



NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE
PROHIBITION OF
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Compendium of Good Practices of State Taskforces in Combatting Trafficking in Persons in Nigeria from 2017 to 2022

July 2023

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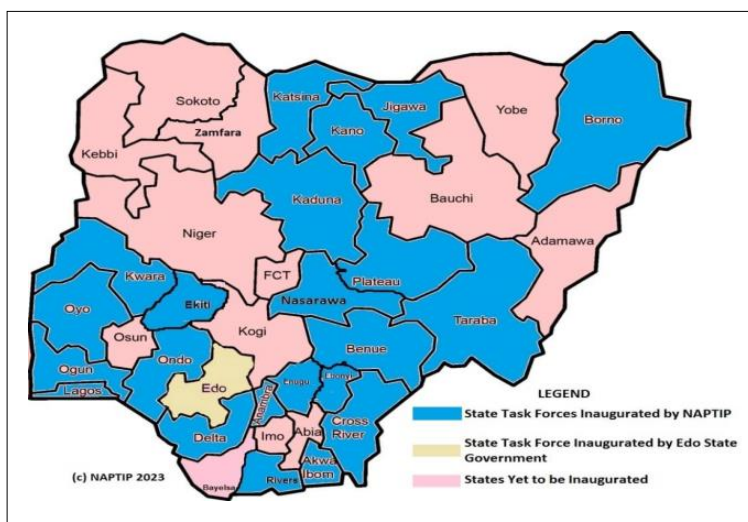
Executive Summary

The State Task Force (STF) on Human Trafficking is premised on the need to enhance State and non-State multi sectoral response towards combating Human Trafficking in Nigeria, especially to enhance comprehensive prevention and coordinated services for the protection and assistance of trafficked victims in Nigeria under the overall coordination of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP).

As Nigeria is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking as identified in different reports, yet the manifestation of human trafficking differs from one region to another and from one state to another. Based on the knowledge and data available from NAPTIP, all states in Nigeria are affected by human trafficking, though to varying degrees. This reality underscores the important role that State Task Forces can and should play in the response to Human Trafficking.

Between 2019 till date, twenty-three (23) STFs have been inaugurated by NAPTIP in Nigeria with intention to establish STFs in all the States of the Federation and the FCT. Twenty-two (22) of the STFs were established by NAPTIP and one by the Edo State Government in 2017. This compendium of good practices highlights the experiences of the STFs in a state-owned response to combat human trafficking in Nigeria from the time they were inaugurated. For instance, between 2021 and 2022, the STFs as first line responders have rescued and referred over 545 trafficked victims to NAPTIP.

This compendium also amplifies the dimensions of human trafficking peculiar in each state as well as the common routes for internal and external trafficking. This will be useful for project design and interventions to combat human trafficking to meet the specific needs of each state and community.



Finally, there is a strong call to governments at the state level to support the functionality and sustainability of the STFs to combat human trafficking in Nigeria.

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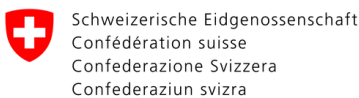
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We gratefully acknowledge the financial contributions of the different human trafficking projects in Nigeria funded by the Government of the United States of America through the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Switzerland and the European Union.

Coordination

The coordination of the report was supervised by the Director General of NAPTIP, Prof. Fatima Waziri-Azi and the Project Coordinator of UNODC Nigeria TIP/SOM programme, Ms. Abimbola Adewumi.

The report also benefitted from the valuable input of many staff and experts from UNODC, Expertise France, FIIAPP, IOM and NAPTIP who reviewed or contributed to various sections of the report, including, Isaac Adeniran, Ifeoma Kanebi, Marie Delattre, Godwin Morka, Afolabi Olugbenga, Benjamin Eneanya, Omotosho Bello, Bertha Nguvulu, Tolulope Alabi, Olubiyi Olusayo, Josiah Emerole, Gav Festus, Olubori Ogunkanmi and Samuel Okoroji.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DG	Director General
DSS	Department of State Services
ESLF	Eunice Spring of Life Foundation
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LG	Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MWASI	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Inclusion
NACTAL	Network of Civil Society Against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NIS	Nigerian Immigration Service
NSCDC	National Security and Civil Defence Corps
NURTW	National Union of Road Transport Workers
OGBC	Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation
OPS	Organised Private Sector
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
RoLAC	Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Program
RTEAN	Road Transport Employers Association of Nigeria
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
TIPPLEA	Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act
TIPPEAA	Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Enforcement and Administration Act
TIPs	Trafficking in Persons
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
VAP	Violence Against Persons
VAPPA	Violence Against Person Prohibition Act
VAPPL	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law
VOTs	Victims of Trafficking
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Background

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/25 of November 2000 adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as an International Instrument against transnational organized crime. Nigeria, one of the member-states that attended the conference in Palermo, Italy, between 12th and 15th December 2000 equally ratified the resolutions. Three protocols were approved during the conference, that is:

- the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
- the protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air; and
- the protocol against Illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

Nigeria is a model country that initiated the provision of the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, by enacting the ‘Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act (TIPPLEA) in 2003. This act established the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and other related matters. In 2015 the TIPPLEA was repealed and re-enacted as the ‘Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration’ Act (TIPPEAA) and renamed the agency as the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP).

The TIPPEAA, 2015 states the need to enhance state and non-state multi-sectoral response towards combatting human trafficking in Nigeria, broadly aimed at enhancing comprehensive prevention and coordinated legal and other services for trafficked victims in Nigeria, through capacity building, technical assistance, and institutional development. No doubt, a functional response to existing policies and programs of the governments by various non-state actors, especially the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) would require the formation of a structure that would enable state and non-state multi-sectoral response to Trafficking in Persons (TIP) scourge hence, the creation of the State Task Forces (STFs) on human trafficking.

The 45th National Economic Council (NEC) meeting, which was held on the 24th of January 2013, passed a resolution that States should support NAPTIP’s activities to strengthen the national response to human trafficking at the state level. In line with this decision, NAPTIP resolved to take steps to strengthen counter-trafficking response at the sub-national level with the establishment of STF as a multisectoral platform to assist in the fight against human trafficking in Nigeria in accordance with its National Action Plan.

The need to engender veritable platforms for information sharing and peer reviewing of inherent promising practices as applicable in the operations of various STFs, necessitated strengthening the partnership among the STFs on human trafficking via the frameworks of two boot camps on peer review of best practices which took place in Abuja in July 2022 and Lagos in September 2022. The meetings brought together 21 STFs (Delta, Ondo, Lagos, Ekiti, Anambra, Ebonyi, Borno, Benue, Kano, Katsina, Edo, Ogun, Oyo, Enugu, Cross River, Akwa-Ibom, Nassarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Jigawa, Rivers) for interaction which offered a potent mechanism for sustaining the operations of the STFs. In particular, the meetings encouraged the STFs to be committed to supporting NAPTIP

in combatting human trafficking, assess the effectiveness of other STFs across the country, and examine their successes and setbacks, both in theory and in practice.

The overall objectives of the task force include:

- the coordination of interagency cooperation with key stakeholders, law enforcement agencies, MDAs, CSOs, etc.
- to enhance the capacities of State and non-state actors as well as multi-sectoral response towards
 - the prevention of human trafficking,
 - protection of victims of human trafficking,
 - intelligence sharing with NAPTIP
 - offering access to justice for victims of trafficking,
 - prosecution of traffickers, and
 - enhance the process of successful restoration of victims of trafficking to the state of physical, psychological, social, vocational and economic well-being.

The STFs were expected to develop strategies to execute programmes that will aid the effective reintegration of trafficked victims into society, and above all, provide a forum for dialogue and coordinate action plans on trafficking and counter-trafficking issues in their respective states.

A key outcome of both boot camps was the compilation of draft compendiums of good practices of the STFs which were harmonised. In January 2023, a collective review and subsequent validation of the harmonised draft compendium was held in Lagos. The validated compendium comprises the good practices of various STFs which could be adapted to suit individual state contexts for improved response to TIP.

While achievements presented by the STFs include; the development of draft anti-human trafficking laws, the provision of office and budgetary allocation for STFs in state budgets, and establishment of anti-human trafficking agencies. Others include the establishment of anti-human trafficking units within the frameworks of the state-owned/funded community security outfits such as the Lagos State Neighbourhood Safety Agency (LNSA), the designation of desk officers on human trafficking in the state's Attorney General's Office, the establishment of state-funded shelters for Victims of Trafficking (VOTs) and mainstreaming of TIP issues into individual activities and operations of organisations represented in the taskforce. The establishment of a sexual offender's register and synergy among STFs as well as routine sensitisation by taskforces were also identified as good practices.

The bootcamp for STFs was jointly funded by the following projects:

1. Strengthening Nigeria's Criminal Justice Response to TIP and SOM (PROMIS) implemented by UNODC and OHCHR, funded by the Kingdom of Netherlands
2. Improved Response to Trafficking in Persons in Nigeria (IRTIP) implemented by UNODC, funded by US/INL
3. Support the fight Against Human Trafficking in the States of the Gulf of Guinea implemented by Expertise France, funded by the European Union
4. The A-TIPSOM project implemented by FIIAPP, funded by the European Union
5. Strengthening Law Enforcement Response, Service, & Accountability to GBV in North-East, North-West/Central Nigeria (Phase 2), implemented by IOM, funded by INL
6. Prevention and Response to Acute TIP, Mental Health and Psychosocial Concerns in North-East Nigeria, Phase 2, implemented by IOM, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

CHAPTER TWO

State Taskforces in The Context of Trafficking in Persons in Nigeria

Overview of human trafficking in Nigeria

Preamble:

The United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in Persons, especially women and children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime defines trafficking as¹:

“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 abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payment or benefit to achieve the consent of a person of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.”

Human trafficking, also known as modern-day slavery, affects all countries across the globe, though developing countries suffer more severe consequences of the crime as they are essentially countries of origin of victims of TIP. Such countries serve as the supplier countries and thereby lose their human capital to the transit and destination countries. The prevalent trend is that human traffickers recruit their victims from vulnerable rural and urban poor communities in low-income and developing countries and take them through rigorous terrains with promises of greener pastures abroad.

In 2020, the UNODC Global Report on TIP identified an increasing trend in the use of internet which has been integrated into the business model of traffickers and used to facilitate the luring of victims into sexual exploitation, forced labour and forced criminality. Through the internet, traffickers easily gain access to an increased pool of customers, particularly sex buyers. One court case is particularly illustrative: a single trafficker, working alone, managed to sexually exploit and connect one victim with over 100 sex buyers over a period of 60 days using online advertisement. The expanded global usage of technology fostered by the COVID – 19 pandemics further increased these risks with traffickers using the internet to identify, recruit and control their victims, advertise services and launder the proceeds of their crimes

A joint international report² revealed that an estimated 50 million people are living in modern slavery globally, comprising 28 million in forced labour and 22 million in forced marriages. The figure includes victims of various forms of sexual exploitation. Accordingly,³ human trafficking is rated high, coming a little below illicit arms trafficking as the second-largest criminal industry globally, generating about \$150 billion per year.

1 UN (2000). Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>

2 ILO (2022) Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_854733/lang-en/index.htm

3 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report - State Department. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report/>

The African continent was quite prominent in the pre-historic account of slavery. This was as a result of war, debt bondage, ignorance and other exploitative reasons. The pre-historic slavery account predates the advent of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. Indeed, slavery and the slave trade were an integral part of African societies and states which supplied the Western world with enslaved people for centuries before the arrival of Europeans.

According to *Thurman*⁴, the slave trade was primarily the trading of Africans to the colonies of the then *New World* with the Atlantic Ocean serving as the gateway. Though the advent of the Europeans did not initially change the trajectory of the slave trade in Africa, particularly along the West African coast, pressure mounted by the locals and the dawn of civilization helped put a stop to the slave trade in Nigeria and other African countries.

The resurgence of the heinous crime of human trafficking in Africa in the present time, especially of women and children, is facilitated by the unfavourable economic and cultural climate of the region, with child labour being widely accepted. Accordingly, 2022 UNODC TIP report showed that in Sub-Saharan Africa, children continue to account for the majority of detected trafficking victims and between 2019 and 2020, the rate of child victims per 100,000 population increased by 43%. The report also noted the high risk of violence experienced by women and children, with female victims subjected to physical or extreme violence at the hands of traffickers at a rate three times higher than males while children are subjected to physical or extreme violence at a rate almost two times higher than adults⁵. As of 2023, Global Slavery Index reported an estimated 9.2m persons living in modern slavery in Africa. According to UN News,⁶ 93% of Africans who travel to European countries along irregular routes would do it again, despite facing life-threatening dangers.

The Nigeria Experience

Nigeria, like many other African countries, is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. Until about the late 1990s, human trafficking in Nigeria was relatively unknown. Then victims were misconstrued to be prostitutes or illegal migrants that were justifiably deported back home. Within the country, victims were regarded as either prostitutes for those kept in the brothels or as unfortunate underprivileged individuals that would accept to work under any condition. Others are those engaged in exploitative labour in quarries, factories, and farms.

Trends of Human Trafficking in Nigeria

The crime of trafficking in Nigeria happens within states, across states and beyond national borders. Current data of NAPTIP shows that all states in Nigeria are affected by human trafficking, though to varying degrees. These reality underscores the important role that State Task Forces can and should play in the response to Human Trafficking.

National Response

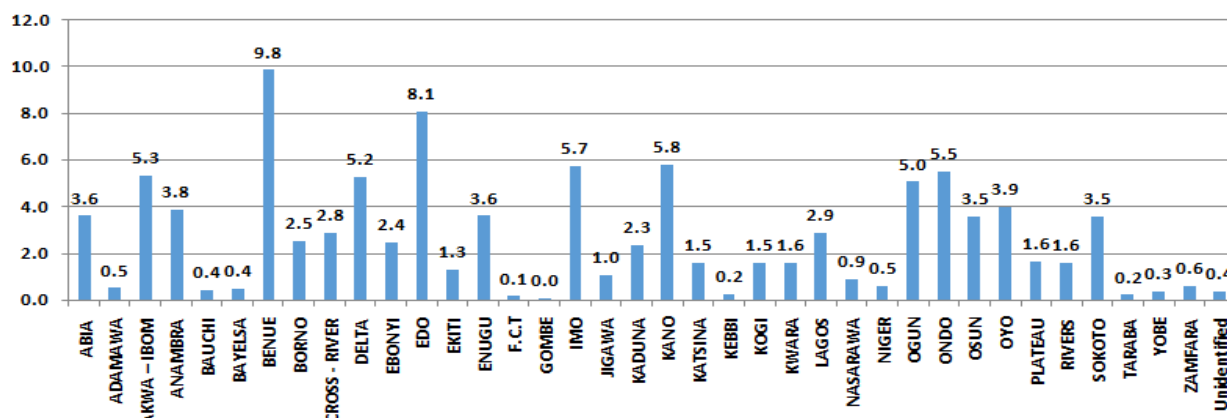
With gradual but increasing awareness of the crime of human trafficking, Nigeria became active in the multilateral negotiation and the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Nigeria's quest to combat trafficking in persons began with the domestication of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol (Palermo Protocol 2000) in 2003 with the enactment of the Trafficking in

4 Thurman, J (n.d). The Transatlantic Slave Trade. Available at the Khan Academy website (<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-5-the-first-global-age/54-the-transatlantic-slave-trade-beta/a/read-the-transatlantic-slave-trade-beta>)

5 2022 UNODC Global TIP report - <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

6 United Nations News (2023). Global Perspective Human Stories. (Accessed on 8th May 2023)

Figure 1: Chart showing the percentage of rescued victims by state of origin between 2018 and 2022.



Source: NAPTIP Data 2022. Available at www.naptip.gov.ng

Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement Act. The Act created the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons. In 2005, the Act was amended and was further repealed and re-enacted in 2015, as the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015 (TIPPEAA).

The progress in the national response is evident in the 2023 US global TIP report which rates Nigeria as Tier 2⁷, same as in the past three years, implying significant progress being made towards meeting the minimum standards for Victim Protection. The chart below shows Nigeria's Annual Global Rating from 2001 till date.

