IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPTIP POLICY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a complex, clandestine and a global issue involving countries, as a source, transit or destination nations. Nigeria has been a severe source country. The exploitation of young females into sex trafficking in Nigeria is highly prevalent than other types of trafficking in the country. Fortunately, the government shows willingness and readiness to fight human trafficking. In this context, the passage of the first private bill saw the establishment of a National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and other related matters in the year 2003. The NAPTIP Act is the primary policy document dealing with sex trafficking that shapes the implementation measures to protect, prevent, prosecute and assist trafficked victims. Accordingly, it is essential that this thesis tries to bridge the research gap by assessing human trafficking in light of the responses and impact to the stakeholders, especially government NAPTIP officers responsible for policy implementation of sex trafficking. This is a qualitative study that uses semi-structured interviews, observations, and document analysis of policy implementation in the aspect of sex trafficking in Nigeria. The study investigates the experiences of multiple actors. The informants are four female-trafficked victims, seventeen government NAPTIP officers, two academics and five non-governmental organisation representatives engaged in the human trafficking implementation of the policy. There are minimal empirical studies on human trafficking implementation of policy in Nigeria. Interestingly, concentrating on the NAPTIP officers as the primary implementers, this thesis contributes to and fills the gap to the improvement of policy implementation in light of the sex trafficking perspective. The feminist theory investigates the state of female exploitation, top-down and bottom-up theories examine the implementation process. These theories were distinguished as the basis for building up a conceptual framework to analyse and explain human trafficking: implementation of

NAPTIP policy in Nigeria. The following five themes were apparent: socio-economic issues, socio-cultural issues, organisational issues, political issues, and policy issues. The investigation demonstrates the importance to address these variables that affect NAPTIP policy implementation. The research gives recommendations to the government of Nigeria to minimise the exploitative factors to female sex trafficking and improve the implementation process of human trafficking policy.

Keywords: human trafficking, sex exploitation, NAPTIP, policy implementation, female, Nigeria.

ABSTRAK

Pemerdagangan manusia merupakan isu global yang kompleks dan rahsia yang melibatkan negara-negara yang menjadi sumber, negara yang menjadi transit atau negara yang menjadi destinasi pemerdagangan manusia. Nigeria merupakan sumber pemerdagangan manusia yang teruk. Pengeksploitasian remaja perempuan ke dalam pelacuran antarabangsa adalah amat tinggi berbanding dengan isu pemerdagangan manusia yang lain. Namun begitu, kerajaan Nigeria menunjukkan kesediaan dan keinginan untuk mengatasi aktiviti pemerdagangan manusia. Di dalam konteks ini, kerajaan Nigeria telah memperkenalkan Agensi Antarabangsa Untuk Melarang Penyeludupan Manusia (NAPTIP) dan langkah-langkah lain yang berkaitannya pada tahun 2003. NAPTIP ialah akta utama yang bertindak sebagai dasar yang menguruskan masalah palacuran antrabangsa. Akta ini berfungsi sebagai pelindung, pencegah dan membantu mangsa pemerdagangan. Dengan itu, kajian ini cuba memenuhi jurang kajian dengan menilai tindak balas dan impak terhadap pihak berkepentingan, terutamanya pegawai kerajaan yang berkhidmat di NAPTIP yang bertanggungjawab dalam pelaksanaan polisi pelacuran antarabangsa. Kajian ini ialah kajian kualitatif yang menggunakan kaedah temubual separa struktur yang mendalam, pemerhatian dan analisa dokumen-dokumen yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan dasar pelacuran antarabangsa di Nigeria. Kajian ini telah menganalisa pengalaman beberapa pihak antaranya empat wanita yang menjadi mangsa pelacuran, tujuh belas pegawai NAPTIP, dua ahli akademik dan lima orang wakil daripada badan bukan kerajaan yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan polisi pemerdagangan manusia.. Namun demikian, kajian emipirikal yang berdasarkan dasar pemerdagangan manusia adalah terhad di Nigeria. Kajian ini memberi fokus kepada pegawai NAPTIP yang merupakan pelaksanaan dasar. Tesis ini memberi sumbangan dan memenuhi jurang kajian untuk meningkatkan pelaksanaan dasar pelacuran antarabangsa. Teori feminis mengkaji keadaan pengeksploitasian wanita, teori "top-down" dan

"bottom-up" mengkaji proses pelaksanaan dasar berkenaan. Kesemua teori ini digunakan sebagai asas untuk membangunkan kerangka konseptual bagi mengkaji dan menjelaskan pemedagangan manusia: pelaksanaan dasar NAPTIP di Nigeria. Kajin ini telah menunjukkan lima tema yang jelas, iaitu sosio-ekonomi, sosio-budaya, organisasi, politik dan dasar. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa kelima-lima isu ini adalah pembolehubah yang penting dalam pelaksanaan dasar NAPTIP. Hasil kajian mencadangkan kepada kerajaan Negeria beberapa langkah untuk mengurangkan faktor yang mengeksploitasi wanita muda terjerabak dalam pemerdagangan seksual serta kaedah penambahbaik dalam proses pelaksanaan dasar pemerdagangan manusia.

Kata kunci: Pemerdagangan manusia, exploitasi seksual, NAPTIP, pelaksanaan dasar, wanita, Nigeria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	:	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	:	African Union
AU.COMMIT	:	African Union Commission Initiative against Trafficking in Persons
CAQDAS	:	Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software
CATW	:	Coalition against Trafficking in Women
CEDAW	:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CID	:	Criminal Investigation Department
DSS	:	Department of State Security
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
EU	:	European Union
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IGO	:	Inter-Governmental Organisation
ILO	:	International Labour Organisation
INTERPOL	:	International Criminal Police Organisation
IOM	:	International Office for Migration
LGA	:	Local Government Areas
MOU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NCS	:	Nigeria Custom Service
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NAPTIP	:	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NARTO	:	National Association of Road Transport Owners
NBS	:	National Bureau of Statistics

NDE	:	National Directorate of Employment
NDLEA	:	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NIA	:	Nigeria Intelligence Agency
NIS	:	Nigeria Immigration Services
NPF	:	Nigeria Police Force
NSCDC	:	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp
NSIP	:	National Social Investment Programme
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
SURE-P	:	Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme
TVPA	:	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UDHR	:	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UK	:	United Kingdom
UN	:	United Nations
UNCRC	:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UN-CSW	:	United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
UNDHR	:	United Nations Declaration on Human Rights
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	:	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	:	United Nations Security Council
UNTOC	:	United Nation Convention on Transnational Organised Crime
USA	:	United States of America
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	:	World Health Organisation

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction

Human trafficking is amongst the fastest growing international crime in the world. Trafficking in humans is modern-day slavery because it has taken on some new characteristics in our contemporary societies. Human traffickers abuse the fundamental human rights to life and freedom of a significant number of the populace especially women and girls. Human trafficking exploits women, men, and children violating victim fundamental rights to life, liberty, safety, and security. Trafficking in persons is the second most lucrative, illegal trade and a source of money for criminal networks (Bales, 2016; Ikeora, 2017; Kempadoo, 2017; Moore, 2018). In tandem with this scenario, the fight against human trafficking has increased on the contemporary humanitarian agenda.

Girls and women are lured into prostitution through job promises and improved or better-living conditions. These females are economically exploited, culturally subjugated and socially oppressed. Traffickers challenge country sovereignty by contravening laws, policies and legal provisions against exploitation of females into sex trafficking (Chuang, 2017; Cho, 2015; Kempadoo & Sanghera, 2015; O' Neil, 2013).

To stamp out human trafficking, the United Nations (UN) made the clarion call against trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children in Palermo in the year 2000 (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2000). The UN convention sets out the meaning of traffic and made it clear to the signatory countries to assist victims, prosecute traffickers and prevent trafficking. For this reason, the majority of the global states have criminalised and domesticated anti-trafficking laws and policies. As a result, governments have organised public and town hall programs to raise awareness in the source regions, prosecuted traffickers and rescued victims in the effort to minimise prostitution in girls and women (Le, Carrington, Tran & Nguyen, 2018). Despite the programs in place, the

menace persistently continues to rise in exploitation and victimisation. It does not seem to end or even lessened. However, the truth needs to be told, to acknowledge the scope of the difficulties of battling trafficking. Governments demonstrate that a more significant part of the fight focuses on prosecuting traffickers and rescuing victims in the wake of when traffic happened. More consideration is required to understand why the exploitation of female into sex trafficking keep on growing at a disturbing rate (Gallagher, 2001; Gallagher, 2015, Sobel, 2014; US, Department of State 2019).

