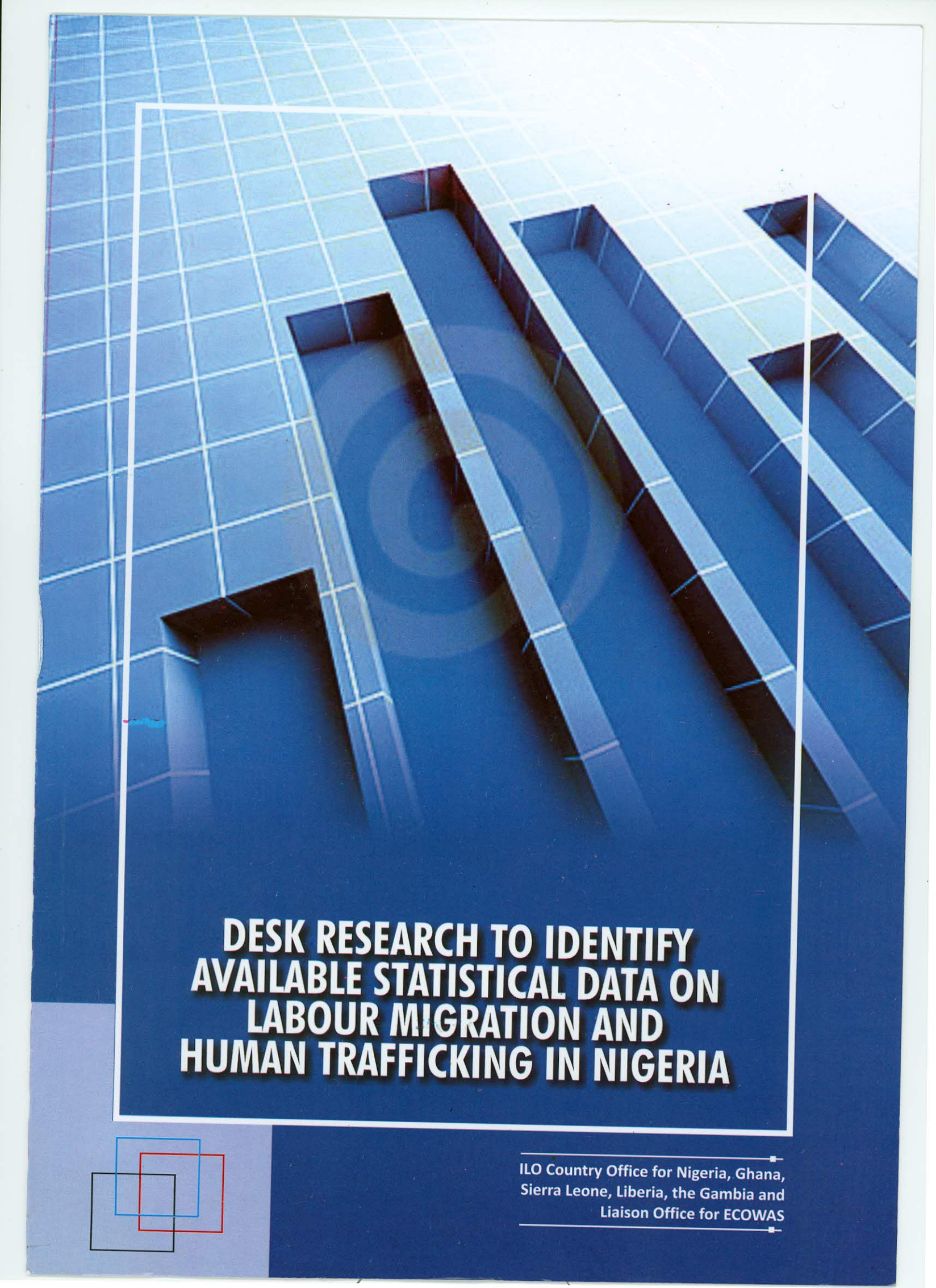
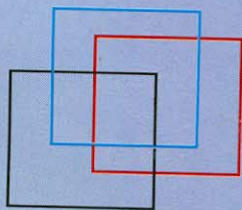


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DESK RESEARCH TO IDENTIFY AVAILABLE STATISTICAL DATA ON LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA



ILO Country Office for Nigeria, Ghana,
Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Gambia and
Liaison Office for ECOWAS

DESK RESEARCH TO IDENTIFY AVAILABLE STATISTICAL DATA ON LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA

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Cataloguing in Publication Data

Desk Research to identify available Statistical Data on Labour Migration and Human Trafficking in Nigeria/
International labour Office. – Abuja: ILO, 2012

ISBN 978-92-2-126365-4 (print); 978-92-2-126366-1 (web pdf)

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

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Printed in Nigeria

FOREWORD

The movement of peoples in search of gainful employment and a better life is a natural phenomenon. Under the correct conditions, labour migration contributes positively to the socio-economic growth and development of both home and host societies, as well as to the well-being of the migrants themselves. In Nigeria, as in many parts of Africa, national economies are dominated by rural, informal and unregulated sectors which are unable to provide the necessary standards of living and labour opportunities needed by so many, hence the decision to migrate. However, when the decision to move is based on false information and untenable promises, on deceit and coercion for the purpose of exploitation, then it becomes an unacceptable situation of trafficking. It becomes a criminal act perpetrated in order to obtain unscrupulous gains which are pocketed by depriving victims of their fundamental rights as human beings and as workers. Labour migration can easily descend to human trafficking and the absence of systematic and reliable statistical data on the phenomenon complicates the process of determining, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the most appropriate strategy for fighting it.

It is essential therefore, that agents on all levels are armed with clear information and data in order to have an understanding of the true extent of the problem in order to establish targeted policies and programmes. They require quality data which provide objective and numerical information and which can aid in the decision making process and to view trends over time or patterns in the data. This information is fundamental to ensure that policies are meeting initial aims and to identifying any areas which require improvement.

The very limited knowledge about the scope of trafficking relates with the lack of coordinated national data collection. There is a need for centralized and systematic data collection and analysis that would ensure the collection of information from all relevant actors working in the areas of human trafficking and exploitation of migrant workers. The better coordination of existing data is particularly important for data collection on labor migration and human trafficking. As the number of counter-trafficking programs increases, increasing amount of statistical data on trafficking will be available from a variety of sources.

This desk research has attempted to identify the various institutions and organisations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria, the methodologies used for data collection, mechanisms for information exchange and the available published reports, among others. It is hoped that this information will greatly assist policy formulation and implementation as well as ensure the success of counter trafficking activities and programs by the government ministries, departments and agencies, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, and other actors in Nigeria.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The research study was carried out under the European Union funded project on “Enhancing the Cooperation to fight trafficking in human beings from Nigeria to Europe (ECTIP)” implemented by International Labour Office, Abuja Country Office and the Department of Equal Opportunities (DEO), Italy. It is the result of the extensive work done by an ILO Consultant, Professor (Ms) Sarah Anyanwu and her research assistants, Chinyere Emeka-Anuna, National Programme Coordinator (ECTIP) and Goder Yohannes, a former staff of ILO (Declaration/SAP-FL) all made contributions to the study.

Credit must be given to Dennis Zulu, Chief of Programmes, the project team led by Mrs Chinyere Emeka-Anuna and the entire Abuja Country Office staff for their support and useful inputs. Our thanks are also extended to Beate Andrees (Head, SAP-FL) and Anetha Awuku (SAP-FL), who provided comments and inputs.

Our gratitude is further extended to different partner organizations including the government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, International Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations, who provided the information and the statistics used in the study and who participated in the workshop held in April 2011 to validate the research findings.

Finally, a special thanks to European Union, who provided the funds and support to the project.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABA	American Bar Association
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Protection and Prevention of Child
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERPAC	Combined Expatriate Residence Permits and Aliens Card
DFID	UK Department for International Cooperation
EC-ANEAS	European Commission Programme for Financial and Technical Assistance to Third Countries in the Field of Migration and Asylum.
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
EUROPOL	European Police Office
FMOFA	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
FMOL&P	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBA	International Bar Association
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO-IPEC	ILO-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRRAG	International Reproductive Rights Action Group
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

N.Pop.C	National Population Commission
NACTAL	Network against Child Abuse, Trafficking and Labour
NAPTIP	National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCFR	National Commission for Refugees
NCS	Nigeria Customs Service
NDLEA	Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NECA	Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIDO	Nigerians in Diaspora Organization
NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service
NLC	Nigeria Labour Congress
NNVS	Nigeria National Volunteer Service
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NPS	Nigerian Prisons Service
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PADEC	Poverty Alleviation and Development Center
PEAs	Private Employment Agencies
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
TAC	Nigerian Technical Aid Corps
TAMPEP	European Network for HIV/STI Prevention and Health Promotion among Migrant Sex Workers

UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WOTCLEF	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Labour migration is an important component of migration. In recent years, labour migration has become popular. According to ILO (2004), as at 2000 there were 175million international migrants equivalent in number to the world's fifth most populous country. In 1991, migrants from ECOWAS countries into Nigeria constituted the highest mainly from Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone among others, and followed by migrants from Europe.

Nigerians' migration to Europe has attracted considerable attention both from governments and in the media. This is partly because some elements of this migration flow are related to trafficking in persons and other criminal activities, but also because Nigerians have become prominent among sub-Saharan African asylum seekers in Europe (Carling, 2009). There are several hundreds of thousands of Nigerians throughout Europe, half of whom live in the United Kingdom. Italy is host to the second-largest group of Nigerians and is the most important destination for trafficking in persons from Nigeria.

Irregular migrants normally combine a variety of modes of transportation – trains, lorries, buses, inflatable rafts, rickety fishing boats, speed boats, and of course going on foot. They manoeuvre their way in precarious conditions through bush paths, desert and creeks to avoid authorities and check points. Some dig tunnels under border fences, or cut a hole in them – sometimes with the assistance of corrupt or sympathetic guides. Many migrants carry false passports, and are assisted by agents – a network of traffickers and of migrant communities who have settled along these routes. The would-be migrants face a series of dangers along the routes, including shipwreck and dehydration during the long trek across the Sahara desert. About 2,000 Africans are believed to have gotten drowned in the Mediterranean Sea each year while attempting illegal crossings to Europe (Byrne, 2004).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009) reveals that the majority of trafficking victims identified by states are women and children who make up 88% of all victims (66% of victims are women, 13% girls, 9 % boys, and 12% men). According to ILO (2007), an estimated 2.5 million people are in forced labour (including sexual exploitation) at any given time as a result of trafficking. Of these: 1.4 million – 56% - are in Asia and the Pacific, 250,000 – 10% - are in Latin America and the Caribbean, 230,000 – 9.2% - are in the Middle East and Northern Africa, 130,000 – 5.2% - are in sub-Saharan countries, 270,000 – 10.8% - are in industrialized countries, and 200,000 – 8% - are in countries in transition.

On the other hand, trafficking in persons (TIP) is a global problem affecting nearly every country in the world. Some of the key factors that contribute to the problems include social and economic marginalization, political and economic instability, demand for cheap labour, high profits and low risk, official corruption, globalization of trade and weak border controls (US Department of State, 2009).

Broadly conceptualized, human trafficking includes forced and child prostitution, domestic servitude, illegal and bonded labour, servile marriage, false adoption, pornography, organized begging, organ harvesting, and other criminal activities (Corbin, 2001). Organ harvesting, sometimes referred to as organ laundering, involves the trafficking of humans for the purpose of selling their organs for money (Agbu, 2003).

Of the victims of trafficking worldwide, Nigeria alone accounts for about 13 per cent. In addition, of the 2000 women trafficked to Italy, about 60% are Nigerians, with a majority (80%) coming from Edo and Delta states of Nigeria (Omorodion, 2009). Under human trafficking, migrants are illicitly recruited and/or moved by means of deception or coercion for the purpose of exploiting the migrants, under conditions that violate their fundamental human rights. Most of the migrants engage in prostitution and other exploitative works to feed themselves. Nigeria is also a transit country for trafficked persons from neighbouring African countries for labour and sexual exploitation.

Today, not only children and women are trafficked; young boys seeking greener pastures abroad also fall prey to this evil (Agbu, 2003). In search of so-called greener pastures, many young people are involved in dangerous ventures and hazardous journey destined for European countries such as Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom and France. Many of these youths enroute through Algeria, Libya and Morocco by buses, trains and ships to southern Europe end up dying. Some get stranded in transit countries like Las Palmas and Morocco becoming victims of labour and sexual abuse. Others who get to their destinations are apprehended and deported back to the country.

Even though Nigeria has been upgraded from a Tier 2 list to a Tier 1 status, by the United States government in its 2009 Global Trafficking Report having met the minimum standards for the elimination of severe forms of trafficking, data availability on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is a serious problem in Nigeria, most especially the very limited knowledge about the scope of trafficking relates with the lack of coordinated national data collection.

In particular, the crime statistics reported by the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) represents a small proportion of offences related to labour migration and trafficking in persons committed in Nigeria. Other agencies such as Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS) also collect data on crimes related to labour migration and trafficking in persons. However, as rightly pointed out by NBS, there is no single agency that has attempted to bring the

statistics under one dataset. Consequently, data on labour migration and trafficking in persons are available with NPS, NPF, NIS, and since they are not on sale, they are restricted in circulation. It is therefore not surprising that database on labour migration and trafficking in persons are available in bits and pieces and this leads to under reporting.

In the absence of systematic and reliable statistical data, this desk research has attempted to identify the various institutions and organisations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria, the methodologies used for data collection, mechanisms for information exchange and the available published reports among others.

Summary of Challenges and Constraints of Data Collection Facing Institutions and Organisations

The following are some of the challenges and constraints facing governmental and non-governmental organisations visited during the course of this study.

- a. There is lack of central database for labour migration that would allow the consolidation of statistical information in Nigeria, probably due to resource constraints. This poses a great difficulty for studies and policy formulation on labour migration. Different organisations have different rules binding data collection and reporting. Researchers have to rely upon data generated by various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). In addition, most of the current migration researches in Nigeria are confined to small scale undertakings by the individual researchers, universities and research institutes. Of recent, there has not been a nationwide survey which provides migration database for Nigeria, except those extracted from the national censuses. The 2010 internal migration survey administered by the National Population Commission (N.Pop.C) have not been processed due to financial constraint.
- b. The central information base on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is with National Monitory Centre (NMC) of NAPTIP. However, it has restricted access based on requests from organizations particularly NAPTIP stakeholders.
- c. Non-reporting by the trafficked victims: In many cases, victims of human trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation are unable or unwilling to report to the police or seek assistance from other stakeholders in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- d. Inadequate capacity, skills and expertise on the part of those responsible for data collection on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.

Differences in opinions and approaches have often weakened collaboration between the stakeholders.

Finally, the highlighted challenges and constraints make comparability of Nigerian data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation with other countries difficult. For example, in Nigeria, attention is mainly on external human trafficking whereas the magnitude of the internal trafficking in persons especially the minors for various forms of exploitation cannot be overemphasized.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proffered for consideration and implementation:

- Ensure systematic and regular data collection, collation, examination, analysis and timely dissemination of gender-disaggregated labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation statistics in the country.
- Harmonize and update current data collection methodologies on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- Create a functional electronic central database on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation that will be based on common guidelines, definitions, methodologies, concepts and formats.
- Ensure that States and Local Governments create labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation desks linked to the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP) International Labour Migration Desk as well as NAPTIP database.
- Ensure capacity and structures for appropriate data collation, analysis and dissemination of labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation data at the Local, State and Federal governments' levels as well as relevant MDAs.
- Timely processing, analysis and publication of the reports of internal and international migration surveys conducted by the N.Pop.C.
- Ensure the exchange of labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation data, based on international good practices on a continuous basis.
- Promote effective collaboration and coordination among relevant organisations, MDAs and other stakeholders to ensure information sharing on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation issues.

- e. Under-reporting of cases of victims of TIP: Available statistics that report on identified victims are only a small proportion of the actual human trafficking cases taking place daily in Nigeria due to clandestine nature of human trafficking.
- f. Most of the governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in labour migration and human trafficking in persons complained of inadequate funding by the government and little or no sponsorship from international donors with respect to data collection, analysis, presentation and publication.
- g. Inadequate resources for investigation, tracing of the victims' families and upkeep before uniting victims and their families as well as lack of sufficient equipment (telephone, walking talkies etc), logistics (vehicles) and free lines for easy reporting of cases relating to child labour and human trafficking have constrained effective data collection by various organisations.
- h. Different criteria are used for registering the victims of human trafficking either as potential or certified victims.
- i. Insufficient skilled personnel in the area of database to facilitate data/information exchange among concerned agencies and inadequate training and workshops for the Police in the area of child labour and human trafficking.
- j. Inadequate Internet facilities and computerized database to enable the human trafficking units work with other relevant agencies within and outside the country and gather relevant information on the Nigerians in Diaspora who are involved in TIP.
- k. Apart from the non passage of National Migration Policy, which has led to inadequate records on migrants and lack of up-to-date statistics on labour migration, key questions on gender are yet to be included in migration questionnaires, that is, migration questionnaires are less gender sensitive in Nigeria.
- l. There is no problem of double counting of victims of human trafficking within Nigeria. NAPTIP has seven (7) zonal offices in Lagos, Benin, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Kano, Uyo and Enugu. Each of these zonal offices reports directly to NAPTIP head quarters in Abuja. However, double-counting problems might occur when victims who have returned to Nigeria are counted by the law enforcement agencies in Nigeria as well as the destination countries.
- m. Poor inter-cooperation locally, nationally and internationally. Synergy between some of the organizations involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is poor, leading to non-maximization of the impact of interventions.

- Review school curricula at all educational levels with a view to incorporating and mainstreaming labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation issues.
- There is need for sustained massive advocacy, enlightenment campaign and sensitization of the public on the dangers of trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation.
- Staff of law enforcement agencies in anti-human trafficking units should be well trained in detecting potential victims especially at the border posts.
- Strengthening the capacities of the governmental organisations and non-governmental organizations involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. The Government should come in by way of adequate subvention to enable these organisations achieve their mandate.
- There is need for development partners, governmental organisations and non-governmental organizations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking to form a coalition and define a common plan of action on data collection techniques and information exchange.
- Development partners should sponsor data gathering for some active NGOs and MDAs involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- In addition, development partners, private sector, oil companies and multinationals should support the development of a functional electronic central database on labour migration and human trafficking in persons in Nigeria.

In conclusion, availability of quality data is fundamental for the successful fight against irregular labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation by the relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations. Therefore, the need for centralized, functional and accessible electronic database for the public with common guidelines, definitions, methodologies, concepts and formats can not be overemphasized. This will greatly assist policy formulation and implementation as well as ensure the success of counter trafficking activities and programs by the intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, and other actors.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Background

1.1.1 Labour migration

Labour migration is an important component of migration generally which also includes migration of highly skilled professionals, cross-border movements, brain drain, student migration and female migration, among others. Presently, there is no policy on labour migration in place in Nigeria; however, a draft national migration policy has been drafted. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity along with other MDAs in the Committee chaired by the Special Assistant on Migration and Humanitarian Affairs collaborated in the process leading to the drafting of the policy which was structured under several categories (Adepoju, 2009).

The distribution of Nigerian migrants all over the world is depicted in Table 1.1. The scattered nature of Nigerians all over the world is mostly due to labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. The major destinations for Nigerians include Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East etc. In terms of concentration, most Nigerians are living and working in sub-Saharan Africa with an estimated population of about 3.2 million. An estimated number of Nigerians living in different regions of the world was put at 5.2 million as at 2007.

The distribution of Nigerian migrants in major destinations in Africa and other regions of the world is depicted in Table 1.2. In terms of concentration, Sudan is the number one major destination for Nigerians in Africa with percentage share of 23.76%. This is mostly attributable to the free movement of people and goods advocated by ECOWAS within the African sub-region. The percentage of Nigerian migrants in Cameroon is 8% which makes it the second major destination for Nigerians after Sudan. Table 1.2 also reveals that 14% of Nigerians migrated to United States as at 2007 while 8.6% migrated to Great Britain.

Nigerians migration to Europe has attracted considerable attention both from governments and in the media. This is partly because some elements of this migration flow are related to trafficking in persons and other criminal activities, but also because Nigerians have become prominent among sub-Saharan African asylum seekers in Europe (Carling, 2009). There are several hundreds of thousands of Nigerians throughout Europe, half of whom live in the United Kingdom. Italy is host to the second-largest group of Nigerians and is the most important destination for trafficking in persons from Nigeria.

On the other hand, the population of resident foreigners in Nigeria, from 2001 to 2005 as captured by the ECOWAS Commission is shown in Table 1.3. The number of resident foreigners in Nigeria from 2001 to 2005 has been on the increase, especially from ECOWAS member countries. While many of them are for labour migration, some of them are victims of human trafficking. Nigeria is also a receiving country for trafficked persons from neighbouring countries particularly Benin, Togo and Ghana, for various forms of exploitative labour. They are faced with serious human rights abuses and insecurities

whether in destination or transit countries.

Today, not only children and women are trafficked; young boys seeking greener pastures abroad also fall prey to this evil (Agbu, 2003). In search of so-called greener pastures, many young people are involved in dangerous ventures and hazardous journey destined for European countries such as Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom and France. Many of these youths enroute through Algeria, Libya and Morocco by buses, trains and ships to southern Europe end up dying. Some get stranded in transit countries like Las Palmas and Morocco becoming victims of labour and sexual abuse. Others who get to their destinations are apprehended and deported back to the country.