Figure 2: Nigeria's Annual Global Rating from 2001 – 2023 from the US TIP reports



7 Global Trafficking in Persons Report on Human Trafficking (2023). US Department of State.

NAPTIP Operational Strategy

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is the focal and coordinating agency for the fight against trafficking in persons (TIP) initiative in Nigeria. The Agency works in close collaboration with other Nigeria security and law enforcement agencies, State and Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), CSOs, Organised Private Sector (OPS) and most recently with State Task Forces on Human Trafficking in Nigeria to implement provisions of the TIPPEAA. The Agency drives Nigeria's counter-trafficking operations through a 5-pronged strategy of Policy, Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership and with a robust combination of policy documents such as the:

- 5-year National Action Plan on Human Trafficking in Nigeria (2022 – 2026)
- National policy on Protection and Assistance for Trafficked Persons in Nigeria
- Guidelines on National Referral Mechanism for Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria (NRM)

With its Headquarters in Abuja, NAPTIP has the following formations across the country:

- 9 Zonal Commands,
- 14 State Commands, and
- 8 State Liaison offices.

Data and Statistics

Table 1: Data Summary from Inception of the Agency to July 2023

S/N	Data Summary from Inception of the Agency to July 2023	Total
1	Cases reported	11,531
2	Victims rescued	21,287
3	Cases investigated since inception	4,957
4	Suspects arrested	9,102
5	Number of persons convicted	632

Data from NAPTIP⁸ shows cases of human trafficking including cases with the highest prevalence: procurement of persons for sexual exploitation –**35.4%**; Buying and selling of human beings – **13.4%**; employment of a child as a domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm –**9.8%**; foreign travel which promotes prostitution –**7.5%** and child abuse –**7.1%**.

Evolution of State Task Forces on Trafficking in Persons in Nigeria

As the precursor to the emergence of the STFs in 2005, NAPTIP established the Anti-Human Trafficking State Working Groups (SWGs) in 22 states out of the 36 states of the federation. The choice of 22 States was informed by research that identified 11 human trafficking endemic States in the South and North respectively. The SWGs were headed by

8 NAPTIP Data, 2022.

the Commissioners for Women Affairs and Social Development in respective states and comprised government agencies, Non-governmental Organizations, Faith-based Organizations and the media. Between 2007 and 2015, the Agency embarked on advocacy visits around the country aimed at strengthening the SWGs' commitment to combatting human trafficking. The SWGs were effective until after the elections of 2007 when many of the new State Governors did not continue to support the SWGs activities.

However, with the knowledge and data available, a state-owned response is inevitable to combat human trafficking in Nigeria especially as most of the victims, their families and communities can only be reached through communication channels at the grassroots. Therefore, mobilizing the states, local governments and eventually communities is key to the Nigerian response.

Sequel to the failure of the SWGs, the concept was transformed into the establishment of State Task Forces (STFs) which serves as the first and most essential link in the chain in translating the Federal Government's policies into practical outcomes on the ground. To ensure political buy-in by State Governments and ensure sustainability of the STFs through government transitions, the Agency in 2019, embarked on advocacy visits to State Governments and solicited their commitment to inaugurating the STFs based on the operational guidelines in a Terms of Reference (ToR) provided by the Federal Government (NAPTIP).

Each of the STF inaugurated by the State Governments are chaired by the Attorneys-General of each state and co-chaired by the NAPTIP Zonal Commanders. The membership recommended by NAPTIP in the guidelines provided to States are:

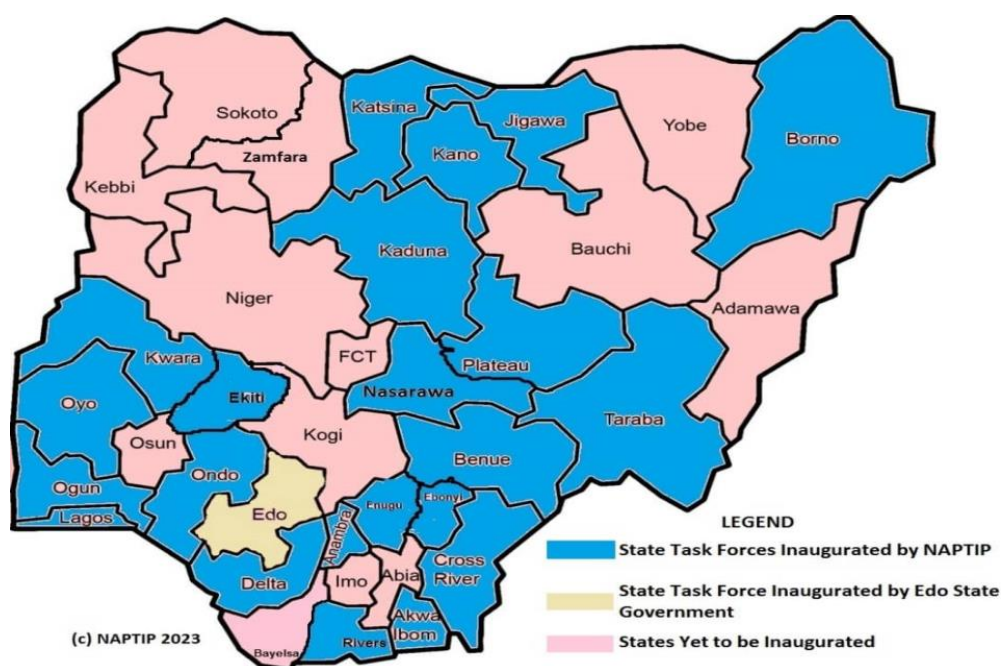
- Attorney-Generals and State Commissioners for Justice (Chairman);
- NAPTIP Zonal Commanders/State Commanders as Alternates (1);
- State Ministry of Justice (1);
- State Controller of Labour in the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (1);
- State Ministry of Women Affairs (1);
- National Orientation Agency (NOA) (1);
- Nigerian Police Force (1);
- Nigerian Immigration Service (1);
- Department of State Services (DSS) (1);
- National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (1);
- National Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) (1);
- Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) (1);
- Representative of NACTAL and other relevant Non-Governmental Networks on Anti-Human Trafficking in the State (5);
- The Media (as deemed fit);
- Religious organisations (2);
- Sociocultural organizations (3);
- Traditional institutions (3);
- Women organisations (2);
- Market women groups (2);
- Youth organizations (2);
- National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) (2);
- National Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO) (2);
- Representative of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) (2); and
- Any other relevant agencies/individuals as the Governor may decide.

The operational role of the STFs as provided in the ToR includes:

- The provision of a forum for dialogue and coordination in the State and particularly to:
 - Develop strategies and State Action Plans to combat human trafficking.
 - Carry out programmes for effective reintegration of trafficked victims into society.
- Working with the State Ministry of Justice for the protection, assistance and access to justice for victims of trafficking.

Twenty-three (23) STFs have been inaugurated in Nigeria so far between 2019 to 2022. Twenty-two (22) of them were established by NAPTIP and one by the Edo State Government in 2017. NAPTIP intend to establish STFs in all the States of the Federation and the FCT. Therefore, the process for the inauguration of the remaining 13 states' STFs is ongoing. Various partners that supported NAPTIP in the creation of the STFs include United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP)-ATIPSOM project, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Heartland Alliance International and Expertise France. The states include Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba. It is recommended that every state of the Federation should establish its task force, including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Figure 3: Map of Nigeria showing STF inaugurated States, and States yet to be inaugurated.



In February 2021, UNODC in collaboration with NAPTIP commissioned a desk review and needs assessment of the State Task Forces (STFs) to ensure targeted support is provided to support their daily operations. The findings from the desk review, is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Overview of Status of State Task Forces on Human Trafficking

State	Date Inaugu- rated	Mem- bership	Meet- ings	Train- ing	Office	Staff	Office Equip- ment	State Support (Financial)	State Work Plan Devel- oped and Aligned with NAP
Edo	July 2017	35	several	several	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delta	March 2019	20	monthly	30	Yes	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes
Ondo	March 2019	25	Several	5	Yes	Nil	Nil	No	Yes
Lagos	September 2020	30	2	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil*	Yes
Ogun	September 2020	21	8	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes*	Yes
Oyo	September 2020	30	Quarterly	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Ekiti	March 2019	24	Monthly	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Anambra	September 2020	19	Monthly	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes
Enugu	September 2020	15	Bi- monthly	2	Yes	2	Nil	Yes	Yes
Ebonyi	September 2020	35	5	3	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Rivers	August 2020	10	several	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
C-River	August 2020	30	several	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
A-Ibom	October 2020	18	4	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nasarawa	February 2021	29	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Benue	February 2021	30	Quarterly	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes
Plateau	February 2021	35	5	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Kaduna	December 2021	28	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Kano	August 2021	50	monthly	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Borno	December 2019	42	monthly	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
Katsina	September 2021	40	2	2	Yes	Nil	Nil	Yes	
Jigawa	September 21	32	4	4	No	Yes	Yes	No (individual)	
Taraba	August 2022	30	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Kwara	October 2022	30	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes

Leveraging on Areas of Comparative Advantage

The findings from the desk review, showed that aside from the Edo State Task Force, all the other STFs need substantial support to properly take off and stand while some States like Lagos, Delta and Ondo are taking steps to enact laws to enshrine the STFs into the State Statutes to ensure sustainability. The need for training and structural/ sustainability as well as cooperation efforts within the states was also emphasised. A key recommendation from the assessment of the STFs is the need for phased training to enhance cooperation within and amongst states on identification, rescue and reporting of human trafficking cases.

Therefore, it is expedient to identify areas of comparative advantages of each of the STFs for possible adaptation across the board. Such areas include:

- i. Increase knowledge on victim identification, reporting and referral;
- ii. Identify sustainability patterns to institutionalize the idea of STF on human trafficking beyond political transitions;
- iii. Strengthen cooperation among state and non-state structures vis-à-vis state partners and NAP TIP;
- iv. Familiarize task force members with key sectoral partners;
- v. Document compendium of good practices of STFs operations and identify areas for improvement;
- vi. Establish coordination and communication channels among STFs;
- vii. Increase knowledge on TIP issues at the community level; and
- viii. Document evidence of TIP endemic areas in respective states.

Cross-State Collaboration

Cross-state collaboration presented through the annual coordination bootcamp presents a significant lifeline to the existence and interventions of the STFs. This approach is adjudged as the most desirable mechanism for making peer reviewing an efficient tool for intervention, operational effectiveness and sustainability. Indeed, this is explored within the context of TIPs in Nigeria in this publication. The bootcamp approach will naturally enable cross-pollination of ideas among STFs wherein areas of weaknesses and strengths can be efficiently connected and harnessed for the sake of sustainability.

CHAPTER THREE

Dimensions of Human Trafficking in The States Identified by STFs

Although Nigeria is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking as identified in different reports. Yet the manifestation of human trafficking differs from one region to another and from one state to another. This means project interventions to combat human trafficking must be designed to specifically meet the needs of each region, state and community. Relevant information on specific TIP manifestations being experienced in Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Lagos, Nasarawa, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo, Ekiti, Plateau, and Rivers states are explored and presented in this chapter.

To identify the manifestations of TIP across states, different environmental scanning was undertaken by the STFs, to document the inherent push factors, the dominant types of human trafficking, endemic areas and communities, popular routes for internal and external human trafficking and the recruitment patterns.

State-Level Dynamics: Sources and Strategies

Based on the environmental scanning exercises, there were common factors identified that exacerbates internal and external human trafficking in all the states. These factors are highlighted below:

Common Identified Push Factors in all states:

- **Economic:** Poverty, unemployment, inflation, abusive apprenticeship
- **Social:** Displacement, Almajiri system, rural-urban migration, illiteracy, social injustice, lack of social welfare, banditry, social media, gender inequality, wrong socialization
- **Political:** Ineffective policies, unworkable social contract, political violence

Dominant purposes of trafficking in all states:

- **Internal TIP:** Domestic servitude, child labour/abuse, forced labour, child marriage, baby factory, buying and selling of children, sexual exploitation, illegal adoption, street begging, organ harvesting, debt bondage.
- **External TIP:** Young adolescent girls taken for sexual exploitation in other parts of the world such as the Middle East, Europe, Asia and African countries, such as Benin Republic, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger Republic, Rwanda, Togo, The Gambia and Senegal, and young boys and girls coerced into forced labour and peddling of drugs in Cairo, Libya, Gabon, and Middle East among other locations.

State-by-State Presentation of TIP Endemic Areas and Trafficking Routes

The specific manifestations of human trafficking by state is outlined below.

AKWA IBOM

Dominant types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, sale of babies, and cryptic pregnancy.

External: Sexual exploitation, and domestic servitude.

Akwa Ibom Endemic Areas: Oron, Ibeno, Ikot Abasi, OrukAnam, Eastern Obolo, Mbo, ObotAkara, Nsit Ubium, Esit Eket, and Eket.

Internal Routes:

- ObotAkara – Ebughu, Okobo LGA
- Essienudim – Oron – Adadia, Uruan LGA
- Inilka – Port Harcourt, Lagos
- Inilka – Abuja

External Routes:

- Obot Akara – Ebughu – Cameroon
- Oron – Cameroun
- Uruan – Togo – Ghana – Cote d'Ivoire

ANAMBRA STATE

Dominant types of TIP

Internal: Illegal adoption, baby factories, irregular migration, domestic servitude, alms begging, child labour and sexual exploitation.

External: Sexual exploitation and organ harvesting.

Means of Recruitment: Peer group influence, family, agents, social media (online/physical), abduction, and irregular adoption.

Anambra Endemic Areas: Nnewi, Ihiala, Onitsha, Ekwulobia, Awka, Umunze, Nkwelle-Ezunaka, Enugwu-Ukwu, Abagana, Obosi, Awkuzu, Atani, Nibo, Ozubulu, Nimo, Awka –North, Ayamelum, Okija, Osurmoghu, Uli, Amawbia, Nkpor, Okpoko, Omor, Adazi-Enu, Ogidi, Adazi-Ani, Agulu, Abatete, Mbaukwu.

Internal Routes:

- Ekwulobia – Umunze – Ihitenansa – Arondizuogu – Imo State
- Owerri – Ezukala – Abia State
- Ekwulobia – Ufuma – Enugu State
- Ekwulobia – Uga – Imo State
- Nnewi – Ozubulu – Ihiala – Imo State
- Ebenebe – Ugbene – Enugu State
- Awka – Amansea – Enugu State
- Amaetiti – Ndiukwuenu – Enugu State
- Anaku – Omor – Omasi – Enugu State
- Nzam – Inoma – Olumbanasa – Kogi State

- Onitsha – Asaba – Benin – Lagos
- Atani – Ogwu-ikpelle – Rivers State
- Anambra – Enugu – Benue
- Anambra – Enugu – Kogi – Abuja
- Nasarawa – Benue – Enugu – Anambra

External Routes:

- Anambra – Enugu – Ebonyi – Cross Rivers – Cameroon
- Anambra – Enugu – Ebonyi – Akwa Ibom – Gabon
- Anambra – Enugu – Benue – Kogi – Abuja – Kano – Niger Republic – Libya
- Anambra – Delta – Edo – Lagos – Benin Republic;
- Anambra – Lagos – Europe
- Anambra – Lagos – Brazil
- Anambra – Lagos – Cuba
- Anambra – Lagos – Asia
- Anambra – Abuja – America
- Anambra – Enugu – South Africa

BENUE STATE

Dominant types of TIP

Internal: Child labour/abuse, child marriage, forced labour, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and organ/tissue trafficking.

External: Sexual and labour exploitation.

Means of Recruitment: Job placement (online and physical), social media, peer group pressure, family pressure and agents.

Benue endemic areas: Makurdi town and Agan in **Makurdi LGA**.

