



**NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OTHER
RELATED MATTERS (NAPTIP)**

***REPORT OF THE 3-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN
TRAFFICKING, HELD IN ABUJA, NIGERIA ON NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 2, 2010***

Theme:

Providing An African Initiative to the Global War Against Human Trafficking

CONSULTANTS

Messrs Purple Gee Integrated Nig. Ltd.

Report of the 3 day International Conference on Human Trafficking, held in Abuja, Nigeria, between Tuesday, November 30 - Thursday, December 2, 2010.

1.0 Introduction

As part of its actions to deepen the fight against human trafficking in Africa, and to mark the 10 years of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), the National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) hosted a 3-day International Conference on human Trafficking at the International Conference Centre, Abuja, Nigeria between November 30 and December 2, 2010. The theme of the conference was: *Providing an African Initiative to the global war against human trafficking.*

1.1 General Objectives:

The conference was to:

1. Foster effective ways of networking, coordination and cooperation among countries, stakeholders and partners and to address trafficking in persons in Africa in a more pragmatic and humanitarian manner.
2. Enable participants share ideas on the systems that are working effectively for them, their challenges and to learn from each other new trends in effective combat of the menace.
3. Provide Effective Avenue for stock-taking by participants on how the fight against human trafficking has fared 10 years after the Palermo Protocol was signed, and
4. Be a further contribution by Nigeria to the course of the global war against human trafficking.

1.2 Specific Objectives:

1. To design and provide a more realistic and practical domestic and African initiative/approach to the fight against Trafficking in Persons (TIP):
2. To foster better and more cordial relationship between Nigeria and other countries that receive victims from Nigeria as destination countries or transit countries as well as countries that Nigeria has become transit or destination country to, for effective policing that will stem the tide of TIP to and from Nigeria;
3. To initiate some local contents/viable alternatives that would discourage vulnerable people from falling victims without losing sight of the main provisions of the Palermo Protocol.

1.3 Attendance:

Over 300 participants from Nigeria, other African countries, Europe and America were in attendance. The foreign Embassies in Nigeria, United Nations organizations, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Development Partners, representatives

of Federal and State Governments, Universities, the Media, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and other stakeholders in the campaign against human trafficking were in attendance.

1.4 Opening of the Conference

1.4.1 *Remarks of His Excellency, President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan*

The Conference was declared open by His Excellency, Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, President, Federal Republic of Nigeria who was represented by the Hon. Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development, Mrs. Josephine Anenih. He expressed concern about people still engaging in the criminal trade in human beings in this modern age stressing that the situation was totally unacceptable and must be abolished in all its forms.

Nigeria's determination to fight the menace is further expressed in the support to NAPTIP to host the international conference which is also dedicated to the commemoration of the 10 years of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crimes and its Supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children. While commending NAPTIP on its efforts to stem the tide of trafficking in persons, the President pledged government's continued support to the Agency in the realization of its mandate.

The President commended the courage of the United Nations in adopting the Protocol and congratulated the nations of the world for sustaining the fight for 10 years.

He further observed that the task of combating crime whether nationally or internationally was one of the cardinal principles of the Federal Government of Nigeria. He therefore, called for cooperation among security agencies in order to increase the tempo of the fight against human trafficking.

He also encouraged destination countries to take necessary steps to cooperate with Nigeria in the adoption of a holistic approach towards addressing the scourge of human trafficking.

The President further reminded all tiers of government of their responsibility to implement the existing measures and programmes of compulsory education in order to reduce vulnerability to human trafficking.

Finally, he urged participants to make adequate use of the opportunity provided by the conference to come up with new ways of sustaining and winning this fight, and promised government's readiness to implement the outcome of the conference.

1.4.2 Address of the Chief host, Hon. Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice Mr. Mohammed Bello Adoke, SAN: THE JOURNEY SO FAR

In his address, the Hon. Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Mr. Mohammed Bello Adoke, SAN who was represented by his Special Assistant, Tunde Busari gave a report of the activities of NAPTIP since it was established in 2003.

He stated that the fight against human trafficking was taken up by the Nigerian government in a bid to save her citizen from criminally minded groups as well as in fulfillment of her international obligation under the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the Supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children.

While calling on stakeholders to ensure that every perpetrator of the crime was put out of business through imprisonment and forfeiture of his/her ill gotten assets, he commended the efforts of the Management and staff of NAPTIP in the war against TIP. He stated that sheer hardwork, perseverance and persistence have helped the Agency to achieve significant results, including conviction of several traffickers. He noted the global recognition of this effort and the attainment of Tier 1 status in the United States (US) ranking.