In recent years, labour migration has become popular. According to ILO (2004), as at 2000 there were 175million international migrants equivalent in number to the world's fifth most populous country. In 1991, migrants from ECOWAS countries into Nigeria constituted the highest mainly from Ghana, Libya, Gambia, Sierra Leone among others, and followed by migrants from Europe.

Irregular migrants normally combine a variety of modes of transportation – trains, Lorries, buses, inflatable rafts, rickety fishing boats, speed boats, and of course going on foot. They manoeuvre their way in precarious conditions through bush paths, desert and creeks to avoid authorities and check points. Some dig tunnels under border fences, or cut a hole in them – sometimes with the assistance of corrupt or sympathetic guides. Many migrants carry false passports, and are assisted by agents – a network of traffickers and of migrant communities who have settled along these routes. The would-be migrants face a series of dangers along the routes, including shipwreck and dehydration during the long trek across the Sahara desert. About 2,000 Africans are believed to have gotten drowned in the Mediterranean Sea each year while attempting illegal crossings to Europe (Byrne, 2004).

1.1.2 Human Trafficking

The United Nations took a major step to address the issue of human trafficking by adopting the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children (Palermo Protocol). In Article 3(a) of the Palermo Protocol, trafficking is defined "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 or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation 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."

Broadly conceptualized, human trafficking includes forced and child prostitution, domestic servitude, illegal and bonded labour, servile marriage, false adoption, sex tourism and entertainment, pornography, organized begging, organ harvesting, and other criminal activities (Corbin, 2001). Organ harvesting, sometimes referred to as organ laundering, involves the trafficking of humans for the purpose of selling their organs for money (Agbu, 2003).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009) reveals that the majority of trafficking victims identified by states are women and children who make up 88% of all victims (66% of victims are women, 13% girls, 9 % boys, and 12% men). According to ILO (2007), an estimated 2.5 million people are in forced labour (including sexual exploitation) at any given time as a result of trafficking. Of these: 1.4 million – 56% - are in Asia and the Pacific, 250,000 – 10% - are in Latin America and the Caribbean, 230,000 – 9.2% - are in the Middle East and Northern Africa, 130,000 – 5.2% - are in sub-Saharan countries, 270,000 – 10.8% - are in industrialized countries, and 200,000 – 8% - are in countries in transition.

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a global problem affecting nearly every country in the world. Some of the key factors that contribute to the problems include social and economic marginalization, political and economic instability, demand for cheap labour, high profits and low risk, official corruption, globalization of trade and weak border controls (US Department of State, 2009).

Of the victims of trafficking worldwide, Nigeria alone accounts for about 13 per cent (Bruinsma and Bernasco, 2004). In addition, of the 2000 women trafficked to Italy, about 60% are Nigerians, with a majority (80%) coming from Edo and Delta states of Nigeria (Omorodion, 2009). Under human trafficking, migrants are illicitly recruited and/or moved by means of deception or coercion for the purpose of exploiting the migrants, under conditions that violate their fundamental human rights. Most of the migrants engage in prostitution and other exploitative works to feed themselves. Nigeria is also a transit country for trafficked persons from neighbouring African countries for labour and sexual exploitation.

Trafficking in persons is a multifaceted illegal business that knows no borders and spares no race. In the words of Titi Atiku Abubakar, founder of WOTCLEF, “For those of you who think it cannot happen to you, I want to let you know that the dragnet of the traffickers is so wide that only God knows who is safe.” Over the years, the dragnet of traffickers have taken different forms: commercial sexual exploitation, prostitution of children, forced labour, involuntary domestic servitude, child soldiers, sectors of compelled service, forced prostitution, child prostitution, Nannies/Housekeepers, farm workers and quarry workers (US Department of State, 2009).

Within Africa, Nigeria is the largest single source of trafficked women to Europe and Middle East for forced prostitution than any other African country. Italian authorities estimate that

10, 000 Nigerian prostitutes work in Italy, many of them victims of trafficking (U.S. Department, 2001). Presently, the figure must have risen.

Although statistics on the number of Nigerians involved, mostly as victims, vary widely, it was reported by the Nigerian Police Force and the Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF) that between March 1999 and April 2000 about 1126 women trafficked out of the country were deported from various countries. This figure excludes the dead, the maimed, and those that sneaked back into the country. It also does not include hundreds stranded in the streets of Europe and Asia (Daily Times, 2001). Further statistics released by WOTCLEF, put the figure of trafficked Nigerian women deported as at December 2001 at about 5000.

As rightly pointed out by WOTCLEF, human trafficking happens in nearly every corner of the world. Trafficking in persons is modern-day slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced into labour or sexual exploitation. Annually, approximately 800,000 people - mostly women and children - are trafficked across national borders. This does not count the millions trafficked within their own countries. People are trapped into trafficking by many means. In some cases, physical force is used. In other cases, false promises are made regarding job opportunities or marriages in foreign countries to entrap victims. Human trafficking is a clandestine operation, and its victims are hidden and afraid to come forward (www.wotclef.net).

In 2002, it was reported that 80% of foreign prostitutes in Italy were Nigerian women. Information available revealed that most of the trafficked girls were from Edo, Delta, and Lagos states with an average age range of between 15 and 35 years, girls who were highly productive in terms of economic and social labour (Agbu, 2003).

In 2001, a former police officer and 50 other Nigerians were arrested in Conakry by Guinean authorities. According to the Nigerian Ambassador to Guinea, 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. The report disclosed that 95 per cent of those being held were from Benin, Edo State and that the former police officer among them used to work for the Benin police command. Fake Guinean passport booklets, fake flight tickets, and American dollars were recovered from the 17 suspected traffickers. The human trafficking unit of the Nigerian Immigration Services identified some countries as what may be termed consumers of human trafficking. These include Italy, Saudi Arabia, Gabon, Macedonia and India (Odunga, 2001).

In Nigeria, trafficking of children has both local and international dimensions. Trafficking of women and children across international boundaries mainly to Europe (Italy) is for commercial sex work. It is estimated that over 60% of girl trafficking victims in Italy are Nigerians. In a workshop on trafficking in women and children held in the country, it was reported that 500 Nigerian girls were working as commercial sex workers in Bamako, Mali and a similar number in Burkina Faso.

Similarly, the magnitude of internal trafficking in the country is increasing where young boys and girls are procured to work as domestic and agricultural workers, hawkers, forced labourers, sex workers and as *almajirei* (beggars) a situation re-enforced by traditional fostering arrangements in the country. This situation has come to be recognized as a major impediment to human development, the entrenchment of basic human rights and achievement of the millennium development goals (NAPTIP Annual Report, August, 2007-July, 2008).

However, with counter-trafficking programs of NAPTIP, Nigeria has been upgraded from a Tier 2 list to a Tier 1 status, by the United States government in its 2009 Global Trafficking Report having met the minimum standards for the elimination of severe forms of trafficking. The United States Secretary of State, Mrs. Hilary Clinton said the effort of government of Nigeria is commendable and its cumulative achievement over the past few years to combat human trafficking has not been left unnoticed. She made this statement at the Department of States annual Trafficking in Persons report in a public event in Washington D.C. (www.naptip.gov.ng).

1.2 The Problem

In Nigeria, data availability on labour migration and human trafficking and exploitation is a serious problem, most especially the very limited knowledge about the scope of trafficking relates with the lack of coordinated national data collection. While many of the researches on labour migration and human trafficking provide valuable qualitative insights into trafficking patterns, however, there is still a lack of quantitative information or understanding regarding the scope and development of labour migration and human trafficking in Nigeria. Detailed Crime Statistics on trafficking in persons are not publicly available, making the compilation of accurate statistics on human trafficking elusive and unreliable at any level.

In particular, the crime statistics cover only those reported to the Nigeria Police Force (NPF). However, this data represents a small proportion of offences related to labour migration and trafficking in persons committed in Nigeria. Other agencies such as Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS) also collect data on crimes related to labour migration and trafficking in persons. However, as rightly pointed out by NBS, there is no single agency that has attempted to bring these statistics under one dataset. Consequently, data on labour migration and trafficking in persons are available with NPS, NPF, NIS, and since they are not on sale, they are restricted in circulation. It is therefore not surprising that database on labour migration and trafficking in persons are available in bits and pieces and this leads to under reporting.

In the absence of systematic and reliable statistical, the dimension of the problem is difficult to assess. Therefore, there is need to carry out a desk research which will be used as the basic document for discussions with the national partners at the Round-Table on the methodology of data gathering on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria. The relevant research questions this desk research attempts to answer include the following:

- i. Which institutions or organisations gather data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria?
- ii. What type of statistical data on labour migration and human trafficking is available in Nigeria?
- iii. What are the methodologies used in data gathering and the criteria for data classification?
- iv. What is the periodicity of data collection?
- v. What mechanisms of information exchange are used by the various organisations gathering data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria?
- vi. What are the criteria used to assess the status of the victims of TIP? and
- vii. Are there published reports by the relevant organisations?

1.3 Purpose of Assessment

The study aims at improving the existing level of information/data on the scope of labour migration and human trafficking in persons by improving the methodology of data collection for the purpose of providing a tool for database and better policy planning and actions. Therefore, the specific objectives of the desk research are:

- a) To identify the various institutions and organisations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria.
- b) To identify the available statistical data and document existing practices (methodologies) of data collection on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation by the institutions/organisations in Nigeria.
- c) To identify the mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved in the exchange within Nigeria.
- d) To identify periodicity of data collection and the mechanisms of information exchange among the relevant organisations?
- e) To assess the status of victims of TIP.
- f) To identify what reports are published the frequency, content and circulation.
- g) To proffer recommendations for the purpose of assisting governments, MDAs and non-governmental organizations to strengthen their data collection approaches on labour migration and human trafficking in persons.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study covers all the governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and international organisations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria.

1.4.1 Terms of Reference

In particular, the desk research will cover the following issues:

Labour Migration

1. Which institutions, organizations gather data on the scope of labour migration.
2. The methodology used (statistical survey, sociological survey etc.)
3. The criteria of classification (age, gender, directions of migration, working conditions etc.)
4. From which time the data are collected and with which periodicity.
5. The mechanism of information exchange and the institutions involved in the exchange.

Human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation

1. Which institutions, organizations gather data on human trafficking and victims of human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation (governmental authorities, courts, NGOs, international organizations).
2. The character of the data (statistical data, registration of the applications, number of registered crimes, criminal cases, victims, etc.)
3. The criteria of classification (age, sex, type of exploitation etc.)
4. From which time the data have been collected and with which periodicity.
5. The mechanism of information exchange and the institutions involved in the exchange, and how access to the information is provided.
6. The criteria/indicators used to assess the status of victims.
7. What is the level of detail in each system: is it on individual basis? Does the database store cases with several victims?
8. Is the name of the victim store in the system or is it anonymous?
9. What reports are published as an output?
 - a. Frequency
 - b. Content
 - c. List of circulation

1.5 Limitations of the Study

In the process of executing this desk research to ascertain the available statistical data on labour migration and human trafficking in Nigeria, the following limitations were encountered:

- a. Inadequate institutional data, that is, most of the data collated by the relevant organisations are in their official records and not available in any form of publications.
- b. Bureaucratic bottlenecks which impacted negatively on data collection by the Consultant. A common problem is that of delay in response.
- c. Limited capacity of governmental authorities, non-governmental organisations to collect and document data for research purposes.
- d. Time constraint limited the amount of work that the Consultant was able to do.

1.6 Justification of Research

The challenges of assessing readily available data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation motivated this study. In addition, the links between labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation on one side, and national security on the other side, are particularly worrisome as human trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation is currently the fastest growing business of organized crime worldwide.

These concerns are strong enough to justify the decisions and objectives for which this study was undertaken. In other words, identifying the available data on labour migration and human trafficking in persons with the governmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations that gather data will contribute to knowledge on the scope of labour migration and human trafficking, and will also be of immense value in combating the phenomenon of human trafficking in persons as it threatens the rule of law, undermines national security, destroys family structure and cultural values, exposes individuals to violence, disease and the abuse of their human rights as well as militating against sustainable development in Nigeria.

1.7 Structure of the Report

This report is organized as follows:

Chapter one is the introduction which provides the background and the purpose of the desk research. Chapter two of the report presents an overview of the institutional structures and chapter three deals with the methodology used in carrying out the desk research by the Consultant and the methodology used by each of the organizations visited in data gathering on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. Data presentation for primary and secondary data and discussions are presented in chapter four. Chapter five highlights the challenges and constraints facing the various organizations for data collection and analysis while chapter six presents recommendations and conclusion.

Table 1.1: Estimate of migrants from Nigeria living in different regions of the world

Region	Nigerian population
East Asia and Pacific	37,878.53
Europe and Central Asia	954,154.59
Latin America and Caribbean	10,950.85
Middle East and North Africa	145,703.47
North America	763,401.14
South Asia	61,776.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,197,540.02
Total	5,171,405.32

Source: Global Migrant Origin Database, Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, March 2007 Version IV; Adepoku (2009).

Table 1.2: Distribution of Nigerian migrants in major destinations in Africa and other regions

Region	Nigerian immigrants stock (Estimate)	Share %
Sudan	1,354,809	23.76
United State	783,327	13.74
Great Britain	490,517	8.60
Cameroon	478,317	8.39
Ghana	292,876	5.14
Niger	226,581	3.97
Germany	165,767	2.91
Benin	163,785	2.87
Burkina Faso	145, 502	2.55
Guinea	141,740	2.49
Kenya	141,564	2.48
Italy	125,789	2.21
Togo	102,369	1.80
Gabon	80,986	1.42
Others	889,571	17.68

Source: Global Migrant Origin Database, Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, March 2007, Version IV; Adepoju (2009).

Table 1.3: Population of Resident Foreigners in Nigeria, 2001-2005

Total Resident Foreigners		of which ECOWAS Citizens	
		No.	Per cent
2001	481,000	305,000	(63.4)
2002	495,000	314,000	(63.4)
2003	509,000	477,000	(93.7)
2004	625,000	537,000	(85.9)
2005	639,000	623,000	(97.5)

Source: ECOWAS, 2006 ECOWAS Social and Economic Indicators, 2006. Abuja: ECOWAS Commission; Adepoju (2009).

CHAPTER TWO

OVERVIEW OF THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

2.1 Governmental Authorities Compiling Data on Labour Migration and Human Trafficking in Nigeria

This chapter deals with the institutions and organisations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria. As presented in Table 2.1, some of the institutions and organisations deal with the two aspects while others focus either on labour migration or human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria.

Table 2.1: List of Governmental Organisations compiling Data on the Scope of Labour Migration and Human Trafficking in Nigeria

S/N	Name of Organisation	Focus		Location
		Labour Migration	Human Trafficking	
1	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Yes	Yes	Abuja
2	National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP)	No	Yes	Abuja
3	National Population Commission (N.Pop.C)	Yes	No	Abuja
4	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMOLP)	Yes	No	Abuja
5	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMOWA&SD)	No	Yes	Abuja
6	Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)	Yes	Yes	Abuja
7	Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS)	No	Yes	Abuja
8	Nigeria Police Force (NPF)	No	Yes	Abuja
9	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	No	Yes	Abuja
10	National Commission for Refugees	Yes (on the process)	Yes (on the process)	Abuja
11	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Yes	No	Abuja
12	Federal Ministry of Justice	Yes	Yes	Abuja

13	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FMOFA)	Yes	Yes	Abuja
14	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	Yes	No	Abuja
15	Nigerian National Volunteer Services	Yes	No	Abuja
16	Federal Ministry of Health	Yes	No	Abuja
17	National Planning Commission	Yes	Yes	Abuja

Source: Consultant's Compilation

2.2 Non-Governmental Organisations Gathering Data on Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

The Current List of Network Against Child Abuse, Trafficking and Labour (NACTAL) Members in Nigeria – 2010 (Non-Governmental Organisations Gathering Data on Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation is presented on Table 2.2. Out of the 37 NGOs that gather data on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria, 13 are in the North Central, 8 are in the South West, 6 from South-South, 5 from North West, 3 from South East and 2 from North East geopolitical zones.

Table 2.2: Current List of Network Against Child Abuse, Trafficking and Labour (NACTAL) Members in Nigeria – 2010 (Non-Governmental Organisations Gathering Data On Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation)

S/N	Name Of Organisation	Location		Focus
		State	Duty Station	
SOUTH WEST				
1	Human Development Initiatives	Lagos	Lagos	Human Trafficking
2	Emmanuel World Children Foundation	Ondo	Akure	Human Trafficking
3	Galilee Foundation	Oyo	Ibadan	Human Trafficking
4	Human Support Services	Lagos	Lagos	Human Trafficking
5	Friends of Working and Street Children	Lagos	Lagos	Human Trafficking
6	Women Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)	Lagos Abeokuta	Lagos Abeokuta	Human Trafficking
7	Total Health and Family Concern (TOHAFAC)	Lagos	Lagos	Human Trafficking
8	Green White Flag	Lagos	Lagos	Human Trafficking

	Foundation			
SOUTH-SOUTH				
9	Idia Renaissance	Edo	Benin-City	Human Trafficking
10	COSUDOW	Edo	Benin-City	Human Trafficking
11	Girls' Power Initiative	Edo	Benin-City	Human Trafficking
12	Women Action Initiative	Edo	Benin	Human Trafficking
13	IRRRAG	Edo	Benin	Human Trafficking
14	African Women Empowerment Guild (AWEG)	Edo	Benin	Human Trafficking
SOUTH EAST				
15	Human Care Foundation	Ebonyi	Abakaliki	Human Trafficking
16	Women's Aid Collective (WOCOL)	Kano	Kano	Human Trafficking
17	African Network for the Protection and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)	Enugu	Enugu	Human Trafficking
NORTH WEST				
18	Grass root Health Organisation of Nigeria (GHON)	Kano	Kano	Human Trafficking
19	Save the Child Initiative	Sokoto	Sokoto	Human Trafficking
20	National Council of Muslim Youth Organisation (NACOMYO)	Sokoto	Sokoto	Human Trafficking
21	Poverty Alleviation and Development Center (PADEC)	Kaduna	Kaduna	Human Trafficking
22	KAF Care Foundation	Kano	Kano	Human Trafficking
NORTH EAST				
23	WOTCLEF	Taraba	Jalingo	Human Trafficking
24	Borno Coalition for Democracy and Progress (BOCODEP)	Borno	Maiduguri	Human Trafficking
NORTH CENTRAL				

25	Center for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA)	Nassarawa	Lafia	Human Trafficking
26	The Wellbeing Foundation	Kwara	Ilorin	Human Trafficking
27	Empowerment for Female and Male with Basic Foundation (EFFEMAB)	Kwara	Ilorin	Human Trafficking
28	Option Aid	Plateau	Jos	Human Trafficking
29	Catholic Ecclesiastical Province of Abuja	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
30	National Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs (NSCIA)	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
31	Youth Against Crime	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
32	Child and Youth Protection Foundation	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
33	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
34	Child Rights Brigade International	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
35	Majesty Literacy Foundation (MALIF)	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
36	Network Against Child Abuse, Trafficking and Labour (NACTAL)	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking
37	Rev. Sr. Agatha Chikelue	FCT	Abuja	Human Trafficking

Source: Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)

2.3 Development Partners involved in Labour Migration and Human Trafficking

The list of development partners that are involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria is shown in Table 2.3. International Labour Organisation (ILO) is involved in labour migration and trafficking in persons (TIP) in Nigeria.

Table 2.3: List of Development Partners involved in Labour Migration and Human Trafficking

S/N	Names	Focus		Location
		Labour Migration	Human Trafficking for Labour And Sexual Exploitation	
1	European Union (EU)	NO	YES	ABUJA
2	United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)	NO	YES	ABUJA
3	United States Embassy	YES	YES	ABUJA
4	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	YES	YES	ABUJA
5	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	YES	YES	ABUJA
6	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	NO	NO	ABUJA
7	Network Against Child Abuse, Trafficking and Labour (NACTAL)	NO	YES	ABUJA
8	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	NO (only smuggling of migrants)	YES	ABUJA

Source: Consultant's Compilation

2.4 Institutional Structures for Labour Migration and Human Trafficking

Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity

A Desk to manage international labour migration was created within the Ministry of Labour in 2005. The functions of the 'National Electronic Labour Exchange/International Labour Migration Desk', established in 2006 within the Department of Employment and Wages, Division of Migration and National Electronic Labour Exchange, among others are:

- To undertake and/or conduct analysis of the national labour market in order to detect, assess and predict labour shortages, at the national level, for both skilled and less-skilled employment and establish whether labour migration can provide a solution;
- Ensure that effective enforcement mechanisms for the protection of migrant workers' human rights are in place and providing training on human rights to all involved in migration through awareness raising campaigns; and

- Providing the Minister and the Permanent Secretary of the ministry, who have key roles to play in the articulation of migration policy, with briefs on the management and administration of labour migration to ensure that migration is taken into account along with the larger labour and employment policy considerations (ILO, 2007).

It has organised media campaign on the dangers of illegal migration. The Desk is the Nigeria counterpart in the IOM regional Labour Migration Programme; it has also received support from ILO mission on the 'Establishment of Labour Migration Desk in the Ministry of Labour' conducted in May, 2007.