Ameladu, Gboko Central, Gboko South, Tse Kucha, Mkar, Yandev, and Akpagher in **Gboko LGA**

Otukpo town, Ugboju and Adoka in **Otukpo LGA**

Katsina Ala town in **Katsina Ala LGA**

Daudu, Gbajimba, Ortese, Udei, Abinsi and Agasha in **Guma LGA**

Zaki-Biam in **Ukum LGA**

Naka, Aondona and Agagbe in **Gwer West LGA**

Ikpayongo, Igbor, Aliade and Taraku in **Gwer East LGA**

Wannune, Uchi and Tiortyu in **Tarka LGA**

Oju, Ikachi, Ibilla in **Oju LGA**

Obarike Ito, Adum East, Adum West, Okwutungbe, Itakpa and Itogo in **Obi LGA**

Ihugh, TseMker, Vandeikya town and Tsar in **Vandeikya LGA**

Adikpo, Mbaiwen, Jato-Aka, Ikyogen, Abande, Imande-Agbatse, Ituukase, Ugugu and Mbakwerkyaa in **Kwande LGA**

Awajir in **Konshisha LGA**

Otukpa in **Ogbadibo LGA**

Usha, Aila, Abugbe, Obagaji and Oweto in **Agatu LGA**

Utonkon and Igumale in **Ado LGA**

Ugbokolo in **Okpokwu LGA**

Internal Routes for Benue TIPs:

Internal:

- Makurdi LGA
- Gboko LGA
- Otukpo LGA
- Katsina Ala LGA
- Guma LGA
- Ukum LGA
- Gwer West LGA
- Gwer East LGA
- Tarka LGA
- Oju LGA
- Obi LGA
- Vandeikya LGA
- Kwande LGA
- Konshisha LGA
- Ogbadibo LGA
- Agatu LGA
- Ado LGA
- Okpokwu LGA

**Oyo, Lagos, Abuja, Nasarawa, Enugu, Imo,
Edo, Ondo, Ekiti, Ogun, Osun, Kwara**

Benue Trafficking Routes – External:

- Benue – Enugu – Anambra – Delta – Edo – Ondo – Ogun – Lagos – Benin Republic-Togo – Ghana – Mali – Senegal – Burkina Faso – Cote d’ Ivoire
- Benue – Kogi – Edo – Ondo – Osun – Oyo – Lagos – Benin Republic – Togo – Ghana – Mali – Senegal – Burkina Faso – Cote d’ Ivoire
- Benue – Kogi – Edo – Ondo – Osun – Oyo – Lagos – Dubai
- Benue – Cameroon
- Benue – Nasarawa – Kaduna – Kano – Niger Republic – Other Middle Eastern Countries

BORNO STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, abduction, child marriage, forced labour, child labour, debt bondage, sexual exploitation, street begging, child soldiering, and suicide bombing.

External: Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, domestic servitude.

Means of Recruitment: Agents, peer group influence, street begging, family, social media, job placements, fake education and scholarships.

Borno Endemic Areas: Maiduguri Municipal Council (MMC), Jere, Gwoza, Bama, Dikwa, Gamborou Ngala, Kala Balge (Rann), and Damasak.

Internal Routes:

- Maiduguri – Yobe – Gombe – Bauchi – Kano
- Maiduguri – Yobe – Bauchi – Jigawa – Kano
- Maiduguri – Yobe – Gombe – Bauchi – Plateau State

- Maiduguri – Yobe – Gombe – Adamawa
- Maiduguri – Yobe – Gombe – Bauchi – Adamawa – Taraba
- Maiduguri – Yobe – Gombe – Bauchi – Plateau – Nassarawa – Benue – Enugu
- Maiduguri – Yobe – Gombe – Bauchi – Plateau – Nassarawa – FCT – Kogi – Ondo – Osun – Ogun – Lagos

External Routes

- Gamborou Ngala – Cameroon
- Damasak – Niger Republic
- Banki – Cameroon
- Pulka – Cameroon
- Baga – Chad
- Kala Balge (Rann) – Cameroon
- Maiduguri – Kano – Katsina – Niger Republic – Algeria
- Maiduguri – Kano – Katsina – Niger Republic – Mali
- Maiduguri – Jigawa – Katsina – Niger Republic
- Maiduguri – Damaturu – Geidam – Niger Republic
- Maiduguri – Mubi – Cameroon – Chad – Libya

CROSS RIVERS STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Child labour, baby factory, cryptic pregnancy, forced labour, sexual exploitation, debt bondage (money wife/debt marriage), organ harvesting, and domestic servitude.

External: Sexual exploitation, forced labour, and organ harvesting.

Means of Recruitment: Agents (individual/organizations), tourism, social media, peer group influence, fake education and scholarship.

Endemic Areas: Akpabuyo, Calabar South, Bakassi, Akamkpa, Yakurr, Boki, Etung, Yala, Bekwara, Ikom, and Obudu.

Internal Routes:

Yala – Ikom – Boki – Odukpani – Akwa Ibom
 Cross River – Ebonyi State
 Cross River – Benue State – Abuja
 Cross River – Ebonyi – Enugu – Anambra – Delta – Ondo
 Cross River – Ebonyi – Enugu – Anambra – Delta – Ondo – Lagos

External Routes:

Obanliku – Cameroon
 Bakassi – Cameroon
 Calabar – Oron – Equatorial Guinea
 Etung – Mfuma border – Cameroon
 DanareBoki – Cameroon
 Obudu – Ebonyi – Lagos – Kano – Niger Republic – Mali

DELTA STATE:

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Sexual exploitation, child labour, domestic servitude, baby factories, illegal adoption, alms begging, organ harvesting, debt bondage, and organ harvesting.

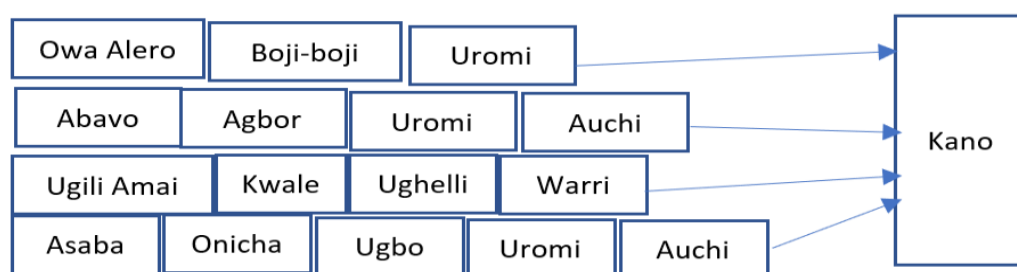
External: Forced labour and sexual exploitation.

Recruitment Types/Platforms: social media, peer group, family, agents (online and physical).

Delta Endemic Areas: Ika South and North-East, Ethiope East and West, Ukwuani, Aniocha North and South, Burutu, Patani, Isoko North and South, Warri South and North, Oshimili North and South.

Internal Routes for TIPs

Figure 5: Delta State Internal Routes



External Routes

- Asaba – Onitsha – Calabar – Cameroon
- Warri/Sapele – Benin – Lagos – Seme – Togo – Ghana – Burkina Faso – Mali
- Oko, Asaba, Onicha-Ugbo, Kano-Katsina/Jigawa – Niger Republic – Libya – Algeria – Morocco – Mediterránea Routes

EBONYI STATE

Dominant types of TIP

Internal: Domestic Servitude, sexual exploitation, forced labour, alms begging, sale of babies, child marriage, and baby factory.

External: Sexual exploitation, forced labour, and domestic servitude.

Means of Recruitment: Peer group influence, family, social media, and agents.

Ebonyi Endemic Areas

- Afikpo North, Onicha, Ivo, Abakaliki, Ohaozara, Ishielu, Ohaukwu.

Internal Routes:

- Ishielu – Nkalagu - Enugu
- Ivo – Ishiagu – Uturu – Abia State
- Ohaukwu – Effium – Benue State
- Izzi – Benue

- Izzi – Cross River State
- Abakaliki – Onicha – Abomega – Ogoja – Cross River State

External Routes:

- Onicha – Abomega – itigidi – Ugep – Cameroon
- Abakaliki – Ogoja – Bekwara – Ikom – Cameroon
- Afikpo North – Ndibe – Cross River – Cameroon

EDO STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Street begging, child labour, baby factory, forced labour, sexual exploitation, debt bondage, organ harvesting, and domestic servitude.

External: Sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ harvesting.

Means of Recruitment: Agents (individual/organizations), social media, peer influence, fake education/scholarship, orphanage trafficking, family pressure, and sport.

Edo Endemic Areas:

- Ikpoba-okha
- Upper Sokponba, Nomayo, Idogbo, Ikpoba- Hill, Aduwawa
- Orhionmwon
- Urhonigbe, Evbuobanosa, Ugoneki, Igbanke and Abudu
- Uhunmwode
- Eyaen, Ehor, and Obadan
- Esan North East
- Uromi, and Amendokhian
- Auchu
- Egor

Internal Routes:

- Benin – Ibadan
- Benin – Lagos
- Benin – Warri
- Benin – Port Harcourt
- Plateau/Nasarawa – Abuja – Kogi – Benin
- Cross-River – Akwa Ibom – Benin

External Routes:

- Benin – Lagos – Cotonou
- Benin – Auchu – Abuja – Sokoto – Niger Republic – Libya
- Benin – Lagos – United Arab Emirates (Dubai)
- Benin – Lagos – Cotonou – Benin Republic – Ghana
- Benin – Lagos – Cotonou – Benin Republic– Mali
- Benin – Lagos – Cotonou – Benin Republic – Burkina Faso
- Benin – Lagos – Cotonou – Benin Republic
- Benin – Lagos – Europe

EKITI STATE

Dominant types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, forced labour, alms begging, child labour, and sexual exploitation.

External: Sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ harvesting, entertainment and sports.

Means of Recruitment: Peer influence, agents, social media, family (online and physical).

Ekiti Endemic Areas: Moba – Ilejemeje – Ido-osi – Ijero – Ise – Oye – Emure – Ikere – Ado

Internal Routes:

Ekiti – Ondo
Ekiti – Kogi – Abuja
Ekiti – Osun – Oyo – Lagos
Ekiti – Ondo – Edo
Ekiti – Kogi – Abuja – Kaduna
Ekiti – Kogi – Benue

External Routes:

Ekiti – Shaki – Benin Republic
Ekiti – Lagos – Italy
Ekiti – Shaki – Benin Republic – Mali – Senegal
Ekiti – Lagos – Saudi Arabia (Qatar, Oman)
Ekiti – Kogi – Abuja – Kano – Niger Republic – Libya – Middle East

ENUGU STATE

Dominant types of TIP

Internal: Baby Factory or racketeering, alms begging, sexual exploitation, child labour, and domestic servitude.

External: Labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, and domestic servitude.

Enugu Endemic Areas: Aninri, Enugu North, Enugu South, Enugu East, Nsukka, Igboeze South, 9th Mile, Igboeze North, Obollo-afor, Awgu.

Internal Routes:

Enugu – Ugwuoba – Anambra
Nsukka – Rivers State
Ezeagu – Osun
Aniri – Rivers
9th mile – Onitsha – Benin City – Lagos State
9th Mile – Obollo - afor – Otukpo, Benue State

External Routes:

Enugu – Addis Ababa – Egypt
Enugu – Saudi Arabia
Enugu – Lagos – Togo
Enugu – Lagos – Benin Republic
Enugu – Lagos – Ghana

Enugu – Benue – Nassarawa – Kaduna – Kano – Niger Republic/Chad
 Enugu – Lagos – Burkina Faso
 Enugu – Lagos – (Libya, Mali)
 Enugu – Abakaliki – Akwa Ibom – Cameroun
 Enugu – Abakaliki – Cross River – Cameroun
 Enugu – Benue – Taraba – Cameroun

JIGAWA STATE

Dominant Types of TIPs

Internal: Domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual exploitation, child labour, and debt bondage.

External: Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, and domestic servitude.

Means of recruitment: Agents, peer group influence, social media, family, deception, coercion or threat by persons that have power over the victim, and exploitation of the vulnerability of victim(s).

Jigawa Endemic Areas: Dutse, Hadejia, Gumel, Gwiwa, Taura and Babura, Birnin Kudu.

Internal Routes

- Babura – Birniwa – Birnin kudu – Taura – Gwiwa – Roni – Ringim – Kano
- Babura – Birniwa – Birninkudu – Taura – Gwiwa – Roni – Ringim – Dutse
- Babura – Birniwa – Birninkudu – Taura – Gwiwa – Roni – Ringim – Hadejia

External Routes:

- Jigawa – Maiduguri – Baga – Damasak – Gamboru Ngala – Sudan, Saudi Arabia-other Middle East Countries
- Jigawa – Kano – Saudi Arabia, Oman, U.A.E, Lebanon and Bahrain
- Galadi, Babura/Babban Mutum – North Africa
- Zinder – Agadez – Libya or Algeria
- Jigawa – Taraba – Adamawa – Cameroon, Gabon

KADUNA STATE

Internal Routes:

- Kaduna – Abuja – Lokoja – Lagos
- Kafanchan – Abuja – Kogi – Ibadan
- Kaduna – Abuja – Kogi – Edo (Benin) – Delta (Agbor)

External Routes:

- Kaduna – Zaria – Kano – Jigawa – Niger republic/Chad – Libya
- Kaduna – Zaria – Funtua – Katsina – Niger Republic – Agadez – Libya
- Kaduna – Abuja – Lagos – Benin Republic – Togo – Burkina Faso
- Kaduna – Lagos – Benin republic – Burkina Faso – Ghana
- Kafanchan – Ibadan – Benin Republic – Burkina Faso
- Kaduna – Kano – Saudi Arabia
- Kaduna – Abuja – UAE – Saudi Arabia
- Kaduna – Lagos – UAE – Saudi Arabia

Kaduna Endemic Areas:

Kafanchan, Lere, Zaria, Chikun LGA: KasuwaMagani, Maraban Jos, BirninGwari, Tafa, FadanKushe, Kagarko, Kagoro, Kakau, Katari, Kajuru.

KANO STATE

Dominant types of TIP

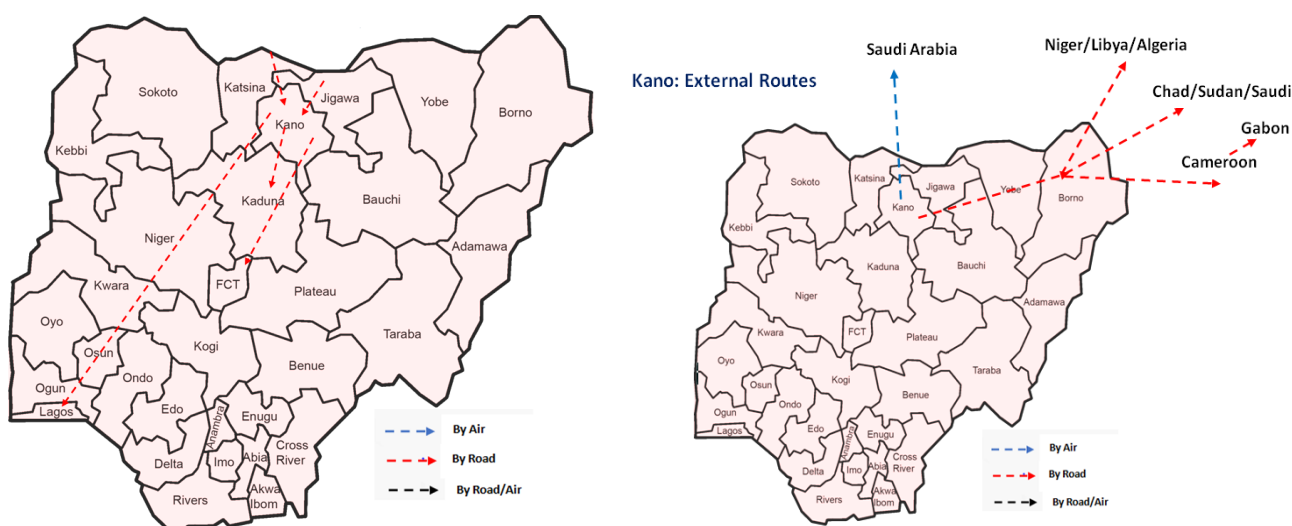
Internal: Alms begging, child labour, child marriage, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, thieves sponsored to steal and pay back to their sponsors, and drugs peddling.