The efforts of the Agency in the fight against TIP according to him has proved that with political will and determination, the future of the nation's citizens is assured

1.4.3 Welcome Remarks of the Executive Secretary of NAPTIP, Barrister Simon Chuzi Egede.

In his welcome address, the Executive Secretary Barr. Simon Chuzi Egede expressed profound gratitude on the level of attendance witnessed at the Conference. The impressive response to the invitation confirms their commitment and resolve to fight TIP.

While stating the objectives of the conference, he advised participants to make adequate use of the syndicate sessions to forge new networks and partnership as effective ways of cooperating in the fight against human trafficking adding that in cooperation lies the success of the fight against human trafficking.

1.4.4 Keynote Address of His Excellency, James Victor Gbeho, President, ECOWAS.

In his keynote address delivered by Director, Humanitarian and Social Affairs, Dr. Daniel Eklu, President of ECOWAS, James Victor Gbeho acknowledged the leadership role played by Nigeria in addressing the scourge of TIP that is fast spreading to all parts of West African states.

He observed that TIP is a global problem, a human right challenge, a criminal justice issue and an obstacle to human security and human capital development. He stated that

for Trans- Border Crime, it is the responsibility of ECOWAS to promote close cooperation among security services of Member States to ensure proper coordination. He highlighted the efforts of the ECOWAS since the year 2001 to mobilizing political will as evidenced by their adoption of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action to combat Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, the collaboration with sister regional organizations such as ECCAS (i.e. ECOWAS/ECCASS cooperation Agreement in the year 2006) amongst others.

The ECOWAS President also emphasized on the importance of the conference as a time for stocktaking of the achievement so far. He informed participants that the ECOWAS has concluded plans for an impact assessment of the work done to combat trafficking in persons within the region in the next budgetary cycle

1.5 Goodwill Messages:

Goodwill messages were presented by UNODC, UNICRI, Italian Ambassador to Nigeria, His Excellency Roberto Colaninno, Founder of WOTCLEF, Chief (Mrs.) Amina Titi Atiku Abubakar, the UN Special Rapporteur on TIP, Dr. Joy Ezeilo. The UNHCR paper was received.

2.0 First Plenary Session

The first plenary was chaired by Mumbi Njau (UNODC)

1st Paper Presentation

2.1 Overview of the Palermo Protocol and its Effectiveness in Combating Human Trafficking – *Dr. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children.*

The paper reviewed the Protocol's standards, identified 21 article therein and the purpose of the Protocol as stated in Article 2. In the review of the Protocol, she observed that the definition of trafficking amongst other provisions cover minors for commercial sexual activity even if there is no force, fraud or coercion.

Furthermore, Article 4 deals with the scope of application of the Protocol while Article 5 criminalizes the offences and Article 6 deals with assistance and protection to victims of trafficking (VOTs)

She identified other international instruments as part of the normative framework for combating trafficking in persons which were adopted by the United Nations and its agencies prior to the adoption of the Palermo Protocol.

The UN Special Rapporteur listed the forms and manifestation of trafficking globally and stated that she had advocated in her dialogue with various countries that the implementation of the Palermo Protocol should be based on the 5 Ps (Protection,

Prosecution, Punishment, Prevention and Promoting International Cooperation and Partnership), 3 Rs (Redress, Recovery and Reintegration) and 3 Cs (Capacity, Cooperation and Coordination).

She observed that the global report on trafficking in persons issued by UNODC showed that many countries introduced the specific offence of trafficking in persons after December 2003. Before that time, 65 percent of countries had no specific anti-trafficking legislations while this figure was reduced to 20 percent by November 2008. There has been some positive progress by State Parties in the fight against human trafficking although gaps and barriers to effective implementation still exists in the following areas: Domestic implementation of the Protocol, Prosecution, Identification of victims, Data and Information sharing and insufficient attention to addressing root causes of TIP.

She maintained that cooperation at all levels was not an option but an imperative in tackling trafficking in persons in a way that is both effective and respectful of human rights.

She concluded by stating that States have made progressive achievements in implementing the Palermo Protocol at the national level, particularly in criminalizing all forms of trafficking in persons in line with the Protocol definition.

2nd Paper Presentation

2.2 The 2000 Palermo Protocol Definition of Trafficking in Persons: How Relevant to Present Realities in Africa – *Aondoover Ayuhwa Kuttuh, SP*.

The paper dwelt on the definition of the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, the problem with the definition, the fight against trafficking, and recommendations.

The speaker observed that exploitation was the core component of the Protocol and analyzed the problems related to providing evidence of exploitation which must be proved for a crime to be consider as human trafficking. He explained that exploitation in the restrictive sense of the Palermo Protocol clashes with present realities and priorities. The Protocol enjoins state parties to criminalize attempts.

