

FIDA NIGERIA Q3 CLE VIRTUAL TRAINING

**Amplifying the Roles of FIDA
Nigeria and Relevant
Stakeholder/Actors in Combatting
Trafficking in Persons.**

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QUIZ: TRUE/FALSE

- 1) All people are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation
- 2) Victims of Trafficking are more of Men than women
- 3) Nigeria has more cross country trafficking cases than internal trafficking
- 4) Nigeria does not have a shelter for victims of trafficking
- 5) Collaboration is a waste of time, it yields no tangible result in anti- trafficking efforts



INTRODUCTION

- **Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a global issue that affects millions of people every year, with women and children being the most vulnerable.**
- **Nigeria is both a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, with victims being exploited for forced labor, sexual exploitation, and other forms of abuse.**
- **Combating this complex issue requires a multi-faceted approach involving various stakeholders at both the national and international levels. This paper explores the roles of FIDA Nigeria and key stakeholder actors in combating trafficking in persons and suggests strategies for amplifying their roles to enhance the fight against this scourge.**



DEFINITION

- ▶ Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol defines trafficking as:
- ▶ “Trafficking in persons” shall mean 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, 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.




STATISTICS ON TRAFFICKING NIGERIA

- **NAPTIP** (National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons) reports an increase in human trafficking cases, especially since 2018. Between 2018 and 2023, NAPTIP rescued around **17,727 victims of trafficking**, with a significant portion of these cases involving women and children subjected to forced labor and sexual exploitation.
- **The 2023 U.S. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report** placed Nigeria in **Tier 2**, indicating the government is making efforts but not fully meeting the minimum standards to combat trafficking. The report highlights a sharp rise in trafficking cases involving forced labor and child exploitation, particularly within Nigeria and across borders to Europe.
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** estimates that **over 80% of Nigerian women and girls arriving in Europe through irregular migration routes** are likely victims of sex trafficking. The number of trafficked victims, particularly through Libya and Italy, continues to grow despite international efforts to control the migration crisis.



STATISTICS ON TRAFFICKING (CONTD)

- The **Global Slavery Index (2023)** reports that over **1.3 million Nigerians live in modern slavery**, and many of these victims are trafficked for forced labor, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation. This includes both internal trafficking within Nigeria and transnational trafficking to Europe and the Middle East.
- Although trends and proportionality may differ, all states in Nigeria are currently affected by human trafficking. For the years 2021 and 2022, Benue State had the highest number of rescued victims of human trafficking, followed by Ondo, Edo, Delta, Kano and Imo.
- According to NAP TIP statistics from **2019- 2022**, analysis shows that 61% of human trafficking in Nigeria happens **internally** (that is within the state and across state lines) and 39% across our borders.

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- ▶ Human Trafficking is a \$150 billion global industry it competes, in terms of profits, favourably with drug and arms trafficking
 - ▶ Clearly, we have a national crisis on our hands which is why a forum such as this, is a necessity for in-depth interactions among state and non-state actors on what works and areas that require improvement



CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

- Factors contributing to the increase rate of trafficking in Nigeria can be subdivided into **PUSH FACTORS** and **PULL FACTORS**.
- **PUSH FACTORS** refer to the reasons why victims are forced to leave their environment : They include the following:
 - • Poverty and Unemployment:.
 - • Armed Conflict and Displacement
 - • Corruption and Weak Law Enforcement
 - • Illiteracy and ignorance
 - • Increasing demand of sexual workers
 - • Collapse of family values and family dysfunction.



CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS (CONTD)

- **PULL FACTORS** are the reasons that attract them to certain destinations. Example of pull factors are
 - The promise of a good job abroad or better life in the urban areas
 - Positive economic situation in a foreign country
 - Political and social stability
 - Perceived opportunities in other countries



RELEVANT STAKE HOLDERS/ACTORS IN TRAFFICKING

- The Relevant Stakeholders in Combatting Trafficking in Persons **INCLUDE:**
- **:1) GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:**
- **National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP):** NAPTIP is the primary government agency responsible for combating human trafficking. It handles investigations, prosecutions, victim rehabilitation, and partnerships with other stakeholders.
- **Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS):** The NIS helps monitor borders to prevent illegal migration and human trafficking, particularly of vulnerable women and children.
- **Nigeria Police Force (NPF):** The NPF collaborates with NAPTIP in investigating and arresting traffickers and rescue operations.
- **Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development:** This ministry focuses on protecting vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking, by providing rehabilitation services and working on gender-sensitive issues.etc



RELEVANT STAKE HOLDERS/ACTORS (CONTD)

- **2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:**
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM):** IOM works closely with the Nigerian government in providing safe migration practices, reintegration of victims, and promoting awareness against trafficking.
- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):** UNODC supports Nigeria by providing technical assistance, policy guidance, and capacity-building to strengthen anti-trafficking efforts.
- **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF):** UNICEF focuses on child protection, including the prevention of child trafficking, exploitation, and abuse.
- **European Union (EU)**
- **United States Agency for International Development (USAID) etc**