National Population Commission (N.Pop.C)

The N.Pop.C was established in 1988 to provide pertinent data and to periodically conduct national population censuses and sample surveys; promote continuous and universal registration of births and deaths; collect, collate and publish data on migration statistics. The N.Pop.C is supposed to publish data of the International Migration Statistics (IMS) on quarterly basis with an annual summary. The publication is intended to serve as a comprehensive compendium of an internationally comparative data on the volume of movement of nationals and foreigners in and out Nigeria. The N.Pop.C collates its raw data from the arrival and departure cards completed by all immigrants and emigrants released to her by the Nigeria Immigration Service of the Federal Ministry of Interior.

In fulfillment of its mandate to provide for the nation accurate and reliable demographic data for planning purpose, the National Population Commission has conducted the 2010 Internal Migration Survey (IMS). The fieldwork for the 2010 IMS took place from 23rd February to 19th March 2010 in all states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory. 30 clusters were covered in each state of the federation and the FCT. Questionnaires were administered on three categories of respondents during the survey. These are Migrants, Non Migrants and Return Migrants (www.population.gov.ng). However, the questionnaires administered are lying down in the office of the N.Pop.C due to financial constraints. In short, there are no findings yet, the questionnaires are yet to be processed and analyzed for onward publication.

National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP)

NAPTIP was established in 2003 by the Federal Government of Nigeria in pursuant to the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act No. 24 of 2003 as amended in 2005. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) was established with the following objectives:-

- the enforcement and due administration of the Act
- the coordination of all laws on traffic in persons and related offences, and the enforcement of those laws;
- adoption of measures to increase the effectiveness of the eradication of Traffic in Persons
- the facilitation or encouragement of the presence or availability of persons, including persons in custody, who consent to assist in investigations or participate in proceedings relating to traffic in persons and related offences
- enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement agents to suppress traffic in persons
- establishing, maintaining and securing communication to facilitate the rapid exchange of information concerning offences, conducting research and improving international cooperation in the suppression of traffic in persons by road, sea and air.
- reinforcing and supplementing measures in such bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions on traffic in persons as may be adopted by Nigeria to counter the magnitude and extent of traffic in persons and its grave consequences;
- taking such measures, and or in collaboration with other agencies or bodies that may ensure the elimination and prevention of the root causes of the problem of traffic in persons
- strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international activities of traffic in persons

- strengthening of cooperation between the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nigeria Police Force, the Nigeria Immigration Service, the Nigeria Customs Service, the Nigerian Prisons Service, Welfare Officials and other Law Enforcement Agencies in the eradication of traffic in persons
- taking charge of, supervising, controlling and coordinating the rehabilitation of traffic in persons and participating in proceedings relating to traffic in persons
- taking charge of, supervising, controlling and coordinating all the responsibilities, functions and activities relating to current investigation and prosecution of all offences connected with or related to traffic in persons and other related matters in consultation with Attorney General of the Federation and
- carrying out such other activities as are necessary or expedient for the full discharge of all or any of the functions conferred on it under the Act.

The central information base on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is with National Monitory Centre (NMC) of NAPTIP. However, it has restricted access based on requests from organizations particularly NAPTIP stakeholders. Relevant organizations such as Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), IOM, UNODC, individuals among others forward their data to NAPTIP for documentation and necessary interventions, they are the NAPTIP stakeholders. Presently, National Monitory Centre (NMC) of NAPTIP has software where all the players and stakeholders of NAPTIP are to be connected to the Internet but this is not yet functional. Consequently, all stakeholders bring their reports to the stakeholders' meetings.

Partnership is one of cardinal principles adopted by the Agency to achieve its mandate.

NAPTIP major partners include the following among others:-

- United Nations – UNICEF, UNODC, UNICRI, UNIFEM, ILO etc
- International Organization – IOM, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, IBA, ABA etc
- Embassies: Italian, American, British High Commission, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, French, German, Benin Republic, Togo, etc

- Law Enforcement Agencies: NDLEA, NPF, NIS, NSCDC, NCS
- NGOs – Idia Renaissance, WOTCLEF, WOCON, Terre des hommes, TAMPEP etc
- Relevant Government Agencies – Federal Ministries of Justice, Women Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Labour and Productivity, Information and Communication (www.naptip.gov.ng; NAPTIP Annual Reports).

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) came into being with the merger of the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) and the National Data Bank (NDB). The creation is part of the implementation of the Statistical Master Plan (SMP), a programme document of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Programme. The Agency is involved in the Economic Reform and Governance Programme (ERGP) of the World Bank and the European Union's (EU's) EMCAP programme, which are both managed through the Federal Ministry of Finance. The goal of the entire reform programme for NBS is to transform the Agency into a world class National Statistical Office (NSO), which will be able to produce adequate, high quality and timely data relevant to the demands of users in Government, the universities and research Institutes, private sector organizations and international agencies. The reform process is in four areas: Infrastructure and Equipment, Human Resources Management and Development, Improved Data Production Methodology, Data Management, Dissemination and Access.

The Bureau of Statistics provides comprehensive, timely, relevant, responsive and customer focused statistical information relating to the social and economic activities as well as conditions of the inhabitants of Nigeria. Apart from conducting surveys, NBS also collects secondary data/information from official records and surveys of other organisations, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for onward publication. Specifically, NBS collaborates with all the tiers of Government and their agencies in the production of administrative statistics; coordinates statistical orderliness; and promotes general use of statistical standards. Some of the Development Partners do commission NBS to carry out surveys for them (NBS, 1991&2007; www.nigerianstat.gov.ng).

Nigeria Immigration Services (NIS)

On August 1st, 1963, Immigration Department came of age when it was formally established by an Act of Parliament (Cap 171, Laws of the Federation Nigeria). The head of the Department then was the Director of Immigration. Thus, the first set of Immigration officers were former NPF officers. It became a department under the control and supervision of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA) as a Civil Service outfit.

The functions of NIS include the control of the borders, the issuance and administration of Nigeria travel documents (passports and other documents); endorsement of all categories of travel documents of persons arriving and departing Nigeria; visa issuance and interpretation of such visas; issuance of residence permit to foreign investors and other expatriates who wish to reside in Nigeria; examination of all persons leaving and entering Nigeria and also the right to examine those in Nigeria before the commencement of NIS Act with a view to determining their rights of residence in Nigeria.

The Combined Expatriate Residence Permits and Aliens Cards (CERPAC) unit in NIS is responsible for the registration of expatriates and delivery of Temporary Work Permits. It maintains a database of foreigners but no statistical data have been published so far. The NIS as a member of the Anti-TIP National Task Force has the ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR UNIT (AHT&CL) at the service Headquarters Abuja as well as all the 36 States and FCT, Abuja; major seaports, land borders and airports and extend its operations to motor parks, schools, etc. NIS collaborates with NAPTIP and embassies in the fight against trafficking, and the passports to persons aged 18-33 and first-time travellers, are particularly screened. Biometric e-passport has been introduced to prevent falsification of documents. NIS is planning to open 47 "electronic (land) border plazas" to facilitate proper border clearing and border patrolling. It should be noted that the NIS is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that in-coming and out-going migrants complete the arrival and departure cards at the points of entry/exit (www.immigration.gov.ng).

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

The Central Bank of Nigeria was established by the CBN Act of 1958 and commenced operations on July 1, 1959. The major regulatory objectives of the bank as stated in the CBN act of 1958 is to: issue legal tender, maintain the external reserves of the country, promote monetary stability and a sound financial environment, and to act as a banker of last resort and financial adviser to the federal government. The central bank's role as lender of last resort and adviser to the federal government has sometimes pushed it into murky regulatory waters.

The CBN is responsible for the implementation of monetary and exchange policy and management of the financial sector. In order to generate evidence-based data to inform its policy on remittances, the Bank's research division undertook in June 2007 a nation-wide survey of remittances, covering Money Transfer Operators, commercial banks, Bureaux de Change and travellers at airports. The report of the survey, when published could provide valuable and timely information on the volume of remittance flows to Nigeria (www.cenbank.org).

Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMOWA&SD)

The Nigerian Ministry of Women Affairs is a ministry of the Nigerian government that promotes the development of women with equal rights and corresponding responsibilities. Objectives include stimulating action to promote civic, political, social and economic participation of women; coordinating and monitoring women's programmes; providing technical and financial support to women Non-governmental organizations. The Ministry of Women Affairs is required to review substantive and procedural laws that affect women in Nigeria.

The Ministry is working in collaboration with other stakeholders to domesticate the 1977 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women (CEDAW), through a bill at the National Assembly. The Ministry has established gender focal points in all the line Ministries at Federal and State levels as a vehicle to promote gender equality and mainstreaming of gender in development activities. The Ministry developed a National Gender policy which was launched in 2007 after it was adopted by the Federal Executive Council. The policy's strategic implementation framework is being popularized in all states. The Draft Labour Standards Bill, aimed at challenging discrimination and promoting gender equality at the work place is being finalized by the Ministry of Justice for submission to the National Assembly for enactment.

The FMOWA&SD collaborates with NAPTIP, NIS, NPS to draw up interventions for the victims of human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. For instance, the Ministry has Shelter for Victims of Gender-based Violence in an undisclosed area in Abuja established in 2009. The Ministry is also influencing relevant organisations and agencies to include gender issues in their data collection. This is because majority of the existing data on labour migration and human trafficking are less gender sensitive (www.nigeria.gov.ng).

Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FMOFA)

The Consular Section of Nigerian Missions and embassies abroad are in charge of issuing visas to prospective visitors to Nigeria; either for tourism, family visit, business (private/official) or employment. Another service rendered is issuance of passports and other civic and administrative documents to eligible Nigerian nationals in host countries. The Nigerian Missions and embassies abroad are also in charge of the general welfare of Nigerian nationals, including students' affairs.

The National Policy on Migration sets as one of its objectives, the mandatory inclusion into bilateral agreements on voluntary return the provision for training and education of the returnees for meaningful self-employment to enhance the chances of sustainable return. One of the objectives of the Policy on Migration is the enactment of legislation that would enable Diaspora participate in election and census. In addition, Nigerians abroad are

encouraged to take part in the development of Nigeria within the framework of activities developed by the missions abroad and the Nigerians in Diaspora Organisations (NIDO) which are hosted by these missions under the auspices of Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.mfa.gov.ng).

Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS)

Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS) was created to serve as the focal point in the Federal Government's effort to mobilize and facilitate the involvement of the Nigerians in Diaspora in Nigeria's development process. The NNVS is to mobilize, encourage and realize the skills and experiences of Nigerians living in Nigeria and overseas who during their career or after retirement from the private or the public sector are willing and able to offer their services for national development.

Since 2003, the organization has organised an annual Diaspora event attracting large numbers of professional Nigerians in Diaspora from different parts of the world, and from different fields, such as medicine, engineering, information technology and so on. The homecoming also provides them an opportunity to meet with counterparts at home, exchange ideas and explore career opportunities. Some have, after regular visits, decided to transfer their practice to Nigeria (www.diasporannvs.org).

Nigerian Technical Aids Corps (TAC)

The Federal Government of Nigeria in 1987 established the Nigerian Technical Aid Corps (TAC) scheme as a foreign policy tool that would serve specific national interests. The statute establishing the scheme – Decree 27 – was signed into a law on 22 January 1993 and officially documented on 5 May 1993, thus giving it a legal backing and framework. As an instrument of Nigeria's foreign policy, the TAC programme is an alternative to direct financial aid for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations. It is designed, not only to provide manpower assistance in all fields of human endeavour, but to also represent a practical demonstration of South-South cooperation.

Key objectives of the scheme are:

- Sharing Nigeria's know-how and expertise with other ACP countries
- Giving assistance on the basis of assessed and perceived needs of recipient countries
- Promoting cooperation and understanding between Nigeria and recipient countries
- Facilitating meaningful contact between youths of Nigeria and those of recipient countries

- Complementing other forms of assistance to ACP countries
- Ensuring a streamlined programme of assistance to other developing countries
- Acting as a channel through which South-South collaboration is enhanced
- Establishing a presence in countries which, for economic reasons, Nigeria has no resident diplomatic mission. (http://www.nigeriafirst.org/printer_3271.shtml).

TAC has, since inception, engaged and sent out 30,000 volunteers (mathematics, science, teachers, doctors, engineers, and so on to 35 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, including twenty African countries (Adepoju, 2009).

Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)

In 1999, Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), which was founded by Her Excellency, Chief (Mrs.) Amina Titi Atiku Abubakar, wife of the former Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was duly registered in 2000. Since then, it is committed to building an international coalition that restores human dignity through empowerment, education and advocacy. WOTCLEF is a humanitarian organization, dedicated to the eradication of trafficking in persons, child labour and violent abuses of the rights of women and society. WOTCLEF's areas of focus are: Trafficking, Child Labour, Abuse of the Rights of Women and Children and HIV/AIDS. WOTCLEF has offices in some states in Nigeria and has established vanguards/clubs in many secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

The WOTCLEF Rehabilitation Centre was officially commissioned in 2002 to offer rehabilitation services to trafficked persons and abused children to offer them protection and assistance that will restore their self-esteem and dignity as human beings and properly reintegrate them back into their communities (WOTCLEF, 2010).

WOTCLEF Objectives are as follows:

- To place the African dimension of trafficking and child labour on the global agenda for special attention and action.
- 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.
- To generate, organize, and disseminate critical data and produce up to date information about trafficking and child labour.

- To produce and publish materials that enhances local, regional and global awareness about the problem.
- To rescue, rehabilitate, and reintegrate victims into their communities in accordance with their best interests.
- To network and collaborate with concerned parties worldwide towards the eradication of trafficking, child labour, and violent abuses of women and children.
- To promote the work of the WOTCLEF Rehabilitation Center in Abuja, Nigeria by collaborating with worldwide affiliations.
- To establish special school programs to educate and promote awareness of human trafficking, child labour and HIV/AIDS and
- To collaborate with worldwide 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 (www.wotclef.net).

The importance of local national and international networks cannot be overemphasized. The WOTCLEF collaborates with a number of local and international organizations, including the ILO/IPEC, UNICEF, IOM, NAPTIP, the National Council of Women's Societies and a host of others. Also, WOTCLEF works with law enforcement authorities to strengthen institutional capacity for capturing and prosecuting traffickers. In July 2003, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) granted WOTCLEF a Special Consultative Status. This distinguished status gives WOTCLEF the rare opportunity to maintain regular presence at the United Nations' meetings and conferences that are relevant to WOTCLEF's programs and activities (www.wotclef.net).

Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)

WOCON is a non-governmental organisation, non-profit making, non-partisan, non-religious organisation committed to the enforcement of women's rights and the attainment of equality, development and peace. Established in 1995, the Women's Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON) monitors the status of women's rights politically and socially, organizes resource centers for women's groups in Nigeria, and works to educate the public on issues of women's rights and welfare. WOCON is committed to the enforcement of women's rights and the attainment of equality, development and peace. It also advocates Women's Rights, Human Trafficking, Children's Rights.

The organisation is also involved in the fight against human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria as follows:

- WOCON has launched a campaign to put an end to domestic trafficking in Nigeria and neighboring countries. The practice involves the selling of women and girls into domestic slavery.
- It has campaigned to stop the trafficking of Nigerian women to Italy and provide better protection for those deported from Italy and sent home.
- It has urged that immigration officials in Western countries should be trained to identify trafficking victims in transit and intervene.
- It rescued 74 boys between the ages of four and 15 from slavery in the granite quarries of Nigeria. The child slaves, who are all from the neighboring state of Benin, were located by members of WOCON that then alerted the Nigerian police. After receiving medical treatment, the boys were returned to their families in Benin. (74 Child Slaves Rescued From Stone Quarries After Intervention by the Women's Consortium of Nigeria)

The NGO cooperates with TAMPEP, an organization based in Italy and Nigeria, which also helps trafficking victims. When Nigerian girls are deported from Italy back to Nigeria, many face unemployment and many choose to return to trafficking. The NGO's role is to meet deported girls at the Lagos airport, help them through customs and police procedures, put them up in hotels, and then put them in contact with TAMPEP in Benin City, where TAMPEP also works with a network of Nigerian NGOs to prevent trafficking. This is done by spreading the word about the violence that awaits girls who are trafficked. TAMPEP is also exploring the possibility of small micro-enterprises for vulnerable young women. (Nigerian and Italian Civil Society Unite To Protect Trafficked Women Deported From Italy) (www.advocacy.net.org/page/wocom).

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

The National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria was established by the National Human Rights Act, 1995 in line with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations which enjoins all member States to establish Human Rights Institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. The Commission serves as a mechanism for the enhancement of the enjoyment of human rights. Its establishment is aimed at creating an enabling environment for extra-judicial recognition, promotion and protection and enforcement of human rights, treaty obligations and providing a forum for public enlightenment and dialogue on human rights issues thereby limiting controversy and confrontation. The Commission is committed to institutionalizing the observance, promotion and protection of human rights for everyone by encouraging national values built on the principles of democracy, good governance and respect for the rule of law.

The National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria is not a substitute or rival to law courts. The complaint treatment mechanism of NHRC is to complement the work of the courts, whose constitutional duty it is to enforce fundamental human rights. The NHRC target the poor and vulnerable as well as the rich by offering services, which are inexpensive, non-technical, less time consuming and more accessible to the public.

The objectives of the NHRC include the following:

- a) To facilitate Nigeria's implementation of its various treaty obligation, including but not limited to, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- b) To create an enabling environment for extra-judicial recognition, promotion and enforcement of all rights recognized and enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 and under the laws of the land;
- c) To provide a forum for public enlightenment and dialogue on Human Rights issues and to limit controversy and confrontation over allegations of human rights violation by public officers and agencies and to reaffirm the sacred and inviolable nature of human and other fundamental rights.

National Commission for Refugees (NCR)

National Commission for Refugees was established by the National Commission for Refugees Decree on 29 December 1989.

The functions of the Commission include the following:

- a) lay down general guidelines and overall policy on general issues relating to refugees and persons seeking asylum in Nigeria;
- b) advise the Federal Government on policy matters in relation to refugees in Nigeria;
- c) Consider such matters and make recommendations thereon to the Federal Government.

When there is a large scale influx of persons claiming to fall within the meaning of refugees under this Decree, the Commission is expected to advise the Federal Government on the appropriate measures to be taken, including the provisions of adequate facilities and services necessary for the care of the particular group of persons affected by the influx (<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6b522e.html>).

Presently, Nigeria has more than 90,000 refugees and internally displaced persons. The refugees are mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Chad, Cameroon, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well as comprise other African nationalities in small numbers. The problem of the commission is meeting the basic needs of the refugees in terms of food, shelter, medical care, security, and education both for the refugees and their children (Emejor, 2009. allAfrica.com).

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The International Organization for Migration is an intergovernmental organization with 125 Member States and 90 Observers including 16 States and 74 global and regional IGOs and NGOs. The FGN/IOM Cooperation in Nigeria: IOM signed a Cooperation Agreement with Nigeria in 2002. The Country mandate is: migration programmes such as capacity building, advisory services and technical assistance on migration matters, migration health and information, combating human trafficking, migration of nationals and aliens, assistance to internally and externally displaced persons and other persons in need, return of qualified human resources and other assisted returns activities.

Specifically, IOM is into the following activities in Nigeria:

- Assisted Voluntary Return and Socio Economic Reintegration
- Family Reunification
- Refugee Resettlement
- Document verification
- Technical Cooperation
- Mass Information Campaign on the Dangers associated to irregular migration
- Trafficking in Persons
- Migrants Health
- Labour Migration
- Migration Profile

The organization builds the capacity of national authorities and local NGOs to deliver assistance and protection services benefitting victims of trafficking in persons. The program also assists the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of trafficked persons from destination countries. The Organization implements a regional labour migration programme in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and the inter-ministerial working group.

IOM Nigeria is working with line ministries and specialized government institutions to build capacity through operational projects and policy dialogue on migration matters, to support the achievement of objectives set forth in the new national, regional and international migration agenda. Specific attention is given to areas of cooperation identified by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Common Approach on Migration, the Rabat Declaration and Plan of Action, and the Tripoli Declaration, among others.

IOM Nigeria works with several Governments to support and facilitate the processing and departure of humanitarian resettlement cases. IOM performs departure assistance for migrants accepted by several countries, including Canada, the Netherlands, Finland, Australia, Norway, Austria, and France. IOM Nigeria supports these migrants throughout the migration procedures.

In the area of counter-trafficking, IOM Nigeria signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP) in November 2004. The Mission provided and continues to provide assistance to reintegrate victims of trafficking in persons and to build the national protection and assistance capacity in Nigeria (www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/nigeria).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC Mandate

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption, and is the guardian of most of the related conventions, particularly:

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols (against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms)
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption
- The international drug control conventions

The crime activities of UNODC cover the following: corruption, human trafficking, justice and prison, reform, money-laundering and organized crime. The drug activities cover drug control, crop monitoring, alternative development, demand reduction and HIV/AIDS while terrorism covers terrorism prevention.

Specifically, UNODC's activities against **organised crime** are as follows:

- Assist Member States in the ratification and implementation of the TOC Convention;
- Develop and promote best practice in countering organized crime across the globe;
- Promote evidence-based crime-fighting policies
- Assess and help draft national legislation
- Criminal justice and prison reform

For the fight against **human trafficking** - a modern form of slavery, UNODC activities are to:

- Prevent trafficking
- Protect the victims

- Punish the criminals
- Prevent smuggling of migrants

Based on this, the NAPTIP National Monitoring Centre was donated by UNODC and UNICRI, funded by the Italian government. Therefore, UNODC works closely with NAPTIP on smuggling of migrants and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation and works with other relevant agencies such as the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Immigration Service, Ministry of Justice, Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs, NGO, and Civil Society among others. The UNODC has no database on labour exploitation and human trafficking. It uses NAPTIP database. However, it carries out surveys using Consultants and NGOs (www.unodc.org).