The speaker further stated that the major problem lies in the fact that there is a disconnect between legal definition and what the public understands about the definition of exploitation. His paper further informed that the law does not cover for the prosecution of migrant smuggling, conspiracy, forgery, criminal oaths, deception and receiving of payments.

He also pointed out that NAPTIP cannot prosecute offences not covered by the Agency's Act.

In conclusion, the presenter recommended that the NAPTIP Act should be amended to punish offences not presently covered by the Act. Such offences includes: administering of oath of debt bondage, crossing borders without valid papers, sales of babies, illegal adoption (child laundering) etc.

3rd Paper Presentation

2.3 Historical and Socio-Economic Implications of Trafficking in Persons for Developing Nations – Prof. M.S. Abdulkadir, Bayero University, Kano

The presenter in his paper defined trafficking in persons as a Trans-national phenomenon that transcends all corners of the globe. He identified the components of trafficking to include the use of force, coercion and transportation of persons across national, regional and international boundaries/borders.

His paper mirrored the historical and socio-economic effects of international trafficking in persons for developing nations. According to the presenter, the general reasons or causes have been advanced for the beginning and upsurge of human trafficking and they include: poverty, unemployment and underemployment (especially of women), greed, family and criminal dislocation which poverty has been identified as the principal factor that propels human trafficking.

The paper enumerated the implications of trafficking in persons for developing countries to include opportunities forgone for trafficked persons, provision of substantial amount to traffickers at the expense of development in developing countries, resources channeled towards eradicating human trafficking which could have been deployed to other areas of the economy. Also, human trafficking has devastating and ever-lasting effects that leaves victims traumatized and powerless; child prostitution hinders victims from achieving their full potentials and so on.

In conclusion, the paper presenter emphasized that the problem of poverty should be tackled having identified it as the driving force for trafficking in persons and recommended that effort needed to be made and accelerated to control the trans-national crime of human trafficking because the crime is likely to persist at an increasing and alarming rate as the rich countries become richer and the poorer nations become poorer, under-developed and marginalized.

4th Paper Presentation

2.4 Practical and Normative Issues in Eliminating TIP and Protection of the Child – Dr. Adrienne Diop, Commissioner, Human Development and Gender, ECOWAS.

In her presentation done by Barr. Olatunde Olayemi, Dr. Adrienne Diop commenced with the introduction of a conceptual framework which emerged from a post-cold war, multi-disciplinary understanding of security involving a number of research fields.

Points highlighted during the presentations:

- The threat to human security is found in areas like economic security, food security, health, environmental, personal and community security.
- The development of a normative framework should comprise international, continental, regional, national and sub-national frameworks: international framework of human security includes human rights and humanitarian law instruments, CEDAW, ILO conventions, Geneva Conventions, Rome Statute etc. while continental framework includes the AU convention on the rights and welfare of the child, the Ouagadougou Plan of Action etc.
- The presenter stated that trafficking in children is one of the most insidious forms of abuse of the rights of the child and that child trafficking is the consequence of the weakness in protective environment of the child
- Child protection concerns includes amongst others children with disabilities, different forms of abuse and violence against children, harmful traditional practices, exploitation of children, children living outside a family setting, children in conflict and humanitarian emergencies, children exposed to crimes and drugs, children living with HIV/AIDS and juvenile justice systems and children in custody
- Measures of child protection were enumerated as: collection of data on disabled children, domestication of the CRC, creation of special police units and introduction of procedures for policing of children's rights, Special Services for disabled children in partnership with civil society. Other child protection measures are birth registration and registration of infants, Enforcement of Laws that protect girls and women within the Penal System
- Details were provided on the work of the ECOWAS Commission. Such activities includes: study on child protection analysis and assessment, development of child protection framework and guidelines for Member States, monitoring and evaluation of progress through reporting and peer-review and capacity building for Member States

3.0 Second plenary session:

The second plenary session was chaired by Professor Sola Ehindero

1st Paper Presentation

3.1 United States Ranking of Nations: What Relevance? – Ms Ann Flynn, United States of America Embassy Nigeria

Ms Ann Flynn noted that the ranking of Nations in anti-human trafficking responses was relevant in that it was not enough to enact a Law but emphasized that the US rankings are based on the level of enforcement of provision as contained in anti-human trafficking laws i.e. Nations must comply with the minimum standards required for the elimination of severe forms of human trafficking. She observed that despite the signing of the Palermo Protocol 10 years ago and its adoption and domestication by Nations, the problem still exist. Therefore, she emphasized the need for nations to redouble their efforts to stem the growing menace of human trafficking from the society

The presenter informed participants that the essence of publishing the Annual TIP report was to raise world awareness on issues of TIP. She also informed participants that it was mandatory for the US Secretary of State to submit an Annual Report to the Congress on Nations efforts towards eradicating TIP including efforts by the United States Government. This provision according to her was as a result of the passage of the 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA).

