

**REPORT OF THE STUDY ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NIGERIA**

SUBMITTED TO

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND PROJECTS CENTER (dRPC), KANO

BY

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November, 2011

Abbreviations

CEDAW- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

COSUDOW- Committee for the Support and Dignity of Women

dRPC- Development Research and Projects Center

FIDA- Federation of Women Lawyers

HIV/AIDS- Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

ILO- International Labor Organization

IOM- International Organization for Migration

IPPR-Institute for Public Policy Research, UK

NGO- Non-governmental Organization

STD- Sexual Transmitted Diseases

UN- United Nations

UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund

UNFPA- United Nations Population Fund

US TIP Report United States' State Department, annual trafficking in persons (TIP) report

USAID- United States Agency for International Development

WOTCLEF -Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

Background of the Study:

The non-governmental organization, the dRPC in collaboration with the Institute for Public Policy Research, (IPPR) UK and the Igbinedion University Okada, coordinated a research project titled Beyond Irregularity: Towards a sustainable approach to dealing with irregular migration from Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe.

The aims of the project are to:

1. Address knowledge gaps about recent developments and trends regarding irregular migration between Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe through collaborative action-oriented research
2. Enhance the institutional capacity of government and civil society actors through training and collaborative research in countries of origin and transit to combat illegal migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings
3. Strengthen the protection of migrant's rights in transit countries

4. Raise awareness about the risks of irregular migration and exploitation by trafficking networks, particularly in countries that experience high levels of outward migration
5. Provide a strategic and sustainable framework for dialogue and cooperation around irregular migration and trafficking between EU member states and countries of origin and transit

Introduction

Human Trafficking is a complex form of modern slavery and servitude, Human Trafficking involves deception of prospective victims into leaving their home countries of origin, to travel to foreign countries or sometimes to some other parts of the same country on the promises of lucrative job offers and other life enriching ventures as well as better living conditions.

According to gtz Sector Project against Trafficking in Women (2003) stated that the traffic in human beings is flourishing and that global business involving “human goods” has now reached dimensions comparable to those of the illicit trades in drugs and weapons. In Nigeria trafficking in Persons and irregular migration is predominantly to the Europe for prostitution and child labour especially to Italy, Spain, Belgium, France and Netherlands.

In terms of numbers, the most victims of human trafficking are women and children who are forced into exploitative child labour, servitude and or prostitution.

The trafficking in person and irregular migration are of two dimensions- which involves trafficking in girls and women for prostitution, forced marriage and domestic labour, while the other dimension is that of trafficking in children for forced labour- traffickers are engaged in the act of buying and selling of under-aged children. Another dimension is that of organs and body parts selling.

The Traffickers deceive their potential clients and parents or guardians of such children or persons into believing that their children or wards are being taken to overseas Europe in order for to gain greener pasture and better condition of living.

In some cases the parents are made to believe that the children will be sent to schools to complete their studies. However some of the victims end off losing their lives in the process while being transported as the traffickers preferred illegal routes in most cases. In some situations the trafficked persons fall in the hands of illegal human organ dealers, while some get drown in the high sea or crossing rivers or died along the desert route.

The former President of Nigeria- Chief Olusegun Obasanjo opined that human trafficking has been going on for decades but did not gain much publicity until in

the 1990s. The phenomenal growth of this criminal activity makes the business a third highest paying criminality after gun running and drugs (Obasanjo,2003).

The UN estimate indicates that TIPs generate about \$10 billion annually for criminals. An African Child trafficked to the US might net the trafficker \$10,000-\$20,000 (USAID, 2005: Department of States Annual Trafficking in Persons Report). Globally there is general dearth of reliable data and statistic on the number of trafficked persons due to the clandestine nature of the phenomenon. However, proxy indicators derived from the number of rescued trafficked persons formed a basis for extrapolation of the data. USAID thus estimated that there are 4Million trafficked person annually, about 800,000- 4 Million persons move across international borders and about 80% of the trafficked persons are women and about 50% are youth and children and the majority of them are trafficked for sex work. While Regionally according to UNDOC report of 2005 show that 89% of African nations are involved in TIPs, about 300,000 children are taken from their homes in West Africa each year and between 28,000 and 30,000 children are lured into prostitution in South Africa and sold into domestic slavery (UNDOC, 2005). According to US Department of State e-Journal, 2003 there over 15 Million working children in Nigeria and over 2Million children are exposed to long hours of work and of this 56% are in school while 42% are found in house-keeping.

There are several reasons proffered as to why persons are trafficked but the two main reasons why this business is thriving: first, the harsh living conditions, mostly characterised by poverty, unemployment and a lack of perspectives, in the countries of origin (GTZ, 2003). Also there is demand that exists in the rich countries of the West. It is in their shadow economies that the victims are exploited: as cheap labour in the restaurant trade or the sex industry, through forced marriage and illegal adoption or for the removal of organs (GTZ 2003). Other reasons for trafficking in person and irregular migration have been adduced to range from economic to socio-cultural factors as mentioned earlier above. Poverty is been identified as the principal and major driving force behind this irregular migration and thus propelling people into the hands of the traffickers. The traffickers are belonged into clubs, associations, networks and small and large enterprises and businesses. Gender inequality, lack of information, ignorance and the demand for cheap labour puts vulnerable persons at risk especially women and children. The disparity existing between the rural and urban areas also contribute to the demand and supply chain of this business as the rural areas lacks the prospects especially of better living standards and opportunities that lead to trafficking of persons from such areas. Both rural and urban household finds it difficult and not easy to support their families and therefore will send their

members of their family to wealthy communities or members of the family. Therefore this makes children and vulnerable persons at the risk of being trafficked or manipulated by traffickers.

