

THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHILD TRAFFICKING ON HUMAN SECURITY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Occurrence of child trafficking has taken an alarming dimension in Nigeria. The illegal business and criminal activities continue to flourish, and it is negatively impacting security index of the nation. The study examines the socio-economic impact of child trafficking on human security in Nigeria. It employs both quantitative and qualitative approach which relies on the use of questionnaire to elicit information. This study revealed that poverty, illiteracy, weak legal system, lack of adequate information/orientation and family size among others as possible causes of child trafficking. Psychological trauma, disease and death, unwanted pregnancy, high school drop outs and bad international image are identified as the possible effects of the vice. The study concluded by recommending massive employment, efficient legal framework, education investment, adequate information and proper border monitoring to bring the vice into barest minimum.

Keywords: Child, Trafficking, Human security.

Introduction

Child trafficking has been in existence from ages. It was part of culture of many of the world great ancient cities, not until the period of enlightenment when people began to question the act. It is argued to be the third largest criminal activity in the world after arms dealing and drug trafficking (Tola, 2008). Trafficking is a violation of human rights that mostly affects women and children. It has become a rising factor in Nigeria, having a bad reputation for being one of the leading African countries in the vice.

Its effects are less visible but more destructive than those caused by gun. Two major factors identified to facilitate child trafficking are the push factor; which makes victims migrate elsewhere in search for better opportunities and peer pressure and the pull factor; victims on their own volition are attracted to leave their homes to a destination with more modern life (Singh and Singh, 2013).

There is a noticeable and growing trend in the trafficking of Nigerian women and girls to the western world to work as domestic servants. Average number involved varied, but the majority of these children are from Edo, Delta, Cross River, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Lagos, Ebonyi, Benue, Kwara, Ogun, Oyo and Imo states (Omotere, 2011).

Statement Of the Problem

Study has shown that children are trafficked from Nigeria to other parts of the world not just as sex workers but also as forced beggars, domestic servants and market traders. This has severe consequences on individual and state as a whole. In contemporary Nigeria, many youths have high taste for materialistic values, aiming to become millionaires within a stipulated period of time regardless of its cost. It has therefore become a threat to human dignity and self-worth. The response to child trafficking from law enforcement agencies reflects deep reluctance to address the vice. There is need for more pragmatic steps to be taken to stabilize security while addressing the fundamental rights of the victims.

Objectives of The Study

The study analyzes the socio-economic impact of child trafficking on human security in Nigeria. In specific terms, the objectives are to

- i. Interrogate the factors that facilitate child trafficking in Nigeria;
- ii. Highlight the effects of child trafficking on human security in Nigeria; and
- iii. Analyze the measures to eradicate the vice of child trafficking in Nigeria

Conceptual Framework

A child is a young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of maturity (United Nations, 2000). Singh and Singh (2013) defined trafficking as an illicit form of migration which involves transnational crime syndicates, resulting into human rights abuse at global level. It is described as the recruitments, transportation, transfer, harbouring and subsequent reception of a person which include the exchange of control of such person through the use of force or threat. Human trafficking can also mean an excessive ambition that creates a market for trafficking with the victims who engaged in all forms of trafficking investment.

Child trafficking is therefore an illegal movement of children typically for the purpose of forced labour or sexual exploitation. Cooper, Hesketh, Ellis and Fair (2017) also described child trafficking as modern day slavery and as a form of child abuse where children are recruited, transported, and then exploited or forced to work or sold for fraud benefit, forced marriage, criminal activities etc. It is considered human trafficking if victims are involved no matter the movement. International Organization for Immigration (IOM) (2018) described child trafficking as follows:

- a child is a person under the age of 18 years;
- trafficking implies that someone has organized the movement of a child with the ultimate aim of the child's exploitation;
- all those who have contributed to it and knew what they did is likely to lead to exploitation of the child;
- the child's movement may be across borders or within a country, rendering the children vulnerable; and
- movement for exploitation includes forms of sexual exploitation, removal of organs, forced labour, slavery or practices similar to slavery of which the work by its nature or the circumstances it was carried out is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of the child.

