

Human Trafficking in Nigeria: A Challenging National Menace

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Abstract

This study examines the challenges of human trafficking in Nigeria and their human rights implications. The phenomenon of human trafficking has assumed an alarming dimension in Nigeria such that it has become a trending criminal business. The study examined the root causes of human trafficking as well as the nature, trends, and antecedent of human trafficking in Nigeria. The study findings reveal that the devastating impacts of human and sex trafficking include economic, social, health, national security and rule of law. Some of the reasons why accurate assessment of the scale and impact of the menace is difficult include its clandestine nature, inadequate national definitions, inexperience in handling the matter, the victims' inability or unwillingness to cooperate and lack of political will. The study concluded that in order to put the crime of human and sex trafficking in Nigeria in check, the combined efforts of law enforcement and human rights groups will be required with strong legislations at both state and national levels.

Keywords: Human rights, Human trafficking, Law enforcement, National menace, Nigeria and Sex trafficking.

Introduction

Trafficking, in the form of human trafficking, sex trafficking and sexual slavery, has grown to become one of the world's worst and most prevalent forms of human rights violation. As one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises in the world, trafficking has grave and far-reaching social, political and economic implications.

Human trafficking and trafficking of women has been going on for several decades now. But rather than abate it, the menace has taken a much greater dimension. The 2003 Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act, was amended in 2005 to increase penalties for trafficking offenders and prohibits all forms of human trafficking. The law's prescribed penalties of five years' imprisonment and/or a \$670 fine for labor trafficking. It also prescribed a 10 years to life imprisonment for sex trafficking. It is considered that these penalties are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with penalties prescribed for other serious crimes such as rape. Nonetheless, these heinous crimes have continued undeterred: suggesting that the prescribed penalties do not serve as effective deterrents. If anything, they are taking a more serious and aggressive dimensions.

Available reports indicate that Nigeria is a source, transit and destination country for women and children trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation (Adepelumi, 2015). Adepelumi reported diverse root causes of human trafficking in Nigeria, which include widespread poverty; desire to work and study in urban centres and abroad; conflicts; weak legal system; lack of adequate legislation and political will. Within Nigeria women and girls are trafficked primarily for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. Boys are trafficked for forced labour in street vending and as domestic servants.

The federal government of Nigeria is not taking the issue of human trafficking lightly and therefore is doing all that is necessary to keep it in check. This problem has attracted to the country a very negative image thus necessitating a drastic step on the part of government towards the prosecution of offenders. Together with international partners, the government provided specialized training to officials on how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of human trafficking. Police and immigration officials, including those who work at border posts and airports, at times allegedly accepted bribes to overlook trafficking crimes (Wikipedia).

Nigeria's 2003 Child Rights Act also criminalizes child trafficking, though only 23 of the country's 36 states, including the Federal Capital Territory, have enacted it. According to the Nigerian constitution, laws pertaining to children's rights fall under state purview; therefore, the Child Rights Act must be adopted by individual state legislatures to be fully implemented. Human traffickers operate as syndicate. This is where intelligence gathering is crucial. Credible intelligence information by various law enforcement agencies and the community will help to expose the merchants and their tricks. It is also known that community leaders are privileged to know those involved the practice of trafficking in persons.

Conceptual Issues.

Human Trafficking

Scholars, researchers, governmental organizations, and international agencies from a variety of different perspectives have examined the phenomenon of human trafficking variedly: the criminological perspective, legal perspective, sociological perspective, human right perspective and gender perspective. The phenomenon has been defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation” (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), 1999; United Nations (Protocol) 2000; Appa & Felicita, 2001; Aghatise 2002; Luda 2003; Troung 2006; Nagle 2007; Scarpa, 2008; Wheaton *et al*, 2010).

Chandran (2011) argued that there is a challenge in defining and interpreting the words

that form the three core elements, that is, the identification as to whether or not the act of human trafficking took place. Chandran observes that there is a serious absence of one document (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children). Palermo Protocol or the Trafficking Convention also defines the human trafficking terms in terms of recruitment, deception, coercion, abuse of a position of vulnerability, slavery, forced labour. Chandran has further pointed out that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Model Law against Trafficking in Persons provides an extensive set of definition of terms which protocols and conventions have not taken into consideration.

The 1999 Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) review conference report stated in its executive summary that every year millions of men, women and children are trafficked worldwide. It states that the conditions into which they are sold can be likened to slavery. The report observed that trafficking is most often discussed in terms of trafficking in women and children or trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This notion, the report argues, is erroneous because trafficking is a much wider phenomenon since trafficking could be seen as trading in people, which includes trafficking for sweatshops, domestic or agricultural labour and so forth. The reports however conclude that the problem of trafficking in human beings is closely related to movement of people for the purpose of placing them in force labour or other forms of involuntary servitude that is, exploitation of the victim persons or labour.

