, the problem persist. Hence, the research work seeks to assess the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking. This research work is carried out within the ambit of the structural functional theory by Gabriel Almond. Also the research adopted interview instruments along with documents I. e primary and secondary data. The "content analysis" approach was used to analyse the data, which was obtained in the content response of respondent to make inference from the work, the problem of the research which centered on the role of NAPTIP in the fight against human /child trafficking and how well the agency has help to reduce this scourge of child trafficking, the cause, effect of child trafficking was examined and effort of NAPTIP where investigated in this research. Basically the study adopted case study research design. The findings showed that poverty, insecurity, poor infrastructure in the rural areas and parental pressure encouraged child trafficking scourge in Nigeria. The research recommends the need for Government and Non-Governmental Organisation synergy to confront the scourge head on, job creation , training of victims and empowerment is key as well as consistent advocacy and enlightenment by NAPTIP to perpetually discourage rural dweller interest in pressuring their children into search for "Greener pasture " that can make them fall victims to traffickers.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Human trafficking is so pervasive across the world creating a lot of negative impacts against human existence. The pace of human trafficking as a whole has rendered all efforts of Government and Non-governmental organisation (NGO) ineffective in putting an end or reduce this ill of human trafficking. Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at minimum, 27 exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (UNODC, 2006, p. 7).

In the 1830s, in Britain, the term “white slavery” was used to describe wage slavery and working children, before being used in the 1870s by activists campaigning against the British Government’s regulation of prostitution (Quirk, 2007, .187, citing Bristow). The main aim of the campaign was to control contagious diseases. As these campaigns progressed, the term “white slavery” changed to describe procurement of innocent children for the purpose of forced prostitution (Quirk, 2007). The link of “white slavery” to forced prostitution emerged from a number of activists who claimed that British girls and women were coerced into prostitution abroad. These activists advocated rising the legal age for this profession from 13year to 16year. However, the lobbying efforts to raise the legal age failed, and the activists sought the help of the press.

The media coverage of the treatment of victims led to public outcry and widespread use of the term “white slave” to depict innocent white women in the hands of foreign men (Leppanen 2007). The issue of forced prostitution soon became international. In 1877, the Continental and General Federation for the Abolition of the Government Regulation of Prostitution (CGFAGRP) during its first international congress advocated internationalising the abolitionist movement. According to Leppanen (2007) “the purpose of internationalising the abolitionist movement was the belief that regulation promoted not only prostitution but also intensified traffic in prostitutes to areas where it was legal”. In 1899, 13 nations (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Switzerland) discussed the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

In 1910, another milestone change occurred to the definition of the trafficking victims. Before 1910, the victim was a girl or a woman who was forced into prostitution. However, in 1910; the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic identified victims even if trafficking occurred with their consent. The convention states that

“...the convention rules unlawful recruitment of women or girls by enticement or procreation, by fraud, by violence, by compulsion, through abuse of authority, or other means including trafficking with the consent of an under aged girls or woman,” (Leppanen, 2007, 526).

The International Council of Women and the International Women’s Suffrage Alliance (1965), criticized the convention usage of the term “white slavery” because it did not include the prostitution of women/young under-age girls of colour. The term “white slave traffic” was replaced by “traffic in women and children” in 1921 at an international conference hosted by the League of Nations and attended by 34 nations.

This emphasised that the measures adopted should apply equally to all races. (Leppanen, 2007). The efforts to define trafficking and its victims continued in the 1920s.

The League of Nations conducted two major reports on trafficking of women; the first, in 1927, was entitled Report of the Special Body of Experts on Trafficking in Women and Children, enquiry into the International Organisation roles, and Certain Routes followed, ratified and signed by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Switzerland. The second report in 1932, was entitled Enquiry into Traffic in Women and Children in the East, these reports demonstrated that the scope of anti-trafficking efforts has become international as each of the reports focused on different regions. (Leppanen, 2007). These reports also attempted to identify the victims, the League of Nations in the first report shed light on the three categories of trafficked women:

- * Adult women trafficked with their consent
- * Young girls
- * Adult women who were forced into prostitution.

The report defined international traffic as “the direct or indirect procreation and transportation for gain to a foreign country of women and girls for the sexual gratification of one or more other persons” (Leppanen, 2007, 528). The definition included the transportation of “girls to become mistresses of wealthy men”, also women/young girls as entertainers and artists who were promised better compensation but were pushed to prostitution instead. The report also observed national traffic, the traffic from one region to another in the same nation-state. International traffic was noted to be different as women/girls that were trafficked across national borders were under greater control by the Trafficker, as some held the women/girls passports and travel documents. The report described women/girls to be “catering for men of foreign race” (Leppanen, 2007, p. 529).

In 2000, the United Nations (UN) protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was the latest international effort to define trafficking (for a timeline of major international legal instruments). This Protocol is part of the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. Representatives from 141 countries gathered in Palermo, Italy, to define the crime of trafficking. They attempted to create unified legal measures to end human trafficking and to create reliable reciprocal data between countries. However, not all countries signed this Protocol, as some governments had reservations (Raymond 2001). The majority of Countries, especially the less wealthy and sending countries as opposed to receiving one sought of a definition that protected all victims. The argument raised by countries that have legalized and regulated prostitution and legitimised pimps and brothel lords, is that prostitution or sexual exploitation be omitted from the protocol and that the definition of trafficking be limited to forced and coerced trafficking. For instance, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Thailand, Spain, and Canada Sending origin countries are those with a flow of people moving from that country to other where receiving destination countries are those that are attractive to many people who migrate or move there. Raymond (2001) supported this view. Some of the foremen in need countries revised their prostitution laws in the 1970s, as part of the means to modernise criminal law in a humanitarian and more liberal spirit” (Ortshroom, 2005,50)

Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) also had opposing positions for distinguishing between forced and voluntary prostitution; for example the Coalition against trafficking in women prostitution, (CATW), and the Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW). The International Committee for Prostitutes Rights (ICP) worked against trafficking and forced prostitution. However, the CATW along with other

NGOs in the international human Rights Network opposed the legalisation of prostitution. Ortshroom notes, they insisted on including the end purpose of trafficking as prostitution or sexual exploitation, thus maintaining the link between the two issues” (Ortshoorn, 2005, p.150). On the other hand, GAATW and the International Human Rights Group in the Human Rights caucus opposed the criminalisation of co-essential sex work, which was also supported by the ICP.

The Caucus (1956) supported the proposal of the UN Convention Committee, which wanted to broaden the end purpose to include forced labour, debt bondage, and forced marriage (Ortshroom, 2005,150). Currently there are still calls to improve the international instruments to fight trafficking in person. Melissa Ditmoreen & Marjan Wijers (2003) write that “Governments’ delegates were not being to commit their countries to protecting the rights of non-nationals and managed to avoid a serious debate on the need for mandatory protections due to lack of time created by protracted debate on the definition, they note that many of the delegates had a law enforcement background and no training on issues of human rights. This meant that at the beginning of the negotiation “a great number of them did not see the connection between combating the crime of child trafficking and the need to provide assistance to trafficked persons and protect their rights” (Ditmoreen & Wijers, 2003, p. 85). This view could be supported by the fact that in 2000, 121 countries signed the new convention against Transnational Organised Crime, but only 80 countries signed one its supplementary protocol, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons, Especially Women and Children.

However, Dottridge’s research (2004) notes that before the (UN) protocol, the term trafficking was limited to children and adults subject to commercial sexual exploitation in prostitution. Joel Quirk (2007:193) also notes the limitation of the

protocol stating that it was established as one of the three supplementary treaties of the 2000 Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and that the Convention was designed to strengthen cooperation against organised crime. “these provisions only apply to serious crimes with a transnational dimension, involving an organised criminal element” and that “it does not matter how people cross borders, but if their experiences occur within boundaries they are not covered”. Also, United Nations (UN) stated that the protocol has created a clear distinction between “Child trafficking and the seasonal migration of child workers and the situation of immigrant children exposed to labour exploitation”, especially in West and central Africa. Nigeria belong to west Africa, where child trafficking often occurs with the consent of parents and, in some cases, the children (UNICEF, 2002,11).

The United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (commonly referred to as the Palermo Protocol) Article 2: State of the purpose of these Protocol are:

Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs; The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article; “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age Article 5 Criminalisation: Every State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of this Protocol, when committed intentionally.

Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences.

Every year except for 2004, Japan has been classified as a Tier 2 country. According to the U.S. TIP Report, Tier 2 is currently defined and described as "countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA' minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards." (U.S. Department of State 2011). In 2004, Japan was classified as a Tier 2 Watch List Country. This categorization placed Japan on the same level with countries such as Mexico, Laos, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guatemala, and also slightly higher than Venezuela, North Korea, and Sudan (U.S. Department of State 2004).

This classification was interpreted as a global humiliation as Japan was the only developed nation to be placed on such a level. The 2004 TIP Report defined Tier 2 Watch List as: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the Act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards, and: (a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; or (b) There are laws to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or (c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with minimum standards were based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps of the next year (U.S. Department of State 2004). The TIP Report has continually emphasised the high number of victims trafficked into Japan's sex industry and also noted the exploitation of both males and females which occurs in other sectors of the Japanese economy such as domestic servitude, construction, and manufacturing. Series of conventions and protocol has been put forward in quest to suppress the human/child Trafficking trend globally.

In Nigeria the Government in response to the global outcry led to the established of National Agency for Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), since its inception in 2003, it has been in the fore-front in the fight against human trafficking in all ramifications cutting across all the states in the federation. Child trafficking emanated out of slavery activities. Since the last decade, there have been reported cases of child trafficking coupled with torture, kidnapping, shootings, sexual exploitation, rape and so on. However, there is no proper documentation of this child trafficking ills. In 2001, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) report indicated that globally 218 million children were involved in various forms of child labour, 126 million of these children were involved in prostitution, child labour, domestic servitude etc. International Labour Organisation. Also 1.8 million children worked in prostitution and pornography and that 1.2 million children were victims of child trafficking.

National Agency for Prohibition of the Trafficking in persons (NAPTIP) has partnered with other agencies like the International Organisations on Migrations (IOM), United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organisations (ILO), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) aimed at the campaign against child trafficking. Several reports by National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) 2011, have shown that Nigeria is in the habit of child trafficking within and outside the country, despite all the effort by partners in collaboration with NAPTIP as a domestic organisation which is charged with the responsibility of fighting child trafficking in Nigeria. Child trafficking in Nigeria especially cross border has continued to increase rapidly in Nigeria, a joint UNICEF -ILO report published in March 2002, about 8million Nigeria children are exploited for economic purpose through airport, streets and forests on board trucks and public transport vehicles, Trafficking is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria, it comes

with a new trend that's hard to quantify : children are trafficked within and outside Nigeria for many purpose (UNICEF, 2007, Adepoju 2005, Hassan 2012, UNICEF 2005, Adesina 2014). Furthermore, internally most of the victims are children (Hassan 2012) whose numbers are not known (Konstantopoulos, 2015). It's on this ground that the study is therefore, set out to examine the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

1.2. Statement of Research Problem

The cardinal position that children occupy in any society cannot be overemphasised. It is rightly expected that for continuity in human existence in any society, the presence of children is needed. This is imperative because when the adults finally pass on to the great beyond or when they get too old to carry on with life activities, children are expected to take their positions. Every year in Nigeria thousands of children are reportedly smuggled across the borders and sold as mere commodity.

According to National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP 2007) indicated much is still needed to be done to ensure adequate safe healthy environment for such children in Nigeria. It also established that child trafficking is endemic in almost every state of Nigeria and young people are considered vulnerable because of their weak profile.

The scourge of child trafficking in Nigeria has continue to stare us at the face despite numerous measures put forward by government and non-Governmental organisations such as NAPTIP, WOTCLEF etc, all aimed at fighting child trafficking. The trend of child trafficking in Nigeria has attracted scholars, especially on the incapability of these organisation to confront child trafficking scourge.

This research shall focus on National Agency for the Prohibition of traffick in Persons and other related matters (NAPTIP). NAPTIP is the focus area of this research,

because it is the agency established by Act of parliament to address the scourge of child trafficking in Nigeria, the agency was established by the federal government based on the international obligation under the trafficking protocol supplementing the United Nations transnational organised crime convention (TOC). The cardinal purpose of this research is to examine the extent to which NAPTIP has performed its role in fighting child trafficking in Nigeria.

1.3. Research Questions.

- i. What are the roles of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria?
- ii. What are the cause of child trafficking in Nigeria?
- iii. What are the effects of child trafficking in Nigeria?
- iv. To what extent has NAPTIP help in the fight against child trafficking?

1.4. Aim and Objective of the Study

The research work aimed at assessing the role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria. The specific objectives are listed as follows

- i. To examine the roles of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.
- ii. To examine the cause of child trafficking in Nigeria.
- iii. To what extent has child trafficking affected Nigeria.
- iv. To examine NAPTIP efforts in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

1.5. Significance of the Study

There are a lot of benefits to be derived from this research work on the assessment of the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria, the Campaign against child trafficking to the policy maker perspective, the findings of the research work will be important in providing evidence on NAPTIP effort in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria. From the academic perspective, the research findings

will go a long way to assist in the understanding the role of (NAPTIP), and how they were able to fight and contain the scourge of child trafficking in Nigeria from 2003-2019. On the practice perspective, finding from the study will ensure better integration by National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person (NAPTIP) and other non-governmental Organisation (NGO) aimed at fighting the scourge of child trafficking in Nigeria to be well informed on the need to adhere to the Palermo protocol and convention of (2000). .The campaign against child trafficking in Nigeria prompted the establishment of NAPTIP in 2003.

The Palermo Conventions of 2000 is faced with lack of commitment by member nations, particularly developed nations that have legalized prostitution due to massive revenue generated from it, this has created a lacuna difficult to be fill particularly the developing states in Africa. This missing link also include poor funding to support in the campaign against child/human trafficking.

Despite National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person (NAPTIP) establishment and other non-governmental Organisations efforts, the scourge of child trafficking has continued to evolve as the capacity of NAPTIP to fight Child trafficking have not being adequate to reduce child trafficking in Nigeria.

1.6. Scope of The Study

This research focuses on the assessment of the role of NAPTIP, causes of child trafficking, and the effects of child trafficking scourge on Nigeria and it's population from 2003-2019. The reason for the scope of this work from 2003-2019 was that NAPTIP was established in 2003 and still existing till 2019 with sustained effort and quest to reduce child trafficking in Nigeria.

1.7. Assumptions

Assumptions for this research work are:

- I. Child trafficking in Nigeria has increased despite NAPTIP effort. Child trafficking in Nigeria has reduced with the establishment of NAPTIP.
- II. The high level of economic pressure increased child trafficking. The level of economic pressure has not increased child trafficking.

1.8 Definition of Terms

These definitions have been retrieved from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2011)

Forced Labour: All work or service which is exacted from a person under the menace of penalty and which is undertaken involuntarily (UNODC, 2006, p. 6)

Trafficking in persons: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at minimum, 27 exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (UNODC, 2006, p. 7).

Convention: The meeting held to track the scourge of trafficking of human being especially young once from one country to another for the purpose of stopping human trafficking, child labour, prostitution, pornography, etc.

Pawnship: This is a distinctive class of dependency labour force existing in the traditional African societies. This provided labour for domestic slaves and pawn. United Nations (2000)

Protocol: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNODC, 2006, p. 7).

Poverty : In economic terms, poverty can be defined as the situation of low ecomparision and aggregate, various types of poverty have been recognized namely; absolute, relative, subjective, rural and urban poverty. Thus, this concept of poverty forms the basis of measurement. Absolute poverty refers to the lack of minimum physical requirements of the person or a household for existence, and is so extreme that those affected are no longer in a position to live a life worthy of human dignity. Absolute poverty exists when the lives of those concerned are impaired by physical or socio-cultural deficiencies. (Adewoye, 1996:4). Relative poverty is the condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or country, or compared to worldwide averages. Relative poverty does not necessarily mean that the persons concerned cannot live a life that is worthy of human dignity. It merely states that because of the distribution structures in a society, certain economic subjects are disadvantaged to an unacceptable extent. Subjective poverty refers to whether or not individuals or group feel they are poor. Subjective poverty is closely related to relative poverty since those who are defined as poor in terms of standards of the day will probably see and feel themselves to be poor. Urban poverty refers to the urban slums, ghettos which are usually characterized by environmental degradation, inadequate welfare services, overcrowded accommodation, and low level of education and capital resources. Rural poverty on the other hand is characterised by poor material condition, high rate of illiteracy, lack of infrastructures, unemployment etc (Abdullahi, 1993).

Prostitution: Prostitution refers to sexual services. The services may consist of any sexual act including those which do not involve computation, while payment may be any non-sexual consideration. In most community it is in the form of money.

STRUCTURE : Almond (1969 :7) defines structure as particular set of roles. It is a pattern of related roles or established relationships among people. Structures are the relatively stable uniform, or patterned elements in a situation. Just as social structures (e.g government, the family e.t.c) contribute to the smooth functioning of society, individuals must fill a set of positions (status – roles) to make social institutions and society function smoothly. In the structural - functional analysis are the results or consequences, of actions.

Political system Political system is the system of interaction found in all independent societies which performs the functions of integration and adaptation (both internally and viz-a-viz other societies) by means of the employment or threat of employment, of more or less legitimate force (Almond 1996:8) Political system can also be defined as the system of interactions in any society through which binding decisions are made and implemented (Easton 1953:25).

Structural strain: Disturbances caused by rapid social change, which often causes social problems (reform) in order to keep society running. Disorder occurs because of conflicts between the parts that make up society and therefore balance and peace must be restored.

Dysfunction: Dysfunction often caused by structural strain, structural functionalists try to point out that sometimes social systems don't operate ideally, and would identify the dysfunctions of a given system (social instruction, organisation, etc) as a way of improving its smooth functioning.

1.9. Conceptual Framework:

This will examine the concept of child and Child trafficking.

1.9.1 Concept of a Child

Nigeria's Child Rights Act (2003) defines a child as a person less than eighteen years of age. The Children and Young Persons Act of Eastern, Western and Northern regions of Nigeria (section 2) states that a child is a person below fourteen years while a young person is a person who has attained the age of fourteen years but is below seventeen years. Furthermore, Nigeria's Immigration Act year states that any person below sixteen years is a minor. For the Matrimonial Causes Act (1970), the age of maturity is twenty-one. The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child year also sees anyone below sixteen years as a child. One recurring decimal in the above definitions is the fact that age is used as a yardstick for distinguishing between adults and children. The Penal Code of Northern Nigeria (section 50) portrays this better: no act is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age, or by a child above seven years but less than twelve years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity or understanding to judge the nature and consequence of such act.