Trafficking in humans is a worldwide menace for most countries either as a destination or as a transit or source country (Usman, Ariffin & Othman, 2017). The higher number of victims emanates from Africa, and Asia (Kempadoo, 2015; U.S Department of State, 2018). Facts and figures state globally that there are 24.9 million victims of modern-day slavery (International Labour Organisation, 2017). Girls and women account for 79 percent of the victims of sexual exploitation, whereas labour trafficking constitutes only 18 percent of the trafficked persons (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime control, 2018). Human trafficking influences family development considering that several victims have been threatened to be killed or harmed (Mai, 2016; Usman, Ariffin & Othman, 2017; Weitzer, 2015). This is in the event they try to run away or inform people of their critical and dangerous situation her family could also be harmed

One hundred and eighty-nine (189) countries have acceded to Palermo protocol including Nigeria (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime control, 2018). In response to the UN protocol and global call for action, Nigeria signed and ratified the UN protocol in the year 2001 and 2003 respectively. This led to the establishment of a specialised agency known as the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other related matters (NAPTIP) purposefully responsible for the implementation of human trafficking policy. Equally crucial is the real test for the fight against human

trafficking does not lie in the number of countries being a party to the Palermo Protocol or domesticating policies nationally, but whether the policies are liable to end female sex trafficking and other kinds of human trafficking. The adequacy of these policies relies upon how well they are objectively and clearly defined and implemented. This is the primary and most crucial part of this study.

The multifaceted nature of human trafficking menace, sex trafficking, and policy implementation make them a complex undertaking, as it requires the interpretation of the policy into specific measures. The difficulty is far more than just appropriation of law and the advancement of the statutes but translating policy into the implementable outcome. Correspondingly, the implementation lies with the NAPTIP government agency as the leading figure in putting into practice the human trafficking policy. The anti-prostitution policy in Nigeria significantly relies on the implementation across the states of the federation via NAPTIP officers. There is an involvement of relevant stakeholders coordinating to combat sex trafficking. To better understand prostitution policy implementation in Nigeria, it is crucial for the research to elaborate on the difficulties confronted by the implementation agency, particularly the NAPTIP officers who are openly engaged with managing the issue of trafficking in persons in Nigeria.

Additionally, the study analysed the importance of human trafficking issues and phenomena concerning human trafficking policy implementation in Nigeria. In particular, implementation is mainly with the NAPTIP federal government agency, but sex trafficking as a complex phenomenon requires the communication and coordination of the various relevant stakeholders. Importantly, the study investigates the state of female exploitation in Nigeria. The thesis also explains the policy implementation process as well as the obstacles that influence females into sex trafficking in Nigeria. Besides, the researcher examines how the NAPTIP policy addresses the present sex trafficking of

repatriated or returned girls and women in Nigeria. It is hoped that combating sex trafficking in girls and women through improving policy implementation would make repatriated victims regain freedom, receive skill, and financial empowerment to become promising young entrepreneurs that will contribute to the family, society and national development at large.

1.2   Background of the Study

Nigeria has been identified as a source and to a lesser extent a transit and destination country. The sexual exploitation of women and girls is highly prevalent in Nigeria (U.S Department of State, 2017). It is a growing and thriving illegal business for Nigerian traffickers, especially the madams. Madams are for the most part 30 years or more, meaning experienced in global prostitution and found that it will be added profit if they maintain the supply of the Nigerian females in many Western Europe (Usman, Ariffin & Othman, 2018). Nigeria madams in the wake of going through years in the global prostitution market found that sourcing and exploiting females will earn them more monies. This means that they have found a lucrative trade that is easy to do, less risky with voodoo to aid, abate and control trafficked female (Kleemans & Smit, 2014; Monzini, 2005; Seo, Axel & Eric, 2013; Usman, Ariffin & Othman, 2018).

Nigerian girls and women continue their quest to Europe en-mass for better opportunities, although the full nature and extent of female exploitation by the traffickers remain unknown (Adepoju, 2005; Delicado-Moratalla, 2018). An Italian non-governmental organisation (NGO) reported that there are 20,000 young girls and women in the prostitution industry, with 3,000 in the state of Turin alone. The International Office for Migration (IOM, 2017) reported the figure of female Nigeria migration skyrocketed from 1,454 in the year 2014 to 11,009 in the year 2016. They are mostly victims trafficked for sexual exploitation in various European countries. This figure shows an

unprecedented rise of about 600 percent of women into sexual exploitation. These Nigerians arrived in Italy through the Mediterranean Sea. The report found that almost 80 percent are young females that originate from Nigeria (Caretta, 2015; Guardian, 2018; International Office for Migration, 2017; PressReader, 2018). Literature demonstrated that many Nigerian women were trafficked to Europe as a result of employment offers as waitresses or domestic workers but ended up in the prostitution industry (Agbu, 2003; Ikeora, 2017; Kleemans & Smit, 2014).

In Nigeria, female sex trafficking remains alarming, leading and persisting (Table 3.1) human trafficking exploitation compared to other human trafficking. Despite the secrecy and the hidden nature of the crime, the anti-trafficking agency received 1199 repatriated or returned female trafficked victims in the last eight years (NAPTIP, 2019). In their recent studies, Malarek (2011) and Robertson (2012) found that a trafficked victim earns between $75,000 - $250,000 dollars annually in any part of the world.

Nigeria as a federal republic is guided and governed by the 1999 Constitution as amended, and it is the supreme law of the land. Before the 1999 Constitution, Nigeria relied on the criminal and penal code to deal with the crimes of human trafficking. The Constitution assures to safeguard the fundamental freedom, civic and political rights of all persons. The freedom and rights are in the chapter for the fundamental rights, and it is used as a measure to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999). The relevant legal provisions that are related to repress, control and checkmate human trafficking include:

(i)   The federal constitution of 1999 – Section 33(1) guarantees the right to life.

(ii)   Federal constitution – section 34. The right to non-subjection to degrading, torture or inhuman treatment.

(iii)   Federal constitution – section 35. The right to personal liberty.

(iv)   Federal constitution – section 17(2) prohibition of sex exploitation of any kind.

(v)   Federal constitution – section 17(3) prohibits and protects children, young people and the elderly in whatever form of exploitation.

(vi)   The criminal code of 1990 – section 369. Proscribe engagement or dealing with a slave.

(vii)   Criminal code – section 223 (1) purchase or procure women or girls of any age to become a prostitute.

(viii)   Criminal code – section 360 indecent or unlawful assault of a girl or a woman is a misdemeanour.

(ix)   Criminal code – section 218 defilement of girls under the age of 16.

(x)   Criminal code – section 216 any dealing with a girl under 16 years without her consent violates her fundamental right and male under 14 years infringe on his rights.

(xi)   Child Right Act 2003 – section 14 no child should be taken away from his parent only when in a state of utmost necessity.

(xii)   Child Right Act – section 14 prohibits hiring, selling, buying or other similar activities in children for prostitution or hawking or arms begging.

(xiii)   Child Right Act – section 31, 32, 33 proscribe sex intercourse with a child or other kinds of sexual exploitation or abuse and prejudicial exploitation of the child's welfare.

(xiv)   Labour Act of 1990– section 73 illegality of child labour whether compulsory or forced.

(xv)   Labour Act – section 61 a child below 18 years old, is not allowed to take a job that is immoral or dangerous to his life.

(xvi)   The Penal Code of 1960 – section 279 proscribes import, export sale, and purchase of persons.

(xvii)   The Penal Code of 1960 – section 280 compulsory or unlawful labour banned

(xviii) The Penal Code of 1960 – section 281 prohibition of trafficking in women.

(xix)   NAPTIP Act as amended 2015 – section 13 prohibits all acts of human trafficking.

(xx)   NAPTIP Act – section 18 proscribe foreign travel that facilitates and organise human trafficking for prostitution

(xxi)   NAPTIP Act – sections 22 and 23 prohibitions of domestic work and forced labour.

xxii.   NAPTIP Act – sections 24 and 25 forbid slave trafficking and dealing in slaves.