United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) (2007) report asserts that the phenomenon of trafficking in persons is a forceful and deceitful acquisition sale and re-sale of persons which has consistently featured in both global and national criminal agenda and that the interpretations of the phenomenon is usually reflected in the socio-economic and political interest of particular institutions, organisations and agencies and within cultural contexts and traditional practices of different countries. Bringing another dimension to the literature that discusses the definition and meaning of human trafficking, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) considers human trafficking as illicit migrant engaged in either within national or international borders, which violates the fundamental human rights of migrants.

Appa and Felicita (2001) observed that trafficking in human beings is a very sensitive issue, because, it is situated within the contemporary anxiety concerning the global political economic, population growth, gender and ethnic stratification, trans-national (organised) crimes and human rights abuses, and the inability of states, group states and international agencies to control the effect of the above effectively. They agree that though the phenomenon is seen to be growing in momentum, it is difficult to get accurate statistical evidence on the rate of its growth or decline. Nonetheless, they believe that, indeed trafficking is a serious human rights issue and cannot be reduced simply to fighting

trans- national crime. Therefore, the fights against trafficking and smuggling in human beings have to be based on a clearly established concept.

Gimba (2005) described trafficking or trade in human beings as act of moving a person or persons after having recruited the person, from one place to another with the promise of giving the person a job or an offer to marriage, using fraud, deception, coercion or force. In whatever way the phenomenon is looked at, the end result of trafficking is forced labour or sexual exploitation, either of which Gimba (2005) considers as a gross infringement on individual's fundamental human rights. Like many other scholars before her, Gimba (2005) admits that there are different perspectives from which human trafficking is viewed, such as "modern day slavery" - an activity that encourages or promote sexual exploitation of children and especially young females. However, in the broader context, the activity includes boy and men who are exploited in diverse ways. The crime of human trafficking is therefore a crime of exploitation. Shaiby (2006) stated that trafficking in persons is a commonly used term in the modern legislation as a euphemism for slave trade. The latter obnoxious practice was abolished by the League of Nations in 1926 through the efforts of the abolitionist movement that swept across Europe. Shaiby (2006), felt that the old practice has reared its ugly head again in our modern society in another dimension, that is, the manifestation and incidents are not different from the slave trade of old in which many Africans were ferried across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe and the new world. Shaiby concluded that nowadays, the captors of slaves or victim of trafficking are not usually brutal slave raiders of spoils of war rather they employed organised recruitment strategy that is less visible but equally dangerous such as: deception, coercion, threat and fraud.

The Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act (2003), defines trafficking as all acts, and attempted acts, involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across Nigeria borders, purchases, sales, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding the persons, whether for or not involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions. Human trafficking, according to Article 3(a) of the United Nations Palermo Protocol, is defined as "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force, other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation".

Troung and Angeles (2005) opined that the issue of trafficking in human being is an age-old practice found in nearly all human society. The complexity and widespread of the phenomenon attained an increasing order of magnitude since the end of cold war. The trade has become continental with global connectivity that has produced diversified patterns of transnational mobility through networks that operate at different

degrees of organisation and complexity. The link between trafficking and migration and smuggling has posed greater challenge to scholarly analysis.

Nature of Human Trafficking in the Nigeria

The historical antecedent of human trafficking in Nigeria had been examined by scholars and researchers linking the phenomenon of human trafficking to the Structural Adjustment Programme, a prognosis that was conditioned by the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) for debt-ridden countries of Africa to bring economic restoration. However, the policy demanded for cut backs in so many social areas that can benefit the citizens such as Education, Employment, Food, Agriculture, as contained in the WB and IMF conditions for borrowing. (Adepoju, 1998; Babawale 2006; Taran and Demaret, 2006; Attoh and Okeke, 2012).

Other inexhaustible factors necessitating human trafficking, which however are not peculiar to Nigeria, include illiteracy, ignorance, greed, lack of opportunity, inequality, gender-induced cultural bias, persistent unemployment, poverty (a principal driving force), large family size; high demand for cheap labour; desire for youth emancipation; inadequate political commitment; porous borders, lack of strong political will; access to education, sex-selective migration policies, disruption of supportive system, traditional community attitude, manipulation of religious rituals, HIV and AIDS, AIDS Orphans, human deprivation, and so forth (Moore, 1994; Osakwe and Olateru-Olagbegi, 1999; De Dios, 1999; Aghatise 2002; ILO, 2000; Adepoju, 2000; Adepoju, 2005; Adepoju, 2010; UNESCO 2006; UNODC 2006; Eghafona, 2009; Attoh, 2009).