The above definitions presuppose that childhood is regarded as the age of innocence; for it takes understanding to distinguish between good and bad. Thus, one is regarded as a child when, based on his/her age, he/she is yet to develop the full mental capacity that enables him/her to understand the full impact of his/her actions. Because childhood is the early stage of human development, one would suppose that it should be characterised by love, protection, and special care for the growing child. But the experiences of Nigerian children since the colonial times present a sharp contrast to the above expectation of what childhood ought to be.

1.9.2. Conceptualising Child Trafficking

Child trafficking in international standards derived from the overall definition of trafficking in human beings in two critical ways. First, the Palermo Protocol defines trafficking in children as such as recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation. Second, the concept of exploitation in child Trafficking is broader than trafficking of adults. As mentioned earlier, according to the convention on the Rights of the Child, State Parties shall take all appropriated national, Bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of the sale of or trafficking in Children for any purpose or in any form (article 35).

In both the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Palermo Protocol, child means any person under 18 years of age. Child trafficking is comparable to the Trans-Atlantic slave trade during which able bodied young men and women were chained and transported like cargoes to the New World to work in plantation farms, mines and to scavenge the deep seas for pearls. Even though slave trade was abolished formally in 1807, slavery has continued in African continent in the form of child trafficking, a phenomenon whereby persons under 18 years of age are exported to other countries for prostitution, domestic servitude and for work in agricultural and industrial settings. More so, on child trafficking, it is not deemed necessary for fraudulent means to be used for a Situation to be classified as child trafficking:

“The recruitment transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction or fraudulent of deception of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation” (OSCE 1999, UN Protocol 2000,)

This is of fundamental importance in West Africa and in Nigeria in particular where child trafficking often occurs with the consent of the parents and, sometimes, of the children themselves. In the light of the definition of ‘the child’ adopted by the CRA, these principles apply to anyone under 18 years of age. It is interesting to compare the definition in the Inter-American Convention on International Child Trafficking adopted by the Organisation of American States in March 1994. Article 2 sub-paragraphs (b) defines child trafficking as the abduction, transportation or the retention of a child or the attempt to abduct, transport or retain a child, for illegal purposes or by illegal means. This definition covers a wide range of situations.

1.10 Limitation of the Study.

In the process of carrying out this research work, the researcher faces some hindrance in getting access to data from NAPTIP office in Abuja. Some of these limitations ranges from not willing to give the researcher the nod to carry out interviews in time, and release of documents is restricted particularly the one that deals with financial commitments and also during the interview interactions with officials of NAPTIP, the response rate of the official concerning child trafficking scourge, they find it difficult to answer questions appropriately. The National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons also made its position clear that whatever information given or found on their website is authentic for public consumption

1.11 Organisation of Chapters

This research is organised into five chapters. The first chapters contain a number of items, including the following: background to the study, Statement of Research Problem, Aim and Objectives of the Study, significance of the study, scope and limitations, delimitation of the study, Research assumptions, Conceptual Clarification and Organisation of Chapters. The second Chapter is made up of the Literature review on the

trend and phenomenon of human/child trafficking in Nigeria, causes and menace of human/child trafficking in Nigeria was reviewed, child trafficking effect on Nigeria and her image, history of National Agency for the prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Law setting up NAPTIP , Organisation of NAPTIP, NAPTIP role in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria, Limitation to the activities of NAPTIP, NAPTIP and Non-Governmental efforts in the fight against child trafficking, Anti-child trafficking network in Nigeria, empirical review and the theoretical framework. Chapter three include research design, population of the study ,sampling techniques and sample size , instruments for data collection, validity of instruments, procedure for data collection and data presentation and analysis. Chapter four is made up of discussion of findings, analysis of interview in line with objective set for the study by the researcher, discussion of findings and implication of findings. Chapter five is the summary, conclusion and recommendations in line with the findings.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2. 1 Literature Review

This chapter captured the trend and phenomenon of child /human trafficking scourge in Nigeria, the National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) role in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria. The causes and menace of human /child trafficking in Nigeria, the effect of child trafficking on Nigeria and its national life. National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and non-Governmental Organisation effort in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria. Nigeria child /human trafficking cases since the establishment of NAPTIP from 2003-2019. The researcher also reviewed not less than twenty (20) empirical literatures. This chapter also contained the theory adopted for this research work.

2.2.1 The Trend And Phenomenon Of Child/Human Trafficking In Nigeria

Although human trafficking has become a global problem, nevertheless, African countries (including Nigeria) serve as major sources of trafficked persons. According to the report which the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) presented to the Conference of African Ministers in Benin Republic in 2004, human trafficking is prominent in African countries. The report revealed that 89 percent of the nations involved had been trafficking human beings to and from neighbouring countries, but an appreciable volume of the traffic flows to Europe (Akaigwe, 2004; Njoku, 2005). The African children were said to be “the biggest victims of the complex phenomenon, and are twice as likely to be trafficked as women”. Some are engaged as child soldiers in war-torn African countries, while many others work as domestic servants, farm labourers or sold into prostitution. Awake (June 22, 2002) observed that most ‘modern-day slaves’ are often women and children. The paper noted that they toil against their will either as

child labourers or even prostitutes. For instance, the report on child labour released in 2008 showed that an estimated 284,000 child labourers existed in West Africa and many of them worked in coca farms “on slave labour wages or for nothing in order to put chocolate into the mouths of consumers” (The Punch, February 20, 2008).

In Nigeria specifically, human trafficking involving women and children has been going on in several locations and communities. The report on Trafficking in Persons, 2004 cited in Maduagwu (2004) described Nigeria as a source, transit and destination country for trafficked women and children. The report noted that Nigerians were trafficked to Europe, the Middle East and other countries for purpose of forced labour, domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. It also described Nigeria as a destination country for Togolese, Beninese, Ghanaian and Cameroonian children trafficked for forced labour (Maduagwu, 2004). A recent report on human trafficking and migration to Europe shows that in 2014, 170, 100 arrived Italy by sea, compared to 141, 484 migrants that were ferried through the Mediterranean Sea from Libya in 2013. According to the report, the migrants had come from Syria (42, 323), Eritrea (34, 329), Mali (9,908) Nigeria (9,000), Gambia (8, 691), Somalia (5, 756) and some other nations (4,095). Among the migrants, 64, 625 were said to have applied for asylum (Ojugbana, 2015:29). In the case of Nigeria, most of the migrants were victims of human trafficking hoodwinked by syndicates as a result of their desperation to travel to Europe or Asia for a better life .Thus, human trafficking is a complex phenomenon of which many people are involved at both family and community levels, as well as at the border or international transactions. The Guardian Opinion (June 29, 2004) observed that Nigeria is a well-known player in human trafficking.

According to the paper, the country serves as” a base camp and transit channel for traffickers and their human commodity”. The paper also noted that inside the country

and at border areas some locations are known to be target spots for operations. In a similar view, Oloko cited in Okpalakunne (2006) explained that child trafficking consists of both national and trans-national recruitment and movement of children for the purpose of providing cheap, manipulatable and exploitable labour for domestic and agricultural work,

commercial sex work or prostitution, begging, unregulated industrial work and street trading. The Southeast and South-south geo-political zones of Nigeria are noted for active involvement in human trafficking. For instance, several thousands of children are known to have been trafficked from Igbo land, Akwa Ibom and Cross River states to Lagos, Benin Republic, Togo and Gabon for the purpose of engaging them in child labour, which is akin to child slavery. The high rate of child trafficking became a major source of concern to the Akwa, Ibom State government that it banned “all forms of trafficking in children from the state to other parts of the country to serve as house-helpers or cheap labour of any form” in 2004. The government also threatened to “deal drastically with parents who persist and promote trafficking in children” (Solomon, 2004).

Western part of the country is also involved in child trafficking for the purpose of using them as cheap labour for domestic work, agricultural production, including cocoa and rubber farms. Nwakamma (2004) reported that Asewele, a community in Ondo State is a spot for child slavery. He stated that both males and females were sold at a price of about N25, 000.00 each across the border and there were always prospective buyers. He also noted that despite the efforts being made by the police and immigration officers, Nigerian borders are still vulnerable as far as child trafficking is concerned.

In Benin city, capital of Edo State, there were syndicates who specialized in recruiting and sponsoring young ladies to Europe especially Italy, Amsterdam and

Belgium for prostitution. Taire (2004) observed that it was since 2000 that the issue of Nigerian women in general, and ladies from Benin city and its environs in particular going to Europe to work as commercial sex workers had become a real cause for concern. Similarly, THIS DAY (May 3, 2004) in a story culled from Economist stated that people-trafficking in Benin-city was an organized and lucrative trade. The paper observed that it was not possible to know how many ladies were shipped out each year, but that “every one in Benin-city knows who has gone”. The paper noted that the girls were recruited by local sponsors “who pay up-front for transport, and the girls therefore start out with thousands of dollars in debt” By 2004, it was estimated that no fewer than 100,000 young Nigerian women had been sold into sex slavery as prostitutes, servicing ‘top guns’ and ‘big boys’ in Europe’s flourishing underground sex industry. According to an official of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Alhaji Mohammed Babandede out of about 90,000 sex workers of Nigerian origin in Italy 50,000 of them were from Edo State. This, according to Alhaji Babandede, represented 60 percent of prostitutes in that country (Njoku, 2005). Sequel to this, the United States of America placed Nigeria on her Tier 2-Watch list of countries involved in trafficking in persons. According to Joann Schneider, Deputy Director of the Office to Combat and Monitor Trafficking in Persons, Washington, Nigeria did not comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking though United States recognized that Nigeria was “making significant efforts to do so” (Emeozor, 2004). It was as a result of the menace of human trafficking in Nigeria and its increasing damage to the nation’s image abroad that some anti-human trafficking organizations were formed by some patriotic individuals to stem the ugly tide. Among these organizations the most influential, powerful and well focused was the Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF) founded by Mrs. Amina Titi Abubakar,

wife of former Vice President of Nigeria, Alhaji Atiku Abubakar. WOTCLEF initiated and sponsored the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Labour bill which was passed by the National Assembly and subsequently signed into law by the former President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo on July 14, 2003 (Njoku, 2005). The legislation (Act) provided for the establishment of the National Enforcement and Administration to be known as National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP). It gave the agency sweeping powers to initiate prosecution of barons or syndicates of the illicit trade. The NAPTIP mission statement is the full commitment to the prevention of all forms of human degradation and exploitation. Through the coordinated use of nation crime prevention and law enforcement resources, we are determined to stamp out human trafficking and to liberate and uplift the vulnerable especially women and children, from dehumanizing exploitative usage, as well as to ensure their rehabilitation and effective reintegration into the society (cited in Adoba, 2004).

In 2005 the NAPTIP Act was amended which criminalized the keeping of brothels and the use of children as domestic house helps. The properties of the offenders of this amended act have become targets for seizure by government (Olayinka, 2011). Moreover, the Federal Government has encouraged NAPTIP to establish a National Investigation Task Force (NITF). The NITF has been upgraded to effective coordinating offices in many states of the federation particularly in states with worst human trafficking problems. NAPTIP has also established shelters where victims of human trafficking are taken care of during rescue and rehabilitation period. Those shelters exist in zonal offices located in Lagos, Kano, Benin, Enugu, Uyo, Sokoto and Maiduguri (Olayinka, 2011). Besides, NAPTIP was said to be increasingly making use of the Police, Immigration Service and traditional rulers in its fight against human trafficking

in Nigeria. It was also said to have successfully investigated many cases and had also succeeded in securing the convictions of many syndicates involved in human trafficking in the country. The NAPTIP was also said to be increasingly collaborating with some national and international agencies in its fight against human trafficking. For instance, the NAPTIP was said to be collaborating with International Organization for Migration (IOM), Spanish Police, the Italian Anti-Mafia Bureau and Benin Republic Police etc.

The collaboration with these agencies was said to have resulted in the arrests and trial of some syndicates involved in human trafficking and the formal repatriation of some victims of the illicit trade, Okumephana (2004) stated that the collaboration between NAPTIP and other agencies had resulted in the arrests of syndicates involved in 13 different cases of which four had been charged to court by December, 2004. However, during the period 2008 to 2009, Mr Simon Chudi was the Executive Secretary of NAPTIP, Mr. Simon Chudi Egede revealed that the agency has secured more than 100 convictions with many of them serving various jail terms ranging from 2 years to 24 years in prison (Olayinka, 2011).

Above all, NAPTIP was said to have been committed towards the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking. According to the Executive Secretary of NAPTIP, Mr. Simon Chuzi Egede between 2009 and 2010 the agency spent about N50 million on over 100 victims empowering them with trade equipment and seed money to enable them start their own businesses. He stated that so far about 4,934 victims had passed through the agency with 1,884 recorded between 2009 and 2010. Mr. Egede further stated that out of this figure 526 victims had been rehabilitated either by returning to school or assisted to acquire vocational skills (Olayinka, 2011). should be noted that the NAPTIP's figure on victims of human trafficking rescued between 2009 and 2010 shows that the 'modern-day slavery' has not in any way abated. This is particularly when

considered in the light of the number of victims rescued by the agency which might probably have been a small percentage of the entire persons trafficked within the period. For instance, Daily Independent Editorial (February 25, 2011) painted a grimmer picture of how “thousands of mostly unskilled Nigerian youths battle their way through the harsh, cold weather of the Sahara desert to Southern Europe” The paper noted that for many of these youths “it was the Devil’s alternative choice”. That is, according to the research either “to remain un-catered for by the emergent avaricious political class that has continued to channel state resources for personal aggrandizement or to risk their lives outside Nigeria as factory hands, doing menial jobs or plain prostitution”. The paper noted that many Nigerian youths “took the plunge and died in the process”, while “some of those who survived and succeeded in their chosen careers are now smiling to the bank and even sending valuable money home” (Daily Independent Editorial, February 25, 2011).

Similarly, the National Anti-Human Trafficking Campaign report released by its National Co-ordinator, Richard Ossai shows that human trafficking between Nigeria and the world “is taking a worse dimension”. Ossai in his report stated that “besides slave work abuse, the victims are losing their vital parts for a paltry \$150 in return for the permanent damage done to them”. He, however, acknowledged that the federal government in collaboration with various organizations has done more than any other African country in the fight against human trafficking, a feat he noted has resulted in Nigeria moving out of the status of countries with worst cases of trafficking. But the scourge of human trafficking still persists in the country which he (Ossai) described as “a dehumanizing act” (Nigerian Pilot, January 20, 2011).

The major reasons for the persistence of the ugly phenomenon of human/child trafficking in Nigeria include pervasive poverty in the society especially at the family

level; the frightening problem of unemployment among the populace particularly the youths, and ignorance of the prospective victims of human trafficking about their fate in foreign countries. Some other reasons include bad leadership that has failed to improve the welfare of the citizens thereby resulting in mass disillusionment and the urge by many citizens to leave the country in search for better living conditions in other countries; the abuse of traditional method of fostering children and get-rich-quick syndrome in contemporary Nigerian society. There is also the pressures of urban migration which have stretched the demands for house helps and, in turn, induced the internal trafficking of young boys and girls conscripted sometimes into near slave labour (The Guardian Editorial, June 29, 2004).

Moreover, there is the problem of the existence of powerful and influential syndicates within and outside Nigeria that coordinate and finance the despicable business, and the lure of huge profit that accrue to them annually from it. For instance, it was revealed by Mrs. G.B. Idiodi, the Executive Director of Light Bearers Organization (LBO) that “the perpetrators of human trafficking are believed to be raking in between \$7 billion to \$10 billion dollars annually” (Nzama, 2004). Besides, there is the alleged complicity of some security personnel in trafficking of persons especially within the borders (Emeozor, 2004). Thus, although some officials of NAPTIP claim that Nigeria is winning the war against human trafficking, nevertheless, the sordid business still persists (Godwin, 2014:15). For instance, Ojugbana (2015:29) reported that between January, and March 3, 2015, 463 Nigerians were among 7,882 migrants that arrived Italy by sea from Libya.

The trafficking of children for the purpose of domestic service, prostitution and other forms of exploitative labour is a widespread phenomenon in Nigeria. In view of the clandestine nature of trafficking, accurate and reliable figures are hard to get globally;

child trafficking is one of the fastest growing organised crimes with an estimated 1.2 million victims per year, of which 32% are African. The National Child Labour Survey (2003) estimates that there are 15 million children engaged in child labour in Nigeria with 40% of them at the risk of being trafficked both internally and externally for domestic and forced labour, prostitution, entertainment, pornography, armed conflict, and sometimes ritual killings.

United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (2002) reports that trafficking in persons in Nigeria can be determine by the magnitude, scope and pattern of child trafficking. Nigeria also ratified the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Traffickers of Children in 2001, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other related matters (NAPTIP) came into being on the 8th of August, 2003 which is the creation of Trafficking in Persons (prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003. Weekly Trust investigation for example, revealed that despite the activities of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other related offences (NAPTIP), and other collaborating agencies in Nigeria battling to stop the trafficking of girls and other young person's abroad for sexual exploitation and other degrading jobs, married women living with their husbands have abandoned their babies and handed over themselves to traffickers to take them abroad for commercial sex. (2010). Nigeria also passed the Child Rights Act in 2003, which deals comprehensively with the issue of child trafficking. All these efforts could not curb human trafficking effectively because NAPTIP and other agencies operate within a system that affects and influences their operation. That is to say that the socio-economic condition which National Agency for the prohibition of trafficking in person (NAPTIP) operates has to be considered to be able to determine the extent to which the Agency can operate. As argued by Egonmwan (2001:38), the Socio-economic

condition largely determines the direction and consequences of policies, Zana and Ibrahim (2009) also were of the opinion that relation between the occupations of parents and trafficking of children such as hawking, child labour and exploitative labour were considered as prospective victim of trafficking. They later state that parents are too poor and cannot afford to pay schools fees or examination fees, therefore, such children will become vulnerable to child labour or being trafficked.

One of the variables affecting the operation of NAPTIP is the poor state of the economy. Ehindero (2005) came out with the findings on the fertility rate and literacy rate of the state of the Federation of Nigeria as regards TIPS, the Total Fertility Rate of States and Abuja were grouped into three fertility region that influence important aspect of trafficking in person in a particular region. The first group falls between 5.1- 6.0, second group fall within 6.1-7.0, while the third group are those above 7.1. He then concludes that the TFR is relevant both in explaining TIP and in combating the child trafficking scourge. As elicited by Richard (1999:22), the oil wealth in Nigeria has not been carefully managed to reduce the impact of dependence on single commodity, and to generate massive internal capital and social capital. Nigeria is yet to produce a successful class of producers as it is always more profitable to gain access to power for prebendalism or to engage in oil bunkering, smuggling, and speculation, currency exchange, drugs and human trafficking, and other fraudulent practices. On the other hand, Owasanoye (2005) did a descriptive survey research to find out government empowerment strategy for 543 TIPS victims in Edo State, it was discovered concluded that the empowerment measures must be preventive, protective, prosecution and rehabilitation.