The pull factors for this irregular migration and trafficking in persons includes the immigration policies of the destination countries and other laws in those countries.

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of this study are to provide some background information on the scope of trafficking in women and girls in Nigeria. The report also noted efforts taken by Governments and NGOs to address the issue of trafficking. The other objective was to explore, in more detail, the projects and activities of NGOs, especially women's NGOs, as well as other organisations and government agencies¹. This was in order to recommend key areas for future co-operation with IPPR Project against Trafficking in Persons and Irregular Migration.

Methodology:

The study design was cross sectional and descriptive. A qualitative research approach using In-depth Interviews and focus group discussions was conducted across the geopolitical zones of Nigeria. A total of 3 FGDs were conducted covering 7 community leaders and 13 community members and 7 staff of NGOS

working on Trafficking. Community leaders and members and NGO staff were particularly selected because of their good experience and education of programmes on trafficking in person. A broad spectrum of community members and key individuals were interviewed to provide comparative views and knowledge related to Trafficking and irregular migration. See Appendix on the lists of interviewees.

The consultant conducted desk review on the situation of trafficking in the country, identified and interacted with relevant NGOs and agencies. Visits were subsequently made to the six geopolitical zones of the country order to visit NGO projects, Zonal NAPTIP Offices and interviewed relevant stakeholders. In all, the consultant conducted over 20 interviews with NGOs, international organisations, academics and relevant Government departments and agencies- NAPTIP, State Security Service (SSS), Immigration Service and the Nigerian Police Force. The consultant also spoke with some women and girls who had experienced being trafficked in shelters in Sokoto and Abuja and a Lady from Akwa-Ibom. Case studies and lists of interviewed persons are included in the appendix.

This study also briefly looks at internal trafficking (within Nigeria). The study was conducted from September to November, 2011. States visited includes Lagos, Ogun (South West); Edo, Akwa-Ibom and Delta (SouthSouth); Enugu and Imo

(Southeast); Sokoto, Kano and Katsina (Northwest); Plateau and FCT (North central) and Bauchi and Taraba (Northeast).

Research process and quality control:

- 1) Meetings were held with the consultant and dRPC to discuss on the research work and review the instrument for the research.
- 2) The survey instruments for the formative research (Interview and FGD guides) were designed and reviewed and refined with technical assistance from dRPC.
- 3) The NGO leaders were identified and suitable participants for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) among their staff.
- 4) The data collection exercise was conducted by the Consultant and other Research Assistants which was monitored by dRPC Staff. This was to ensure that interviews were promptly conducted, good arrangements and mobilization of study participants and that IDI's were well facilitated and discussions appropriately recorded. The Interviews and discussions were recorded on tape recorders to capture details to compliment the written notes.

Debriefing session

After field work-data collection process, a debriefing session was held between the Consultant and dRPC in Kano to further discuss on the study. During the

debriefing, consultant shared his field experiences and provided results of preliminary field analysis and recommendations.

Data analysis

After the transcription and translation of the tape-recorded data, Consultant did detailed data analysis.

Analysis of Findings:

Trends in trafficking in women

Trafficking of women in Nigeria is predominantly to Europe for prostitution, especially to Italy, Spain, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. South Africa and the United States are also destination countries. The United Kingdom and Ireland are countries of transit as well as destination for Nigerian women (GTZ, 2003, Obe, 2007 and Uzoma, 2003). The Advocacy Project states that Nigerian women make up 70% of 70,000 African victims of trafficking, and that about 70% of these Nigerian women end up in Italy. Also UNICEF states that 80% of young women engaged in prostitution in Italy are Nigerians. Also according to UNDOC, 2006 states that about 9,466 victims were intercepted at the country's border for the period 2003-2007. Also NAPTIP rescued about 2,120 persons being trafficked between Benin, Nigeria and Togo for the period of 2003-2008 (NAPTIP, 2007). According to Human Rights Watch, Nigeria is a destination country for trafficked

persons from Ghana, Togo, and Benin. Children are trafficked both within Nigeria and to other West African countries (such as Cameroon, Gabon, Guinea, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire) for domestic work, prostitution and to work as street vendors. Children from Benin, Togo and Ghana are trafficked to Nigeria.

Women trafficked to Europe are frequently under debt-bondage to their trafficker. Women generally pay a deposit in Nigeria and then agree (sign a contract) to pay back the rest through working in prostitution. Nigerian Women are notoriously the vast majority of illegally trafficked sex workers in Europe, Italy in particular. The fact that prostitution is not prohibited in Italy makes it attractive for Nigerians and other nationals to use her as a destination country for trafficked persons. The laws in Italy are only against aiding and abetting human trafficking and the exploitation of prostitutes. The business is quite lucrative because prostitutes are not required to register or pay tax. They are also not required to obtain a medical clearance certificates. Information from the Nigerian Embassy in Rome (2003), has it that today, the region in Nigeria most affected by the trafficking in minors and young women for commercial sexual exploitation is the former Midwest, especially the Edo state. According to that source, Italy has over 60,000 Nigerians living there out of which 50,000 are girls, most of whom have no visible means of livelihood (Obe, 2007).

In Edo state, a big number of women and girls are involved in human trafficking and irregular migration. In Edo state it is a thing of pride for a family to be called "the Italian Connection". Traffickers and trafficked persons are celebrated and eulogized by praise singers and musicians for their success in the business and thus makes other families interested in going into the business. Large super markets, Groceries Stores, Malls and other choice buildings are owned by some of these racketeers (Uzoma, 2003 and Obe 2007). All these therefore makes human trafficking and irregular migration appear worthy and an attractive venture.