She explained the process involved in US anti-human trafficking ranking and the ranking nomenclature as set forth in the 2000 TVPA:

2010 US Report

Tier 1: Countries that are meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of severe forms of trafficking (30 Countries are ranked in Tier 1 including Nigeria)

Tier 2: Countries that are not fully complying with the minimum standards but making significant efforts in the fight against TIP.

Tier 2 watch list: Countries that are not fully complying with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts in the fight against TIP

Tier 3: Countries not complying with the minimum standards nor making efforts in the fight against TIP

2nd Paper Presentation

3.2 Globalisation and the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons – *Barrister Simon Chuzi Egede, Executive Secretary, NAP TIP.*

His paper looked at the following: Globalization, Human Trafficking, Scope of the Problem of TIP, Impact of Globalization on the Fight against TIP and What Needs to be done.

He defined globalization as the modern state of the world affairs as it exists today through large scale change and trends.

He also explained TIP to be the illegal recruitment and transportation of human beings particularly women and children for the purpose of exploitation. For trafficking to take place, there must be an ACT, MEANS and PURPOSE.

The paper further highlighted the scope of the problem of TIP to show that no fewer than 1million to 2million people are trafficked annually and that countries either fall as transit, destination or countries of origin.

He also stated in his paper that sex work was more prevalent in West Africa than elsewhere in Africa.

On the issue of the impact of Globalization on HT, he stated that the scourge is a very serious one because of the nature of the crime which is quite different from other crimes. He saw human trafficking as one of the dark sides of globalization. Information technology has made the job of traffickers easy especially through the internet.

In conclusion, he identified cooperation among partners as the most effective strategy in the fight against human trafficking. Human trafficking must be treated not just as a human rights violation but as an organized crime. Finally, he stressed the need for adequate efforts and measures to be put in place by African leaders to strengthen the economy and currency of their countries.

3rd Paper Presentation

3.3 Contemporary Trends in Human Trafficking and how to meet the Challenges by Dr. Bisi Olatere Olagbegi, President, WOCON

Dr. Olagbegi in her presentation stated that this year marks the 10th Anniversary of the signing of the Palermo Protocol and emphasized that Nigeria was one of the first few countries to sign and domesticate the protocol. In her paper, she pointed out the widespread of trends in human trafficking to include: domestic servitude, sexual exploitation and slavery, while noting that the forms, routes, trends and the magnitude of trafficking phenomenon within Africa vary from country to country

The presenter provided a brief analysis of human trafficking in Nigeria. The following points were noted:

- Some areas are more endemic than others
- Trafficking exists in different forms
- There are large number of foreign victims in Nigeria
- The country is a source, transit and destination point for trafficking activities

- Internal and external trafficking exists within the country
- Women and Children are most vulnerable to TIP
- Poverty, gender inequality and high unemployment contribute to human trafficking

4th Paper Presentation

3.4 The Place of Partnership and Networking in the Fight against Human Trafficking: Global Perspective by (Ms Angela Patrignani, Head Emerging Crimes Unit, UNICRI)

Ms. Patrignani in her paper noted that human trafficking is a global phenomenon that needs a global solution.

Points made during her presentation are:

- The paper identified partnership and networking in prevention, investigation & prosecution, protection of victims as the most effective counter-trafficking measures
- It was noted that trafficking in women and girls remains an undocumented form of violence
- The presentation recommended that a comprehensive multi-disciplinary approach (4ps) be adopted in the fight against TIP at all levels from local to the international one.

In conclusion she suggested the way forward as:

- Governments need to have a better knowledge on the extents and the dynamics of the crime
- The legal framework needs to increase ratifications and improve implementation
- Capacity to respond needs to be measurable through monitoring of the national plans, analysis of the trends of convictions, collection and evaluation of the multi-disciplinary programmes
- There is the need to recognize that effective strategies rely on the combined efforts and resources of all the stakeholders from the local networks to the international cooperation.

Day 2

4.0 Plenary

This Session was chaired by Ms Angela Patrignani, (Head Emerging Crime Unit, UNICRI)

1st Paper Presentation

4.1 IMPACT OF CORRUPTION BAD LEADERSHIP AND MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING – (BAYO TAIWO Esq. Federal Ministry of Justice, Nigeria)

He described Corruption, Bad Leadership and Money Laundering as cancerous worms which if not checked can consume the fight against human trafficking. The paper goes on to list Bribery, Fraud and other related offences as some of the salient features of corruption

The paper identified corruption as the bane of society and also listed Government response in dealing with issues of corruption. Government has responded to corruption issue through the enactment of the Corrupt Practices and other related Offences Act, 2000, Money Laundering Prohibition Act 2004 and Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003 as Amended 2005