The failure of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons to curb the menace of child trafficking in Nigeria could be attributed to poor state of the

economy which remains a basic policy problem affecting the operation of (NAPTIP). NAPTIP as an agency focuses more on the prevention initiatives and is much limited in the areas of economic empowerment. The victims of child trafficking arrested by (NAPTIP) are supposed to be empowered through skill acquisition, but the agency is ill-equipped to carry out this function, as it has only five shelters (skills acquisition centres) in Nigeria. These shelters are too few and can only be found in few states i.e. Benin City, Kano, Sokoto, Lagos and Abuja. In addition, the equipment's cannot go round the victims that inhabit the shelter (NAPTIP 2006:17).

As argued above, one of the main reasons people engage in child trafficking is to better their lots and that of their family who put these children off to the traffic master-minder and if NAPTIP as an Agency is not well equipped to check these traffickers the trend will persist unabated. Ogbodo (2011) in his work he tries to find-out whether human trafficking was declining in Edo state. He used survey research design and samples of 55 NAPTIP official of the population of 72, it was concluded that the incidence of trafficking in person was high in the state. Omideyi (2003) in his findings on risk perception by victim of trafficking in Edo State in Nigeria. The study was to determine the risk perception of victims of trafficking in persons. He concluded that, many victims do not consider the possibility of them been arrested, prosecuted, tried and jailed in the course of them being trafficked.

According to Teriba (2001:154), Nigeria is a source, transit and destination country for child trafficking. Currently, external trafficking of children exists between Nigeria and Gabon, Cameroon, Niger, Italy, Spain, Libya, Benin Republic and Saudi Arabia. The National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other related offence (NAPTIP) and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) Situation, Assessment of child trafficking in Southern Nigerian State (2004) reported that 46% of

repatriated victims of external trafficking in Nigeria are children, with a female to male ratio of 7:3. They are engaged mainly in prostitution (46%), domestic labour (21%), forced labour (15%) and entertainment (8%). Internal trafficking of children in Nigeria was also reported to be for the purpose of forced labour (32%), domestic labour (31%) and prostitution (30%).

Boys are mostly trafficked from the south eastern states of Imo, Abia and Akwa-Ibom to Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Congo, while those from Kwara go to Togo and as far as Mali to work in plantations. Between October and December 2003, over 500 children from the Republic of Benin were rescued from granite quarries and repatriated back to their country of origin, through a joint effort of UNICEF in Nigeria and Benin Republic. Similarly, Nigeria has recently seen an increased number of repatriations of trafficking victims from many foreign countries such as the UK, Italy, the Netherlands, the USA, Belgium, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and South Africa. Private transit camps have been reported to exist in Akwa-Ibom, Cross Rivers and Ondo States where children are transported from the South Eastern States and forced into hard labour and prostitution. Likewise, immigration and investigation reports from NAPTIP have shown increasing number of cases in the northern part of the country. Girls trafficked from Nigeria en-route to Europe come mainly from Edo State, Delta, Imo and other States in the South. The victims of trafficking are mainly females between the ages of 9-18 years. The access to medications of the trafficked persons vary with respect to the destination countries and the source region as well as the type of perceived jobs available. Trafficking of women and children is also found to be most commonly associated with prostitution. Pearson (2001:90) paints the picture thus:

Victims of trafficking are often sold or placed in brothels and made to engage in the sex trade either willingly or against their will in order to recover the cost incurred in transporting them to the destination area.

These traffickers exercise great control over the incomes of the trafficked. Kwankye (2000) make a startling revelation of the plight of a young prostitute and a victim of human trafficking who was alleged to owe her traffickers an amount of (US \$ 65,000). This amount apparently represents her travel expenses from Nigeria to Europe via Ghana. She was therefore asked to make a weekly part payment to cover the travelling expenses, notwithstanding the reproductive health risk that this young woman is exposed to in the face of the global threats of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It also appears that this young girl is caught up in a perpetual bondage of debt servicing. Many of these young girls are abused or battered when they refuse to comply with the orders of their “lords” to undertake a particular type of job as prescribed by the traffickers. The travel documents of the trafficked are often taken away from them upon arrival at the destination thus, limiting their basic human right to freedom of movement. Trafficking of children in Nigeria by traffickers to be exploited for personal gain has internal and international manifestations.

In internal trafficking, according to Effah (1996:121), children are procured to work as domestic and agricultural workers, while external trafficking provides girls for prostitution rackets in Europe and the Middle East. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has identified Edo, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Ondo, Rivers, Ebonyi, Imo Enugu, Lagos and Kano as source states. While a number of Children have migrated to their present location through traditional fostering arrangements, some children have ended up on the streets as a result of trafficking by family members or after losing their way and being unable to trace their extended family. Many of these children have been arrested and imprisoned or put into remand homes by police. Oladunjoye (2009), opined that home background factors influence rate of school dropout, was high, and so that children with

poor home background factors were prone to drop-out of school and will eventually indulge in child labour, servitude, prostitution and child trafficking.

According to the International Labour Organisation (2001) they opine in their research for strong advocacy and anti-trafficking in Ogun state Nigeria, which was meant to aid stakeholder and development partners to change public perception about TIPs and a UN study (1998) that 4000 children were trafficked from Cross River State to various parts of Nigeria as well as to other countries within the region. Police authorities in Calabar reported that there were 13 cases of child stealing and 8 cases of kidnapping between 1997 and 1999. The traffickers involved in these cases were arrested and prosecuted. A workshop on trafficking in children held in Nigeria was informed that 500 Nigerian girls were working as commercial sex workers in Bamako Mali, and a similar number in Burkina Faso. Analysis of responses gleaned from recent interviews conducted among 1400 school children and 700 children living in the streets in Port Harcourt, Owerri, Calabar, Lagos, Sokoto, Maiduguri and Kano showed that:

- 19 percent school children were trafficked and 98 percent of them were Nigerians.

This indicates that most trafficking in Nigeria is internal.

- 92 percent were between 10 and 16 years of age and the boy to girl ratio was 2:3
- 71 percent of the children claimed that they worked for people other than their parents for a fee after school hours.
- 54 percent worked as street hawkers, a practice that has become popular among Nigerian market traders to increase income.
- 29 percent of the school children stayed in more than one household.
- 24 percent had been sexually abused. Percent by their relatives, 67 percent by others.

International trafficking has significant regional and International dimensions. (Susan 2009).

Eight child traffickers are already serving jail terms ranging from three to seven years in different prisons across the country for child trafficking offences. The Head of the Investigation and Monitoring Unit of the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), said this in his paper at a one-day workshop on Public Awareness Campaigns and Advocacy on Trafficking in Women and Children, organised for Journalists in Osun, Kano and Cross River State, by WOTCLEF. The NAPTIP head said women and children trafficking are now serious offences since 2003, when NAPTIP was established. He said 20 people are now behind bars, while 25 cases are still on-going in various courts. The NAPTIP head identified the type of trafficking in Akwa Ibom State to include, internal trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking for labour exploitation and child abuse.

In Nigeria society, according to Adidu (2005:56), physical discipline of children is accepted and is widely practiced by individual parents in their homes, in schools and in various children's institutions. It is not also unusual to see children begging on the streets for their qur'anic teachers. The problem of child trafficking in Nigeria is really serious and symptomatic of increasing family and social disorganisation. Ebigbo (1997:11) states that the family system is breaking down and our standard of living has deteriorated in both urban and rural areas. According to him, when a society has trouble, particularly economic trouble, the family is the first to feel the shock and the children suffer most. Many people are out of work and the children are suffering it.

In general, the criminal business feeds on poverty, despair, war, crisis and ignorance. Odocha (2004:41) agrees that globalisation of the world economy has increased the movement of people across borders, legally and illegally especially from poorer to wealthier countries. The lack of opportunity and the eagerness for a better life abroad have made girls vulnerable. The inadequacy of laws and law enforcement in most

origin, transit, and destination countries, hampers efforts to fight trafficking person for sexual exploitation are often relatively minor compared with those for other criminal activities like drug and gun trafficking. The priority placed on stemming illegal immigration in many countries, including the United States has resulted in treatment of trafficking cases as a problem of illegal immigration, thus treating victims as criminals. Few steps have been taken to provide support, health care and access to justice. Few victims to dare testify against the traffickers or those who hold them, fearing retribution for themselves and their families. Since most Governments do not offer stays of deportation or adequate protection for witnesses. The disinterest and in some cases even complicity of government is another problem.

According to Oloruntimehin (2002:18), many law enforcement agencies and governments ignore the plight of trafficking victims and downplay the scope of the trafficking problem. In some cases, the Nigerian Police and other governmental authorities accept bribes and collude with traffickers by selling fake documents. Sometimes the Police fear reprisals from criminal gangs so they find it easier to deny knowledge of trafficking. According to U.S Government estimates, at least 700,000 people are trafficked each year worldwide for forced labour, domestic servitude or sexual exploitation. Citing international organisation on migration data, U.S officials say the actual figure could be as high as 4 million. An estimated 50,000 people are trafficked every year to the United States. Trafficking is now considered the third largest source of profits for organised crime behind only drugs and guns, generating billions of naira and dollars annually. Trafficking is a problem that affects virtually every country in the world. Generally, the flow of trafficking is from less developed countries to industrialised nations, including the United States. Since trafficking is an underground criminal enterprise, there is no precise statistics on the extent of the problem and

estimates are unreliable. Trafficking is a global problem affecting large numbers of children every year. Children and their families are often lured by the promise of better employment and a more prosperous life far from their homes. Child trafficking is lucrative and linked with criminal activity and corruption. It is often hidden and hard.

Abebe (2001:252) states that trafficking violates a child right to grow up in family environment. In addition, children who have been trafficked face a range of dangers, including violence and social abuse. They are even arrested and detained as illegal aliens often with little or no access to their parents or other supported services. In most cases, these children are powerless, isolated and at great risk of violence. Abubakar (2001:74) adds that large numbers of children are being trafficked for domestic work and also for sexual exploitation to work in shops or on farms. Nearly 90 percent of these trafficked domestic workers are girls. *Vanguard newspaper of September 26, 2008* reported that Nigeria's police, Chief Tafa Balogun, handed over 116 Benin Republic children aged between 8 and 13 years rescued from slave masters inside Nigeria to the Benin Republic authority border town. The report states that the children, all males and malnourished were part of the inmates of about seven child-slave camps discovered in the western Nigerian States of Ogun, Oyo, and Osun in a major breakthrough by security operatives fighting cross-border crimes, especially child trafficking. The traffickers confessed that the children were smuggled into Nigeria in sacks which they parcel as goods from Benin republic at the border. Most of the children are said to be in the list of missing persons compiled by the Benin Republic authorities. Preliminary Police report (2001) showed that at least 13 such trafficked children died in the last three months. The children were camped in the bush without any shelter and were made to sleep on bare floor in the open. They are used as slaves to cut granites and stones at quarry sites in the camp for peanuts.

The six Benin Republic traffickers among the nine persons arrested for the trafficking offence were handed over to the Benin Republic authorities along with the rescued children. Three of the arrested traffickers were Nigeria who will face the law in Nigeria. Moreover, Nigeria's human trafficking law signed some years back by President Olusegun Obasanjo, prescribes life jail for persons who traffic in human being or forces such a person into prostitution within the country or elsewhere in the world. As part of efforts to check trans-border crimes especially armed robbery, drug trafficking as well as human trafficking across the Nigeria Benin Republic border, the two countries in August (2002) signed a memorandum of understanding following Nigeria's closure of their common border to force Benin Republic authorities to cooperate in the fight. Under the accord, both countries agreed that criminals identified in future shall be returned immediately to the appropriate authorities in the requesting country. They also agreed to identify, investigate and prosecute agents and traffickers as well as protect victims of human trafficking and return them promptly to their countries of origin.

Agbu (2003:1) notes that most of the people being trafficked are women and children. These are estimated at 3.5 percent and are mostly under the age of eighteen. (Benzi, 2001:177), also noted that the majority of these people attended secondary schools and speak good English. A considerable percentage of these people, Benzi (2001) notes are forced to undergo a 'juju' rite (voodoo). The rites mandate them to pay back the expenses incurred in the course of their travel to Italy. The rite is carried out by witch doctors or herbalists in their home-shrine. Thus, the more helpless the child is, the more he or she is liable to trafficking and exploitation. Trafficking in human beings, especially, children has become one of the most rewarding illegal economic activities and can be put at par with drug trafficking and arms smuggling. As a result, some criminals in recent times have identified trafficking in human beings as one of the easy

sources of income and have transferred the knowledge and network they were using for their drug businesses to the human trafficking business where the risk of being caught is low. UNICEF (2002) report states that trafficking like illegal drugs has assumed an international dimension with huge amounts of money changing hands with an international network of hidden collabourators.

Benzi (2001:178) notes that traffickers are Nigerian men, women, fathers, mothers, grandparents, brothers, and sisters, neighbours, house helps, children of employing families, drivers, gardeners, armed robbers, teachers, uncle, aunties, and employers. In other words, anybody could be a perpetrator and indeed studies have shown that people from all walks of life as mentioned above have been found to be perpetrators. This is attested to by the many outrageous incidents published by the media in Nigeria and abroad. Oloruntimehin (2001:169) support the above views thus:

“The unprecedented high level of poverty which started to manifest in Nigeria since the implementation of Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) in 1986 has led to the shrinking of the formal Economy in form of retrenchment of workers, freezing of position etc., which have resulted in the preponderance of informal Economy”

According to him, informal economy tends to accommodate various practices, including underworld practices such as trafficking in persons while modernisation and individualism and self-assertiveness, which accompanied it, have damaged societal norms and values there by paving way for all types of deviant behaviour, child trafficking inclusive. (Oloruntemehin 2001:171). Some school of thought fell that other factors include a strong desire to migrate in search of economic and social wellbeing as well as a high demand for trafficked persons in Asia and Europe. Adebayo (2001:188-192) identified street hawking, house helping business, bus conducting touting, unemployment mismanaged national economy, high bride wealth on girls, lack of awareness, illiteracy and divorce as contributing factors to trafficking. He argued that

most of the victims were deceived by various overseas vacancy advertisement in the national dailies and international magazines. The advertisers entice them with free visa, free ticket, free accommodation but their major aim is not to give them good work but to use them as prostitutes to make money overseas. The focus has shifted to the rural areas where many uneducated and semi-educated unemployed young girls are lured with the promise of lucrative job offers abroad. Boone (2001:238), strengthens this view by noting that the increased involvement of organised crime in trafficking in human beings is not only as a result of available markets and available victims lack of adequate legislation, lack of compatibility among legislative and related measures, which in turn acts as impediment to international cooperation, lack of co-ordination among domestic agencies as well as among regional and international agencies, lack of capacity for enforcement, information exchange and analysis border control and fighting corruption, and lack of co-ordination in information awareness, training, financial incentives and activities targeted towards potential trafficking victims and towards potential beneficiaries in destination and transit markets as well as to the social welfare and criminal justice administrators in origin, transit and destinations jurisdictions.

Dessy and Pallage (2002), attempts a theoretical exploration of the economics of child trafficking. using a model of parental investment in child's education, show that when a country is very poor, in order for a ban on the worst forms of child labour to bring a parent-improvement, appropriate mechanisms must be designed to mitigate the decline in child labour wages caused by a ban- induced reduction in employment options for children. Ume-Ezeoke (2003:17) reports that many children are trafficked in the country from Togo, Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana for the purpose of forced or cheap labour in Nigeria.

2.2.2 Causes of Child TRAFFICKING IN Nigeria

The supply and demand equation is typically described in terms of “push” and “pull” factors. These factors have a global resonance, but vary in local emphasis and scale. While armed conflict distorts and magnifies conditions of hardship and insecurity and creates fertile conditions for trafficking in all commodities, it is ultimately poverty, high unemployment and lack of opportunity, the quest for a means of survival, that is the engine driving trafficking in humans. The push/pull factors - two sides of the same coin - factors that make women and girls particularly vulnerable are rooted in systemic gender discrimination. It is important to remember that these explanatory factors can be mutually reinforcing and that some of the causes can also be the consequence of others. More research is required into the mechanics of these causes. (UNIFEM Asia 2002, Zachariah . 2004, WOCOM 2000, Human right watch 2002)

Factors contributing to supply (push factors)

- Unequal access to education that limits women’s opportunities to increase their earnings in more skilled occupations ,
- Lack of legitimate and fulfilling employment opportunities particularly in rural communities;
- Sex-selective migration policies and restrictive emigration policies/laws, instituted often as a “protective” measure, limit women’s legitimate migration. Most legal channels of migration offer opportunities in typically male-dominated sectors (construction and agriculture work);
- Less access to information on migration/job opportunities, recruitment channels, and a greater lack of awareness of the risks of migration compared to men;
- Disruption of support systems due to natural and human created catastrophes; and

- Traditional community attitudes and practices, which tolerate violence against women.

Factors contributing to demand (pull factors)

- Women's perceived suitability for work in labour-intensive production and the growing informal sector which is characterized by low wages, casual employment, hazardous work conditions and the absence of collective bargaining mechanisms.
- The increasing demand for foreign workers for domestic and care-giving roles, and lack of adequate regulatory frameworks to support this.
- The growth of the billion-dollar sex and entertainment industry, tolerated as a 'necessary evil' while women in prostitution are criminalized and discriminated against;
- The low risk-high profit nature of trafficking encouraged by a lack of will on the part of enforcement agencies to prosecute traffickers (which includes owners/managers of institutions into which persons are trafficked);
- The ease in controlling and manipulating vulnerable women; lack of access to legal redress or remedies, for victims of traffickers; and
- Devaluation of women and children's human rights.

Push Factors

- **Poverty**, although Nigeria has enormous natural and human resources (Nigeria is the largest oil producer in Africa and the eleventh largest in the world), it is rated as one of the poorest countries in the world with a GDP per capita of about US \$ 1,000 (2005 est.) for a population of about 200 Million. There is massive unemployment and a general lack of opportunities for economic ventures, low standards of living, devalued local currencies and a failure to meet the health, food, habitat and security

needs of the people. Populations living in political and economic instability often seek to migrate elsewhere in search of better opportunities. The destination of that migration is usually into bigger cities. The rural areas of Nigeria, where the bulk of the population resides, are not industrialized. There are few job opportunities or institutions of higher learning. Consequently, even when the children do receive some education up to secondary school, there are no jobs at the end of their schooling nor additional institutions for them to attend. The economic situation is such that most parents are unable to care and properly feed their families. Parents subject their children to various forms of labor, including trafficking for economic gains. Urban migration in Nigeria is not only internal. It also involves migration from poorer neighboring countries, especially from West Africa facilitated by the ECOWAS agreement on free movement of goods and persons. Political and economic instability in Nigeria's northern neighboring countries (Chad, Mali and Niger) creates an influx of the displaced into Nigeria. The massive migration from rural communities to urban centers has had a negative impact on society. In urban centers it has created a vast supply of human capital, especially in the informal labor market (domestic labor in particular), that greatly outweighs the demand. This has led to a systematic reduction in the cost of labor. During the dry season, or "cin rani", there is also a mass movement of peasants from the North to the South and newcomers to this seasonal trek are particularly vulnerable to traffickers.