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Many PEAs in Nigeria operate on a small scale and provide job placement services, mostly into the informal sectors such as domestic work, cleaning services, private security services, sports, and modelling. In general, many of these PEAs operate without licences and without being regulated by the government. Partly for these reasons, many agencies recruit people fraudulently, often in the form of disguised trafficking.

Report and complaints of unfair labour practices arising from contract staffing or outsourcing of employment in some companies have brought about concern over the health, safety and general welfare of employees in such undertakings. In response, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity in the discharge of its statutory functions of protection of employment and employees, is implementing those aspects of Labour Laws that are consistent with the regulation of recruitment outside the conventional and traditional age long methods of recruitment (Adepoju, 2009).

CHAPTER THREE

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sources and Methods of Data Collection

The primary and secondary methods of data collection were both utilized for this study. In addition, in order to accomplish the objectives of this study, comprehensive desk research was combined with interviews with a broad range of stakeholders (organisations) in the area of labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation with a view to collecting qualitative and quantitative data.

Interview guide was designed by the Consultant to collect primary data from governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and international organisations on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.

3.1.1 Primary Data Collection

Specifically, primary data were collected through the following means:

- Interviews of key persons in the various organisations visited: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP), National Population Commission (N.Pop.C), Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMOLP), Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMOWA&SD), Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and National Commission for Refugees among others.

3.1.2 Secondary Data Collection

On the other hand, secondary data were collected from:

- Library materials
- Publications of relevant organizations visited and the stakeholders
- Internet and
- Textbooks.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 PRIMARY DATA BY ORGANISATIONS

This section presents details of the responses received from the key persons interviewed in the organisations visited by the Consultant.

4.1.1 Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity

A. Labour Migration and Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

a. The methodology of data collection

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMOLP), Labour Migration Desk relies on secondary data from other institutions and organisations involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, library and Internet materials when the need arises.

b. The mechanism of information exchange and the institutions involved

Information is exchanged through manual and electronic means, interaction through regular meetings, seminars and workshops with the stakeholders. Institutions involved in the exchange are relevant stakeholders on labour migration issues, such as NAPTIP, Federal Ministry of Youth Development, Federal Ministry of Justice, National Commission for Refugees and Nigeria Immigration Service.

4.1.2 NIGERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE (NIS)

A. Labour Migration

a. The methodology of data collection

The NIS uses statistical survey for labour migration through the use of:

- Departure cards
- Arrival cards
- Electronics registration
- Alien registration
- Monthly Quota Returns
- ECOWAS registration

- Work permit
- Passports and visa.

b. Criteria of data classification

Some of the data collected from the various annual reports of NIS are classified by age, gender and directions of migration which are mainly Italy and Spain.

c. Data periodicity

Data on migrants either persons departing or arriving into Nigeria are collected daily at the airports, sea port and land borders nation wide.

d. The mechanism of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange used by NIS include: seminars, conferences, meetings, visitation, press briefing letter writing, telephone, text messages etc. The information is exchanged with the following institutions: Customs, SSS, NAPTIP, NIS, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Foreign Affairs, NGOs, Embassies, Missions, NPF, NBS and Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development.

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

a. Character of the data

The statistical data available in NIS includes:

- Anti-human trafficking
- Child labour
- Labour migration
- Deportation and Retraction data (immigration related, irregular entry, crime related and human trafficking).

This data are sent to N.Pop.C for processing, analysis and publication as well as to NBS.

b. Data periodicity.

Data is collected daily on the character of data above.

c. The mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

These include periodic briefing, press briefing, seminars, meetings, magazines etc.

d. Criteria/indicators used to assess the status of victims

Through interviews, interrogations, observation and investigations, the NIS is able to determine the traits of the victims as follows:

- Age – majority fall in the age bracket of 16 -21 years
- State (location) – majority are from Edo and Delta States
- Pattern of travel – Not mainly by airport and seaport but by porous borders.
- Occupation
- Processor and the Receiver
- Economic status of victims
- Education
- Religion and
- Value system

e. Level of details of each victim

The database store cases of individual victims while registering, however, only aggregate data on the victims are published. Sometimes, names of the victims are stored in the systems or anonymous as the case demands because some victims do give fake names or travel with fake documents. With the Nigeria e-passport, all names are stored in the systems because thumb printing is very vital.

f. Publications

NIS publishes annual reports yearly which are considered as security reports and shared with other security agencies or/and submitted to appropriate authorities. The contents of the report include all forms of operations, investigations, intelligence and enforcement such as:

- Issuance of passport forms
- Issuance of visa forms
- Control of foreigners
- Departure
- Arrival
- Alien Registration
- ECOWAS Registration
- Registration of Africa citizens.

In terms of circulation of publications, magazines and annual reports are sent to:

- Appropriate authorities
- Related security agencies- SSS, Customs, NIA (National Intelligence Agency), NPF, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), NAPTIP, NPS and
- Other stakeholders- NBS, FMOWA, FMOL&P National Commission for Refugees etc.

4.1.3 NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION (N.Pop.C)

A. Labour Migration

a. The methodology of data collection

The N.Pop.C is concerned mainly with data on internal migration through the use of sample survey. Specifically, a probability sampling procedure is adopted for selecting respondents for the survey using a complex sampling design that involves multi-stage stratified sampling procedure to determine movement of people from one region to another namely rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to rural and urban to urban areas. There has not been a nation wide survey which provides migration database for Nigeria, except the data from National censuses. The absence of data on this vital component of population dynamics led N.Pop.C to embark on a national migration survey in 2010. Although, the questionnaires administered are lying down in the office of the N.Pop.C due to financial constraints. In short, there are no findings yet, the questionnaires are yet to be processed and analyzed for onward publication.

On the other hand, for international migration, N.Pop.C processes the Nigeria Immigration Service entry and exit cards of the migrants. In addition, the staff of N.Pop.C is at the sea ports, land borders and airports to collect data/information on labour migration on a daily basis on designed questionnaires. Before the financial constraints that stop publication in 1991, data on labour migration were analyzed by nationality, mode of transport, sex, occupation, age, route of entry and reasons for entry. The reasons for entry show whether it is for visiting, labour migration, etc. However, publication stopped in 1991 due to funding constraints.

b. Criteria of data classification

The data classification collected by N.Pop.C are classified based on age, gender, departure, arrival, occupation, nationality, modes of transport, reasons for entry and exit, routes of entry and exit, directions of migration and states of migrants.

c. Data periodicity

N.Pop.C collects data/information nationwide on daily basis at the airports, sea ports and land borders. Unfortunately, the data were not processed. For instance, over 20 million questionnaires piled up unprocessed. In 2010, N.Pop.C conducted an Internal Migration Survey but the questionnaires are not yet processed. While data on international migration are collected on daily basis, data on internal migration was last collected in 1991.

d. The mechanisms of information exchange and institutions involved

Information is shared through stakeholders meetings, conferences, seminars and N.Pop.C website. The institutions involved in the exchange are the line ministries namely:

- a. Federal Ministries of Labour and Productivity (FMOI&P)
- b. Federal Ministry of Information (FMOI)
- c. Federal Ministry of Education (FMOE)
- d. Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH)
- e. Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMOWA&SD)
- f. National Planning Commission (NPC)
- g. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- h. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Office; 36 States of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and
- i. Development Partners

B. Human Trafficking

The N.Pop.C does not gather data on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.

4.1.4 NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS (NAPTIP)

A. Labour Migration

NAPTIP does not deal with labour migration but only on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.

B. Human Trafficking

- a. Methodology of data collection

NAPTIP uses descriptive survey design with sampling procedure to collect qualitative and quantitative data. In addition, interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) are used to complement information collected through the use of questionnaires. Secondary data are also used. At times, NAPTIP uses Consultants to carry out survey for it. NAPTIP has also carried out a survey on: House-help Syndrome Study in Abuja and its Environs.

b. The character of the data

The NAPTIP database consists of number of registered crimes, types of victims, criminal cases among others.

c. Criteria of data classification

These include:

- Age and age groups
- State of origin
- Type of exploitation
- Tribe
- Sex
- Convictions
- Investigation and Prosecution Status
- Rescued Victims
- Nationality
- Victims categorization by cases and
- Rescuing Agencies

d. Data Periodicity

NAPTIP has data on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation since 2004 to July, 2010. It produces reports on quarterly basis. In addition, annual reports are produced.

e. Mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange are through stakeholders meetings, functional website, conferences, seminars, training of trainers, public hearing, publications, enlightenment programmes, workshops, collaborations and courtesy visits.

The institutions involved in the information exchange are the stakeholders in human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. In order to ensure adequate access to

information, soft copies of reports are posted on the website of NAPTIP. However, only cases of victims that have been concluded are in the reports and website and not on-going investigations.

In addition, the agency has also been anchoring the quarterly meetings of the National Consultative Forum of Stakeholders for information exchange for the fight against human trafficking. Membership of the forum are drawn from the Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Human Trafficking and Child Labour, Ministries of Women's Affairs at both the Federal and States' levels, Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Labour and Productivity, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) Corps, Nigeria Immigration Service, the Nigeria Police Force, National Human Rights Commission, ECOWAS, ILO/IPEC, IOM, UNODC, NCWS, UNICEF, WOTCLEF and other Stakeholders on TIP matter.

f. Criteria/indicators used to assess the status of victims

- Age – Mostly between 18 – 27 years and they are mostly females.
- Gender - They are mostly females
- State of Origin - Mostly Edo, Abia, Imo and Enugu States
- Nationality - Nigeria, Benin Republic and Togo.

g. Level of details of each victim

NAPTIP has a database system which is well detailed and on individual basis. The database is confidential and not released to the public because of pending cases. NAPTIP stores the names of the victims in details in the database. However, only names of convicted victims are published.

h. Publications

- NAPTIP news
- NAPTIP annual reports. These are not made public, but could be accessed on request for research, and for the relevant stakeholders, they are made available.

In terms of frequency, the reports are produced quarterly and annually. Reports of NAPTIP are produced quarterly, that is, four times in a year. Currently, they are not published. Sponsorship is required. All NAPTIP's activities are in the reports namely: Issues of 4Ps – Prevention, Prosecution, Partnership and Protection. The reports are circulated only to

some of the stakeholders namely: United States Department of States Annual Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (TIP).

The following were achieved by NAPTIP with the assistance from the UNICEF:-

- Inauguration of a committee to work on the production of a Standard Operating Document on TIP for Law Enforcement Officers.
- Production of Training Manuals for Law Enforcement Agents and Care- Givers
- Finalization of the National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking which was approved by the Federal Executive Council in 2008.
- Production of the Training Manual/Facilitators Guide on intervention programmes for the “Almajiri” children.
- Production of a National Response on Cross- Border and Multi-National Trafficking in Nigeria.
- Production of a training/ facilitator’s guide for care givers and investigators (NAPTIP, various annual reports).

4.1.5 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS)

A. Labour Migration

a. The methodology of data collection

The NBS uses sample survey for collection of primary data. The techniques for data collection reflect international standard practice, especially the questionnaire design. Apart from conducting surveys, NBS also collects secondary data/information from official records and to a limited extent survey of other organisations, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for onward publication. Some of the Development Partners do commission NBS to carry out surveys for them.

b. The criteria of data classification

Data classification is based on:

- Sex
- Age – last birthday
- Nationality
- Occupation
- Religion
- Alleged offence
- Date arrested or date of self report
- Place where offence was allegedly committed
- Marital status
- State of Origin

c. Data periodicity

NBS data gathering on labour migration depends on the interest of the government of the day.

NBS last collected data on labour migration in 1990 and last publication was in 1991 due to funds constraint. However, last year, NBS wanted to collaborate with the Federal Ministry of Culture and Tourism on labour migration but the effort was truncated because there was no sponsorship.

The research surveys by NBS are mostly users' driven. If there is frequent demand for data on a particular issue, a proposal will be submitted on it and it will form part of the NBS budget. For instance, if there is a great demand for labour migration data, questions on labour migration can be included in the Annual General Households Survey, if there are sufficient funds. There are questions on migration in the on-going NBS Nigeria Living Standard Survey which started in 2004 and will end in December, 2010 because it is in two phases. However, NBS collects monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual data from Nigeria Police Force records and other relevant organisations and MDAs.

d. Mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange by NBS include publications, seminars, workshops, conferences, meetings website and press briefing. NBS exchanges information with relevant stakeholders such as:

- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
- National Population Commission (N.Pop.C)
- Nigeria Police Force
- Nigeria Immigration Service

- The general public (Researchers, students, business community, etc.) and
- Development Partners

e. Publications

NBS publications are free and not sold. The public has access to them. These include NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics, Social Statistics in Nigeria, Compendium of Statistical Terms, Concepts, Definitions and Methodologies for Data Production and Management in Nigeria.

1. **The Social Statistics Report** is a Compendium of the contemporary social situation in Nigeria. The sampling unit adopted, and scope and coverage of the surveys, from which most of the data were collected and published in this publication, were organized by Censuses and Survey and Field/Methodology Departments of NBS. Other sources of data include Administrative Records from relevant subject matter Ministries, Parastatals and Statistical Agencies. In most instances, time series data sets spanning 2002 to 2007 are statistics presented over this time frame, were in annual basis and formed the basis for measuring the social and in some cases economic conditions of the citizenry of Nigeria. These data sets cover such areas like Education, Health, Housing Conditions, Households, Employment, Public Safety (Road Accidents and Crime), Population/Vital Registration, the Legislature and Communication (NIPOST, NITEL and Private Operators Transportation and Energy (Electricity).

2. The **Annual Abstract of Statistics** published by NBS is a standard summary of data on social, economic and organization of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The publication is designed to serve as a convenient reference for statistical information and sources. Introductory text is provided for each section and the source below each table. The Abstract of Statistics includes a selection of data from many public and private sector sources. It should be noted that publications cited as source usually contain more comprehensive statistical information, definitions and concepts. The statistical information in Annual Abstract of Statistics published by NBS is extracted from many sources. All data from administrative records, surveys and censuses are subject to error arising from a number of factors such as sampling variability, reporting errors for individual units, incomplete coverage, non-response and imputations.

3. **Compendium of Statistical Terms, Concepts, Definitions and Methodologies for Data Production and Management in Nigeria.** The purpose of this compendium published by NBS is to document the statistical terms, concepts, definitions and methodologies for data production and management. The materials in the compendium describe all the data variables contained in the National Socio-Economic Database (NSED). These materials are amenable to change in future. At present, the NSED is made up of 30 Data Sets covering all socio-economic activities in the country.

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

NBS does not conduct survey on human trafficking. However, NBS collaborates with NAPTIP to assist NAPTIP conduct survey on human trafficking. Recently, NBS helped NAPTIP in the area of research design and data collection (survey). However, it was a selective survey in eleven (11) states but not a national survey.

4.1.6 NIGERIA POLICE FORCE (NPF)

A. Labour Migration

The Nigeria Police Force does not gather data on labour Migration.

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

a. Methodology of Data collection

The Nigeria Police Force is one of the custodians of crime statistics in Nigeria due to its mandate on enforcement of civil order, prevention of crimes, arrests and prosecution of law breakers. The methodology for data collection includes interviews, investigations and interrogation. Data collection starts with the village police posts, police stations, police divisions and area commands. The collation of crime data in each state command of the Nigeria Police Force starts from the station level. All the data collected at this level are passed on to the divisional headquarters which forward them to the command headquarters. From there, they are sent to the Nigeria Police Force headquarters. However, some commands usually route their returns through the zonal headquarters. The zonal headquarters also generate their own data which are sent directly to the Force Headquarters (NBS, 2007). Essentially, these crime statistics are forwarded to the NBS for publication.

b. Character of the data

The character of the data gathered by NPF includes

- Deportation data
- Child labour data
- Number of registered crime
- Criminal cases
- Victims
- Returns of missing persons in the country
- Returns on administration of crimes and local acts

c. Criteria of data classification

- Age
- Sex- Male or Female
- Type of Exploitation: Labour or Sexual
- Total number of cases adjourned by the instance of the Police
- Cases of missing persons by states
- Type of crimes and dates crime was reported to Police.

d. Data periodicity

Most returns are prepared daily, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annually depending on the availability of data. After the data collection, editing and scrutiny from the 36-states of the Federation and FCT, relevant information is aggregated for each command, state and Federation by the Management Information System (MIS) of the Nigeria Police Force.

e. The mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange are through the stakeholders' forum on quarterly and annual reports on human trafficking, seminars, workshops, police website, and The Dawn Newspaper of the Nigeria Police Force. Institutions involved in the information exchange are NAPTIP, ILO, WOTCLEF, Federal Ministry of Justice, National Human Rights Commission, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and other development partners, concerned NGOs and Anti-Human trafficking units of other police formations in other nations e.g. Italy.

f. Criteria/ indicators used to assess the status of victims

Through interviews, investigations and interrogations, the traits of the victims are determined such as:

- Age bracket
- Value system
- Economic status
- State of origin
- Proposed occupation in the proposed destination and
- Educational status of victims.

In addition, status of the victims include; whether on bail, police custody, prison custody, discharged and acquitted among others.

g. Level of details of each victim

Information about victims of human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is organised on individual basis. Cases with several victims are not stored in the database. The names, sex, age, states of origin, pictures with the finger prints of the victims are stored in the database of the Nigeria Police Force.

h. Publications

The NPF produces Monthly Appreciation of Crime Report, and Annual Reports. Another publication (The Dawn Newspaper) accessed by the consultant does not contain sensitive information. Reports are not published but are given to concerned governmental agencies like NAPTIP, NBS, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development, Federal Ministry of Justice and other security agencies among others.

4.1.7 NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE (NPS)

A. Labour Migration

The NPS does not collect data on labour migration

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation.

a. Methodology of data collection

The Planning, Research and Statistics Department of the Federal Ministry of Interior produces prisons statistics through the means of forms that are used for collecting routine statistics of the prisoners. The forms are:

- Prisons Weekly Lock-up Population
- Prisons Monthly Discharges, Release and Transfer
- Prisons Monthly Admission by various classifications

These forms are to be filled by the entire prisons nation wide from which state summaries are prepared. In addition, NPS gather data through interviews, investigations and interrogations. Although the Planning, Research and Statistics Department of the Federal Ministry of Interior do not publish prison statistics, it makes them available to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) which publishes them in her Annual Abstract of Statistics and Social Statistics of Nigeria for public consumption.

b. Character of data

The character of data includes:

- Prisons Monthly Statistical Returns
- State Prisons Monthly Statistical Returns
- Prisons Capacity data
- Prisons Admission data

The daily returns from Prisons Commands are sent to the headquarters for nationwide data/statistics.

c. Criteria of data classification

Data classification is on the basis of age, sex, state, religion, terms of imprisonment, ethnic group, nationality, recidivism, conviction and crime type etc.

d. Data periodicity

The prisons data is collected on daily basis, while the returns are issued on weekly, monthly and quarterly basis.

e. The mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange are through stakeholders meetings, seminars, conferences and press releases. The institutions involved in the exchange are: Federal Ministry of Justice, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Population Commission (N.Pop.C), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and other security agencies.

f. Criteria/indicators used to access the status of victims

The status of victims is assessed using age, education, state of origin, gender, occupation and economic status. Status of victims in prison includes; convicted, remand and awaiting trial, civil detained (unconvicted), special order detainee (unconvicted), military detainee (unconvicted), debtor detainee (unconvicted), civil lunatic (unconvicted), criminal lunatic (unconvicted), borstal (unconvicted), and other status. If the victim is convicted, the reason(s) for conviction and length of sentence is stated. If the victim is previously convicted, the number of previous convictions and its length are stated. If the victim is discharged, the reason for the discharge is stated.

g. Level of details of each victim

There is a database and the names of the victims especially those awaiting trials are arranged and stored on individual prison situation in the system e.g. names, date/period spent in custody while awaiting trial.

h. Publication

Three reports are produced from the returns of prisons statistics. These are as follows:

- i. Annual Report of NPS
- ii. Reports on Prison Inmate Population which covers conviction by offence and number discharged and
- iii. Quarterly Report of Staff Strength of Prisons and Location
- iv. The Reformer – A Bulletin of the Nigerian Prisons Service is published as an output.

In terms of frequency, the Reports and Bulletins are published on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The contents of the statistics and data of the publications of the Nigerian Prisons Service includes: inmates population, population of inmates on the basis of age, gender and those awaiting trial etc. Reports produced by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on behalf of NPS are made available to public on request.

4.1.8 WOMEN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR ERADICATION FOUNDATION (WOTCLEF) – A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO)

A Labour Migration

Labour migration is not part of the activities executed by WOTCLEF.

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

a. Methodology of data collection

WOTCLEF carries out surveys and receives secondary data/information from other organisations, MDAs, development partners and NGOs.

b. Character of the data

WOTCLEF collects data on the following: child labour and abuse, number of trafficked women and children, criminal cases and deportation.

c. Criteria of data classification

The criteria employed for data classification are: age, sex and type of exploitation.

d. Data periodicity

Primary data are collected as the need arises and when sponsored by development partners or any other relevant organisation. Secondary data are sent to WOTCLEF from other Non-Governmental Organisations when available.

e. The mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange are through stakeholders forum, seminars, workshops, conferences, WOTCLEF's News Magazine and the Organisation's website. The institutions involved in the information exchange include: all the non-governmental organizations that deal on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation and NAPTIP.

f. Criteria/indicators used to assess the status of victims.

