THE ROLE OF NAPTIP IN THE CONTROL OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA (2004-2009)

BY

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BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOL, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is a product of my effort under the supervision of my supervisors. It has never been presented elsewhere as a prerequisite for any award. All literature and contributions cited are duly acknowledged in the text.

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CERTIFICATION

This research work titled the role of NAPTIP in the control of human trafficking in Nigeria (2004-2009) has been evaluated and approved as having satisfied the requirement for the award of Master of Science degree in political science. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

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DEDICATION

The research work is dedicated to God Almighty who spared my life and provided all I needed throughout the study. You are awesome there is none compared to you. I know my destiny is a programme in your hands and just as you began a good work in me. You shall be faithful to complete it until the day of Jesus Christ.

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking which entails the trafficking of people especially young and able bodied people for forced labour and prostitution has become a recurrent problem in Nigeria. Despite concerted efforts made by government to eradicate the menace, human trafficking in Nigeria has remained insoluble. The research therefore, seeks to appraise the role of National Agency for the Prohibition of traffic in persons and other related matters (NAPTIP) at curbing human trafficking. This is because NAPTIP is a governmental Agency empowered by law to investigate and prosecute persons involved in human trafficking. The research was carried out within the ambit of structural functional theory. Also the research adopted the primary and secondary method of data collection. Efforts were also made to discuss the historical background of human trafficking and establish a link between the Atlantic slave trade and modern day human trafficking. Also the dynamics of human trafficking i.e. internal and external trafficking was discussed. Efforts were also made to discuss some steps taken by government and international organizations at curbing human trafficking. Furthermore, the research discovered that poverty; effects of globalization, religious manipulation among others are the determinant factors of human trafficking. The research concluded by recommending that human trafficking can only be eradicated through poverty alleviation with much focus on the down trodden rather than focusing on prohibition and prosecution alone. The research has recommended other solutions to human trafficking such as adequate funding of NAPTIP, implementation of child right act, mass enlightenment etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;

CRAGON: Children's Right Advocacy group of Nigeria

CRC: Convention on the right of the child

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EFCC: Economic and Financial Crime Commission

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency virus

IDPS: Internally displaced persons

ILO: International labour Organisation

IOM: International Organisation for migration

NACA: National Action Committee on AIDS

NAPTIP: National Agency for the prohibition of traffic in person and other related matters

NGO: Non governmental Organisation

SAP: Structural Adjustment programme

UNICEF: United Nations children's fund

UNODC: United Nations Office for drug control

USAID: United state agency for international development.

WOTCLEF: Women trafficking and child labour eradication foundation,

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Human trafficking as an endemic social problem pervasive and heinous crime is one of the most pressing human rights problems in Nigeria. The gravity of the problem of trafficking in persons has defied several efforts by the government and non-governmental organizations. It has proved to be a relatively lucrative profession for those who engage in this act. According to Osakwe (1996) human trafficking entails the trafficking of persons usually children and young girls for prostitution and cheap labour, within Nigeria and from Nigeria to other countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americans, and has also aggravated the HIV-AIDS scourge in Nigeria.

Inevitably, therefore, the federal government was compelled to establish a more robust present and effective agency to tackle and curtail the problem of human trafficking in Nigeria. This led to the formation of the National Agency for the prohibition of traffic in persons and other related matters (NAPTIP).

Despite all these measures however, human trafficking across Nigerian borders has persisted with an un-diminishing intensity. Similarly, despite all the humiliation, torture and deportation of several

young Nigerian women from various European and other foreign countries, many more young women in Nigeria are committed and determined to find their ways to foreign nations and engage in prostitution and other humiliating or degrading professions (Akinimisi, 2002:3).

This study therefore, sets out to examine the role of NAPTIP in the Control of human trafficking in Nigeria.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

Human trafficking has remained a recurrent socio-economic problem affecting Nigeria. Despite diverse efforts by government and non-governmental organizations such as NAPTIP, WOTCEF, Idia renaissance etc, at curbing this menace, human trafficking remains Ubiquitous. This trend of human trafficking in Nigeria has provoked heavy attention of scholars, especially on the inability of these organizations to combat human trafficking.

This research shall however, focus on the national agency for prohibition of traffic in persons and other related matters (NAPTIP). NAPTIP was chosen as an area of focus, due to the fact that it was an agency setup as an act of parliament to address the scourge of human trafficking in Nigeria. Also, the agency was a response by the federal Government to the international obligation under the trafficking in person's

protocol supplementing the United Nations transnational organized crime convention (TOC). Therefore, the central task of this research is to examine the extent to which NAPTIP has perform its role as an agency for curbing human trafficking in Nigeria.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. Appraise the role of NAPTIP in the fight against human trafficking in Nigeria.
2. Shed light on the determinant factors and effects of human trafficking in Nigeria.
3. Recommend effective strategies for combating human trafficking in Nigeria.
4. To critically examine historically efforts by non-governmental organizations at combating human trafficking in Nigeria.

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS

The assumptions underlining this research are;

1. Human trafficking has intensified in spite of the activities of NAPTIP
2. The collapse of certain structures, has led to wide spread poverty and economic desperation amongst Nigerians, which in turn sustains human trafficking

3. Victims are largely ignorant of the true objectives of human traffickers.
4. There are other environmental factors such as religious belief, culture, porous borders, weak legal framework etc, that maybe militating against the effectiveness of NAPTIP.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for this study is a combination of both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary source includes the use of structured interview which will be Classified into two groups of trafficked victims and traffickers. This interview took place in NAPTIP Kano Zonal office out of a total of 748 trafficked victims and 222 suspects. A total of eighty people were interviewed, fifty-eight of the respondents are the trafficked victims while twenty-two of the respondents are traffickers.

For the purpose of easy interview, the questions are written in English language and are numbered from 1-14. Furthermore, the structured interviews are broadly divided into two parts, part one deals with the socio-graphic characteristic of respondents while the other part seeks information concerning the respondent's perception of the subject matter. This is to facilitate analysis and for easy control of variables.

The sampling method used for this research is stratified random sampling. The stratified sampling method allows the splitting of the population into parts e.g. the traffickers and the trafficked. This was then followed by a random selection of the samples from each stratum.

Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The questions are numbered 1 - 14; the research will also include data collected from NAPTIP, while the data collected from the field are analyzed contextually in order to find answers to various research questions and propositions, which are here subjected to test. The findings shall also be presented in accordance with the research questions asked and the assumptions.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study dwells on the role of NAPTIP in the control of human trafficking in Nigeria with a focus on periods between 2004 - 2009. The period 2004 – 2009 was chosen as a focus because this period witnessed the pick of human trafficking in Nigeria

The research was limited in the following aspects:

The interview stage of the persons involved in human trafficking conducted in Kano was difficult as some refused to respond to some

questions adequately, especially concerning their names and identity.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study is geared towards producing an empirical, critical but objective work on the problem of human trafficking in Nigeria and the effort being made by the government through NAPTIP to prevent, manage and eradicate human trafficking in Nigeria. It is expected therefore, that this research would be of benefit to the generality of the public.

1.8 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

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. The function of
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 pertinent 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 property, 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 Powel1969:15).

Interest Aggregation:

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 powel1969:15).

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 Adjudication:

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 he 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 relevance of the structural functional theory is very useful in this research. For NAPTIP is an agency set up to correct some abnormalities in the system as a result of the collapse of certain structures in Nigeria. It is also pertinent 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 this ambit to determine the extent at which the agency is capable of curbing human trafficking in Nigeria.

1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS/CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking for the purpose of this work the United Nations protocol normative definition of the term Trafficking (otherwise called the Palermo protocol) shall be adopted. It defines Trafficking in persons as the

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of 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 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 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" (UNICEF, 2002).

Poverty: In economic terms, poverty can be defined as the situation of low income or consumption. Therefore, in order to facilitate cross-country consumption comparison 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 characterized 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 an 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, organization, etc) as a way of improving its smooth functioning.

1.10 Chapter Organization

This work is divided into five chapters, the first chapter deals with the introduction, the second chapter deals with the literature review. The third chapter focuses on the historical background of human trafficking in Nigeria, determinants and various efforts made by government and non-governmental organizations at curbing it. The fourth chapter examines the role of National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in person and other related matters (NAPTIP) in the prevention and management of human trafficking in Nigeria. The fifth chapter comprises the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The trafficking of persons for the purpose of domestic servitude, prostitution and other forms of exploitative labour is a widespread phenomenon globally and Nigerian particular, (Nwogu, 2005). Within Africa, Nigeria is the largest single source of trafficked persons of Europe and Asia. Also, the trafficking in persons report of the United States of America department July (2001) identified Nigeria as a source, transit and destination country for trafficked persons. It further mentioned that the victims of human trafficking are men, women and children.

In order to curb the menace of human trafficking in Nigeria the trafficking of persons (prohibition) law enforcement and administration act was signed into law in the year 2003. The laws contains for reaching provisions on trafficking and establishes the National Agency for the prohibition of traffic in persons and other related matters (NAPTIP). NAPTIP has the responsibility to enforce laws against trafficking in persons and to take charge and coordinate the rehabilitation and counseling of trafficked persons and for related matter.

Apparently, researchers have made some concerted efforts to find solutions to human trafficking in Nigeria, but the problem still persists.

However, it is also pertinent to state that some solutions proffered could not see the light of the day because of the lack of holistic approach to tackle the problem. Some of the limitations include, placing too much emphasis on prostitution, limiting human trafficking to a particular sex (i.e female), to few states such as Edo, Delta, Kano and Kwara. All of these shall be tackled in the light of this research.

2.2 Human Trafficking: The Nigerian Case

With an estimated current population of 140 million, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa. It is richly endowed with natural resources such as natural gas, tin and agricultural products and is the world's sixth largest oil exporter. However, despite its rich human and natural resources. It ranks among the 20 poorest countries in the world with an annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita estimated at less than $300. More than 65 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (Analysis of Nigeria's response to the Libreville platform of action, 2000:2).

The 1970s oil boom sparked a significant economic growth and inspired prospects for continued expansion. However, by the end of the decade, growth had slowed due to a slump in the world oil prices and Nigeria GDP fell. Also the precarious effect of policies implemented by

past governments, corruption and misappropriation of public funds, long years of military rule neglect of rural sector and it attendant result of food insecurity, has led to the collapse of the Nigerian economy. This untold hardship has forced a large number of families into illegal means of survival (Adepoju 1995:11).

Oloruntimehin (2002:8) stated that the consequences of the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) featuring inflation, depreciation of naira, low installed capacity performance of industries, retirement, unemployment, have been the main causes of the rapid growth and indeed the preponderance of informal sector activities which include such activities as drug and human trafficking.

Accordingly, Falola (1999:30) painted a grim picture of the reality of the Nigerian state, as a state in economic and political comatose. Millions of the youths see migration out of the country as a solution to their economic misfortunes, just as an army of jobless people take to crime such as drug and human trafficking.

Due to the collapse of certain structures such as the economic structure, to address poverty, welfare, system to address unemployment, low wages and salaries, and the attendant result of human trafficking, has made Nigeria to acquire a reputation of being one of the leading African countries on human trafficking. Nigeria is a country of origin, transit, and

destination for human trafficking succinctly in order to curb human trafficking in Nigeria, different non-governmental organizations were set up e.g. WITCLEF. Nigeria also ratified the UN protocol to prevent, suppress children in 2001, National Agency for 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 Traffic in persons and other related offences (NAPTIP), and other collaborating agencies in Nigeria battling to stop the trafficking of girls and other young persons abroad for sexual exploitation and other degrading jobs, married women living with their husbands have abandoned their babies themselves to traffickers to take them abroad for commercial sex. (July 17, 2010:2).

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 NAPTIP operates has to be considered to be able to determine the extent at which the Agency can

operate. As argued by Egonmwan (2001:38) the Socio-economic condition largely determines the direction and consequences of policies.

One of the variables affecting the operation of NAPTIP is the poor state of the economy. 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, 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, drug and human trafficking, and other fraudulent practices.

But studies indicate that people willingly engage in trafficking as a way of solving their economic crisis (UNESCO policy paper 2006:33). The poor economic situation in Nigeria has led to unemployment and high rates of school drop out. These circumstances have created a large pool of inactive and unengaged children and adolescents who are much more vulnerable to trafficking than their peers who go to school. The motivation, to find work away from home is often driven by a question of bare survival.

Another good example is the research conducted in Edo State on why India renaissance (a non governmental organization on human trafficking established by Mrs. Igbinedion) could not see the light of the

day. According to the research, one Mrs. Osaterin Osagie gave reasons for people's resentment for the India renaissance, she stated: She (Mrs. Igbenedion) would continue to get such treatments from people, because she does not know what it means to be poor. Now that people can build houses, eat and send their children to schools, she said those children who have been assisting their parents, should be deported. You know rich people do not like competition, they want to be the only ones who can travel abroad. She went to take away people's happiness and means of livelihood. Weekly Trust also interviewed Esther Onome alias Madam Last, who lives at Iwogbam Estate in Benin city, generally believed to be a sponsor before she stopped the practice in mid 2005. Madam last, stated that "when those girls started coming back with money, building the best houses in town and driving flashy cars around competing with wives and daughters of the so-called big men, the society frowned at that. Some top government officials who were getting them free and are missing them now became restless. The government that abandoned them and had nothing for them now came up to say oh, they are our citizens. We love them! Don't let them travel! They should stay here and die in abject poverty. Come and teach them hair dressing, teach them tailoring even when nobody has money to sew cloth. These are the type of leaders we have" (July 17, 2010:2).

A similar view is Madam Uwalia Eboighe who was interviewed stated that those who have children abroad, either for prostitution or anything else they do there, have also done so to look for money to look after their children and better their lives. At least, they are not stealing (Edo folks.com).

This poor state of the economy remains a basic policy problem affecting the operation of NAPTIP. NAPTIP as an agency focus more on the prevention initiatives and is much limited in the areas of economic empowerment. The victims of human 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 centers) 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 equipments cannot go round the victims that inhabit the shelter (NAPTIP news December 2005 – March 2006:17).

As argued above one of the main reasons people engage in human trafficking is to better their lots and if NAPTIP as an Agency is not well equipped to empower the victims arrested, then what becomes of them? There is a high tendency of the victims returning to the same crime or other similar crimes.

Another major factor affecting the operation of NAPTIP and consequently sustaining human trafficking in Nigeria is corruption. Corruption in Nigeria is more endemic or systemic in nature and has become institutionalized in the Nigerian society with a devastating effect.