Traffickers promise lucrative job opportunities in the cities. The majority of dry season migrants who fall prey to traffickers are unskilled males. They often migrate to work on plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, the Republic of Cameroon and Gabon. When they end up in the cities, most of the unskilled migrants find work as security guards or watchmen of workplaces and the homes of the affluent. Due to poor wages and

exploitative contracts, these migrants often end up in perpetual bondage, unable to return home. There are also historical relationships that have degraded with the economic downturn: witness Edo State.

There were myriad business transactions between some of the natives from Edo State with Italians when the Nigerian economy was buoyant. These Nigerians visited Italy to buy gold, shoes and clothes to sell in Nigeria. When the Nigerian economy began to dwindle, some of these businessmen and women stayed longer to pick tomatoes for quick returns before returning home. As the economy in Nigeria worsened and the tomato picking was taken over by immigrants from Eastern Europe, the sex industry became a more lucrative venture for Nigerian women. People from Edo State started trafficking from among their own families, friends and communities as they felt it was safer to recruit from sources they knew.

➤ **Perversion of Cultural Traditions**

In Nigeria, as in much of Africa, the childcare is the responsibility of the extended family. This practice provides social balance and is meant to cushion the effects of poverty among the extended family members and to stop the cycle of poverty by placing the children of the poor with wealthier relatives for proper care and upbringing. In recent years, this form of cultural or traditional fostering has been exploited by traffickers to recruit children. Sometimes, the parents or guardians solicit the help of traffickers themselves; this often happens out of ignorance as to what the conditions will be for the children, and in the naïve hope that they will be well-educated or will acquire other skills for future advancement.

➤ **Manipulation of Religious Rituals**

Some forms of trafficking are underplayed and not typically regarded as human trafficking. In northern Nigeria, for example, human trafficking is often disguised as institutionalized migration known as “peripatetic scholarship” or “almajirci” and sometimes through religious pilgrimage, called “hajj” or “umra” (a lesser form of pilgrimage). Traditional scholarship, “almajirci”, when conducted in the pupil’s hometown, is subject to parental care and does not fall under the definition of trafficking. It can, however, involve the movement of large numbers of pupils, often teenage males, by an Islamic teacher (or Malam) during the dry season from their hometown to somewhere far away from home and sometimes even unknown to the parents.

The pupils learn from the scholar as they move from one town to another. They are often inadequately prepared for such a journey. The Malam is frequently too poor to sustain his family or the pupils entrusted to him consequently, both the Malam and his pupils often rely on the benevolence of the community in which they happen to be guests. In most instances, the Malam lives on the support of his pupils who beg or perform menial tasks for food sellers and shopkeepers in public places and motor parks all over northern Nigeria.

The rationale for traveling to the city, the quest of Islamic knowledge, is often forgotten when hunger and neglect begin to take their toll.⁴⁸ Unfortunately, both the benefactors and the pupils are often unaware that this constitutes an aberration from international norms: this “almajirci” is like trafficking because of the servitude and exploitation that goes along with it. Though not all Koran teachers in the northern Nigeria are involved in this practice, which is becoming old-fashioned and quite unpopular, it remains common among teachers in the rural areas. Children and young

women are also lured into exploitative migration and sex work via their desire to go to Saudi Arabia for pilgrimage.

This is another example of Islam being manipulated for the purpose of trafficking. Young girls from nearly all the northern states are potentially vulnerable, contrary to the common belief that trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is limited to the southern part of Nigeria. In the North, religion is used as a means to lure the innocent just as it is in the South, where the majority of trafficked persons are Christians. Traffickers and sponsors also exploit religion to ensure that trafficked persons honor agreements and pay their debts. Recruited girls and women are sometimes forced to swear oaths of secrecy before voodoo priests in traditional shrines. This practice of oath-taking has greatly complicated the investigation into incidents of human trafficking from Nigeria to Europe.

Oaths of secrecy are administered to the soon-to-be trafficked persons and their families at the point of recruitment in Nigeria, especially in Edo and Delta States. These traditional oaths involve the use of body parts of the trafficked persons, such as blood, fingernails, and hair from the genitalia or the head. Traditional priests prepare ceremonial drinks in their shrines that are taken by the future trafficked persons and their relatives. This traditional oath-taking is designed to instill fear, promising death, madness or terrible harm in the event that the trafficked persons reveal the trafficker's secrets. According to

Father Oreste Benziin, the trafficked girls are made to repeat several times "If I don't pay I will go crazy or I will be killed".

The concoctions taken during the oath are also believed to help attract sex customers while protecting the trafficked persons from contracting HIV, or to prevent detection by immigration authorities. Some returnees cited the taking of these ceremonial

drinks as a reason for their having the confidence to go in the first place, thereby illustrating their psychological potency; believing in their efficacy they will neither claim to be trafficked nor reveal the identity of their traffickers. The churches where the oaths are administered are referred to as “spiritual churches” where special prayers are also made for members to succeed in business ventures.

➤ *Harmful Cultural and Social Realities*

A significant portion of females in Nigerian society could be seen as culturally submissive. Despite recent urbanization, many traditional social norms remain intact, and even well-educated women can still have marginal status. Women cannot inherit property, even if they are the only remaining heir. Thus, women are trapped within a rigid hierarchy where the will of men is to be respected. This makes them extremely vulnerable to the manipulation and influence of traffickers. Another area requiring further investigation is the impact of broken homes on the vulnerability of children to trafficking. Profiles of trafficked persons interviewed revealed that most of the trafficked children were products of broken homes and/or orphaned children.

➤ *Lack of Information*

Traffickers usually recruit the vulnerable with promises of better conditions elsewhere. The typical bait is a job opportunity with higher earnings than those available in the local community. Traffickers also use the opportunity of further education or the acquisition of skills. They promise potential marriage or guarantee jobs overseas, mostly in the informal and unregulated sectors, such as hairdressers, nannies, or domestics. In the case of children, traffickers approach the families in rural communities with promises of education, better living conditions and lucrative work.

The traffickers or their agents sometimes add incentives such as a provision of money or clothing. The majority of trafficked persons are unaware of the forms of labor to which they will be subjected. Most people trafficked to Europe for prostitution did not foresee entry into the sex industry. A study on the impact of the reintegration programme of the ALNIMA project of TAMPEP in Nigeria showed that most of the women and girls trafficked to Italy were in-fact shocked by the nature of the job they had to perform there. As for the trafficked persons who were aware of the nature of their future job, they were either ignorant of or failed to anticipate their lack of freedom or the extreme conditions of servitude and human rights abuse they were to encounter. This ignorance is in part a catalyst for the escalation of human trafficking in Nigeria

There is also an ignorance of the health dangers lying at the core of human trafficking. In March 2002, a study on the plight of domestic workers in Lagos conducted by Banke Akinrimisi found that over half of the respondents were ignorant of HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, including prevention. Despite the recent increase in awareness raising programmes about HIV and AIDS by the government, NGOs and international agencies, the curbing of the spread of the disease has been marginal due to the economic and socio-cultural factors already mentioned.

The general public in Nigeria lacks overall knowledge of the human trafficking phenomenon. Most people interviewed for the study, while admitting that they recently became aware of the issue of human trafficking, hold different perceptions as to what it actually entails. Other respondents were clearly ignorant of what constitutes human trafficking, especially child trafficking. With regards to the trafficking of women for sexual purposes, the general perception is that those trafficked are adult women who knowingly choose sex work and thus should face whatever consequences they encounter. When interviewed, a Nigerian Lawyer in Enugu State said the following about her

understanding of the issue of human trafficking: “We talk about human trafficking when we have grown up ladies, who we call adults who should know what is right and what is wrong and they decide to go into prostitution. They have at times what we call pimps or madams who take care of them and make sure that they get what they call ‘customers’ who when they visit them they are paid and the madam or whoever is in charge gets his or her own cut.” Trafficked women working in prostitution are regarded as immoral and are presumed to have contracted HIV and AIDS.

This stigmatization is particularly felt by those deported from European countries after they were trafficked for prostitution or sexual exploitation. The probability of these former trafficked persons getting into serious relationships is diminished and they may never receive marriage proposals. In addition, they are not likely to find employment which only worsens their economic condition and drives them once again into the hands of traffickers.

➤ ***Peer Pressure***

Children fall victim to human trafficking because of peer pressure and lack of alternative opportunities within their impoverished home communities. They often seek out traffickers on their own initiative and are thus recruited.

At a consultative forum with strategic stakeholders in the Shaki community in Oyo State of Nigeria, a child explained how peer pressure makes them more vulnerable to traffickers. He attributed the peer pressure to the desire for an opportunity to enjoy the good things of city life and/or for adventure saying, “I am really very attracted to travel to the city and do whatever it takes because when my primary school classmate Bose came back from Lagos she had nice clothes to wear and told us that at about 8.p.m she usually watches the soap opera ‘Super Story’ on television. Now we do not have electricity or television in our house and I will like to go to Lagos to be able to watch the

programme which Bose described so well. Consequently, some children run away with friends and get recruited by traffickers so as to “enjoy” the big city life.

➤ *HIV and AIDS, AIDS Orphans*

HIV and AIDS wreak havoc in the country. In 2003, 26% of all orphans were orphaned due to AID. Consequently, most of these children left on their own are easily recruited by traffickers. A vicious cycle thus ensues: HIV and AIDS prevalence increases the number of persons trafficked as illustrated in the case of the AIDS orphans. Simultaneously, trafficking increases the number of HIV infections.

In general, women and girls are more vulnerable to HIV and AIDS infection, thus trafficked girls and women are most at risk. In the case of those trafficked for purposes of commercial sex work, vulnerability is increased in myriad ways:

- Trafficked persons are unable to insist upon condom use.
- Trafficked persons may be forced to perform those sexual practices most associated with AIDS transmission.
- Trafficked persons are forced to have sex with multiple partners.
- Violence in commercial sex is common, especially where women or children are forced to have sex against their will. Injuries sustained during forced sex may increase vulnerability to HIV transmission.
- The physically immature bodies of young girls are extremely vulnerable to sexual injury. Such injuries increase their risk of infection.
- Many trafficked persons have other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) due to forced and unsafe sexual activities. This heightens the risk of contracting HIV by up to a factor of 10.

The vulnerability of trafficked persons to sexually transmitted diseases is compounded by their inability to receive medical testing, treatment, counseling or other

health services. Their inability to understand or speak the language in a foreign land, their high poverty and their lack of freedom may also impede access to health care.

➤ ***Weak Legal Framework***

Human trafficking has flourished due to the lackluster attitude of law enforcement and a weak legal framework which mainly focuses on trafficking for sexual exploitation. Generally, law enforcement agents are ill equipped and lack the technical know how and gender sensitivity to handle cases. Trafficked persons often allege that some Nigerian officials collude with traffickers by assisting them with forged documents and then facilitate their movement across borders and through ports. Law enforcement agents are usually reluctant to investigate violent crimes, especially those against women and children who are unable to pay the costs of investigations, or bribe the investigating officers.

Thus, perpetrators of rape, sexual assault, domestic violence and human trafficking largely go unpunished in Nigeria. As for foreign trafficked persons, they are often treated as illegal immigrants and deported without thorough investigation. As a result, a combination of corrupt officials, complicit authorities, and weak laws combine to guarantee impunity for traffickers while increasing the plight of trafficked persons. Many non-governmental organizations and women's right organizations continue to protest against the government's inability to prosecute well known traffickers: the conviction of traffickers is quite rare, and even if convicted they are typically released within a short period of time.

➤ ***Restrictive Migratory Policies***

The global economic inequality between the northern and southern hemispheres is another important factor underlying human trafficking. Because of their relative wealth, those from the North can easily migrate while those from the South, coming from relative poverty, face stronger migratory barriers. When, in the 1970s, the Nigerian Economy was booming, Nigerians had easy access to many countries in the North. For those businessmen and women from Edo State who spent huge sums of money in Italy, an Italian visa was not difficult to obtain. Today, migration for Nigerians is much more difficult. More generally, people living in states of deprivation seek to improve their lives. This creates opportunity for exploitation by traffickers who capitalize on their misfortune.

Restrictive migratory policies contribute to human trafficking in Nigeria as migrants often rely on traffickers offering false hopes of future gains. Moreover, the intensification of border controls in wealthier countries elevates the risks associated with illegal migration, thereby creating demand for the perceived sophistication of human traffickers. Thus, the greater the barriers to migration, the more sought after and expensive the traffickers' services and the more lucrative the trafficking business becomes. It should therefore be explored whether the creation of more open and legal channels of migration to western countries might not greatly reduce human trafficking.

➤ ***Pull Factors***

Need for Low-Skilled Labor

The global reach and scale of trafficking in humans is the “underside of globalization.” Globalization has created powerful market demand for cheap, low-skilled labour in sectors such as agriculture, food processing, construction, domestic service, labour-intensive manufacturing, home health care, sex work, the

service sector in general, and the entertainment sector (circuses, begging, camel jockeying^R). Such demand exists in both industrialized and developing countries.

The types of work where trafficked labour is used tend to be located in sectors where it is easier to maintain highly exploitative working conditions that are gross violations of human rights and labour standards, in locations and conditions that are difficult to monitor.

➤ ***High Profits***

Modern day slavery thrives because of its profitability.⁶⁴ The UN estimates it generates US \$7 \$10 billion annually, the third largest profits behind arms dealing and narcotics. It is also easier to move human cargo across borders than drugs or weapons which are seized when found. Human beings can be constantly reVused and reVtrafficked – not so for drugs. Trafficking is, by definition, a complex, clandestine, underground business, constantly changing and evolving both in response to demand and to remain sufficiently flexible to elude arrest and prosecution.

➤ ***Low Risk***

By its very nature trafficking is secret and dangerous, (which helps explain the inadequacy of reliable information). Victims fear retaliation by traffickers or recrimination within their families and villages (which often provided the funds for the journeys they anticipated and take the woman to a job that could help support the family) and the stigma of prostitution. As a result few will bear witness against the traffickers. Fear and mistrust of police, the lack of documentation and fear of complicity also play a part in maintaining the victim's silence. Most victims are poor, illiterate, from marginalized populations and are ignorant of their rights. Traffickers exploit not only bodies but the deepest anxieties and disadvantageous life conditions of the victims. The adoption trade, the demand for organs and body parts and the need for childVsoldiers

in armed conflict are other common pull factors that would require more research to conclude if they apply for the Nigerian case. The infrastructure and trends associated with a rapidly globalizing world such as increasingly open borders, better transport and increased overall migration flows complement the forces of supply and demand that underlie trafficking. Globalization has provided the impetus to both those who wish to migrate and those who traffic.

2.3 Child Trafficking Effect on Nigeria and Her Image

The concept of national image subsumes a mental picture in which a nation-state portrays or projects about herself in her relations with other nation-states in international system. It is a significant factor or an essential element for the perception and assessment of national character. Morgenthau (1949) described national character as those “fundamental intellectual and moral traits which reveal themselves on all levels of thought and action and which give each nation its unmistakable distinctiveness”. It is in recognition of the need to portray good national image among comity of nations that Nigeria established NAPTIP and as well collaborates with various organizations in the fight against the scourge of human trafficking.

Despite these efforts, however, the incidence of human trafficking persists and has continued to create negative effects on the country’s image in the following ways:

1. Human trafficking portrays Nigeria in a bad light. It creates erroneous impression that the country is incapable of providing for her citizens especially in terms of employment and social welfare, hence the exodus of her able-bodied youths to foreign countries.
2. It dents the image of the country as many young prostitutes of Nigerian origin are allegedly often spotted in sex parlours and streets of some European countries (Italy, Holland and Belgium etc) soliciting for male clients. An official of the NAPTIP,

Alhaji Mohammed Babandede revealed in 2004 that there were no fewer than 100,000 Nigerian women sold into sex slavery as prostitutes in Europe (Njoku, 2005).

3. Human trafficking involving Nigerian ladies gives the ugly impression that Nigerian citizens help to sustain the underground sex industry in Europe involving young teenagers.
4. The human trafficking conundrum erroneously portrays Nigeria as a country in throes of political and economic crises. This is despite the fact that the country conducted free, fair, credible and peaceful general elections recently, and is making efforts to improve socioeconomic conditions of its citizens. Human trafficking, therefore, creates wrong impression of the image of the country.
5. It frustrates the efforts of the government towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) particularly Education for All. Many of the victims of child trafficking are deprived of the opportunity to acquire formal education. Besides, Ezinma (2010) reported that over 12 million Nigerian children are in the bondage of child labour and more are at risk of joining the child labour condition. He stated in his report that it is quite sad that many years after the goal of International Programme on the Elimination of child Labour work (IPEC) was launched, the prevention and elimination of worst form of child labour (WFCL) is still a mirage in Nigeria. This casts doubts on the commitment of the country towards eliminating child labour which is akin to child slavery.
6. Brain drain which is another dimension of 'human trafficking' deprives the country high skilled manpower needed for rapid national development. Ibekwe (2010) summarized the negative effects of brain drain on developing countries, including Nigeria as follows Brain drain in developing countries has financial

institutional and social costs: little return from their investments in higher education; increasing dependency on foreign expertise due to dwindling professional sector; diminishing ability of several developing countries to offer basic health care services to their subjects; widening gap in science and technology between the richer and poor countries; crumbling middle class population; failing tax system and disappearance of jobs and society (Ibekwe, 2010).

With particular reference to Nigeria, Professors Wilma Meus and David Sanders, both of the University of the Western Cape's School of Public Health, South Africa stated in their research report that Nigeria has incurred loss of \$420 million (N53.34 billion) through the loss of 21,000 doctors to the United States of America. Meus and Sanders stated that conservative estimates showed that the United States has saved at least \$3.86 million (N490.2 million) in training fees by employing doctors from Nigeria (Bagshaw, 2003). Similarly, thousands of medical experts of Nigerian origin reside and work in United Kingdom. On the other hand, Nigeria's health care and education sectors have "been in deplorable state partly due to inadequate number of experts as a result of the effect of brain drain." In the case of health sector, for instance, the report on the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as documented by Anuforo (2010).