The presenter then summed the effect of corruption in Human Trafficking as follows:

- Lack of basic infrastructural development
- Lack of social amenities
- Civil unrest would be the order of the day
- Increased unemployment
- Youth involvement in crime
- The rich will get richer while the poor get poorer
- Decay in educational infrastructure
- Migration to other country would increase
- Offering of, demand for and receipt of bribe will be done openly

In conclusion the presenter stressed that corruption was not only restricted to elected public officers but cuts across the entire strata of the society. Finally he stated that the positive effects of a corruption free society are good governance and reduced human trafficking

2nd Paper Presentation

4.2 PLACE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING – PROF. PAUL OMAJI, VC SALEM UNIVERSITY

Prof. Paul Omaji in his presentation noted the following points:

- In the fight against crime, criminal justice is the arrowhead and has a pride of place in all social institutions
- Criminal Justice governs the strongest force that official agencies bring to bear on individuals and communities and its promise as an instrument of safety is matched only by its power to destroy

- The Palermo Protocol marked a paradigm shift from narrow criminal justice approach to a multi-disciplinary approach. Government should build on this.
- The speaker emphasized that it was time to go beyond the 3P's – prosecution, protection and prevention which deals mainly with the traffickers and
- Move towards a victim-centered approach anchored in the three R's – Rescue, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration
- Criminal Justice personnel should encourage collaboration and partnership with other social institutions.

3rd Paper Presentation

4.3 ORGANIZED CRIME IN AFRICA: HOW EFFECTIVE HAS ENFORCEMENT OF CONVENTIONS AND NATIONAL LAWS BEEN? – DR. NNAEMEKA OKEREKE, RESEARCH FELLOW, AFRICAN CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES, NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE, ABUJA

The paper provided the forms of organized crime to include drug trafficking, advance fee fraud and internet fraud, human trafficking, diamond smuggling, forgery, cigarette smuggling, illegal manufacture of firearms etc. Speaking further, the presenter describes organized crime as crimes committed on national and international scale by criminal organizations. Also the paper gave a brief overview of organized crime in Africa and participants were made to understand that Africa is in a precarious situation which has been made so by security challenges of crisis of leadership, politics of exclusion, poor implementation of conventions and protocols. These events he stated have heightened the vulnerability of the continent to transnational organized crimes of varying dimension and threat of terrorism.

The paper listed various conventions, protocols and national Laws against organized crime but observed that the enforcement of these legislations and convention vary from country to country. The paper emphasized on challenges

5.0 REPORT OF SYNDICATE SESSIONS

Consequent upon the dissolution of the plenary session into syndicate session which includes prevention/enlightenment, prosecution and enforcement, protection and assistance, the syndicates retired to their venues for presentation of papers and interactive session.

5.1 Prevention and Enlightenment

The syndicate session on Prevention and Enlightenment was chaired by *Mrs. Ladun Aiyegbusi, NAPTIP Director of Intelligence, Public Enlightenment (NDI, PE)* and the following papers were presented:

1st Paper Presentation

5.1.1 BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE MEDIA IN CURBING THE MENACE OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS – Mrs. Eugenia Abu, Broadcaster, Nigeria Television Authority. (NTA).

The paper highlighted the following:

- That TIP is prevalent across West Africa, Nigeria being a major player in the sub-region; her activities against the TIP needs be seen and heard;
- That the fight against human trafficking should start with educating the family, as perpetrators of the crime are usually close family members;
- That investigative journalism needs to be carried out to expose elite traffickers and their ill-gotten wealth;
- Community awareness and participation should be created through appropriate media and strategies;
- Education campaigns and advocacy on TIP should target among other, parents, guardians and community leaders;
- That the attention of the youth be attracted to the ills of TIP through what they see and watch, that is using the right message to get to the right people through the right means;
- She also emphasized the importance of training and re-training of journalist to keep them updated on the issues of TIP;
- There should be promotion of research, training, information and statistics based on the real context of TIP including experiences of trafficked persons.

In summary, Eugenia Abu concluded that the media must:

Pass the right message; build strategic partnerships with NAPTIP and other stakeholders involved in Human Trafficking, share example of good practices and use credible role models to create awareness.

2nd Paper Presentation

5.1.2 PREVENTIVE MECHANISMS IN ADDRESSING THE MAIN CAUSES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING – Dr. Mc John Nwaobiala, Former Programme Manager ILO/IPEC and Now Permanent Secretary, Office of the Head of Service of the Federation.