The political bureau established in 1987 attributes the failure of politics and governance in Nigeria basically to corruption. Also, the British department for International Development (DFID) maintains in its paper presentation, that poverty persist in Nigeria because of the mismanagement of resources and corruption, found particularly but not exclusively in the public sector (Ajua, 2001). Beyond the pilfering of public funds, the amassing of fortunes by illegal or corrupt means does not seem to necessarily disturb the average Nigerian. The World Bank (1997) defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gains. Public office is abused for private gains when an official accepts, solicits or extorts a bribe. It is also abused when private agents activity offer bribes to circumvent public policies and processes for competitive advantage and profit. Public office can also be abused for personal benefit even if no bribery occurs, through patronage and nepotism, the theft of state assets or the diversion of state resources.

Corruption exists in varying degrees in different countries. Whereas it may be endemic in some countries like Nigeria, it could also be moderate

or low in others. Corruption also ranges from petty corruption to political corruption (International center for economic growth, information brief 6). However, for the purpose of this research, more focus shall be paid to political/bureaucratic corruption and what has been termed systemic corruption.

Political corruption in particular should be considered a very dangerous strain as it transforms power into a means not of governing for the common good but of enriching those in power and/or spreading all manner of reward among loyal supporters at taxpayer's expense including, of course, working up dubious financial schemes. In Nigeria, we have seen the development of a vast system of institutionalized political corruption sometime emanating from the very top and pervading all governmental institutions with perverse influence on the rest of society (Ayau 2001:15).

Systemic corruption, sometimes also referred to as entrenched corruption, occurs where bribery, on a large or small scale is routine. It is regularly experienced when a license or a service is sought from government officials. It takes place when wrong doing has become the norm. It differs from petty corruption in that it is not as individualized. Systemic corruption is apparent whenever the administration itself transposes the expected purposes of the organizations, forcing participants

to follow what otherwise would be termed unacceptable ways and punishing those who resist and try to live up to the formal norms (International center for Economic Growth, Information Brief 6).

According to Agbu (2003:3), for Nigeria various factors have been identified as instrumental in enthroning corrupt practices. These includes, briefly, the nature of Nigeria's political economy, the weak institutions of government, a dysfunctional legal system a culture of affluent and ostencalous living that expects much from "big men", extended family pressure, village/ethnic loyalties and competitive ethnicity.

Agbu (2003) also established a clear link between corruption and human trafficking, that corruption has adversely affected governance and the larger social structure. Government ability to provide vital social services such as water, sanitation, healthcare, education, etc is usually severely constrained. This generally leads to a retardation of economic development and to the deterioration of whatever public infrastructure has been put in place. Critically, it can be observed that in Nigeria, unbridled corruption has led to bad governance, in spite of the various legislations put in place to check corruption whether under military or civil rule.

Hence, bad governance has led to the emergence of economic migrants. These economic migrants are today's trafficked men, women and abused children who, for want of something to each, ignorance or

greed or a combination of these fell victims of the international process of commodification of human beings, voracious sexual perverts, and organized criminal syndicates. In a sense therefore, human trafficking is a consequence of bribery and corruption, embezzlement, looting and siphoning of public funds abroad and facist military rule (Ebrim 2002:9). In this regard, NAPTIP as an agency for curbing human trafficking can do little or nothing to fight corruption and the existence of corruption in Nigeria will continually affect the operation of NAPTIP.

Human trafficking is also sustained in Nigeria by the activities of the law enforcement agents. The law enforcement agents are major partners with NAPTIP in combating trafficking in persons. They include Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Nigeria customs service (NCS), Nigeria civil defence corps, etc (training manual on trafficking in persons). Unfortunately, trafficked persons often alleged that some Nigerian official collude with traffickers by assisting them with forged documents and then to facilitate their movement across the borders and through ports (situation assessment and analysis report UNICEF 2001). In 2001, a former police officer and 50 other Nigerians were arrested in Conakry by Guinean authorities. According to the Nigerian ambassador to Guinea, Abdulkadir Sani, of the 51 detainees, 33 were young women between the ages of 18 and 20, while 17 others were men suspected of

being behind the trafficking of the girls (Punch, 2 August 2001:13). The report also stated that 95 percent of those being held were from Benin, Edo State and that the former police officer among them used to work for Benin police command. Fake Guinean passport booklets, fake flight tickets, and American dollars were recovered from 17 suspected traffickers. Whilst the link between procurers of victims within Nigeria and their external collaborators has not been properly established, it has been revealed that the Nigerian police, instead of counseling and enhancing rehabilitation of the victims, further aggravate the predicament of these women by subjecting them to persecution and extortion while they are in holding cells. (Agbu 2003:4).

Government officials, particularly the police, immigration and border officials facilitated the trafficking of women and children with no discernable commitment from the government to address this trafficking related corruption (USAID 2005). The activities of corrupt law enforcement agents can only be counter-productive to the efforts by NAPTIP at curbing the crime of human trafficking.

Another factor which sustains human trafficking in Nigeria and consequently affects the operation of NAPTIP is the penalties leveled against those breaching any provisions of the anti-trafficking law. The punishment range from twelve months imprisonment for an attempt to

commit any of the offences to life imprisonment with or without fine for serious offences such as dealing in slavery. The fines ranges from N50,000 (fifty thousand naira) to two million naira for corporate bodies. Traffickers may also forget to the federal government their wealth or properties amassed from trafficking in persons. (The trafficking in persons Act, 2003) compared to the severity of their offence. Most of the conviction has been within the range of 1 years to 7 years, while the option of fine has been between N50,000 to N150,000. Also NAPTIP has only succeeded in confiscating the properties of two traffickers, (Egede, 2009). Although this is an achievement by NAPTIP, but it is a tip of the ice berg when compared with the numerous cases presently pending before the high courts. This development, sustains human trafficking in Nigeria, for example the USAID, 2005 states that unlike other countries in the region the Nigerian government does not face severe resources constants, yet, it commits inadequate funds and personnel to the fight against human trafficking.

Lack of implementation of the child right act, 2003, is another reason for the sustenance of human trafficking in Nigeria. Sections 27 and 28 of the Act contain measures for curbing child trafficking in Nigeria. Section 27(1) provides that no person shall remove or take a child out of the custody or protection of his father or mother, guardian or such other

person having lawful care or charge of the child against the will of the father, mother, guardian or persons and prescribe punishment ranging from 10 to 20 years depending on the circumstances of such removal section 28 (1) (d) provides among others that no child shall be employed as a domestic help outside his own home or family environment except by a member of his family on a light work of an agricultural, horticultural or domestic character. Unfortunately the law has only been enforced in the Federal Capital Territory, other federating states are yet to enforce the Act. These also act as hindrances to the operation of NAPTIP, because child trafficking is not restricted to the Federal Capital Territory, it has become endemic in Nigeria. For example 7 (seven) slave colonies were discovered in Ogun, Oyo and Osun states, where 400 children between the age of 4 and 13 years were reported to have died within 3 months of their being smuggled to Nigeria from Benin Republic (The Punch 2003). Similarly, the Tribune (2005) also reported the case of 67 children being trafficked down to Lagos in a refrigerated container from Mokwa in Niger State.

Factors such as the belief system which comprises cultural practices, accepted norms and religion. Practices such as fostering which is common in rural areas sustain human trafficking and also affects the operation of the child right acts.

The high neglect of the rural areas and the resultant effect of poor infrastructural facilities, dilapidated educational infrastructure and a high rate of poverty, the rural dwellers seek for means of improving their standards of living. In an attempt to achieve this, they accept practices such as placing and fostering children in the homes of their relatives. This is a well established practices, in which poor rural families send their children to family members in urban centers with the belief that the urban families will offer their children better education and work opportunities. In practice, however, especially since economic recession in the 1980s, several of these children are overworked, not schooled and sent to the street to hawk food. While hawking they are in vulnerable position to be picked up by traffickers (detaas, 2006:6)

An international labour organization (ILO) study on trafficking trends and prevalence rates exemplifies the thin and often blurred line between voluntary and forced labour migration. It revealed how employment agencies come to rural areas to recruit young people, who once arrived in the urban centers, may be forced into, often domestic labour (Broekhuis, 2006:14).

Reef (2005:17) also argued that the children under the Almajiri system of education which is also known as the Tsangaya system. According to Reef, the system affords the child the opportunity of reciting

the Holy Koran and acquiring the knowledge of Koran in influencing religious obligations. According to Reef, over 10 million of Nigeria children are estimated to be in Almajiri system, most of them in the northern part of the country. These children are at risk of being trafficked while some have been reported to have been trafficked for begging, stealing, domestic work and prostitution. This also affects the enforcement of the child act.

Another major source of trafficking is the annual pilgrimage to Mecca to traffic children, men and women for different exploitative purposes e.g. prostitution, begging and all forms of domestic work. Trafficking is also sustained by forced displacement associated with frequently recurring and violent religious crisis (such as in Benue State in 2001) as well as conflicts over crude oil mining and refining in the Delta area. Nigeria allegedly has the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in West Africa. At the end of 1990s, it was estimated that the number of IDPS would be as high as 1.2 million. International organizations have estimated the numbers of displaced persons at considerably lower levels of 200,000 (International migration report UN 2006). The displaced persons are vulnerable and can be trafficked. NAPTIP does not have the responsibility of averting ethnic religious crises. Therefore a society like Nigeria where ethno-religious conflict is the order of the day, human trafficking is sustained.

The political culture of the society is another important factor that affects policy. Anderson (1975) defines political culture as widely held values, beliefs and attitudes, concerning what governments should try to do and how they should operate and the relationship between the citizen and government. Political culture, like the wide concept of culture is learned. That means, it is not instructive or transmitted biologically but is composed of habits acquired by each individual through life experience with parents. Friends teachers, political leaders and a host of others. Egonmwan (2001:39) elicited that political culture is not only inculcated through transmission of politically relevant values, beliefs and attitudes from parents to child over successive generations, it is also social, that is, it is shared by human beings living in organized groups and kept relatively uniform by social pressure. It is in short, part of group.

Gabriel Almond (1963 identified three types of political cultures, namely;

1. Parochial political culture
2. Subject political culture
3. Participant political culture

Nigeria has been categorized as an example of a subject political culture, with attributes such as little awareness by citizens of the input process or themselves as participants; citizens are largely passive, citizens have some awareness of government authority which they may like or

dislike, policies flow from rulers rather than from citizens, loss of faith in the ability of political system to provide, resentment and sense of frustration felt everywhere by citizens (Egonmwan, 2001:40).

Therefore, this kind of situation in Nigeria, people are indifferent about the political system. On the other hand, those who govern find it difficult generally to implement policies that have direct bearing on the people because there is little awareness of the demand process. Policies are seldom the result of demands and pressures from citizens as they pay little or no role in the choice of their representations and the policy they formulate. Hence, infrastructures and mass empowerment is lacking. This consequently lead to loss of faith in the ability of political system to provide or meet their need and therefore resort to other means of survival such as crimes which include armed robbery, drug trafficking and human trafficking. This subject political culture of Nigerians also affect the operation of NAPTIP. Because when people's needs are not met they tend to seek for greener pastures, which also sustains human trafficking.

The cost implication of restricting individuals movement also affects the operation of NAPTIP. For example people have lamented over the infringement of their fundamental human rights, especially that of freedom of movement. Another good example is agreement among ECOWAS member states on free movement of goods and persons. Also, political

and economic instability in Nigeria's northern neighbouring countries (Chad, Mali and Niger) creates influx of displaced persons into Nigeria. Also during the dry season, there is also a mass movement of peasants from the north to the south. The people have reasons to move and NAPTIP can do little to restrict their movement hence they become victims of traffickers (USAID).

In conclusion, all these problems leading to human trafficking has made the responses of government through NAPTIP to be preventive measures. These prevention initiatives do not focus on development activities such as poverty reduction schemes, grassroots developments, mass empowerment, implementation of child rights acts, etc which would serve to reduce predispositions of trafficking.

The general populace also needs good food, proper health facilities, education, shelter and gainful employment. The citizens of Nigeria should be gainfully employed and have access to the amenities that will make life meaningful and worth living. The provision of these amenities should be seen by government as one of its basic social responsibilities. This will help to eliminate human trafficking in Nigeria.

CHAPTER THREE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter shall focus on the historical background of human trafficking in Nigeria, contemporary human trafficking and how it is practised, determinants of human trafficking and various efforts made by government and non-governmental organizations at curbing it.

3.1 Historical Background of Human Trafficking in Africa: The Nigerian Case

The history of human trafficking is traceable to the era of the trans Atlantic slave trade, also known as transatlantic trade. This era witnessed the trading, primarily African people, to the colonies of the New World that occurred in and around the Atlantic Ocean. It lasted from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Most enslaved people were shipped from West Africa and Central Africa and taken to North and South America to work as unpaid labour on sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton plantations, in gold and silver mines, in rice fields, or in houses to work as servants Thomas, 1997).

Apparently, some scholars have also argued that slavery was practised in Africa before the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade and that

slavery and the slave trade were an integral part of African societies and states which supplied the Arab world with enslaved people for centuries before the arrival of the Europeans (Ferro, 1997:221). But the Trans Atlantic slave trade incorporated and integrated Africa into the international business of slave trade.

The Atlantic slave trade is customarily divided into two eras, known as first and second Atlantic systems.

The first Atlantic system was the trade of enslaved Africans to, primarily, South American colonies of the Portuguese and Spanish empires, it accounted for only slightly more than 3% of all Atlantic slave trade. It started (in a significant scale) in 1502 (Anstey, 1975:5) and lasted until 1580, when Portugal was temporarily united with Spain. While the Portuguese traded enslaved people themselves, the Spanish empire relied on the asiento system, awarding merchant (mostly from other countries) the license to trade enslaved people to their colonies. During the first Atlantic system most of these traders were Portuguese, giving them a near-monopoly during the era, although some Dutch, English, Spanish and French traders also participated in the slave trade (Emmer, 1998:17).

The second Atlantic system was the trade of enslaved Africans by mostly English, Brazilian, French and Dutch traders. The main destination of this phase were the Caribbean colonies, Brazil and North America, as a

number of European countries built up economically slave-dependent colonial empires in the New World.

The motives behind the Atlantic slave include cheap labour to work on plantations, it was reported that the plantations economies of the New world were built on slave labor (Atlantic slave trade wikipedia: 10). Another motive is slave trade profits. All these reasons are also applicable to human trafficking as the case may be.

In the case of Nigeria, during the transatlantic slave trade, the emissaries from the king of Portugal visited the court of the Oba (king) of Benin, they maintained close relationship, because the port of Benin was used to handle the peppers, ivory and increasing number of slaves offered by the Oba in exchange for coral beads, textile import.

Slaves in Nigeria were initially bought for resale on the Gold coast where slaves were traded for gold, and for this reason, the south-western coast in Nigeria and neighbouring arts of the present day republic became known as the "slave coast". More slaves came from Nigeria coast in the 18^{th} century, while in 19^{th} century perhaps 30% of all slaves sent across the Atlantic came from Nigeria, over the period of the whole trade, more than 3.5 million. During the period most of the slaves were supplied from the Oyo empire, Benin empire and Aro confederacy (Atlantic slave trade wikipedia:5).