The negative consequence of this phenomenon is that Nigeria is being identified with sex and prostitution especially among other comity of nations. At various airports and ports of entry of several countries responsible young women and persons are made to go through thorough screenings and questionings before being admitted entry into some countries.

Nowadays due to the sensitization efforts of NGOs, in most cases women are aware that the work is prostitution. They undergo a ritual oath at a shrine promising to pay back the money owed to the trafficker and to obey their Madam under all circumstances. According to most the respondents in this study it was indicate that the traffickers or Madams in Europe are nearly always women, though recruiters in Nigeria may be sometimes male. Trafficked women are generally not aware of the

specific conditions of work that await them i.e. confiscation of documents, forced to work long hours on the street every day, forced to serve a minimum number of clients per day, physical abuse, threats and debt-bondage.

Although some women fly, many make the journey overland via other West African countries and cross the Sahara to Morocco, Algeria or Libya and cross into Europe using false documentation obtained in other West African countries en-route. Women and girls from Northern Nigeria are also thought to be trafficked to the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia for prostitution, (and possibly) begging and domestic work. According to the Nigerian Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, from 1999 to 2001, about 7000 undocumented migrants were deported back to Nigeria from Saudi Arabia, in contrast to approximately 2000 from other countries (mainly Europe and West Africa). There is no indication of how many of this number are trafficked or are women, but certainly a proportion would be. Women deported from the Gulf are not deported back to Lagos, but to Kaduna Airport and thus they are not subjected to the same deportation procedures to record incidences of trafficking, HIV testing etc. as women deported from Europe. The Nigerian Immigration Service in Kano has been concerned about increasing cases of trafficking and has been organizing seminars in Kano on the

issue involving Government agencies, some consulates (including Saudi Arabia), and traditional rulers, NGOs, travel agencies and hoteliers.

Socio-economic and political framework

The low status accorded to women and children in Nigeria means trafficking has, until recently been largely accepted and ignored. Today, trafficking is an issue for the Government. The government receives much funding from countries such as Italy and the United States to improve its efforts to stop trafficking. Efforts have in particular focused on prevention of trafficking and detection of potential victims as well as investigation and prosecution, much less has focused on the rights of trafficked women. For instance, Governments such as Italy have signed Readmission Treaties with Nigeria regarding procedures to facilitate repatriation of undocumented Nigerian nationals. The Government has appointed an Executive Secretary/Chief Executive Officer to the Agency for trafficking in persons. There are several high-profile NGOs founded by 'First ladies' such as WOTCLEF (founded by former vice-president of Nigeria's wife, Titi Abubakar) and Idia Renaissance (founded by Eki Igbinedion, wife of the former Governor of Edo State). These NGOs and several others have therefore managed to put trafficking on the political agenda in Nigeria (List of NGOs working on Prevention and Control and Impact Mitigation of Trafficking in Persons are in Appendix). Under a

new anti-trafficking law, a National Agency to Prohibit Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) which was established in 2003. The agency has the power to investigate, prosecute and punish all offenders against the law of human trafficking in Nigeria. NAPTIP will also coordinate rehabilitation and counselling of trafficked persons.

Legal framework

A law was passed in 2003 making human trafficking criminal, for purposes of prostitution, the 'Act to prohibit trafficking in persons and to establish the national agency for traffic in persons law enforcement and administration to enforce laws against traffic in persons, and to take charge and co-ordinate the rehabilitation and counseling of trafficked persons and for other matters connected therewith' called National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters Act, August 2003. It is the federal Government of Nigeria's response to addressing the scourge of trafficking in person in Nigeria and its attendant human abuses (NAPTIP, 2003). It states any person who procures a girl or woman to become a common prostitute either in Nigeria or elsewhere may be sentenced to life imprisonment. This law does not cover trafficking for other forms of labour or sexual exploitation, but is narrowly confined to prostitution. The law provides protection to victims. By virtue of the law, a victim of trafficking in person offences is to be identified and treated as a victim and not as criminal and where

the circumstances so justify, should not be detained or imprisoned. The identity and personal history of the victim is to be protected from the public by investigators, counseling officers and any other persons authorized to work closely with her/him (NAPTIP, 2003). Also a fund known as Victim to Trafficking Trust Fund is also established wherein monies realized from sale of confiscated and forfeited assets of a convicted trafficker would be paid into for the benefit of the victim (NAPTIP, 2003).

In pursuance to its mandate and achievements of its targets, NAPTIP in collaboration with other key stakeholders also developed a National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria in 2008 with the support of the Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA)- this was expected to facilitate recovery of trafficked persons by restoring their dignity, self esteem and worth. Other issues such relevant to rehabilitation, reintegration of the victims and guidelines for implementation of the policies were outlined. Also in order to bench mark the implementation of the policy which was later adopted and ratified by ECOWAS for use by the Sub-Region as Standard Operating document for rehabilitation of the victims, NAPTIP developed a Strategic Implementation Framework (SIF) to serve as a roadmap for fast-tracking the implementation of the Policy (NAPTIP, 2011). This was also developed in collaboration with and support

from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Norwegian Embassy. Also there are other protocols and conventions which were being adopted and domesticated in Nigeria in fight against Trafficking in person and irregular Migration. Several groups, NGOs, INGOs and Governments are involved in this cause such as the West African Network (A regional group and network of NGOs that are working on trafficking) and the International Swedish Society (ISS). Other bilateral agencies include- USAID, CIDA, Norwegian AID, AusAID and UKAID.