In summary the paper highlighted the following points:

- Strengthening the roles of the media and the establishment of a coalition of journalists against TIP;
- Community level structures such as community safety groups in endemic communities should be employed to effectively monitor and report cases of TIP to the relevant agencies;
- School based structures such as anti-human trafficking clubs in primary and secondary schools should be employed in the fight against TIP;
- Coalitions of NGOs/Youth Organizations should complement government efforts in implementing programmes and projects for national development and nation building;
- Religious leaders should be encouraged to take responsibility to play pivotal roles in educating their members on the ills of TIP;
- Increased private sector participation and involvement should be encouraged in the fight against TIP.

3rd Paper Presentation

5.1.3 TACKLING THE ROOT CAUSES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH RESEARCH AND CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT – Prof. Sola Ehindero, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

In his presentation he stated that TIP criminal process responds to the competing market forces of supply and demand triggered off by both demographic, ecological and socio-economic factors and facilitated by globalization. TIP according to the paper is sustained by these forces within which the root causes are embedded.

The use of research to tackle the root causes of TIP requires an understanding of the general context, dynamics and mechanisms of the market forces including the conditions which facilitated the criminal process.

He then highlighted the following set of programmes for research and intervention into the root causes of human trafficking:

- Identify root causes and the prevailing knowledge, notions and perspective related to them in particular situations.
- Determine the rationale for such nation's beliefs, perspective, attitudes associated with the root causes and analyzing existing gaps.
- Identify, analyze and specify questions related to such causes with reference to existing cultural, economic, educational, psychological and sociological factors relating such causes to their multiple contexts.
- Develop questions and formulate appropriate hypotheses relevant to each of the identified root causes.

- Determine theoretical/conceptual framework robust and flexible enough to account for the root causes and to explain or interpret data/information emanating from their analyses.

He concluded by citing the following as challenges of research into the root causes of human trafficking.

- Integrating the globalization process into the dynamics of and changing patterns and strategies of both the supply and demand sides of the root causes.
- How to design and establish a framework to facilitate and adjust other variables associated with the root causes.
- Strengthening data collection methods and procedures to obtain valid and reliable data.
- Coping with the problems of the hidden population which constitutes the key actors and actresses in the human trafficking process.
- Changing traditional perceptions practices beliefs attitudes and values associated with the family system, the child and women and the society which invariably interlink with the supply side causes of human trafficking.
- Role of media and politics in sensationalizing misrepresenting and over simplifying issues in human trafficking.
- Developing more and relevant baseline studies including both Situation and Needs analyses techniques, in establishing and clarifying findings on the root causes.
- In-creasing feminization of the human trafficking process i.e. the disproportional representation of females as both victims and traffickers in the human trafficking process.
- Addressing the irrationality and rationalization associated with the unusual focus, emphasis and sponsorship of research on the supply rather than on the demand sides of the root causes of human trafficking by a few development partners.
- Making research in traffickology more focused, more scientific, more development and more security oriented.
- Research into the relationship between and among the root causes of human trafficking, human safety, investment in human capital and national security.

He suggested the idea of **TRAFFICOLOGY** as a discipline to characterize the criminal process of organized crime

He defined "TRAFFICOLOGY" as the scientific and interdisciplinary study of different forms and contexts of intentional and criminal violations of human rights through and including criminal and illegal activities and behaviours which forcefully and deceptively

acquire transport and market arms, drugs and related goods and services especially the physical and psychological exploitations and servitude of human beings.

5.2 Prosecution and Enforcement

The syndicate session on Prosecution and Enforcement was chaired by *Mr. Ezekiel Kuura, NAPTIP Director of Intelligence, Investigation and Monitoring (NDI, I&M)* and the following papers were presented:

1st Paper Presentation

5.2.1 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDRY CHAIN - *Isa Dogonyaro, Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) Training and Research Institute, Karu, Abuja.*

The presentation highlighted the following points:

- Human trafficking is a crime perpetrated mainly for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labour which encompasses serious violation of human rights.
- Governments all over the world have the obligation to tackle the scourge of TIP because it facilitates the illegal movements of immigrants across borders in addition to providing a source of income to organized crime and terrorists;
- Money laundry plays a role in transforming the proceeds of criminal activity to apparently legitimate business. Hence, the importance of tackling money laundry as a way of combating human trafficking by reduction of the profitability of the crime and the pool of money available to finance and nurture trafficking;
- He listed the anti-money laundry measures including among others detection and prosecution of human trafficking;
- That the measures taken so far against money laundering, inspite of innovative measures of criminal groups to evade detection and capture should be lauded;
- That the various stages of money laundry to include-placement, layering and integration as well as other features of money laundry establishment of legitimacy to include buy and sell transactions and offshore havens;
- That the adoption of a dual crime commission, namely charging offenders simultaneously with human trafficking and money laundry so as to over both perpetrators of these crimes be stressed