It shows that Nigeria really still does not have the kind of public health system that the country.... needs. The life expectancy in Nigeria is about 55 years, while in other middle income countries it is about 70, and higher income countries about 80 plus. Nigeria is just not achieving the health and maternal survival of the child befitting a country of its stature (Anuforo, 2010).

It should be noted that Nigerians in Diaspora were said to be over 20 million contributing greatly to the development of their various countries of residence (Nwanunobi, 2006).

7. Human trafficking exposes some Nigerian citizens to all forms of inhuman treatment in foreign countries. These include physical assault, rape, detention and in some extreme cases execution. Many Nigerians are also known to be languishing in prisons in some countries of the world due to the misadventure associated with human trafficking.
8. It gives rise to frequent deportation of Nigerian citizens from foreign countries with its attendant diplomatic implications. The former Head of Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Trafficking Unit, Miss Nnenna Mbagwu revealed that a total of ,562 Nigerian girls were deported from Europe in 2002. She also stated that 189 minors who were being ‘towed out’ of the country ostensibly for child slavery were intercepted in the same year. (Daily Champion, January 30, 2003).
9. Human trafficking exposes Nigerian youths to the danger of being used as ‘guinea pigs’ for scientific and medical researches in foreign countries. The National Coordinator of the National Anti-Human Trafficking Campaign (NAHTC), Mr. Richard Osai lamented that human trafficking between Nigeria and the world “is taking worse dimension”. He stated that “besides slave work abuse, the victims are losing their vital parts for a paltry \$150 in return for the permanent damage done to them” (Nigerian Pilot, January 20, 2011).

This is not only an act of indignity against such victims, but also portrays them as sub humans without protective rights.

10. It impugns on Nigeria's national character. It was partly as a result of the bad image which human trafficking paints about the country that the Federal Government resolved to embark on re-branding Nigeria project.

2.4 History of National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in persons (NAPTIP)

National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) came into being on 8th of August, 2003 with the appointment of its pioneer Executive Secretary/Chief Executive. The Agency, which is the creation of Trafficking in Persons (prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003 is the Federal Government of Nigeria's response to addressing the scourge of trafficking in persons in Nigeria and its attendant human abuses in its entire ramification. It is also a fulfilment of her international obligation under the Trafficking in person's protocol supplementing the United Nation's Transnational Organised Crime Convention (TOC). (NAPTIP Law Enforcement Act, 2003). Nigeria became signatory to the Transnational Organised Crime Convention and its trafficking in person's protocol on the 13th December, (2000). Article 5 of the said trafficking protocol enjoins state parties to criminalise practices and conducts that subject human beings to all forms of exploitation which includes in the minimum sexual and labour exploitation. The bill to implement this protocol in the national penal legislation was sponsored as a private member bill by the Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), a non-governmental organisation initiated and founded by Mrs. Titi Abubakar. The bill was subsequently passed by the National Assembly on 7th of July, 2003 and presidential assent given on 14th July, 2003 by President Olusegun Obasanjo. From that day, the law took effect and became operational throughout the country.

The law seeks to address trafficking in persons with its associated problems by creating National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) a

specific multi-disciplinary crime fighting agency to address them. The main objectives of the Act setting up National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) are: - To charge the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) with the responsibility of enforcing all laws against trafficking in person's, including investigating and prosecuting person's suspected to be engaged in trafficking in person, as well as coordinating the rehabilitation and counselling of traffic persons.

2.4.1: Law Setting Up the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking In Persons (NAPTIP).

In order to discuss the laws setting up the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) it is pertinent to outline the functions of NAPTIP. They include:

- To coordinate all laws on trafficking in person and related offences.
- To adopt measures to increase the effectiveness of eradication of trafficking in person.
- To adopt witness protection measures.
- To enhance effectiveness of law enforcement agents to suppress traffic in person
- To establish proper communication channels, conduct research and work on improving international cooperation in the suppression of traffic in person; by land, sea and air
- To reinforce and supplement measures in bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions on traffic in persons.
- To work in collaboration with other agencies or bodies that may ensure elimination and the prevention of the root causes of the problem of traffic in persons.

- To strengthen and enhance effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international activities of traffic in persons.
- To strengthen cooperation between the Attorney General of the Federation, Nigerian Police, Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigeria Prison Service, Welfare officials and all other agencies in the eradication of traffic in person.
- To take charge, supervise, control and coordinate the rehabilitation of trafficked persons.
- To investigate and prosecute traffickers. (National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP Law enforcement and Administration Act, 2003:3).

By these functions, the agency became the country's focal point in the fight - against trafficking in persons and its associated social problems in the specialized operational departments created by section 8 of the law to implement the mandate of the agency. There are about 21 penal provisions (section 11-29, 32 and 46) of the law prescribing different punishment ranging from 12 months for attempts, to live imprisonment for serious offences such as slavery, exportation or importation of girls under the age of 18 years for prostitution, etc. The definition of trafficking in person by the law in its section 64 as amended is in line with the united Nations definition in article 3 of the trafficking protocol. Exploitation is the key element of the offence which is found in all the penal provisions of the law. To enhance the effectiveness, the Agency works with the United Nations (UN) etc. In the month of July, 2006 a regional conference was jointly organised by ECOWAS and ECCAS in Abuja, with active participation of National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) supported by the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Organisation

on Migration (IOM) and the office of the Special Adviser to the President on trafficking in persons, especially women and children was signed by 15 member states from both the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) and Economic Community of Central Africa State (ECCAS) Section 64 of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) Act was devoted for definition of a number of terms. The term human trafficking is defined as

“all acts and attempted act involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across Nigerian borders, purchase, sell, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion or debt bondage for the purchase of placing or holding the person whether for or not involuntarily servitude (domestic or sexual reproduction) in forced or bonded labour or slavery-like condition” (NAPTIP Act 2003).

The definition of human trafficking in persons under this, applies to any person irrespective of gender, age, place of origin or nationality. The definition of trafficker also covers attempt as well as participation and abetment, since the same provision has defined the word “trafficker” as a person or any entity that intends to commit, aids, abets or acquiesces to an act of trafficking according to Shansari (2008:4).

The definition of trafficking under the NAPTIP act has the following elements: - Acts, in the form of recruitment, transportation, purchases, sale, transfer, receipt or harbouring. Means, in the form of deception, coercion or debt bondage; Purpose in the form of placing or holding involuntarily servitude forced labour, bounded labour or slavery-like conditions.

Now that the definition of trafficking under the NAPTIP Act has been properly analysed, it will also be pertinent to juxtapose the functions of NAPTIP as stated above vis-à-vis its achievement bring to light the extent to which their functions were realised.

2.4.2 Organisation of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)

NAPTIP has nine zonal offices, namely; Lagos, Kano, Benin, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Uyo and Enugu with its Headquarters in Abuja. The NAPTIP organisation has a part-time Governing Board referred to as National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person (NAPTIP) Board. The Board is responsible for supervising the activities of the Agency and for the formulation of its policies and also superintend generally, the affairs of the Agency, promoting the interest, objective and purposes of the Agency. The Board consist of a chairman, 12 other members and they shall hold office for a term of four years and can be eligible for re-appointment for another term and no more (Trafficking in person's prohibition Law enforcement and Administration, 2003:60). The National Agency for the Prohibition of trafficking in Person (NAPTIP), also has the office of the Executive Secretary. The secretary is the chief executive and accounting officer of the Agency, who shall be responsible for the day to day administration of the secretariat; keep the books and records of the Agency; and be subject to the supervision and control of the Board of the Agency (See the chart in Appendix A. 3).

For the effective conduct of the functions of the Agency, NAPTIP has the following departments:

- Investigation and Monitoring Department.
- Legal and Prosecution Department.
- Public Enlightenment Department.
- Counselling and Rehabilitation Department
- Administration and Finance.
- Research and Program Department.

The investigation department Liaise with the Police for the prevention and detection of offences in violation of the provisions of the Act of Agency, and works in collaboration with the Nigeria Immigration service (NIS), the Nigeria Custom service and other relevant security agencies. The Public Enlightenment Department collaborates with the federal ministries of Information and the National Orientation Agency (NOA), Women and Youth Development, Employment, Labour and Productivity and be responsible for campaigns, seminars and workshops aimed at educating the public on the problem of trafficking in any person, thereby stimulating interest in and awareness about the problem. The Counselling and Rehabilitation Department Collaborates with the Federal Ministries of Women and Youth Development Employment, Labour and Productivity, Culture and Tourism, and are responsible for counselling after care rehabilitation social re-integration and education of persons, counselling and the promotion of the welfare of convicts. The Administration and Finance Department is responsible for staff administration and remuneration, the finance for the expenditure of the agency. The Research and Programme Department, carries out field research and sets up programmes for the Agency to the public. (NAPTIP Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003:3)

2.4.3. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) Role in the Fight Against Child Trafficking In Nigeria.

The role of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria are as follows as stated in the Act that set up the agency

1. Enforce and administer the provisions of this Act.
2. Co-ordinate and enforce all other laws on Trafficking in persons and related offences.
3. Adopt effective measures for the prevention and eradication of trafficking in persons and related offences.

4. Establish co-ordinated preventive, regulatory and investigatory machinery geared towards the eradication of trafficking in persons.
5. Investigate all cases of trafficking in persons including forced labour, child labour, forced prostitution, exploitative labour and other forms of exploitation, slavery and slavery – like activities, bonded labour, removal of organs, illegal smuggling of migrants, sale and purchase of persons.
6. Encourage and facilitate the availability and participation of persons who voluntarily, consent to assist in investigations or proceedings relating to trafficking in persons and related offences.
7. Enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agents and other partners in the suppression of trafficking in persons.
8. Create public enlightenment and awareness through seminars, workshops, publications, radio and television programmes and other means aimed at educating the public on the dangers of trafficking in persons.
9. Establish and maintain communications to facilitate rapid exchange of information concerning offences under this Act.
10. Conduct research and strengthen effective legal means of international co-operation in suppressing trafficking in persons.
11. Implement all bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions on trafficking in persons adopted by Nigeria.
12. Strengthen co-operation and conduct joint operations with relevant law enforcement and security agencies, international authorities and other relevant partners in the eradication of trafficking in persons.
13. Co-ordinate, supervise and control.
14. the protection, assistance and rehabilitation of trafficked persons.

15. All functions and activities relating to investigation and prosecution of all offences connected with or relating to trafficking in persons.
16. Adopt measures to identify, trace, freeze, confiscate or seize proceeds, property, funds or other assets derived from trafficking in persons or related offences.
17. Conduct research on factors responsible for internal and external trafficking in persons and initiate programmes and strategies aimed at the prevention and elimination of the problem.
18. Facilitate rapid exchange of scientific and technical information concerning or relating to trafficking in persons.
19. Collaborate with government bodies both within and outside Nigeria whose functions are similar to those of the Agency in the area of the:
 - a. Movement of proceeds or properties derived from trafficking in persons and other related offences.
 - b. Identities, location and activities of persons suspected of being involved in trafficking in persons and other related offences.
 - c. Exchange of personnel and other experts.
20. Establish and maintain a system for monitoring trans-border activities relating to trafficking in persons in order to identify suspicious movements and persons involved.
21. Deal with matters connected with the extradition and deportation of persons involved in trafficking in persons and other mutual legal assistance between Nigeria and any other country in trafficking in persons, subject to the supervision of the Minister.
22. Initiate, develop and improve special training programmes for personnel of the Agency and relevant law enforcement agents charged with the responsibility of detecting offences created under this Act.

23. Carry out such other activities as are necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions conferred on it under this Act.

2.5 Limitations of the Activities of National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in Nigeria

The efforts of the National Agency for Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) at curbing child trafficking are limited in the following ways:

- The National Agency for Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) revealed that there is inconsistency and the government annual budget to the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is not adequate.
- Although efforts have been made by the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in arresting and reuniting victims with their families. It has not been able to better the lots of the victims. Some victims of child trafficking always found themselves going back to the act as a way of survival.
- The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) has only five shelters across the Federation. These shelters are not only few but they are also ill-equipped, which makes it difficult to rehabilitate victims.
- There is also the issue of inadequate awareness and sensitization on the activities of the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) which has aggravated child trafficking, especially in the rural areas.
- The porous nature of the Nigerian borders is also the major limitation on the activities of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), this is also aggravated with the current dimension of globalisation which enhances the easy movement of people.

- The emergence of “baby factory” across the nation has encouraged child trafficking across borders and also the trading of the vital reproductive organs like the womb, kidney etc. has increased the rapid spread of child trafficking.

2.5.1 . National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and Non-Governmental Organisations Effort in the Fight Against Child Trafficking In Nigeria

From 2003 to 2017 under review, a total of (721) cases were reported to the Agency. This brings the total number of cases of human trafficking reported to the Agency from inception to (4,620) cases. Out of the 721 cases reported in 2016, (389) cases, representing 54% of the total were successfully investigated, 332 (46%) of cases reported were still under investigation. The most reported cases were alleged offences of exportation of persons for prostitution or sexual exploitation, with 195 cases (27.0%), closely followed by alleged cases of employment of child as domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm, with 188 cases, (26.1%). Another emerging trend with an increasing frequency of reporting is the crime of buying and selling of human beings for any purpose with a total of 46 (6.4%) cases received within the period under review. The least reported were cases of escape or aiding and abetting of suspects, fraudulent entry of persons, obstruction of Agency’s officials and recruitment of under-aged for prostitution with the reportage frequency of 3, 2, 1 and 1 respectively. (NAPTIP 2017)

(See Appendix B.3)

NAPTIP Effort in Rescue and Rehabilitation. Below are some factors about the effort of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking

- Investigation of over 64 cases in 2006.
- Since 2005, prosecution and conviction of 12 traffickers who are presently imprisoned.

- Over 32 cases are so far at different stages of prosecution in the law courts.
- A total of 757 victims have been rescued between February 2004 and December 2006, including 6 babies.
- 73 victims rescued and counselled in 2004.
- 337 victims were rescued and counselled in 2005.
- 348 victims rescued and counselled in 2006. Most of these victims are Nigerian females, while a smaller number are Beninese, Togolese and Ghanaian. (Susan 2009).
- The Agency in 2012, had reported cases of about 400, and investigated 301. More so, in the year under review, a total of 12 males were convicted and 13 females convicted also by NAPTIP.
- In 2013, NAPTIP had 37 cases won which resulted to 44 convictions of 22 males and females, with this a total of 218 convictions had been secured by the agency from inception to 2103.
- NAPTIP 2017 statistics on numbers of cases received, investigated and number of suspects apprehended, NAPTIP apprehended a total of 364 suspected traffickers during the period under review, 215 (59.1%) males and 149 (40.9 %) female. 79 (21.7%) of the suspected traffickers were arrested in connection with offences of foreign travels which promote prostitution. In 2017 between April and September, the agency receives 620 and conducted full investigation of 103 cases of this, employment of child as domestic workers and inflicting gracious harms, and foreign travels, which promoted prostitution, had (21.9%) and (20.0%) reportage respectively. 264 (58.4%) males and 188 (41.6%) females suspected traffickers were also apprehended.

- The agency won 31 cases in the year 2018 and just lost 1. 50 persons were convicted from the various cases, of which 29 are males and 21 are female. In 2018, a total 1173 victims were rescued, 190 were males and 983 were females. The highest number of victims rescued from the foreign cases, prosecution for foreign travels which promoted prostitution with 222 victims and procurement for sexual exploitation with 172 victims. NAPTIP also in 2018 received 67 victims of human trafficking who were nationals of other countries, Benin Republic (30), Cameroun (1), Cote,d.Ivoire (1), Ghana (19), Guinea (1), Togo (14) and Egypt (1). Some agencies that assisted in rescue operation include Nigeria Immigration service, Nigeria Police, Nigeria Military, International Organisation on Migration and so on.

However, the capacity of law enforcement agencies like the immigration and the police in monitoring and reporting cases, as well as patrolling borders, still needs to be enhanced. One major development was the signing of a cooperation agreement to fight child trafficking, between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Benin in June 2005. The document provides notably for a joint security surveillance team that will patrol the borders of both countries.

National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) got support from Non-Governmental Organisation in the fight against child trafficking eg UNICEF's support in the prevention of child trafficking in Nigeria includes:

- Enhancing knowledge and research on the phenomenon of trafficking by supporting an efficient surveillance system to document the incidence and nature of rights violation.

- Raising public awareness through involvement of the media and addressing attitudes, behaviours and practices through an appropriate communication strategy.
- Advocating for national / state leaders to effectively combat trafficking by adopting adequate policies and programs and by implementing legislation.
- Improving the co-ordination framework and strengthening collaboration at national, regional and international levels.
- Development and improvement of appropriate institutional responses and care for child victims of trafficking and exploitation.
- Enhancing the knowledge of the children themselves and adopting a preventive approach apart from direct interventions to address child trafficking, UNICEF's priority is to build a protective environment to prevent the abuse, violence and exploitation of children throughout the country.

Right from National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons inception, UNICEF has supported its institutional capacity building and helped in establishing an anti-trafficking network in 22 southern and northern States. UNICEF also gives assistance to NAPTIP shelters and trains their staff in psycho-social rehabilitation skills so that they can give an adequate support to children. The continued capacity building and sensitization of police, immigration and prison agents is gradually bringing results, such as the rescue of 100 children at the border with Benin Republic in March 2005 and the handing over of 19 teenagers to the Benin Republic authorities by NAPTIP officials in Lagos State. To prevent young people from being trafficked, UNICEF has facilitated the establishment of Youth Resource centres with the support of Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the UK National Committee. These centres provide health promotion, skills training, recreational services, legal support and

information to young people. Two model Youth Resource Centres were established in Edo and Delta State in 2004 and 2005 respectively. Consequently, Children have improved access to general information on trafficking; 43 children were reunited and reintegrated back into their families and 1,317 had access to life skills vocational training and counselling. Through these centres, children gain access to education, vocational training and health care. In addition, particular attention has been given to media, advocacy, and sensitization. This has led to investigative reporting, editorials, posters, radio dramas and jingles on trafficking.

2.5.2 The Anti-Child Trafficking Network In Nigeria

The anti-child trafficking network project in United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) programme of Cooperation with the Federal Government of Nigeria received financial support (2004-2005) from the United States Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotic and Law Enforcement (INL) on behalf of the office to monitor and combat trafficking in Persons. The project aimed at establishing an anti-child trafficking network in eleven southern endemic Nigeria States, namely Cross River, Akwa-Ibom, Imo, Abia, Rivers, Ebonyi, Delta, Ondo and Lagos, Ogun and Edo States.