There is a large overlap of consensual and nonconsensual exploitation. Consensual exploitation is mostly addressed through social and labour law, while nonconsensual exploitation is addressed through criminal law. However, both types of exploitation have adverse effects on the development of the nation. Child trafficking requires a network of people with different role or task. Some people chain might not be directly involved in trafficking a child but in playing the part such as falsifying documents, bribery, owning or renting premises or money laundering (Europol, 2011). It is evident that trafficking in persons has three constituent elements;

- **Process:** Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons;
- **Means:** Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim; and

- **Purpose:** Sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2010).

Traffickers may be among small groups who recruit a small number of children, often from areas they know and live in; medium-sized groups who recruit, move and exploit, mostly in small scale or large criminal networks who operate internationally, deal with high level corruption, money laundering and large numbers of victims. (McRedmond, 2010).

Ginkel (2000) defined human security as an integrated, sustainable, comprehensive security from fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty and cultural deprivation and hunger resting upon positive and negative freedom. Human Security does not only concern with threats to the physical security of individuals, it also encompasses economic, health and environmental concerns. According to Imobighe (2001), human security has shifted the focus from traditional territorial security to that of the person. It recognizes an individual's personal protection and preservation, not just from safeguarding of the state as a political unit, but also from access to individual benefit such as education, health care, protection from crime among others.

Human security was first popularized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the early 1990s (UNDP, 1994). Its primary focus is on the safety of states from military aggression to the concentration of individual security, protection and empowerment. UN Human Development Report (1994) defined human security as people's safety from chronic threats and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life. Kofi Annan during the cold war said and quoted "security was defined entirely in terms of military might and balance of terror, today security means far more than the absence of conflict" (UN, 2000). It requires freedom from fear, want and freedom to live in dignity. The same report identified seven (7) elements or components of human security namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, political security, personal security and community security.

Child Trafficking as a Fundamental Problem in Nigeria

Trafficking in persons most especially children has been a consistent problem in Nigeria. Nigeria has been noted to be a destination and transit of trafficking for cross-border and internal child trafficking (Ukwayi, Anyioha and Ania, 2019). Nigeria has ratified the UN protocol to prevent, suppress and punish traffickers, especially women and children in 2001 as well as enact the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) law enforcement and Administration Act 2003, which also created the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person (NAPTIP) (United Nations Convention Protocol, 2000). Nigeria has also passed the Child Rights Acts in 2003, which deals comprehensively with the issues of child trafficking (Aisedion and Edoghogho, 2021). The irony is that nothing has really changed, the illegal act is still perpetrating in high level.

Trafficking is a profiting business, which complement corruption that negatively impact on Nigeria where the institutions are weak and incapable of carrying out or enforcing rules. Another problem is the rights of innocent children which are consistently and grossly violated. There are several factors that facilitate child trafficking in Nigeria of which few are discussed below:

- a) **Poverty:** According to the International Labour Organization (ILO, N.D), eight (8) million Nigerian children engage in exploitative child labour and 40% street children and hawkers are trafficked due to high rate of poverty which leads children to either voluntarily or involuntarily migrate and trafficked as sex workers (Singh and Singh, 2013).
- b) **Illiteracy:** In Nigeria, most victims have no access to proper education as free and compulsory education is a mirage. Some dropped out without completion of primary education. This is rampant in the northern part of Nigeria where most parents did not see education as value worth given to children. Absence of alternative to schooling creates the opportunity for people to resort to cheap way out of opting for some menial jobs outside the country, and therefore end up been exploited (The Lavin Institute, 2011).
- c) **War and Conflict:** Numerous numbers of refugees living in the neighbouring countries affected by violent conflict. During the armed conflict, a large number of people are displaced, creating orphans and street children who are vulnerable to trafficking (Falae, 2017).
- d) **Weak Legal System:** It is very important to note that trafficking has flourished due to nonchalant attitude of law enforcement agencies and the weak legal framework in Nigeria which mainly focuses on trafficking for sexual exploitation (Ukwayi, Angoha and Aniah, 2019). They also lack the right equipment and technical know-how as well as sensitivity to handle cases.
- e) **High Profit:** The global crime generates billions of dollars in profit for the traffickers due to easy movement of human cargo across borders (United Nations, 2012). The money attached to the vice has lead into greed (Aisedion and Edoghogho, 2021). The deception of achieving better lifestyles making it easy for young one to fall prey to deceit made by these traffickers.
- f) **Globalization:** Globalization opened up borders to greater exchange of goods and services. Rise of internet technology has facilitated sex trafficking as traffickers use explicit and underground sites to market, recruit, sell and exploit female victims (Majeed and Malik, 2017).