2nd Paper Presentation

5.2.2 ECOWAS GUIDELINES ON PROTECTION SUPPORT AND ASSISTANC - *Barr. Tunde Olayemi, ECOWAS.*

The followings were the highlight of the presentation:

- The administration of Criminal Justice is central to the maintenance of a peaceful and orderly society within the sub-region
- The prosecution of organized crime requires the testimony of witnesses for securing convictions hence the need to assure them of protection;
- That there are about 24 Conventions and Protocols that form the international legal framework on human rights, drug trafficking, human trafficking and other organized crime
- The paper gave a brief overview on the ECOWAS situation and further stated that Member States compliance rate with the UN Conventions on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols therein is unsatisfactory

3rd Paper Presentation

5.2.3 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING RELATED LAWS - Hon. Justice Mary Peter Odili, Presiding Judge of the Appeal Court, Kaduna, Nigeria.

In her presentation she observed the following:

- There is wide spread agreement in the international community for a multi-lateral response as reflected in the UN protocol on trafficking signed in Palermo Italy, 2000;
- Combating human trafficking has become an increasingly important political priority for many government around the world;
- Due to illegal nature of the crime and differences in methodology, the exact extent and growth of the industry is unknown;
- Approximately 80% of women and girls are trafficked across international borders each year while 50% are minors;
- At the national level greater efforts and resources are been devoted to combating this problem;

The papers also focused on and listed some international instruments guiding government on how to address TIP.

In addition, it focused on the enactment of TIPPLEA Act in Nigeria which specifies the different crimes related to H.T as well as the corresponding criminal penalties set for each of them on one hand and the establishment of a focal agency for combating human trafficking.

The following challenges to TIP include:

- Non-adoption of the CRA by some States of the Federation;

- Lack of data and statistics for Govt. to plan and provide adequate budgetary allocation and human resources to combat the menace;
- Lack of crime reporting as the victims fear retaliation by the traffickers;
- Inadequate policies/ investigations;
- Corruption which does not exclude Law enforcement agents as some of them are part of the syndicate;
- Difficulty in prosecution as a result of the dearth of witnesses for fear of attacks on their persons or families;
- Societal encouragement and endorsement;
- Lack of post legislative advocacy
- Improper drafting of cases by prosecutors.

5.3 Protection and Assistance

The syndicate session on Protection and Assistance was chaired by *Mrs. L.N. Oguejiofor, NAPTIP Director of Intelligence, Counselling and Rehabilitation (NDI, C&R)* and the following papers were presented

1ST SESSION

1st Paper Presentation

5.3.1 THE NATIONAL POLICY ON PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO TRAFFICKED PERSONS AS A VERITABLE TOOL IN THE REHABILITATION OF TRAFFICKED PERSONS – *Fabian E. Nguloru, Chief Consultant, OGOZI (Social Work/Development) Consult.*

The presentation pin-pointed the following:

- Trafficked Persons needs to be empowered to safeguard them from been re-trafficked.
- In 2008, NAPTIP produce the National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria. The Policy aimed at:
 - Facilitating the recovery of trafficked persons by restoring their self worth and esteem
 - Ensuring that victims of TIP and exploitative/harzadous child labour are empowered to become functional members of the society
 - Initiating the rights and obligations of the victims
 - Identifying institutional framework for collaboration and networking in the fight against trafficking.

- Providing for research, planning and development, capacity building for practitioners, resource mobilization and coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

In conclusion, he was optimistic that if the content of the Policy is put into full and proper use, effective rehabilitation and restoration of victims will be guaranteed.

2nd Paper Presentation

5.3.2 SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE: A WAY OUT FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CARE GIVERS – *James A. Ayangurna, Department of Social Work, University of Ibadan.*

The presenter highlighted the following:

- Social work is a professional activity that aims to assist people in overcoming issues of difficulties affecting their lives through care, protection, counseling or social support, advocacy and community work.
- The basic features caregivers should consider when assessing the mental and psychological state of victims for disengagement.
- Care givers must possess basic social work practice skills for effective handling and management of victims of TIP, care givers responsibilities to the victims of human trafficking and the Agency.
- He also suggested priorities, steps and procedures to be followed for successful re-integration of victims of TIP.

In conclusion, care-givers should not expect easy way out or easy solution to the problems of victims of human trafficking as they may sometimes resist all efforts tailored towards their rehabilitation.

2nd SESSION

1st Paper Presentation

5.3.3 DYNAMICS OF NETWORKING AND REFERRAL IN EFFECTIVE RE-INTEGRATION OF TRAFFICKED PERSONS: THE ROLE OF NGOs – *Mrs. Veronica Kehon Umaru, National Coordinator, WOTCLEF.*

The paper underscored the importance of networking and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking in persons as a crucial rudiment needed to clamp down on the perpetrators of the heinous crime of trafficking. In her words, no one body, organization or agency can successfully provide all the support services needed by trafficked persons.