Advocacy visit by the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), management staff to the executive council of the Police and Immigration commands and non-governmental organisation (NGO) in the 11 southern endemic states in Nigeria secured the commitment of the political leaders to set up the anti-child trafficking network. In addition, state officials were identified and constituted into networks for information sharing, and improved detection and protection of child victims of trafficking. The networks established at state and zonal levels have fostered

collaboration between law enforcement agencies, NGOs, state ministries and agencies on child trafficking cases. Information about trafficking routes and victim friendly methods are routinely shared among members of the network to enhance investigations and prosecution efforts. This is done through monthly meetings of the state working groups and the quarterly meetings of the zonal working groups. In addition, repatriation and rehabilitation of victims are now coordinated by the Ministries of Women Affairs and NGOs in collaboration with the law enforcement agencies.

Thus, victims of child trafficking are now diverted from police custody and provided with improved rehabilitation services. According to (NAPTIP) director general, Julie Okah-Donli, in a press conference, at Abuja, that some developed countries have not helped matters in the fight against child trafficking because they legalize prostitution and countries where prostitution is legalised has turned out be the major destinations for trafficked persons.

She said:

I have used every opportunity I had speak at global forum to canvass for an end to the legalisation of prostitution bur it had been difficult to convince countries that legalised prostitution because they pay urge taxes to government. In addition to that, many of the customers are totally unaware that they are dealing with trafficked person. They believed they have paid for the services and are entitled to use them as it pleases.

The National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in person (NAPTIP) head disclosed that 359 convictions have been secured in the last 15 years and 43 in the last 1 year of her stay in offices. She further concluded by saying that it's on record that \$150 billion has been generated annually across the world through the activities of organised criminal network of trafficking in persons. Based on the success recorded in the project states particularly on the issue of addressing emerging trends in child trafficking in Nigeria, the network was expanded to include additional 11 northern Nigerian states namely Kano, Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa, Borno, Benue, Kwara, Taraba, Niger, Yobe and Kebbi states, resulting in increased surveillance, information gathering, identification of victims and closer collaboration with local communities.

The network provided NAPTIP headquarters and law enforcement agents with information that facilitated the rescue, repatriation and reintegration of victims of child trafficking within and outside Nigeria including making available reports to secure conviction of traffickers.

2.6 Empirical Review

United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF, 2002) studies on trafficking in persons used eleven States in Nigeria to determine the magnitude, scope and pattern of child trafficking in the country. Results of the study provided insights into TIPs and its manifestations in the Nigerian contexts. A total of 522 respondents participated in the study. The cross-sectional survey design method was adopted for the study. This was complimented with focus group discussion (F.G.D.). Fifteen research assistants collected the data from eight different categories of respondents in the states identified for the study. Findings of the survey study revealed that the knowledge and

awareness about TIP by the respondents is still low despite concerted efforts by the National Agency for the Prohibition of the Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and other relevant non-governmental organisations (NGO). This particular study relates with the present study on the areas of the fight against child trafficking and slightly differ in the fact that the study deals with the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

A study on trafficking in girls in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria was undertaken by Girls Power Initiatives (GOI, 2002). Using a descriptive survey design, the study sought to identify why girls were particularly vulnerable to trafficking, determine the age such girls became vulnerable, identify the mode of trafficking and analyse required structures and services to empower girls to resist trafficking. Focused group discussion (FGD), in-depth interview and library research were the methods used to collect data from Uyo and Ikot Ekpene Local Government Areas (Akwa Ibom States) and Yakurr Local Government areas of Cross River State. A total of 139 respondents comprising of traffickers, victims, adolescents (boys and girls), opinion leaders, NGOs, religious and traditional leaders, and policy makers participated in the study. In general, poverty, unemployment, the urge to make quick money, ignorance and poor background were reasons given by the respondents that has sustained trafficking. This particular research relate appropriately to the present research work in which children were affected greatly, while the area of disparities is in respect of the role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) carried out a study in (2005), on the need for a strong advocacy and anti-trafficking in Ogun State, Nigeria. The essence of the study was to help stakeholders and development partners to change public opinion and belief about TIPs. An opinion poll survey was done using a sample of 2559 respondents from a population of 25,590. The sample was selected using systemic sampling technique. Structured interview schedule was used for data collection. Findings showed that targeted areas for the enlightenment campaign and advocacy should include motor parks, institution of higher learning, hotels and churches. Other sectors of the economy like civil servant, teachers, lecturer, policy makers, motor transport workers and other major players in trafficking should also be reached with anti-trafficking advocacy campaign. This study by ILO focuses on campaign, awareness and enlightenment of all and sundry. The fact remains that NAPTIP also play same role as enlightening the public and fighting the scourge of trafficking.

Emenyonu (2009) conducted a study on causes of human trafficking in Edo State. The essence was to determine the factors that engender human trafficking and ways of combating the problem in Edo State. Survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study consisted of all the employees of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP) in Edo State. The entire population participated in the study. Data were collected using questionnaire. Analysis was done using descriptive statistics (frequency counts and percentages). The

results showed that the main causes of TIPs were high level of poverty in Nigeria, high rate of unemployment, strong desire to migrate to foreign land and low level of education. It was recommended that the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) should be empowered and advised to collaborate with government to wage war against TIPs in the State. The work is related to the work at hand in the area of charging NAPTIP to do more in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

In a related study, Ogbodo (2011) was interested in finding out whether human trafficking was declining in Edo State. The study utilized the survey research design and a sample of 52 NAPTIP officials out of a population of 72. The instrument for data collection was an open-ended questionnaire titled “Incidence of Human Trafficking Questionnaire”. Descriptive statistic was used for data analysis. The results indicated that the incidence of TIPs was high in the State. It was recommended that support (empowerment) and vocational training be given to young people to avoid being re-trafficked. This work relates to the present work in the area of proffering ways and means to NAPTIP to avoid trafficked children being re-trafficked, but differs in the role NAPTIP play in fighting child trafficking in Nigeria.

Another related work by Owasanoye (2005) carried out a study to find out government empowerment strategies for TIPs victims in Edo State. The design adopted in the study was descriptive survey. The population for the study consisted of all the 543

victims of TIPs recorded in NAPTIP office, Edo State in 2004, the entire population participated in the study. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Analysis was done using percentages. The results showed that the empowerment measures must be preventive (69%), protective (65%), Prosecution (78%) and rehabilitation (69%). Preventive measures were found to include a wide range of economic and social programme to support children and their families as well as government laws enforced by law enforcement agencies to eliminate factors that pre-dispose TIP. Other preventive measures were the National Policy on the Elimination of TIP (human trafficking) should cover all categories of persons trafficked. Government should consult all stakeholders to designate the genus of TIP, to enlighten the public on the harmful effect of TIPs, and on the safety measures, and moral of persons prone to trafficking in the area of Commercial sex. Nigeria may pass laws that impose greater penalties on customers. The present research has a link with Owasanoyes study regarding the need to give all categories of trafficking which include children attention by NAPTIP.

Ehindero (2005) did a work on the fertility rates and literacy of state of the Federation of Nigeria as regards TIPs. The purpose of the study was to determine the region or state that will attain high level enough to exert a significant negative influence on TIPs. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the 1991 National census was used and Nigeria's fertility rate is relatively high and varies widely among the states ranging from 5.1 in Ogun state to 7.8 in Adamawa. The TFR of states and Abuja (FCT) were grouped

into three broad fertility regions. These groupings reflected and or influence important aspects of trafficking in persons in the particular regions. The first group falls within 5.1 to 6.0, and the second group falls between 6.1 and 7.0, while the third group comprises those above 7.1. The result of his study showed that majority of the states (51.6 percent) has TFR ranging between 6.1 to 7.0, and about 7.1. Thus, in two-thirds of the state's TFR is greater than 6 indicating a high level of trafficking in Nigeria. TFR is important both in explaining TIP and in combating the scourge. The higher the fertility rate the higher the probability of victims available for trafficking especially as it has been established by (UNICEF, 2004) that in Nigeria parents voluntarily gave away the children primarily because they could not cater for too many children under prevailing poverty situation and in part as a result of ignorance by the parent of the consequences on the traffickers.

The study however, revealed that fertility rate and literacy levels are related as can be seen that Ondo, Oyo and Rivers state with high literacy ratios have relatively low fertility rates, that is they rank high in literacy and low in TFR, while Akwa Ibom State which has high literacy rate also has high TFR. Akwa Ibom is an endemic state in TIP scourge as it serves as a “supply” state in the trafficking in persons cycle (UNICEF, 2004). The study reviewed focuses on how fertility rate encouraged human trafficking in Nigeria while the present study is on NAPTIP role in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

Omideyi (2003) carried out a retrospective study of Risk Perception by Victims of Trafficking (RPVT) in Edo state, Nigeria. as a factor that plays a prominent role among potential and known victims of TIPs. He used a survey design method with the sample of 100 victims of TIPs. The result showed that 65% of the victims were quite aware of the dangers to their lives even as they decided to travel out. Analysis by sex indicates that female victims were more willing to take risks than their male counterpart as 85.7 percent of the female victims were fully aware that disappointment awaited them, higher proportion of female more than males were willing to travel and (being trafficked) as 71 percent of the female who were prepared to take the risk despite the interest and impending disappointments. A more interesting finding is that 88 percent of the victims indicated that they did not consider the possibility that they could be arrested, prosecuted, tried and jailed in the course of their being trafficked of this, and 65.5 percent of these respondents did not also consider the possibility of contracting life-threatening infectious disease. 75 percent of the respondents in this category were female. This research focus on knowing the percentage of male or female willing to take risk of being trafficked and female percentage was higher.

Zana and Ibrahim (2009) examine the relationship between the occupation of parents and trafficking of children. The essence was to find out if parental occupation in any way related to child trafficking. A survey research design was used in the study. The population for the study consisted of 20,000 children who had been exposed to child

labour such as hawking, house-help, and exploitative labour. They were considered as prospective victims of TIPs. The sample consisted of 200 prospective victims of TIPs. The instrument for data collection was the questionnaire. The result showed that 65 percent of the victims were quite aware of the dangers to their lives even as they decided to travel out.

Analysis by sex indicates that female children poor performance both in school and outside depends on the economic situation of parents which could in the long run lead to non-payment of school fees by parents. The study concluded that where parents, are too poor and cannot afford to pay school fees or examination fees, such children may be harassed and eventually made to leave school early into child labour or trafficking. This is related to the present work because poverty is one factor that encouraged child trafficking but differ in the presents study focus which is on the role played by NAPTIP in fighting child trafficking in Nigeria.

Oladunjoye (2009) conduct a study on home background factors and influence on rate of school drop-out by in-mates. The essence was to assess the relationship between the merit of home, its educational, economic (occupation of parents), social status and the quality of school education its children would or would not receive as well as the possibility of dropping out from school into servitude and child labour. A survey research design was used in the study. The population for the study consisted of 25,000 children in public primary and junior secondary schools in Ondo State, Nigeria. The sample consisted of 12500 public school children. The instrument for data collection was the questionnaire. The result showed that children with poor home background were

prone to drop out of school and to eventually indulge in child labour, servitude, prostitution and child trafficking. The role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria made this present work differ from the work by OLadunjuye.

Also, a study was done by Salami and Alawode (2000) assessing children from two main family structures namely (both parents' family and single parent family). The purpose was to determine whether that family structure has much negative effects on the child. Focus group discussion and structured interview guide were the main method of data collection. The results show that the single parent family was more of a "discord" home marked with persistent conflict and divergence of aims between the parent and the child. The child hardly gains security and often evolves a sense of insecurity and may become dangerous or indulge in other unprofitable ventures such as street hawking, prostitution, child labour and trafficking. It differs with the present study in area of the role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

Agbuo (2004) embarked on a study on: corruption and human trafficking focused on Nigeria and the pace at which corruption has enhanced the entire phenomenon of human trafficking, cutting across the borders of Nigeria. This work was done in 2003.

In a multi-country pilot study, a similar study was conducted by Anderson and Davidson in 2003, to identify. If human trafficking is driven by demand for cheap labour. It is different from the present study because of the fact that the present study seeks to assess the role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

Adesina (2014) studied modern day slavery; Poverty and child Trafficking in Nigeria. This research is related because they both focus on child trafficking in Nigeria, but differs in their aims, while the present study deals with the roles played by NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria,. Adesina emphasized on poverty as major causes of child trafficking which make it difficult to control.

Dass and Ebbe (2003) global trafficking in human and children. The study is related to the present work since child trafficking form the major variables in the, his study, but a little different from the present work, since it focusses on women from the global front. Belser (2003) did a work on forced labour and human trafficking, aimed at estimating the profit of human trafficking from forced labour. The present research focusses on the role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

Another work was conducted by UN. GIFT (2008) and was a report of the Vienna forum titled: A War for War to combat human trafficking, It's similar to the present study because it emphasizes trafficking in persons but the research work aimed at fighting trafficking in person. While this present work is narrowed to the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria, the UN. GIFT report focuses on human trafficking as a whole.

Dottridge (2000) did a work related to the present study titled: Kids as commodity: child trafficking and what to do about it. This is similar to the present work, but differs slightly on its purpose which sees kids or children as common commodity. Dovydaitis (2010) conducted a research on human trafficking and the role of health care provider and midwifery. The purpose was to examine the role of health care provider in the fight against human trafficking whereas the present study emphasized on the role NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria, both research works is similar because they emphasise on trafficking in person.

Abigbo (2002) did a research similar to the present work entitled: Child trafficking in Nigeria, the state of the art. It differs from the present study because it focussed on the state of affairs of child trafficking in Nigeria, but the present study is concerned with the role NAPTIP play in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

A work by Effah (1996) published by Constitutional Right Project titled: Modernised slavery, child trading in Nigeria. This research work is similar to the present study, because it emphasised child trafficking efforts in Nigeria. Although his view differs in his area of coverage and viewing child trafficking from the slavery perspective while the present specifically focus on NAPTIP role in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

Fitzgibbon in (2003) did research title modern day slavery and the scope of trafficking in persons in Africa. This is an Africa security review in response to the increasing trend of human trafficking, it differs from the present study because it focused on Africa as a whole, while the present study is limited to NAPTIP in Nigeria.

Leppanen (2007) conducted a similar research on trafficking that focused on trafficking in persons during the war era. But the present research work is focusing on the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria . Makinde (2004) also studied infant trafficking and baby factory. This study delves into the new tale of child trafficking trend in Nigeria while the present research deals with the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

To allow a clear analysis of this research, the structural functional theory propounded by Gabriel Almond, formed the basis upon which the structure and findings of this research is built. This will help in understanding the workings of structures in the society. It will also shed more light on the function of certain structures in the society and how they affect the socio-economic conditions of the people.

Structural Functional Theory: Structural functionalism is an approach to political analysis that focuses on the functions performed within a political system and on structures through which they are performed. Structural – functionalism provides a

framework for analyzing whole systems. It stresses the interrelatedness of structures and functions that must be performed if the system is to persist or be adequately maintained. According to Gabriel Almond (1969:15), one of the chief proponents of the theory in political science, every political system performs certain functions. Functions in this context, means some purpose served with respect to the maintenance or perpetuation of the system. Taking Easton's system analysis as a starting point, Almond identified the input and output function of all political systems as follows:

1. Interest articulation, this means expressing and making demands upon the political system which is usually done by parties and pressure groups
2. Interest aggregations; this focuses on selecting demands and combining them into a manageable number of alternatives. While on the output side are the following functions
3. Rule making: This means taking demands and converting them into the authoritative decisions of the political system e.g. the legislative
4. Rule application; this is the administering or putting the decisions into effect i.e policy implementation carried out by the executive
5. Rule adjudication, this involves making authoritative decisions about whether or not a rule has been transgressed in given cases e.g. the judiciary.
6. Political communication; transmitting politically relevant information to the citizens within the political system and outside of these diverse activities.
7. Political recruitment and socialization; this means getting people to fill all the political system from voters to leaders; forming positive attitudes, values, beliefs and opinions which maintains or sustains the political systems (Almond, 1969:15).

Almond and Powell (1966) have also classified functions into three types: Capability functions, conversion functions and communication functions. The capability

function include those with extractive capability (to extract taxes and obedience from people), regulative capability (how far the system is allowed to go to enforce law and order), distributive capability (how goods and services are distributed), symbolic capability (whether the political system is in a position to get love for its symbols such as national flag, or the national anthem, etc), and responsive capability (how responsive the system is as perceived by citizens. The capability functions play a role in how a political system conducts transactions between its domestic and foreign environment. The conversion functions are the same as interest articulation and interest aggregation, and are simply called conversion functions because they convert inputs from the environments to outputs in the environments. The communication functions are also the same as socialization and recruitment and communication, but they are also sometimes referred to as developmental processes. Therefore, it is the comprehensive workability of these capabilities that makes up a political system.

Almond then proceeds to define a political system as that system of interaction to be found in all independent societies which performs the functions of integration and adaptation (both internally and vis-à-vis other societies) by means of the employment, or threat of employment of more or less legitimate physical compulsion. By the way of explaining his definition of the political system, Almond says that he uses the expression “more or less to qualify the state legitimacy in a particular study in totalitarian systems legitimacy may be very much in doubt, in revolutionary systems it may be in progress of change, and in non-western systems, there may be more than one legitimate system in operation. His justification for the use of the term physical compulsion is that; this helps him in distinguishing political systems from other systems. This is to show that politics is not to be treated as mere force, it is the legitimacy of the physical compulsion used which governs the inputs and outputs of the political system and gives it its special

quality and importance as well as its coherence as a system. Three things clearly emerge from Almond's definition of political system:

1. That a political system is a concrete whole influencing, and in turn influenced by, the environments, the presence of legitimacy force holding it together.
2. Interactions take place not between individuals but between roles adopted by them, and;
3. The political system is an open system engaged in a continuous communication with entities and systems beyond its own boundaries Almond also defines political as, separating out a certain set of interactions in a society in order to relate it with other sets.

A system according to him is characterized by:

1. Comprehensiveness
2. Inter-dependence and
3. Existence of boundaries.

A system is comprehensive in the sense that it includes all the interactions – inputs as well as outputs, which affect the use of physical coercion, all the structures, including undifferentiated structures, like kinship and lineage, and anomic phenomena, like riots and secrets demonstrations, and not merely the interactions which take place within the structures associated with the state, like parliament, executives and bureaucracies, and formally organized units like parties, interest groups and media of communication. Interdependence means that the various sub-sets of the system are so closely connected with each other sub-sets. Almond defines boundary as points where other systems end and the political system begins. He also explains the line of demarcation between the political system and other systems. In addition to these three

characteristics of the systems as enumerated by Almond, is the tendency towards equilibrium. Equilibrium, in a general sense means that no variable should change its position or relation with respect to the other variable, which would imply that the variables have adjusted themselves with each other and reached a steady or homeostatic state, enjoying a condition of harmony stability or balance. (Almond, 1956:54).