There are two different kinds of trafficking that Nigeria is notoriously known for: internal and external trafficking. Internal trafficking is in the form of domestic servitude and street begging, while external trafficking is mostly about sex trafficking and domestic labour. It is important to note that the dynamics of the trade sometimes differs from one zone to another. For example, Edo and Delta states are majorly known for sex trafficking and accounts for 95% of incidence of trafficking in Nigeria. Lagos and Ogun are known for child labour and domestic servitude while Benue and Sokoto for street begging and domestic servitude (Adepoju, 2005; Adepoju, 2010).

Given a brief statistical evidence on the magnitude and problematic nature of human trafficking in Nigeria, Okojie (2009), stated that more than 100 girls mostly between ages 10-15 years are transported from Nigeria via Togo to Europe. Also between 1,880 to 2,500 minors worked as street prostitutes in Italy and between the years 2000, 2003 and 2006, there had been an increase in reported cases from 25 to 31, about 19.3 percent increase and 65.2 percent increase between 2005-2006.

Trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, is intrinsically related to a number of factors known as “push and pull” factors. Push factors are those which induce individuals to leave an area or country in search of a better life elsewhere. In the

case of women and children trafficked in the West Africa sub region, push factors include the difficult socio-economic environment and deep-rooted, abject poverty, regional inequalities and inadequate programmes for the creation of employment or revenue-generating activities, particularly for youth in rural areas (Salah, 2001). Among the other identified pull factors are the failure of structural adjustment programmes to regulate the economic situation and the massive debt of many countries which has resulted in economic decline, placing millions below the poverty line, and making children and their families vulnerable to different forms of exploitation including trafficking (Talens, 1998).

Nigeria is said to be the main supplier of child labour into different parts of the West African sub-region or across much of Africa. Girls are trafficked for domestic labour while boys are trafficked into informal sectors on plantation (Adepoju, 2005; UNICEF, 1998; UNICEF, 2000). There is also enough evidence suggesting that some forms of human trafficking that have been identified in Africa and Nigeria include child trafficking for domestic and agricultural work, sexual trafficking of women and children within and overseas. Recently, trafficking in Nigeria had taken another dimension, as it has incorporated baby selling and organ harvesting. Statistically, Edo State of the federation of Nigeria accounts for an exceedingly high proportion of trafficked women taken into prostitution beyond the shores of the country (UNESCO, 2006).

Causes of Human Trafficking:

A number of causes have been attributed to Human trafficking especially women and children in Nigeria. The main reason for trafficking in girls is their involvement in the sex industry (Adepelumi, 2015). Thousands of women and girls participate in this illicit sex industry both within and outside the country. The boys on the other hand are trafficked because their involvement in agriculture, mining, stone quarries, and as domestic servants. There is a high demand for child workers at the household level, agricultural, construction, quarries and brass melting mostly in the informal sector.

The supply and demand equation is typically described in terms of “push” and “pull” factors. These factors are global resonances, but vary in local emphasis and scale. While armed conflict distorts and magnify conditions of hardship and insecurity and creates fertile conditions for trafficking in all commodities, it is ultimately poverty, high unemployment and lack of opportunity, the quest for a means of survival, that is the engine driving trafficking in humans. The push/pull factors, two sides of the same coin that make women and girls particularly vulnerable are rooted in systemic gender discrimination. It is important to remember that these explanatory factors can be mutually reinforcing and that some of the causes can also be consequence of others. In his view, Akor (2011) enumerated various causes of human trafficking. More research is required into the mechanics of these causes.

Women and girls are more vulnerable to being trafficked because of:

- i. Unequal access to education that limits women's opportunities to increase their earnings in more skilled occupations;
- ii. lack of legitimate and fulfilling employment opportunities particularly in rural communities;
- iii. sex-selective migration policies and restrictive emigration policies/laws, instituted often as a "protective" measure, limit women's legitimate migration. Most legal channels of migration offer opportunities in typically male-dominated sectors (construction and agriculture work);
- iv. less access information on migration / job opportunities, recruitment channels, and a greater lack of awareness of the risks of migration compared to men; disruption of support systems due to natural and human created catastrophes; and traditional community attitudes and practices, which tolerate violence against women.