- g) **Lack of Adequate Information:** The government is yet to give the masses enough publicity about the dangers inherent to human trafficking, the absence of efficient mechanism to support local communities in prevention activities, resulting to an increase of individual vulnerability (Nkememena, 2009).
- h) **Family Factor:** Large size of a family is a potential source of child trafficking especially when such family is also poor. It has become a common phenomenon today for parents to abandon their children when marriage ends in separation (Omotere, 2011). Children who have suffered lots of abuse and maltreatment and not properly taken care, leaving them vulnerable to traffickers who pretend to protect them.

Cross-Purpose of Child Trafficking in Nigeria

Child trafficking is extremely lucrative especially in areas where opportunities for proper education and legitimate employments may be limited or lacking. The main purpose of child trafficking is to make money, especially with little effort of which the purpose could be attributed to any of the following:

- a) **Sexual Exploitation:** It is a sexual abuse of children and youth through the exchange of sex or sexual acts for food, drugs, shelter, protection, money and other basic needs of life. Also involves children and youth in creating pornography and sexually explicit websites (Singh and Singh, 2013).
- b) **Forced Labour:** This is engaging or forcing victim to do assigned work which it would have ordinarily have not done. It is inform of slavery, and doing what is above their capacity or strength. The victim serve as vendor of merchandise that can be easily transported. International Labour Organization (2009) estimates at least 12.3 million people as victims of forced labour worldwide.
- c) **Recruitment of Child Solders:** Children under the age of 18 are been recruited by a state or non-state actors armed group and used as fighters, cooks, sexual mate, suicide bombers, human shield, messengers, spies or for other purposes. Some children are even not more than ten years old when they conscript them to partake in war like investments. Boko haram was reported recruiting children as young as twelve years of age as child soldiers (Adepelumi, 2015).

- d) **Forced Marriage:** Families use this as a survival strategy by trafficking their girl child as a bride, especially to rich old men. This is very common in northern part of Nigeria, where majority of girls below the age of 15 are mostly affected (UNODC, 2020).
- e) **Organ Harvesting:** Recently, due to persistent health issues, organ harvesting is on the increase as the victims are coerced to or voluntarily sell their internal organ for money (Singh and Singh, 2013).
- f) **Illicit Adoption:** The increase in demand for adoption has propel unlawful trafficking of babies and young children (Makinde, 2015). Mostly in developing countries, mothers sometimes sell their new born babies or young children. On many occasion, delivery mother are told that the baby given birth to is stillborn, while in the real sense the infants are stolen.

In Nigeria, trafficking has been the order of the day, it is not a new phenomenon and has been greatly encouraged as a means of survival while destroying the lives of the victims psychologically, physically and emotionally.