External: Sexual exploitation, thieves sponsored to steal and pay back to their sponsors, forced labour, drug peddling, alms begging.

Recruitment types/platforms: peer group influence, agents, family, social media (online and physical).

Kano Endemic Areas: Dala, Nassarawa, Fagge, Ungoggo, Kumbotso, Rano, Kibiya, Tudun Wada, Bebeji, Kura, and Kunchi.

Figure 6: Internal Routes for Kano TIP



KATSINA STATE

Dominant types of TIPs

Alms begging, child labour, sexual exploitation

Means of Recruitment/Recruitment Platform: Peer group influence, agents, family, and social media (online and physical).

Internal Routes:

- Katsina – Mashi – Daura – Jigawa State
- Kongolom – Katsina (town)

External Routes:

- Katsina – Jibiya - Maradi (Niger Republic) – Libya or Algeria
- Katsina – Mashi – Tasawa (Niger Republic) – Libya
- Katsina – Daura – Kongolam – Zinder (Niger Republic) – Agadez Sudan – Saudi Arabia, Kongolom – Niger Republic
- Katsina – Daura – Babban Mutum – Agadez – Libya

Endemic Areas: Kusada, Ingawa, Mashi, Kankara, Katsina

LAGOS STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Child labour, baby factory, sexual exploitation, organ harvesting, domestic servitude, and alms begging.

External: Sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ harvesting, drug peddling, and banditry.

Means of Recruitment: Agents (individual/organizations), sports, musical/modelling, education/scholarship, peer groups, social media, and job adverts.

Lagos Endemic Areas: Agege – Ikorodu – Epe – Badagry – Eti-Osa – Alimosho – Apapa – Iganmu.

Internal Routes:

- Epe – Riverine – Ikorodu – Ijebu Ode – Sagamu

External Routes:

- Badagry waterway – Badagry road – Lagos Airport – Lagos Wharf – Seme border – Owode- Apa – Jeregbe – Shaki – Idi-Iroko

NASARAWA STATE

Internal Routes:

- Lafia – Akurba – AngwanRere – Agyaragutofa – Adogi
- Akwanga – Andaha – Angwan Zaria – Gudi – Moro – Kaduna State
- Karu – AutaBalefi – Karshi – Uke – Abuja
- Keffi – Gora – Panda - Kaduna State
- Nasarawa Eggon – Arikya – Akun – Mada Station
- Agyragu – Kadaroko – Makurdi (Benue State)
- Tudun Abu – Dedere – Obi – Awe – Taraba
- Toto – Umasha Routes
- Lafia – Akwanga
- Keffi – Abuja
- Akwanga – Moro – Saminaka – Kaduna
- Lafia – Makurdi – Enugu – Port Harcourt

External Routes:

- Lafia – Kano – Niger Republic – Libya
- Lafia – Abuja – Cameroon – Saudi Arabia – Libya

Endemic LGAs

Lafia, Akwanga, Karu, Toto, Wamba, Obi, Doma, Nasarawa Eggon, Keana

OGUN STATE

- Abeokuta North Local Government: Iberekodo, Idiya, Ikereku, Imala, Olorunda, Sabo, Totoro, Rounda, Lafenwa.
- Abeokuta South Local Government: Ake, Emere, Ibara, Igboke, Ijaiye, Ijemo, Ijeun-Titun, Iporo Sodeke, Itoko, Kenta, Kuto, Oke-Ijeun.
- Ifo Local Government: Agbado, Akute/Ajuwon, Coker/Ilepa, Ibogun, Ifo, OjoduIsheri, Opeilu/Ibaragun, Ososun, Sunren.
- Ijebu-Ode Local Government: Ijada/Imepe, Ijasi/Idepo.
- Imupa/Iyanro, Isiwo, Isoku/Ososa, Itatebo/Itaogbin, Itamapako, Oso Esa, Odo-Egbo/Oliworo, Porogun.
- Sagamu Local Government: Ijagba, Sotunbo, Ajidada.
- Ado Odo-Ota Local Government: Sango Ota, Ijoko, Agbara.

Internal Routes:

- Lagos – Ibadan route
- Abeokuta-Ibadan route

External Routes:

- Sango – Idiroko
- Sagamu – Ore Road
- Imeko
- Agbara – Badagry route
- Ilaro Oja – Odan route

ONDO STATE:

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, forced labour, debt bondage, sexual exploitation, and child labour.

External: Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, and domestic servitude.

Means of Recruitment: Agents, peer group influence, family, and social media.

Ondo Endemic Areas:

Akure South LGA:

- Odopetu, Aponmu, Ijoka, Itaolorun,

Akoko North East LGA:

- Ikare,

Akoko South West LGA:

- Oka Akoko, Akungba;

Akoko North West LGA:

- Ikaramu;

Akure North LGA:

- Ogbese, Ala,
- Igbatoro,
- Shasha;

Odigbo LGA:

- Ajebamidele,
- Ajue,
- Orita,

- Asewele,
- Show boy/Akinjagbula, Ore;

Ose LGA:

- Ute,
- Ifon,
- Arimagija,
- Agbanikaka;

Idanre LGA:

- Idanre Town,
- Odode,
- Ita-Oloorun;

Ifedore LGA:

- Ijare, Ikota, Igbara-oke,
- Ilara;

Okitipupa LGA:

- Okitipupa town and adjoining villages;

Ilaje LGA:

- Irele,
- Igbokoda

Internal Routes:

Ondo – Kogi – Abuja
 Ondo – Kogi – Kaduna – Kano
 Ondo – Ibadan – Lagos
 Ondo – Ore – Lagos
 Ondo – Benin City – Delta – Rivers State
 Benue – Kogi – Akure
 Plateau – Abuja – Kogi – Ondo
 Niger – Kwara – Ekiti – Ondo
 Kano – Kaduna – Abuja – Kogi – Ondo
 Cross River – Benin City – Ogbese – Akure
 Cross Rivers – Benin City – Ore – Asewele
 Akwa-Ibom – Benin City – Ogbese – Akure
 Akwa Ibom – Benin City – Ore – Asewele

External Routes:

Ondo – Kano – Niger Republic – Libya
 Ondo – Sokoto – Libya
 Ondo – Lagos – Benin Republic – Ghana
 Ondo – Shaki – Benin Republic – Mali – Senegal
 Ondo – Lagos – Saudi Arabia (Oman)

OYO STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual exploitation, and child labour,

External: Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, and domestic servitude.

Means of Recruitment: Agents, peer group influence, family, social media, fake education and scholarships.

Oyo Endemic Areas: Saki west LGA, Saki East LGA, Iseyin LGA, Ogo Oluwa LGA, Ogbomosho South LGA, Ogbomosho North LGA, Iddo LGA, Oyo East LGA, Oyo West LGA, Ibarapa central LGA, Ibarapa North LGA, Ibarapa East LGA, Akinyele LGA, Atisbo LGA, Itesiwaju LGA, Ibadan South East LGA, Ibadan North East LGA, Kajola LGA and Orelope LGA.

Internal Routes:

- Saki – Iseyin – Ibadan
- Oyo – Lagos
- Oyo – Ondo – Kogi – Abuja – Kaduna – Kano
- Shaki – Iseyin – Oyo – Ogbomosho – Minna – Suleja – Abuja
- Ibadan – Lagos
- Ogbomosho – Ibadan – Lagos

External Routes:

- Oyo – Ogun state – Benin Republic – Burkina-Faso – Mali
- Oyo – Kano – Sokoto – Agadez – Libya – Europe
- Oyo – Lagos – Middle East (Lebanon, Oman, Saudi-Arabia, UAE, Iraq, Turkey)
- Oyo – Benin Republic – Togo – Ghana – Ivory Coast – Burkina Faso

PLATEAU STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual exploitation, child labour, organ harvesting, sale of ovarian eggs and spermatozoa.

External: Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, domestic servitude.

Means of Recruitment: Agents, peer influence, family, and social media.

Plateau Endemic Areas:

- Riyom Local Government Area – Tahoss, Ganawuri
- Quanpa'an Local Government – Kurgwi- Namu
- Bassa Local Government Area – Miango- Te'egbe-Jingir
- BarkinLadi Local Government Area –Jos
- Mangu Local Government Area- Jos
- Shendam Local Government Area – Jos/Lafia
- Langtang North and South- Jos/Taraba

Internal Routes:

- Jos North/Jos South – Kaduna – Nassarawa – Abuja
- Jos – Nassarawa – Abuja
- Jos – Bauchi – Kano
- Jos – Nassarawa – Kogi – Edo
- Jos – Bauchi – Kano
- Jos – Nassarawa – Kogi – Edo – Delta
- Jos – Taraba – Benue – Cross River

External Routes:

- Plateau – Kaduna – Minna – Ilorin – Lagos – Benin Republic
- Jos – Taraba – Benue – Cross River – Cameroun
- Jos – Kano – Katsina - Niger Republic

RIVERS STATE

Dominant Types of TIP

Internal: Domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual exploitation, child labour, debt bondage, and baby factory.

External: Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, and domestic servitude.

Means of Recruitment: Agents, peer influence, family, deception, coercion, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability of the victim.

RIVERS Endemic Areas:

Internal Routes:

- Obio/Akpor – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State – Edo State (Benin)
- Etche Local Govt Area – Port Harcourt City – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State – Edo State – Ondo State – Ogun State – Lagos State
- Oyigbo Local Govt Area – Port Harcourt City – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State — Edo State — Kogi State — Abuja
- Khana/Ghokana Local Govt Area - Port Harcourt city – Ahoada - Bayelsa State —Delta State (Bomadi in Delta)
- Andoni Local Govt Area – Imo State – Delta State – Edo State – Ondo State – Ogun State – Lagos State
- Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni – Imo State – Delta State – Edo State – Ondo State – Ogun State – Lagos State

External Routes:

- Port Harcourt – Obio/Akpor – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State – Edo State – Kogi State – Abuja – Kano State – Katsina State – Niger Republic – Agadax – Libya
- Port Harcourt – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State – Edo State – Ondo State – Ogun State – Lagos – Benin Republic – Togo
- Port Harcourt – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State – Edo State – Ondo State – Ogun State – Lagos State – Benin Republic – Burkina Faso
- Port Harcourt – Imo State – Anambra State – Delta State – Edo State – Ondo State – Ogun State – Lagos State – Benin Republic – Mali

Access to and Management of Resources

Environmental scanning across the states has shown that various TIP processes utilize prevalent peer, family and communal links in facilitating the business of human trafficking. In this regard, it is expedient for various STFs to synergize their operations. Such cooperation will enable a greater level of effectiveness and efficiency in terms of access to timeous information, judicious utilization of resources and enable measurable outcomes.

Putting the drivers and dominant forms of TIP in various states into perspective, as well as inherent regional dynamics in terms of prevalence and networking, STFs operations should factor ‘complementarity’ into their program designs. This will ensure that areas of strengths and weaknesses are functionally addressed for the overall national goal of mitigating the scourge of TIP in Nigeria. The cooperation and synergy developed between and among STFs would enable a coordinated effort that utilizes shared information and mutually reinforcing program design in curbing the incidence of human trafficking in the country.

CHAPTER FOUR

Promising Practices of State Taskforces

Analysis of States' Task Force Activities

AKWA-IBOM STATE

Introduction

The Akwa Ibom STF has developed its 2022/2023 work plan. It aligned with the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022 – 2026). The summary of the activities of the STF is chronicled below.

Partnership

The STF partnered with heads of ministries and other stakeholders to nominate and designate officers to coordinate the anti-human trafficking desks in various ministries. This ensured strong liaisons between the STF and their various offices for prompt, effective and synergized responses to identifying, rescuing, rehabilitation and empowering victims of trafficking. For example, the STF, in collaboration with other agencies was able to rescue 33 victims, who were intercepted by officers of the Nigerian Customs Service at Oron LGA, a riverine area in the State and handed over to NAPTIP. The said victims were given shelter by the State GBV Management Committee and in partnership with Heartland Alliance, empowered 22 of the victims with start-up capital of N100,000 each and start-up kits. The pictures below showed the STF outreach and engagement.



Picture 1: STF Empowerment Outreach



Picture 2: STF Empowerment Outreach and Engagement

Mainstreaming TIP into GBV programs at the state level

The Akwa Ibom State STF has successfully mainstreamed human trafficking in the state through its partnership with the Akwa Ibom State Gender-Based Violence Management Committee, which is primarily, the State Government's implementing organ for sexual gender-based violence. This has led to the free use of the State Gender Based Violence Shelter for VOTs, where they access free medical treatment, psychosocial support, legal, skill acquisition and empowerment services. The representative of the Attorney General on the STF stands as the Gender Rapid Response Coordinator for the state and acts as a Liaison between the Akwa Ibom State GBV Management Committee, the office of the State's First Lady and other relevant government organizations.

Prevention

The STF produced jingles on the dangers of trafficking in persons in English and Ibibio (the widely spoken dialect across the state), stressing the existence of the STF, its activities and contacts. These jingles run on two radio stations 4 times a day.

The STF carried out sensitization where 620 persons were trained on human trafficking and gender-based violence in English and in the local dialects of Ibibio, Annang, Eki and Oron.



Picture 3: Sensitisation campaigns at Secondary Commercial School, Ibekwe, Eket Senatorial District

Sensitization to Schools

The STF carefully identified schools that were situated in areas where trafficking were endemic, such as:

- a. Ibesikpo Secondary Commercial School, IbesikpoAsutan LGA
- b. Amayam Community Secondary Schools, IkotEkpene LGA

Funding

The STF leveraged the appointment of the Attorney General's representative to get approvals for funding of its activities by the State Government and a working and effective partnership with the State GBV Management Committee, especially in the areas of shelter, medical, psychosocial support and empowerment was established.

Funding was facilitated through the office of the Attorney General with clear details of the activities carried out by the STF, including the outcomes and benefits that will accrue to the state. A detailed report on money spent by the STF was audited by the State Government. The transparency in receiving, disbursing and expending funds by the STF has opened up easier access to funding.

The STF leveraged the presence of the State Ministry of Women Affairs, FEYREP and the State GBV Management Committee as members of the STF to secure adequate and quality shelters for the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking including children.

Introduction

The STF action plan on TIP was approved by the Anambra State Governor, Professor Chukwuma Charles Soludo. This was preceded by the presentation of the document, in October 2022, to the Attorney General of the State and Chairman of the STF, Prof. Sylvia Chika Ifemeje for final perusal and presentation to the Anambra State Executive Council (ANSEC).

There are ongoing moves to restructure the STF into 6 units to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. The STF in one of its monthly meetings collated the names of the various members of the task force based on areas of specialization which include public enlightenment, enforcement (investigation and prosecution), counselling and rehabilitation and the secretariat. With this, the STF was able to create units/departments for its activities.



Picture 4: Anambra STF members during the drafting of the State Action Plan



Picture 5: State Task force Meeting

Protection

The Anambra STF has established a working collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare in providing shelter and protection services for VOTs and VAPP.

With the joint efforts of the Anambra State Government and the British Council's Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption (RoLAC), a Sexual Assault Referral Center (SARC), known as the Ntasi Centre was established to solely take care of victims of sexual exploitation⁹. The Centre is jointly overseen by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare and the



Picture 6: STFs at one of the monthly meetings

⁹ Four (4) trafficked persons referred to the Centre from the task force and NAPTIP were treated free of charge.

Ministry of Health who are members of the Anambra STF. The Centre has a standing order to examine and treat all victims of sexual exploitation free of charge.^{10, 11, 12}

Funding

The Attorney General secured the approval of the State Government for a budget of ₦10,000,000.00 (Ten Million Naira) domiciled with the Ministry of Justice for the activities of the Anambra STF for the year 2023. In addition, the Attorney General secured special funding of ₦ 50,000,000 for the prosecution of three cases.

Additionally, the members of the STF engage in monthly contributions of funds as well as special contributions when the need arises.