Factors contributing to increased demand for trafficked women include:

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

Anti-human Trafficking Organizations in Nigeria:

The first worthwhile attention was drawn to the idea of human trafficking by Mrs. Titi Atiku, the wife of the then Vice President of Nigeria. This subsequently led to the establishment of her pet project, which is known as Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF). In furtherance of her dream and to redeem the image of Nigeria in general and dignity of women in particular, a bill was proposed to set up an agency to be given specific mandate to tackle the problem of human trafficking in Nigeria. The agency is known as the National Agency for Prohibition in Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP). This Agency is charged with the responsibility of monitoring, arresting and prosecuting of human traffickers as well as the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking. Another anti-human trafficking agency

is Devatop Centre for African Development (DCAD), a non-profit organization with focus on combating human trafficking , gender based violence, child abuse and providing educational support to vulnerable children. Underlying the heinous crime of trafficking in humans is the fact that globalization has created inequalities resulting in the migration of the poorer to the richer regions of the world. Accompanying this also is the related dimension of security of states and individuals, significantly jeopardized by activities of international criminal gangs or networks of crime specializing in money laundering, arms trafficking, advance fee fraud and human trafficking (Ogwu, 2002). An increasing number of African migrants got drowned in the Mediterranean seas in their bid to cross to Europe. Many met their deaths in the deserts of North Africa. There is also massive deportation of undocumented or illegal migrants' mostly Nigerian women and girls.

It has been alleged that the Government of Nigeria does not fully meet the minimum standards for elimination of trafficking; however, it has been perceived that it is making significant efforts to do so. The government maintained anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, but there were increased reports of government complicity in human trafficking because of her approach to its law enforcement. The Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act, as amended in 2015, criminalizes all forms of trafficking and prescribes a minimum penalty of five years imprisonment and a minimum fine of one million naira (\$3,290) for sex and labour trafficking offences; the minimum penalty for sex trafficking increases to seven years imprisonment if the case involved a child. These penalties are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. Enforcement of the law remained ineffective in many parts of the country, and while officials made efforts to address trafficking cases, insufficient resources and jurisdictional problems between state and federal governments hampered efforts.

Impacts of Human and Sex Trafficking.

Trafficking, in the form of human trafficking, sex trafficking and sexual slavery, has grown to become one of the world's worst and most prevalent forms of human rights violation. As one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises in the world, trafficking causes grave and far-reaching social, political and economic implications. Estimates by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) put the value of global trafficking in the neighborhood of a staggering 8 billion US dollars as of the year 2001. There are obvious links between the issue of trafficking and insecurity and discrimination against marginalized communities.

According to Aronowitz, A. (2009), the reasons why accurately measuring the scale and impact of global trafficking is challenging can be attributed to the following:

- Its clandestine nature
- Inadequate national definitions
- Inexperience in handling the matter
- Lack of political will

- The victims' inability or unwillingness to cooperate
- Lack of political will

Economic Impacts

The countries from which people are trafficked suffer lost opportunities in the form of loss of human resources. The direct monetary costs of trafficking also denies these countries (which are often developing countries) remittances which would otherwise be channeled into development initiatives. Also, the worst forms of child labor, negatively impact their future productivity which would otherwise be put into good use. (US Department of State, 2008: Trafficking In Persons Report)

Social Impacts

It is hard to quantify the direct impact of human trafficking on families and the community left behind. Not only does trafficking undermine family ties but also lead to neglect of children and the aged – in cases where women have been trafficked. Victims who are fortunate to return home often suffer stigmatization and in some cases irreparable mental damage. This can lead to substance abuse and/or a spike in criminal activities.

Health Impacts

Health impacts associated with sex trafficking come in different forms. The first one is during the victims' transportation. Often times they are cramped together placed in unsanitary conditions which lead to spread of infectious diseases, injury and/or death.

There have also been countless cases of emotional, sexual and physical violence by traffickers against the victims. It is even worse for sex trafficking victims who are often exposed to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. While the sexual slavery victim is obviously directly affected, these diseases are often spread on to the greater population of the destination country.

National Security and Rule of Law

According to a report by Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC), "Organized criminal groups often combine human trafficking with other types of criminal activities, and its profits fuel other criminal activities, which present huge security threats to countries, such as the drug trade, particularly as some of the trade routes, which they control, are the same". This puts citizens at risk while making it harder for law enforcement agencies to function properly.

The Way Forward

What can Nigerian Government do?