During the period, Nigerians were sold like commodities in the market place, shipped and transported to Europe and America in the most dehumanizing conditions and the women served as mere sexual tools and subjected to various sexual violence and abuses. Although the transatlantic slave trade was abolished in the early 1880s, subsequently Africans witnessed the era of colonialism in which Africans were exploited, subjugated and oppressed.

Comparing transatlantic slave trade with human trafficking, It will be discovered that human trafficking has become another form of slave trade due to the terrible economy in the country, young men and women at their prime age are trafficked for the purpose of exploitation. Trafficking, in humans reached its peak ion the late 1990s, although it has been in existence for a long time now, young children and ladies taken away either within Nigeria or oversea by distant relatives in the guise of further studies. However, most of these children end up being used and eventually dumped by these individuals, which has a far reaching consequence of the development of the nation.

3.2 Human Trafficking in Contemporary Nigeria

The available account shows that human trafficking, especially prostitution started with Edo State women. Newswatch Magazine

(2000:16) stated that "the craze to go Europe actually began in the late 1980s when some young Benin girls taken there by Nigerian pimps to work in factories and do household chores for "kind" Europeans. When they arrived there, they found that they had been deceived. To escape deportation or suffering most of them resorted to prostitution. But they managed to come back home with so much money that they converted to Nigerian naira. The notion soon spread around town that their people are plucking dollars on the streets of Europe. Since then, its no longer a matter of being lured there under false pretence, but of girls begging to be taken there by sponsors'.

In contemporary, it is one of the greatest human rights uses being witnessed in Nigeria which now involves trafficking of people (males and females) as labourers, prostitutions, hawkers leading to child abuse. Like a wild fire the issue has continued to assume a worrisome dimension. Human worth and human values are daily being diminished and being made to pave way for selfish economic consideration. In this age and era, the situation is not only deplorable but obviously absurd. Recently the dynamics of human trafficking has escalated and operates in two major ways namely: Internal trafficking and cross border (external) trafficking.

Internal trafficking: It is internal when it takes place within a country (NAPTIP News Magazine. December 2005). An increased number of people are trafficked from rural communities to cities such as Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Calabar and Port Harcourt. Trafficking to these cities are predominantly for exploitative domestic work, farm labour and prostitution, with incidents of human trafficking and forced labour particularly in Lagos. Some children are trafficked by their family members (NAPTIP Magazine vol. 1 No. 3:29).

External Trafficking:

External trafficking also known as cross border trafficking, takes place across international boundaries. This occurs when human beings are trafficked from one country to another (NAPTIP News Magazine, December 2005:34). Internationally trafficked Nigerians come from all parts of Nigeria but some states tend to provide more traffickers persons than others. These states include Edo, Cross, River, Delta, Ebonyi, Imo, Ebonyi, Kano, Ogun, Oyo and Lagos.

West African destination countries for Nigerian trafficked people are; Republic of Benin, Togo, Cote d'voire, equatorial Guinea, Cameroun, Gabon and Guinea where trafficked persons are destined to work mostly as domestic servant and on farm plantations. Recently, Nigerian women

and young girls were also trafficked to Benin for prostitution. Most of these trafficked persons found themselves deceived into believing that their destination would be Europe (WOTCLEF News Magazine July 2005:8).

Common European destination for trafficked persons from Nigeria are Italy, Belgium, Spain, Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom as prostitutes and domestic servants. According to Cornell (2001) am increasing number of young girls claiming asylum in the United Kingdom are, in fact, trafficked persons. Nigerian women and girls en-route to Europe into labour and prostitution to survive during the journey. Cornell also stated that about 29% of Nigerians trafficked to Europe are from Edo States of Nigeria; initially most came from Benin City, the capital of Edo State, and from cities in Delta State, but recently recruitment records are from other Nigerian states, such as Imo, Enugu, Lagos, Ogun, Anambra and Akwa-Ibom. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), claimed that over 300,000 Nigerians have been illegally trafficked out of the country since the obvious business in human trafficking gained roots in the country (Punch 23, July, 2004). Also estimates show that between 60% and 80% of girls involved in sex trade are Nigerians (Christian Science Monitor, 6 February 2003).

The Middle East is another destination, especially Saudi Arabia. The recruitment of persons trafficked to Saudi Arabia comes predominantly

from the Northern part of Nigeria especially Kano, Kwara, Kaduna, Niger, Borno, Taraba, Yobe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina, Adamawa, Zamfara, Jigawa, Gombe and Bauchi States. From March 2002 – April 2004; the Saudi Arabia authorities deported 9,952 women and investigation revealed that majority of the women deported are from the above mentioned states (UNICEF, 2003).

From the above analysis, the two ways which human trafficking operates in Nigeria has been discussed. Other geographical dynamics are: Nigeria as a transit and destination country. For example, trafficked Togolese children enroute to Gabon via Nigeria stay in the Cross River State waiting for boats across the seas. This makes Nigeria a transit country. Also Nigeria is regarded as a destination country. Nigeria receives Togolese women, young girls and children from Benin, Liberia, Ghana. Also over the years Buzu women from Niger Republic have been trafficked into affluent homes in Northern Nigeria to serve as household helpers and concubines. Occasionally, some of the trafficked Buzu women end up marrying their employers who are affluent business people (UNICEF, 2004).

Succinctly, the point of similarities from the above dynamics of human trafficking is the purpose for the involvement of this act, hence it

can be said that the major purpose is the search for greener pasture. The next step is to discuss the purpose of human trafficking.

3.3 PURPOSE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To give a detail analysis on the purpose of human trafficking, it is important to states the definition of human trafficking by UN protocol on human trafficking, which was earlier stated in chapter one (1.9). The UN protocol on trafficking in persons, define human trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the use of power or of a position of vulnerability 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 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 (UNICEF, 2002).

From the above definition five purpose of human trafficking can be identified. They include:

a. Trafficking for prostitution

b. Trafficking for marriage

c. Trafficking for begging

d. Trafficking for forced labour

e. Trafficking for rituals.

Trafficking for prostitution: Trafficking for sex is the most popular form of trafficking. In this trafficking, women are trafficked both knowingly and unknowingly, for the purpose of using their bodies for commercial sex. Prostitution can also be defined as the exchange of sexual relationship for money or monetary funds. The people involved in this trafficking are mostly women. Statistics shows that Nigerian women and girls deported from various overseas countries such as United States, Italy, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Netherlands from 1999 to 2003. There were 2,937 for this period (WOTCLEF, 2005).

Trafficking for Marriage: This involves selling a woman to a man, which mostly happen when the family of the woman needs money or when they are owing a sum of money.

Trafficking for begging: This trafficking is common among old women, children and handicapped people. It involved bringing them out of their local environment and sending them to unknown environments where they cannot speak their language and subjected to street begging under

surveillance. At the end of the day, the slave master seizes the money the beggars collected. (NAPTIP News, 2003:5).

Trafficking for Forced Labour: People are also trafficked and enslaved or meant to work under harsh and unfavourable conditions at home, factory offices, construction firms and Agricultural plantations. This is a common feature in both transatlantic slave trade and modern human trafficking. Many Nigerian children are trafficked from Akwa Ibom, Cross Rivers and Ebonyi States to Republic of Gabon in Central Africa.

Trafficking for Ritual: There are rampant cases in Nigeria, where people are reported missing and later found, with some vital parts such as breasts, eyes, private parts, tongues, hearts, kidney removed. Such missing parts are usually used for rituals.

WOTCLEF (2001:68) stated that it was reported in the media that child abuse always occurred in Nigeria where girls are secretly camped to produce and discharged without their babies. These babies are later sold most times for ritual purposes. The report further revealed that some motherless babies' homes are in this habit of selling children for rituals.

This type of human trafficking is also called Diya or blood money and it also takes place mostly in the Northern part of Nigeria and involved

the luring of young children to Saudi Arabia or to be killed for blood money known as "Diya".

3.4 METHOD OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA

The modes operandi of the trade of human trafficking in Nigeria indicates kidnapping, enticements, deception, physical treatment and transportation of persons especially women and children for sexual and other forms of human trafficking. This is carried out through the efforts of a well organized and co-ordinated network running through both the receiving countries and exporting nations. To be able to understand the methods of operation of human trafficking, it is important to know the people involved in the act. One of the groups is the traffickers; the traffickers are syndicate run by the head pimps referred in most cases as "Madam" or "Mama", who usually resides in the foreign country and receives houses and deploys the unfortunate girls once they arrive (NAPTIP News Magazine, December 2005:18).

For the head pimp to operate effectively, the head pimp keeps a line of staff or co-conspirators, who play specific roles in getting the girls and facilitating their trips to Europe. Among these are recruits, trolleys, passport racketeers some of whom are believed to include embassy staff, immigration officials, law enforcement agents and even pettish priests

whose job is to administer fearsome oaths on the victims to bind them perpetually to the 'Madam'. In some cases, the agents cajole desperate poor and greedy parents to sell off totally, valued family property such as a house or a parcel of land to finance their daughter's trip overseas usually unaware of the predicament awaiting their children overseas (Epia, 2004:16).

Before these victims are taken from the shores of the country, they are made to swear to certain fetish oaths of secrecy, allegiance to the 'Madam', and a commitment to pay back the funds used for their trips which usually turn out to take several years due to frequent manipulations. In this way the victims are held spellbound to their madam and become easily controlled and continually intimated for escaping.

Experience has shown that the girls are conveyed through long and tortuous routes mainly through Sahara Desert to the coastal waters of North African countries, notably, Morocco, Tunisia and Libya from where they are made to embark on the journey in small unsafe boats to arrive the European shores of Spain and Portugal, amongst others. It should be noted that Europe has very long borders, especially on the sea and it is very easy for traffickers to rent small boats, and reach the European sores at night (NAPTIP News:19).

In most cases, these victims travel through the Sahara desert and cover long distances by road. They stop over in one or two transit countries. The duration of the unknown journey may last for two to eight months. The girls are exposed to several risks along the routes such as: Restriction of movement at transit camps, sexual violation, pregnancy, hunger, thirst and sandstorms in the deserts drowning at high sea and repatriation before arrival at destination.

Having arrived successfully in Europe, the goals are often made to undergo a process of ritualistic initiation which may involve data collection of underwear, pubic hair and other items deemed fit for the fetish ordeal. The exercise is further aimed at instilling more fear in the girls in order to prevent them from revealing anything that could lead to the arrest of the 'madam'. After all these grueling experience, the girls are disposed of whatever traveling documents made for them by the madams so that they lose their identity. In this way, it is difficult for them to get off the hook of their enclaves as they are pushed into the streets to begin a lavish but profitless sale of their bodies for the sole benefits of their captors (Oresse 2001:14).

At the end of the day, the trafficked remain victims of the traffickers' manipulations. The traffickers place the victims in the streets or sell them out to bars and hotels for prostitution and all sorts of things, like begging

on the streets using force or inflicting violence where the women do not cooperate. The madams who are mostly Nigerians live alongside the women, are responsible for handling all the money earned to repay the debts incurred in their transportation. The debt is between 50,000 to 100,000 dollars. To make as much as 150,000 dollars, one would have had sex with several partners a day for three years. The trafficker occasionally gives them peanuts, say 50 dollars a week if they choose to. Otherwise, they only feed them and give them nothing (News Watch 1999:8).

Ironically, the girls are made to believe by their tormentors that monies are being sent to their helpless parents and such. Some feel consoled that if they are suffering, the benefits of the suffering are not lost to their parents after all. But again that is another myth as no such thing ever happens.

Occasionally, a parcel consisting of cheap apparel may be sent in the name of the girl and the poor woman in the village would jump for joy that her daughter was doing well abroad. Consequently the poor woman will spread the 'good' news around and would want to introduce the "good job" to another woman so that her daughter can be trafficked, so it goes round the family.

Apparently, this crime against humanity continues to spread and has finally become the order of the day. Most people in Nigeria fall into this trap due to the quest for the promise of better life which becomes an illusion and they finally find it impossible to gain their independence back. Whenever any of them pay up their debt, they are reported to the police and deported without any properties (NAPTIP News 2005:19).

However, on another level, the high incidence of human trafficking from Nigeria is determined by several factors which shall be discussed below:

3.5 **DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA**

Trafficking in human beings is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria and the world at large. Historically, it has taken many forms, but in the context of globalization, it has acquired shocking new dimensions. It is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon involving multiple stake holders at the institutional and commercial level. It is a demand driven global business with a huge market for a cheap labour and commercial sex.

Nigeria has acquired a reputation of being one of the leading African Countries in human trafficking with cross-border and internal trafficking.

Trafficking of persons is the third largest crime after economic fraud and "drug trade. There are several efforts by past and successive regimes

to curb human traffic for example NAPTIP. Nigeria also passed the child rights Act 2003, which deals comprehensively with the issue of child trafficking, economic empowerment and orientation programmes and has also tried to address the problem of human trafficking. Despite these initiatives, human trafficking remains a critical problem in Nigeria. This chapter attempts to analyze the determinants factors of human trafficking in Nigeria, this will help to bring to lime light the underlying factors responsible for human trafficking in Nigeria and also provide insights to the means of curbing the menace.

The determinant factors for human trafficking are therefore discussed below:

POVERTY

Although Nigeria has enormous human resources, Nigeria is the 11th largest producer of oil in the world (Kane and Saghera, 2001), debt burden and institutionalized corruption has devastating effect on the country's economy. Nigeria has been rated as the 6th poorest countries in the world with a per capita GNP of about 2008 US for a population of about 150 million (Kelly, 2001). 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.

The major factors responsible for poverty can be traceable historically, to the colonial era. An era, in which the colonial masters subjugated, exploited and appropriated both human and natural resources to develop the industries and economy of the European countries. As elicited by Andre Gunder Frank (1979), Colonialism introduced all sorts of distortion and dislocation in the economy and social systems of third world countries.

However, after Nigeria gained her independence, the political class did almost nothing to re-structure the economy to better the lots of the people; instead they inherited the status quo of internal colonialism.

Thus, in the context of the overbearing character of the post colonial Nigerian state, patrimonialism, prebendalism, greed, pettiness, while some scholars have even referred to the Nigeria state as a rogue state (Joseph, 1996), in which the political class has recklessly vandalized states resources and this has consequently impoverished Nigerians. For example the Nigerian economy experienced an oil boom. There was also a sharp rise in government expenditure (Olukoshi, 1989). With an increased dependence of petro - dollars, agriculture which was the mainstay of the Economy was relegated to the background as the value of oil exports rose

from its 10% share in the country's export to 82.7% and 90-93% by 1980. This resulted into total dependence on oil revenues, declines in production, neglect of Agriculture and insufficient Food for the population, a huge external debt and overhauled naira.