At this juncture, it is obvious to state that for the purpose of this research attention shall be accorded to the functions performed by the structures that make up the political system. That is to say that we are more interested in the process than the institutions, and would, therefore, like to approach an understanding of the structures within the political system through their functions. In fact, it is on the basis of the efficiency with which a political system performs the functions assigned to it as a political system that its stature in the scale of political development is determined.

Hence, the functions of the political system shall be discussed in details. Almond's Seven Political functions in Detail; political recruitment socialization. According to Almond, is the process of induction into the political culture, and leads to the development of a set of attitudes among the members of the system. In other words in every society, new members must be inducted into the political culture to sustain the set of attitudes necessary for the system to survive. Socialization into this culture may be manifest or latent. It is manifest if it is directly connected with politics and if latent, then some non political attitudes will be cultivated or indirectly concerned with politics. Recruitment is more direct, involving the hiring and training of individuals for specific roles. Every political system, whether western or non-western, has to perform the function of political recruitment and socialization. Once the process of political socialization and recruitment are complete, structure representing interest articulation and interest aggregation begin to be organized. Almond also included what he calls

psychological dimensions of political system, namely political culture which includes values, Interest Articulation: Demands for political action need to be formulated and expressed properly, and it normally occurs at the boundaries of various subsystems. The structures which help perform this function also make up environmental boundaries for the system as a whole, separating the polity from society.

In Almond's (2006) classification, there are four main types of interest articulation structures. Institutional interest groups, non-associational interest groups, anomic interest groups, and association groups. The institutional interest groups include legislatures, political executives, bureaucrats, armies and churches e.t.c. Non associational interest groups are kinship and lineage groups, ethnic, regional, religious, status and class groups. Anomic interest groups are sporadic and explosive too, since they only want to press their demands through riots or demonstrations. Associational groups consist of specialized structures like trade unions, business and professional associations, civic associations, and educational associations. If groups do not find open channels to express their interest and needs, their demands will go unsatisfied and they may erupt in violence, requiring suppression by the elite (Almond and Powell 1969:15).

INTEREST AGREGATION:

Somehow, demands must be converted into policy alternatives, and political parties are the main instrument for this, but in some instances, the aggregation function may be performed by the legislature, the bureaucracy, the mass media, and interest groups of a civic type. The bureaucracy example often consists of persons with experience at working out whatever regulatory codes are needed to elaborate upon some general policy, within limits of how much interpretation the bureaucracy is given.(Almond and Powell 1969:15).

RULE MAKING:

Sometimes in some countries it's not called legislation, so the word 'rule making' is preferably used. However, rules must be made in a certain way and by specific institutions with certain kinds of limitations. What is important is the way people interact to make the rules.(Almond and Powel 1969:16).

RULE APPLICATION:

Rules are made to be enforced, and it is up to the bureaucracy to do this. A bureaucracy is at the core of modern government. However, there also needs to be some central decision-making, authority to offset the inevitable trends towards inertia and decentralization. The presence of differentiated and well-developed rule application structures greatly expand the capability of a political system to manipulate its environment.

RULE AJUDICATION:

It is the duty of the judiciary to interpret the laws and determine guilt or innocence. An independent judiciary also works best for resolving conflicts which break out between citizens. An ideal judiciary operates on a certain set of settled rules which have been applied to past conflicts in society.

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION:

Political communication, compared by Almond to the circulation of blood, has been described by him as the medium through which other functions in the political system are performed. He stated that the blood is the neutral medium carrying claims, protests and demands through veins to the heart, and from the heart through the arteries flow the output is of rules, regulations and adjudications in response to the claims and demand (Almond; 1956). Communication facilities similarly are of the highest importance in

determining the character of a political system. They determine the flow of information between the society and the political system. Communication system also may differ both in structure and style from each other in the various stages of political development. It is also noteworthy to state that for Almond and other system theorist, a political system is an open system that is being constantly influenced by its environments – social, cultural and economic under which it is working. Also that the challenges to the capabilities of political system could come from within the political system itself from the elites (2) from the environment – from social groups or (3) from other political system.(Almond and Powel 1969:16).

Almond's formulations have been faulted on three grounds. First, it has been noted that it is not easy to distinguish between the deliberate aims of the participants and what takes place because the system seemed to achieve certain aims. Second, the identification of functions is alleged to rest on the interpretation the analyst places on observed development. Thus there cannot be complete objectivity. In effect, the number of the identified functions can be more or less than the seven listed by Almond. Third, the approach has been seen as culture-bound since the functions attributed to the political system are too closely modeled on Western political systems (Enemuo, 1999:23).

However, despite these criticisms, political science has adopted some of the central concepts of the theory. The concept is applied to any set of behaviour patterns which are inter- connected with each other. The theory is also used by policy makers to determine the extent to which structure functions and the environmental factors which influence and challenge the structure from performing. It can further be applied to the process of social action which influence political culture through political, socialization to the understanding of the environment, in which political and economic development

takes place within the framework of the system. Therefore, the structural functional theory in this regard is very important in this research work. NAPTIP is an agency established to correct some abnormalities in the system as a result of the collapse of certain structures in Nigeria. It is also obvious to state that NAPTIP operates in an environment, whose influence affects the activities of the agency. Also, the activities of NAPTIP shall be examined within the ambit to determine the extent at which the agency is capable of fighting child trafficking in Nigeria.

This research work is out to examine the role played by NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking, the causes of human/child trafficking in Nigeria, the effect of human/child trafficking on Nigeria and its image and the various efforts aimed at reducing the scourge of human/child trafficking.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 METHOD AND PROCEDURE

This chapter highlights the methodology adopted in the study. The data used in this work was obtained from primary and secondary sources, considering the ills of child trafficking within and across the borders in Nigeria, despite the role played by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), this work draws extensively from documents, records, books, journals, published and unpublished reports. Additional information from electronic sources including the internet and other data based programmes were obtained. There were also consultations and discussions with relevant persons and the organisation concerned with issues relating to the subject of the study, this method allowed for a broad base access to relevant data under the circumstance.

3.2 Research Design

The research design adopted for this study is case study research design which have evolved over past few years as a useful tool for investigating trends and specific situation in many scientific disciplines. A case study research has been used in social science psychology, anthropology and ecology. Basically, a case study research is an in-depth study of a particular situation rather than a sweeping statistical survey. It is a method used to narrow down a very broad field of research into one easily researchable topic whilst it will not answer a question completely, it will give some indication and allow further elaboration and hypothesis creation on a subject case studies can have a strong impact. Martyn (2008).

A description of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) role in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria on how they have been carrying out their functions in the fight against child trafficking.

3.3 Population of the Study

The research practically deals with the responsibility of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in the Campaign against child trafficking in Nigeria. The population of those to be interviewed were officials at the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), who are one hundred (100) persons constituting the population for the study, this make up the population under consideration for interview.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The research topic affected all categories of persons in the society either directly or indirectly. The study adopted the simple random sampling technique, and twenty (10) officials were sampled from various departments which include one (1) officials from administration and finance department, one (1) from the legal unit, two (2) from research and programme department. In the Investigation and monitoring department two (2) officials were interviewed, from guidance and counseling department two (2) was interviewed and also two (2) from the public enlightenment department all from the office of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP).

3.5 Instruments for Data Collection

This study employed interview instrument, this was carried out using an interview guide, and obtained some official documents from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) which were used to elicit information in order to achieve a holistic understanding of the respondent's views. Since this research is a qualitative one, both, primary data obtained from the field and secondary data which are derived from documents and records, the internet, and reports from the institutions was used for the analysis. Indepth interview was conducted to obtain the useful data as they relate to the research. The interview was guided by the interviewer using an interview

guide/schedule questions, assisted by two research assistant and notes were taken during the in-depth interview. Official Document: Some useful documents needed were collected from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) head offices in Abuja. Furthermore, other details in the documents included trafficking cases and investigation data, statistical break-down of trafficking in persons, major routes for trafficking victims, means and medium for trafficking persons across the region

3.6 Validity of Instruments

The researcher developed a self-made instrument. It was reviewed by the experts in the Faculty of Social Science, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. This helped to ascertain the face and content validity of the instruments in line with the objectives and assumptions raised for the study. This was supported by Kerlinger (1973) as used in Bodunde (2004) that validation of instruments by experts is an effective method of ensuring content validity of research instruments. Thereafter, necessary corrections and modifications were effected based on the advice of the experts in the Department of Political Science and International Studies. Comments were made by experts and the items affected were reconstructed before it was taken to the field.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher employed the services of research assistants in the field, which effectively helped in the conduct of the interview and collected the necessary documents from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officials.

3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis

The response generated after the series of interviews conducted was analysed using systematic quantitative “content analysis “, it analyses the content of the interview responses from the interviewee, about the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child

trafficking in Nigeria and how NAPTIP has effectively play a crucial role in reducing the scourge of child trafficking in Nigeria.

Also the documents obtained as secondary data about child trafficking routs, victims and master minders, the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) Origin, organisational structure and functions as well as success recorded in their campaign against child trafficking in Nigeria. The data from the interview and official documents was compiled and a comprehensive inference or conclusion was made with regards to the set aim of the study. In addition, based on the interview conducted with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officials, the information on the campaign so far against child trafficking and the need for more aid commitment to prosecute the assignment of fighting against trafficking in persons. And all the documents and the contents were integrated into the thesis in line with the response of the officials sampled and interviewed.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. 1. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The aim of this study was to assess the role of National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in the campaign against child trafficking. This chapter contained data analysis, results and discussion of the main variables, as well as validation of the assumptions of this research. The responses obtained from the field through series of interviews conducted by the researcher for the selected officials of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) were analysed alongside with information from other documents from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in order to empirically assess the role of NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking. In this chapter the responses by the respondents (officials) were analysed in line with each of the research objectives and the assumptions are either upheld or rejected.

4.2 Analysis of Interview in Line with the Objectives set for the Study

During the field survey, a total of ten (10) officials National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) head office were interviewed from various departments which investigation and monitoring department, legal and prosecution department, public enlightenment department, counselling and rehabilitation department, administration and finance and research and programmes department of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) head office.

Objective (1) set in this study by the researcher was on the role of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). The response of the respondent in person of Mr Josiah Collins (public enlightenment unit) mention how they enforce and administer provision of the NAPTIP Act, co-ordinate and enforce all other laws on trafficking in persons as well as investigation and creation of public awareness

on the danger of trafficking. Mr Josiah Collins also spoke on Government support via budgetary provisions to NAPTIP which was inadequate to perform their role as an agency and prosecute the necessary fight to track down traffickers who he said are well connected and have a lot of funds to carry out their negative acts with links to foreign collaborators.

Mr Musa Usman of the same public enlightenment unit further stressed that Government needs to re-fabricate the structure of NAPTIP to expand the coverage level across Nigeria, that is, states and local Government need to have their separate offices to be able to promptly tackle child trafficking incidence as it happens. Again, he stressed that NAPTIP is trying his best to reduce incidence of child trafficking within each state and inter-state trafficking routes and even across borders, trafficking syndicates many of them are facing prosecution.. The issue of partnership by NAPTIP with other agencies within and outside the country, he outrightly admitted that NAPTIP has a lot of partners. He finally rounded up his submission that NAPTIP needs more support from all asunder in performing his role as an anti-trafficking agency.

Objective (2) set in this work by the researcher was on the causes of human /child trafficking in Nigeria, Miss. Chinyere Uche (Research Unit) from her response in summary was able to point some factors that caused the growth and spread of human/child trafficking in Nigeria which she said include the level of poverty in our rural areas and poor parental support prompted mostly young girls to seek for better life thereby finding themselves being trafficked even when they know the consequence involved. Mrs Chinyere Uche also mentioned pressure from parents on the need for their daughters to provide financial and material support to them, which the parent feels their age mates and colleagues have been taking good care of their parents who are fortunate to get legal jobs within and outside the country. Poor infrastructure and insecurity in

rural areas has encouraged human/child trafficking in Nigeria has identified by the respondent, for both male and female because during crisis, people find themselves in refugee camps, traffickers take advantage and recruit both male and female promising them jobs outside the country, and funny enough parents support the whole idea because they believe the children will make it out there and return to give them better life. Sometimes the young male end up carrying arms to fight and kill innocent persons.

. Objective (3) set for this work by the researcher was on the effect of human/child trafficking in Nigeria, Mr. Abubarka Bello (administration & finance unit) while responding said as of today the image of the country is badly affected and the level with which Nigerians are deported (male and female) has not given us good name at all as a country, and that there is need for a synergy between the Nigeria Government , Non-Governmental Organisation, religious bodies, traditional rulers to work towards fighting this scourge by partering with NAPTIP to carry out its duties and correct the wrong impression the world have about Nigeria.

Mrs Aisha Ibrahim of the legal unit further express the need to have firm laws to prevent, suppress and punish traffickers, this she explained that the available laws is being used to prosecute traffickers but the Government need to have more stiff laws that will be long lasting and create fear and deterrent to any traffickers found wanting in the act of human/child trafficking as a whole. He further said that electronic and print media need to open their doors for NAPTIP activities and also help report trafficking related matters to the public.

Objectives (4) set by the researcher for this work was on efforts towards fighting child trafficking, Mrs. Margret Kolo (guidance & counseling unit) responded in line with the series of effort by NAPTIP in fighting Hman/Child trafficking in Nigeria, she stated that NAPTIP partners within and outside Nigeria which to some extent help when

deporting trafficked victims and workshops are organised by these partners which included UNICEF, ILO IOM in training NAPTIP staffs on new trends and approach of traffickers which has helped reasonably but a lot still need to be done. Margreth Kolo further confirmed that series of traffickers have been arrested and prosecuted right from the establishment of NAPTIP in 2003 till date and victims also rescued and united with their families while some are still at National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) shelters in Benin, Kano zonal office, some are seriously traumatised and taken to psychiatric hospital being treated. Another respondent in person of Mr Yomi James of the same unit emphasis on series effort by the agency in organising public enlightenment programmes in all zonal centers at motor parks, village square with the assistance of the traditional rulers to enlighten and inform them on the dangers of given out their children out to distance family relations who take them to cities or even out of the country to use as slaves or sex workers and sometimes these children can lose their lives. The parents and community was told to report any similar cases if they notice any around their environs.

In line with National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in person (NAPTIP) efforts and need for synergy, Mr. Adebayo Ojo (Investigation & Monitoring unit) one of the interviewee said NAPTIP have been advocating and enlightening parent's on birth control based on this, they should only give birth to the number of children they can cater for. He also expand his response to Government inability to have firm border control as factors propelling child trafficking across the border of Nigeria, and believed this will consolidate National Agency for The Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) efforts in fighting human/child trafficking scourge in Nigeria. still On NAPTIP efforts, the part of discipline of officials to ensure maximum result in the campaign against trafficking in persons, the National Agency for Prohibition of the

Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) head of press and public relations unit disclosed in a statement in Abuja recently that some officials of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) committed some offences which, include arranging professional sureties for suspect for a fee and providing information about the operation of the agency to outsider for a fee.

Furthermore, Mr Mohammed shehu of the same unit said the affected officials endangered the lives of their colleagues, as a result, some of the sacked officials were involved in the acceptance of bribe and aiding the escape of suspect. This development followed the recommendation of the management of the Agency which has found them culpable for various offences. This is in line with the disciplinary actions and in house cleaning embarked upon by the present management to enthrone discipline, dedication, loyalty, as well as enhanced the operation of the agency in fulfilling its statutory role of fighting human/child trafficking.

Table 4.1: Tabular Breakdown of Respondents (Official) Details

NAPTIP Department	Respondents	Senior Staff	Junior Staff	Age Range	Variables
1. Admin/Finance	2	1	1	35+	Role
2. Investig/Monitor	2	1	1	30+	Role
3. Research/Progr.	2	1	1	45+	Effect
4. Public/Enlighte	1	-	1	30+	Efforts
5. Counseling/Rehab	2	1	1	30+	Causes
6. Legal/ Prosecution.	1	-	1	35+	Efforts
Total	10	4	6		

4.3. Discussion of Findings

From the Objectives set for this study in line with our findings, there are numerous causes of human/ child trafficking in Nigeria as officials of NAPTIP responded which ranges from poverty, poor infrastructure facilities and insecurity in the rural areas, it was discovered that female children are the most trafficked and most of the traffickers are females, this indicate that women are the most vulnerable in human trafficking.

This may be due to their state of unemployment, loss of family values, greed of parents, too much crave for material things, and low level of education. It is also very unfortunate that most of the traffickers are aware of the consequences of their actions and the legal implication but most of the trafficked children are not aware of the implications of what they are doing. Most of them see trafficking as a means of livelihood or survival. It was discovered that most of the gains go to the traffickers with some accumulated interest, but the trafficked victims are used as instruments for generating money. And they are kept in an environment where they are left with no choice than to obey the terms of the 'madams' which in most cases are foreigners. Also, those that show willingness to join the illicit trade of child trafficking and those that were deceived, later discovered it was not profitable to join the endemic act. Therefore, its imperative for Government to embarked on massive job creation and empowerment at rural areas dwellers to discourage interest. Insecurity must be tackled head on to make the rural areas habitable for rural dwellers.

Another objective set for this research is on the role played by NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking which was the agencies mandate, it was discovered that finances, weak laws and lack of synergy hampers the agency official from carrying out their functions. In line with this, in a recent interview the Minister of Budget and Planning, Sen. Udoma Udo Udoma (2017) said the federal government is considering

providing special intervention fund for NAPTIP in managing victims of human/child trafficking in 2018 budget. This was said when he receives the Director General of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Mrs. Julie Donli. (Punch 2017). This was in line with their earlier position that lack of fund has affected the performance of the agency. Some of the official responses shows that there is need for establishment of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) offices across the thirty-six states of the Federation which will make them respond fast to any incidence, they also advocate for more human resources to be able to handle diverse issues like women trafficking, child trafficking and trafficking in human parts. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) also, requires a standing security outfit like what is obtainable in Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) so as to enable them carryout arrest at any point in time.

One of the Objective set of for this study was to examine the effect of human/child trafficking in Nigeria. It's on this background that most responses by NAPTIP officials was disheartening on how the country's image has being dented with the reported cases of victims (Nigerian) being trafficked, sometimes killed at border areas, deportations repeatedly which involves the country embassy intervening in this collection and deportation of her citizens who are begging and stranded on the street of Europe all in quest for 'Greener pasture'. It's was on this premises that it has become national embarrassment. It's the responsibilities of all to change the world's perception about Nigeria, so NAPTIP need more of Government, Non-governmental Organisation, religious bodies and all Nigerians to fight this scourge.