The presenter further highlighted the following:

- For proper networking and effective referrals, NAPTIP should identify and assess the competency, expertise and type of services provided by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in providing support services to trafficked persons.
- The ultimate long term goal of referral mechanism is the provision of systemic and coordinated approach to rehabilitating trafficked persons.
- She outlined the basic principle for the establishment and implementation of a national referral mechanism among stakeholders as follows: cooperation agreement, proper funding, capacity building of network members and monitoring and evaluation.

In conclusion, she observed that formal cooperation between government agencies and NGOs will no doubt help to build specialized service providers in the area of TIP and this is to the advantage of the trafficked persons who are the defenseless victims of cynical traffickers.

2nd Paper Presentation

5.3.4 COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH IN THE REHABILITATION OF TRAFFICKED PERSONS *Rev Sister Pauline Ohukwe, COSUDOW, Benin.*

The presenter focused on the followings:

- The relevance and imperatives of making the community a major player in the entire intervention and rehabilitation programmes for victims.
- Preventive approach to forestall trafficking of vulnerable persons through aggressive sensitization and awareness of the public.
- Reintegration approach through empowering victims economically and integrating them back to the society.

She concluded by encouraging all stakeholders and practitioners in the field of rehabilitation of victims of TIP to synergize effort to actualize common objectives.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Cross-cutting

1. Participants commended the United Nations for taking the bold step of adopting the Palermo Protocol in 2000, noted the progress in the fight against TIP since then and urged the UN to continue to review the Protocol for improvement and to encourage Member States to ratify and adapt it to meet their peculiar challenges.
2. Participants noted the efforts and support of United Nations and Development Partners in the fight against TIP and called on African states to ensure that adequate funds are available for the fight.

3. Participants urged for stronger political will and commitment by African governments at all levels to stem the tide of Trafficking in Persons.
4. Participants recognized the need for African states to develop a framework of intervention incorporating whole-of-government (including establishment of National Task Force) and whole-of-community strategies on organized crime, including TIP.
5. Participants emphasized the need to further develop research and data gathering strategies in African countries to ensure:
 - Proper understanding of the influence of African history and culture on trafficking in persons;
 - Realistic research agenda to address the increasing feminization of trafficking in persons especially in Africa and;
 - Evidence based policy making, including resource allocation;
 - Culturally based awareness and prevention campaigns.

6.2 Prevention

6. Participants noted that although poverty remains a relevant contributory factor in TIP. State Parties and government at all levels are urged to take a comprehensive view of demand and supply root causes of TIP.
7. Participants noted that intra and inter-community conflicts aggravate TIP in Africa and urged African leaders to intensify efforts including the use of African traditional conflict resolution frameworks to address such conflicts.
8. Participants urged relevant government and non-government agencies and organizations to develop and sustain different avenues to involve traditional and religious leaders, and other key element of civic societies, including willing trafficked persons in the sensitization, campaign and advocacy to fight TIP.

6.3 Prosecution

9. Participants urged all African governments to ensure appropriate training for all practitioners in the criminal justice system to enable them appreciate the seriousness of TIP and apply a high level of professionalism in the way they handle suspected and convicted traffickers.
10. Participants noted that there is no legislation backing Electronic Evidence in some African countries and urged government of those countries to enact or amend relevant legislation to facilitate effective prosecution of organized crime, including TIP.
11. Participants noted that traffickers shift their operations to less risky environments and therefore urged governments to strategically fund law enforcement agencies to be more pro-active in pursuing traffickers to all hiding places including rural areas.

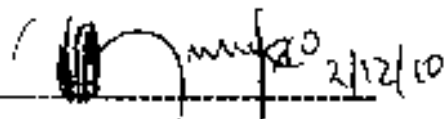
12. Improved collaboration and synergy among law enforcement agencies in combating organized crime, especially in the area of sharing intelligence information.

6.4 Protection

13. Participants emphasized the need to strengthen at local and international levels proper protection schemes for victims and/ or all witnesses through the development or adoption of best practice guidelines.
14. Participants urged partnership among governments and NGOs for the design and implementation of joint victim return and rehabilitation programmes and monitoring of their results and impact.

6.5 Partnership

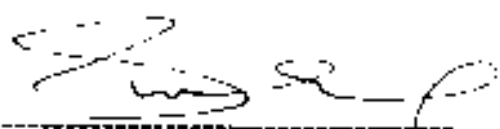
15. Participants emphasized the need to develop and sustain partnership and networking among stakeholders at local, national, regional and international levels to achieve eradication of the scourge of TIP.

 2/12/10

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 2/12/2010

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