An attempt to find a panacea to the low living standard of the population, ostensibly led the Federal government to institute the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in the 1980s by the Babangida regime SAP was acclaimed to have, not only structurally adjusted the Nigerian economy to the requirements of global capitalism, but also created mass poverty in Nigeria. According to Jega (2002), the incidence and magnitude of poverty has increased dramatically in Nigeria since the 1980s, with the result that 67% of Nigerians are decisively entrapped in I conditions of acute poverty.

Thus, mass poverty served to condition the minds and attitude of Nigerians and made them vulnerable and susceptible to elite exploitation and manipulation. As the state was unable to satisfy the basic needs of the people, they in turn resort to other illegal means of survival such as human trafficking.

EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization can be described as a process through which regional economies, societies and culture have become integrated through globe -

spanning networks of exchange. It is a process of interaction and integration among governments of different nations, a process driven by international and information technology, (Bhagwati: 2004).

The current wave of globalization has been driven by policies domestically and internationally. In the years since the Second World War past two decades, many governments have adopted free - market thereby increasing their own productive potential and creating new trade and investment. This has also increased the easy movement of humans, goods and services across borders to countries where they are in high demand. Invariably due to the harsh economic conditions that exist in some parts of the world and the inequalities that exist among countries, people tend to take advantage of porous borders to seek greener pastures in developed countries.

Thus the displaced persons, the war victims, the poor in Nigeria seek other means of improving the quality of their lives abroad and made trafficking a booming business.

Therefore, the elites who have the means of production now use human trafficking as money making venture; human beings are now prized as commodities and exchanged for money like any other article in the market and are transported from one country to the other.

As illustrated by Bales human trafficking is systematic in its occurrence especially that its span increases as the globalization process intensifies (2003:15).

Succinctly, human trafficking is not a new phenomenon especially in the third world countries, its origin can be traceable to the colonial era, a process through which able bodied men are enslaved and transported to work in European Plantations. But recently this method of slavery has taken a new dimension due to advent of globalization. As lamented by Bales again, that in times past, slavery and slave trade existed ..., in contemporary human trafficking is an organized business just as the transatlantic slave trade was with various linkages spread around the globe. Bale continued by saying that, today, not only children and women are trafficked; young boys seeking greener pasture abroad also fall prey of this evil. He further stated that it can be argued that in this age of jet planes, cellular phone, and the internet, there are faster means of dealing in human commodities than before.

Thus, there is no doubt that globalization has created inequalities resulting in the migration of the poor to the rich regions of the world but unlike the forceful slavery, people now sell themselves willingly as a means of survival. The next determinant factor is

WEAK LEGAL FRAME WORK

Human trafficking in Nigeria has continued to flourish due to the lackluster attitude of law enforcement agents and a weak legal framework, which mainly focuses on trafficking for sexual exploitation. Generally, law enforcement agents are ill equipped and lack technical know how to handle cases.

Trafficked persons often alleged that some Nigerian officials collude with traffickers by assisting them with forged documents and then to facilitate their movement across the borders and through ports (situation assessment and analysis reports 2001). This shows the degree of commercialisation of human trafficking and corruption of government officials. Law enforcement agents are usually reluctant to investigate violent crimes, especially those against women and children who are unable to pay the cost of investigations or bribe the investigating officers. Thus perpetrators of rape, sexual assaults, domestic violence and human trafficking largely go unpunished in Nigeria. As a result, a combination of corrupt authorities and weak laws combine to guarantee impunity for traffickers while increasing the plight of trafficked persons (Human right watch 2002). Many non-governmental organizations and women's right organization combine to protest against the government's inability to prosecute well known traffickers.

MANIPULATION AND PERVERSION OF RELIGIOUS ETHNICS

Some forms of human 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 scholarships or almajiri, and sometimes through religious pilgrimage, called "Hajj" (Thisday July 28, 2004).

Traditional scholarship "almajiri" when conducted in the pupils hometown '"is subject to parental care and does not fall under the definition of trafficking. It can, however involve the movement of huge number of pupils, often teenage males, by an Islamic teacher or Mallam during the dry season from their home town to somewhere far away from home and sometimes even unknown to the parents; The rationale for travelling to the city, the quest of Islamic knowledge, is often forgotten and exploited when hunger and neglect began to take their toil (www.wotclef.net). The report of survey to document innovative interventions on Almajiri - child in Nigeria conducted by UNICEF, March 2008 stated that while the original design of the Almajiranci system of Quranic education was to provide a sound knowledge base, instill confidence and a sense of disciplines as well as groom an independent - minded person in life, the trend today, due to the factors, such as parental abandonment, widespread poverty among rural populace, etc responsible

for the almajiri child phenomenon, has dramatically shifted to culture of begging, child destitution and child trafficking.

Invariably, Laxity on the parts of government to provide prevention and control measures against the almajiri - child phenomenon, has exposed them to those who exploit and use their labour to achieve selfish ends. Hence, the almajiri children beg and sell their labour for stipendiary to survive.

Traffickers and sponsors also exploit religion to ensure the trafficked persons honour agreements to pay their debts. Recruited girls and women are sometimes forced to swear to oaths of secrecy before voodoo priest in traditional shrines. This practice of oath taking has greatly complicated the investigation incident of human trafficking from Nigeria to Europe.

The above mentioned factors can be hypothesized as the determinant factors of human trafficking in Nigeria. However to every cause in a phenomenon there are effects. Human trafficking has so many debilitating and precarious effects not only on the victims but also on the country at large.

EFFECTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA

1. **Psychological Trauma:** This is a type of damage to the psyche that occurs as a result of a traumatic event. Trauma can be caused by a wide variety of events, but there are a few common aspects.

There is frequently a violation of the persons familiar ideas about the world and of their human rights, putting the person in a state of extreme confusion and insecurity (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: 1). The inhuman experience of the victims of human trafficking traumatizes and makes it difficult to get them re-integrated into the society.

2. High risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDs. Bulk of women involved in human trafficking are used as commercial sex workers or prostitutes while some willingly give into prostitution as a means of Survival, some are forced into prostitution as a means of paying their debts to regain their freedom, while many are raped in the act. Through the above process some incurable diseases are contracted by the victims and even when they are able to gain their freedom or rehabilitated, they live with the diseases and often die in the process.

3. Another major effect is that the potential for young girls and boys to grow up and contribute to national development is nipped in the bud thereby reducing the work force of the country. This effect is most prevalent when young girls and boys are trafficked from Nigeria to other countries.

4. Bad international image: The high reputation of human trafficking has subjected Nigerians to unnecessary scrutiny. This has also led to discrimination and eventual death of some Nigeria citizens as they seek illegal means of migration despite efforts to find a panacea to this illegal act. The activities of NAPTIP can be regarded as only addressing the symptoms, hence its inability to cure the determinant factors.

Therefore, it is pertinent to state that a holistic approach has to be adopted to be able to tackle human trafficking in Nigeria. Human trafficking can be tracked through policy, action and cooperation at different levels especially poverty eradication. This will go a long way to putting an end to trafficking and provide support and protection to victims.

3.6 THE EFFORTS AT ELIMINATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In Nigeria based on the information available to the researcher, the first concrete effort to fight this crime was in 1996 when the former Military Administrator of Edo State Colonel Bassey Asuquo and his wife started a crusade against it but they were stopped by the powerful madams that were involved in the act (News Watch 1999:17). This was followed in 1997 by Mrs. Julie Useni who formed "Daughters of Abraham Foundation" a non-governmental organization to rehabilitate prostitutes.

However, to discuss concretely the efforts at eliminating human trafficking in Nigeria, operations of some Non-Governmental and international organisations shall be examined.

First on the line is:

WOMEN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR ERADICATION FOUNDATION (WOTCLEF)

WOTCLEF is a non-governmental organization, found by Mrs. Titi Atiku Abubakar. The organization was a product of the experience she had on her journey to Italy, Rome to study Hotel Management under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In her experience, she saw young people between the ages of 15 and 25 being led by an over-bleached lady in her late thirties at the Airport in Rome. Also on getting into the city, she saw young black girls, some in complete nudity and others half nude with small bags strapped behind. When she made enquiries about the girls, she was told that they were Nigerians said to have been brought to Rome by some 'Madams' with a promise to their parents that they were coming to Rome to trade or go to school. But the truth was that they have become prostitutes, as they have to sleep with several men a day or have intercourse with animals. Thus, because of this challenging experience

she made a vow to liberate the girls any day she gets the opportunity to do so (WOTCLEF News July 2005:8).

That vow was made in 1989 but was actualized in 1999 when her husband became the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The organization was established after the international workshop of women trafficking and child labour migration organized by the Office of the wife of the Vice President in strategic alliance with the National Center for Women Development and Network for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Human October 11, 1999. The mission of WOTCLEF is: Building an international coalition that restores human dignity through empowerment, capacity building, and advocacy. It works towards the eradication of trafficking in persons, child labour, and violent abuses of the rights of women and children (WOTCLEF Website unzeribe@nettally.com).

WOTCLEF conducts widespread counter-trafficking campaigns which include workshops, seminars, conferences, state by state campaign tours, media advocacy, and musical concerts. WOTCLEF also sponsors a weekly television programme that, according to the organizes, attempts to depict the operation of traffickers, how they recruit, and all the risks and dangers associated with the practice.

WOTCLEF objectives are:

1. To place the African dimension of trafficking and child labour on the global agenda for special attention and action.
2. To mobilize and motivate stakeholders at all levels to respond to the challenges posed by trafficking, child labour and violent abuses of the rights of women and children.
3. To generate, organize and disseminate critical data and produce up to date information about trafficking and child labour.
4. To produce and publish materials that enhance local, regional and global awareness about the problem.
5. To rescue, rehabilitate, and reintegrate victims into their communities in accordance with their best interests.
6. To network and collaborate with concerned parties world wide towards the eradication of trafficking, child labour, and violent abuses of women and children.
7. To promote the work of WOTCLEF Rehabilitation Centre in Abuja, Nigeria by collaborating with worldwide affiliations.
8. To establish special school programs to educate and promote awareness of human trafficking, child labour and HIV/AIDS.
9. To collaborate with world wide partners and concerned parties in enacting legislation that prosecutes those engaged in trafficking,

child labour and violent abuses of the rights of women and children. (tinzeribe@netally.com).

WOTCLEF has achieved a lot in carrying its campaign of raising the conscience and consciousness of the public on the scourge of human trafficking to all the states in the federation. It has coordinators in virtually all the states with the aim of mobilizing public awareness on the twin evil of human trafficking and child labour. WOTCLEF also took its awareness campaign to children and youths in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. WOTCLEF has rendered tremendous assistance to 5000 young people who had either been repatriated from foreign land, rescued on their way or those who are being tempted to go out with juicy offers. These assistance include skills acquisition, scholarship to study in tertiary institutions.

As part of its outreach programme, there is a WOTCLEF NYSC Community Development Service Scheme. The programme which is a collaborative one employs corps members as agents of sensitization of the various communities around them and for reporting incidences of abuse of rights of women and children. The programme has taken off in all the states. As a result of the success recorded through the programme, the British Government has embraced it and has provided some funds for 13 states (WOTCLEF News 2005:10).

One landmark achievement of the foundation is the enactment of a law by the country as a tool to fight human trafficking known as the Trafficking in Persons (prohibition) Law Enforcement, and Administration Act 2003, the law which places Nigeria above other African countries in fighting trafficking in persons provided for establishment of the National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in persons (NAPTIP).

For the purpose of this research much focus shall be placed on the activities of NAPTIP in the subsequent chapter in order to appraise its approach as an agency fro curbing human trafficking in Nigeria.

The next non-governmental organization worthy of mentioning is the Idia Renaissance.

IDIA RENAISSANCE

The Idia Renaissance was set up by the wife of the erstwhile Governor of Edo State Mrs. Eki Igbinedion. It was named after Queen Idia. The primary objective of Idia Renaissance was to champion the campaign for the reawakening of the consciousness of the average Edo woman of some healthy values as a way of combating modern social vices such as international trafficking in women and girls, drug abuse, and violent activities among the youth. Idia Renaissance apart from initiating and pursuing a mass enlightenment campaign to eradicate international

traffic in women, has the conviction that these social problems have no place in African socio-cultural practices that always emphasize high-quality value of self-esteem, moral decency, and respect for constituted authority. She aimed to accomplish this by re-integrating the victims of the international sex trade into the society. This she was going to achieve through the establishment of Skills Acquisition Centres to provide economic empowerment for young boys, girls and women, particularly those repatriated from abroad. Skills acquired at the centres include: computer/secretariat studies, home economics, hair dressing, cosmetology and fashion design/tailoring. The Idia Renaissance project also includes counseling services for victims of repatriation. Eki Igbenedion organized awareness programs to create the consciousness among Edo women of the evil of international commercial sex trade. Mrs. Igbinedion through this project mobilized the support of all segments of Edo community in her campaign. Unfortunately, quite a number of Edo people did not share her ideals. People have argued that the crisis of sex work is a socio-economic one. It is a fundamental problem that needs to be solved from its root: poverty. The Edo people believe that those who have gone abroad for sex work, did it to save themselves from poverty and unemployment that permeates the country. But Idia Renaissance was unable to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the people.

For example Frank Guobadia, a contributor of the popular Edo website – Edofolks.com, said Mrs. Igbinedion did not get peoples' support because she had not addressed the problem. According to him Mrs. Igbinedion is dealing with the "what" and that explains why her effort is yielding no positive result. She is really supposed to deal with the "why" of the problem. The "what" is prostitution – and so what? But the "why" is how did Edo girls that were so reserved in the past suddenly become commodities in sex export?

Frank believes Edo girls and indeed all those involved in sex work could only be redeemed when Nigeria emerges as the country of our collective dream. Mrs. Eki Igbinedion had to deal with these and similar responses in her drive to rid Edo State of the stigma of the international sex trade. She presumed that invoking Queen Idia's name was a good avenue to gain support of the Edo people but the people thought differently.

Igbenedion's effort to pass a law against traffickers and parents of trafficked sex workers at the State House of Assembly was thrown out. It got to a level where in Benin, sex work became an entirely tolerable trade. According to Grace Osakue: It is not a stigma anymore, as long as money comes in. if they come back with money, they are respected. If they come back poor, they are sex workers, they are failures (Edofolks.com).

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUG AND CRIME (UNODC)

The United Nations office on drugs and crime, together with other United Nations Agencies, Governments and NGOs, launch the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN. GIFT) in London on 26 March, 2006. The launch coincided with both the two hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and the bicentennial of the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire.

