



Empowered To Protect You

FACT SHEET 1:

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING/TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

“Trafficking or traffic in persons” means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding the person whether for or not in involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions, the removal of organs or generally for exploitative purposes – *Section 82 of Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015*

This definition is in line with that provided by Article 3 of the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime Convention (UNTOC). 2000

Human Trafficking consists of three elements:

Acts of human trafficking which include recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, receipt of persons;

Means of human trafficking which include threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, giving payments or benefits and;

Purpose of human trafficking is Exploitation. Exploitation includes prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, removal of organs, labour exploitation/child abuse and other types of exploitation.

CAUSES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is caused by Push and Pull factors. **The Push factors** are those factors that propel the victims of human trafficking to leave their homes and countries for the supposed better life in developed cities and countries. **Pull factors** on the other hand are those factors in the destination country or city that attract the individual or group to leave their home. The root causes of human trafficking are mainly economic but could also be social, political or environmental. They include:

- Economic hardship and Poverty linked with lack of opportunities
- Ignorance of conditions in destination countries or places
- Natural and human-created disaster;
- Traditional community attitudes and practices which tolerate violence against women.
- Social marginalization
- Climate change
- Perception of availability of employment opportunities
- The increasing demand for foreign workers for domestic and care-giving roles
- Growth of the billion-dollar sex and entertainment industry

THE PURPOSE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human beings are trafficked for exploitation. Exploitation is usually, but not limited to the following;

Commercial sex

Forced marriage

Begging

Forced labour

Ritual practices

Organ harvesting, etc.

The recruitment process is very deceitful as the traffickers do not show the victims the reality of trafficking. Most of them are lured by false promises; some are escorted by relatives while some are trapped out of sheer greed knowing full well the implications of their actions.

THE EFFECTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking has effects or consequences both on the victims of the crime and on the society in general

Effects on victims	Effects on the society
It has long lasting psychological effects;	It fuels public sector corruption;
It violates the human rights of its victims;	It fuels irregular migration;
It is degrading and dehumanising;	As organised crime, it can diversify into other types of crimes like drug trafficking and arms smuggling;
It results in loss of, or deprivation of property rights;	Spread of HIV AIDS and other diseases;
It results in personal health risks;	Undermines human capital development potential;

<p>Could result in death of victims.</p>	<p>Can yield future insecurity through social breakdown and exclusion;</p> <p>It promotes money laundering and other financial crimes which can distort the economy</p>
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FACT SHEET 2:

SUMMARY OF PENAL PROVISIONS IN THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (PROHIBITION) ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ACT 2015

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS

- Any person who imports another person into Nigeria or exports another person from Nigeria, knowing or having reason to know that the person will be forced or induced into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation in Nigeria or while in transit commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 years and to a fine of not less than ₦1, 000,000.00.
- Any person who procures or recruits any person under the age of 18 years to be subjected to prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation with himself, any person or persons, either in Nigeria or anywhere else, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years and a fine of not less than ₦1,000,000.00
- Any person who traffics any person for the purpose of forced or compulsory recruitment for use in armed conflict, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years and a fine of not less than ₦1,000,000.00
- Any person who employs, requires, recruits, transports, harbours, receives or hires out, a child under the age of twelve years as a domestic worker commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment

for a minimum term of 6 months but not exceeding 7 years without an option of fine.

- Also any person who employs a child to do any work that is exploitative, injurious or hazardous to the physical, social and psychological development of that child commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a minimum term of 2 years but not exceeding 7 years without an option of fine,.
- Any person who deals, keeps, receives or harbours any person for the purpose of holding or treating that person as a slave commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years and to a fine of not less than ~~N~~2,000,000.00



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FACT SHEET 3:

TRENDS IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA

Nigeria is a source, transit and destination country for trafficking and she also experiences internal and external trafficking of women and children. Internally, trafficking takes the form of recruitment and transportation of children from rural to urban centres and other forms of exploitative conditions, while external trafficking takes place across borders. Both are exploitative and happen under slave-like conditions.

(i) INTERNAL TRAFFICKING

From rural to urban
Urban to urban

(ii) EXTERNAL TRAFFICKING

From Nigeria to Europe (Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, Belgium) Asia, (Dubai, Kuwait Saudi Arabia), other African countries (Ghana, Libya, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire etc.) and The USA.

This is done by road, air and sea routes as seen below:

Nigeria- Cotonou -Togo-Morocco by road;

Europe (by air)

Nigeria-Ghana- Morocco-Libya-Spain (by road)

Kano, Kwara, Kaduna-Saudi Arabia (by air)

Abuja-Maiduguri-Chad-Libya-Spain (by road)

Akwa Ibom-Cameroun-Gabon (by road and by sea)

Lagos-Spain-Germany (by air)

Lagos-Liberia (by air)

Lagos-Cote D'Ivoire (by air)

Lagos-US/London(by air)

Shaki (Oyo)-Guinea-Mali-Cote D'Ivoire (by road)

Edo- Italy (by air)

Kano-Niger (by road)

Edo-Sokoto-Niger-Mali- Burkina Faso

Oron-Calabar-Cameroun



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FACT SHEET 4:

NATIONAL RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- The ratification of the Palermo Protocol on December 28th June, 2001
- Enactment of TIPPLEA Act 2003 on -14th July 2003
- Establishment of NAPTIP on the 14th July, 2003
- Amendment of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, (TIPPLEA) 2003 in December 2005
- Re-enactment of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act 2015 on 26th March 2015.
- Setting up the National Task Force on TIP on October 4th, 2006
- Establishment of the Victims of Trafficking Trust Fund in 2008
- Signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements
- Approval of the National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) on the 12th of November, 2008
- Approval of the National Plan of Action on TIP by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) in 2008



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FACT SHEET 5:

PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS

To implement its mandate to protect victims of human trafficking, the Agency has articulated frameworks and instruments to support this mandate. The main instrument is the **National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria**. November, 2008 (*supported by Canadian International Development Agency CIDA*)

The Policy adopts a holistic approach in the protection and assistance to trafficked persons through rehabilitation programmes that provide appropriate integration into their various communities.