Socio-cultural aspects

Popoola, (2000) identified the roots of human trafficking as socio-cultural and economic conditions when he opined that” trafficking in human is complex phenomenon whose roots are impeded in socio-cultural conditions as well as the economic structures of societies. Ojomo (2001) elaborates the scope of the perceived causes of human trafficking as she stressed that” unfavorable economic conditions- leading to poverty and unemployment, unequal access to available opportunities for self development and sustainable financial empowerment and loss of moral and ethical values, ignorance and despondency” as causes of human trafficking and irregular migration.

Many women who are trafficked to Europe for prostitution have tended to be of the Igbo tribe and from Edo State (the capital of which is Benin City) and Delta State.

There is no conclusive research on why women from these states are more likely to migrate, though some Nigerians believe it is because the Igbo are especially enterprising and have a history of migration. Edo State is considered to be a centre of organised criminal activity in Nigeria ranging from trafficking in women to money laundering, trafficking in drugs and armed robbery. Poverty is a factor, but Edo and Delta States are not the poorest part of Nigeria. Greed was also mentioned and identified by the respondents of this study as a major factor in trafficking. Abubakar (2001) observed that most people easily shift the blame on poverty for their main reason of going into prostitution. It is also a known fact that many prostitutes do not give up their life style and practice even after they accumulated wealth through the sex work business. Traditional religious practices also encourage human trafficking and irregular migration. According to Migration Information Programme report of 1996 indicates strong link between the trafficked women and the Madams in the country of origin which this study confirmed is based on “contracts and acceptance” that is entered into through Voodoo and other rituals.

Other Empirical Framework:

The Nigeria Immigration Service record of 2002 gave detail account on child trafficking in Nigeria. The report indicates two fold of trafficking in children local

trafficking internally within the country which involves selling and leasing of children and the International trafficking. All these are prevalent in the Imo, Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Cross-River and Taraba States. While the international trafficking occurs through the borders of Borno, Sokoto and Cross-River and sometimes Ogun States. Children from Southern part of Nigeria (mostly Imo, Edo and Akwa-Ibom) are trafficked to Mali, Gabon, and Italy. While those trafficked from the northern part of Nigeria are trafficked to Sudan, Mali and Saudi-Arabia. In all the incidence of child trafficking is as result of parents having many children that they cannot cater for economically. Therefore Traffickers take advantage of the extended family structure and system to woo parents to release their children to them for a promised better life or training of the children. These children are economically exploited, physically brutalized and morally corrupted as they sometimes raped and forced into prostitution. Abebe (2001) draws analogy between human trafficking and irregular migration and HIV/AIDS. She pointed to the increase of HIV prevalence from 2.3% in 1995 to 16.8% 1999. Though the data may be unrealistic, there is no denial of the fact there is high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South-South and Southeast geopolitical zone and Edo state has one of the highest prevalence to date.

SUMMARY REPORT OF INTERVIEWS:

This section of the report will capture some key summaries of the interviews conducted with interviewees, while all other transcribed interviews are in the Appendix as well as the lists of persons interviewed. The interviewees and respondents in this study have thus identified the following:

THE MAIN FACTORS DRIVING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS FROM NIGERIA TO EUROPE? –

All the respondents and the interviewees are of the opinion that the driving force for trafficking in person are as enumerated below.

1. *Poverty – This ranked the highest*
2. *Unemployment*
3. *Social factor i.e only the rich are respected and appreciated in this part of the world*
4. *Ignorance and Wrong information – “people hear of Europe and its glamour is not the true picture of that country. They are told of the glory without any information on pains, shame, hardship and failure there”*
5. *Greed – this is also a factor, they desire to get rich quick not minding the consequences*
6. *Deceit which is the actual belt of trafficking*

REASONS WHY PEOPLE GO WITH TRAFFICKERS- There are several reasons that were mentioned as to why people go with traffickers but almost all of the respondents/interviewees mentioned Deceit and Deception as the main reasons as captured in one of the interviews below.

“Deceits – the trafficker deceived them with spurious stories.”

THE BACKGROUND PROFILE OF PEOPLE TRAFFICKED FROM NIGERIA? E.G GENDER / EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/MARITAL STATUS / AGE GROUP

“Some are uneducated, usually from a poor background and between the ages of 18 – 25”

STATES IN NIGERIA ARE TRAFFICKED PERSONS TO EUROPE MOST LIKELY COMES FROM.

“Edo , Delta , Akwa Ibom and Cross River States are main states where the trafficked persons comes from with occasional ones in Imo, Anambra in the Southeast and Kano, Taraba, Borno and Benue in the North while Ogun and Lagos dominates the southwest”

THE PURPOSE ARE NIGERIAN BEEN TRAFFICKED?

“Prostitution, Slavitude and Organ harvesting which has just been discovered are some of the purposes for Nigerians being trafficked. Children usually falls victims of this wicked act”

WHO ARE THE TRAFFICKERS? MEN / WOMEN/ PEOPLE KNOWN TO THE VICTIMS

“Traffickers are both male and female, at times they are well known to the victims”

WHAT ROLE DO THE TRAFFICKERS PLAY IN NIGERIA/ IN TRANSIT / AND IN THE UK.