WOTCLEF assesses the status of victims through interviews. These include:

- Age bracket: mostly under 18
- Sex: mostly females
- State (Location): All states of the Federation but majority are from Edo State.
- Pattern of travel: Through borders.
- Destination: Majority travel to Italy.

- Economic Status: People from low income homes.
- Trafficked Persons: Mostly orphans, singles and rejected children.
- Educational Status: Mostly drop outs from primary schools. Some of them have completed their secondary schools.
- Motivation and value System: Pride and to better their living.
- Occupation: Hawking, prostitution and house helps.
- Religion: Majority are Christians.

g. Level of details of each victim

Victims are registered on individual basis and not on the basis of several victims. WOTCLEF keeps database on the victims, but does not disclose to public for security reasons. The names of victims are registered, at times, fake names are given but through counseling, their true identities are revealed.

h. Publications

WOTCLEF News magazine is published as an output. The publication is supposed to be quarterly but due to inadequate funds, WOTCLEF publishes when the funds are available. In terms of contents, issues and topics related to human trafficking are published. Examples are 310 Sex Workers Renounce Trade, Get Rehabilitation, WOTCLEF NYSC Community development (CD) Group: Successful Synergy among others. Reports of their activities are forwarded to NAPTIP.

4.1.9 FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (FMOWA&SD)

A. Labour Migration

The FMOWA&SD is not gathering data on labour migration. According to the ministry, information on migration data in Nigeria is very poor because the draft National Migration Policy is still awaiting the assent of the Federal Executive Council for approval.

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

a. Methodology of data collection

The FMOWA&SD does not conduct survey on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation rather they rely on NAPTIP data and that of development partners to transfer

them to the Ministry for onward interventions. On this note, the Ministry collects secondary data on TIP. In addition, the Ministry has Child Development Unit.

b. Character of the data

The character of data consists of number of registered crimes, types of victims, criminal cases, child labour and abuse among others.

c. Criteria of data classification

These include: age and age groups, state of origin, type of exploitation, tribe, sex, convictions, investigation and prosecution status, rescued victims, nationality, victims categorization by cases and rescuing agencies.

d. Data periodicity

They collect secondary data from NAPTIP and other relevant organisation as at when needed.

e. The mechanisms of information exchange and the institutions involved

The mechanisms of information exchange are through women's forum, stakeholders meetings, functional website, conferences, seminars, press briefing, publications, workshops, collaborations and advocacy. The institutions involved in the information exchange are the stakeholders in human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation such as NGO, MDAs, and development partners.

f. Publications

The FMOWA&SD publishes a lot of publications on gender in general, but has very few on human trafficking and child labour and abuse. An example is National Child Policy.

4.1.10 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

A. Labour Migration

The NHRC does not gather or store labour migration.

B. Human Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation

a. Methodology of data collection

Among the fifteen main thematic areas of focus of NHRC are women and gender matters and children in general and not human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. However, it has database on the various complaints brought to it by the complainers. These include domestic violence, child abuse/child abandonment, and communal clashes among others.

It is therefore difficult to actually pin down the proportion of child abuse that is related to child trafficking (see Tables 23, 24 and 25). Thus, NHRC has not actually carried out any survey on TIP but it collaborates with NAPTIP as the need arises. If people's rights are infringed with reference to labour migration and human trafficking in persons – i.e. if there is a court case on these issues, the NHRC will now gather secondary information from stakeholders for the purpose of defending the rights of the victims.

NHRC also collaborates with UNICEF and goes round the prisons to find out the conditions of the children in prison, because children who are less than 18 years are not supposed to be in prison according to the Child Rights Act. Children are assisted through the Diversion Scheme to give them shelter/home instead of prison.

In addition, NHRC also collaborates with WOTCLEF, Faith-based NGOs and other active NGOs in Nigeria and with Child Rights International Brigade (CriB).

Publications

NHRC publishes quarterly magazines called Human Rights Newsletters. It also produces Annual Reports as well as IEC materials for workshops and seminars.

Circulation of publication

During workshops, seminars and stakeholders' forum, the NHRC Newsletters are distributed to the participants, while some are sent to NTA and other media houses, Federal Ministry of Justice etc.

Mechanisms for Information Exchange

This is done through the NHRC websites, for public consumption, seminars, workshops, public enlightenment and education, rallies etc.

4.1.11 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

The IOM is an inter-governmental organisation that is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and the society. The interview with IOM revealed that it does not gather data but only supports the Federal Ministry of Labour and

Productivity through the AENEAS labour migration project that is on-going. In most cases, IOM gets Consultants for its projects to support governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Specifically, in the area of human trafficking, IOM is supporting NAPTIP on counter-trafficking initiative and in strengthening the capacity of the Staff of NAPTIP. IOM is also working with University of Lagos (Unilag) and University of Benin (Uniben) on TIP. IOM has no database on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.

4.1.12 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (NCR)

The National Commission for Refugees gathers data on labour migration, internally displaced persons and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. Their concentration for now is secondary data. They gather secondary information from other stakeholders on labour migration and human trafficking in persons. This is because the migration unit of the National Commission for Refugees was created newly. The unit is just marking a year of its establishment. However, a proposal for it to start carrying out survey on labour migration and human trafficking in persons is in the pipeline.

The survey will cover the Refugees, Returnees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The NCR collaborates with other relevant organisations such as NAPTIP, N.Pop.C, NAPEP, NDE, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ECOWAS and United Nations Country Team among others. The NCR produces Annual reports on its activities.

4.2 SECONDARY DATA BY ORGANISATIONS

4.2.1 NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION (N.POP.C)

The following are the relevant secondary statistical data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation:

A. International Migration Statistics (Annual Summary), 1991

- i. Arrival and departure by nationality and mode of transport (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- ii. Arrival and departure by nationality, route and reasons for entry (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- iii. Arrival by age group and sex (Jan.-Dec., 1991)

- iv. Departure by age group and sex (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- v. Arrival by sex and route of entry (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- vi. Departure by sex and route of entry (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- vii. Arrival by nationality and occupational group (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- viii. Departure by nationality and occupational group (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- ix. Arrival by nationality and sex (Jan.-Dec., 1991)
- x. Departure by nationality and sex (Jan.-Dec., 1991)

(See details in Annex Tables 1-10).

4.2.2 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS)

The following are the relevant secondary statistical data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation:

A. NBS Social Statistics in Nigeria, 2007

- i. Prison admission by age (2002-2006)
- ii. Prison admission by type of offences (2001-2006)
- iii. Cases of missing persons (2005-2007)

B. NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics, 2008

- iv. Offences against children and young persons (2006)

(See details in Annex Tables 11-14).

4.2.3 NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS (NAPTIP)

A. NAPTIP Update (November 2005- March 2006)

- i. Investigation Report (May - July, 2010)
- ii. Prosecution Status (May – July, 2010)
- iii. Victims' Distribution by Age (May – July, 2010)

- iv. Victims' Distribution by Sex (May – July, 2010)
- v. Victim's Distribution by State of Origin (May – July, 2010)
- vi. Victims' Distribution by Nationality (May – July, 2010)
- vii. Victims' Categorization by Cases (May – July, 2010)
- viii. Victims Distribution by Rescuing Agencies (May – July, 2010)

B. Annual Reports of NAPTIP Activities (Aug. 2007- July 2008)

- i. Educational status of victims (Aug. 2007-July 2008)
- ii. Employment Status distribution of victims (Aug. 2007-July 2008)

C. NAPTIP Update (November 2005 -March 2006)

- i. Analysis of Rehabilitated victims in the year 2004
- ii. Investigation and Prosecution (November 2005- March 2006)
- iii. Family Reunion as at March (November 2005- March 2006)
- iv. Medical Records Update, NAPTIP HQ Clinic (November 2005- March 2006)

(See details in Annex Figures 1-11, and Annex Tables 15-17).

4.2.4 NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE (NPS)

A. NPS Statistical Report, 2001-2008

- i. Prisons admission by age group
- ii. Prisons admission by type of offences

(See details in Annex Tables 18-19).

4.2.5 NIGERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE (NIS)

- i. Entry/Exit and Refusal Statistics, 2009
- ii. Entry/Exit and Repatriation/ Deportation, 2008
- iii. Entry/Exit Statistics, 2005.

4.3 DIRECTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING (THE ROUTES)

As presented in UNODC (2006), studies have indicated clearly defined trafficking routes involving Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, and Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. In cross-border trafficking, Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo are the main countries of origin from which child domestic labour is exported to the main urban centres of countries such as Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Nigeria (UNICEF, 1998). In spite of these patterns, it is not uncommon for a country to supply and receive children, while also serving as a transit country. There is some indication of a link between sending and receiving countries. These links are influenced by a number of factors, such as the ease in crossing the borders.

In Nigeria, four trafficking routes were identified from northern Nigeria:

- Those leaving from Kebbi or Sokoto travel to the Republic of Benin and to Niger, Ghana, Senegal and from there to the destinations of Libya, Algeria or Morocco. These are transit countries for the destinations in the Middle East or Europe.
- The Zindel (Katsina State) and Megatel (Jigawa State) exits are used to trafficking persons through Niger to Mali, Burkina Faso, to Libya and on to Europe or the Middle East.
- From Yobe and Borno States, persons travel by road to Chad, Sudan and onwards. Mayo, Sudan is known as the Nigerian traffickers' transit camp. Persons may wait for days to weeks to procure travel documents to take them to Europe or the Middle East.
- The fourth transit route takes persons from Adamawa and Taraba States (these two states have the most porous borders) through Cameroon on to Gabon. This route is used predominantly to traffic women and young children out of Nigeria (UNODC, 2006).

Through the southern axis, persons are trafficked from Imo, Cross River and Akwa Ibom States to Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon for cheap labour. There is the "Hajj by land" route starting from Maiduguri (Borno State in Nigeria) through Gambaru, a border

town in the state, through Gala to N'djamena through Sudan to Saudi Arabia. Those trafficked into Nigeria come in through the States of Lagos, Ogun, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Kano and Borno.

With respect to women trafficked to Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation, an estimated 94% are from Edo State in Nigeria while the remaining are from Delta, Kano and Borno States. Nigerian women trafficked abroad are sent to different destinations including: Europe (Italy, Spain, and France); West Africa (Benin and Côte-d'Ivoire); Central Africa (Gabon and Cameroon) and the Middle East (Saudi Arabia). During the religious pilgrimage, the Hajj, young Nigerian children and older Nigerian women travel to Saudi Arabia and are forced into street begging, domestic service and prostitution. Foreign women are reported to have been trafficked to Nigeria from as far away as Moldova, Belarus, Ukraine and the Philippines. For traffickers, the profits are too high, and the penalties too low, to resist the trade (UNODC, 2006).

The nature and range of socio-economic activities and services, population size and demographic composition (e.g. urban/rural/and male/female composition), the topography, level of education are major determinants of both the pattern, and magnitude of migration and human trafficking. See Annex Figures 12 and 13 for the patterns of external trafficking in Nigeria.

4.4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.4.1 Institutions/Organisations Gathering Data

Apart from the NIS, there is no other organisation that has current data on migration. The last survey conducted by Federal Office of Statistics, now National Bureau of Statistics was in 1991 and it had both internal and international migration data. However, N.Pop.C has conducted an internal migration survey in 2010 which covered the 36 states of the Federal and Federal Capital Territory. The baseline survey was the first major effort by the N.Pop.C even when its statutory responsibility is to collect, collate, analyse and disseminate data on both internal and international migration statistics for the country. Budgetary constraints and inadequate logistics have prevented the achievements of this mandate. The questionnaires collected on this internal migration survey are yet to be processed, analysed and published for policy making and public consumption.

4.4.2 The Methodology of Data Collection by the Organizations Visited

On the methodology employed in data collection by the organizations visited, statistical surveys are mostly employed by most stakeholders in labour migration and human trafficking. Only few organizations make use of sociological surveys. Some organizations do not embark on surveys, rather they make use of secondary data from other organizations because they lack the capacity and required resources. Different organisations applied different methodologies of data collection. Data collection by institutions and organisations are designed for their own purposes only, rather than for more general statistical purposes.

Without a standard methodology for data collection, data on TIP are often collected on an ad-hoc basis by the organisations, reflecting different definitions, concepts, terms, data sources, or various periods of coverage. The different institutions/organisations have different formats of data collection, that is, there is no standard format.

4.4.3 Criteria of Data Classification

Most of the existing data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation are classified by age, gender, state, nationality, education, number of victims, types of exploitation, occupation and direction of migration.

4.4.4 Availability of Central Database on TIP

The central information base on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is with National Monitory Centre (NMC) of NAPTIP. However, it has restricted access based on requests from organizations particularly NAPTIP stakeholders. There is lack of central database for labour migration that would allow the consolidation of statistical information in Nigeria, probably due to resource constraints. This poses a great difficulty for studies and policy formulation on labour migration. Different organisations have different rules binding data collection and reporting.

4.4.5 Data Periodicity

As highlighted above, data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation are collected mostly on daily, monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

4.4.6 Details of Victims of Human Trafficking

Exiting data on victims of human trafficking are stored on individual basis. However, the databases are confidential and not released to the public especially when the cases are pending. The names of victims are stored in the database system, this helps the institutions/organisations assess the status of victims.

4.4.7 Mechanisms of Information Exchange

There is no systematic mechanism of information exchange among institutions/organisations concerned with labour migration. Though NAPTIP is at the fore front of the fight against human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, it is not responsible for the coordination of other institutions and organisations involved in human trafficking. Workshops, seminars, conferences are organised by the different organisations as the need arises, and invitations are made open to related organisations. Information dissemination is also through hard copies of reports made available for public consumption. Some organizations that have the means disseminate information through their websites.

4.4.8 Frequency in Publication

There are inadequate publications on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Nigeria possibly due to budget constraints. Available publications are not widely distributed with exception of NBS.

5. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS OF DATA COLLECTION FACING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

The following are some of the challenges and constraints facing governmental and non-governmental organisations visited during the course of this study.

- a. There is lack of central database for labour migration that would allow the consolidation of statistical information in Nigeria, probably due to resource constraints. This poses a great difficulty for studies and policy formulation on labour migration. Different organisations have different rules binding data collection and reporting. Researchers have to rely upon data generated by various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). In addition, most of the current migration researches in Nigeria are confined to small scale undertakings by the individual researchers, universities and research institutes. Of recent, there has not been a nationwide survey which provides migration database for Nigeria, except those extracted from the national censuses. The 2010 internal migration survey administered by the National Population Commission (N.Pop.C) have not been processed due to financial constraint.
- b. The central information base on human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is with National Monitory Centre (NMC) of NAPTIP. However, it has restricted access based on requests from organizations particularly NAPTIP stakeholders.
- c. Non-reporting by the trafficked victims: In many cases, victims of human trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation are unable or unwilling to report to the police or seek assistance from other stakeholders in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- d. Lack of capacity, skills and expertise on the part of those responsible for data collection on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- e. Under-reporting of cases of victims of TIP: Available statistics that report on identified victims are only a small proportion of the actual human trafficking cases taking place daily in Nigeria.
- f. Most of the governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in labour migration and human trafficking in persons complained of inadequate funding by the government and little or no sponsorship from international donors with respect to data collection, analysis, presentation and publication.

- g. Inadequate resources for investigation, tracing of the victims' families and upkeep before uniting victims and their families as well as lack of sufficient equipment (telephone, walking talkies etc), logistics (vehicles) and free lines for easy reporting of cases relating to child labour and human trafficking have constrained effective data collection by various organisations.
- h. Different criteria are used for registering the victims of human trafficking either as potential or certified victims.
- i. Insufficient skilled personnel in the area of database to facilitate data/information exchange among concerned agencies and inadequate training and workshops for the Police in the area of child labour and human trafficking.
- j. Inadequate Internet facilities and computerized database to enable the human trafficking units work with other relevant agencies within and outside the country and gather relevant information on the Nigerians in Diaspora who are involved in TIP.
- k. Apart from the non passage of National Migration Policy, which has led to inadequate records on migrants and lack of up-to-date statistics on labour migration, key questions on gender are yet to be included in migration questionnaires, that is, migration questionnaires are less gender sensitive in Nigeria.
- l. There is no problem of double counting of victims of human trafficking within Nigeria. NAPTIP has seven (7) zonal offices in Lagos, Benin, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Kano, Uyo and Enugu. Each of these zonal offices reports directly to NAPTIP head quarters in Abuja. However, double-counting problems might occur when victims who have returned to Nigeria are counted by the law enforcement agencies in Nigeria as well as the destination countries.
- m. Poor inter-cooperation locally, nationally and internationally. Locally because the law enforcement agencies involved in labour migration and human trafficking in persons are not cooperating with one another. Synergy between some of the organizations involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation is poor, leading to non-maximization of the impact of interventions. Differences in opinions and approaches have often weakened collaboration between the stakeholders.

Finally, the highlighted challenges and constraints make comparability of Nigerian data on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation with other countries difficult. For example, in Nigeria, attention is mainly on external human trafficking

whereas the magnitude of the internal trafficking in persons especially the minors for various forms of exploitation can not be overemphasized.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations are proffered for consideration and implementation:

- Ensure systematic and regular data collection, collation, examination, analysis and timely dissemination of gender-disaggregated labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation statistics in the country.
- Harmonize and update current data collection methodologies on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- Create a functional electronic central database on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation that will be based on common guidelines, definitions, methodologies, concepts and formats.
- Ensure that States and Local Governments create labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation desks linked to the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP) International Labour Migration Desk as well as NAPTIP database.
- Ensure capacity and structures for appropriate data collation, analysis and dissemination of labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation data at the Local, State and Federal governments' levels as well as relevant MDAs.
- Timely processing, analysis and publication of the results of internal migration surveys conducted by the N.Pop.C.
- Ensure the exchange of labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation data, based on international good practices on a continuous basis.
- Promote effective collaboration and coordination among relevant organisations, MDAs and Stakeholders to ensure information sharing on labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation issues.
- Review school curricula at all educational levels with a view to incorporating and mainstreaming labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation issues.
- There is need for massive advocacy, enlightenment campaign and sensitization of the public on the effects of trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation.

- Staff of law enforcement agencies such as Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Prisons Service and the Nigeria Immigration Service in anti-human trafficking units should be well trained in detecting potential victims especially at the border posts.
- Strengthening the capacities of the governmental organisations and non-governmental organizations involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. The Government should come in by way of adequate subvention to enable these organisations achieve their mandate.
- There is need for development partners, governmental organisations and non-governmental organizations that gather data on labour migration and human trafficking to form a coalition and define a common plan of action on data collection techniques and information exchange.
- Development partners should sponsor data gathering for some active NGOs involved in labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation as well as in the development of a functional electronic central database on labour migration and human trafficking in persons in Nigeria.

6.2 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, availability of quality data is fundamental for the successful fight against illegal labour migration and human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation by the relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations. Therefore, the need for centralized, functional and accessible electronic database for the public with common guidelines, definitions, methodologies, concepts and formats can not be overemphasized. This will greatly assist policy formulation and implementation as well as ensure the success of counter trafficking activities and programs by the intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, and other actors.