The essence of every Government is to safeguard lives and properties of its citizens. The following measures must be put in a place, such as establishing a partnership with Non-

Governmental Organizations with a wealth of knowledge on child trafficking such as International Labour Office and United Nations Children Funds, to ensure full domestication and enforcement of all international treaties on child protection signed by Nigeria (UNESCO, 2006). Furthermore, Adesina, (2014, p.170) recommended the involvement of indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations such as "National Council of Women Societies, Women Consortium of Nigeria FIDA and WOTCLEF" in any program toward eliminating child trafficking. Equally important, Kazeem, (2009) opined that government must pay attention to those who are patronizing prostitutes and those who promotes the institution. There is a need for government to conduct research to quantify the extent of child trafficking within and outside the country, know the number of Nigerians involved (Mahmoud and Trebesch, 2010; Adesina, 2014). Similarly, Nigerian authorities should recognize baby factories as a route of child trafficking as well as criminalizing tourism for a sexual purpose in the country (Makinde, 2015; Willis and Levy, 2002). Furthermore, empowering people economically, authorize the agency charged with the responsibility of protecting people against trafficking like the National Agency for the Protection of Trafficking in Persons with independent judicial autonomy to prosecute any person found guilty (Ojuoko, 2010). Other measures involved providing support to victims regarding reintegration to the society, establish national abuse hotlines so that people can report early for intervention as well as the provision of sound education which should be free and compulsory to every Nigerian child (Kazeem, 2009; Ojuoko, 2010). Also, there is a need for government to come up with a designed system for surveillance and coordinating health of trafficked victims (Konstantopoulos *et al.*, 2013; Adesina, 2014; Willis and Levy, 2002).

As an effort to overcome the new abuse structure of baby factories that promotes infant trafficking in Nigeria, the government should develop child adoption policy within and outside the country (Omeire *et al.*, 2015; Makinde, 2015; Makinde *et al.*, 2015). Alternatively, increasing access to education as well as providing subsidies to families with poor economic status will help reduce abuse in the household. As a strategy for mitigating the occurrence of child trafficking in our communities, Willis, and Levy (2002) proposed the use of "PREVENT" model whose acronym stands for Psychological Counseling, Reproductive health services, Education, Vaccine, Nutrition, and Treatment, which should be adopted and implemented by Nigerian Government.

According to UNICEF (2007), only 15 states out of 36 promulgated children's right act in Nigeria, hence the need to ensure full implementation in all states of the federation and the expectation is for the federal authority to intervene. Another means of creating awareness among youths is by establishing clubs in schools against trafficking to educate them on necessary protective measures as well as increasing funding to National Agency for the Protection of Trafficking in Persons (Adesina, 2014). Another important step as identified by Turner (2010) is to prescribe strong

punishments against the child traffickers and ensure its implementation at federal, state and local government levels.

What can people do?

As citizens, there are lots of actions to be take in addressing this pressing social issue which involved; becoming more informed about trafficking and its consequences, reporting any suspected case to the authorities' concern, Support Government and other organizations willing to eliminate this harmful practice (Salihu and Ajo, 2009; Willis and Levy, 2002). The public must have pressurized Government to recognized baby factories as routes of trafficking thus abolishing it. They must as well stop stigmatizing all girls with unwanted pregnancies as well as advocating for laws that can address issues of surrogacy and assisted reproduction in Nigeria (Makinde *et al.*, 2015). People must change their attitudes toward infertility by accommodating infertile couples as people with hope and aspirations, thus supporting them emotionally.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study has examined the challenges of human trafficking in Nigeria, with particular reference to women and children and their human rights implications. The study traced the root causes of human trafficking and the devastating impacts the menace has caused both the individuals and country. These among others include economic, social, health as well as national security impacts. The conclusion has further indicated that human and sex trafficking has assumed an alarming dimension in Nigeria such that it has become a trending criminal business. Despite the menace caused by this phenomenon, accurate assessment of its scale and impacts has been mostly difficult to undertake. This is due to the clandestine nature, inadequate national definitions, and inexperience in handling the matter, the victim's inability or unwillingness to cooperate and the lack of political will on the part of government to fight the menace to a standstill.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made;

- i. The government should encourage more collaborative efforts between the various law enforcement agencies, particularly in the areas of intelligence gathering and law enforcement.
- ii. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) must be strengthened and provided with required resources to carry out its mandate of suppressing and eliminating the scourge of trafficking in persons and child labour in Nigeria.
- iii. The legislations on human trafficking should be made severe and drastic to offenders.
- iv. The governments should address the issue of massive unemployment and poverty in Nigeria.
- v. Nigeria governments should create enabling environments for entrepreneurship for

the citizens.

- vi. To ensure adequate protection and support to those who fall victim, and supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, to respect the fundamental human rights of all persons in Nigeria.
- vii. Both at national and state level government through the offices of wife of President and wives of the State governors to embark on various programs that aimed to mobilized state and non-state actors to eradicate human trafficking by reducing both the vulnerability of potential victims and the demand for exploitation in all its forms.

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