“They are into networking; they have agents virtually everywhere you may think of. They facilitate the travelling documents of these victims, and trafficked them to the Western nations as well as introducing them into the business of prostitution and other inhuman business”

**ARE PEOPLE COERCED? WHAT METHOD OF COERCION IS USED?
RITES OR RITUALS?**

“Both lies and rituals”

**HOW MUCH INFORMATION ARE PEOPLE GIVEN AND HOW INFORM
DO THINK THEIR CHOICE IS.**

R. We as an NOG we have been doing all we can to inform this people but show much still need to be done.

**HOW DO PEOPLE CROSS BORDER? DO PEOPLE HAVE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS OR FAKE DOCUMENTS?**

“Both by Air and Road”

“Some of them travelled with fake documents, while very few of them have original documents”

**METHODS AND CHANNELS OF IMMIGRATION DO THE
TRAFFICKERS AND THEIR NETWORKS USE? VIA OTHER
COUNTRIES IN AFRICA OR STRAIGHT TO EUROPE? VIA OTHER
PART OF NIGERIA FIRST.**

“Majority of them travelled through the Sub-Sahara Desert, which endanger their lives causing many of them to die untimely in the forest. They suffered attacks, drought, and hunger.”

**WHERE ARE PEOPLE TRAFFICKED TO? WHICH COUNTRY, DO
THEY MOVE AROUND ONCE THEY ARRIVED IN EUROPE?**

“Many of them travelled to Italy, some Spain and other to Germany. They often go through the Africa countries before arriving at their final destination or place of business”

HOW DO THE ROUTES COMPARE I.E TO DIFFERENT PARTS OF EUROPE? UK AND ITALY ETC.

“Some are difficult to penetrate than others. I think Italy is the easiest”

CHANGES:

Q. HAS THE PROFILE OF PEOPLE WHO ARE TRAFFICKED OR THE WAY I.E METHODS PEOPLED ARE TRAFFICKED CHANGED IN RECENT YEARS OR HAVE THEY REMAIN THE SAME?

“Not really, I think they remain the same”

Q. IF CHANGES IN WHAT WAYS

R. No response.

DO YOU THINK THEY WILL CHANGE EVEN FURTHER IN THE FUTURE? IF SO HOW?

“Definitely not certain”

DIVERSITY

Q. ARE THERE DISTINCT GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING, WHO WILL HAVE DIFFERENCE EXPERIENCES / REASONS FOR BEEN TRAFFICKED? I.E STUDENTS, MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT AREAS, COULD YOU TALK ABOUT

HOW THESE DIFFERENT GROUPS EXPERIENCE COULD DIFFER.

“The female folks are more vulnerable to trafficking and I don’t think there is any difference in reasons for been trafficked. They are the poor and less privileged in the society”

SECTION 3:

Q. WHAT IS NEEDED TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS FROM NIGERIA.

“Currently in Edo , teachers have been trained to teach on the comprehensive sexuality education curriculum content in schools. GPI have also introduced the curriculum into scheme of works for teachers and have gone ahead to integrate these curriculum into basic science and social studies in junior secondary schools. Efforts are being made to see that some of the contents of the curriculums is also taught in primary schools, so that the children will have the information at a tender age. GPI has also formed a collation of NGOs in Edo State to combat the problems associated with trafficking in persons. These are some of the measure that are currently been taking to prevent trafficking. On the part of the government, if only they can be honest in the utilization of public funds it will help in alleviating poverty and also reduce trafficking in person”.

Q. WHAT NEED TO CHANGE IN NIGERIA

“Government policies and programs should be in the interest of the masses and not for some certain group of people”.

WHAT NEED TO BE TARGETED?

“Equitable utilization of national resources”

WHERE AND WHEN SHOULD ANTI TRAFFICKING INTERVENTION BE TARGETED AT PEOPLE, AT SCHOOL, COMMUNITY GROUPS, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION, ON-LINES / TRADITIONAL MEDIA, IN MARKET, AT THE BORDER, HOSPITALS ELSE WHERE?

“Parks, Schools most especially, communities market amongst others”.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE CHANGE IN EUROPE TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

“Better relationship with affected nations and possibly forming international bodies that will inculcate each nation’s interest and representative for better policy making and initiatives to fight trafficking”.

WHAT ARE THE REALLY CRITICAL AREAS THE NEEDS TO BE ADDRESS, WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO CHANGE?

“Poverty and moral values of the general public”.

WHAT HAS WORKED IN THE PAST TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING? WHAT HAS WORKED IN NIGERIA AND ELSE WHERE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

“I don’t have statistics of the events that works in the past but I know that the efforts so far have not been in vain”.

SECTION 4:

HOW SATISFACTORY IS THE CURRENT FRAME WORK OF SUPPORT IN NIGERIA TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING? (AWARENESS RISINGS CAMPAIGN / OTHER PROGRAMS)

“Okay but more need to be done”.

WHAT GOVERNMENTAL AND NON GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES ARE ENGAGED IN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION INITIATIVES?

“There is a collation of NGOs fighting against trafficking in persons in Edo State they includes Committee for the Support of the Dignity of Women (COSUDOW), we also have Idia Ressianance, Women Action Initiative and about three others. The major governmental agency is NAPTIP”.

WHAT PREVENTION PROGRAMMED HAVE BEEN RUN IN THE PAST AND WHAT PREVENTION SERVICES ARE CURRENTLY RUNNING?

“Scholarship programme for SS 3 Students who are poor and are also indigenes and intelligent was introduced in 2005 by GPI, sensitization programme has been going on and information decimation targeted at the youth. The aim is to teach them how to say no to their parents in the areas of human trafficking. Also teach them how to resist parental decision that will intricate their future in doing that GPI decided to implement the Federal Government Sexuality Curriculum in School. So that the youth can be empowered with information that will make them respects their dignity as human person. GPI has started collaborating with the Federal Government to implement this curriculum in Schools. All these efforts are geared towards preventing trafficking in person”.