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4.2.1 NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION (N.POP.C)

International Immigration Statistics (Annual Summary), 1991

TABLE 2
ARRIVAL BY NATIONALITY, ROUTE
AND REASON FOR ENTRY
(JAN - DEC 1991)

NATIONALITY	AIR					LAND					SEA					TOTAL
	Business	Visit	Transit	Official	Private	Business	Visit	Transit	Official	Private	Business	Visit	Transit	Official	Private	
AMERICA																
Americans	6570	10223	126	359	4279	118	576	40	104	178	2	8	1		2	22586
Brazilian	249	439	23	25	169	2	15	3	9	6						940
Canadian	761	834	19	28	574	30	186	14	8	38	1	1				2494
Other Americans	454	977	27	70	453	17	76	9	44	40	1	4	1	1	4	2178
Reg. Sub-Total	8034	12473	195	482	5475	167	853	66	165	262	4	13	2	1	6	28198
ASIA																
Chinese	503	660	8	42	649	103	150		58	39		4		-	1	2217
Indian	1058	6372	29	118	4814	36	186	11	33	154	1	3		-	-	12815
Japanese	978	454	7	103	348	4	31	4	12	19		1		-	2	1863
Other Asians	1153	1881	97	122	1170	40	306	6	94	71	1	2	5	-	-	4948
Reg. Sub-Total	3692	9367	141	385	6981	183	673	21	197	283	2	10	5	-	3	21943
ECOWAS																
Beninese	231	1816	267	62	320	53	717	113	185	222		4	2		1	3993
Gambian	318	1232	48	55	216	12	180	14	33	36	1	2			2	2149
Ghanian	3157	25520	405	439	2503	418	4566	76	210	1101	64	###	100	17	332	40233
Liberian	162	579	24	46	183	24	246	13	46	146		11			6	1486
Nigeria	121	1694	28	403	3221	15	225	23	35	219	3	55	3		111	6156
Sierra Leonean	496	1649	41	59	386	15	112	16	38	27				1	-	2840
Other Ecows	4158	19054	525	449	2623	314	4526	1262	599	882	7	81	7		8	34495
Reg. Sub-Total	8643	51644	1338	1513	9452	851	10572	1517	1146	2633	75	###	112	18	460	91352
EUROPE																
Belgian	681	549	11	42	316	11	58	11	24	26		2		1	1	1733
Briton	8664	11396	103	326	7708	84	965	101	129	270	9	67	2	2	10	29836
Danish	268	223	12	12	151	12	53	2	7	13					1	754
Dutch	1796	1960	47	65	1402	25	292	30	19	32	2	1			-	5671
French	3817	3840	57	161	3316	157	598	77	114	286	4	3		1	2	12433
German	3747	4223	59	287	3260	56	671	172	40	118	3	6	1		2	12645
Irish	403	494	5	8	550	9	63	2	8	15		1			-	1558
Italian	1963	1972	48	118	2791	33	93	39	22	90	2	1	1		-	7173
Russian	366	579	5	39	294	79	87	3	172	57		1	4		-	1686
Swedish	364	209	26	17	201	4	61	7	13	17					-	919
Swiss	512	550	9	39	347	18	147	42	20	31					-	1715
Other Europeans	2115	2650	75	176	1935	49	308	63	107	120	2	9	7		3	7619
Reg. Sub-Total	24696	28645	457	1290	22271	537	3396	549	675	1075	22	91	15	4	19	83742
Other Africans																
South African	144	193	-	3	220	-	5	1	4	-					-	570
Other Africans	3032	12890	491	661	2862	457	6351	881	443	1221	27	###	24		48	30591
Reg. Sub-Total	3176	13083	491	664	3082	457	6356	882	447	1221	27	###	24	-	48	31161
Other Countries																
Israeli	255	829	1	15	1129	-	6	4	-	5		3	3		1	2251
Lebanese	304	2315	27	31	1896	37	273	37	15	129		3			1	5068
Others	917	1885	54	152	1152	38	652	33	63	84	1	13	2		2	5048
Reg. Sub-Total	1476	5029	82	198	4177	75	931	74	78	218	1	19	5	-	4	12367
Grand Total	49717	120241	2704	4532	51438	2270	22781	3109	2708	5692	131	###	163	23	540	268763

TABLE 3
ARRIVAL BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
(JAN - DEC 1991)

Age Group	Males	%	Females	%	Both Sexes	%
0 - 4	3338	1.2	2159	0.8	5497	2.0
5 - 9	2975	1.1	2159	0.8	5134	1.9
10 - 14	3062	1.1	2173	0.8	5235	1.9
15 - 19	3566	1.3	2349	0.9	5915	2.2
20 - 24	12562	4.7	5749	2.1	18311	6.8
25 - 29	24174	9	9911	3.7	34085	12.7
30 - 34	30873	11.5	11457	4.3	42330	15.7
35 - 39	30102	11.2	9618	3.6	39720	14.8
40 - 44	26199	9.7	7171	2.7	33370	12.4
45 - 49	20506	7.6	5027	1.9	25533	9.5
50 - 54	15254	5.7	3164	1.2	18418	6.9
55 - 59	8848	3.3	1816	0.7	10664	4.0
60 - 64	4198	1.6	913	0.3	5111	1.9
65 - 69	1575	0.6	430	0.2	2005	0.7
70 - 74	482	0.2	163	0.1	645	0.2
75 - 79	246	0.1	107	0.0	353	0.1
80 - 84	155	0.1	46	0.1	201	0.1
85+	296	0.1	84	0.0	380	0.1
Not Stated	12181	4.5	3675	1.4	15856	5.9
TOTAL	200592	74.6	68171	25.4	268763	100.0

TABLE 4
DEPARTURE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
(JAN - DEC 1991)

Age Groups	Both Sexes	%	Males	%	Females	%
	7572	1.7	4548	1	3024	0.7
5 - 9	8993	2.0	4944	1.1	4049	0.9
10 - 14	9755	2.1	5380	1.2	4375	1
15 - 19	11917	2.6	6983	1.5	4934	1.1
20 - 24	35401	7.7	21674	4.7	13727	3
25 - 29	65199	14.2	46620	10.2	18579	4.1
30 - 34	82079	17.9	59772	13	22307	4.9
35 - 39	68517	15.0	49748	10.9	18769	4.1
40 - 44	52725	11.5	39093	8.5	13632	3
45 - 49	37923	8.3	28745	6.3	9178	2
50 - 54	26597	5.8	20651	4.5	5946	1.3
55 - 59	15574	3.4	12125	2.6	3449	0.8
60 - 64	7359	1.6	5697	1.2	1662	0.4
65 - 69	2979	0.7	2232	0.5	747	0.2
70 - 74	1066	0.2	767	0.2	299	0.1
75 - 79	455	0.1	320	0.1	135	-
80 - 84	269	0.1	202	-	67	-
85+	506	0.1	374	0.1	132	-
Not Stated	23336	5.1	17697	3.9	5639	1.2
TOTAL	458222	100.0	327572	71.5	130650	28.5

TABLE 5
ARRIVAL BY SEX AND ROUTE OF ENTRY
(JAN - DEC 1991)

Route	ARRIVALS					
	Both Sexes	%	Males	%	Females	%
AIR						
M.M. Lagos	213824		159588		54236	
Aminu Kano	12,455		8856		3599	
Port Harcourt	1004		702		302	
Calabar	1326		793		533	
Others	22		16		6	
TOTAL	228631	85.1	169955	63.2	58676	21.8
LAND						
Idiroko	2914		2510		404	
Illela (Sokoto)	846		711		135	
Borno	-		-		-	
Jibya	830		564		266	
Seme	20588		15296		5292	
Others	11383		8947		2436	
TOTAL	36561	13.6	28028	10.4	8533	3.2
SEA						
Apapa	1924		1440		484	
Port Harcourt	231		159		72	
Oron/Eket	549		428		121	
Warri	14		6		8	
Others	853		576		277	
TOTAL	3571	1.3	2609	1.0	962	0.3
ALL ROUTES	268763	100	200592	74.6	68171	25.4

TABLE 6
DEPARTURE BY SEX AND ROUTE OF EXIT
(JAN - DEC 1991)

Route	DEPARTURES					
	Both Sexes	%	Males	%	Females	%
AIR						
M.M. Lagos	376572		267670		108902	
Aminu Kano	31,165		20178		10987	
Port Harcourt	6388		5371		1017	
Calabar	5613		4636		977	
Others	36		26		10	
TOTAL	419774	91.6	297881	65.0	121893	26.6
LAND						
Idiroko	919		769		150	
Illela (Sokoto)	448		359		89	
Borno	-		-		-	
Jibya	662		440		222	
Seme	14384		10575		3809	
Others	15191		12306		2885	
TOTAL	31604	6.9	24449	5.3	7155	1.6
SEA						
Apapa	1992		1395		597	
Port Harcourt	2268		1878		390	
Oron/Eket	449		403		46	
Warri	-		-		-	
Others	2135		1566		569	
TOTAL	6844	1.5	5242	1.1	1602	0.3
ALL ROUTES	458222	100.0	327572	71.5	130650	28.5

TABLE 7
ARRIVAL BY NATIONALITY AND
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
(JAN - DEC 1991)

	Professional Technical & Related Workers	Admin & Managerial Workers	Clerical & Related Workers	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Agriculture & Related Workers	Production & Related Workers	Others	Total
AMERICANS									
Americans	5227	3299	3773	392	167	1359	1645	6724	22586
Brazilian	159	142	239	15	7	10	86	282	940
Canadian	590	369	530	31	25	184	190	575	2494
Other Americans	528	415	403	45	43	27	171	546	2178
Reg. Sub-Total	6504	4225	4945	483	242	1580	2092	8127	28198
ASIA									
Chinese	474	233	746	38	38	21	258	409	2217
Indian	1371	595	3618	44	91	70	410	6616	12815
Japanese	345	270	857	17	8	19	92	355	1963
Other Asia	794	582	1413	57	40	60	633	1369	4948
Reg. Sub-Total	2984	1680	6634	156	177	170	1393	8749	21943
ECOWAS									
Beninios	290	484	1865	145	58	50	478	623	3993
Gambian	117	201	1123	25	19	88	94	482	2149
Ghanian	3417	2735	9898	1239	1938	2379	10705	7922	40233
Liberian	160	338	251	26	17	37	75	582	1486
Nigerian	628	448	2424	55	50	159	294	2098	6156
Sierra Leonean	228	297	1436	34	31	41	174	599	2840
Other Ecowas	1740	3563	16194	2510	337	1157	4155	4839	34495
Reg. Sub-Total	6580	8066	33191	4034	2450	3911	15975	17145	91352
EUROPE									
Belgian	420	243	443	16	14	52	160	385	1733
Briton	6492	4161	7570	345	335	439	2357	8137	29836
Danish	172	86	245	8	5	21	64	153	754
Dutch	1324	580	1344	53	75	188	584	1523	5671
French	3108	1425	2658	256	109	360	1878	2639	12433
Germany	2907	1228	3593	170	75	193	1345	3134	12645
Irish	725	143	270	15	10	20	105	270	1558
Italian	1494	566	2153	78	24	141	1320	1397	7173
Russian	180	271	231	11	10	14	544	425	1686
Swedish	209	166	262	11	15	11	79	166	919
Swiss	323	276	467	28	16	33	151	421	1715
Other Europeans	1828	1073	1535	82	79	130	1101	1791	7619
Reg. Sub-Total	19182	10218	20771	1073	767	1602	9688	20441	83742
Other Africa									
South African	42	24	27	1	78	-	20	378	570
Other Africans	2975	4024	8402	1170	747	921	3473	8879	30591
Reg. sub-Total	3017	4048	8429	1171	825	921	3493	9257	31161
Other Countries									
Israeli	673	160	525	10	6	70	164	643	2251
Lebanese	658	207	1797	70	75	34	244	1983	5068
Others	890	850	1193	85	51	109	470	1400	5048
Reg. Sub-Total	2221	1217	3515	165	132	213	878	4026	12367
Grand Total	40488	29454	77485	7082	4593	8397	33519	67745	268763

TABLE 8
DEPARTURE BY NATIONALITY AND
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
(JAN - DEC 1991)

	Professional Technical & Related Workers	Admin & Managerial Workers	Clerical & Related Workers	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Agriculture & Related Workers	Production & Related Workers	Others	Total
AMERICANS									
Americans	4654	2999	3462	333	164	1109	1575	6201	20497
Brazilian	142	129	188	10	7	13	86	292	867
Canadian	579	327	524	24	11	170	165	592	2392
Other Americans	469	388	469	27	67	35	223	560	2238
Reg. Sub-Total	5844	3843	4643	394	249	1327	2049	7645	25994
ASIA									
Chinese	444	235	699	28	29	34	256	326	2051
Indian	1280	513	3284	37	70	56	421	5805	11466
Japanese	416	208	633	12	6	10	72	259	1616
Other Asia	733	571	1254	33	56	57	991	1209	4904
Reg. Sub-Total	2873	1527	5870	110	161	157	1740	7599	20037
ECOWAS									
Beninois	248	388	2525	166	95	45	634	757	4858
Gambian	98	180	1250	14	20	97	95	495	2249
Ghanian	3394	2658	10104	1144	2099	2247	10618	8488	40752
Liberian	128	327	252	13	23	35	100	401	1279
Nigerian	21599	22467	77835	1279	3108	2045	12118	56539	196990
Sierra Leonean	260	262	1444	20	33	36	181	640	2876
Other Ecowas	1664	3281	17771	2290	400	905	4048	5465	35824
Reg. Sub-Total	27391	29563	111181	4926	5778	5410	27794	72785	284828
EUROPE									
Belgian	366	204	407	16	15	46	109	379	1542
Briton	5946	3664	6761	305	304	357	2220	8763	28320
Danish	175	89	210	6	8	15	66	152	721
Dutch	1345	477	1182	54	71	183	575	1367	5254
French	2728	1164	2611	150	79	312	1559	2610	11213
German	2757	950	5433	152	55	184	1015	2915	13461
Irish	661	148	282	8	7	40	114	265	1525
Italian	1274	441	1951	68	19	107	1393	1327	6580
Russian	149	274	262	9	5	8	413	510	1630
Swedish	202	134	264	11	22	13	74	172	892
Swiss	282	211	443	17	15	25	137	369	1499
Other Europeans	1628	799	1465	77	86	91	1121	1672	6939
Reg. Sub-Total	17513	8555	21271	873	686	1381	8796	20501	79576
Other Africa									
South African	17	9	14	3		1	-	74	118
Other Africans	2875	3667	10489	798	724	686	3091	9577	31907
Reg. sub-Total	2892	3676	10503	801	724	687	3091	9651	32025
Other Countries									
Israeli	545	126	538	7	11	39	137	594	1997
Lebanese	562	157	1579	33	74	19	186	2179	4789
Others	1282	1259	2735	84	84	135	660	2737	8976
Reg. Sub-Total	2389	1542	4852	124	169	193	983	5510	15762
Grand Total	58902	48706	158320	7228	7767	9155	44453	123691	458222

TABLE 9
ARRIVAL BY NATIONALITY AND SEX
(JAN - DEC 1991)

	Both Sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
AMERICANS						
Americans	22586		16729		5857	
Brazilian	940		679		261	
Canadian	2494		1861		633	
Other Americans	2178		1469		709	
Reg. Sub-Total	28198	10.5	20738	7.7	7460	2.8
ASIA						
Chinese	2217		1839		378	
Indian	12815		8464		4351	
Japanese	1963		1691		272	
Other Asia	4948		3753		1195	
Reg. Sub-Total	21943	8.2	15747	5.9	6196	2.3
ECOWAS						
Beninois	3993		2769		1224	
Gambian	2149		1760		389	
Ghanian	40233		26162		14071	
Liberian	1486		1064		422	
Nigerian	6156		4564		1592	
Sierra Leonean	2840		2230		610	
Other Ecowas	34495		27967		6528	
Reg. Sub-Total	91352	34.0	66516	24.7	24836	9.2
EUROPE						
Belgian	1733		1411		322	
Briton	29836		22460		7376	
Danish	754		580		174	
Dutch	5671		4356		1315	
French	12433		10145		2288	
Germany	12645		9355		3290	
Irish	1558		1160		398	
Italian	7173		5998		1175	
Russian	1686		1233		453	
Swedish	919		717		202	
Swiss	1715		1266		449	
Other Europeans	7619		5885		1734	
Reg. Sub-Total	83742	31.2	64566	24.0	19176	7.1
Other Africa						
South African	570		484		86	
Other Africans	30591		23102		7489	
Reg. sub-Total	31161	11.6	23586	8.8	7936	3.0
Other Countries						
Israeli	2251		1718		470	
Lebanese	5068		3785		1283	
Others	5048		3873		1175	
Reg. Sub-Total	12367	4.6	9376	3.5	2928	1.1
Grand Total	268763	100.0	200529	74.6	68532	25.5

TABLE 10
DEPARTURE BY NATIONALITY AND SEX
(JAN - DEC 1991)

	Both Sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
AMERICANS						
Americans	20497		15045		5452	
Brazilian	867		603		264	
Canadian	2392		1766		626	
Other Americans	2238		1548		690	
Reg. Sub-Total	25994	5.7	18962	4.1	7032	1.5
ASIA						
Chinese	2051		1719		332	
Indian	11466		7577		3889	
Japanese	1616		1396		220	
Other Asia	4904		3814		1090	
Reg. Sub-Total	20037	4.4	14506	3.2	5531	1.2
ECOWAS						
Beninese	4858		3175		1683	
Gambian	2249		1862		387	
Ghanian	40752		25799		14953	
Liberian	1279		933		346	
Nigerian	196990		137953		59037	
Sierra Leonean	2876		2281		595	
Other Ecowas	35824		28413		7411	
Reg. Sub-Total	284828	62.2	200416	43.7	84412	18.4
EUROPE						
Belgian	1542		1234		308	
Briton	28320		20955		7365	
Danish	721		543		178	
Dutch	5254		4105		1149	
French	11213		8806		2407	
Germany	13461		7800		5661	
Irish	1525		1119		406	
Italian	6580		5509		1071	
Russian	1630		1077		553	
Swedish	892		685		207	
Swiss	1499		1134		365	
Other Europeans	6939		5306		1633	
Reg. Sub-Total	79576	17.4	58273	12.7	21303	4.6
Other Africa						
South African	118		93		25	
Other Africans	31907		23996		7911	
Reg. sub-Total	32025	7.0	24089	5.3	7936	1.7
Other Countries						
Israeli	1997		1567		430	
Lebanese	4789		3419		1370	
Others	8976		6340		2636	
Reg. Sub-Total	15762	3.4	11326	2.5	4436	1.0
Grand Total	458222	100.0	327572	71.5	130650	28.5

Escaping from Lawful Custody	78	182	101	214	1,480	952
Offences against Native Law and Custom	2450	8,000	1,274	786	1,300	726
Unlawful Possession of Property	6650	4,178	4,265	3,158	4,909	3,108
Economic Sabotage	na	Na	na	na	na	753
Human Trafficking	na	Na	na	na	na	305
Criminal Lunatic	na	Na	na	na	na	182
Cultism/Ritual	na	Na	na	na	na	206
Breach of Peace	na	Na	na	na	na	1,209
Other Offences	4,795	18,225	12,782	2,000	2,059	241
TOTAL	164,798	160,916	132,216	152,298	154,331	126,587

Source: Nigerian Prisons Service, Abuja

Note: na= Not available.

TABLE 13: CASES OF MISSING PERSONS IN NIGERIA AND BY STATE (2005 - 2007)

STATE	2005			2006			2007		
	No Of Person s Missin g	No Of Person s Traced	No Of Persons Not Traced	No Of Person s Missing	No Of Person s Traced	No Of Persons Not Traced	No Of Person s Missin g	No Of Perso ns Traced	No Of Persons Not Traced
Abia	6	0	6	40	30	10	17		17
Adamawa	6	4	2	Na	na	na	na	na	na
Akwa Ibom	17	1	16	12	10	2	3	3	
Anambra	72	15	57	25	8	17	30	5	25
Bauchi	15	8	7	7	3	4	na	na	na
Bayelsa	3	1	2	7	2	5	na	na	na
Benue	12	4	8	52	40	12	na	na	na
Borno	7	5	2	50	38	12	na	na	na
Cross River	24	18	6	20	15	5	1		1
Delta	28	10	18	42	30	12	37	11	26
Ebonyi	5	3	2	5	3	2	na	na	na
Edo	55	14	41	100	70	30	100	30	70
Ekiti	12	10	2	8	5	3	2		2
Enugu	8	6	2	50	30	20	34	14	20
Gombe	na	na	na	2	2	0	na	na	na
Imo	9	2	7	6	4	2	na	na	na

Jigawa	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na
Kaduna	na	na	na	60	40	20	na	na	na
Kano	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na
Katsina	5	5	0	1	1	0	na	na	na
Kebbi	2	0	2	Na	na	na	na	na	na
Kogi	4	0	4	6	3	3	na	na	na
Kwara	2	0	2	8	5	3	na	na	na
Lagos	524	357	167	500	350	150	450	300	150
Nassarawa	32	28	4	30	15	15	na	na	na
Niger	12	6	6	2	2	0	na	na	na
Ogun	60	21	39	86	80	6	60	8	52
Ondo	27	9	18	26	16	10	2	2	
Osun	51	14	37	74	50	24	15	3	12
Oyo	58	32	26	58	28	30	35	35	
Plateau	5	0	5	20	10	10			
Rivers	9	0	9	12	9	3	66	30	36
Sokoto	3	0	3	1	1	0	na	na	na
Taraba	na	na	na	52	30	22	na	na	na
Yobe	7	2	5	4	0	4	na	na	na
Zamfara	na	na	na	Na	na	na	1	1	
FCT	na	na	na	8	1	7	14	4	10
NIGERIA	1,080	575	505	1,374	931	443	867	446	421

Source: Nigeria Police Force Hqtrs Annex, Lagos.