Effects of Child Trafficking on Human Security and its Social Economic Implication in Nigeria

It is worrisome that children of school age engage in one form of paid labour or the other. The effect of trafficking in Nigeria transcends personal injury to the victims as much as it affects families and the society at large. In essence, child trafficking has a devastating impact such as:

- a) **Isolation from Family and Society:** The victim is put in a state of complete or near lack of contact with the society which includes staying at home alone for a lengthy period of time, having no communication with family members, acquaintances or friends, lack of meaningful or extensive relationship especially close intimacy both physical and emotional (Singh and Singh, 2013).
- b) **Denial of Education Right:** Children are denied the rights to basic education as they spend most of their childhood doing all sort of jobs that doesn't give them the time for education (Omotere, 2011). Poverty has pushed parents in given out their children to traffickers with the promise of educating them, only to end up been exploited. Trafficking contributes to low enrolment in school and increases high drop outs.
- c) **Psychological Trauma:** This is caused by unpleasant experiences that make one upset or unhappy. Victims undergo the worse process before and after they arrive at their destination. They are deprived their earnings, treated as slaves and exposed to all form of deadly diseases. The girls are forced or drugged to have sex with animals making them feel worthless and devalued, rendering them helpless (Kounou and Tchable, 2020).

- d) **Drug and Sexual Abuse:** Drug can be excessive especially for children whose immune system is not as developed as the adult counterparts while sexual abuse can lead to pregnancy in children who are not yet equipped to handle the rigorous nature of childbirth. It can also make children to be addicted to prostitution consistently demanding for excessive sex (Nkememena, 2009).
- e) **Bad International Image:** The degree of child trafficking in Nigeria is alarming, and across the globe giving the nation bad reputation. It has destroy the good image of Nigeria in the presence of the international community (Saraki cited in Umoru, 2017). It has dent the image of the country as many young prostitutes of Nigerian origin are often spotted in sex houses and street of some European countries.
- f) **Negative Impact on Productivity:** The death of a person is a big lost to economy and national development. Mass exodus of working age also affect the workforce which negatively affect sustainable development of Nigeria (Aisedion and Edoghogo, 2021).
- g) **Waste of Inadequate Resources:** The vice always induced unplanned cost by the government. Most of child are always on fake documents, and occasionally apprehended by law enforcement agencies which automatically lead to reparation. The cost of such reparation is borne by the home government (Nkememena, 2009).
- h) **Crime Promotion:** Government did not usually rehabilitate the victim with economic empowerment programme. Therefore they see the new environment as an opportunity to practice negative practices learnt outside the country. Some engage in child trafficking business after graduating from the vice, prostitution, drug trafficking, burglary and other vices (Nkememena, 2009).

Methodology

The study employed survey design with qualitative and quantitative approach. It therefore rely on both primary and secondary data collection method. It choose four local governments from Lagos state namely Eti-Osa, Ibeju-Lekki, Lagos Island and Ikeja as the population. The work applied non-probability sampling technique using convenience sampling type. Two hundred (200) respondents of fifty each from the four chosen local governments were randomly selected to represent the sampling size of population. Two hundred (200) structured questionnaires were administered to the selected respondents to elicit information about the subject of research.

The data collected from the questionnaire was presented in a table form in line with given item relevant to the issues being researched, using absolute figures and the comparative percentages capable of self-explanation and further analysis. Inferential Statistics version of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was chosen to analyze the data collected through administration of questionnaire.

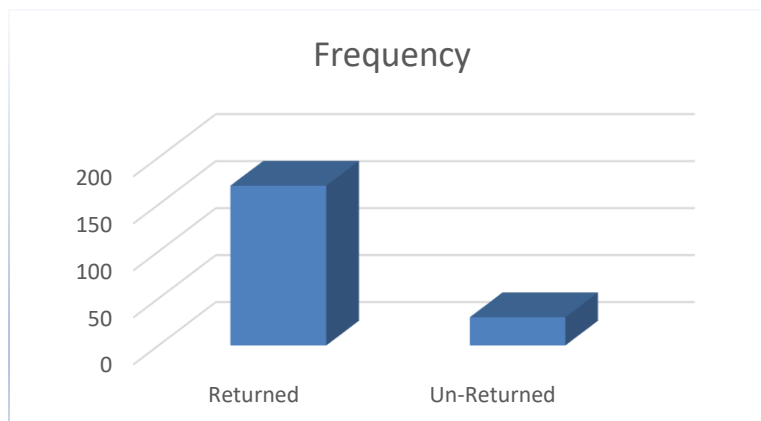
Findings through Data Presentation and Analysis

This section focuses on the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data collected through the use of questionnaires. The information was extracted from the selected sample of two hundred (200) questionnaires, of which one hundred and seventy (170) copies were returned.