Overall, scholarly research on human trafficking is most scarce, in spite of its policy significance, especially from the implementation angle. This is due to the problem of getting data and the information that is accessible. The data are usually scarce or fragmented. Consequently, there is almost no knowledge of human trafficking for prostitution as a problem of implementation. One of the significances of implementation research is its multifaceted nature of the study area in obtaining reliable data from the different stakeholders (Moulton, & Sandfort, 2017; Quah, 2016). Human trafficking is a menace that happens over various locations and boundaries, and additionally, in different sectors and economic. Thus, there is a need for inter-sectoral collaboration at the top-level management, the lower levels of government officers or public servants, and at the grassroots level.

1.3   Problem Statement

In its readiness to fight and end human trafficking, the Nigerian government has legislated and established a specialised agency namely the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other related matters, known as NAPTIP in the year 2003. Before the NAPTIP Act 2003, there was no particular legislation dealing with the crimes of human trafficking in Nigeria. Similarly, the 2003 NAPTIP Act is Nigeria's primary policy document dealing with sex trafficking that shapes the implementation measures in fighting human traffickers. It is responsible for the identification of the victim, protection, prevention, partnership, and prosecution measures. Thus, as in many

nations, putting policy into implementation in Nigeria represent a severe challenge, as the government needs to work productively and respond efficiently and effectively with every single relevant stakeholder (Mergel, & Desouza, 2013; NAPTIP, 2016).

Limited resources have hampered, and slowed programs implementation on one side (Folami, & Naylor, 2017; Khan, 2016; Ogonor & Osunde 2007). On the other, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018) found human trafficking persistently keeps on being a serious issue. This is because of the absence of putting in practice (programme) the anti-trafficking policy by nations. Regardless of most countries have ratified and signed the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, there are implementation gaps. Solving sex trafficking and implementing the policy in Nigeria faces two outstanding issues: firstly, domesticating Palermo protocol through legislation and secondly but most importantly, the capacity of the Nigerian government via a NAPTIP agency to implement the policies of human trafficking judiciously. In contrast, despite gaining ground in the legislated anti-human trafficking policy in 2003 (that came into force in 2004), Nigeria does not seem to demonstrate the actualisation of the 2003 NAPTIP policy thoroughly. Also, Nigeria's exertion is thought to be insufficient to implement the protection, preventing victims, and prosecuting traffickers, known as the 3P's (US Department of State, 2018).

In other words, the 3P's approach is the key expression expressed by the UN protocol (UN, 2000). Legislating robust laws does not imply that Nigeria has performed base on the policy's expectation. Thus, policy performance exceedingly relies on the process of implementation. Human trafficking is an unpredictable phenomenon. The fight includes different partners, private and public sector and additionally NGOs.

Equally important, human trafficking turns out to be more challenging when the exploitation affects not just a single country but also the international community. As said

by Bello and Olutola (2016) and Shelley (2013), a coordination gap amongst nations exists, which usually prevents a country to decide the appropriate action taken to tackle human trafficking from different nations into other states. Similarly, the absence of coordination and communication amongst government agencies, international partners and NGOs undermine the state's capacity to enhance its efforts to better address the issues of human trafficking (Bardach 1977; Khan & Shahriar, 2016 and Quah, 2016). By the same token, Nigeria is a well-known country regarding supply or a source of female exploitation into the sex trafficking industry to almost forty different countries around the globe (NAPTIP, 2019; US Department of State, 2019).

At the same time, research on human trafficking demonstrated Nigeria of being vulnerable to human trafficking because it is a severe source state for sexual exploitation of girls and women. The 2003 NAPTIP Act remains the essential policy that sets out the formal guidelines and various level structures for policy implementation. Regardless of having legalism and formalism, there is a danger of lacking preventative measures of several victims' exploitation, due to non-adherence to the process by the NAPTIP officers (Adepoju, 2005; Agbu, 2003; Usman, Ariffin & Othman, 2017). Also, non-strict adherence and utilisation of regulations may create a big gap between policy objective and actual implementation. The implementation of policy turns out to be more difficult with the emerging intricacy of female exploitation in sex trafficking.

The research on the process of implementing sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy in Nigeria features an exciting topic in development, politics, policy, and administration. In this case, the study investigates the impact of the senior administrators and the actions of the NAPTIP officers in conveying the policy as a significant aspect of the process of implementation. The senior administrators drive the policy of the implementation, while the NAPTIP officers utilise their position of taking action to implement the policy. The

report of the trafficking in person (2017) has shown that NGOs who are closely associated with managing human trafficking issues confront different difficulties working with NAPTIP officers.

The policy implementation practices influence all partners including victims of sex trafficking who are the most or significant recipients of the policy. Subsequently, it is very vital to know the elements associated with the process of implementation in interpreting the anti-trafficking in-person policy into actual practice, which forms the policy result.

1.4   Research Questions and Objectives

The overall purpose of the study is to examine sex trafficking in girls and women through the policy implementation dimension. The sole focus of this thesis is on policy implementation practices of sex trafficking from NAPTIP officers in Nigeria and the obstacles they are confronting in fighting sex trafficking. To examine sex trafficking and policy implementation, it is significant to recognise the circumstance in the nation. Hence, the thesis research questions are:

(i)   How has NAPTIP organisational function affect sex trafficking in Nigeria?

(ii)   How does the implementation process influence the policy outcome of female sex trafficking in Nigeria?

(iii)   How has the anti-trafficking policy address the present sex trafficking of repatriated girls and women in Nigeria?

In search or quest for understanding into the policy implementation process of sex trafficking in girls and women in Nigeria, the corresponding objectives of the research are as follows:

(i)   To investigate the NAPTIP organisational function that affects sex trafficking in Nigeria.

(ii)   To identify and explain the policy implementation obstacles that influence female sex trafficking in Nigeria.

(iii)   To examine how the NAPTIP policy addresses the present sex trafficking of repatriated girls and women in Nigeria.

1.5   Justification for the Research

Human trafficking is a complex, intertwined and diverse issue that revolves around human rights, development, policy, economics, migration, community, globalisation, politics, gender, culture, security, and law (Bales, 2012; Chuang, 2017; Moore, 2018). It is virtually not possible to touch on one topic without touching other subjects (May, 2017), albeit, an exciting area of research. Also, there is significant research on sex trafficking, but only a few explore policy implementation the angle of sex trafficking. Nigeria was chosen due to the challenge it poses to the global anti-trafficking response. It acts as a key actor in Africa and a significant state in international relations but remains a severe source of females into sex trafficking (US Department of State, 2019). The image and reputation pose by trafficking does not seem to augur well for Nigerians and the African continent at large. Thus, human trafficking is a source of embarrassment for the world's most populous black nation that needed special attention and consideration.

In general, past studies (Table 1.1) on human trafficking in Nigeria focus on challenges. Among the studies are Non-state and state actors on victims rehabilitation by Ikuteyijo (2018), trafficking of children as a contemporary oppression by Adesina (2014), trafficking in females from the Law perspective by Oluwabuyi (2015), migration as an economic opportunity for Nigerian women by Plambech (2017), and trafficking in persons in Nigeria a critical sociocultural issue by Irabor (2019).

Also, gender and rights consequences of female trafficking by Jungudo (2014), Law enforcement agency and border crimes in the globalised world by Folami and Naylor (2017). Prostitution and its negative impact on women trafficking by Ikeora (2016), human trafficking and the judicial system, the case of Nigeria and South Africa: submissions for improved outcome by Bello (2018). Two-sided Collaboration: Eliminating human trafficking in Nigeria and United Kingdom by May, (2017), human trafficking in females in Nigeria: reasons and possible solutions by Akor (2011), ending human trafficking between Nigeria and Netherlands by Aluko (2018). Nigerian trafficking victims seek out fairness in Mali by Aljazeera news (2018), migration and security issues between Niger and Nigeria by Nwafor (2019), human trafficking: the human trafficking mayhems against females and the challenges in Nigeria by Nwaogu (2018).

In specific, past studies did not reflect on the policy implementation perspective, which is very significant and used in this study. Again, the examination explored the sex trafficking the angle of policy implementation, investigated how internal or domestic challenges broaden and expand into a sex trafficking perspective. Interestingly, this is not available and missing within the scholarly literature on human trafficking in Nigeria. Table 1.1 represent past studies on Nigeria's human trafficking.