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TABLE 14: OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS, 2006

State	Defilement	Child Stealing	Other Offences	Abandoned Child	Child Abuse	Found Child	Kidnapping	Abduction
Abia	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Adamawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Anambra	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bauchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	3	-	2	1	2	-	-	-

Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gombe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imo	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Jigawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katsina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kebbi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lagos	5	-	4	-	10	-	-	-
Nassarawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

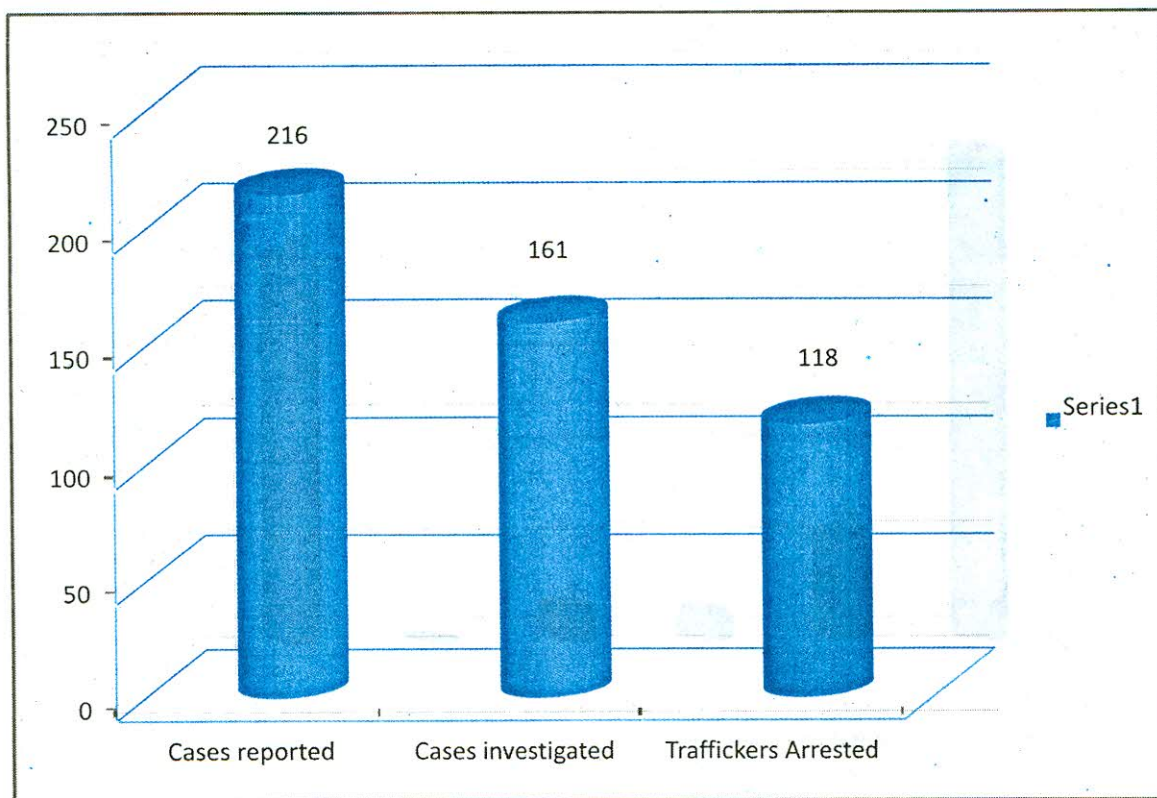
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ogun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ondo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyo	1	12	-	-	-	-	17	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sokoto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taraba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FCT, Abuja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	12	10	4	20	-	17	-

Source: Nigeria Police Force

Note: - = Nil

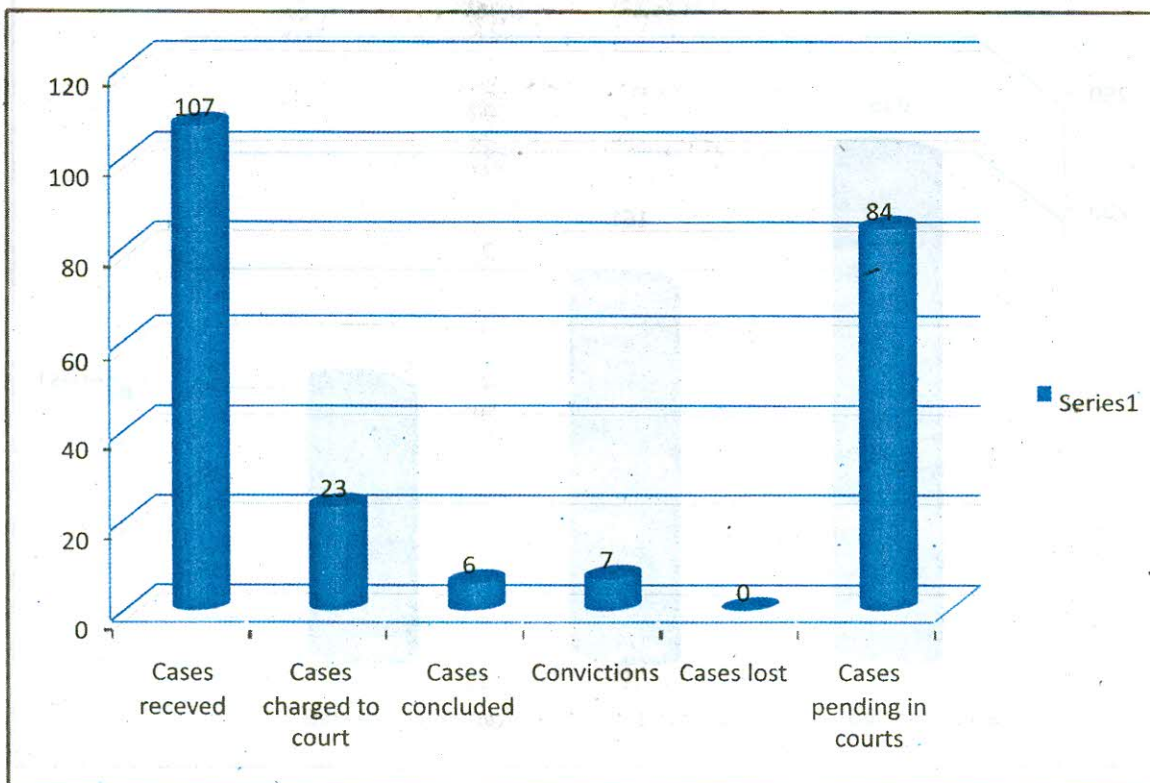
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROHIBITION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (NAPTIP)

Fig. 1: Investigation Report (May - July, 2010)



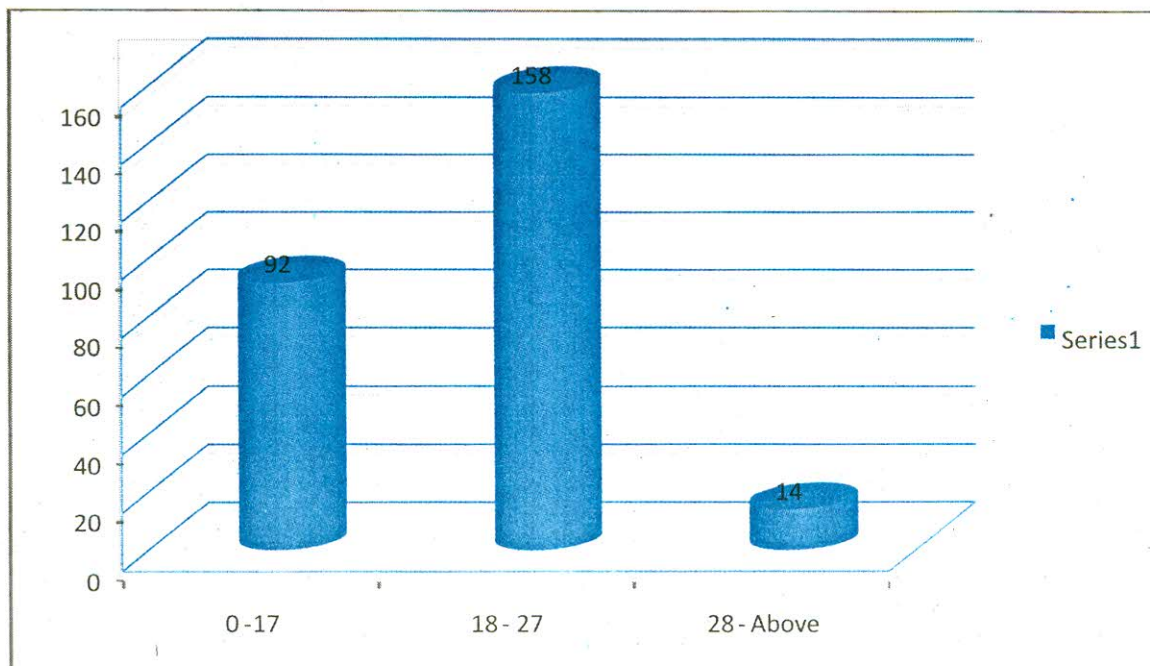
Source: NAPTIP Update, May/July, 2010.

Fig. 2: Prosecution Status (May July, 2010)



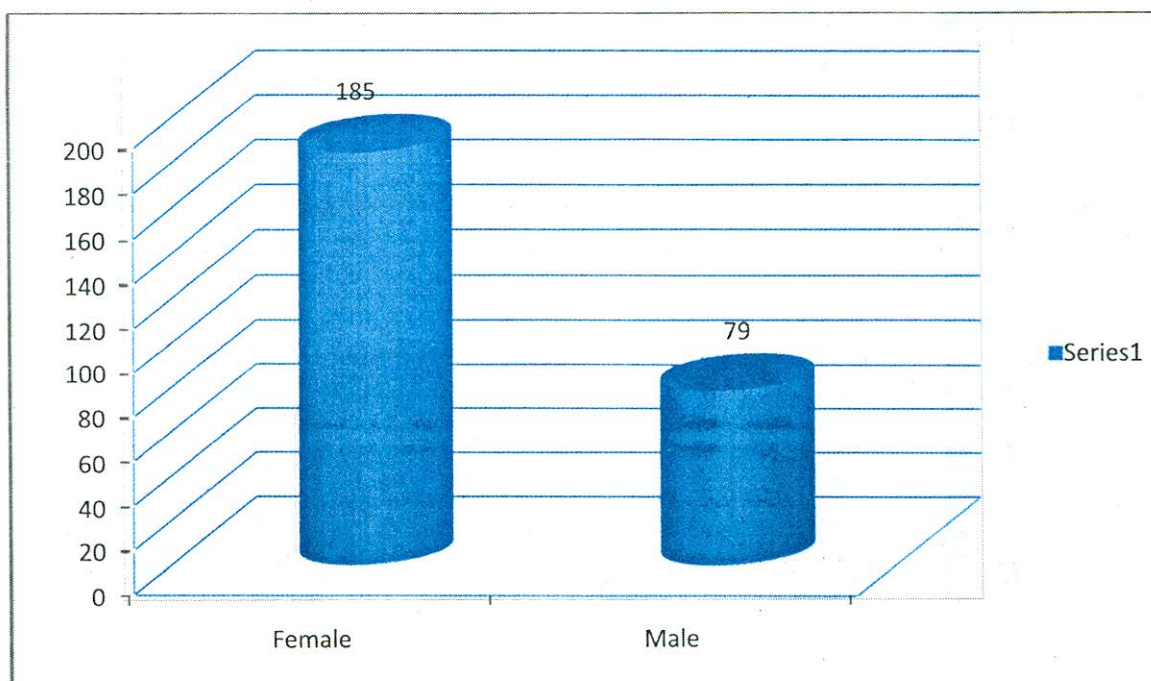
Source: NAPTIP Update, May/July, 2010.

Fig. 3: Victims Distribution by Age (May/July, 2010)



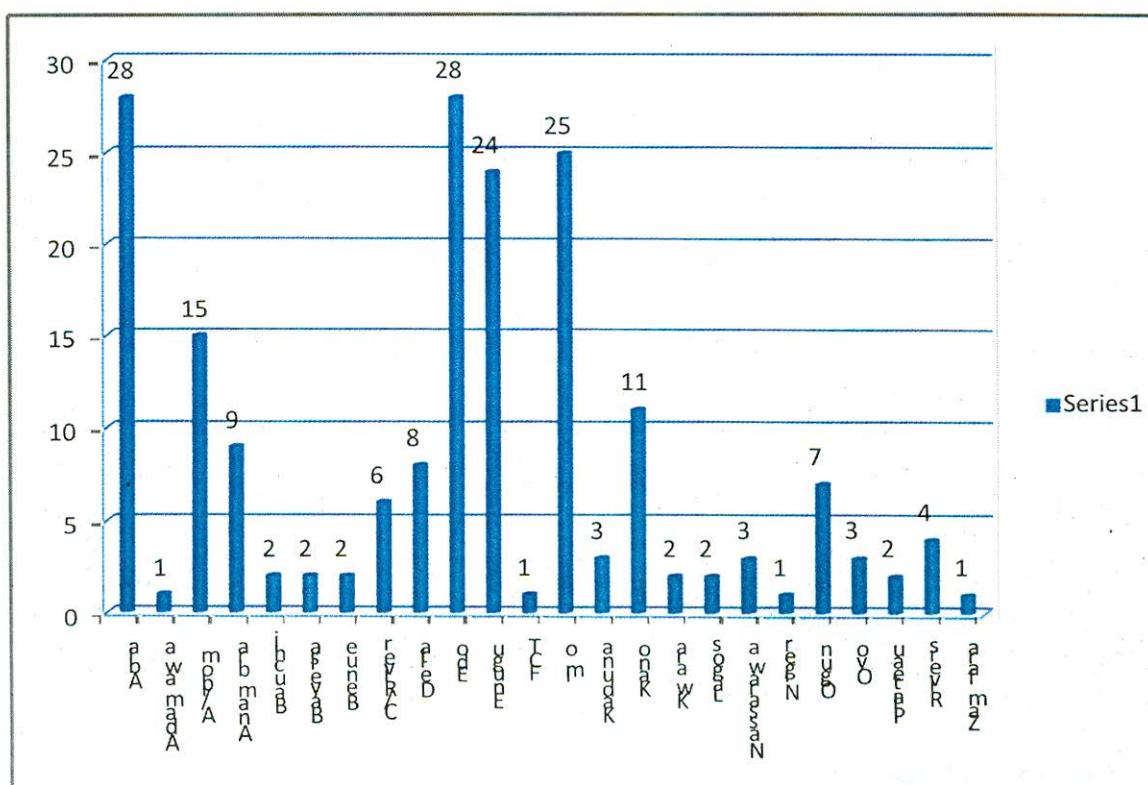
Source: NAPTIP Update, May/July, 2010.

Fig. 4: Victims' Distribution by Sex (Nigerian nationals and non nationals) (May – July, 2010)



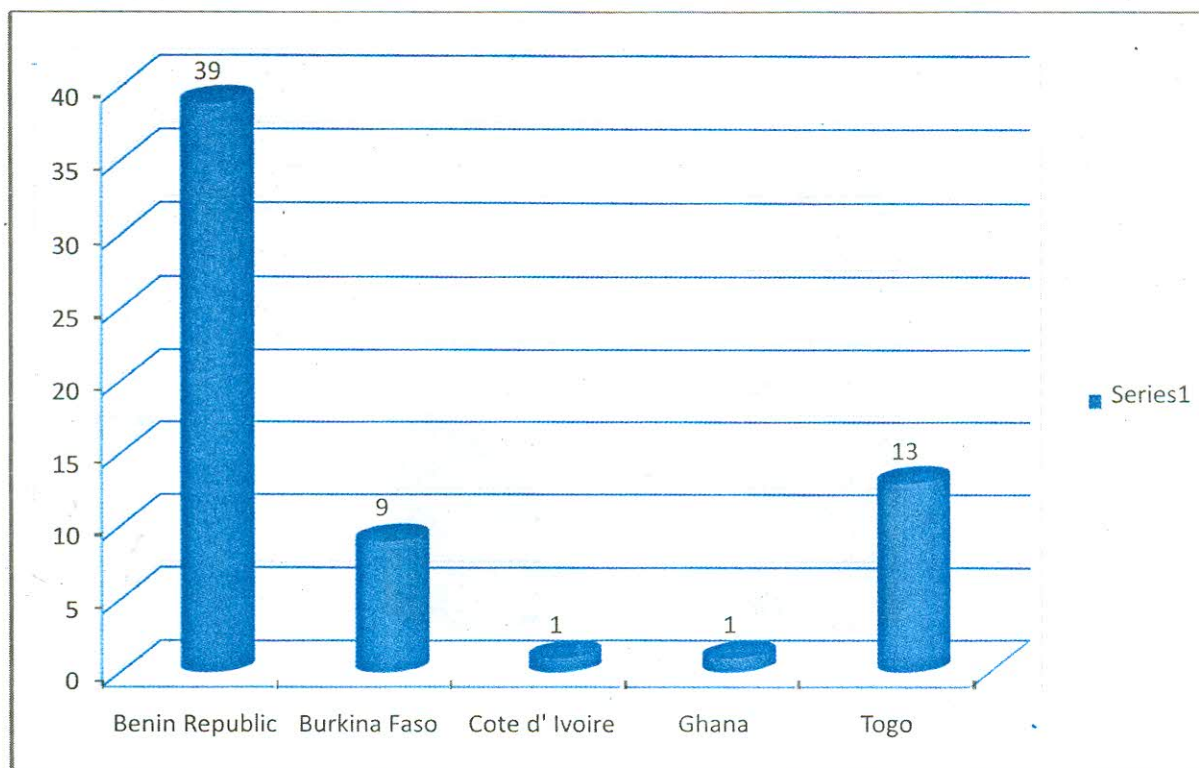
Source: NAPTIP Update May- July, 2010.

Fig. 5: Distribution by State of Origin (Nigerian nationals only) (May – July, 2010)



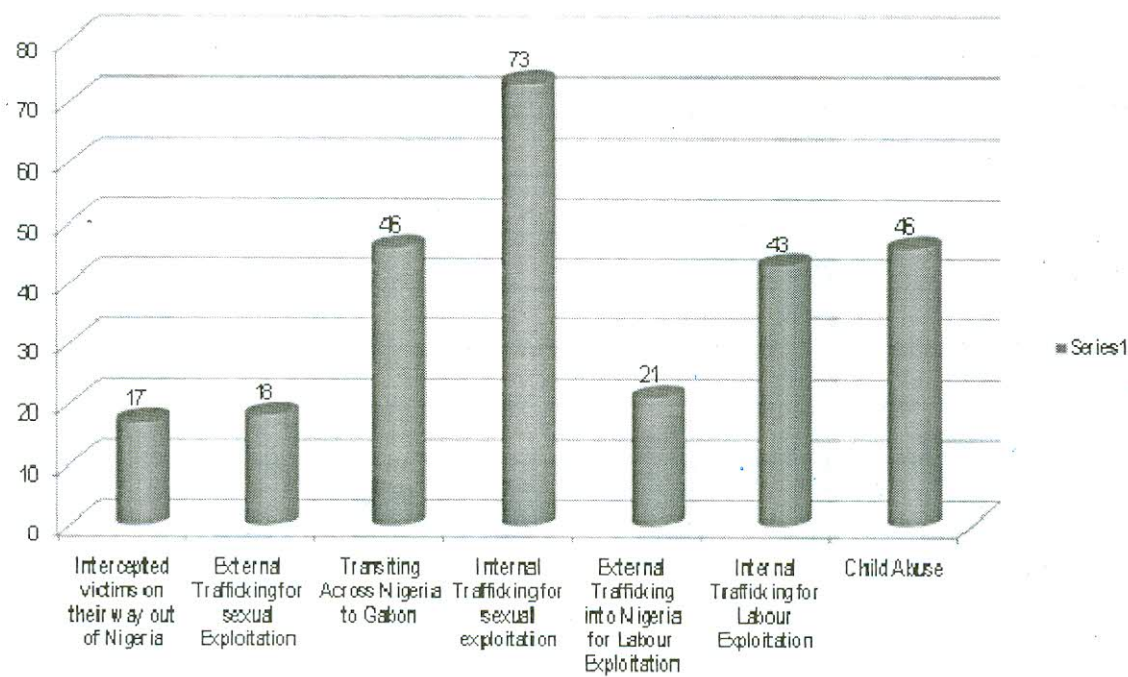
Source: NAPTIP Update, May/July, 2010.

Fig.6: Victims' Distribution by Nationality (May/July, 2010)



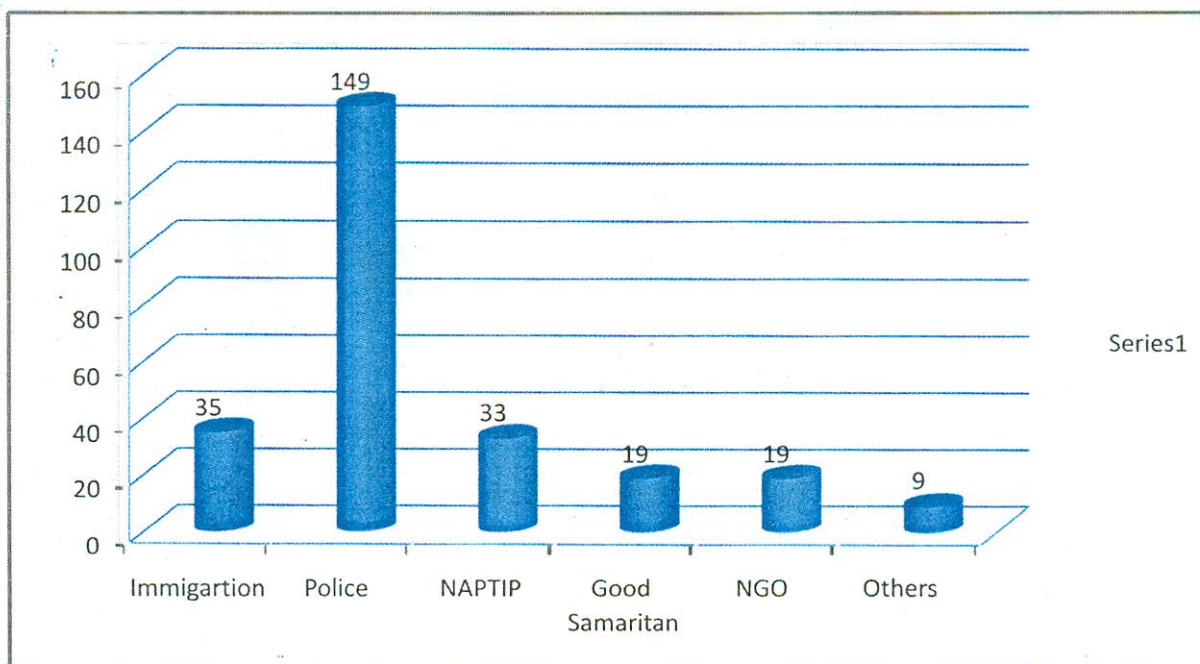
Source: NAPTIP Update, May/July, 2010.