The Global initiative is designed to motivate governments, inspite international institutions, empower civil society, strengthen corporate responsibility, build regional alliances, galvanize international media support and mobilize resources to prevent and fight crime of human trafficking. UNODC reports that persons from 127 countries become exploited in 137 nations and that trafficking in persons, whether for sexual exploitation or forced labour, affects virtually every region of the world. According to the report human trafficking has become big business. The United Nations and other experts estimate the total market value of illicit human trafficking at $32 billion – about $10 billion is derived from the initial "sale" of individuals, with the remainder representing the estimated profits from the activities or goods produced by the victims of this barbaric crime (www.unodc.org).

Most victims of this modern-day slavery are women and young girls, many of whom are forced into prostitution or otherwise exploited sexually. Trafficked men are found in fields, mines and quarries, or in other dirty and dangerous working conditions. Boys and girls are trafficked into conditions of child labour, within a diverse group of industries such as textiles, fishing or agriculture.

A 2006 UNODC report called "Trafficking in persons, global patterns" identifies Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Moldova, Nigeria, Thailand and Ukraine among the countries that are the greatest sources of trafficked persons. Belgium, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey and the United States are cited as the most common destinations.

OBJECTIVE OF UNODC

The ultimate objective of the global initiative is to end human trafficking. The strategy for achieving this starts with efforts to increase public awareness of the problem. The initiative aims to harness and synergize these efforts, get others to join them, and set in motion a broad-based global movement that will attract the political will and resources needed to stop human trafficking UNODC is the facilitator of the process,

channeling existing efforts into a cohesive framework rather than re-inventing the wheel.

UNODC has made some increase I n the awareness of human trafficking, but lack the political will to implement its objectives. According to Antonio Maria Costa, UNODC Executive Director: "We have to decrease the number of victims by preventing trafficking, we have to increase the number of victims who are rescued and supported, and we have to increase the number of traffickers who are convicted. We have the tools to do this but we do not have the political will, large-scale public awareness or the resources to make it happen" (www.UNODC.org). This lack of political will shows the weakness of UNODC to carry out its objectives.

UNICEF

UNICEF is mandated by United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's right to survival, health and development are met and opportunities exist for them to reach the full potential. UNICEFE has been in Nigeria for more than three decades and cooperates with the Federal Government and other development partners to plan and implement programmes to promote child survival, development, protection and participation.

In 1994, the General Assembly defined child trafficking as "The illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national and international borders largely from developing countries and some countries in transition with the end goal of forcing women and girl children into sexually or economically oppressive and exploitative situations for the profit of recruiters, traffickers, crime syndicates as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking, such as forced domestic labour" (Analysis of Nigeria's Response to the Libreville Platform of Action 2000).

In response to a growing number of international newspaper articles on the subject, UNICEF Nigeria in 1998 commissioned a study on child trafficking in the country's border towns. In the study, 173 children living on the streets of Owerri, Calabar, Uyo, Port Harcourt and Lagos were randomly interviewed to determine if they were on the street due to trafficking or migration. It was found that 42.22 percent were trafficked. Of these, 50.66 percent were male and 49.33 percent were female. Eighty-nine per cent of children were aged 11-18 years.

Also, UNICEF and NAPTIP conducted a comprehensive study on child trafficking called ANTI-CHILD TRAFFICKING NETWORK PROJECT – A situation assessment of child trafficking in eleven southern Nigerian states. The main objective of the study was to determine the magnitude, scope and pattern of child trafficking in the eleven target states. Results of the

study were revolutionary and provided insights into trafficking in persons and its manifestations in the Nigerian contexts. Among those were:

* That child trafficking is a reality in all the eleven states of the study. Movements were reported within and across and from certain states to other countries.
* Some of the major routes of trafficking were identified.
* There were push, pull and facilitating factors in the trafficking of children – these constitute the root causes of trafficking.
* The different denial, violations and abuse of rights of the victims were highlighted. (The dynamics and contexts of trafficking in persons: 34).

The study further highlighted major causes of child trafficking as follows:

Economic

* High rate of unemployment
* Increasing incidence of poverty
* Demand for cheap labour
* Unequal distribution of income.

Political

* Weak capacity of Government institutions
* Lack of resource support and commitment of poverty alleviation

* Weak legislative policy support

Socio-Cultural

* Absentee parents
* Large family size
* Negative traditional/cultural practices
* Weakening extended family involvement
* Low literacy levels/high school drop-out rates.

Environmental

* Inadequate access to basic social services
* Rapid urbanization
* Deteriorating urban basic services infrastructure.

UNICEF Nigeria also collaborated with International Labour Organization (ILO) to combat child labour, trafficking and exploitation. The collaboration seeks to improve access to basic services in the areas of health (nutrition, basic education, water and sanitation and income generating activities by at least 5 percent in six selected cities (Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Onitsha and Port Harcourt). This project also seeks to improve the policy environment of children in need of special protection measures (CNSPM) and reduce the incidence of child abuse in the selected cities. The strategies adopted to achieve these goals include advocacy, sensitization, capacity building of officers and FGN/NGO

partners, empowerment and service delivery. (Analysis of Nigeria's Response to the Libreville Platform of Action, 2000).

Some major activities of UNICEF include:

* Support to media through field visits and the production of posters, brochures, jingles and video documentaries.
* Review of the existing data on child labour in Nigeria and production of a detailed compendium (1986-1996) on child labour.
* Support to various studies and reports including:
    - Child trafficking: Experience in Southern Border Towns of Nigeria (1999)
    - Process, achievements and lessons learnt on child
    - The International Labour Organization Study on Child Trafficking: State of the Act (2000)
* Child participation: It's Not Fair, Let the Nigerian Child be Heard (2001).
* Appraisal Survey on Existing policies, practices and studies of Women and Children's Rights in Nigeria
* Orientation Manual on Juvenile Justice and Administration in Nigeria (2002).
* Document on innovative interventions on Child Trafficking in Nigeria (March 2008).

Apart from support to Government partners and NGOs to attend the Libreville Platform Action, UNICEF Nigeria sponsored Government and NGO participation at the commercial sexual exploitation of children conferences held in Stockolon (Sweden) and Yakohama (Japan). It also supported participation at child labour conferences in Amecerdam (Netherlands) and Oslo (Norway).

UNICEF Nigeria has supported the reform laws to win approval of the children's bill by the Federal Executive Council for adoption by both the National and State Assemblies. Other activities include supplying shelter and recreational materials to the Interpol section of the Police and the Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF).

Education intervention was adopted as the major prevention strategy against poverty, child labour and trafficking. As part of this, the child friendly school initiative was started to ensure children improved access to education, promote the production of qualitative learning and teaching materials and to promote a child friendly environment. UNICEF Nigeria has also developed Children in Need of Special Protection Measures (CNPSM) curriculum that is being used to develop appropriate learning materials for use in non-formal education centres to serve children living on streets, school drop-outs, boy apprentices, girl-children in Northern Nigeria as well as children who are victims of trafficking.

UNICEF Nigeria and ILO have helped set up a technical committee on child labour whose activities led to the approval of an ILO-IPEC programme in Nigeria and the development of a National Plan of Action for combating child labour in Nigeria. There has also been improved political support for the implementation of the plan of action on child labour and trafficking. In August 2000, UNICEF Nigeria and ILO also facilitated the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity for the implementation of IPEC. In addition, UNICEF Nigeria as a member of the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Child Labour, contributes to the successful planning and implementation of projects and activities that work to eliminate all forms of child labour and trafficking in the country.

UNICEF Nigeria is not without its own limitations. Among the limitations and constraints in the activities of UNICEF Nigeria include:

* Lack of institutional data and bureaucratic bottleneck impacted negatively on data collection;
* The complex and bulky nature of the instruments such that many respondents were unable to understand what was required of them;
* Language barrier of victims who were non-Nigerians;
* Unwillingness of victims to supply vital information;

* The confusion of trafficking, smuggling and migration;
* Limited capacity of state officials and law enforcement agents to collect and docdument data.

Despite these l imitations, UNICEF Nigeria's effort at combating child trafficking cannot be overemphasized. Although the organization concentrated most of their studies on child trafficking but the causes of trafficking and efforts made by the organization is relevant to this research.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FOCUS OF NIGERIA (CDFON)

CDFON is a non-governmental organization established for the education of people in the rural communities on issues affecting them.

The organization CDFON has been a pioneer since its inception in 1999 and re-structure of the organization in 2000. The organization has explore the Northern parts of Nigeria with awareness creation on human trafficking, children's rights information in schools, on gender-based violence Information in Communities, Community Action to combat human trafficking and child labour in four states in Northern Nigeria, Kaduna, Katsina, Borno and Kano State.

The aims and objectives include:

* To provide the general public with information on human trafficking and forced labour.
* To encourage the participation of young children in decision that affect them in the society
* To investigate and report allsorts of abuse of women and children to the law Enforcement agencies e.g. NAPTIP, Police, Immigration services, etc.
* To protect and promote the right of child in the society (Child Development Focus of Nigeria, Annual report, 2006).

The organization has been serving the community of Kano since its inception. The organization is presently working in collaboration with National and international organization promoting the rights and development of all young children e.g. orphans, street children, etc.

CDFON has implemented different activities on women and children's rights in Kano State and its local government councils. The organization is presently focusing it attention on the creation of awareness campaign, workshops, symposium and seminar on Human Trafficking prevention strategies in schools, motor parks, in-house information sharing, etc.

The organization is working in collaboration with NAPTIP Zonal Head Office and KAF Care Foundation (KCF) a child's right organization based in Kano.

In a research conducted by CDFON in Kano, different factors were identified as the cause of human trafficking. Some of these factors include: poverty, unemployment, lack of educational opportunities, forced marriage, harmful traditional practices, corruption, weak policies on migration, porous borders, weak law enforcement, globalization, etc (Child Development Focus of Nigeria Annual Report, 2008:32).

CHAPTER FOUR

THE ROLE OF NAPTIP IN THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the preceding chapter attempt was made to analyze and bring to the lime light the determinant factors of human trafficking and its effect in Nigeria. This chapter therefore dwells on the role of NAPTIP in the prevention and management of human trafficking in Nigeria.

To achieve this, the following shall be discussed;

i. History of NAPTIP; to bring to lime events that prompted the establishment of NAPTIP and the brains behind it.

ii. Organization of NAPTIP; iflterms of how they operate

iii. Laws setting up NAPTIP

iv. Data Analysis: This deals with the Analysis of Activities of NAPTIP, Analysis of Questionnaires, Findings and limitations in the total activities of NAPTIP.

4.1.1 HISTORY OF NAPTIP

National Agency for prohibition of Traffic in persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP) came into being on the 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 Organized Crime Convention (TOC). (NAPTIP Law Enforcement Act, 2003).

Nigeria became signatory to the Transnational organized crime convention and its trafficking in persons protocol on the 13th December, 2000. Article 5 of the said trafficking protocol enjoins state parties to criminalize 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 women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), a non-governmental organization initiated and founded by Mrs Titi Abubakar (www.naptip.gov.ng). The Bill was subsequently passed by the National Assembly on the 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 person with its associated problems by creating National Agency for the prohibition of traffic in person and other Related Matters (NAPTIP) a specific multi disciplinary crime fighting agency to address them. The main objectives of act setting up NAPTIP are: - To vest NAPTIP with the responsibility of enforcing all laws against traffic in person's, including investigating and prosecuting person's suspected to be engaged in traffic in person, as well as coordinating the rehabilitation and counseling of traffic person's (NAPTIP law enforcement acts, 2003:4)

4.1.2 LAW SETTING UP NAPTIP.

In order to discuss the laws setting up NAPTIP it is pertinent to outline the functions of NAPTIP. The functions are:

a. To coordinate all laws on trafficking in person and related offences.
b. To adopt measures to increase the effectiveness of eradication of trafficking in person.
c. To adopt witness protection measures
d. To enhance effectiveness of law enforcement agents to suppress traffic in person.

e. 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

f. To reinforce and supplement measures in bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions on traffic in person;

g. 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 any person.

h. To strengthen and enhance effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international activities of traffic in persons.

i. 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.

j. To take charge, supervise, control and coordinate the rehabilitation of trafficked persons.

k. To investigate and prosecute traffickers (NAPTIP Law enforcement and Administration Acts, 2003:3)

By these functions, the agency became the country's focal point in the fight - against trafficking in person and its associated social problems

specialised 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 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 of NAPTIP, the Agency works with other Government Agencies such as WOTLEF, UNICEF, UNODC, IOM, ILO e.t.c. There is a donor group headed by UNICEF.

In the month of July, 2006 a regional conference was jointly organized by ECOWAS and ECCAS in Abuja, with active participation of NAPTIP supported by UNICEF, ILO, 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 ECOWAS and ECCAS.

Under section 64 of the NAPTIP act a section was devoted to definition of 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 dept bondage for the purchase of placing or holding the person whether for or not involuntarily servitude (domestic or sexual reproductive) in forced or bonded labour or slavery-like condition" (NAPTIP act 2003).

The definition of human trafficking in person's 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:-

1. Acts, in the form of recruitment, transportation, purchases, sale,transfer,receipt or harbouring;
2. Means, in the form of deception, coercion or dept bondage;
3. Purpose in the form of placing or holding involuntarily servitude forced labour, bounded labor or slavery-like conditions.

   Now that the definition of trafficking under the NAPTIP act has been properly analyzed, it will also be pertinent to juxtapose the functions of NAPTIP as stated above vis a vis its achievement.

This will bring to light the extent to which the functions were realized.

THE FUNCTIONS OF NAPTIP VIS A VIS ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

NAPTIP has been able to make some minimum achievements since its inception in 2003. So far, between February 2004 and December 2006 NAPTIP was involved in return of 757 trafficked victims including 6 babies. Seventy three (73) victims rescued and counseled in 2004, 337 victims, rescued and counseled in 2005, 348 victims rescued and counseled in 2006. Most of these victims are Nigerian females while a smaller number are Beninese, Togolese and Ghanian (NAPTIP news magazine vol. 1 No.3:10). In 2009 the government convicted 25 trafficking offenders and provided care for 1,109 victims increases over the previous reporting period. By and large NAPTIP has convicted 65 human traffickers, rescued and repatriated 4,000 victims since its inception in 2003 (Wantu 2009:22)

In addition NAPTIP ceased the practise of interogating trafficking suspects at the same Lagos facility housing its shelter for trafficking victims. To better ensure victims rights are respected, NAPTIP formed a committee in mid – 2009 to review victim care polices aiming to strike a balance between ensuring victims safety in shelters and promoting their freedom of movement.