Picture 7: Members of the Anambra STF with the Hon. Attorney General of Anambra State, Professor Sylvia C. Ifemeje

Lessons Learnt

Perseverance: In the process of the presentation of the Anambra State work plan, the Attorney General had to scale through the hurdle of making a persuasive argument during the deliberations to secure the requisite approvals both for the State Action Plan and funding for other programmes.

Strong Collaboration with the State Government and Development Partners (RoLAC): This collaboration gave rise to the establishment of the Ntasi Centre where victims of VAPP and TIP are treated at no cost to them. This move has led to the rehabilitation of three victims, especially those with health risks to be emboldened to report cases of VAPP/TIP to the STF, NAPTIP or any of the concerned Ministries in Anambra State.

BENUE STATE

Introduction

The activities of the STF in Benue are financed by and undertaken through existing state and non-state structures. The Co-Chair NAPTIP initiates activities of the STF deriving from the annual work plan and the cost implication, which is then presented to the Attorney General, who then presents same to the Governor for release of funds for the activities. The funds approved are forwarded through the Attorney General to the STF for the proposed activity. This has ensured the smooth operation of the STF.



Picture 8: Annual Workplan Development and Review Meeting

10 A child of 6 years molested and defiled by stepfather was also rescued with the case in court.

11 A case of molested child defiled by her cousin was reported and a was child rescued and treated at the Centre.

12 A rescued young woman with a 2-day-old baby was treated at the Ntasi Centre at no cost.

The Attorney General helps to solicit funding from development partners for support. The Benue STF's 2022 and 2023 annual work plans are key outcomes of this good practice.

Protection: Expanding access of VOTs to Safe Shelters

The STF is conducting preliminary mapping to identify and partner other organisations who are neither members of the STF nor other state groups to enhance access to key services. As an outcome, the STF has referred 2 VOTs to the House of Hilkiah to access sheltering services.



Picture 9: Case of sale of babies: VOT referred to House of Hilkiah Shelter by Benue STF

Creating relevance for the state task force in established government structures

The NAPTIP Makurdi Zonal Commander negotiated for the inclusion of STF members in established technical working groups and committees to create harmonisation in response to human trafficking in the state. For instance:

- members of the STF are members of the Gender-Based Violence Committee where the STF has implemented joint awareness raising events particularly during the annual 16 days of activism against GBV in the state.
- On the State Humanitarian Response Committee, STF members were part of the protection response team during the flood disaster in 2022 that affected many LGAs leading to internal displacements.
- STF members are also members of State Steering Committee on Child Labour where a joint awareness rally was implemented in June 2022 to mark the international day against child labour, and State TWG on Alternative Care in partnership with the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Save the Children where the TWG is working towards developing a policy guideline on Alternative Care System for children in the State. The Social Welfare Office at the State Ministry of Women Affairs sensitize individuals who access the office for social welfare services.
- The presence of NAPTIP as a member of the Benue State Security Council
- Inclusion of the NGO of the First Lady, Eunice Spring of Life Foundation (ESLF) in the STF



Picture 10: Mass Awareness Campaigns

Benue Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)

STF members on the Benue GBV Committee offered technical advice in the design and development of the operational guideline of the Benue Sexual Assault Referral Centre. The STF's included a clause in the operational guidelines of the SARC to provide for the dual use of the SARC shelter by survivors of GBV and Victims of Trafficking (VOTs). The SARC which was commissioned by the Governor of Benue State on Tuesday 31st January 2023 would foster protection by availing VOTs access to temporary sheltering, counselling and psychosocial support as well as legal assistance and livelihoods skills training.

Contributing to Policy Development and Reforms

The STF in partnership with ESLF has carried out community consultations and advocacy visits to stakeholders towards the review of the state chieftaincy law to include women in the state council of traditional rulers. The proposed amendments are awaiting presentation to the State House of Assembly.

Equipment Support to NAPTIP Shelter

The STF also benefitted from the renovation of a rehabilitation shelter leveraging on the goodwill of the First Lady's NGO-ESLF, which was funded by UNFPA. The partners assented to the suggestion and an MOU was signed between ESLF and NAPTIP for the dual use of the NAPTIP Shelter and Vocational Skills Training Centre by GBV survivors and VOTs. Since October 2021, over 50 VOTs have undergone vocational skills training at the Centre and are engaged in livelihood ventures thus, promoting their reintegration and reducing their vulnerabilities to re-trafficking.



Pictures 11 & 12: NAPTIP Shelter's Vocational Skills Centre equipped by ESLF.

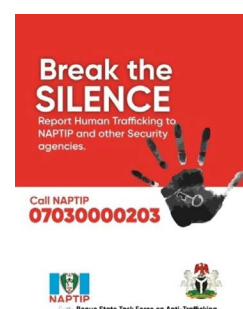
Sensitization programs of the Benue STF at the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp in Guma LGA

During the 7th Annual Literacy Programme which was organised by the Eunice Spring of Life Foundation - ESLF at the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp at Mbawa, Daudu in Guma LGA, the STF created awareness of TIP at the event which was fully funded by ESLF. During the event, displaced women reported TIP cases to NAPTIP and the Agency provided the IDPs with reporting channels (phone numbers) to report TIP cases.

Individual STF Member Remittances and Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Benue STF members voluntarily contribute resources to activities of the STF. Furthermore, member organisations support STF activities with logistics and operational equipment.

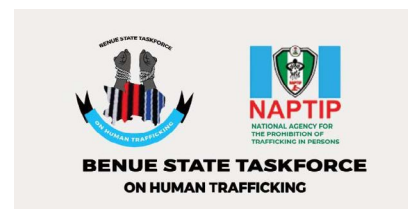
Figure 8: Benue STF IDP helpline Logo



Prevention: Development of Key Awareness Messages on TIP and Irregular Migration

The STF developed Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials including flyers with key messages on trafficking in persons and irregular migration.

Figure 9: Benue STF on Human Trafficking Logo



Partnership



Picture 13: Planning meeting for the KAP Survey with consultants and the STF

The IOM supported the Benue STF in conducting a Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) Survey, which is one of the activities in 2022 annual work plan of the STF. The aim of the KAP was to promote empirical, data informed action to combat trafficking in persons in the state. STF members reviewed and eventually validated and disseminated the findings of the KAP survey. These findings formed the basis for anti-trafficking interventions captured in the 2023 STF annual work plan in Benue State.

Knowledge Sharing at an International Conference

The STF participated at the 27th session of the Conference of Parties (COP 27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which held in Egypt in November 2022 to network and engage in conversations on climate change induced mobility at the Global Centre for Climate Mobility Pavilion. A key result of this action is that the STF is currently supporting the implementation of an academic research on climate mobility by a doctoral student at the Radboud University, The Netherlands. The research would be useful for organisations working in trafficking in persons to better understand the interrelationships between climate change induced mobility and human trafficking to influence policy and programme implementation in addressing the key drivers of TIP.

Policy: Cooperation and Collaboration

The STF collaborates in intelligence sharing, joint rescue, arrest, protection and prosecution. In 2022, a 50-year-old man who forcefully married a 12-year-old out-of-school girl; was arrested by NAPTIP, with the assistance of the other organisations represented in the STF such as ESLE, the office of the Attorney General, Paramount Traditional Ruler, community leaders. NAPTIP provided sheltering and vocational skills training in tailoring and empowered the survivor. The girl has been removed from the marriage as the State Ministry of Women Affairs ensured the parents sign an undertaking to send the girl back to school.



Picture 14: Arrest of the 50-year-old perpetrator of forced child marriage

Introduction

The STF force was inaugurated by Governor (Professor) Babagana Zulum in December 2019. The Membership of the STF comprises Government Agencies at both Federal and State levels, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the task force, with the NAPTIP Zonal Commander as co-chair. As one of the pioneers STF established, the Borno STF covers operations in Taraba, Gombe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Yobe and Borno States. Following the inauguration, the following sub-committees were established, with Terms of Reference developed and validated to co-ordinate its activities:

- **Prevention sub-committee:** responsible for awareness raising, empowerment of marginalized individuals and groups, economic empowerment, access to education and research.
- **Protection sub-committee:** responsible for direct assistance to VOTs.
- **Prosecution sub-committee:** responsible for advocacy, capacity building, legislation and victim protection.

Policy

- Developed, reviewed and validated strategy document for 2020 – 2023. The strategy document indicating anti-trafficking plan including the vision and mission statements, of Borno STF.
- Developed, reviewed and validated a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for social service providers on case management of trafficking in persons (TIP) cases in Northeast Nigeria. Training needs assessment informed this decision and as part of strengthening comprehensive services delivery for victims of trafficking in Northeast Nigeria.
- Developed, reviewed and validated the Borno State work plan in line with the National Action Plan on TIP (2022-2026).
- The STF instituted an Annual Retreat to validate the annual report, especially the lessons learned, successes and challenges to inform the development of the annual work plan in line with the national action plan and to strengthen anti-trafficking response and prevention the in Northeast humanitarian context. The first edition of this retreat held in March 2022.
- Integrating anti-trafficking response into humanitarian response in Northeast Nigeria. Mainstreaming human trafficking activities into other gender-based violence (GBV), child protection (CP), camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), shelter and non-food items (NFI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), livelihood, nutrition and education programs to strengthen comprehensive multi-sectoral response and complementarity.

Prevention

- Weekly joint awareness raising and sensitization in both IDP camps, host communities, motor garages/ parks, conventional schools, Tsangaya (Almajiri) schools and identified hotspots areas throughout Borno State has prevented and mitigated trafficking in persons in the state.
- Advocacy to relevant stakeholders, media campaigns and community engagement with community, religious and traditional leaders in Borno State has been effective and impactful as a preventative measure for trafficking in persons and irregular migration. Annual commemoration of world day against trafficking in persons which includes press briefing, awareness campaigns in schools, host communities, motor parks/

garages, sensitization in mosque and churches, debates among secondary schools, advocacy visits to the Shehu of Borno, novelty match and town hall meeting.

Other success stories include:

- 123,400 Persons reached through awareness campaign and sensitization on tip in formal and informal schools, IDP camps and host communities in Borno State (informal schools – Tsangaya schools)
- Developed, reviewed and validated information, education and communication (IEC) materials, key messages, posters and translation into major languages in Northeast humanitarian context.



Picture 15: STF on Awareness Campaign

Protection

- 281 victims of human trafficking have been rescued, rehabilitated, empowered and reintegrated by members of the STF on human trafficking.

Prosecution

- 45 suspected perpetrators of TIP prosecuted with 6 convictions.

Challenges:

- Lack of TIP specific funding.
- Lack of trained and qualified social service providers to provide comprehensive case management process.
- Inaccessibility of communities at the grassroots due to security challenges that has ravaged Northeast Nigeria.
- Poor capacity of humanitarian partners to respond to and prevent trafficking in persons.
- Poor implementation of TIPPEAA at the state level.
- Lack of state referral mechanism.
- Lack of standardized assessment tools for trafficking in persons both at state and federal level.
- Slow judicial process.

CROSS RIVER STATE

Introduction

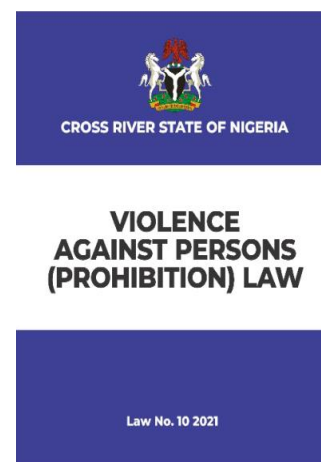
The Cross River STF was inaugurated by the Governor (Professor) Ben Ayade in August 2020. Since then the STF has been implementing different activities with the summary chronicled below.

Policy

The Cross River STF presented the Lagos boot camp report to the Attorney-General, Mr. Tanko Ashang, SAN, who then instructed the Solicitor-General to direct the Legal Drafting Department of the Ministry of Justice to come up with a draft bill for onward transmission to the State House of Assembly. This process was made easy by the direct involvement of the Solicitor General, who chairs the STF activities on behalf of the Attorney General.

The STF, through collaboration with partners, got the House of Assembly to pass the **Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Law**, which was assented to by the Governor (Professor) Ben Ayade on the 31st December 2021. This Law is fully operational in the State.

Figure 10: Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Law Logo



Partnership

The members of the STF work in synergy which was made possible by mapping different state and nonstate actors working in the areas of TIP and SGBV. The STF benefitted from the skills and expertise each member brings to the platform to enhance Case Management, Referral and Follow-up.

Funding

Through the Office of the Attorney-General, the STF has succeeded in capturing its funding request in the Justice Ministry's budget and therefore in the State's Annual budget for 2023. This was achieved through the presentation of the report to the Attorney General after the Lagos Boot Camp.

DELTA STATE

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated by Dr Ifeanyi Okowa in March 2019. The membership of the STF comprises Government Agencies at both federal and state levels, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed the Chair of the task force, while the NAPTIP Zonal Commander serve as the Co-chair. Following the inauguration, the following sub-committees were established to coordinate its activities; prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership, policy and Special Committee for the adoption of the TIPPEA Act 2015.

Policy

Efforts to finalize the development of a draft Anti-Human Trafficking Law for the state ongoing.

Prevention

Roads walk, symposiums, radio and television phone in programs and the creation and airing of jingles both in English and pidgin languages were embarked upon.

Scan the QR codes to view the videos of the sensitisation programmes



The STF also carried out major sensitisation events to mark the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons and International Migrants' Day. A key outcome of one of the sensitizations to schools was the case of a 14-year-old that was trafficked. She was identified, rescued and reconciled with her family. Another success recorded during the radio program was the prevention of a woman from being trafficked. Several cases of human trafficking have also been reported because of these sensitisation programs.



Picture 16: Awareness Campaign



Picture 17: Advocacy Campaign

The Blue Bus One Stop Project

The blue bus project is a one-stop shop for sensitisation and counselling of vulnerable people deployed by the STF across many rural communities in the State. The bus, as a one-stop shop intervenes in preventing human trafficking by extending knowledge and awareness on these issues to the people. It also renders counselling services and protection as well as getting reports on human trafficking across the state. As an outcome of the blue bus project, about 100 cases of human trafficking have been reported. It is recommended that the blue bus project is on a permanent basis rather than a one-off and that shorter buses be deployed to access inner communities.



Picture 18: One Stop Bus



Funding

The activities of the STF have been funded by both individual members and the State Government. The Attorney General has succeeded in canvassing for a budget line for the operations of the STF through the Anti-human Trafficking Unit of the Ministry of Justice and this has been captured in the 2023 budget.

Partnership

The taskforce has established a rapid response rescue and referral system that is escalated once a warning is received. Early warning is received via phone numbers of the STF made available to the public. The established procedure of the rapid response are as follows:

- i. Information is received by phone
- ii. Assembles a team to rescue/recover the victim or
- iii. Writes to the NAPTIP, DSS, NPF representatives on the STF for surveillance, investigation and/or arrest of the premises or suspected trafficker.
- iv. Where the victim is a child, he/she is handed over to the Ministry of Women Affairs or NAPTIP, who are also members of the STF for sheltering.

Successes recorded under this partnership include:

- Two premises placed under surveillance in the state and led to the arrest of the suspected trafficker of 4 underage girls to Libya.
- Rescue of 20 girls being trafficked to Saudi Arabia in Gwagwalada.
- Rescue of 6 girls at the Idi-iroko border.
- Rescue of two girls in Delta State enroute Kano and Kaduna to Libya.
- Rescue of 2 children enroute Lagos State.
- Rescue of the 8-year-old girl trafficked for domestic servitude.
- Arrest of a suspected trafficker in Okpanam during the lockdown.

Identity/Branding

The Delta State STF saw the need to create an identity for itself and therefore possess branded T-Shirts, face caps, reflective jackets and identity cards for members. It also has letter headed paper, roll-up banners, official email addresses and telephone lines. These make the STF stand out in any of its activities and communication.

EBONYI STATE

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated by the State Government in 2020. The Attorney General is the Chairman and Co-chaired by NAPTIP Zonal Commander.