RELEVANT STAKE HOLDERS/ACTORS (CONTD)

- ▶ 3. Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):
- ▶ 4. Community and Religious Leaders: They play a key role in raising awareness, identifying traffickers, and ensuring their communities worship centres, understand the dangers of trafficking.
- ▶ 5. Media Organizations: Media outlets in Nigeria play an essential role in publicizing anti-trafficking campaigns, reporting cases, and educating the public on the risks and realities of trafficking
- ▶ 6. Private Sector:
 - ▶ Technology Companies: Social media platforms and telecommunication companies collaborate with government bodies to help track and report suspicious online activities that may involve trafficking.
 - ▶ Businesses and Employers: Ethical recruitment practices in the private sector help prevent forced labor and trafficking, particularly for domestic and international employment opportunities.
- ▶ 7. Law Enforcement Agencies



STRATEGIES FOR AMPLIFYING THE ROLE OF FIDA AND RELEVANT STAKEHOLDER ROLES IN COMBATTING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

1) STRENGTHENING STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION:

- A comprehensive approach to combatting trafficking requires stronger coordination among stakeholders.
- The creation of task forces and working groups composed of government agencies, CSOs, international organizations, and the private sector ensures better information sharing and resource mobilization.
- Regular interagency meetings and joint operations, especially between NAPTIP, law enforcement, and NGOs, would lead to more effective responses.



STRATEGIES (CONTD)

- 2) Increase and Expand Public-Private Partnerships:

By involving private sector actors in anti-trafficking efforts, FIDA and other actors can access additional resources for campaigns and rehabilitation/reintegration programs.

Private sector involvement can also help create alternative economic opportunities for at-risk populations, reducing their vulnerability to trafficking.

3) • Collaborate with International bodies e.g the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and some other International agencies already provide technical assistance and support to Nigeria. This does not stop further collaborations that include international bodies, NAP TIP, Community leaders, FIDA etc, We can collaborate to provide training to IDP`S, Road Transport Workers on identifying trafficking, and even to ourselves as FIDA.



STRATEGIES (CONTD)

- **4) LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY/ MEDIA FOR AWARENESS:** Digital tools such as social media, mobile apps, and community reporting platforms can be harnessed to enhance Anti – Trafficking awareness and reporting mechanisms. These tools enable rapid dissemination of information and offer victims discreet ways to report trafficking.
- -use our FIDA pages for online for awareness campaigns
- -Collaborate/Partner with Media Houses to run continued sensitization on trafficking.
- **5) INCREASED CAPACITY BUILDING**
- - Capacity Building of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- -Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Agencies etc



STRATEGIES(CONTD)

➤ 6) INCREASE AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

- Stakeholders must adopt a multi-channel approach, leveraging traditional media, social media, and grassroots campaigns to reach diverse audiences. Community-based initiatives, particularly in trafficking hotspots, should be prioritized, with religious and community leaders playing a lead role in mobilization.



➤ 7) EMPOWERING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

- - Addressing the socio-economic drivers of trafficking, such as poverty and lack of education, is essential. Stakeholders, including the private sector and CSOs, can collaborate on initiatives that provide vocational training, microfinance, and economic opportunities to vulnerable groups, reducing their susceptibility to traffickers.
- -Engage Community Leaders and Religious Institutions:



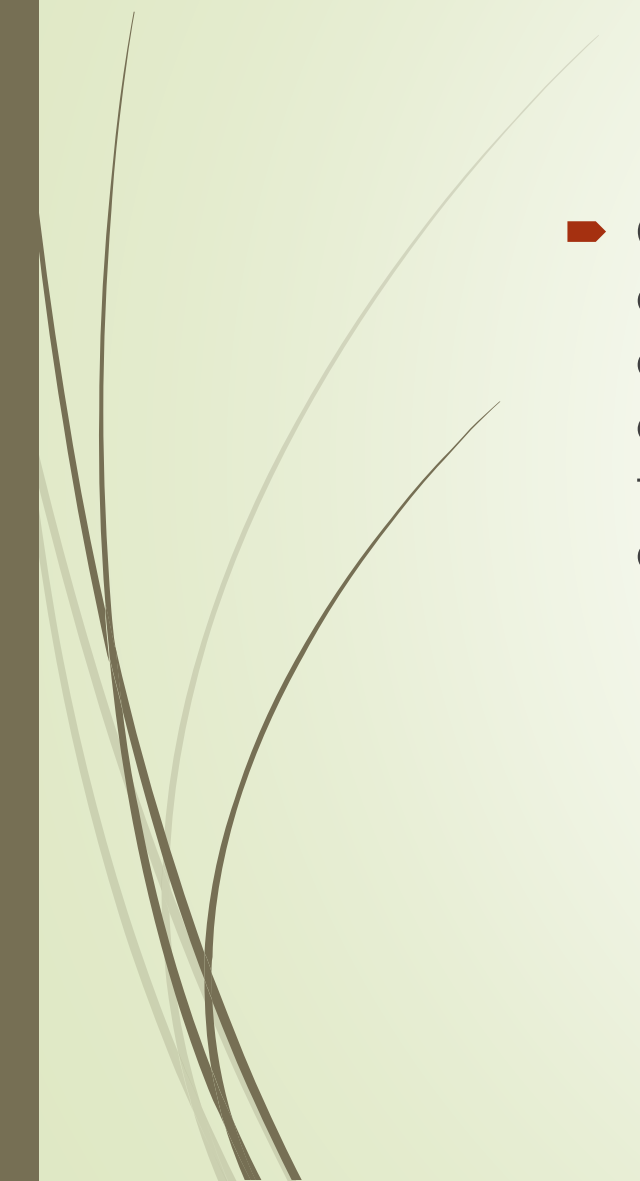
STRATEGIES (CONTD)