There are also efforts at protecting trafficking victims by Nigerian government through US security agents. Police, customs, immigration and NAPTIP officials systematically employed procedures to identify victims among high risk persons such as young women or girl traveling with non-family members. Data provided by NAPTIP reflected a total of 1,109 victims identified and provided assistance at one of NAPTIP's eight shelters throughout the country during the reporting period; 624 were cases of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and 328 for labour exploitation. Various government agencies referred trafficking victims to NAPTIP for sheltering and other protective services: immigration referred 465; police referred 277; social services referred 192; and the state security service referred nine (U.S Department of state, June 14, 2010).

The 2003 trafficking in person's law enforcement and administration act provides for treatment, protection, and non-discriminatory practices for victim. The law specified no trafficking victim should be detained for any offense committed as a result of being trafficked. In 2009, the government took steps to relocate victims quarters a considerable distance from detention areas of trafficking offenders, greatly reducing undue influence of traffickers over victims. Victims are allowed to stay in the government shelters for six weeks. If a longer period was needed, civil society partner agencies were contacted to take in the victim. Officials encouraged victims

to assist with the investigation and prosecution of traffickers and victims served as witnesses in all of NAPTIP's successful cases (NAPTIP news magazine October, 2010)

The government of Nigeria also sustained efforts to raise awareness of human trafficking over the years. NAPTIP's public Enlightenment unit worked throughout on the national and local programme to raise awareness. Example in rural Benue, Kogi and Edo states, NAPTIP introduced grassroots programs and held its first annual race against human trafficking in Edo state with 5,000 runners. On the national level, it covered the 2009 model UN conference for secondary students with a theme of combating human trafficking. Furthermore, a nine- state tour was launched to establish state working groups against human trafficking. the objective of these and several related programs was to sensitize vulnerable people, sharpen public awareness of trends and tricks traffickers used to lure victims, warn parents and share ideas among stakeholders audiences ranged from 50 to 5,000 persons. (NAPTIP News Magazine 2010).

NAPTIP worked with immigration services to monitor emigration and immigration patterns for evidence of trafficking. The long established stakeholder forum continued quarterly meetings in Abuja to poster collaboration among agencies. In august 2009, NAPTIP held a stake

holder's workshop in Kaduna to set program priorities and cost estimates for implementing the national plan of action, which was established in 2008.

From the foregoing analysis it is evident that NAPTIP has been able to perform some of its functions, but there is much to do in the achievement of some functions. For example, Nigeria is among the 15 member states from ECOWAS that adopted the child right-act but only 23 of the country's 36 states including the federal capital territory have enacted it. Since the full implementation of the child right act falls under the purview of the state legislature, the federal government cannot force them to implement it. This has led to a set back in the achievement of the functions of NAPTIP.

The functions of NAPTIP are also hampered in the area of prosecution of traffickers. Most of the cases, victims are used as witness against the traffickers, this is called trial within trial. This trial is subject to the judgments of the law court. However, most of the statements that were given by the victims as evidences against the traffickers are dined by the traffickers in the law court. it then means the prosecutor will have to proof beyond reasonable doubt before the traffickers can be convicted, if not, the trafficker will set free. This explains why since 2003 till date only 65 trafficking offenders has been convicted.

The lack of synergy among the security agent is another factor affecting the functions of NAPTIP. As stated in (i) under the functions of NAPTIP, the agency is to strengthen cooperation between the Attorney General of the Federation, Nigerian police, Nigerian Immigration Service, etc. This in essence means NAPTIP has to collaborate with other agencies to curb human trafficking. But the synergy is not always there. Some of the security agencies are very egoistic and always claim superiority over others. Police and immigration officials including those working at border post and airports, at times allegedly collect bribes to over look traffic crimes.

Urban migration through the Nigerian borders especially from West Africa facilitated by the ECOWAS agreement on free movement of goods and persons. This agreement is always exploited and leads to indiscrimate influx of people. Hence, the ability of NAPTIP to suppress trafficking is dampened.

It is also pertinent to mention that function (g) under the NAPTIP functions is also being hampered by lack of finance to rehabilitate victims and uplift their standard of living. For example in 2009 the Nigerian government pledged over 7 million dollars in annual funds for NAPTIP's operation and activities; all government programs received partial payment pending budget approval by legislative and executive branches. Due to a

four months delay in approval of the 2010 national budget, funds were distributed to all federal agencies in April 2010 (Trafficking in person's report 2010. Us Department of state). The delay in budget approval often leads to a set back in the rehabilitation of victims and poor maintenance of offices and shelters.

Poverty can be said to be one of the root cause of human trafficking in Nigeria. In tackling poverty a holistic approach is required, this means NAPTIP has to collaborate with other agencies. NAPTIP lacks adequate facilities to provide vocational training programmes. For example in the year 2009 a total of 1,109 victims were assisted at one of NAPTIP's eight shelters, but while at NAPTIP's shelter only 70 victims received vocational training assistance. (NAPTIP news magazine 2010:5).

Under the NAPTIP act commercial sex acts is criminalized but government has not taken a major action at reducing it. For example at the first quarter of 2012 NAPTIP officials moved to shut down two brothels in Lagos state. At these brothels, authorities rescued 12 females, including six underage victims of trafficking. One property owner was convicted, sentenced to two years in prison and required to forfeit his hostel; his case has remained under appeal. The second brothel owner's trial was on going and he remained free on bail (Trafficking in persons report 2010.US Department of state.)

4.1.3 ORGANIZATION OF NAPTIP

NAPTIP has seven zonal offices, namely; Lagos, Kano, Benin, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Uyo and Enugu with its Headquarters in Abuja.

The NAPTIP organization has a part-time Governing Board referred to as NAPTIP Board. The Board is responsible for supervising the activities of the Agency and for the formulation of its policies and shall also superintend generally, the affairs of the Agency, promoting the interest, object 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 persons (prohibition) Law enforcement and Administration, 2003:60)

The NAPTIP Organization also has the office of the Executive Secretary. The secretary is the chief executive and accounting officer of the Agency, it 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 III).

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

a. Investigation and Monitoring department

b. Legal and Prosecution department

c. Public Enlightenment department d. Counseling and Rehabilitation department

e. Administration and finance, and

f. 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 immigration service, custom service and other relevant security agencies.

The public Enlightenment department collaborates with the Federal ministries of information and National orientation Agency, 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 counseling and Rehabilitation department collaborates with the Federal Ministries of Women and Youth Development employment, Labour and Productivity, culture and Tourism, and are responsible for counseling after care rehabilitation social re-integration and education of persons, counseling and the promotion of the welfare of convicts.

The administration and finance department, responsible for staff administration and remuneration, the account deals with finance for the expenditure of the Agency.

Research and program department, carries out field research and set up programmes for the Agency to the public.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF NAPTIPS FINANCIAL REPORT

Funding is a very vital tool for the implementation of the objectives of any organization. However, as important as funding maybe the proper management and appropriation of the funds generated makes an organization more effective especially in the achievement of its desired goal and objectives.

NAPTIP is an agency created by an act of parliament on 14th July, 2003; therefore, it receives funds from the government for its operations. This section shall focus on the funds released and how it is managed by the agency, using the finanancial report of various years.

Starting from the period of research (2004), i.e. appendix IV, it is evident that there is a discrepancy between amount to be released by the government and the amount released. For example the personnel cost for 2004 budget 106, 837, 322.00, whiles the amount released is 92,701,524.00 indicating a short fall of 14, 135, 808.00. Also the overhead

cost which is 37,500,000.00 has a short fall of 7,500,000.00 with the release of 30, 000, 00 (appendix IV)

The NAPTIP 2004 budget also reflects the over concentration of the funds on personnel cost and overhead cost of the expense of capital cost. It is pertinent to state that overhead expenditure such as telephone bills, international travels, local travels, printing, office materials and supplies, etc receives more funds than capital budget that is meant for rehabilitation materials and equipment, purchase of shelter for victims. In the 2004 NAPTIP budget 106, 837, 332.00 was appropriated while just N5, 000,000 was appropriated to capital cost. This is capable of affecting the rehabilitation of victims of traffickers by NAPTIP.

In 2005, the capital budget received a boost from N5, 000,000 to 243,040,000 (Appendix IV) and there was a cut down on personnel cost. Despite this boost, the difference between the overhead cost and capital cost is 8, 969, 377, 8. The emphasis here is that capital cost should carry the bulk of the funds. This will enable NAPTIP to achieve the rehabilitation of victims especially in the provision of vocational programmes.

There was a change in the appropriation of funds in 2006 budget. The budget reflects a departure in the concentration of funds from personnel and overhead cost to the capital cost. Although the margin is not much but NAPTIP was able to achieve some major steps especially in

the rehabilitation of victims and provision of shelters. NAPTIP was able to purchase shelter for victims at the rate of 40,000,000.00 and the furnishing of shelter received 8,420,000.00. This indicates a performance in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking by NAPTIP (see appendix IV)

One of the objectives of NAPTIP is to coordinate the rehabilitation of victim. The idea behind the rehabilitation of victims is to prevent the root cause of trafficking, in essence, when the trafficked victims are provided with vocational programmes, they can be empowered to solve their needs when they leave the shelter. Therefore the budget appropriation should reflect more funds for capital expense than the personnel and overhead cost. It will also shift the focus of NAPTIP from mainly investigation and prosecution to rehabilitation and economic empowerment.

In the year 2007 the amount released is 387,713,647.03 for overhead expenditure, while the capital expenditure received 134,066,200.00 and personnel expenditure was 192,145,403.00. This indicates a reversal from concentrating more funds on the capital expenditure to the personnel expenditure (See Appendix Iv). In the 2007 budget travels and transport, materials and supplies, maintenance, miscellaneous such as refreshments and meals received more funds than the purchase of shelter in Kano (See Appendix IV). Also in the over head expenditure victims development / rehabilitation received 1,182,770.00

and the food stuff supplies for feeding victims and suspected traffickers received 12, 855,091.70 while uniform, Toiletries and other clothing for suspected traffickers and victims received 5,769,227. This means that out of the 357,166,516.52 rehabilitation of victims received a little sum of 19,807,088.70. This is capable of shifting focus from rehabilitation of victims into staff renumeration and prosecution of traffickers.

For attention to be shifted from merely prosecution of traffickers there is an urgent need to appropriate more funds to the rehabilitation of victims. When the victims are properly rehabilitated and provided with vocational programmes, they will be able to integrate into the society properly and the chances of returning back to trafficking will be reduced or totally eliminated.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS

The data Analysis shall focus on the following

i. Analysis of Activities of NAPTIP

ii. Analysis of Questionnaires

iii. Findings

iv. Limitations of the activities of NAPTIP

4.3.1 ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF NAPTIP

NAPTIP activities are based on prevention, prosecution and protection as they affect trafficking in persons in Nigeria. Along this line, some arrest has been made and some victims have been rescued, reintegrated counseled for example, between February 2004 and December 2006, NAPTIP returned 757 trafficked victims including six babies. 73 victims rescued and counseled in 2004, 337 victims rescued and counseled in 2005, 348 victims rescued and counseled in 2006 (NAPTIP News Magazine December 2005 -March 2006:15).

NAPTIP presently runs five shelters for rehabilitation in Benin City, Lagos, Kano, Sokoto and Abuja. The shelter has been able to rehabilitate 201 victims in various skills like trading, knitting, beading, auto mechanic casting and hair dressing.

The NAPTIP Shelter in Lagos was set up in 2004. It is run in cooperation with international organization for migration (IOM) and has spaces for 120 people. It has space for skills acquisition training programmes within the premises, but the equipments cannot go round the victims that inhabit the shelter e.g. (Sewing Machines, computers, etc). Those who participate remain at the shelter for three months (NAPTIP News December 2005 -March 2006; 17).

On formal responsibility for protection cases, the Nigerian Police anti-trafficking unit refers protection cases of returned prostitutes in need of protection to NAPTIP. NAPTIP has also taken about 46 cases of trafficking before Federal and State High Courts of which seven has resulted in convictions thus far. The prison sentences imposed have all been around three years long, and none of those convicted has been sentenced only to pay fines (Ifideh, 2006:18).

To further strengthen the activities of NAPTIP, the NAPTIP act was amended on December 7th, 2005. One of the main highlights of the amended Acts is the issue of using children as domestic helps in different households. The amendment highlights the offence of Child slavery in the guise of child domestic. It provides that a child (i.e. a person is prohibited from working as a domestic help outside his family environment.

NAPTIP has in the course of carrying out its statutory mandate rescued several children ranging from ages 10 - 19 from being trafficked for forced labour and child prostitution. An example is the case of 67 children from Niger State, who were rescued from a container Ferrying them to Lagos for distributions as house helps and street hawkers to various people (NAPTIP News Vol. 1:23).

4.3.2 ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEW

During the field survey, a total of eighty (80) persons under NAPTIP Kano Zonal office were interviewed. The eighty persons were classified into two groups of twenty-two (22) traffickers (suspects) and Fifty - eight (58) trafficked persons (victims) who were either coerced or deceived. The traffickers are also called the madams as they are the link between supply and demand, on the one hand they increase supply through the recruitment, deception, transportation and exploitation process and on the other hand they boost demand by providing easy access to the trafficked persons. These includes recruiters as well as transporters, receivers, pimps, brothel keepers, corrupt border guards and producers of False documentation, all of whom benefit as the trafficked persons pass through their hands. The trafficked persons include the women, children and men who were deceived coerced, transported and delivered into the hands of those who exploit them for profit.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

Ages of the Trafficked

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 27	52	90
28 – 37	6	10
38 – 47	0	0
48 – 58	0	0
Total	**58**	**100**

Majority of the trafficked are between 18 and 27 years of age while the traffickers are between the ages of 38 and 47 years old. This shows that youths are vulnerable to human trafficking.

Ages of Traffickers

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 27	0	0
28 – 37	0	0
38 – 47	20	91
48 – 58	2	9
Total	**22**	**100**

The traffickers are between the ages of 35 years and 48 years old. This shows that those that are between these age brackets are the perpetrators.

Sex of trafficked

Variable	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	17	30
Female	41	70
Total	**58**	**100**

Sex of Traffickers

Variable	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	5	23
Female	17	77
Total	**22**	**100**

The table above shows that females are the most predominant in human trafficking. The ILO report also shows that for the year 2000, there were about 3.85 million economically active children of which 1.26 million are girls (UNICEF 2001).

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND OCCUPATION

Educational Qualification of Trafficked

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Education	5	9
Senior Secondary	41	71
National Diplomatic/NCE	0	0
HND/Degree and above	0	0
Uneducated	12	20
Total	**58**	**100**

Educational Qualification of Traffickers

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Education		
Senior Secondary	15	67
National Diplomatic/NCE	1	4
HND/Degree and above		
Uneducated	6	29
Total	**22**	**100**

About 71% of the trafficked are secondary school leavers while 20% are not educated, 9% holds primary school certificate 67% of the traffickers possess secondary school certificate while 30% are uneducated, 5% hold OND certificates. This shows a low degree of educational qualification amongst both the trafficked and the traffickers.