Provision of Enabling Environment by the Ebonyi State Government

The Ebonyi State Government through the Commissioner for Women Affairs, Hon. Deborah Chinwe Oka provided a four-room temporal Office for NAPTIP at the State Secretariat Complex. A bigger complex in the old cabinet office in Abakaliki was later donated by Ebonyi State Government to be used by NAPTIP as Shelter and Task Force office respectively.



Picture 20: The newly donated office Complex



Picture 21: Courtesy Visit to Hon. Commissioner of Women Affairs to follow Up on her Pronouncement to donate Office Building.

The STF developed the 2022 annual work plan with the efforts of the development partners in coordination meeting sponsored by IOM, in the May 2022. The work plan activities were drawn from the priorities of the National Action Plan. The work plan was presented to the State Attorney General for the approval of Ebonyi State Executive Council.

Protection

The Ebonyi State GBV referral pathway was finalised with the support of NAPTIP. To strengthen the STF, members GBV Task Force and Child Protection Network were incorporated into the STF. The STF leveraged on that to benefit from the State referral pathway and access to services for victims of human trafficking. The services rendered include free medical services at the GBV clinic (One-stop-shop) at National Obstetrics and Fistula Centre (NOFIC) with access to justice, rehabilitation and empowerment.¹³



Picture 22: Coordination Meeting to Develop 2022 Annual Workplan

¹³ The State Task Force assisted in rescuing a 12-year-old victim of sexual exploitation, who was referred to NAPTIP for protection, proper investigation and possible prosecution. The case was first reported to Nigeria Police Force by the NHRC, both members of the State Task Force on Human trafficking. The suspect, a University Professor has since been charged to court while the victim has been enrolled in secondary school, under the sponsorship of Hon. Chinedu Ogah, who offered to train the victim up to the university level.

Partnership

The STF in collaboration with the Honourable Commissioner for Women Affairs and implementing partners in the State, initiated coordination meetings that resulted in raising funds for the implementation of common activities of the STF such as World Anti-Human Trafficking Day, 16-days of activism against GBV, media engagement¹⁴, etc.

The STF also engaged the traditional ruler, Igwe Eze Ajogu and his cabinet members in Nkaliki Achara Community, Ebonyi LGA and other traditional stakeholders in curbing TIP and GBV in the State. The pictures below showed the extent of the engagement.



Picture 23: State Coordination Meeting of CSOs and other Stakeholders working in the field of TIP and GBV



Picture 24 & 25: Advocacy visit to traditional ruler and cabinet members in Nkaliki Achara Community, Ebonyi LGA

EDO STATE

Introduction

Edo State Taskforce Against Human Trafficking (ETAHT) office was established by Governor Godwin Noghegase Obaseki in August 2017. A State law that focused on TIP prohibition was assented on 23rd May 2018, due to the Governor's passion to curb human rights abuses associated with human trafficking and irregular migration which over the years has become embarrassing in the international community, especially in Europe. The office is to work with stakeholders in curbing human trafficking and redeem the lost glory of the state by:

1. Eradicating the menace of human trafficking in Edo State
2. Researching and promoting strategies to eradicate human trafficking
3. Working with the religious and traditional leaders in the State

¹⁴ IOM in collaboration with Child Protection Network, an active member of the STF on human trafficking, successfully reunited a human trafficking victim, who was repatriated from Burkina Faso to Effiom, Ohaukwu LGA of Ebonyi State.

Significant success recorded was the intervention of the Benin Monarch, Oba Eware II who on March 8, 2018, openly revoked the oath taken by trafficked victims and placed a curse on any traditional practitioner or oath operative who alleges to put any victim under oath of secrecy. Subsequently, there has been several collaborative exercises between ETAHT and the taskforce with the Oba, NAPTIP and other agencies to sensitize the people and create more awareness.

Achievements since inception

Welcome programme; From Lagos airport to Benin City, the State Government has successfully welcomed 5,700 returnees. The programme provides:

- Transportation to Edo state
- First aid and treatment administration
- Provision of medical diagnosis and assistance
- Handling of welcome packs
- Feeding and refreshments of these 5,700 returnees for a minimum of one week.
- During the rehabilitation and re-integration residential programme
- Security screening and investigation protection
- Bio metric data capturing
- Counselling and psychosocial support
- Family reunion
- Vocational training and empowerment¹⁵
- Payment of stipend returned migrants for 3 months, monitoring and evaluation¹⁶.

Research and data collection remained the core of the work. The STF use a special questionnaire for all the returnees. Suspected traffickers are also interviewed from the security perspective.

In Edo State, STF philosophy is based on combining state and traditional powers. On the 30th of July 2018, ETAHT held her first research workshop to examine the root causes of human trafficking in Edo State. Amongst participants were Edo State Governor, representatives of the Oba of Benin, European Union, heads of international organization, research experts, traditional rulers, members of executive state cabinet and other government officials, NGOs, and CSOs. ETAHT has also partnered with other institutions and bodies in current research on human trafficking/irregular migration. Success stories include:

- Negative perception and narration of Edo State has changed, given the commitment of the State Government and its anti-trafficking measures, which are further boosted by local, national and international partners.
- Other incentives and measures have been instituted by the State Government including TVEI centers, Edo jobs, revamping of educational system, and Youth Empowerment programmes among others, while working assiduously with stakeholders to ensure youth acquire multiple skills to improve life and standard of living.

15 Advocacy/awareness campaigns held across the state and in key centres, with school clubs established and beauty pageant held as a form of awareness campaigns.

16 A 10-man investigation team received about 240 cases for investigation, with about 50 cases ongoing in court, 6 persons are slated for adoption and seven (7) convictions successfully secured.

Key Lessons

To make the gains recorded by the Edo STF in the aspect of prosecution adaptable across board, the following steps are imperative:

- TIP cases should be prosecuted through the STF member organisations including NAPTIP and the Nigeria Police Force.
- State Attorneys General (AGs)/Chairmen of STFs should be the galvanizing force for the domestication of the Child's Rights Act (2003) and the TIPPEAA (2015) in their various states.
- Advocacy visits and partnership with Paramount/Traditional rulers and religious leaders.

EKITI STATE

Introduction

The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) committee in Ekiti State is recognized and funded by the State Government. The STF leveraged on the goodwill of the GBV team with the State Government where the Chairman of the task force, former Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice, Olawale Fapohunda SAN and other members met with the former first Lady, Mrs Oni, who assisted in incorporating the taskforce into the GBV team. In solidifying this incorporation, the Gender Rapid Response Coordinator, who is also the SA to the wife of the Governor on GBV matters was made the Secretary of the taskforce. This helped to facilitate access to the government thereby bypassing protocols that earlier hindered cooperation in getting necessary attention and assistance of the government in TIP/GBV related cases.

Currently, victims of human trafficking freely access the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), which was originally built for victims of GBV. Services enjoyed by victims of trafficking at the SARC include medical treatment, counselling, psycho-social support, legal representation, rehabilitation, rapid response and security.

Referral and Partnership for the Rehabilitation of VoTs in Ekiti State

The Ekiti State government has a furnished transit home for victims of sexual assault. The collaboration between the STF with the Ekiti-State Government allows victims of human trafficking benefit from it. The Ministry of Women Affairs oversees the transit home and gives approval before any survivor can be admitted into the facility. With the power conferred on the liaison officer who doubles as the secretary of the STF, victims of human trafficking are taken to the transit home based on verbal request and goodwill, and are provided accommodation, skill acquisition and free education. From inception to date, 15 victims of human trafficking in the state have benefitted from this service.



Picture 26: Rescued Victims



Picture 27: Mass Awareness Rally

The Commissioner of Education also makes sure that victims of human trafficking who are interested in furthering their education are given free admission into government owned schools without any form of discrimination.

Positive Outcome of Effective Sensitization

The STF undertook general sensitization in secondary schools, door to door campaign in the market, and further shared hotlines to help facilitate rapid response to human trafficking and this has enhanced reportage¹⁷

The STF collaboration with the Ekiti State Liaison Office of NAPTIP organized a sensitization program on the ills of human trafficking in the Living Faith Church, Ekiti State Headquarters. Because of the sensitisation, one of the participants identified and rescued a victim of human trafficking who was referred to NAPTIP and the suspect arrested while the victim has since been reunited with her family in Anambra State.



Picture 28: NAPTIP Workshop

ENUGU STATE

Introduction

The Task force was inaugurated by Governor Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi in September 2020. The membership of the STF comprises government agencies at both federal and state level, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the task force, the NAPTIP Zonal Commander is the Co-chair. Following the inauguration, the following sub-committees were established to co-ordinate its activities. This include prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership and policy. A special committee for adoption of the TIPPEAA 2015 was also established.

Policy

Development of 2022-2023 work plan: The STF has developed its 2022-2023 work plan, which aligned with the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022 – 2026). Other actions include:

- Bi-annual Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism
- Annual report of the activities of the Taskforce to the Governor
- The STF work plan has been captured in the Enugu State Government Budget for 2023.

17 See Ekiti STF Report.

Prevention

- Town hall meetings with Traditional Rulers, opinion leaders, age grade groups, community leaders and youth
- Weekly radio and TV Programmes
- Promoting and advocating for entrepreneurial programs to engage the teeming unemployed youths.



Picture 29: Awareness Campaign

Partnership

Partnership is based on inclusion of other relevant stakeholders in the STF. Partners include:

- Ministry of Education
 - Association of Private School Proprietors
 - The Police Campaign Against cultism and other vices (POCACOV)
 - Ministry of culture and tourism
 - NYSC
 - Diaspora Commission
- Networking with committees with similar and related mandates i.e., Migration Committee, Child Labour Committee and SGBV Committee.
 - Leveraging on the yearly meetings of women and youths i.e. August meetings, Teen's week, Youth week, Family week etc to sensitize different groups.
 - Collaborating with Neighbourhood Watch Organisations, Forest Guards, Nigeria-Legion, NURTW and RTEAN
 - The need for an operational base for the Task Force resulted in NAPTIP providing a space for use by the Taskforce for its activities within the NAPTIP office, pending the allocation of a property by the Enugu State Government.

The pictures below showed a sensitization outreach and advocacy visit to partners.



Picture 30: Sensitization of women groups



Picture 31: Advocacy visit to the Attorney General

Introduction

NAPTIP with the support of ATIPSOM Project funded the establishment of STF in Jigawa State. The STF was inaugurated by Governor Muhammad Badaru Abubakar mni, MON, on 9th September 2021. The membership of the STF comprises government agencies at both federal and state levels, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the STF, while the NAPTIP Zonal Director serves as the Co-chair. Following the inauguration, sub-committees were inaugurated to coordinate its activities. They are:

- Law Enforcement Co-ordination Committee (NIS Jigawa in Collaboration with NAPTIP Zonal Command in Kano).
- Steering Committee on how to eradicate child labour in Jigawa State (Headed by Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity Rep. In Jigawa, NACTAL Jigawa).
- Contact and Mobilization Committee responsible for engaging with Traditional Institutions, Faith Based Organizations, CSOs, and other associations¹⁸

Prevention: Good Practices of collaboration with Local Communities on SGBV and TIP awareness campaign

The Jigawa State domesticated the Violence Against Persons Law in February 2021, but the STF observed the incidence of low awareness campaign in the State. On 28th November 2022, the STF in collaboration with the State and Local Government officials conducted sensitization at identified endemic areas on the dangers of GBV and its repercussions. In attendance were 13 Village heads, 101 Ward Heads, 24 Juma'at Imams, Women Groups and Local Government Area Security Chiefs.

Key Lessons/Impact

As a result of inclusions of all the Village Heads, Ward Heads and Imams of all Jumu'at Mosque in the Local Government, the District Head used the opportunity to direct all the Ward Heads, Village Heads and Jumu'at Imams to ensure they reach the grassroots and sensitize them on the dangers associated with SGBV and TIP and to encourage them to report the cases timeously.

Successes

- Three convictions human traffickers secured.
- 25 victims identified and referred by the Jigawa STF. Among them 3 were referred to Jigawa by Kaduna State.
- 23 referrals by STF between October 2022 - January 2023

¹⁸ The District Head of Babura, Alhaji Mustapha Nata'ala and NACTAL Chairperson Jigawa are members.



Picture 32: Community Outreach



Picture 33: Community Enlightenment Campaign

Challenges

STF Secretariat: There is no permanent place assigned for STF members meeting considering the high number of members. However, there is a promise by the State Government to provide office space and vehicles for STF operations.

Lack of Budgetary Allocation: There is no budgetary allocation for STF activities by Jigawa State Government

KADUNA STATE

Introduction

Kaduna State is part of the states that have engaged in stemming the tide of TIP. The details of work are chronicled below.

Prevention

The STF undertook extensive awareness campaigns including using the Invicta FM radio station as a platform to reach about 760,000 listeners, and sensitize the audience on the dangers of SGBV, violence against persons, human trafficking and irregular migration.

Protection: Success story include:

- The successful recovery of a two-day old baby from Dangoma community of Jema'a LGA by NSCDC Jema'a Division.
- Based upon Intelligence report and diligent investigation by the NSCDC, a mother from Dangoma community in connivance with a nurse, sold her baby at the cost of N200,000 and shared the money with the grandmother which was allegedly invested in tailoring and farming respectively.



Picture 34: Village Outreach at Chikum

The baby was referred to the Ministry of Human Services and Social Development for alternative shelter, while the NSCDC referred the case to NAPTIP Kaduna State Command for further actions

- Successful recovery of two (2) trafficked minors (16 and 17) years old to Burkina Faso - Following a complaint lodged by the parents of some missing minors in Jema'a LGA Division of the NSCDC in late 2021, investigation revealed that the missing minors were identified in an open club called "Obalende" in Kaduna metropolis in the company of a girl who was later identified as an agent who recruited unsuspecting victims for sexual and labour exploitation. Further investigation revealed that the victims were trafficked to Burkina Faso through Kafanchan – Abuja – Ibadan - Benin Republic routes in connivance with another suspected trafficker in Abuja. The survivors were later rescued and reunited with their parents. The perpetrators were charged to Magistrate court in Kafanchan.
- In November 2022, the NSCDC Lere Division received a complaint of suspected trafficking case involving twelve (12) children from Kawoche community of Lere LGA of Kaduna State to Delta State by One Madam Delta of College Road Akumazi, Agbor Delta State by one of the victim's fathers. Investigation revealed that "Madam Delta" through her contacts in the community lure unsuspecting victims to Delta State on the pretence of educational pursuit for labour exploitation. It was alleged that this comprised two batches of victims in these categories: The first batch were six (6) persons aged between 4-20 years old while the other involved six (6) children between 9-18 years old. It was further alleged that the children were allegedly trafficked in October 2021 to Delta state. The suspected trafficker "Madam Delta" collected N50,000:00 from the employers for each child and remitted N20,000 to each of the parents through her contact; thus, making a profit of N600,000:00 (\$1304) between July and October on the deal.



Picture 35: Picture of the recovered child, mother, Grandma, Nurse and woman that bought the child

Challenges

- The Task force is faced with inadequate political will from the Government for financial support through budget provisions for effective and efficient discharge of its mandate.
- The STF were unable to conclude its courtesy calls to other stakeholders due to non-responsiveness of the agencies who were earlier sent letters requesting for courtesy calls.

Strengths

- The Kaduna STF is to leverage on other existing areas of interest to the Government like issues of SGBV as entry points to have the buy-in and commitment.
- The members of the STF are equally members of the Kaduna State TWG on ending violence against women and girls under the Ministry of Human Services and Social Development, which is being supported by UNFPA, and the SGBV response team of the same Ministry.

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated by Governor Abdullahi Umar Ganduje on 31st August, 2021. The STF membership comprises government agencies at both federal and state levels, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the STF and the NAPTIP Zonal Commander is the Co-chair. Following the inauguration, sub-committees were established to co-ordinate as follows:

- Law Enforcement and other Government Agencies Committee, chaired by NAPTIP, made up of law enforcement agencies in Kano state and Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the government. As of 2022, the Committee has prosecuted nine (9) cases of TIP.
- Contact and Mobilisation Committee responsible for engaging with traditional and Religious Institutions, Community and Opinion Leaders all working closely with the unions and associations at the grassroots levels, the Committee is headed by NACTAL Kano Chair.