Table 1.1: Past Studies on Nigeria Human Trafficking

Title	Focus
Between Prosecutors and Counsellors: State and Non-state Actors in the Rehabilitation of Victims of Human Trafficking in Nigeria by Ikuteyijo (2018).	the main finding shows NAPTIP and an NGOs limited coordination result in ineffective victims' rehabilitation.
The modern-day slavery and child trafficking by Adesina (2014)	the author pays attention to the main factors to children trafficking from the rural villages and the need for government to address unemployment, poverty, and ignorance.
Legal Response to Women Trafficking in Nigeria by Oluwabuyi (2015).	call for a law to eliminate the disadvantaged women's status in Nigeria. Also, the need for a social security policy to provide scholarship and education to vulnerable females
Sex, deportation, and rescue: Economies of migration among Nigerian sex workers by Plambech (2017).	the article concentrates on the trafficker's way of earning profit as a form of migration economies.
The role of traditional juju in prostitution by Ikeora, (2016).	sees juju as the means through which Nigeria trafficker (madam) exercise total control over victims
Police and cross-border crime in an era of globalisation: The case of the Benin-Nigeria border by Folami and Naylor (2017).	majorly traffickers, terrorists, and other transnational criminals pose a critical challenge to humanity due to globalisation
Human rights and gender implications of women trafficking by Jungudo (2014),	human trafficking from gender dimension and contemporary issue not only in the South but alarming females' exploitation in Northern Nigeria.
Criminal justice response to human trafficking in Nigeria and South Africa: suggestions for better performance by Bello (2018).	emphasis is on the anti-trafficking policy in both South Africa and Nigeria. According to Bello the present policies in these countries are not comprehensive.

1.6   Scope of the Study

The research concentrates on sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. It

is amongst the few studies that endeavour to look into policy implementation practices of

NAPTIP in dealing with sex trafficking. The scope of the research is characterised by matters arising that involve sex trafficking and policy implementation angle. Therefore, the research is likewise a case study that is restricted geographically to Nigeria. The case study focuses on the NAPTIP government agency as the principal implementing anti-trafficking policy. Specifically, the research intends to examine the process of implementation including the multifaceted nature of interpreting the NAPTIP policy Act 2003, as amended in 2015, into practice.

Correspondingly, the research digs into the state of female sex trafficking exploitation and the NAPTIP implementation process to explain the phenomenon using the feminist, bottom-up and top-down theories. In doing such, the study tries to resolve the gap between policy and practice that usually obstructs the effectiveness of implementation. Albeit, the many data gathering on trafficking victim populace, they remain insufficient (Laczko, 2002; Molodikova, 2020; Moore, 2018; UNODC, 2018). Thus, this investigation uses statistics obtained officially in spite of its impediment, which ought to reflect a considerable amount of organisational activities than the real statistics of human trafficking persons. Notwithstanding, the data barrier, the statistics obtained officially is sufficient and had helped strengthen the study's findings.

The study corroborates with Bello's (2018) discovery that human trafficking is a secret, hidden crime and lack of sufficient data (Farell, & Reichert, 2017; Molodikova, 2020). Partly due to this conundrum, this research utilises a qualitative research method to explain human trafficking for sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. Research method inquiry of qualitative paradigm seems more fitting to get to the dependable account of events from the informants, using and instilling trust in them. It improves the knowledge of the particular happening in policy implementation and human

trafficking in Nigeria, in the light of the informants' understanding of the gained experience.

The study primarily involved a literature review, document analysis, observation and in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders. NGOs and academics were also interviewed to have a more balanced perspective and input from the angle of the experts. As a result, the input from the female trafficked victims as service receivers were all integrated to have divergent ideas, opinions and different voices to the research. The usage of the various data sources increases the reliability and validity of the thesis. Even though the study is an evaluation of human trafficking happening and experience in Nigeria. It looks at the circumstance more comprehensively the fight against sex trafficking and the implementation of NAPTIP policy in Nigeria.

The thesis examined the NAPTIP agency saddled or associated with human trafficking. The interview informants from the NAPTIP agency are chosen on the premise of their association in sex trafficking and policy implementation. To limit biases in the research, the study consolidated NGOs as participants. The list of informants involves seventeen NAPTIP officers from significant departments, whereby some of them have served during the enactment of the NAPTIP policy Act. Other informants include five from NGOs, two academics, and four female-trafficked victims. The number of interviewees was mainly on the need basis, and until no new insight is coming from the participants on the theme of discourse. This is the point of saturation, which is when the participants no longer provide nor add crucial additional information to the research (Merriam & Tisdell 2015; Ritchie & Lewis, 2003; Yin, 2015).

Other than the relevant agency, the investigator also involves trafficked victims from the NAPTIP agency shelter. Due to the sensitivity of the subject matter and limited rehabilitation period, there are only one girl and three women victims interviewed. One

on one interview was carried out with the female trafficked victims on the services at the NAPTIP shelter. Trafficked victims are in a traumatic stage and it is in line with standard best practices not to quiz victims on past experiences due to harm, trauma, and stigma (World Health Organisation, 2003).

To better understand the sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria, the thesis tries to give various dimensions from the individuals who implement the policy (NAPTIP officers) and the recipients of the policy (the trafficked victims) and the NGOs who are engaged with managing human trafficking issues at the local level. This is achieved by qualitative case study research by utilising numerous data sources that provided a detailed account of the process of implementation of prostitution policy in Nigeria. The primary data collected includes face to face, semi-structured interviews of approximately one hour at the informants' workplace. An in-depth interview with one person at a time was used to gather information from the victim of trafficking at the NAPTIP shelter. The data is constructed socially within communication with the informants. In this way, informants are empowered to share their understanding and experiences. This enables the investigator to listen and understand the reactions directly from the exploited females that are trafficked who do not always confide with outsiders because of trauma.

The research was carried out in two different cities, Abuja and Kano in Nigeria. Abuja is the capital of the country, and it is where the control and command activities of the nine zonal offices take place. NAPTIP federal government established agency headquarters is in Abuja, as well as pertinent NGOs. Kano NAPTIP zonal command is situated in the northern part of the country (see Figure 1.1) and the zone has three porous borders. The borders are widely used by traffickers, were most victims en route out of the country for exploitation. Besides the NAPTIP zonal command, there are also significant NGOs too

in Kano. Although fighting human trafficking should not only be through the implementation of government policy, but it needs coordinated and concerted efforts of different partners, for instance, NGOs and international organisations. However, the study would not incorporate the later due to access, time and limited resources. Figure 1.1, the map of Nigeria, shows the location of Abuja and Kano and the porous borders.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nigeria

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2017)

The concentration of the research is primarily on the process of implementing the NAPTIP Act as the primary anti-trafficking in-person policy in Nigeria.

1.7   Significance of the Study

The thesis adds scholarly to the human trafficking literature especially in Nigeria since few studies have been done on sex trafficking and the NAPTIP policy implementation perspective. The majority of human trafficking studies in Nigeria are conducted using secondary data. Where primary data is used, the study seems to focus on a particular topic or region neglecting the government or NAPTIP as a sole human trafficking agency. This thesis critically contributes to the body of knowledge on the feminist and implementation approaches.

This thesis covers human trafficking from a gender perspective taking into cognisance the vast majority of the victims in Nigeria are girls and women. In this case, this research is vital because Nigeria was among the lead countries in the region that established a specialised anti-human trafficking agency. Presently, Africa remains the only continent not on tier 1 ranking, indicating human trafficking is on the rise and at an alarming rate (US Department of State, 2018). Nigeria has slipped in its ranking, whereby in 2011 it is a tier 1, in 2012-2016 a tier 2, a tier 2 watch list in 2017-2018 and a tier 2 country in 2019 global ranking (US Department of State, 2015; 2019). This phenomenon signifies a continue and persistent human trafficking exploitation at an alarming rate (Figure 4.2). To improve this lop-sidedness, this study takes into account an in-depth implementation of policy from the Nigerian government. These led to the scrutiny of the implementation process to access government readiness and proper measures to curtail the modern-day slavery.