- Collaborate with community leaders to Champion Anti-trafficking Campaigns:
- Support Local Surveillance: Communities should be trained and empowered to monitor and report suspicious activities linked to trafficking.(Set up Anti Trafficking committees)
- -Initiate conversations with community leaders, have consistent community engagements.
- **8) ENHANCING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT:**
- -CSO`S, NAPTIP, INGO FIDA can collaborate to Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies through specialized training on trafficking detection, victim-centered investigations, and prosecution is vital.

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- -advocate for legal reforms that provide better protection and compensation for trafficking survivors , it would encourage more victims to come forward
 - -Simplify the laws to aid awareness. Produce materials and booklets readable by adults and children.
 - - Identify loopholes and gaps in the existing Trafficking laws, carry out engagements with the relevant government agencies to review the laws and keep conversations going



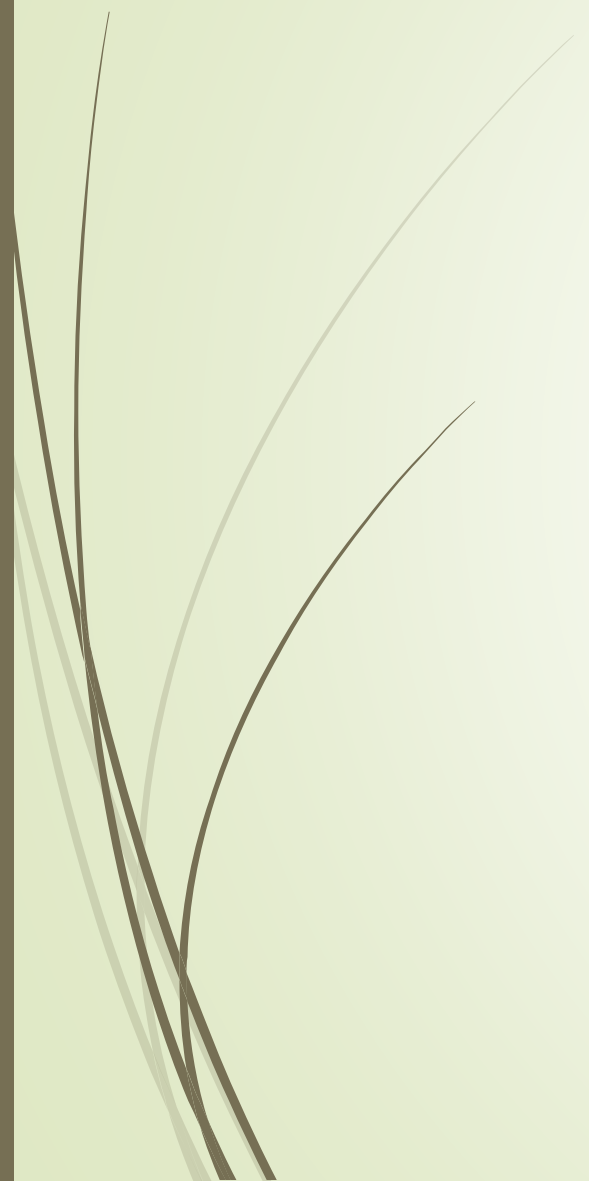
CONCLUSION

- ▶ Combatting trafficking in persons requires a concerted effort from all relevant stakeholder actors. Government agencies, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and local communities . We must work together to address the root causes of trafficking, strengthen prevention efforts, and ensure that traffickers are brought to justice.
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QUIZ ANSWERS

- 1)FALSE
- 2)FALSE
- 3)FALSE
- 4)FALSE
- 5)FALSE



THANK YOU