HOW EFFECTIVE ARE CURRENT AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY AGENCIES IN NIGERIA?

“The efforts so far have been encouraging and result oriented. Though there is still much room for improvement”.

WHAT ARE THE GAPS IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN AND OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND HOW CAN THEY BE IMPROVED.

“There was an unfortunate incident that occurred at a market where we had an awareness campaign in Benin sometimes ago. In the course of our campaign, the market women started throwing stones at us, because they felt, we were trying to discourage their children from helping them out of their helpless situation. Their

mentality is that the easiest way to make it is to travel abroad not knowing what the children are going through. The gap is how to involve the parents actively in awareness campaign”.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO FILL THE GAPS? WHAT TYPE OF AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN WILL WORK BEST. AND AT WHAT POINT AND TARGETED AT WHOM?

“I think the focus now should be on the children. Teaching how to say no to their parental negative influence and that is what our comprehensive sexuality education is set to achieve. We discovered in Benin that the parents of this young child are hardened and determine to exploit their children”.

IS THERE A CONSISTENT MESSAGE USED FOR ANTI-TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGNS IN NIGERIA? IF YES WHAT IS THE MESSAGE.

“Trafficking is a modernized form of slavery”.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING:

HOW DOES THE DIFFERENT INITIATIVE COMPLEMENT EACH OTHERS WORK AND HOW DO THEY COORDINATE WITH EACH OTHER?

“Back here in Edo, we inter-depend on each other because COSUDOW has a shelter and we don’t have, so we make referral in that regards, and meanwhile Idia Ressayance has vocational centre where Skills are provided for this people. So this is how we complement each other’s work”.

HOW DO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WORKED WITH AND COORDINATE WITH NGOS IN CARRYING OUT PREVENTION WORKS INCLUDING AWARENESS RISING CAMPAIGNS.

“We make referral to NAPTIP on issues that require investigation because they have been empowered to carry out that function specifically. So we work closely with them on issues when necessary”.

WHAT PROBLEMS HAVE YOUR ORGANIZATIONS ENCOUNTERED IN PROVIDING SERVICES IN THIS AREA?

“The major challenge I will say is in the inability to actively incorporate all stakeholders in the fight against Trafficking in persons”.

WHAT NEED TO CHANGE

“Individual perception and interest”

“We should all try to work towards the common goal of saying no to trafficking in persons and other inhuman activities”.

RETURN OF TRAFFICKED PERSONS

HOW SATISFACTORY IS THE CURRENT FRAME WORK PROVIDED FOR THOSE WHO RETURN VOLUNTARILY.

“For example in Edo State, both NAPTIP and COSUDOW provide shelter for these persons and also rehabilitate and integrate them back into the society. With this alone I will say that frame work is satisfactory”.

WHAT PROPORTION OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN WOULD YOU ESTIMATE TO BE RETURNING VOLUNTARILY FROM NIGERIA?

Not scientifically discovered so I cant say anything in this regard.

WHAT IS THE PROFILE OF PEOPLE WHO RETURNED VOLUNTARILY TO NIGERIA? (AGE, STATE OF ORIGIN AND ECONOMIC STATUS)

“Some come back rich but with sickness”

“while those who are repatriated often come back with nothing and this make them to become violence and aggressive and always willing to go back if they are opportune. They are mostly within the age range of 25 – 40 years”.

WHAT SPECIFIC SERVICES AND SUPPORT DO ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMMES AND INSTITUTIONS PROVIDES TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE RETURNED VOLUNTARILY?

“Counseling and Testing, provision of Shelter, Advise and reintegration”.

WHAT SPECIFIC SERVICES AND SUPPORT DO ANTI – TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTIONS PROVIDES TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN DEPORTED?

“They are empowered in the area of skills acquisition and those who are willing to go back to schools are given scholarship”.

WHAT SPECIFIC REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HIV SERVICES ARE PROVIDED FOR TRAFFICKED WOMEN WHO BEING RETURNED EITHER VOLUNTARILY OR FORCIBLY?

“We don’t have a medical laboratory or centre for returnees because we are into prevention, what we do is to refer them to other centres and hospitals where the facilities are available”.

WHAT SPECIFIC SKILLS ACQUISITION SERVICES FOR TRAFFICKED WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RETURNED EITHER VOLUNTARILY OR FORCIBLY?

“In this area we partner with Idia Ressiance Vocational Center in Benin where they learn fashion design, catering services, computer services among others”.

WHAT ARE THE GAPS IN THE CURRENT FRAME WORK AND HOW CAN IT BE IMPROVED.

WHAT PROBLEMS ARE HAVING YOUR ORGANIZATION ENCOUNTERED IN PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THIS AREA?

“Funding”

“Implementation of the comprehensive sexuality education curriculum in our secondary and primary school nationwide”.

Q. WHAT NEEDS TO BE CHANGE?

WHAT HAS BEEN THE PAST EXPERIENCE OF TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE DURING MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS SUCH AS THE OLYMPICS IN SOUTH AFRICA?

I don't have any experience in this regard.

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY SPECIFIC CAMPAIGNS MOUNTED TO PREVENT NIGERIAN WOMEN BEING TRAFFICKED FOR SPORTING EVENTS SUCH AS THE WORLD CUP OR OLYMPICS.