Presently, in human trafficking research, attention has not been given to why Nigeria despite being a forerunner to the Palermo Protocol, which calls for particular consideration be given to girls and women (UNODC, 2000), does not improve its position. In particular, prostitution remains far from being defeated. Girls and women still

move en masse to foreign countries. Hence, to enhance the understanding of human trafficking, all parties involved ought to be given equal attention. Accordingly, it is essential that this thesis tries to bridge the research gap by assessing trafficking policy implementation in light of the responses and actions of the stakeholders. The research expects to give recommendations and suggestions to the government of Nigeria to improve the process of implementing the policy of sex trafficking. Research on policy implementation regarding human trafficking is rare or scarce.

Scholarly publications on implementation consider topics such as economic, environmental, social, education and health (Bauer, Damschroder, Hagedorn, Smith, & Kilbourne, 2015; Saetren, 2005). Although human trafficking includes the majority of the above-listed subject areas, this study is almost the first attempt in this direction. Accordingly, because of the implementation lens, the research adds better knowledge and understanding of human trafficking. The vast majority of the studies on implementation are in non-African countries and this is reflected in the literature (Hugo, 2018: Kempadoo, 2017; Bale, 2016). For this reason, this research pays attention to the African continent by assessing the implementation obstacles in Nigeria. The need to identify the process of implementation is becoming more important in recent years. This is true particularly in emerging nations in Africa due to them confronting numerous obstacles in putting the policy into actual practice in the light of becoming developed countries.

There are many studies on trafficking in humans, but the vast majority of the research focuses on Asia and Europe. Nigeria is deficient as far as scholarly research on the human trafficking subject is concerned. Human trafficking should be looked into not just as a scourge of sexual exploitation but also as a sex trafficking issue of the implementation process. Correspondingly, implementation research examines thoroughly the bottom-up and top-down relations with the assumption to see how critical goals are implemented or

disrupted in the phase. Similarly, implementation is a classical phase for researching relations between bureaucratic institutions and political elites. Then again, implementation is a crucial component amongst the policy process as it examines decisions executed, goals interpretation and put into action through the relevant administrators and officers. In short, the main task of an organisation is carried out at the implementation level (Balla, Lodge & Page 2015; Hill & Hupe, 2009).

In particular, the implementation study explores how a human trafficking program tries to provide services delivery and issues that affect the outcome of the implementation. Certainly, the implementation phase is a step further as it assesses the NAPTIP organisational situation, the process of staff training and supports effective service delivery to the female-trafficked victim. The implementation also sees the relations amongst staff and beneficiaries of the service or a program. In other words, implementation is key to understand the effect of the program of female sex trafficking as well as provide directives to strengthen a weak policy. Figure 1.2 depicts a crucial phase of policy implementation.
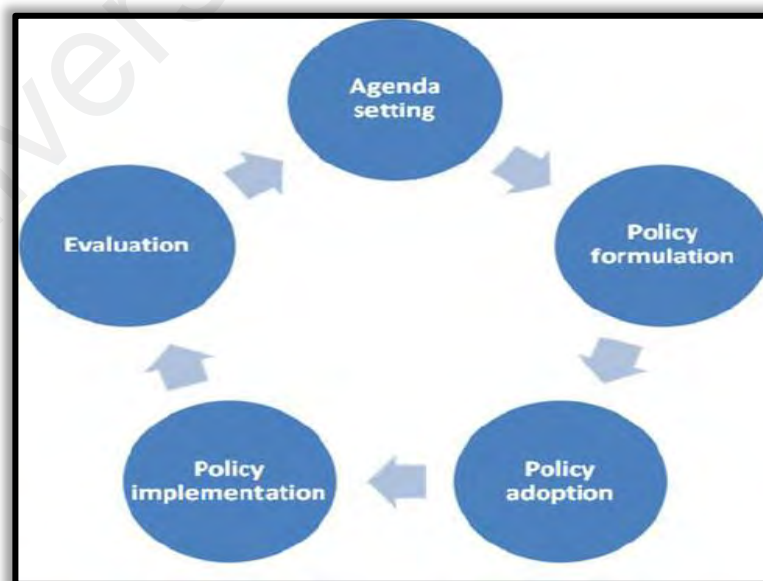
Figure 1.2: Policy Cycle and Policy Implementation
Source: Knill and Tilsun (2008)

The first phase of the policy cycle is agenda setting, where issues are identified, call on government attention as well as civil servant prompt respond (Dye, 2008). The agenda-setting is the phase in which government attention is called on a societal problem (Howlett & Ramesh, 2003). The second phase is the policy formulation phase. In this phase, the state involves initiating a policy to solve societal problems. At this phase, an actionable policy is discussed, defined and accepted. This is aimed to develop a solution to communal problems. The third phase is the policy adoption, according to Howlett and Ramesh (2003), this is the process when the state adopts the desired action. That is to choose from alternative policies particular or limited ones to solve societal problems.

The fourth phase is the policy implementation and it represents the previous three phases mentioned. This is through execution. That is to say putting the policy into practice or 'solution into effect' (Howlett & Ramesh, 2003). It is also the stage where the decision is applied through government directives and the public is faced with reality (Savard & Banville, 2012). The fifth and final phase is policy evaluation. This is only possible after implementation is done by the government and the civil servants. This stage is to access whether the implementable policy has achieved its goals (Knill & Tosun, 2008).

1.8   Organisation of the Chapters

The thesis contains seven chapters. The First is the introductory chapter that highlights the context of the study. It is then followed by the problem statement as well as the main questions and objectives of the research. The chapter presents justification, importance, and organisation of the chapters.

Chapter Two presents a key definition of human trafficking, policy, and implementation. The section focuses on the theoretical constructs, the research gaps and the conceptual framework of the thesis.

Chapter Three paid particular attention to Nigeria as the primary source of female sex trafficking and presents a practical implementation of the NAPTIP policy and the fight against sex trafficking in the country and globally.

Chapter Four covers the methodology of the research. It critically describes how the thesis tools were logically designed and utilised. It also substantiates the research by using discourse analysis.

Chapter Five gives a full account of the thesis findings. It also describes an in-depth analysis of the interview.

Chapter Six provides the discussions of the findings, the emerged themes and links them to the collected data, conceptual framework and observations of the investigation.

Chapter Seven presents the conclusion of the research and summarises pertinent issues about sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. This chapter states the contribution of the thesis, policy recommendations, limitations, and further studies.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Introduction

This chapter begins by defining human trafficking. The chapter then delves into policy and implementation, which is crucial to understanding the process of implementing policy. Later, the section provided theoretical discussions on the development of sex trafficking and policy implementation analysis. The chapter further explores literature critically on sex trafficking from Nigeria and internationally. Finally, the section examines the conceptual framework that was utilised to investigate the Nigerian scenario of putting into practice the implementation process.

2.2   Definition of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a severe multidimensional phenomenon of international criminal networks globally (Gallagher, 2017; Kempadoo & Doezema, 1998). It is never a stationary phenomenon, but a continuum that has numerous interplaying factors, with various type of sex exploitation and coercion toward one side and deliberate attempt through financial exploitation on the other (Gallagher, 2015; Macias-Konstantopoulos, Munroe, Purcell, Tester, Burke, & Ahn, 2015; Zimmerman, & Kiss, 2017). Sex trafficking in young women is an economic issue for most of the individuals (principally females) looking to escape poverty. They are attracted to prostitution through the false promise of monetary gain or benefit (Farley, 2004; Hughes, 2000).

Accordingly, Gallagher (2001) sees the human trafficking definition from two dimensions. First, the definition calls for the prevention and prosecution of human traffickers, focusing specifically on protecting girls and women. Secondly and importantly, governments to partner and promote cooperation to end human trafficking. The UN Palermo Protocol defined human trafficking as:

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (UNODC, 2000).

Anderson and Julio (2004) postulated that human trafficking involves a variety of activities that could mean various outcomes. The definition refers to trafficking as a process of control, recruitment, and transportation that could be organised in different ways and involve various persons and outcomes. For instance, there is no uniform or agreed definition of the term 'sex exploitation' or 'abuse' but depending on the kind of trafficking or the magnitude of the victim's exploitation. Doezema (2002) and Jordan (2002) and Papanicolaou and Boukli (2019) sees the meaning as a 'deliberate ambiguity' such that, the protocol allowed governments to define human trafficking as they wish. However, Ikeora (2017) sees the millennium year as significant to anti-human trafficking definition, as governments are to ensure necessary measures to protect victims, prevent trafficking and prosecute traffickers to end the scourge. In this way, despite the debate that surrounds human trafficking definition, the Palermo protocol has clearly stated the act, means, and purpose that is the boundary of the human trafficking definition.