About 71% of the trafficked are Secondary School Leavers while 20% are not educated 9% holds Primary School Certificate 67% of the traffickers possess Secondary School Certificate while 30% are uneducated, 5% hold OND Certificates. This shows a low degree of educational qualification. On the issue of occupation that they engage in before they got involved in human trafficking, they indicated that they were unemployed.

UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING OF TRAFFICKING AND ITS CRIMINAL NATURE

Most of the persons interviewed do not know the meaning of human trafficking and that it is a crime in Nigeria, especially the traffickers while 10% of the traffickers know it is a crime, the majority see it as a means of survival. This means there is still need for effective awareness to be carried out in order to sensitize and educate people on the ills of trafficking in persons.

HOW THEY GOT INVOLVED IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Seventy one percent of the victims had their sources of knowledge of human trafficking through their parents and friends and they also showed willingness to travel with traffickers. While one of the interviewees named Eno Micheal was deceived into human trafficking. According to Ekaete John, "I was taken to Damagaram in Niger Republic and introduced into prostitution" she further explained that the means used for transporting them to Niger Republic was by road.

WHAT THE RESPONDENTS GAINED FROM THE TRAFFICKING

All the Traffickers see human trafficking as a means of earning a living. According to the traffickers, they organize travelling visas for the young girls who are taken to foreign land for prostitution and in return are paid some interest on the money they contributed. They said the money can be paid monthly or weekly depending on how fast their victims make money.

On the other hand, the trafficked victims lamented on the humiliation they received from the traffickers e.g. sex abuse, hunger, thirst etc. most of the trafficked victims are not happy doing what they are doing, even the ones that showed willingness to travel, said they do not know they will face the kind of humiliation they experienced. The trafficked

Females said on arrival at their destinations, they are pushed into the streets and they are forced to sell their bodies for the sole benefits of their captors. While the trafficked males said they do menial jobs such as house helps and working in the farm. Therefore, the trafficked victims said they don't gain anything when compared with the suffering they go through as they are only paid peanuts

AWARENESS OF NAPTIP

Most of those interviewed are not aware of the applicable legal instrument; the NAPTIP Act, and other viable institution agencies and NGOs on ground fighting human trafficking for example all the traffickers said they are not aware of the legal instrument, while only one of the trafficked claimed awareness of any legal instrument against human trafficking. This means that most people are not aware of these institutions, and the problem still persists, the institution have some constraints like lack of funds, insufficient and obsolete equipment, and inadequate public enlightenment amongst others.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO CURB HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Among the suggestions made by the respondent are the provisions of employment opportunities, eradication and amelioration of the effects of

poverty are the most suggested ways of curbing human trafficking in Nigeria. Other suggestions are the promotion of education scheme and the Enforcement of existing laws.

FINDINGS

From the data gathered from the field work, it was discovered that Females are the most trafficked and most of the traffickers are females, this shows that women are the most vulnerable in human trafficking. This may be due to their state of unemployment and low level of education.

It is also very unfortunate, that most of the traffickers and trafficked are unaware of the implications of what they are doing and are also unaware of the existence of the legal instrument against human trafficking. 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 a means of generating money. And they are kept in an environment where they are left with no choice than to obey the terms of the 'madams'. Also those that show willingness to join the illicit trade of human trafficking and those that were deceived, later discovered it was not profitable to join the endemic Act those that show willingness discovered they were only used as means

of generating money for the pimps. Therefore human trafficking should be discouraged and must be eradicated; since it does not add value instead it only exploits the less privileged in the society.

Provision of employment opportunities, eradication and amelioration of poverty are the most suggested ways of curbing human trafficking. Other suggested ways are the enforcement of existing laws and promotion of education scheme.

4.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF NAPTIP

The efforts of NAPTIP at curbing human trafficking are limited in the following ways viz:

i. Although efforts have been made by NAPTIP in arresting and re-uniting victims with their families NAPTIP have not been able to better the lots of the victims. Some victims of human trafficking always found themselves going back to the act as a way of survival.

ii. 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.

iii. There is also the issue of inadequate awareness and sensitization on the activities of NAPTIP which has aggravated human trafficking, especially in the rural areas.

iv. The porous Nigerian borders also has a major limitation on the activities of NAPTIP. This is also aggravated with the current dimension of globalization which enhances the movement of people.

Finally, NAPTIP is presently under - funded. This also incapacitates the activities of NAPTIP in curbing human trafficking.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

The research examines the role of National Agency for the prohibition of traffic in persons and other related matters (NAPTIP) at curbing human trafficking in Nigeria in an attempt to achieve this the research was situated within the structural functional theory, to determine the extent at which the trafficking in persons (prohibition) law enforcement and Administration, 2003 is able to achieve the purpose. Towards this end, it was assumed that NAPTIP was established to address certain abnormalities such as human trafficking as a result of the dysfunction of certain structures. However, it was discovered that, although NAPTIP was set up to curb human trafficking, certain factors such as poverty, corruption, political culture, beliefs etc sustains human trafficking thereby limiting the effectiveness of NAPTIP.

To allow a clear analysis of the subject matter, the research dwelt on the historical background of human trafficking, and established a link between the Atlantic slave trade and modern day human trafficking. Also the dynamics of human trafficking was also discussed, this include the two major ways human trafficking is carried out i.e internal and external trafficking. The purposes and methods of human trafficking was also

brought to lime light during the course of the research. Efforts were also made to discuss some steps taken by some non governmental organizations at curbing human trafficking in Nigeria. Some of these organization are; WOTCLEF, IDIA RENAISSANCE, UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNDC), e.t.c. Also some determinant factors of human trafficking such as Globalization, Weak legal framework, manipulation and perversion of religious ethnics, were also analysed.

The research also adopted the primary and secondary method of data collection. The primary method involves conducting interview with the trafficked and traffickers in NAPTIP, Kano Zonal office. During the interview it was discovered that majority of the trafficked are between the ages of 12 years and 24 years, while the traffickers are between the ages of 35 years and 48 years. Also, all the traffickers sees human trafficking as a means of earning a living while most of the trafficked victims laments on the humiliation they received from traffickers which they never expected. The respondents suggested that the provision of employment opportunities, eradication and amelioration of the effects of poverty are the appropriate ways of curbing human trafficking in Nigeria. The second chapter dwelt on the review of related literature.

The study further established that instead of focusing on prosecution and prohibition alone, government should concentrate on

poverty alleviation of the down trodden. Provision of employment enforcement of existing laws and promoting of education scheme, should also be an area of focus by government NAPTIP should also be empowered to do more of rehabilitating victims of human trafficking so as to reunite them back to the society.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Human trafficking has intensified in Nigeria, due to certain variables, which has sustained the act. NAPTIP as an agency constitutes by law to curb human trafficking is affected by these variables, this has consequently affected its performance. Some of these variables include, poverty, corruption, weak legal framework, lack of implementation of laws, corrupt law enforcement agent, 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 human trafficking. Also, NAPTIP and other non-governmental organizations should not only be geared towards rehabilitation and prosecution alone, it should provide more empowerment schemes for the victims of human trafficking as a way of new beginning for them.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research, the challenges and opportunities in the present study, the following are recommended.

* Government should establish structures, create opportunities and formulate polices that would address poverty and reduce its consequences. Create resource centre for skills acquisition for rescued trafficked victims.
* Government should effectively implement all the ratified international laws and regulations, in particular the Palermo (2000), the ILO convention No. 182, in order to provide an environment conducive for the elimination of human trafficking in Nigeria. The focus must be on all forms of trafficking including trafficking in children and not limited to trafficking for prostitution and sexual exploitation.
* Government should provide adequate fund to all anti-trafficking agencies including NAPTIP, the police and immigration to support their action and improve efficiency. This measure would enable NAPTIP to ensure speedy prosecution of trafficking cases.
* Implementation of peer review mechanism at the ECOWAS level is desirable to ensure that every member state is working assiduously to improve its economy in order to eradicate poverty.

* The police should be better empowered through additional funding to function efficiently as a member of Interpol, and to implement resolutions and agreements on child trafficking.
* Government, NGOs and the media should sustain the current public and media interest in child trafficking through more public education programmes based on research, conferences, workshops and intervention strategies.
* Nigerian families must be motivated to embrace the values of self-esteem, dignity of labour, patriotism and de-emphasize the get rich quick syndrome. Work also needs to be done to sensitize parents and family members on the serious repercussions of child trafficking.
* All efforts should be made to pass the children's bill and the Anti-trafficking bill to give law enforcement agents better and clearer tools for law enforcement on child trafficking. Equally, the CRC and the African charter on the right of the child should be domesticated.
* The juvenile justice system should be made more effective and operators of the law should be trained on child rights.
* Monitoring centers for reporting, monitoring and following up cases of child trafficking should be established. In addition, communities should be mobilized to establish a surveillance network to monitor

and report the activities of suspected traffickers. This should be done in conjunction with the monitoring centers.

* Policy makers and politicians especially at the grassroots should be more involved in the crusade against human trafficking hence, advocacy and sensitization should be targeted at these categories of players.

* Specifically, school curricula at all educational levels should be reviewed to incorporate issues of trafficking in persons using curriculum infusion approach in such a review. A trafficking in persons based bridge curriculum programme should also therefore be developed in formal and non-formal educational setting.

* It is also necessary to target where campaigns and advocacy can be listed to have effect.Among these areas are motor parks, institutions of higher learning, restaurants, hotels, farms and other sectors of the informal economy. Civil servants, teachers, lecturers, policy makers, students, hotel owners, motor transport workers especially drivers, traditional and religious leaders are the major players in curbing human trafficking.

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
PERSONAL DATA

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Educational qualification
5. Occupation/profession

SECTIONS

6. Do you understand the meaning of human trafficking?
7. Do you know that human trafficking is a crime?
8. How did you get involved in human trafficking?
9. What did you gain from trafficking?
10. Are you aware of National Agency for the prohibition of Traffic in person and other related matters (NAPTIP)?
11. What do you think should be done to discourage human trafficking in Nigeria

APPENDIX II: SAMPLE OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS AND TRAFFICKERS TRAFFICKED

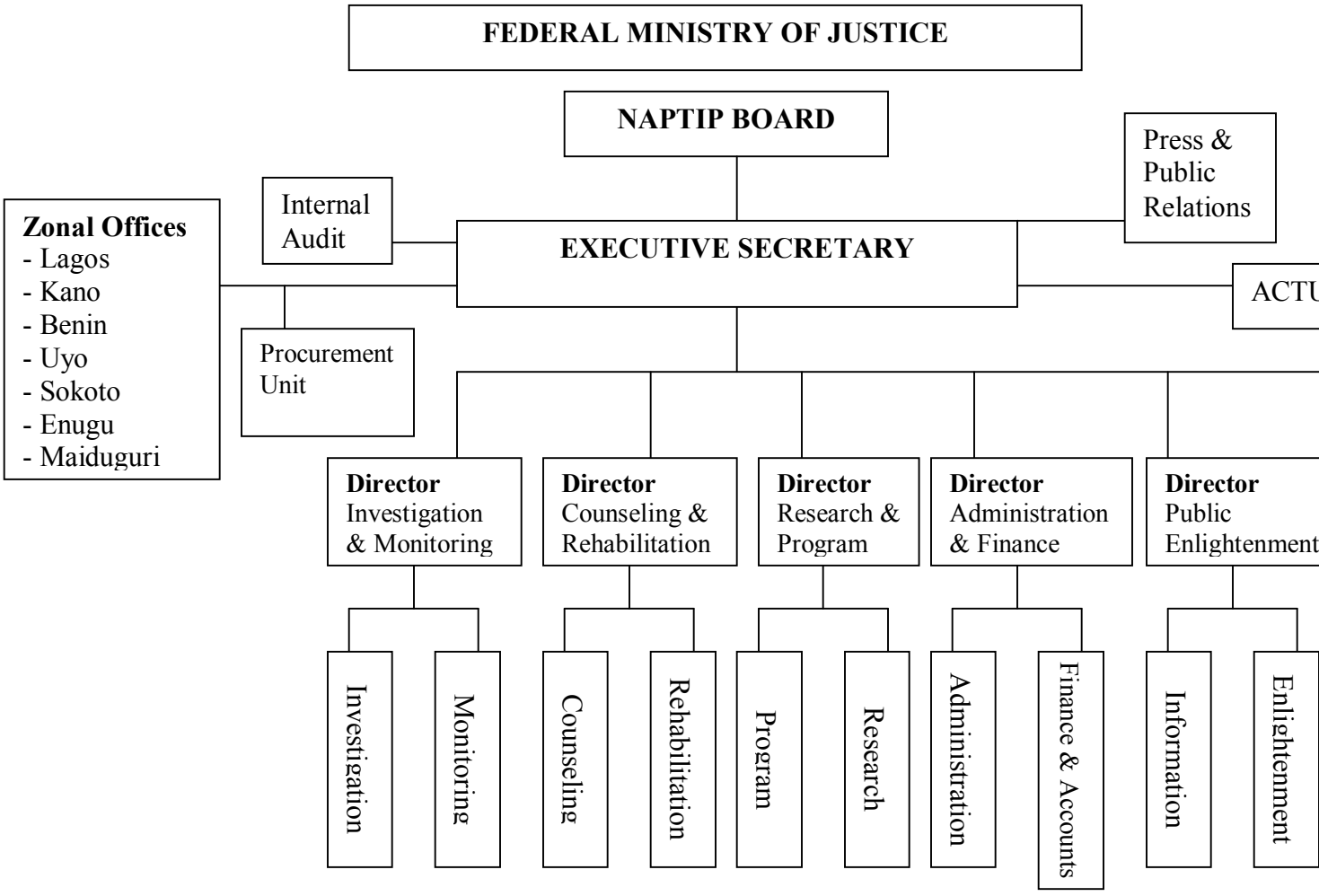
S/N	Names of trafficked	Sex	Age	State	Qualification
1.	Peace Aririer	F	19	Delta	School Certificate
2.	Wedly Isama	M	28	Delta	NIL
3.	Victoria Obe	F	24	Delta	NIL
4.	Sarah Ekpo	F	16	Edo	School Certificate
5.	Jenifer Okondia	F	24	Edo	School Certificate
6.	Ijeoma Ibe	F	20	Imo	School Certificate
7.	Henry Ekeweza	M	24	Edo	School Certificate
8.	Mary Lazarus	F	17	Kaduna	NIL
9.	Hauwa Kulu	F	10	Niger	NIL
10.	Peter Iredia	M	24	Edo	School Certificate
11.	Tessy Daniel	F	23	Edo	School Certificate
12.	Juliet Joseph	F	20	Edo	NIL
13.	Kelvin Gyang	M	11	Plateau	Primary School
14.	Fatima Ibrahim	F	17	Plateau	NIL