“None to my knowledge”

Q. DO YOU THINK THAT THERE IS A LIKELIHOOD OF TRAFFICKING FROM NIGERIA INCREASING IN THE RUN TO THE AND DURING THE LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS? IF SO, HOW AND WHY.

“Most likely”.

” So, you cannot over rule this possibility of London Olympic 2012”.

Q. ARE THERE ANY CURRENT CAMPAIGNS BEING DEVELOPED TO PREVENT NIGERIA WOMEN FROM BEING TRAFFICKED FOR THE UPCOMING 2012 OLYMPICS? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

“None that I know of”

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- Poverty , unemployment and greed are the main causative factors of trafficking this is confirmed by the findings of the field work
- Lack of education and ignorance are also among the major factors leading to irregular migration
- Women and children are the most trafficked persons- girls are trafficked for prostitution and child labour
- The traffickers are mostly women with few men
- Most Trafficked person are of low or no formal education
- Trafficking has serious implication for health especially reproductive health and HIV/AIDS and the women are worst affected
- Socio-Cultural and economic factors have serious implication for trafficking and irregular migration
- Most Trafficked persons are from Edo and Delta states
- The countries where most trafficked persons are trafficked to is Italy, Spain, Belgium and Europe and their route and transit countries are Niger, Algeria, Morocco and Libya
- To prevent Trafficking and irregular migration- Job creation, fight corruption, provision of rural infrastructure
- Key Targets- Parents, Youth, Teachers, Religious and Traditional Leaders
- Places to Target- Religious houses, churches, mosques, schools and market place
- Interventions- School programmes, Enlightenment campaign and Information and Communication activities

- For Returned Trafficked Person- Empowerment programme, Skill acquisition programme, provision of shelter and support activities
- Government Programmes- NAPTIP
- There are several NGOs working on Trafficking key among them are WOTCLEF, IDIA
- There is gap in funding in all the programmes
- Sporting events are likely entry points for traffickers
- There are no awareness campaigns on sporting events and trafficking in the countries
- The London Olympic 2012 may likely attract traffickers especially from other destination countries rather than origin countries like Nigeria due stringent visa requirements and other immigration policies at the destination countries

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APPENDIX-1a SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS 2004 – JULY, 2011

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Abuja	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
Lagos	-	2	1	1	3	5	1		13
Kano	-	2	-	-	7	3	13	7	32
Uyo	-	-	1	-	1	2	1		5
Benin	1	-	1	4	1	3	7	13	30
Sokoto	-	-	-	-	11	10	4		25
Enugu	-	-	1	2	2	-	2		7
Maiduguri	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Total	1	4	4	7	25	26	30	24	121

APPENDIX-1b COUNSELLING & REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT: DETAILS OF VICTIMS RESCUED FROM 2004 - SEPTEMBER 2011

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMAL	1-17 YRS	18-27 YRS	28 YRS AND ABOVE
JAN-DEC. 2004	73	15	58	38	29	6
JAN-DEC. 2005	341	61	280	191	125	25

JAN-DEC. 2006	363	40	323	178	180	5
JAN-DEC. 2007	1004	330	674	462	498	44
JAN-DEC. 2008	1269	333	936	628	562	79
JAN-DEC. 2009	1250	419	831	540	573	137
JAN-DEC. 2010	1047	220	827	540	467	40
JAN-AUG. 2011	328	97	231	225	96	7
GRAND TOTAL	5675	1515	4160	2802	2530	343

Source: NAP TIP, 2010

**APPENDIX- 1cNUMBER OF SUSPECTED TRAFFICKERS SO FAR FROM AUGUST
2004 - AUGUST 2011**

YEAR	NUMBER
AUG. – DEC.2004	45
JAN - DEC. 2005	85
JAN - DEC. 2006	79
JAN – DEC. 2007	36
JAN – DEC. 2008	58
JAN – DEC. 2009	87
JAN – DEC. 2010	73
JAN – AUG. 2011	68

GRANT TOTAL	531
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Source: NAPTIP, 2011

APPENDIX-2 List of Persons/NGOs Interviewed

1. Mr. Ezekiel S Kaura Director Investigation & Monitoring NAPTIP
Headquarters
2. Mr. N.J Dashe Asst. Director Investigation & Monitoring NAPTIP
Headquarters
3. Mrs. Pleasure Amozie CNO Chief Nursing Officer NAPTIP
Headquarter/Shelter
4. Mrs Philip Kangyang ACI Desk Officer (Trafficking) Immigration
Service Headquarters
5. Mr. Obole Elijah SI Asst Desk Officer Immigration
Service Headquarters
6. Mrs. Funke Oladipo Director Women Affairs Fed. Ministry of
Women Affairs
7. Navy Capt. Godwin Ochai Defence Officer/Transboarder Crime Defence
Headquarters
8. Mrs. Catherine Udida Director Foreign Affairs(Trafficking Unit)
9. Dr Cyril Gwam Director Foreign Affairs Diplomatic
Affairs
10. Alh Shehu Umar Zonal Co-ordinator NAPTIP Sokoto Zonal Office
11. Abdulganiyu A Abubakar President West African Network on Trafficking/ Save the
Children Initiative, Sokoto
12. Aliyu Musa SI (Sokoto Desk Officer) Immigration Office
13. Barr. Osufisan Osunfuyi Solicitor General Ogun State
14. Mrs Folake Folorunso Prog Officer WOTCLEF Abuja
15. Mr Fidelis Idoko Director NIA
16. Dr (Mrs) Anthonia Nwabuze, Permanent Secretary, Delta State
17. Dr Aliyu Yakub UNFPA
18. Prof. Ajah A.Ajah NIPSS, Kuru
19. Abubakar Magaji Director Federal Ministry of Sports