2.3   The meaning of Policy and Implementation

There are numerous variations of policy definition, from the unclear approach to deal with, to the unique representation of the term. The policy is best seen as a vague concept, which means different things to various individuals. Hence, the policy is defined as an established choice portrayed by behavioural steadiness and reoccurrence concerning both the individuals who influence it and the individuals who need to comply with it (Eulau & Prewitt 1973; cited in Kraft & Furlong, 2017). Existing literature proposes that policy can be characterised from three unique perspectives: either as official choices made by the

authority that is the government (Haywood, 2000), the activities by the authority with regards to the general wellbeing of its citizens or an additional discursive existence overseeing the social structure (Adler, & Seligman, 2016; Heclo, 1972). The study by Jenkins (1978) along these lines sees the policy as an arrangement of choices made by the government. A more explained meaning of policy is by Engeli, Allison and Allison (2014) who defined policy as an arrangement of interrelated resolutions agreed by a set of political actors or an actor concerning the choice of objectives and the methods for accomplishing them within a predefined circumstance where those resolutions should, on a basic level, be around the capacity of the actors to accomplish.

Without a doubt, formulated policies by the government are sometimes misinterpreted, distorted, avoided, misunderstood or just not implemented. Undesirable or Unintended policy results are unavoidable after the government proclaims policy objectives. Even though the government has put in far-reaching mechanisms in resolving human trafficking to the general society, policy implementation in Nigeria remains an under-explored topic. Substantial research is still in its initial stage. The study intends to clarify the limited policy implementation study on sex trafficking in Nigeria.

As the literature shows, most policy objectives ought to be clear. Van Meter and Van Horn (1975 cited in Hill & Hupe 2014), postulated that makers of policy should explain on the general objectives to the policy decision to give concrete and particular principles for evaluating performance. Hence, with clear policy goals, implementers of policy can know precisely what they should do. They may have a clear focus at the top of the priority list and afterward work towards that objective. Clear policy objectives encourage activities of policy implementation to be monitored. Government formulated policy objectives that are not ambiguous can undoubtedly see whether the policy is being implemented by looking at the activities or potential results of implementation and the

objectives. Besides, if the policy objectives are clear and transparent to people in general, the general population can likewise successfully observe policy implementation. Thus, clear policy objectives boost policy transparency.

According to Bekkers, Fenger, and Peter (2017) policy can be portrayed as a set of methods and means that are utilised to affect particular communal developments and to tackle issues in a planned or arranged way. In Nigeria to tackle issues of human trafficking, the policy is popularly known as the NAPTIP Act, 2003. The policy, which became operational in all states of the federation is a specific and comprehensive law in Nigeria to combat human trafficking. It also advocated using four approaches to protection, prevention, prosecution, and partnership to fight sex trafficking. It is Nigeria's fundamental policy with the sole mandate to end human trafficking. The NAPTIP 2003 Act assist the implementers to coordinate with relevant stakeholders as essential actors in the implementation process. The NAPTIP Act as the people's policy tries to address human trafficking obstacles that usually turn into outcomes that are based on the actual implementation.

Compared to policy implementation in the 1960s, was taught to be a follow-through process. Presently, implementation is the decisive stage for a successful or failed policy program. Moreover, there is a clear difference between policymaking and implementation. Accordingly, implementation is viewed as a measure by which actors strengthen their power of negotiation, manipulation, and persuasion cited in Bekker et al. (2017). Implementation, as stated by Wildavsky and Pressman (1973), precisely implies what Encarta dictionary (2017, p. 257) says it does: "to do, to put in use, achieve, complete, fulfil, accomplish, and perform." In context, the leading scholars said: "Implementation, then, is the ability to forge subsequent links in the causal chain to obtain the desired results" (Pressman and Wildavsky, 1973, p. xv).

Consequently, the policy is supposed to be implemented to achieve its objective. Thus, implementation is a crucial component in the process of the policy, which is linked to particular policies as a remedy to specific problems in communities (Hill & Hupe, 2014). Gerston (2015) and Quah (2016) said effective implementation needs organisational planning, authority, resources, enforcement, and communication, the implementer's behaviour, commitment, and trust. Gerston and Quah state that the implementation stage starts after the aims and objectives of a policy have been initiated. However, for sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation policy in Nigeria, the implementation stage began after the 2003 Act was inaugurated in 2004. In actuality, policy mostly varies from its initial intention as a result of alterations in the course of policy implementation (NAPTIP, 2015; Quah, 2016).

Although programs and objectives are continuously altered by implementers who face numerous challenges and need to adjust to the situation at hand, scholars of implementation are not on the same view on the matter of altering policies in an unavoidable circumstance. Some are of the opinion that the pressing issue at hand necessitates the alteration (Gerston, 2015; Schneider & Ingram, 1997). In this context, their scholarly opinion is welcomed as it has rescued and left no gap to the policy. On the contrary, others are of the view that not much can be done even with the amendments, whether needed or not, as a result of unavoidable conflict amongst implementers and absence of clear policy objectives (Kraft & Furlong, 2017). Also, policy implementation is a procedure, a gathering of choices and activities by different parties included that may influence the accomplishment of policy objectives. The degree to which policy objectives can be accomplished is an issue of implementation achievement or disappointment (Hill & Hupe, 2014; Quah, 2016).

According to Grindle (2017), coordination is a key concept in policy implementation, where interdependent actors come together to achieve a set objective. Coordination is also a difficult task as well as an essential segment of an integrated program. Thus, many programs have been significantly affected due to the absence of communication and intra and inter-organisational rivalry. Quah (2016) expresses that teamwork including joint activity is more fruitful in researching and combating human trafficking cases contrasted with non-team organisations. It is evident that the absence of coordination is nearly connected with the absence of communication (Barret & Fudge 1981; Hill & Hupe 2014). This implies that if the goals are explained clearly and agency channels are set up for the transmission of policy to those in charge of its implementation, the policy will be put into practice.

Based on Bardach (1977) and Khan and Shahriar (2016) talked about policy implementation and its effect. That is, bureaucratic organisations, are in the 'game of territory' that means to struggle for territory brings adverse effect as it interferes with operational tasks that needed effective coordination. Sabatier and Mazmanian (1979) identified skilfully and committed implementing officers as a critical factor needed for efficient implementation. Ijimakinwa, Zinsu, and Osakede (2015) and Porter and Watts (2017) found relations amongst the three levels of local, state and federal government in Nigeria to be responsible for providing essential services to the citizens. In this context, a firm federal government control, which shares the oil revenue as the primary source of income to the states and local governments ought to defeat human traffickers.

The present-day governance includes an inter-organisational partnership, in that private organisation, will engage the public organisation in alleviating communal issues (Hill & Hupe, 2014). Laegreid, Sarapuu, Rykkja, and Randma-Liiv's (2015) finding on inter-agency relations, show-increased collaboration strengthens the partnership. As such,

organisations rely upon the level of dependence and coordination in dealing with each other.

Sanghera (2017) and Lavorgna (2015) proposed that a significant hindrance to fighting prostitution and transnational organised crimes is the issue of resources and staffing. Sometimes government authority is with limited funds, because of various types of projects. As a result of the limited funds, important organisational resources with regards to equipment and staffing are also insufficient, which leads to capacity unavailability (Bekkers, 2015).

Bekkers, Fenger, and Scholten (2017) state categorically that for bureaucratic implementers to implement a policy, they need flexibility, autonomy or discretion. Dwirkin (1977), cited in Hill & Hupe (2014) sees two kinds of discretions, the strong and the weak. The former belongs to the formulators of the decision that initiate the standards, and the latter means standards are established by authority, which needs interpretation.

Varone (2016) mentioned that numerous policy challenges vie for political considerations to elected political elites. In short, policies to be implemented are more than enough to be managed by institutions and policymakers. Some issues are given consideration and other issues are just thrown out of the political agenda. However, it was additionally trusted that the existence of strong leadership to advocate and support the political will contribute to the adequacy of policy implementation. Bardach (1977) and Hill and Hupe (2014) talks about the significance of a 'fixer' in enhancing the odds of effective implementation; a 'fixer' is a key actor who intervenes at a time of policy implementation to progressively make progress smooth.