The scope/method includes reception, identification, sheltering, counselling, family tracing, return/repatriation, integration, empowerment, follow-up/after-care and disengagement.

Further, the following documents were made to support the implementation of the policy;

- i) The strategic implementation framework of April 2011 for the UNFPA & protection policy (*supported by UNFPA & Norwegian embassy*)
- ii) The Operational Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Protection and Assistance Services for Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, a companion for the strategic implementation framework

- iii) Guidelines on National Referral Mechanism for Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, 2013 (supported by UNODC, The European Union & IOM)*
- iv) Guidelines for the protection of children in formal care, 2009. The guidelines contain checklists and Codes of Conduct for care-givers and others who come in contact with children in informal care, including the mass media. (supported by UNICEF and Terre des homes)*



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FACT SHEET 6:

BASIC STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

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

Common trafficking routes:

- Nigeria- Cotonou -Togo-Morocco by road;
- Europe (by air)
- Nigeria-Ghana- Morocco-Libya-Spain (by road)
- Kano, Kwara, Kaduna-Saudi Arabia(by air)
- Abuja-Maiduguri-Chad-Libya-Spain (by road)
- Akwa Ibom-Cameroun-Gabon (by road and by sea)
- Lagos-Spain-Germany (by air)
- Lagos-Liberia (by air)

- Lagos-Cote D'Ivoire (by air)
- Lagos-US/London(by air)
- Shaki (Oyo)-Guinea-Mali-Cote Di'voire (by road)
- Edo- Italy (by air)
- Kano-Niger (by road)
- Edo-Sokoto-Niger-Mali- Burkina Faso
- Oron-Calabar-Cameroun

Means of transportation

90% travel by road across Sahara Desert, others through airports and seaports.

Categories of child labour

Girls: domestic servitude, sexual exploitation

Boys: used as scavengers, car washers, bus conductors, drug peddlers, farmers, quarries, mines, street beggars,

Nigerian children engaged in exploitative child labour

Approx. 15 million (ILO 2013).



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FACT SHEET 7:

INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking has indicators that help first responders and practitioners to identify trafficked victims or potential victims. Here are some of the key indicators:

- i. Young persons travelling in a group, usually led by someone older who might have some role in the trafficking chain;
- ii. Inconsistent story as to the reason why each individual (in an intercepted group) is travelling;
- iii. Very similar stories given by different persons travelling in a group;
- iv. Shabby dressing;
- v. A bag packed with foodstuff and emergency water storage;
- vi. Nervousness on the part of intercepted persons;
- vii. An unsure story of who to meet at destination; and
- viii. Possession of false travel papers.

Note that in many situations, there may be a direct report at a Police station or other law enforcement organisation. It may also be a referral from another organisation.

Further Indicators

According to UNODC and UN.GIFT (Human Trafficking Indicators) People who have been trafficked may:

- I. Believe that they must work against their will;
- II. Be unable to leave their work environment;
- III. Show signs that their movements are being controlled;
- IV. Be subjected to violence or threats of violence against themselves or against their family members and loved ones;
- V. Suffer injuries that appear to be the result of an assault;
- VI. Be distrustful of the authorities;
- VII. Be threatened with being handed over to the authorities;
- VIII. Not being in possession of any identity document, passports or other travel documents as these are being held by someone else;
- IX. Have false identity or travel documents;
- X. Be unfamiliar with the local people/language;
- XI. Not know their work or home address;
- XII. Allow others to speak for them when addressed directly;
- XIII. Act as if they were instructed by someone else;
- XIV. Receive little or no payment for work done; or
- XV. Have no access to their earnings



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FACT SHEET 8:

CONTROL METHODS

Traffickers use a range of control measures in order to exploit victims continually, without much resistance. Some of the control measures include;

Violence and Threats of Violence. Violence or the threat of violence can be used at any stage of the trafficking process to control a victim. Victims, or their friends and/or relatives, may be the subject and targets of the threats and violence

Deception. Many TIP cases start with the victims being deceived as to the true intent of what they may be doing at destination. Example, the promise of a job or school admission

Imprisonment. Traffickers may use direct imprisonment or something very similar to imprisonment, as a method of control.

Collusion. Victims are likely to be easier to control if the traffickers force them to participate in acts that may be criminal or improper and may give the victims a little portion of the proceeds of such acts

Debt Bondage. This involves charging unnecessarily high fees to victims for transport, accommodation, food and a range of other “expenses” that have allegedly been incurred by the traffickers. These expenses are often completely fictitious or greatly exaggerated.

Relationship control. Victims may become sympathetic to the cause of their captors or develop strong emotional ties with one or more of their traffickers.

This is sometimes known as **Stockholm Syndrome** where victims may not even acknowledge or realize that they are victims of a crime due to dependency or “trauma bonding.”

Isolation. Victims of trafficking are likely to be isolated by the nature of their circumstances, away from their homes and family, often not speaking the local language, without the right travel documents, lacking money and with restrictions on their movement.

Religion, Culture and Belief. Victims may be prevented from taking part in religious services, being part of their culture or taking part in what they believe in during their period of victimization.

Fetish Oaths. Young females recruited for sexual exploitation in Europe and other parts of the world are taken to fetish shrines where they are forced to take an oath before departure. This oath is an effective control mechanism as it is used to psychologically control the victims throughout the exploitation process. The oath may be for loyalty to the trafficker or act as a lucky charm