Table 1: Questionnaires Distributed

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Returned	170	85
Un-Returned	30	15
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021



Above revealed that 85% which is 170 of the questionnaires were filled and returned, while 15% (15) were not returned. Thus, the percentage will base on the one hundred and seventy (170) questionnaires returned.

Distribution of Responses According To Bio-Data Information

This section presents demographic profile of the respondents of the study using five demographic characteristics namely Sex, Age, Marital Status, Educational Attainment and Employment Status.

Table 2: Demographic Information of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	94	55.3
Female	76	44.7
Total	170	100
Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18-30	82	48.2
31-45	66	38.8
46-60	10	5.9
61 and above	12	7.1
Total	170	100
Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	52	30.6
Single	104	61.2
Divorced	14	8.2
Total	170	100
Academic Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Undergraduate	74	43.5
Graduate	61	35.9
Post Graduate	35	20.6
Total	170	100
Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil Servant	48	28.2
Self-Employed (Business)	68	40
Student	54	31.8
Total	170	100

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2021

The table depicted that 55.3% respondents were male while 44.7% were female. In age group, 48.2% were between the age bracket 18-30, 38.8% fall within the age bracket 31-45, 5.9% were under the age bracket 46-60, while 7.1% fall within age bracket 61 and above. The breakdown of marital status showed that 30.6% were married, 61.2% were single while 8.2% had divorced. As also depicted by the table, 74% of the respondent were undergraduate, 35.9% were graduate, while 20.6% had post graduate qualification. In addition, 28.2% of the respondent were civil servants, 40% were into business, while 31.8% were student.

Presentation of Data According to Variables

This section deals with analysis of data according to variables. It examines social-economic impact of child trafficking on human security in Nigeria. The scale will be used to analyse table 3 to 5 below.

Factors that Facilitate Child Trafficking in Nigeria

This focus of this subsection was to interrogate the factors that facilitates child trafficking in Nigeria. Three (3) relevant statements were posed to respondents in the study. The responses are presented accordingly.

Table 3: Factors that Facilitates Child Trafficking in Nigeria

SN	Factors that Facilitates Child Trafficking in Nigeria	SA(4)	A(3)	SD(2)	D(1)	U(0)	Mean	Rank
		(%)						
1	The rate of poverty and unemployment in the country has been a contributing factor in child trafficking	58.2	30.6	4.7	2.9	3.5	3.37	1
2	Nigeria porous border is one of the essential factors that encouraged child trafficking	21.2	63.5	1.2	9.4	4.7	2.88	3
3	Child traffickers have not been severely punished in Nigeria, which has resulted to the growth of the crime	36.5	40	5.9	14.1	3.5	2.92	2
	Ground Mean						9.17	
	Criterion Mean						3.06	

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2021

The table above depicted that 58.2% and 30.6% of respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the rate of poverty and unemployment in the country has been a contributing factor in child trafficking, 4.7% and 2.9% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the assertion while 3.5% did not decided. It was also showed by the table that 84.6% of respondents affirmed that Nigeria porous border is one of the essential factors that encouraged child trafficking, 10.6% opposed to the assertion, while 4.7% did not decided. Similarly, the table revealed that 35.6% strongly agreed and 40% agreed that child traffickers have not been severely punished in Nigeria, which has resulted to the growth of the crime, 5.9% and 14.1% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively, while 3.5% were neutral.

Effects of Child Trafficking On Human Security in Nigeria

In this subsection, the focus was to highlight effects of child trafficking on human security in Nigeria. The analysis of the results is presented therein.