An extensive literature by Sandfort (2015) cited that a good way in analysing implementation is to select a policy of vital interest to the populace. He further added that

the policy should be from the central government or a program initiated by the state government. Sandford's crucial statement has paved the way for the thesis to analyse the implementation process. NAPTIP policy implementation was chosen. This is because, it is a federal government initiative that targets human traffickers in an attempt to prevent human trafficking, protect and assist trafficked victims.

2.4   Theoretical Constructs

Research carried out more than three decades demonstrate that as implementation research emerged, two schools of thought developed and were viewed as the best strategies for describing and studying implementation (Cerych and Sabatier, 1986; Elmore, 1985; Hill & Hupe, 2014; Matland, 1995; Pressman & Widavsky, 1973). The uniqueness of these perspectives can best be portrayed as "top-downers" and "bottom-uppers" because they concentrate on various parts of the implementation procedure.

These theories endeavour to characterise implementation, how it ought to be examined and the conditions essential for satisfying the goals of a specific policy. Advocates of the top-down theory expect that clearness of objectives and control by the makers of policy will prompt more viable implementation and more prominent achievement in attending to issues (Hill & Hupe, 2014; Kaboyakgosi & Marata, 2015; Quah, 2016). The examination of implementation situated in this approach tends to concentrate on factors that can be effortlessly controlled by makers of policy at the federal level. Supporters of the bottom-up approach begin from a policy issue and examine the strategies utilised by essential members at various levels of the administration as they endeavour to manage the problem steadily with their goals (Hill & Hupe, 2014; Sabatier, 2005).

2.4.1   Top-Down Theory

The early traditional implementation models depended on a top-down order structure that permitted almost no discretionary power, and without political freedom to

subordinate bureaucrats (Nakamura & Smallwood 1980). It has been accepted that once a policy is put in place, it will be implemented, and the outcomes of the policy will be close to those expected by the makers of the policy. This early form of implementation models originated from the study of policy, management, and administration, which drive their ideas from authoritative order, the distinction between administration issues and politics, and effectiveness. Amongst the first theorists to handle matters of implementing public policy were Pressman and Wildavsky (1973). Their work titled "Implementation: How Great Expectations in Washington are dashed in Oakland" served as a distinct work regarded as an efficient guide to implementation. Their findings centred on collaboration with various agencies, organisations, and actors for a successful implementation.

The model Pressman and Wildavsky proposed relied on interconnected or join actions by all organisations or persons in a group. The net effect of unconnectedness in the policy chain happened as a result of differences between policy objectives and the policy outcomes. Thus, this is well known to be 'implementation deficit.' To cut it short, Pressman and Wildavsky work emphasise on a number of variables that will yield 'perfect implementation': clearly understood and defined objectives, availability of resources, the command, and control chain be able to assemble and monitor resources and be capable of communicating efficiently and regulate persons and organizations included in the assigned tasks (Hill & Varone, 2014; Hill & Hupe, 2014; Parsons, 1995)

At the central implementation concept, named the top-down implementation approach, exists what is called a hierarchy of responsibilities and roles whereby politicians do the policy formulation and administrators implement the policies. The public administrators are seen as a process of government workers exercising managerial control. The model could be utilised in a relatively simple defined policy such as the recent amendment of the NAPTIP Act in 2015 (NAPTIP, 2015). Thus, such policy as sex trafficking cannot

depend heavily on the hierarchical concept; this is due to its complexity as it involves different actors and agencies with diverse background and dimensions with regards to effective prostitution policy implementation.

There have been criticisms of the top-down approach as it envisages the divergence of policy and implementation as separate from one another. Anderson (2014) and Hill and Varone (2016) stated the substance of policy and the effect it has impacted could be elaborated, modified or even refuted at the implementation phase. Even though there is a unique, valuable function that happened during the process of policy formulation, they must not be implemented by various persons at separate times in separate organisations.

It is challenging and almost impossible to distinguish between the formulation of policy and the adoption of the policy. On another occasion, the top-down approach has been heavily criticised by critics on the justification of not opening ways for other actors and stages in the process of implementation. A critic pointed out that the model pays particular and most attention to the central actors during the making of the policy. For instance, Liedl (2011) and Matland (1995) postulated a problem with the top-down approach that many of the happenings in the process of implementation concentrated on top-level management with little regard to the implementing actors.

2.4.2   Bottom-Up Theory

The contention against top-down theories is what prompts on to see the birth of the bottom-up theory. In its approach to policy implementation, the process of policymaking is viewed as defining goals, the degree of the program's execution should give an adequate background to the implementers. This scenario has paved ways to discover, which brought about the bottom-up theory. The bottom-up theory emphasises the way that street-level civil servants have discretion on how to apply the policy. The term street-level bureaucrat was authored by Lipsky to depict those civil servants whose work

responsibility includes reacting to the requests of the customers (Lipsky, 1983; Stanfort & Moulton, 2015; Tummers & Bekkers, 2014). Thus, the approach sees the process of implementation to involve execution, and consensus (Barrett & Fudge 1981; Bekker et al. 2017; Parsons 1995). These include a situation that consists of the management expertise and the implementers to be involved in the organisation's process.

This put into cognisance the "multitude of actors who interact with the operational (local) level on a particular problem or issue" (Sabatier 1986: p22). The emphasis of the bottom-up approach is the plan pursued by different actors in search of their goals. Unlike the top-downers, the bottom-uppers theory belief that implementation and policy are inseparable. The advocates on this approach are of the view that one will find some organisations involved mutually in the formulation of policy and implementation stages (Barrett & Fudge 1981; Grindle, 2017; Hjern & Hull 1982; Lazin, 2012; Nakamura & Smallwood 1980).

Central to their argument is the notion of target groups and local officials in the implementation process usually disregard principal administrators and legislators and face or treat each other directly. This situation makes policies to being changed as they become implemented, which indicates that implementers are with the discretionary power to affect policy based on their understanding or interpretation. This step of reinterpreting policy may lead to distortion of the phases between the formulation and implementation of the policy. Also, in exercising discretion, the civil servants lack needed resources, information, and time constraint to respond according to the established and stated policy (Gerston, 2015). According to Brodkin (2012) discretion is crucial as it compliments government support in providing equity, social welfare, and justice. Thus, street-level civil servants action influences the benefits or public services and the experience to access the services (Hill & Hupe, 2014).

In the same vein, the bottom-up theory has its critique as well. The major criticism came from Sabatier (1986) a forerunner of the top-down approach. He contends that the top-downers focus on the significance of actors that is the makers of policy who are the seniors or top in the continuum; thus, stressing the bottom-up is at the risk of overstating the capability of the juniors to obstruct or hinder their seniors. Hogwood and Gunn (1984) postulate in the case of local-central relations, the opinion of the top-downers must not be fundamentally less convincing than that of the bottom-uppers. Another criticism of the bottom-up theory deals with the power of the theory to provide as Matland states that implementers should not have the power on how to implement a policy unilaterally that is already established by elected representatives of the citizenry (Matland 1995 cited in Liedl, 2011).

2.4.3 Feminist Theory

The bulk share of writing on human trafficking begins and revolves around the feminist theory. Early and pioneering feminist theory is traced back to 1796 writing by Mary Wollstonecraft "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" where she opines for equal rights between the sexes that include the right to vote and the right to work for women. Lengermann and Neibrugge-Brantley (1990) see feminist theory as "implicitly or formally presents a generalised, wide-ranging system of ideas about the world from a woman-centred perspective" (p317). Thus, several feminist researchers backing against prostitution viewpoint recommend that all prostitution is inhuman and victim's violation (Doezema, 1998; Dworkin, 1993; Foley, 2018; MacKinnon, 2017).

Pateman (2018) states that in almost all societies males dominate the females and 'the sex contract' means the subordination of females in several cultural and social settings, paving the way for continuous male power. Such instances include oppressing girls' education, unwanted girl birth, and barriers that prevent women from earning a wage or

salary. Feminists' activists were the first to expound on the issue, and it is in this field the verbal confrontations occur. According to Kouvo, Charlesworth, and Chinkin (2000) women everywhere around the globe are economical, socially, politically, culturally and legitimately not favoured contrasted with men. This inadequacy or subservience capacities are at various levels in familial, communal, local, national, regional, and international. Barry (1984) the initiator of the contemporary movement known as the Coalition against Trafficking in Women (CATW), considered slavery as trafficking in women and prostitution. Her book, titled "Female Sex Slavery", she expels the monetary approach talked above as it leaves the power dimension unchallenged.