APPENDIX-3 LIST OF SOME NGOs WORKING ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSON AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION

S/N	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
1	Committee For The Support Of The Dignity Of Women	6a, Ehaekpen Street, Off Igbesanmwan Street, Off Akpakpava Road, Benin City. 08039617383	

2	Girls Power Initiative. 08055109300, 08038260660	67, New Express Road, Off Amadasun Street, , Upper Ekenwan Road, Ugbighoko	
4	Great Women Multipurpose Co-Operative Society 08056338895	7, Afe Miracle Avenue, Off Ikpokpan Avenue, GRA, Benin City	
5	Lift Above Poverty Organization 08035840003	Plot 6, S & T Road, Benin City	
6	Young Girls Foundation 08032168512; 08022303950	67, New Express Road, Off Amadasun Street, Beside Ogbonmwan Group Of Schools, Upper Ekenwan Road, Ugbighoko, Benin City	
7	Committee For The Support Of The Dignity Of Women (COSUDOW)	38b, MKO Abiola Crescent, Off Toyin Street, Ikeja Lagos	
8	Gender Care Initiative (GCI)	351 Badagry Express Way, Agboju, Amuwo Odofin, Lagos	
9	KAF Care Foundation	No. 24A Ibfahim Taiwo Road, Kano. (C/o NAPTIP Kano Zonal Office, No. 98, Foundation Road, Farm Centre, Nassarawa GRA, Kano State).	
10	The Holy Family Sisters of the Needy.	Rev. Sister Alloysius, Vicar General, P. O. Box 3967, Nekede Owerri, Imo State. 08035402948	
11	Emmanuel Children Foundation	3rd Floor Abanik Building Akure/Ilesha Road, P. O. Box 1953, Akure, Ondo State. Tel: 08033550288 E-mail: emmanuelfoundation@yahoo.com	
12	IDIA RENAISSANCE	2, Ihama Road, GRA, Benin-City, Edo State, Nigeria. Tel: 052-255491, 08050863729, 08062932409, 08022379844 E-mail: idiarenaissance@yahoo.co.uk www.idiarenaissance.org	
13	Girls Power Initiative (GPI)	Ugbiyoko Upper Ekewan Benin City. 08055109300, 08038260660	

14	Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)	13, Okesuna Street, Off Igbosere Road, Lagos. P. O. Box 54627, Ikoyi.	
15	The Real Woman Foundation (Peace Villa).	7B, Jubilee Road, Magodo GRA, Shangisha, Opposite Alausa Secretariat, Lagos.	
16	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)	22/24, Crescent, Off 3rd Avenue, Gwarinpa Estate II, Abuja. 09-5232966.	
17	Save the Child Initiative.	No. 49, Sultan Bello Road, Old Market Sokoto. 08054517480	
18	Society for Enlightenment of Youth on Dangers Abroad (SEYONDA)	The Secretariat, Plot 6, Latola Estate, Agbole-Akute Road, Oremeji, Ikeja, Lagos. P. O. Box 13019, Ikeja – Lagos. E-mail: info@seyonda.org . seyonda@yahoo.com Tel: 08033290884; 08055155606	
19	Women's Consortium of Nigeria	James I. Green, Nkwo Nkalagu Market Suare, Nkalagu, Ebonyi. 08023101718, 08045106022 e-mail: jameygreen@yahoo.com	
20	Ebunoluwa Foundation	C/o Hakeem Aria, 3, Olokun Close, Off Ademola Street, Ship C6 & C7, Falomo shopping Centre, SW Ikoyi, Lagos. 01-2694680. E-mail: qltd@infoweb.abs.net	
21	Project Alert,	44, Alhaja Kofoworola Crescent, Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, (Balogun Bus Stop), Ikeja. Abuja Office: 28, Bamenda Street, Off Abidjan Road, Wuse Zone 3, FCT – Abuja. Tel.: 234-9-8708618. www.projectalertnig.org E-mail: rakasbabie@yahoo.com	
22	International Reproduction Rights Research Action Group	43, Ehaekpen Street, Off zebu Quarters, Benin City. 08037178836	
23	Women of Light Foundation (WOLF)	12 Adetayo Shode Street, Aguda, Surulere, Lagos. Tel: 01-7740684, 08033488689 E-mail: iekwempu@yahoo.com P. O. Box 53431, Falomo, Ikoyi, Lagos.	
24	Child Rights Brigade International	Suite 8, Grace Plaza, Garki II Corner Shops, P. O. Box 10233, Garki, Abuja.	

		Tel: 09-6700110, 08044127907 E-mail: childrightsbrigade@yahoo.com	
25	Society for the Empowerment of Young Persons,	72A, Airport Road, Benin city. Tel: 08051656202	
26	Life Helpers Initiative,	1st Floor, ACB Building by Starling Bank, Sokoto, Sokoto State. E-mail: lifehelpersinitiative@yahoo.com Tel: 08035049086 (Area of Specialization: Spiritual Counseling, Sheltering and Vocational training and mentoring).	
27	Network for Justice and Democracy (NGO),	Justice and Democracy Organization. Benin City. 08037171817, 08056415512, olaidelaw@yahoo.com , njd_ngo@yahoo.com	
28	Rehoboth Homes and Skills Acquisition Centre,	C/o TREM Mission Control Office, TREM International Headquarters, Apapa Oshodi Express Way, Gbagada, Anthony Oke, Lagos	