The effort of National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking Persons (NAPTIP) in the fight against child trafficking is another Objective set for this study which in the course of this research it was discovered from the responses by the

repondents (officials) of National Agency for The Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) that several advocacy and enlightenment programmes was organised regularly by each NAPTIP zonal offices in critical areas which are villages , motor parks, hospitals and hotels to acquaint the public of the dangers of given out their children out to distance family relations to go get them jobs in the cities and even outside the country and how the law enforcement agency is partnering to apprehended traffickers and prosecute them. It was discovered from National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officials response that many more shelters have being established across the country but more still need to be built and equipped with modern facilities and equipment. National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) also are calling for a strong and consistent synergy with Non-governmental Organisations and religious bodies in expanding training and empowerment of victims of child trafficking in Nigeria because if this victims are not empowered after training, there are higher chance of them going back in to been trafficked again just for economic reasons.

In his drive to reduce the scourge of human/child trafficking, the agency through aid from Nigeria Government, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) has being linked with the Interpol in the campaign against child trafficking and so far the contributions of the Interpol to the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) have been commended. Mrs Julie Okah Donli, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) Director General, made the commendation when the agency hosted participants of the 6th Interpol global conferences at a gala night in Abuja, and explained that the effort in combating organised crime networks, especially trafficking in persons could not be over

emphasised, adding that National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) had benefited immensely from the various activities of the Interpol.

From our findings, human/ child trafficking has increased in Nigeria despite National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) efforts, on that premises the researcher upheld the null assumption which state that child trafficking has increased despite NAPTIP efforts and rejects the alternative assumption which state that child trafficking in Nigeria has reduced with the establishment of NAPTIP. Also the increased economic pressure as a result of poverty, insecurity and poor infrastructure has continued to encourage the scourge of human/ child trafficking in Nigeria by that stand, assumption two which state that the high level of economic pressure has increased child trafficking (null) is upheld by the researcher and the alternative assumption which state that high level of economic pressure has not increase child trafficking is rejected.

4.4 Counselling And Rehabilitation of Victims at Shelters Across the zones

Counselling and Rehabilitation department is one of the core departments in NAPTIP. The department, under section 9 subsection 3(a) and (b) of Trafficking in Persons Prohibition and law Enforcement Act 2003 as amended, is entrusted with the rehabilitation and counseling of victims of human trafficking. The department is headed by a seasoned social worker with over thirty-one years' experience in social work practice. Presently, the staff strength of the department is one hundred and seven (107) with varying degrees of professional experience.

From 2004 – July 2012 a total of six thousand, three hundred and twenty-eight (6,328) victims have been referred to the department. One thousand, seven hundred and twenty-Seven (1,727) are male while four thousand, six hundred and fifty-five (4,655) are female. One hundred and Ninety-One (191) of the trafficked persons assisted by the department were empowered to return to school or acquire vocational training. While

additional Four Hundred and Fifty-Three (453) were further supported to establish their own businesses through the donation of trade equipments and provision of resettlement allowance to enable them cater for their personal needs.

The department collaborates with relevant government ministries, agencies, NGOs and development partners in realizing its mandate. It is divided into five sections/units and each has distinctive roles to play in realizing the mandate of the department. The sections are :

The Programme Development Section

The functions of this section are: programme development, policy formulation and mainstreaming gender in the activities of the Agency.

Rehabilitation Section

Provides direct assistance to trafficked persons and this includes counseling and rehabilitation services. Vocational services provided to trafficked persons include knitting, weaving, fashion design, hair dressing, catering, hat making, beads making and photography. Counselling methods adopted by the section in order to help the victims recover from trauma include psychosocial therapy, individual counseling, group counseling, career counseling, family counseling and case conferencing.

Shelter Management Section

Takes care of the day-to-day running of the shelter facilities established for housing rescued trafficked persons. Services offered at the shelter include feeding, clothing, provision of regular hygiene products, physical exercises and basic educational courses. The Agency operates eight shelters across the country with the capacity to accommodate the following number of victims at a time from the table below

Table 4.2: Shelters Capacity of Accommodation of NAPTIP

S/n	Shelter Location	Number of Bed Space
1.	Abuja.	32.
2.	Lagos.	60.
3.	Benin.	40.
4.	Uyo.	45.
5.	Enugu.	30.
6.	Kano.	30.
7.	Sokoto.	30.
8.	Maiduguri.	20.

Source: NAPTIP 2012

TOTAL: 293 This statistics is on capacity rate and not occupancy rate.

Please note that NAPTIP operates transit and closed shelters because of the peculiarity of the Agency. Length of stay is limited to 6 weeks. Any person needing a longer stay is referred to the shelters owned by collaborating NGOs.

On visitation to the Abuja shelter facilities , the researcher interviewed two of the victims on how the counseling unity of National Agency for the Prohibition and Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) has played it role in reaching out to them, in the area of medical, counseling of the traumatised and training in various skills like bead making , cake making, tailoring and soap making which has given them confidence to go into the society and live a normal life but Vivian one if the victim who responded well to the researcher said capital to start up their own business is not available bringing great temptation of wanting to return back to their old live. This is one major factor that has kept the scourge of trafficking on the increase in Nigeria,

4.5 Implication of Findings

The implication of the findings lies on the fact that the neglect or regulation of child trafficking issues, portends a great danger for the country due to lack of fund to NAPTIP to carry-out its activities effectively, since children who are the future of the society are deprived of the capacity to participate in the future that concerns them, by trafficking and denying them of their meaningful development and growth. Media neglect of the issue of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) means that the voice and concerns needed to stimulate actions is lacking and the result is entrenchment of criminality in what so ever forms it may be called.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

The researched work examined National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP) role in the campaign against child trafficking within and across Nigeria. In a bid to achieve this, the research was undertaken within the framework of the structural functional theory by Gabriel Almond to determine the extent to which NAPTIP has played their role in fighting child trafficking. Towards this end, it was assumed that the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was set up to address certain abnormalities such as child trafficking etc. As a result of the dysfunction of certain structures. However, it was discovered that, although that the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was set up to combat child trafficking, certain factors such as poverty, corruption, loss of family value, and unemployment etc, encouraged child trafficking scourge thereby hampering the performance of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and its inability to meet its objectives.

To allow for clear analysis of the role played by NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking, the researcher dwelt on the Act of 2003 that established the agency in which NAPTIP specific functions were stated among which include enforce and administer the provisions of this Act., Co-ordinate and enforce all other laws on Trafficking in persons and related offences, adopt effective measures for the prevention and eradication of trafficking in persons and related offences, establish co-ordinated preventive, regulatory and investigatory machinery geared towards the eradication of trafficking in persons, Investigate all cases of trafficking in persons including forced

labour, child labour, forced prostitution, exploitative labour and other forms of exploitation, slavery and slavery – like activities, bonded labour, removal of organs, illegal smuggling of migrants, sale and purchase of persons among others.

The research also employed the primary and secondary data. The primary data was obtained through interview with the officials of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) at the head office in Abuja, on how far they have performed their role in fighting child trafficking.

During the interview it was discovered that majority of the Support that came from Government to National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was not adequate enough to build more shelters and capacity building through training of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officials for the campaign against the child trafficking scourge across the country. It was revealed in the course of the interview that the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is under-staffed despite the nine zonal offices. More so, the issue of having more offices in all the state capital and the local government area was stressed by the officials. From the interview with official of the agency, they advocated for a standby security outfit like the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) to be able to confront cases without delay.

5.2 Conclusion

Child trafficking has continued to spread at a faster pace in Nigeria, due to certain variables, which has encouraged the act. National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) as an agency constituted by law to combat trafficking in person with the Government has being affected by some factors, consequently affecting its performance. Some of these factors include, poverty, corruption, weak legal framework, lack of implementation of laws, corrupt law enforcement agents, etc. Therefore, all stake

holders in charge of these sectors must perform their duties, as their ineptitude could lead to a structural dysfunction and consequently result to crimes such as child trafficking. Also, Non-governmental organisation (Ngo) that are willing to support National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) should be committed and consistent in their support so as to enable NAPTIP meet its goals.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the research findings and responses from the interview carried out, the following are recommended.

- From the the research findings it is recommended that Government need to embark on massive job creation and empowerment at all level (Federal , State and Local) to discourage peoples interest from migration in search for "Greener pasture" , this is one factor that has fed human/child trafficking over the years in Nigeria.
- It is recommended that infrastructural development like schools, hospitals and portable water etc should be aggressively pursued by Government at all level because it will encourage youths to stay in rural areas to live a normal life like their peers in the urban areas.
- *. Government must fight to stand still the worrying security issues in the country especially in our rural areas which caused the mojority of the labour force flee to Urban centers.
- Synergy between NAPTIP and Non-governmental Organisation is key to fighting this scourge of human/child trafficking in Nigeria which is a strong recommendation and more of Government interventions aside budgetary allocation will NAPTIP play his role efficiently.

- It is recommended that Government at all level must see the need for a national campaign on rebranding Nigeria because of our dented image accros Europe and the world to give a good name and perception of our original identity.
- Advocacy and enlightenment is essential to be carried out regularly and repeatedly by NAPTIP and as well partnership with Non-governmental Organisation to logically and holistically tackle the scourge of human/child trafficking in Nigeria since its a phenomenon that cut-accross boundaries.

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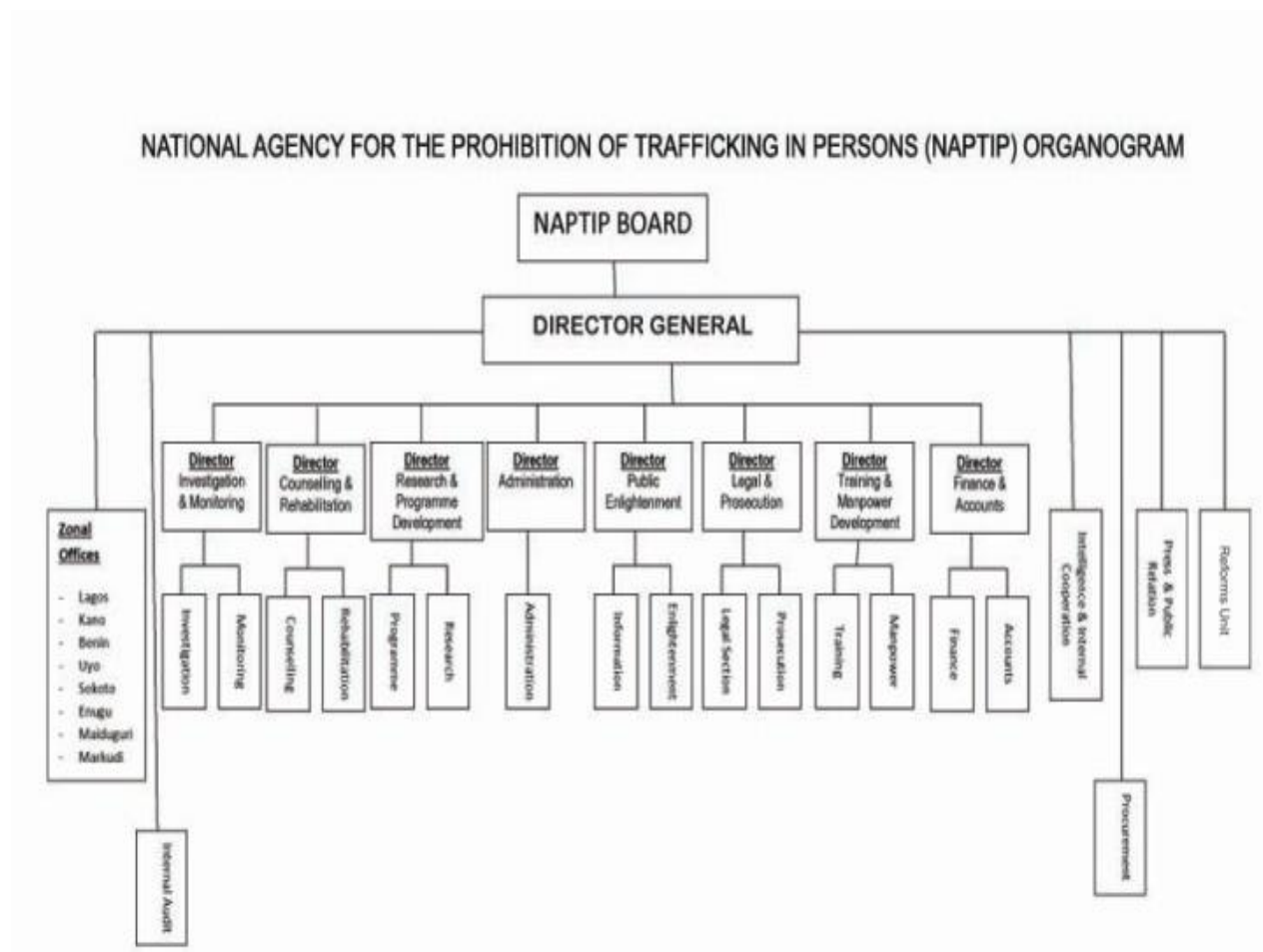
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APPENDICES

Appendix A.1: Interview Guide for NAPTIP Officials on their Role in the Fight Against Child Trafficking in Nigeria

1. What is child trafficking?
2. What strategies have been put in place by NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria?
3. How well has the government supported NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking?
4. Do you go into partnership, cooperation with other agencies in the fight against child trafficking in Nigeria?
5. In what ways does NGOs assist NAPTIP in their role in the fight against child trafficking?
6. How consistent is the government support to NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking?
7. What are the channels through which government and security agencies reach out to NAPTIP with their assistance in the fight against child trafficking?
8. What are other channels of support used by NAPTIP in fighting child trafficking?
9. Do you think government support to NAPTIP has reduced the rate of child trafficking?
10. Do you agree that government still need to improve in their assistance to NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking?
11. Can we say government budgetary provision to NAPTIP is sufficient in the fight against child trafficking ?
12. What are the challenges of NAPTIP ?
13. What is your observation regarding government support to NAPTIP in the fight against child trafficking?
14. Do we have firm laws to prevent, suppress and punish traffickers?
15. Do you have information about any form of corruption related issues affecting the fight against child trafficking?
16. Do you think the problem of child trafficking is politically motivated?
17. Do NAPTIP go into partnership, cooperation and collaboration with other agencies within and outside the country in the fight against child trafficking?
18. Can you say NAPTIP have achieved their objective of fighting child trafficking in Nigeria?

Appendix A.2: Organisational Structure of NAPTIP



Appendix B.1: Table 1.4 Showing Trafficking Cases, Investigation and Reports

Cases	Reported		Investigated	
	No	%	No	%
1. Exportation of persons from prostitution	195	27.0	122	31.2
2. Procurement of person for sexual exploitation	57	7.9	47	12.0
3. Recruitment of person under 18 for prostitution	1	0.1	0	0.0
4. Recruitment of person for pornography or brothel	0	0.0	0	0
5. Foreign travel promoting prostitution	55	7.6	24	6.1
6. Buying or selling of human beings for any purpose	46	6.4	33	8.4
7. Force labour within Nigeria	34	4.7	13	3.3
8. Force labour outside Nigeria.	18	2.5	8	2.0
9. Employment of child as domestic worker				
And inflicting grievous harm	188	26.1	89	22.8
10. Fraudulent entry of person	2	0.3	2	1.00
11. Escape or aiding and abating escape	3	0.4	0	0.00
12. Obstruction of the agency or its authorized officers	1	10.1	100	

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Appendix B.2: Tale 1.5 Showing Statistical Break-down of Trafficking in Persons

BASIC STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

1. Total population of Nigeria Approx.	167 million
2. Estimated children population (ILO,2014).	80million
3. Mean age of marriage	17 years.
4. Primary school enrolment rate	Girls 77% Boys 84%
5. Average completion rate	Girls 84%, Boys 69%
6. Average age of trafficked children	15 years
7. Nigerian girls in European sex trade	60-80% girls

Appendix B.3: Table 1.6 Table Showing Major Routes for Cross border Trafficking

Common Trafficking Routes:

1. Nigeria- Cotonou -Togo-Morocco by road;
 2. Europe (by air)
 3. Nigeria-Ghana- Morocco-Libya-Spain (by road)
 4. Kano, Kwara, Kaduna-Saudi Arabia (by air)
 5. Abuja-Maiduguri-Chad-Libya-Spain (by road)
 6. Akwa Ibom-Cameroun-Gabon (by road and by sea)
 7. Lagos-Spain-Germany (by air)
 8. Lagos-Liberia (by air)
 9. Lagos-Cote D'Ivoire (by air)
 10. Lagos-US/London (by air)
 11. Shaki (Oyo)-Guinea-Mali-Cote Di'voire (by road)
 12. Edo- Italy (by air)
 13. Kano-Niger (by road)
 14. Edo-Sokoto-Niger-Mali- Burkina Faso
 15. Oron-Calabar-Cameroun
-

Appendix .B.4: Table 1.7 Table Show the Means and Medium for Transporting the Victims

Means of transportation	
<hr/>	
• Means of transportation	90% travel by road across Sahara
	Desert, others through airports
	And seaports.
• Categories of child labour	Girls: domestic servitude, sexual
	Exploitation Boys: used as scavengers,
	car washers, bus conductors, drug
	Peddlers, farmers, quarries, mines,
	Street beggars,
• Nigerian children engaged in	Approx. 15 million (ILO 2013).
Exploitative child labour	

Appendix.B. 5: Ten (10) Selected Africa Countries and Their Human Tracfficking Records/Ranking

COUNTRIES.		POPULATION.		GLOBAL RANKING
PERCENTAGE				

1. Cameroon.	157,000.	24		.69%
2. Ghana	133,000	38		.48%
3. Kenya.	328,000.	23.		.69%
4. Lesotho.	9,000.	41.		.42%
5. Malawi.	131,000.	18.		.75%
6. Nigeria.	1386,000.	15.		.77%
7. South Sudan.	456,000.	5.		1.2%
8. Tanzania.	336,000.	29.		.62%
9. Uganda.	304,000.	16.		.76%
10. Zambia.	92,000.	33.		.57%

Source: Statistics from 2018 Global Slavery Index

An estimated 7.8 million are involve in enslavement or trafficked in sub-region Sahara Africa amounting to 19% of the total global trafficked population. Am estimated 9.24% million individuals are enslaved and trafficked in all of Africa making the total of 23% of the total global enslave and trafficked population. Most common slavery and Trafficking in sub Saharan Africa are forced labour and forced marriage. African account for 8% of the child sex trafficking in the world and the major cause of modern slavery are poor economic conditions, violent conflicts, crisis etc. African countries with highest modern slavery include

: Eritrea (.93% of population)

; Burundi (.43% population)

; Central Africa republic (.22% of population)

; Mauritania (. 21% of population)

; South Sudan (.21% population)