15.	Ismaila Saidu	M	12	Kaduna	NIL
16.	Ali Yahaya	M	11	Kaduna	NIL
17.	Bilya Saidu	M	11	Kaduna	NIL
18.	Isyaku Mado	M	12	Kaduna	NIL
19.	Suleiman Audu	M	15	Kaduna	NIL
20.	Eno Michael	F	17	Cross River	School Certificate
21.	Ekaete John	F	24	Cross River	NIL
22.	Agatha Gbakaan	F	11	Benue	Primary School
23.	Osagie Samuel	M	24	Edo	School Certificate
24.	Musa Efe	M	23	Edo	NIL
25.	Favour Amobi	F	17	Imo	School Certificate
26.	Bright Udoji	M	24	Edo	School Certificate
27.	Loveth Okwarabo	F	17	Edo	School Certificate
28.	Jennifer Omoragbon	F	18	Edo	School Certificate
29.	Tracy Tenumah	F	20	Bayelsa	Primary School
30.	Blessing Efosa	F	22	Edo	School Certificate

TRAFFICKERS

S/N	Names of trafficked	Sex	Age	State	Qualification
1.	Anthonia Ikebunnan	F	34	Imo	School Certificate
2.	Mfon John	F	48	Akwa-Ibom	NIL
3.	Omoruyi Ojo	M	27	Edo	School Certificate
4.	Amina Aliate	F	40	Edo	School Certificate
5.	Evelyn Aiayo	F	37	Edo	OND
6.	Hassana Mohhammed	F	48	Borno	OND
7.	Cynthia Andrew	F	34	Edo	School Certificate
8.	Osagie Agbagbe	M	35	Edo	School Certificate
9.	Austine Osaro	M	35	Edo	School Certificate
10.	Moses Jones Ogbonna	M	45	Abia	OND

APPENDIX III: ORGANOGRAM



APPENDIX IV: NAPTIP'S BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS (NAPTIP) 2004 BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT FROM JANUARY – DECEMBER, 2004

Heads	2004 Appropriation	Expected releases from Jan., -Dec., 04	Amount released	Short fall	Expenditure	Balance	Percentage performance	Remark
Personnel cost	N106, 332	N106, 837.332	N92,701,524	N14, 135,808	N92, 701,524	NIL	100%	The short a direct ch for NPF contributi
Overhead cost	N37, 500, 000	N37, 500	N30,000,000	N7. 500,000	N30, 000,000	NIL	80%	
Capital cost	N5, 000, 000	N5, 000, 000	N5, 000,000	NIL	N5, 000, 000	NIL	100%	Certificate contract a has been obtained f BMPIU (D Process)
Total	N149, 337	N149, 337,332	N127,701,24	N21,701,524	N127,701,524			

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND

MATTERS (NAPTIP)

2005 BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT FROM JANUARY TO DECEM

Sub-Head	2005 Appropriation	2005 Implementation	Expected Releases From Jan. – Dec. 05	Amount Released	Short Fall	Exp
Personnel cost	165,751,315	165,751315	165,751,315	165,751,315	NIL	165
Overhead cost	450,248.685	332,733,778	332,733,778	332,733,788	NIL	332
Capital cost	310,000.000	243.040,000	243,040,000	153,870,535	90,169,465	152
Total	926,000,000	741,525,093	741,525,093	651,355,628	90,169,465	651

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OTHER REL

2006 CAPITAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT FROM JANUARY TO DECE

S/NO	2006 PROJECTS	2006 CAPITAL APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED TO DATE	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	LEV IMP
1	PURCHASE OF OFFICE ACCOMODATION IN LAGOS	200,000,000.00	192,018,438.04	192,018,438.04	
2	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	3,389,580.00	3,389,580.00	3,389,580.00	
3	PROVISION OF BILL BOARDS	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	
4	REHABILITATION MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	1,212,420.00	1,212,420.00	1,212,420.00	
5	FURNISHING OF SHELTER / REHABILITATION CENTRES	8,420,000.00	8,420,000.00	8,420,000.00	
6	PURCHASE OF SHELTER FOR VICTIMS	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	
	TOTAL	268,022,000.00	260,040,438.04	260,040,438.04	

	2007 BUDGET PERFORMANCE			
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OTHER RELA				
		PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE		
S/N	2007 Appropriation	Amount Released to Date Jan., - Oct.,	Expenditure to Date	Balance Available
1	208,664,685.00	173,887,240.00	173,887,240.00	NIL
2	15% of CONSAL 31,299,708.00	April - October 18,258,163.00	18,258,163.00	NIL
3	239,964,393.00	192,145,403.00	192,145,403.00	NIL

		2007 BUDGET PERFORMANCE					F
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS (NAPTIP)							
				CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
S/N	CLASSIFICATION CODE	PROJECTS	2007 APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT RELEASED TO DATE	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BALANCE AVAILABLE	I
1	020077420000000	OPERATIONAL VEHICLES:- 1NO. PEUGEOT PRESTIGE 406 SERIES, 1No. PEUGEOT 406 ORNINARY, 3Nos. PEUGEOT EXPERT, 1No. 18 SEATER TOYOTA BUS, 2Nos. PEUGEOT 307 SERIES, 3NoS. TOYOTA HILUX JEEP and 1No. PRADO JEEP.	52,000,000.00	44,000,000.00	48,100,000.00	(4,100,000.00)	
2	020077420080000	LAW BOOKS	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	(5,000,000.00)	
3	020077420090000	SECURITY EQUIPMENT	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,973,000.00	27,000.00	
4	020077420100000	RADIO COMMUNICATION GADGETS	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,988,000.00	(4,988,000.00)	
5	020077420110000	RENOVATION OF DONATED PROPOSED UYO ZONAL OFFICE AND SHELTER	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00	
6	020077420120000	PURCHASE OF KANO ZONAL OFFICE	40,000,000.00	-		-	A fu
7	020077420130000	PURCHASE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	11,405,200.00	594,800.00	
8	020077420140000	PURCHASE OF BENIN ZONAL OFFICE	45,000,000.00	-		-	
9	020077420150000	PROVISION OF BILL BOARDS IN 17 STATES	50,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	49,600,000.00	(19,600,000.00)	
	TOTAL		244,000,000.00	121,000,000.00	134,066,200.00	(13,066,200.00)	

2007 BUDGET PERFORMANCE						
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS						
	OVER HEAD EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN					
S/N	Classification Code	Particulars/Item of Expenditure	2007 Appropriation	Amount Released to Date	Expenditure to Date	Bal
A	CLASSIFICATION CODE	TRAVELS AND TRANSPORT	2007 Appropriation	Amount Released to Date	Expenditure to Date	Bal
1	2050111	LOCAL TRAVELS AND TRANSPORT - GENERAL	92,154,071.89	61,436,047.93	61,413,195.81	
2	2050112	INTERNATIONAL TRAVELS AND TRANSPORT - GENERAL	16,371,962.87	10,914,641.91	10,531,394.86	
3	2060121	LOCAL TRAVELS AND TRANSPORT - TRAINING	19,722,050.35	13,148,033.57	12,871,450.00	
4	2060122	INTERNATIONAL TRAVELS AND TRANSPORT - TRAINING	3,200,000.00	2,133,333.33	1,242,947.00	
		SUM TOTAL	131,448,085.11	87,632,056.74	86,058,987.67	
B.	CLASSIFICATION CODE	UTILITIES	2007 Appropriation	Amount Released to Date	Expenditure to Date	Bal
1	2100201	TELEPHONE	2,703,323.02	1,802,215.35	1,603,175.28	
2	2100202	ELECTRICITY	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,925,183.11	
3	2100203	INTERNET ACCESS CHARGES	4,172,205.03	2,781,470.02	2,586,000.00	
4	2100204	SATELITE BROADCASTING CHARGES	478,672.00	319,114.67	67,800.00	
5	2100205	WATER RATES	2,437,764.02	1,625,176.01	1,502,500.00	
6	2100206	SEWAGE CHARGES	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,958,000.00	
		TOTAL	15,791,964.07	10,527,976.05	9,642,658.39	

C.	CLASSIFICATION CODE	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	2007 Appropriation	Amount Released to Date	Expenditure to Date	Balan
1	2150301	OFFICE MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	52,197,240.98	34,798,160.65	34,403,994.00	
2	2150302	LIBRARY BOOKS AND PERIODICALS	11,228,635.25	7,485,756.83	7,050,500.00	
3	2150303	COMPUTER MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	8,119,820.14	5,413,213.43	4,977,700.00	
4	2150304	PRINTING OF NON-SECURITY DOCUMENTS	815,000.00	543,333.33	269,000.00	
5	2150305	PRINTING OF SECURITY DOCUMENTS	6,670,000.00	4,446,666.67	4,325,000.00	
6	2150306	DRUGS & MEDICAL SUPPLIES	5,803,323.02	3,868,882.01	3,664,850.02	
7	2150307	FIELD MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	19,511,025.18	13,007,350.12	12,700,000.00	
8	2150308	UNIFORM,TOILETRIES&OTHER CLOTHING FOR SUS. TRAFFICKERS / VICTIMS	8,815,907.19	5,877,271.46	5,769,227.00	
9	2150309	FOOD STUFF SUPPLIES FOR FEEDING OF VICTIMS/SUSP. TRAFFICKERS	19,288,820.14	12,859,213.43	12,855,091.70	
10	2150310	TEACHING AID MATERIALS	1,115,000.00	743,333.33	574,050.00	
		TOTAL	133,564,771.90	89,043,181.27	86,589,412.72	
D.	CLASSIFICATION CODE	MAINTENANCE	2007 Appropriation	Amount Released to Date	Expenditure to Date	Balan
1	2600401	MOTOR VEHICLES	11,200,000.00	7,466,666.67	7,344,835.73	
2	2600405	OFFICE FURNITURE	390,000.00	260,000.00	259,900.00	
3	2600406	BUILDING (OFFICES)	20,049,845.31	13,366,563.54	443,361.41	
4	2600408	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES (SHELTERS)	1,800,000.00	1,200,000.00	635,155.00	

5	2600409	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	5,231,056.11	3,487,370.74	3,392,201.00	9
6	2600410	COMPUTERS & I T EQUIPMENTS	2,400,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,499,475.00	10
7	2600411	PLANTS / GENERATORS	4,972,205.03	3,314,803.35	3,256,150.00	5
8	2600499	OTHER MAINTENACE (SHELTERS)	540,000.00	360,000.00	359,680.00	
		TOTAL	**46,583,106.45**	**31,055,404.30**	**17,190,758.14**	**13,8**
E.	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**	**TRAINING**	**2007 Appropriation**	**Amount Released to Date**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Balance A**
1	2650501	LOCAL TRAINING	38,176,895.66	25,451,263.77	25,404,382.00	
2	2650502	INTERNATIONAL TRAINING	3,441,087.04	2,294,058.03	2,222,054.00	
		TOTAL	**41,617,982.70**	**27,745,321.80**	**27,626,436.00**	**1**
F.	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**	**OTHER OVERHEADS**	**2007 Appropriation**	**Amount Released to Date**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Balance A**
1	2300601	SECURITY SERVICES (GUARDS/MOPOL)	19,033,230.21	12,688,820.14	12,491,471.00	1
2	2300602	CLEANING/FUMIGATION SERVICES	16,631,431.24	11,087,620.83	10,522,681.00	5
3	2300603	RENT OBLIGATION-OFFICE (Kano,Enugu, Benin & Sokoto)	3,903,323.02	2,602,215.35	2,581,125.00	
4	2300605	SECURITY VOTES / OPERATIONAL FUND	25,263,833.29	16,842,555.53	16,723,223.30	1
		TOTAL	**64,831,817.76**	**43,221,211.84**	**42,318,500.30**	**9**
G.	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**	**CONSULTING & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**	**2007 Appropriation**	**Amount Released to Date**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Balance A**
1	2350701	FINANCIAL	1,000,000.00	666,666.67	650,000.00	
2	2350702	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	5,000,000.00	3,333,333.33	-	3,3

3	2350703	LEGAL	7,000,000.00	4,666,666.67	4,420,000.00	
4	2350705	ARCHITECTURAL	4,708,000.00	3,138,666.67	3,003,000.00	
5	2350799	OTHERS (NAPTIP JOURNALS)				
		TOTAL	**17,708,000.00**	**11,805,333.33**	**8,073,000.00**	**3,**
H	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**	**FINANCIAL SERVICES CHARGES**	**2007 Appropriation**	**Amount Released to Date**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Balance**
1	2400801	BANK CHARGES	600,000.00	400,000.00	240,000.00	
2	2400802	INTEREST PAYMENTS/OVERDRAFT CHARGES	400,000.00	266,666.67	-	
3	2400803	INSURANCE PREMIUM (VEHICLES & GROUP LIFE POLICY)	16,614,662.00	11,076,441.33	10,816,287.30	
		TOTAL	**17,614,662.00**	**11,743,108.00**	**11,056,287.30**	
I.	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**	**FUEL & LUBRICANTS**	**2007 Appropriation**	**Amount Released to Date**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Balance**
1	32450901	MOTOR VEHICLES	15,092,800.00	10,061,866.67	9,387,150.00	
2	32450905	GENERATORS	12,960,000.00	8,640,000.00	8,541,500.00	
3	32450906	COOKING GAS/FUEL (SHELTER)	2,610,000.00	1,740,000.00	1,616,000.00	
4	32450907	LUBRICANTS	6,675,000.00	4,450,000.00	4,036,100.00	
		TOTAL	**37,337,800.00**	**24,891,866.67**	**23,580,750.00**	**1,**
J.	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**	**MISCELLANEOUS**	**2007 Appropriation**	**Amount Released to Date**	**Expenditure to Date**	**Balance**
1	2501001	REFRESHMENTS & MEALS	16,466,845.31	10,977,896.87	10,660,241.00	
2	2501002	HONORAARIUM/SITTING ALLOWANCE	13,900,000.00	9,266,666.67	4,884,500.00	4,

3	2501003	PUBLICITY, ADVERTISEMENTS & SUPPLY OF SENSITIZATION MATERIALS	26,861,025.17	17,907,350.11	17,806,500.00	
4	2501004	VICTIMS DEVELOPMENT/REHABILITATION	1,800,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,182,770.00	
5	2501006	POSTAGE & COURIER SERVICES	4,044,410.07	2,696,273.38	2,587,515.00	
6	2501007	WELFARE PACKAGES	2,000,000.00	1,333,333.33	1,330,700.00	
7	2501099	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS (Re-certification of title deeds of NAPTIP HQS & shelter)	10,000,000.00	6,666,666.67	6,577,500.00	
	TOTAL		75,072,280.55	50,048,187.03	45,029,726.00	
	GRAND TOTAL		581,570,470.54	387,713,647.03	357,166,516.52	