Policy

- Creation of the Sex Offenders Register in the State which includes victims of TIPs.

Key Lessons

- The STF leveraged on its relationship with Attorney General office to fast track the creation of the Sex Offenders Register.
- The STF in collaboration with the State TWG on Child Protection and Implementation Committee are synergising in data collation in relation to child labour incidences in the State, Support to Victims of TIP and in the domestication of Child Rights Law.
- STF activities has been funded by individuals/philanthropists, and in RoLAC while STF members are working towards ensuring budgetary allocation is assigned by the Government.

High Powered Advocacy Visit to Kano State Ulama on The Domestication of Child Protection Law and VAP Law in Kano State



Picture 36: High powered Advocacy Visit to Stakeholders

Kano State is among the states that have not adopted the Child Rights Law and Violence Against Persons Law. During the Joint two committee's meetings in June 2022, the STF decided to approach the RoLAC to sponsor high powered advocacy visitations to notable and prominent Ulama seeking their support and cooperation towards the adoption of above-mentioned laws.

This was followed up with a visit to the State Assembly for a quick domestication. As a result of high-powered advocacy, the State Assembly invited the STF and other Stakeholders for the 3rd public hearing on 1st December 2022.

Funding

The STF, through NACTAL, approached and received funding from RoLAC and UNICEF to support advocacy outreaches and awareness campaigns.

Protection: Shelter

The provision of sub-standard shelters has remained a challenge. This is because state-owned shelters that are accessible to VOTs in the state are sub-standard. The other shelters operated by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are equally sub-standard.

KATSINA STATE

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated by Governor Aminu Bello Masari on the 7th September 2021. The membership of the STF comprises government agencies at both federal and state level, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the STF, the NAPTIP Zonal Director is the Co-chair, while the Special Adviser to the Governor on Narcotics and Human Trafficking serves as secretariat. Following the inauguration, sub-committees were established to co-ordinate its activities as follows: Education Committee, Security (NAPTIP, NPF, NSCDC, NIS), Legal (Ministry of Justice, NAPTIP) and Health (Ministry of Health).

Good Practice and Success story

The STF have since commenced work and engaged stakeholders in developing TIP prevention activities such as awareness campaigns and outreaches in different locations and centres in the state.

Challenges

Katsina State has been one of the endemic states that suffer from banditry, kidnappings and attacks. Other major challenges hindering the STF is the problem of reaching the grassroots and achieving its objectives. It is expected that once the security situation improves, the STF would be able to reach all levels.

LAGOS STATE

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated by Governor Babajide Sanwo-Olu on 20th September 2020. The membership of the STF comprises government agencies at both federal and state level, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the STF, and the NAPTIP Zonal Commander as Co-chair. Following the inauguration, sub-committees were established to co-ordinate its activities as follows:

- Intelligence Unit: Police, NAPTIP and LNSA, civil Defence
- Logistic Unit: All members

- Operation Unit: Arrest and Rescue (all members)
- Administrative Unit: NAPTIP
- Protection Unit: NAPTIP and Child Protection unit of Ministry of Youth and Social Development.
- Prosecution Unit: NAPTIP

Establishment of the anti-human trafficking unit of the Lagos Neighbourhood Safety Agency: The Lagos State Neighbourhood Safety Agency (LNSA) established a formal collaboration with the Lagos STF in March 2022. Prior to that, the LNSA have inaugurated an Anti-Human Trafficking Unit which now liaises with the STF and NAPTIP

on human trafficking issues, especially in intelligence sharing with NAPTIP Lagos Zonal Command. One of the joint operations included rescue of a victim that was about to be trafficked out of Nigeria at Badagry.



Picture 37: Lagos Neighbourhood Safety Corps

The collaboration between the Anti-trafficking Unit of the LNSA and the Lagos STF has solidified in the implementation of common activities such as the stakeholders meeting to sensitise the public on human trafficking issues which was attended by the Iyaloja of Lagos State, representative of the GOC 81 Division of the Nigerian Army, representative of the Nigerian Navy, and members of the park and garage association in Lagos among others.

In addition to the:

- **Development of Workplan:** The Lagos STF and the LNSA has developed its 2022/2023 work plan and is aligned with the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022 – 2026).
- **Development of Lagos Alternative Care Guidance:** *by the Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development in collaboration with SOS Children Village and RoLAC.* This document targets both policy and practice with specific regard to the protection and well-being of any child deprived of parental care or who is at risk of being deprived of parental care, with such a child given access to care. The representative from the Ministry Youth and Social Development as a member of the Taskforce has played a pivotal role in making this facility accessible. This has helped the STF and other stakeholders to have access to the Lagos State Government facility that offers protective custody for children who are in need before reuniting them with their families. So far, 18 victims of human trafficking benefited from the services of the facility¹⁹.

NASARAWA STATE

Introduction

The STF has initiated inter-agency collaboration and funding for its activities including the conduct of knowledge, attitude and practice survey in 4 Local Government Areas of Nasarawa State.

¹⁹ Lagos STF Data

Prevention

NAPTIP in partnership with IOM conducted a knowledge attitude and practice survey to determine the trend and mode of human trafficking in Nasarawa State.

The survey which took place from January to August 2022 incorporated the active involvement of the STF as outlined below:

- Identification and sponsorship of 4 Members of Task Force from the Nasarawa State to attend a 10- day Master Training on Research in Abuja. The objective of the training was to equip the selected participants with research skills to train other participants who will later participate in the survey at state level.
- After the master training the team of 4 had a meeting with the state office of NAPTIP and the Attorney General to select 10 Participants that will carry out the survey.
- A one - day step-down training on data collection and community entry was conducted.
- Data analysis and presentation of the draft report to members of the research team of the STF for validation was carried out in June 2022.



Picture 38: Focus Group discussion with Age Grade in Bukan Ari Community of Lafia Local Government

Lessons Learnt

- The Indigenous people are aware of other local routes traffickers use within their locality for their heinous activities.
- Ready partnership with traditional institutions in combating human trafficking.
- Available vast network with various locals that will aid in surveillance.

Partnership

Some NGOs in Nasarawa State such as Centre for Youth and Women Empowerment (NACWYCA), and Agama Centre for peace and Development have engaged in partnership with the STF to mainstream human trafficking in their GBV community interventions. This was possible through the following steps:

- Development of the STF work plan with input from CSOs
- Identification of strategy to adopt to increase awareness among the communities with input from relevant stakeholders and community members.



Picture 39: A facilitator From Agama Centre for Peace and Development/ Nasarawa State Task Force at the IDP Camp in Keana Local Government of Nasarawa State to talk about human trafficking.

- Collaboration with other STF members during sensitization, advocacy, focal group discussion and community engagements.

Success Outcomes

- Increase visibility for NAPTIP and the STF in rural communities of Nasarawa State.
- Awakened community consciousness on the fight against human trafficking.
- Direct calls to NAPTIP from victims and community members to report suspected cases of human trafficking²⁰.

OGUN STATE

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated on September 11, 2020, at the Oba's Complex, Governor's Office, Abeokuta owing to the persistent increase in the number of returning victims of human trafficking (Ogun occupied the unenviable position of the fourth TIP endemic state in the country). At the inauguration, the Governor remarked; "Bringing a definite stop to the global vices of child abuse and human trafficking is an essential role of government, to ensure security of lives for collective development." Thus, the following are the successes recorded so far:

- The work plan for the STF for year 2021/2022 was developed through the instrumentality of IOM.
- Initiation of the development of a draft anti-human trafficking law for the state is ongoing (the drafting machinery is in the Ministry of Justice).
- Through series of advocacy, fund was released for STF projects.
- Creation of sub-committees or units within the STF for effective and efficient service delivery. Membership Composition and Organogram of The Ogun STF was constituted as a 42-man team with membership of both State and non-State actors as listed below; Taskforce Chairman (HAG & CJ), Co-Chairman (NAPTIP Lagos Zonal Commander), Secretary, Monitoring & Evaluation sub-committee, Education sub-committee, Media & Publicity sub-committee, Empowerment sub-committee, Medical and Psychosocial sub-committee, Emergency Response sub-committee, and Legal sub-committee and Prosecution sub-committee.

Prevention

- Account of real-life experiences to dissuade the urge for irregular migration. Two editions of this initiative held on June 23, 2021, and July 30, 2021.
- Creation of online presence for social, official and public interactions including WhatsApp platform; Facebook Page: **Ogun State Taskforce on Human Trafficking**; Twitter Page: **@OGhumantraffick** and Website (under construction): **ogtaht.ogunstate.gov.ng**
- Provision of Hotlines for public engagement (media relations and emergency response: 09157-900-900 and 09158-900-900. Production of IEC materials (Stickers, Flyers, etc.) for educational and sensitisation purposes.

²⁰ A typical example was the narration from a victim who was tricked on social media where she has started paying money to people who were discovered to be Fake Agencies where she intended for her son to travel abroad for educational purpose. This was reported to Immigration Service which referred the case to NAPTIP, Nasarawa State Liaison Office.

- Commemoration of 2021 World Day Against Trafficking in Persons; Friday July 30, 2022, at the June 12 Cultural Centre, Abeokuta; held in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Students and youth organizations were invited for the programme.
- Creation of a Glossary Card on Human Trafficking for Pre & Post Training Evaluation to measure the expectations and knowledge gained by participants on specific topics as illustrated on the cards. The production was facilitated by the commitment of Taskforce members and office of the Attorney General

Figure 11: Samples of IEC materials produced by Ogun STF Team (Glossary Cards)



Advocacy to influential members of the society

The Ogun STF paid advocacy visit to the former President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR. It should be noted that it was under his administration that the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was domesticated and led to the establishment of NAPTIP in Nigeria. During the visit which was facilitated by the representative of the Traditional Rulers in the STF, Oba Olufemi Ogunleye, the taskforce made several requests among which was the establishment of the Ogun State Command of NAPTIP. This request was later transmitted officially by NAPTIP Director General to the State Governor under the goodwill of the former President. This led to allocation of office spaces to NAPTIP in the premises of the Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation (OGBC) and at MKO Abiola International Stadium, Abeokuta.



Picture 40 & 41: The NAPTIP Lagos Zonal Commander, Mrs. Comfort Agboko presenting souvenirs to His Excellency, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo GCFR, Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria during the Taskforce policy and advocacy visit on 20th May, 2022

Key Lessons

Leveraging on the existing community resources, traditional institutions and personalities could be of great advantage. Recognition and courtesy visits, not for monetary purpose can be highly rewarding.



Picture 42 and 43: Cross section of participants at the 2nd edition of Ogun State at the 2nd edition of the Victim's Narration held at June 12 Cultural Centre Abeokuta on 30th July 23rd June, 2021

Good Practices

Collaboration, Funding and Program Development

Funding has been a challenge in Ogun State as the STF do not have an approved budget for the STF operations. However, the team has resolved to continue to push further, consult and make judicious use of all available resources.

ONDO STATE

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated by Governor (Arakunrin) Rotimi Akeredolu on 19 March 2019. The membership of the task force comprises Government Agencies at both federal and state level, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the task force, and the NAPTIP Zonal Commander as Co-chair. Following the inauguration, the following sub-committees were established to co-ordinate its activities:

- workplan and implementation committee,
- media and advocacy committee, and
- surveillance and intelligence committee.

Each committee have been able to carry out several activities including investigation of report or allegation which has led to intervention, rescue and reintegration. Such is the rescue of 3 girls from Ghana. The media and advocacy committees has been able to secure several media engagements, both electronic and print media. The workplan was developed and the implementation committee successfully executed several activities.

Policy

Adoption of the TIPPEAA 2015: The Ondo State Ministry of Justice initiated the adoption of the TIPPEAA. This is presently at the legal drafting Department of the Justice Ministry, when finalized, it will institutionalize the existence of the STF and ensure budgetary provision for its activities in the state.

State government support through allocation of office space

Courtesy visit to the Governor was carried out with NAPTIP DG and team in collaboration with Expertise France, UNODC and the Zonal Commander which resulted in the allocation of office spaces for NAPTIP and the STF separately. The office of the STF has since become operational, and a member donated office table and 3 chairs. The building has four big rooms to serve as administrative office, resource and training centre, as well as a transit shelter.



Picture 44: Advocacy visit to the State Governor

Prevention

Creation of a symbolic logo, letterhead and IEC materials for better identity and communication

In the bid to promote communication and identity, the Ondo STF created a logo to give it a better identity and a letter head for communication. This has given visibility to the State. To further enable robust sensitization and awareness creation among the public, the STF produced some IEC materials including flyers, posters and flak jacket with information on TIP. This contains hotline phone numbers which has increased the number of reported cases from Local Government Areas of the State. The figures below show the logo and flyer on fake employment.

Figure 12: Ondo State STF Logo



Establishment of Volunteer Squad

Over time individuals showed interest in the fight against TIP in the state. This led the STF to set up a volunteer squad. The squad is populated with people from various field of life. The volunteers' squad were trained and added to various existing committees. The squad is a major arm of the STF making greater impact in Ondo State. They conduct individual investigation, provide required information, and are involved in programs such as advocacy, sensitization and training.

Functional social media handles (email, WhatsApp, Face book): The STF also saw the need for effective communication among members, partner and the public and has setup social media handles as follows:

- email address: Ondostatetakforce@gmail.com.

Figure 13: Flyer on Fake Employment



- WhatsApp platform was created
- face book page: <https://m.facebook.com/Ondo-State-Taskforce-against-Human-Trafficking-103916325667589/>

Policy

It should be noted that the STF has developed its 2020/2022 work plan. It aligned with the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022 – 2026).



Picture 45: Engagement of volunteers to support the State taskforce

Partnership

Prompt response to reported cases of Human trafficking: The STF has recorded several reported cases of TIP. Some of the reported cases were handled in collaboration with the law enforcement agencies including Nigeria Police (NPF), Nigeria Civil Defence and Security Corps (NSCDC), Nigeria Immigration services. There are notable success stories²¹ are reported below²².

Funding

The STF has been predominantly financed by contributions from her members. This includes contributions and donations of resources for its activities.

Partnership

The STF has been able to attract international partners such as UNODC, Expertise France and others.

Challenges

The busy schedule of the STF Chairman, the non-delegation of powers coupled with lack of political will has hindered the growth of the STF, especially in terms of finance and bureaucracy.

Key Lessons

- Local funding development for STF operations and members' contribution
- Discovery of new endemic areas.
- Identified inadequate information on TIP in schools and the need to step up sensitization program.
- Collaboration with key stakeholders has yielded positive results in case reports.

²¹ Rescue and reintegration of 3 victims from Ghana, 3 victims from Cote d'Ivoire, Libya and Omah

²² A worshipper at the central mosque who reported a case of her younger sister who was trafficked to Omah for labour exploitation. The case was taken up by the taskforce and referred to NAPTIP. The victim was rescued, and she returned to her family safe and sound from Omah. The elder brother who reported the case was incorporated into the taskforce to represent the Muslim community.

Introduction

The STF was inaugurated on the 10th of September 2020. The membership of the STF comprises government agencies at both federal and state level, Traditional and Religious Institutions, NACTAL and CSOs. The Attorney General was appointed as the Chair of the STF, while the NAPTIP Zonal Commander is the Co-chair. Following the inauguration, sub-committees were established to co-ordinate its activities as follows: Budget and Fundraising Committee, Research Committee, Advocacy, Publicity and Media Committee, Programme Implementation and enforcement Committee, and Welfare Committee

Policy

A Special Technical Committee (STC) was inaugurated to domesticate the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022 - 2026). Programmes and activities were drawn from the five thematic pillars of the National Action Plan to produce the five years Action Plan for Oyo State. Furthermore, the STC was tasked to come up with annual workplan for the year 2022 which was reviewed by STF members before it became operational.

Prevention

In July 2022, The Oyo STF carried out awareness campaign programmes at Agodi-Gate market, Oje market and the neighbouring communities. Sensitization handbills were distributed in English and Yoruba languages. As a fallout of the sensitization programme in one of the motor parks within the market area, the STF responded to a report by traders within the motor park who observed six (6) young female victims in company of two (2) women, while attempting to board the victims in a vehicle going to Kano on their way to Libya. The traders physically prevented the vehicle from moving and called on the Amotekun Corps who responded and rescued the victims. The case was referred to NAPTIP and currently under prosecution.