Table 4: Effects of Child Trafficking on Human Security in Nigeria

SN	Effects of Child Trafficking On Human Security in Nigeria	SA (4)	A (3)	U(2)	SD(1)	NO(0)	Mean	Rank
		(%)						
4	Nigeria has bad reputation for being one of the leading African countries in child trafficking	25.3	38.2	15.3	12.3	8.8	2.59	2
5	Children are denied the rights to basic education due to child trafficking syndrome	34.1	39.4	10.6	10	5.9	2.86	1
6	Child trafficking deprives the country of high skilled manpower needed for rapid national development	21.8	38.8	17	15.3	7	2.53	3
	Ground Mean						7.98	
	Criterion Mean						2.66	

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2021

Above table revealed that 25.3% and 38.2% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that Nigeria has bad reputation for being one of the leading African countries in child trafficking, 15.3% strongly disagreed, 12.3% disagreed, while 8.8% were neutral. It was also showed that 34.1% of the respondents affirmed strongly that children are denied the rights to basic education

due to child trafficking syndrome, 39.4% agreed, 10.6% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, while 5.9% did either subscribe or oppose to the assertion. Also, it was affirmed by 60.6% of the respondents that child trafficking deprives the country of high skilled manpower needed for rapid national development, 32.3% gainsaid to the assertion and 7% were neutral.

Measures to Eradicate the Vice of Child Trafficking

This segment analyses the mechanisms to eradicate the vice of child trafficking in Nigeria. The results are presented below.

Table 5: Measures to Eradicate the Vice of Child Trafficking in Nigeria

SN	Measures to Eradicate the Vice of Child Trafficking in Nigeria	SA	A	SD	D	U	Mean	Rank
		(%)						
7	Creative awareness of the effects of child trafficking across the country through media engagement will nip the vice in the bud	45.9	43.5	4.7	3.5	2.3	3.27	1
8	Compulsory, effective and efficient child education in the country will automatically reduce the rate of trafficking to barest minimum	22.9	44.1	8.2	18.2	6.5	2.58	3
9	Provision of adequate and effective job opportunity for the teeming population of unemployed youth will discourage their involvement in the vice	26.5	42.3	14.7	12.3	4.1	2.75	2
10	Adequate legislations and severe punishing of offenders of child trafficking will reduce the growth in the crime	22.9	46.5	9.4	14.7	6.5	1.03	4
	Ground Mean						9.63	
	Criterion Mean						2.41	

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2021

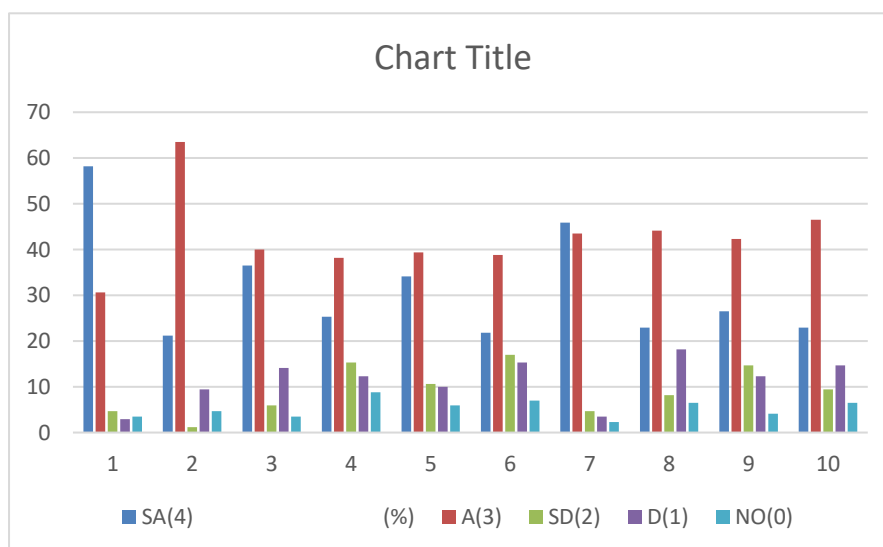
In accordance with table 5, it was deduced that 45.9% and 43.5% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that creative awareness of the effects of child trafficking across the country through media engagement will nip the vice in the bud, 4.7% and 3.5% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 2.3% did not decided. Above analysis also showed that 22.9% and 44.1% strongly agreed and agreed that compulsory, effective and efficient child education in the country will automatically reduce the rate of trafficking to barest minimum, while 8.2% strongly disagreed, 18.2% disagreed and 6.5% were neutral.