Fig. 7: Victims' Categorization by Cases (May/July, 2010)



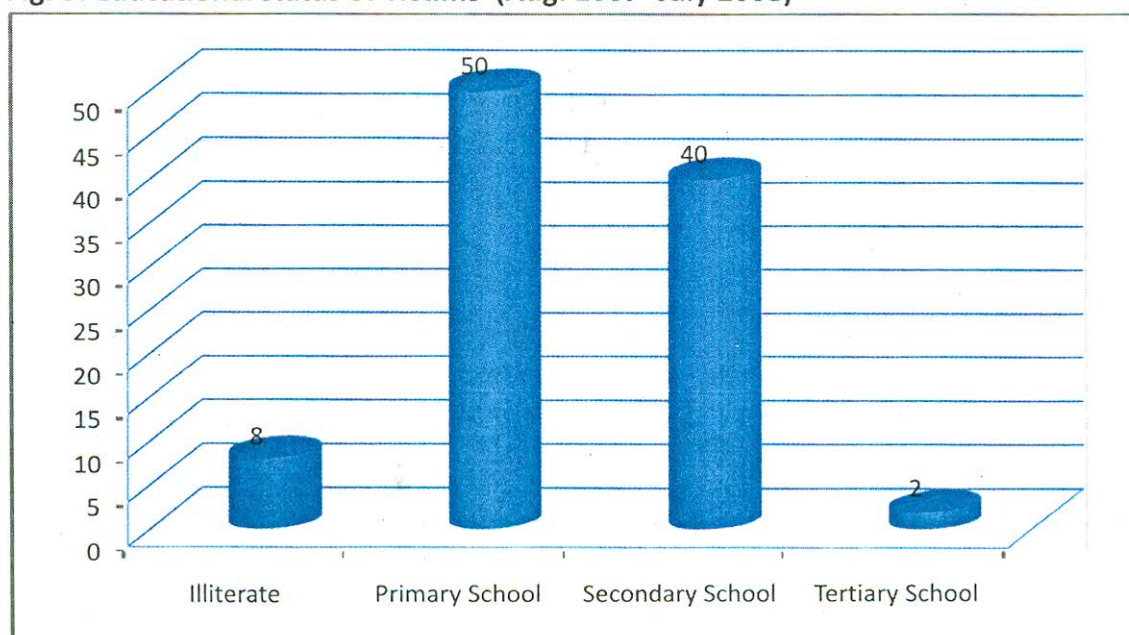
Source: NAPTIP Update, May- July, 2010.

Fig. 8: Victims by Rescuing Agencies (May – July, 2010)



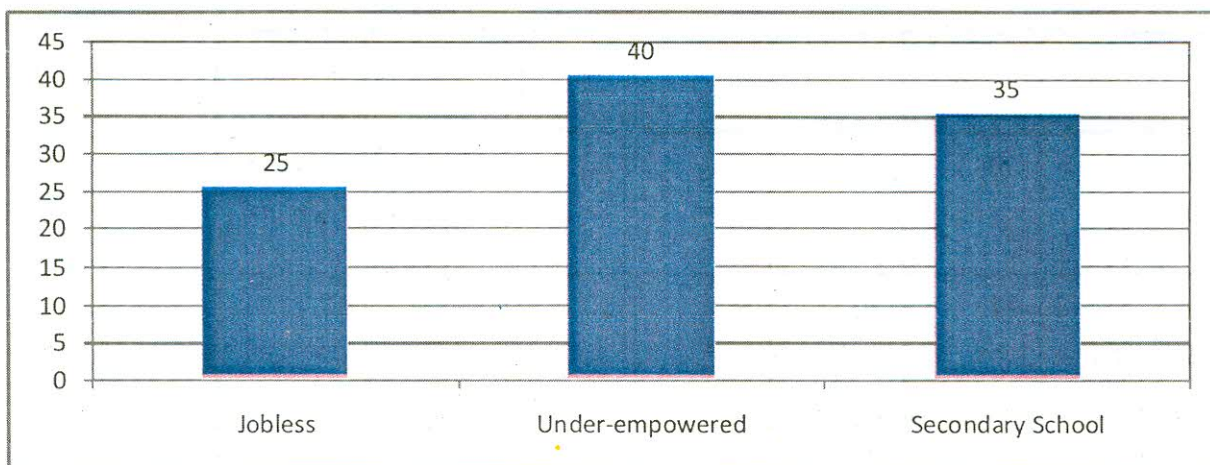
Source: NAPTIP Update, May/July, 2010.

Fig. 9: Educational status of victims (Aug. 2007-July 2008)



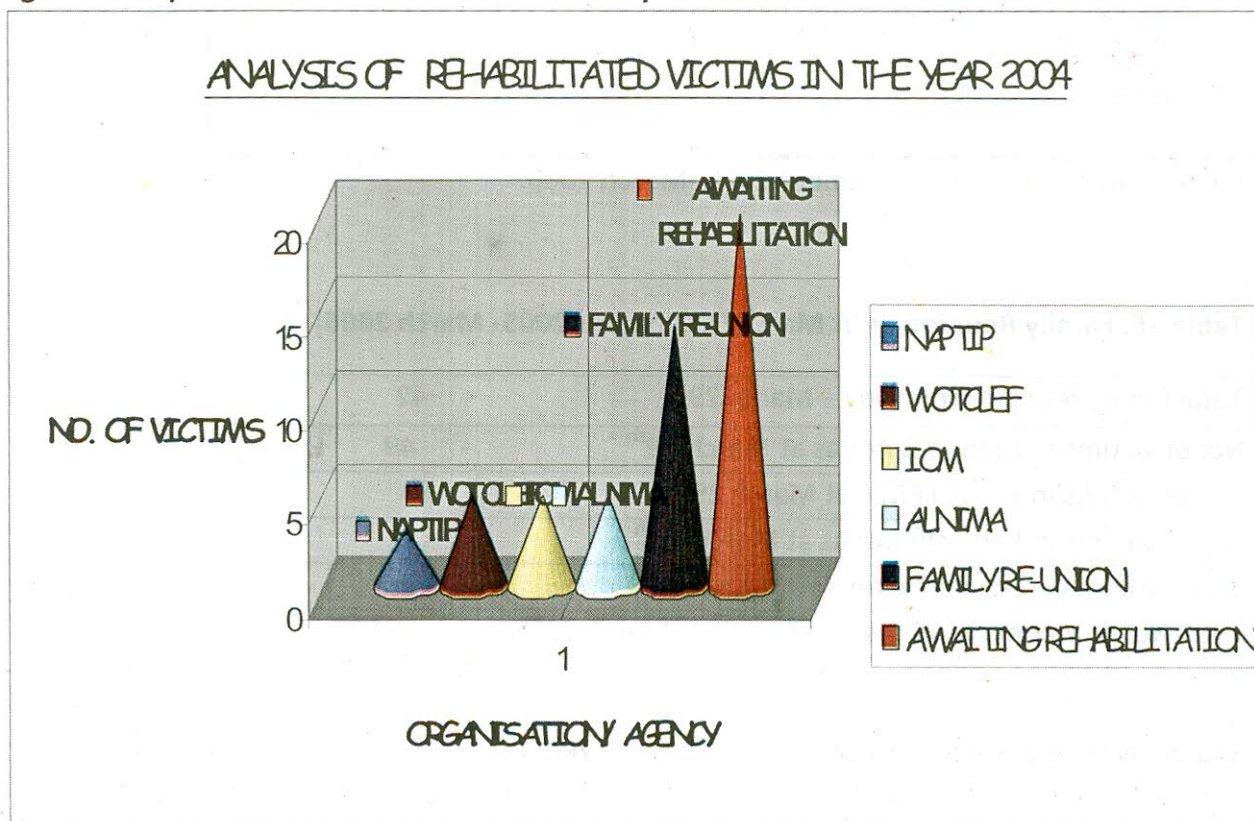
Source: Annual Report of NAPTIP Activities (May 2009-July 2010)

Fig. 10: Employment Status distribution of victims (Aug. 2007-July 2008)



Source: Annual Report of NAPTIP Activities (May 2009- July 2010)

Fig. 11: Analysis of Rehabilitated victims in the year 2004



Source: NAPTIP Update, November 2005 -March 2006.

Table 15: Investigation and Prosecution

	Abuja	Lagos	Benin	Kano	Uyo	Total
Cases Reported	30	26	30	26	12	124
Cases Investigated	22	20	9	10	3	64
Cases under Investigation	18	11	15	3	9	56
Traffickers Arrested	25	16	5	13	4	63
Age Range of Traffickers	22				72	

Source: NAPTIP Update, November 2005 -March 2006.

Table 16: Family Reunion as at March (November 2005- March 2006)

Total family reunion from Nov – March 29 th	-	42
No. of victims in Lagos shelter as at March 29 th	-	49
No. of victims in WOTCLEF as at March 29 th	-	8
No. of victims in Kano shelter as at March 29 th	-	7
No. of victims in Abuja shelter as at March 29 th	-	29
Total No. of Victims in all the Shelters as at March 29 th	=	135

Source: NAPTIP Update, November 2005 -March 2006.

Table 17: Medical Records Update, NAPTIP Hq Clinic (November 2005- March 2006)

Date	Types of Illness Treated	No. of Inmates	Location
Nov. 2005	Depression	32	Clinic
	Malaria	1	Hospitalized
	Diarrhoea/vomiting		
	Diabetes		
	Hypertension		
	Hypertension		
Dec. 2005	Malaria	39	Clinic
	Enteric Fever	3 victims	Hospital
	UTI (Urinary Tract Infection)	3	
	diabetes		
	Bacterial dermatitis		
	Pregnancy		
Jan. 2006	Severe Enteric fever		
	Stress, Diarrhoea, Headaches,	24	Clinic
	Depression, Malaria, Menopausal syndrome.	3	Clinic
	Pregnancy	1	Hospital
	Hypertension		

Source: NAPTIP Update, November 2005 -March 2006.

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Table 18: Prison Admission by Age Group

	2007			2008		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<16	2639	0	2639	164	11	175
16-20	15514	722	16236	23547	1790	25337
21-25	56695	1041	57736	26266	1803	28069
26-50	75734	4400	80134	69378	3693	73071
>50	2673	0	2673	4109	23	4132
Total	153255	6163	159418	123464	7320	130784

Table 19: Prison Admission by Type of Offences

	2007			2008		
OFFENCES	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEBT	448	15	463	548	12	560
ARSON	2906	5	2911	1198	0	1198
AFFRAY	4686	277	4963	2100	120	2220
ASSAULT	7377	225	7602	5032	400	5432
MURDER	10204	263	10467	11050	8	11058
TREASON	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEDITION	4	0	4	0	0	0
ABDUCTION	350	3	353	591	0	591
SMUGGLING	6164	195	6359	1340	4	1344
IMMIGRATION	537	15	552	657	1	658
STEALING	43584	3156	46740	35261	6235	41496
ROBBERY	8343	251	8594	16563	4	16567
ARMED ROBBERY	10568	206	10774	17507	10	17517
SEX OFFENCE	3505	37	3542	3556	6	3562
TRAFFIC OFFENCE	6383	10	6393	2203	3	2206
CURRENCY OFFENCE	619	25	644	511	5	516
INDIAN HEMP&DRUG	11561	74	11635	4757	20	4777
CONTEMPT OF COURT	2842	116	2958	4248	90	4338
UNLAWFUL POSS OF ARMS	3516	7	3523	1834	7	1841
FORGERY&ALTERING	2571	45	2616	1395	5	1400
ESCAPE FROM LAWFULCUSTODY	165	2	167	617	0	617

OFFENCES AGAINST NATIVE.LAW	2849	139	2988	1771	36	1807
UNLAWFUL POSS OF PROPERTY	2164	256	2420	4034	70	4104
ECONOMIC SABOTAGE	3333	44	3377	117	0	1170
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	4455	484	4939	25	10	35
CRIMINAL LUNATIC	35	4	39	63	3	66
CULTISM/RITUALS	1353	25	1378	83	0	83
BREACH OF PEACE	3024	6	3030	703	15	718
OTHER OFFENCES	9709	278	9987	5700	256	5956
TOTAL	153255	6163	159418	123464	7320	130784

Source: Nigeria Prisons Service, Statistical Report (2001- 2008), Statistics Unit, PRS-PHQ, Abuja, December, 2009.

Table 20: Entry/Exit and Refusal Statistics 2009

Number of persons arrived	-	720,312
Number of persons departed	-	1,221,195
Number of Foreigners deported/repatriated	-	3,506
Number refused entry	-	5,945
Number refused departure	-	2,042
Nigerians deported/repatriated	-	12,400
Stowaway	-	127

Source: Nigeria Immigration Service, Annual Report, 2009.

Table 21: Entry/Exit and Repatriation/ Deportation 2008

Total arrivals	-	3,112,682
Total departure	-	2,791,420
Foreigner repatriated/déported	-	22,102
Nigerians repatriated/deported (Male)	-	21,295
Nigerians repatriated/deported (Female)	-	11,285
Nigerians repatriated/deported (Minor)	-	1,285
Nigerians repatriated/deported (Total)	-	33,855
Persons refused admission	-	2,670
Persons refused departure	-	1,691

Source: Nigeria Immigration Service, Annual Report, 2009.

Table 22: Entry/Exit Statistics 2005

Passenger arrived	-	1,044,361
Passenger departed	-	1,147,228
Total passenger flow	-	2,191,579

Source: Nigeria Immigration Service, Annual Report, 2009.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Table 23: Classification of Complaints 1996 - 2008

YEAR	DEGRADING TREATMENT BY LEA	UNLAWFUL ARREST & DETENTION BY LEA	EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLINGS	DISOBEDIENCE OF COURT ORDER DELAY IN HEARING OF	/LACK OF FAIR HEARING	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/VAW	CHILD ABUSE/CHILD ABANDONMENT	DISMISSAL/TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT NON PAYMENT OF	BENEFITS & ENTITLEMENT	COMMUNAL CLASHES	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES APPEAL FOR	PREROGATIVE OF MERCY	LAND AND LANDED PROPERTIES	INTERNATIONAL COMPLAINTS	THREAT TO LIFE	OTHERS	TOTAL
1996	3	12	-	2	3	-	-	7	2	-	2	3	-	2	-	5	41
1997	20	30	6	3	8	-	-	18	6	-	3	9	-	-	-	11	114
1998	39	47	6	7	18	4	-	53	15	-	6	9	-	3	-	14	221
1999	24	42	8	14	2	3	1	176	24	1	-	5	14	2	-	27	343
2000	53	82	17	13	8	9	10	224	61	4	8	8	-	-	-	62	559
2001	68	71	20	15	4	11	16	195	66	6	3	8	26	-	-	48	557
2002	20	62	11	10	2	11	20	81	64	2	16	10	19	2	82	9	421
2003	25	51	6	4	7	32	3	89	56	2	7	11	27	-	48	66	432
2004	26	43	5	3	2	32	15	43	61	-	-	4	4	-	21	28	287
2005	42	102	13	4	10	58	30	73	76	-	1	2	11	1	35	93	551
2006	49	81	7	2	4	27	67	48	94	2	2	2	20	3	33	73	514
2007	23	47	7	2	4	62	43	31	67	0	1	2	30	9	48	198	574
2008	111	125	22	8	10	100	109	103	238	0	31	0	59	2	107	275	1300
TOTAL	503	795	128	87	82	349	314	1141	830	17	80	73	210	24	374	909	5914
%	8.51	13.44	2.16	1.47	1.39	5.90	5.31	19.29	14.03	0.29	1.35	1.23	3.55	0.41	6.32	15.37	100

Table 24: Cumulative Status of Complaints from 1996 to 2008

YEAR	TOTAL RECEIVED	ADMISSIBLE	INADMISSIBLE	NOT CONSIDERED	CONCLUDED	PENDING
1996	41	29	12		28	1
1997	114	85	29		73	12
1998	221	133	88		89	44
1999	343	135	208		100	35
2000	559	286	273		95	191
2001	557	377	180		143	234
2002	421	356	65		114	242
2003	432	388	44		122	266
2004	287	271	16		92	179
2005	551	476	75		319	157
2006	514	416	98		258	158
2007	574	235	31	308	151	84
2008	1300	1115+308 =1423	185	-	825	290
TOTAL	5914	4610	1304		2409+308 =2717	1893

Source: National Human Rights Commission, Annual Report, 2008

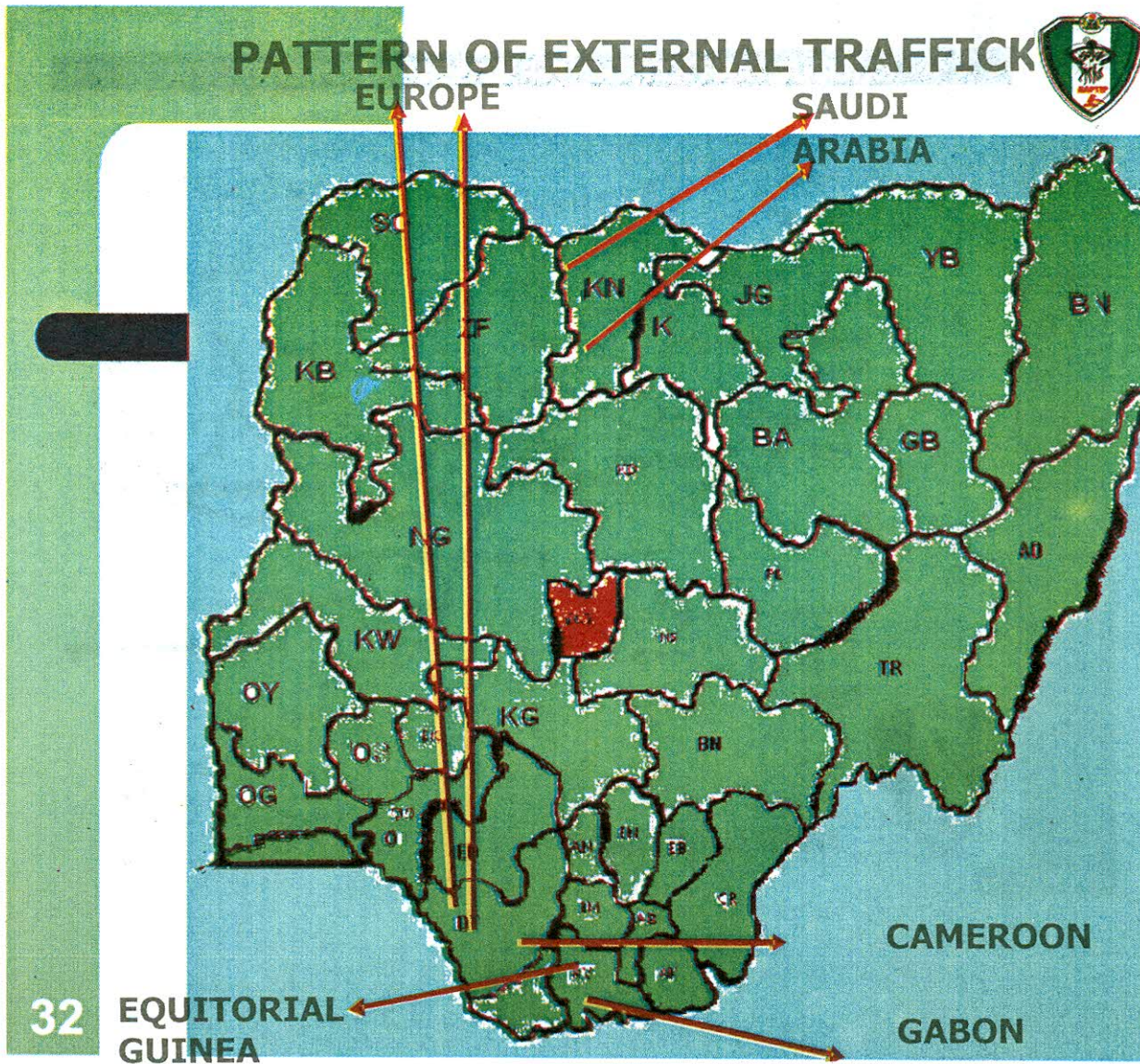
Table 25: Categories of Complaints

S/N	NATURE OF COMPLAINTS	No.
1	Degrading treatment by Law enforcement Agents	111
2	Unlawful Arrest by LEA	125
3	Extra Judicial Killing	22
4	Disobedience of Court Order	8
5	Delay in Hearing of Appeal/Lack of Fair hearing	10
6	Domestic Violence/VAW	100
7	—	109
8	Dismissal/Termination of Appointment	103
9	Non Payment of benefits & Entitlement	238
10	Communal Clashes	0
11	Environmental Issues	31
12	Appeal of prerogative of Mercy	0
13	Land and Landed Properties	59
14	International Complaints	2
15	Threat to life	107
16	Others	90
17	Total	1115

Source: National Human Rights Commission, Annual Report, 2008

Annex Figure 12:

Pattern of External Trafficking



Annex Figure 13:

External Trafficking in Persons Situation in Nigeria