Picture 46: Members of the Oyo State task force on sensitization

The STF featured in five (5) radio and two (2) television programmes aimed at sensitizing members of the public on human trafficking and irregular migration.

Advocacy

Leveraging on the existing working relationship between the management of Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), Ibadan branch and one of the members of the subcommittee on Advocacy, Publicity and Media, the STF was able to pay an advocacy visit to the General Manager of NTA for collaboration, information dissemination and

portrayal of the activities of the STF on human trafficking in the state. This later culminated in the airing of a live interview by the Chairman and the Co-chair of STF activities.

Protection

In Oyo State, all NACTAL members are registered with the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Inclusion (MWASI). For sheltering victims of human trafficking, members of the enforcement subcommittee draw from member Law Enforcement Agencies and leverage on this existing structure. When the STF responds to a rescue operation, any of the member LEAs can issue an extract to the Ministry of Women Affairs and the victim(s) is/are immediately allocated a shelter, making the operation seamless while the investigation is ongoing.



Picture 47: The Taskforce Chair (Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice, Oyo State and Co-Chair (NAPTIP Oyo State Liaison Officer) during a radio sensitization Programme on TIP

Partnership

Sequel to the boot camp meeting in Lagos, the Oyo State STF co-opted more members from the media. These members were able to secure four free slots (two on radio and two on television) for awareness creation by the task force. The stations include NTA, JAM FM, IBR Radio and Television. The STF is well synergized through its regular quarterly meetings and most of the activities are currently funded by members, pending intervention by the State Government and organised private sector (OPS).

PLATEAU STATE

Introduction

The Plateau STF has developed its 2020/2022 work plan, which is aligned with the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022 – 2026).

Protection/Prevention:

- Rescue of 68 victims of Trafficking in the year 2021, while medical support to victims was through financial contributions of members of the STF in the state.
- The STF has acquired a hotline (08109200971) for speedy reporting and dissemination of information for prompt intervention.
- A WhatsApp platform for members of the STF for information sharing and proper coordination and communication was created²³.

23 The STF embarked on an intensive orientation at Riyom and Bassa LGAs being the major flash points for Child Trafficking in Plateau State

- Periodic visits to motor parks for sensitization of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW)²⁴.
- The STF also assisted in the push for the domestication of VAPPA which gave birth to the enactment of VAPPL of Plateau State, 2022.

Prosecution

- Assisted in the identifying and closure/sealing of illegal orphanage in Jos South LGA.
- Arrest and prosecution of a Lebanese for trafficking and defiling 14 children. He is currently being prosecuted by the Ministry of Justice at the High Court sitting in Jos²⁵.
- The STF sometimes provide stipends to assist the Lawyers for the filing of processes in court.

Partnership

- Recent advocacy to the First Lady of the State leading to her empowerment of victims with cash award. N50, 000 each to aid the reintegration of the victims to their respective families.
- The appointment of Assistant Director of Public Prosecution, Ministry of Justice as the Liaison Officer with NAPTIP who is saddled with the responsibility of receiving reports on all the stages of prosecution and follow up until conclusion of trial.

Funding

- The Office of the Attorney General via the Justice Reform Sector of the State has also incorporated the budget of the STF into its overall budget. The sum of thirty-two million naira (N32,000,000) has been approved for the implementation of the activities in the 2023 workplan of the STF. The Attorney General initiates memo to the Governor for the funding of the Task force meetings.
- The Attorney General writes to donors for co-funding of meetings and other activities of STF.

RIVERS STATE

Introduction

Several activities have taken place in Rivers STF, and this is discussed below.

Policy

The development of Standard Operating Procedure for the coordination and operation of the Rivers STF is ongoing.

24 In the course of one of the visits, 26 children being trafficked to Bauchi State were intercepted in Bauchi Park, Jos and re-united with their family members and the perpetrators were accordingly arrested.

25 15 cases were investigated by NAPTIP, while 15 Case files were forwarded to the Ministry of Justice for legal advice.

Prevention

The STF carried out major raids on notorious brothels in Azikiwe Road in Rivers State. The STF members that participated in the raid include: NAPTIP, Nigerian Navy (Pathfinder), Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Ministry of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, and Ministry of Women Affairs, all in Rivers State. Also, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) partnered with the Agency in the State. Three (3) suspected traffickers were arrested and are currently being prosecuted. Over 50 victims were rescued from the brothel who were allegedly being sexually exploited in the facility, including 12 underaged girls; all of whom were referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare Rivers State for sheltering, further counselling and reunion with their families.



Picture 48: TIP Awareness campaign in a school

Sensitization programs also took place in schools, markets and other public spaces in Rivers State.

Protection

- The Rivers State safe home managed by the Rivers State Ministry of Social Welfare has always offered sheltering facilities to victims of human trafficking ranging from 6 years to 18years old. A total of 55 victims of human trafficking have benefitted from the home.
- The Children's home Rivers State has also offered sheltering facilities to rescued babies ranging from 0 to 5years old.
- On the area of sheltering for adult victims, the partner NGOs have also offered sheltering for the victims.

Prosecution/Partnership

- Establishment and inauguration of a family court in December 2022 to provide legal services for victims of GBV and human trafficking in Rivers State.
- The security agencies that are part of the STF have ensured steady support in the area of logistics to see that prosecution of offenders of TIP is achieved.
- The NGOs that are part of the STF like the Handmaid Homes and Oasis of Love Homes have also offered trainings and enrolled some of the victims in schools.
- Members of the STF have also made referrals to NAPTIP Rivers State for purposes of prosecution.
- The International Federation of Female lawyers in partnership with NAPTIP has committed to prosecute gender related offences reported by NAPTIP in line with the VAPP Laws.

CHAPTER FIVE

Sustaining State Taskforces' Initiative

State Taskforces and Participatory Approach

The primary goal of the participatory approach is to secure the ownership and commitment of the individuals and institutions involved in a social/development process, especially at the communal level. Hence, the continued relevance of various STFs in Nigeria rests largely on the application of participatory approach in program design and interventions. Active participation by community members and other stakeholders aims to enhance both the quality and usefulness of the projected interventions.

One of the advantages of a participatory approach is to provide ownership by the community members. If people and community are assisted in planning and managing their own affairs, the outcome is likely to meet their real-life needs. If the actual beneficiaries of various programmes and interventions by the STFs can envision and articulate their needs and expectations, they can ensure their service demand will be met. Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) process can, indeed, help build multiple accountability linkage and referral across different institutional levels and stakeholder group. At its pinnacle, participation involves a transformation of the traditional development approach towards the enhancement of the capabilities of the community members and communities to define and address their own needs and aspirations. It is also the precondition for the sustainable development initiatives. PM&E by contrast, seek to shift the focus from upward to downward accountability. Indicators set by beneficiaries and discussed determines whether it improves their lives or not.

Case scenario 1:

Example of participatory approach was the enlargement of the various STFs by the induction of new key stakeholders as members. In other words, sectors not initially considered essential to combatting human trafficking were later seen as essential for multi-sectoral responses (inclusion of National Union of Road Transport Workers, Community leaders, Traditional leaders, Religious Leaders, Women-led Groups, Youth-led Groups, Market Women etc). The enlargement of the STFs gave birth to a broader participatory approach towards combating human trafficking in the society. From experience in the field, excluding one key stakeholder could jeopardise the entire intervention for a particular case of human trafficking. In conclusion, there is the need for proper mapping and inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, if the fight against human trafficking must be won

State Taskforces and Collaborative Approach

The collaborative approach has proven to not only develop higher-level of outcomes in interventionist programming but has equally shown to be a key component for ensuring the sustainability of related interventions. As such, it is expedient for STFs to collaborate at both bilateral and multilateral levels.

Most collaborators are confronted with how to determine an appropriate response mechanism to issues that may arise during any stage of the partnership. It is recommended that the itemized processes below are considered by various STFs to ensure efficient outcomes:

- Joint initiative conceptualization.
- Joint proposal preparation and submission

- Joint management of projects
- Joint implementation of projects
- Joint State Referral Mechanism
- Joint quality control, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of projects.
- Joint dissemination of outcomes

Case scenario 2:

An example of a collaborative approach was the case of victims of trafficking in persons intercepted at Badagry West, where a member of the Lagos STF raised an alarm on the STF WhatsApp platform that a community member had intercepted two victims who were about to be trafficked out of the country through the land border. The contact details of the community member who intercepted the victims was shared on the WhatsApp platform. Lagos State Neighbourhood Safety Corps (LNSA) called the phone number of the community member that was shared on the platform to validate the information shared and for intelligence gathering. The Lagos Neighbourhood Safety Corps official passed the intelligence gathered to the LNSA office located in Badagry West close to the location of the incident. The Badagry office located the informant, rescued the victims and kept them in secure location overnight. The following day, the victims were referred to NAPTIP Zonal Command in Lagos for further assessments and interventions at NAPTIP shelter.

Leveraging on Areas of Comparative Advantage

With a conceptual focus of the comparative approach on aspects of similarities and dissimilarities, engagement of such procedure in the operations of the STFs will ensure that respective areas of strengths and weaknesses are identified in a timely manner and supplemented, as appropriate. This will imply that each of the STFs is able to operate at a reduced opportunity cost. In other words, each of them will be capable of achieving greater outcomes in terms of evidence-based programming, advocacy, and interventions with minimal input.

Case scenario 3:

An example of leveraging on areas of comparative advantage is the case of a 20-year-old (names withheld) who was trafficked to Abeokuta from Abia State on July 20, 2022, made to swear an oath and engaged as a sex worker until September 4, 2022. She was rescued by a kind-hearted 'client' who brought her to the Ministry of Women Affairs and subsequently referred her to the STF. The case is under investigation. Both Ogun and Abia States Ministries of Women Affairs, are leveraging on areas of comparative advantage to provide effective and timely responses to protect the above-mentioned victim of trafficking.

Recommendations

Policy Recommendations

- **Advocacy:** Advocate to State Governments to dedicate funding to STFs operations.
- **Establish State offices for the STFs** – Each STF should have an office dedicated solely to the activities of the force with dedicated staff under the employment of the State Government or other trained personnel.
- **Align State workplans with National Action Plan-** To ensure sustainability beyond political transitions, there is need to align the activities of various STFs and their annual workplans with relevant pillars of the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022–2026).
- **NAPTIP and STFs to establish reporting mechanism** – STFs using established report tools should, submit quarterly progress reports to the Executive Governor of each State through the Attorney General and the Director General of NAPTIP through the State/Liaison/Zonal Commander.

- **State Ownership of STF** – The STF should be owned by the State Government in terms of budgeting and other supports as a tool for fostering effective collaboration between the Federal and State Governments to stem the tide of human trafficking. Examples of such support include Ebonyi and Ondo STFs which received building donation from their state Government; while Ekiti STF was provided an office by the Governor and the Cross-River State Government approved a plot of land for the construction of the STF office. Anambra STF has received a budgetary allocation from the State Government.
- **Strengthen cooperation between STFs and NAPTIP** -While law enforcement representatives in the STFs supports NAPTIP in the arrests of offenders, the Director General of NAPTIP needs to hold high-level strategic engagements with sister law enforcement agencies to enhance and deepen collaboration, to reduce bureaucracy and enhance operations of STFs.
- **Strengthen Public Private Partnership in the state response** – STFs should reflect on available opportunities existing in the state that could provide partnership to strengthen identification and rescue, prevention, rehabilitation and empowerment opportunities for trafficked victims in the states. These may include traditional rulers and or other local community influencers, as well as infusion of State vigilante Services in STF operations.
- **NAPTIP and STFs to establish monitoring and evaluation system** – The STF Coordination Team in NAPTIP Headquarters needs to be activated and put into operation the established monitoring and evaluation system in the 2022 – 2026 NAP, and to coordinate STF activities (tracking activities, reporting feedbacks, etc).

Program Recommendations

Routine documentation of good practices should be prioritized.

- To sustain various counter-trafficking operations across the states, while documentation of good practices should be encouraged.

Annual boot camp

- Exchange of ideas through experience sharing among STFs on what works, areas of improvement, and the identification of sustainability strategies of the STFs should be of utmost priority. Organizing of annual boot camp for STF members is necessary.

Coordination among State Taskforces

- Establishment of coordination and communication channels among STFs is urgently desirable. Strengthened cooperation among state and non-state actors should equally be explored.

Workability of interventions should be routinely evaluated.

- For enhanced program outcomes, every intervention of the STFs must be evidence based, appropriate to the context and the environment.

Inaugurate STFs in other States.

- Effort should be made to inaugurate STF in the remaining 13 states and the FCT, before the end of the year 2023.
- NAPTIP Interactions with Judges – There is the need for NAPTIP to advocate for technical interaction with judges on TIP issues²⁶.

Capacity building opportunities

- Cyber Trafficking: There is need to create awareness on cyber trafficking.
- There should be sensitisation and training on trafficking in sporting and tourism activities.
- Reporting templates or tools.
- Updates on emerging trends of TIP.

26 In a bid to intensify engagements with the judiciary, NAPTIP, NJI and partners has held series of conferences with judges and prosecutors, with the most recent held by UNODC in July 2023.

Other recommendations from States are listed below

Akwa-Ibom Recommendation

- State Attorneys General (AGs)/Chairmen of STFs should be the galvanizing forces in the domestication of the Child's Rights Act (2003) and the TIPPEAA (2015) in their various states.
- Advocacy visits and campaign to policy makers and key stakeholders on TIP such as, the Commandant, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), the State Attorney General, Paramount/Traditional rulers and religious leaders are imperative.

Borno Recommendation

- Both federal and state government to take ownership and lead the process of anti-trafficking response for sustainability
- Enforcement of TIPPEAA (2015) at the state level
- Appropriate documentation on case-by-case basis
- Quarterly technical supervision, monitoring and evaluation of STF.
- Best interest of victims of trafficking should always be prioritized.
- Safeguarding principles for victims of trafficking
- Victim assistance should be optimized and prioritized.
- Inclusion of TIP indicator into Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)
- Budgetary allocation by State government

Edo Recommendation

TIP Cases should be prosecuted through the STF member organisations including NAPTIP and the Nigeria Police Force

Jigawa Recommendation

- Consider provision of budget line for the STF in State budget
- Provision of office accommodation and furniture for STF
- The need for NAPTIP/International Development Partners, and NGOs to assist in providing renting hall and technical support for the success of the STF.

Rivers Recommendation

- TIP Cases should be prosecuted through the STF member organisations including NAPTIP and the Nigeria Police while International Federation of Female Lawyers and African Women Lawyers prosecute GBV cases.
- Advocacy visits and campaign to policy makers and key stakeholders on TIP are imperative, such would yield good results in the counter-trafficking efforts of Rivers State.

Vital Online Resources for Use by Counter-Trafficking Stakeholders in Nigeria

Pound of Heart (A short Film on Organ Trafficking)

<https://youtu.be/569t7Nk1PbI>

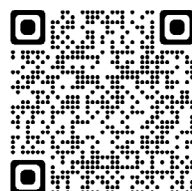
Scan this CR-Code to access the short film.



The Scar (A short film on Domestic Violence)

https://m.youtube.com/watchv=dn_RwiuzkM4

Scan this CR-Code to access the short film.



Meg (A short Film on Baby Factory and Baby Sales)

<https://youtu.be/PGdy88cnjZY>

Scan this CR-Code to access the short film.



Trafficking in Persons (Control of Activities of Organisations and Centres) Regulation 2019 – Regulating the activities of certain organisations and centres as part of government’s comprehensive National Response to this ugly phenomenon.

Scan this CR-Code to access the Document.



The National Action Plan on Human Trafficking in Nigeria (2022 – 2026): developed to strengthen Policy Framework and response to Human Trafficking in Nigeria and enhance coordination between State and Non-State Actors in responding to Human Trafficking.

Scan this CR-Code to access the Document.



ANNEX 1

List of Contributors

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