Similarly, the table showed that 26.5% respondents strongly agreed, 42.3% agreed that provision of adequate and effective job opportunity for the teeming population of unemployed youth will discourage their involvement in the vice. 14.7% and 12.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively, 4.1% were undecided. In addition, the table revealed that 22.9% and 46.5% strongly agreed and agreed that adequate legislations and severe punishing of offenders of child trafficking will reduce the growth in the crime. 9.4% strongly agreed, 14.7% agreed, while 6.5% were undecided.

Summary of the Result According to the Above Tables of Research Questions

Variables	SA (4)	A (3)	SD (2)	D (1)	NO (0)	Mean	Rank
	(%)						
1	58.2	30.6	4.7	2.9	3.5	3.37	1
2	21.2	63.5	1.2	9.4	4.7	2.88	4
3	36.5	40	5.9	14.1	3.5	2.92	3
4	25.3	38.2	15.3	12.3	8.8	2.59	7
5	34.1	39.4	10.6	10	5.9	2.86	5
6	21.8	38.8	17	15.3	7	2.53	9
7	45.9	43.5	4.7	3.5	2.3	3.27	2
8	22.9	44.1	8.2	18.2	6.5	2.58	8
9	26.5	42.3	14.7	12.3	4.1	2.75	6
10	22.9	46.5	9.4	14.7	6.5	1.03	10
Ground Mean						26.78	
Criterion Mean						2.68	



Conclusion

The scourge of child trafficking still persist in Nigeria despite federal government concerted actions. Indeed it has become part of the national problem involving hundreds of thousands of people, which presently threatens the social-economic stability of the country. The conditions of vulnerability need to be addressed in order to ensure an overarching climate of security and protection for child who are largely at risk of being trafficked. The study noted that child trafficking is a crime against humanity. It also shown that the effects of child trafficking on human security can be reduced with aid of an effective and efficient legal framework as well as governmental programmes with strict rules and regulations.

Recommendations

Child trafficking whether compelled or voluntary, it is an evil act that must be stopped. From the logical conclusion and facts analyzed, certain recommendations are proffer as measures to eradicate the vice in Nigeria.

- (i) **Rural Orientation:** Both government and non-governmental organizations should focus their awareness majorly in rural areas as they are easy target of traffickers.
- (ii) **Education Investment:** The government should invest sufficiently in the education sector. Parents should also try as much as possible to maintain small sized families and give their children the best level of education.
- (iii) **Employment and Skill Acquisition:** Adequate and effective jobs should be created for the masses as well as the establishment of skill acquisition centers to train people on necessary skills to earn a living and as well provide loans to start business to cater for themselves and their family members.
- (iv) **Social Media:** Agencies and organizations should put in place necessary information on social media in order to give people the current news on trafficking through the use of blogs and forums where one can read and discuss related issues. Also partner with telecommunication companies to encourage people to report cases of similar trafficking activities.
- (v) **Efficient Legal Framework:** Proper legal framework should be put in place to describe the vice and place it in proper legal group with penalty equivalent to the degree of related offence.

- (vi) **Political Will:** The government need to intentionally commit to making sure all illegal crimes are totally eradicated as well as create facilities for victims to get adequate training and orientation on how to come out of such trauma.
- (vii) **Joint Border Control:** Neighboring customs administrations need to enter an agreement as well as share physical and technical infrastructure where they work hand in hand to ensure that perpetrators are caught and punished. Proper immigration services to monitor emigration and immigration patterns should also be put in place.
- (viii) **International Assistance:** Most importantly, government should possibly seek international assistance to minimize the security challenges in the country in order to reduce the large number of internally displaced persons.
- (ix) Nigerians should not stigmatized or discriminate against the victims of the crime in the society, instead be their source of strength and encouragement.

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