The reason for trafficking is the persistent desire for sex and the best way to end sexual exploitation is to entirely stop female abuses. Individuals from CATW, for example, Hughes (2000) and Delicado-Moratalla (2018) see all prostitution as an infringement of the human rights of women. They have battled for the annulment of prostitution to be incorporated into national and international laws on human trafficking. For CATW, trafficking contains all types of recruitment and transportation for prostitution, regardless of whether force or deception occurred or was applied. For Hughes, trafficking is an issue of demand and supply with the sex business (men) initiating the demand. Whereas the criminals who are the traffickers recruit the supply (women). Victims are for the most part women who are trafficked for exploitation in the sex industry. No woman would ever eagerly be a prostitute. Therefore, any woman who moves with or without consent into prostitution (regardless of whether forced or not) is a trafficking person (Delicado-Moratalla, 2018). The answer for Hughes is to make prostitution illicit, as the non-appearance of a legitimate sex trade translates to mean that there would be less demand (Hughes, 2000).

Menon (2015) and Skrobanek, Sakhrbanek, Boonpakdi, Chanthathiro, and Janthakeero (1997) contend that women's trafficking is an exploitation issue. It is the globalisation of the capitalist and patriarchal system at the helm of affairs in trafficking. As for O'Neill (2013) women internationally are economical, socially, politically, culturally and legitimately not favoured. The author identified that inequality led women to be used, abused and sold into prostitution in our contemporary times. Migration has turned into a survival system, and thus women are set in situations that make them powerless and vulnerable against trafficking. To efficiently end human trafficking, the fundamental issues that realised their ascent should be tended to (nationally and internationally). Additionally, O'Neill opines for borders to be opened to migrants and the human rights of individuals be protected.

CATW expressed their concern openly that all types of recruitment, transporting for prostitution, regardless of whether it is by trick, force or coercion to be banned totally because it is a tremendous infringement of human rights. By far, most of the governments lean toward this path. They voiced their stand that trafficking needed to incorporate circumstances were females who agreed to do sex work, regardless of the possibility that force or coercion was included to be banned. Their position is that the so-called notion that women agree to enjoy or work as a sex person is unmerited and meaningless considering the consequences and the outcome of prostitution (Masika, 2002). This thesis strongly supports this stand. It is also the position of the vast majority of governments or countries. The feminist theory is utilised in this study because it is more appropriate to understand female sex exploitation and prostitution. The theory pays particular attention to the protection of female human rights. Also, it has a link to the international anti-trafficking protocol. Fighting against female sex trafficking signifies the promotion of gender equality and the socio-economic empowerment of women, which are the necessary concepts of feminist theory.

Beegan and Moran (2017) cited that the debate between radical and liberal feminists put forward that sex work and prostitution have divided the feminist perspectives for many years. The radical feminist writers and scholars believe that women are oppressed in the prostitution industry. The writers are of the view that females are coerced and forcefully exploited against their wish into sexual exploitation. The authors argue prostitution is female's exploitation as well as oppression mainly by patriarchy. By contrast, liberal feminist researchers and intellectuals see sex work as a paid work profession for women. These writers see prostitution as a voluntary way and means to solve the female's socio-economic situation. The liberals call for decriminalisation of prostitution for women and criminalise the male buyers. The critical findings show that prostitution is global, and it is a male-controlled illegal institution. That is to say, it exacerbates women into serious emotional, psychological and physical harm. This thesis supports the radical feminist stand, especially that female Nigerians, are exploited in about forty countries around the globe.

Thusi (2018) in her radical feminist critique pointed out that to criminalise some part of sex work is a serious problem especially the demand aspect of it. The empirical study was carried out in South Africa. Thusi proved that the justice system, the supremacy of the white people and the patriarchy are the main forces limiting the sex workers' voices. The ethnographic inquiry significantly sees oppressive practices meted out to sex workers. Connelly and Sanders (2016) in their distinction between prostitution and sex work opines that prostitution is aggravated by the men who buy sex. According to the writers what holds or sustained the prostitution market is the persistent demand of sex by men. The authors also found that females in prostitution work are what have created clients or consumers, and this is largely done via legislation that promotes women's sex work.

O'Neil (2013) reminds us that it is almost impossible to investigate prostitution in separation from social, economic, cultural and political factors. According to O'Neil, masculinity is in full control of female socio-economic life. This is visible as males buy sex, they are ones pimping the female (prostitute) and they control and own the prostitution industry.

O'Neil's first-hand conversation with a woman shows economic wants are the main reason for her to be found in the prostitution industry. The work uncovers that some women attributed broken families, the improper and violent upbringing of a child as the reason for prostitution. At another point, different life circumstances with men at a certain vulnerable age usually situate women in prostitution. The reality on the ground is the economic needs in an environment of recession, unemployment, increase in debt and limited opportunities are causal factors to woman's prostitution.

O'Neil enlisted routes to prostitution are mainly due to the dire economic situation, contact with friends or a family member already in the prostitution industry, drug use or abuse, and young woman independently with no or little support from the community. These factors are interdependent due to the fact that female's lives are multifaceted. The socio-cultural context is a significant dimension to prostitution. Having a love affair with a man and then work for the man, is another factor in a woman's entry into the prostitution industry.

Besides, poverty and the use of the drug has helped maintain woman in the sex industry. These factors are largely viewed within the framework of economic need, absence of employment, domination and rising debt among young vulnerable females. Likewise, the lack of 'economic power' as a woman who is squatting, with lack of fund to buy food and drinking water, she is vulnerable to prostitution. This is directly associated with her being found in prostitution due to the absence of necessities. Other

forces are critical strain or injurious men relations, violence, abuse, fear of becoming homeless and the domination of men in most sectors of the economy. Young women fall into prostitution via 'peer pressure' as a combination of the social, economic situation, recession, unemployment, and rising debt. Women are trap by friends already in the industry.

The males use their economic power to have a woman's body. This is a result of the 'feminisation of poverty' in females. Meaning oppression, exploitation, subjugation, and domination of the women especially sex. O'Neil's critical findings uncover female gender organisations are worried and raised the concern that prostitution is linked directly not only to economic, social but also emotional oppression of females. Male power has paved the way for abuse of the female body. According to her, this is known as 'hegemonic heterosexuality'. This scenario necessitates a broader look into organisations, communities to checkmate females' lack of participation or the insignificant role of females in agencies, institutions, and communities. Accordingly, what she sees is 'the political economy of prostitution'. That is to say, prostitution in this context is the means through which a woman is forced to generate income. It is her economic situation as the key factor that made female victims subjected to sexual exploitation.

Looking into the socio-cultural context, there is a need for gender relations. This should be based on collective recognition, acknowledgment of interdependency, connectedness, structures, and processes other than gender segregation and female oppression. O'Neil calls for a communal, cultural shared responsibility, which is concerned with establishing the avenue for the voice of the female marginalised to be heard in the society. This is because inequalities are deeply integrated into our cultural, communal processes and exemplified to demean women in advertisements, products,

films, and goods and services. These have serious consequences on the ability, intention and practical realities to the females lived experiences

In another study, feminist writers Bullock (2013) and Kabeer (2015) and O'Neil (2013) cited girls and women are poorer than men globally. The poverty in women is due to factors like discrimination, unemployment, unpaid work, wage disparities, critical economic situation. These feminist writers call the situation "feminisation of poverty". This means deep and severe poverty centred and concentrated around women. As a consequence, women are attracted to human trafficking and sex trafficking.

According to feminist writer Folbre (2009), he sees 'gendered greed' as the inability of the husband or father to take care of their loved ones especially women. The inability has left female in the hands of a friend and relatives who exploit women in sex trafficking. While David (2015), Sadiqi (2016) and O'Neil (2013) think that a significant issue limiting women's economic empowerment is the high rate and percentage of illiterate women in general. Due to the absence of education, the traffickers capitalise on that as they call on females, asserting that, it is a golden opportunity to further studies, thus end in the exploitable prostitution industry. Savigny's (2014) finding shows male-dominated education, females are marginalised, underrepresented and paid less whenever employed. This represents hegemonic masculinity and 'educational sexism'.

A study by Lindberg and Stensota (2018) find that abuse of power or office by border officers is a serious crime contributing to the human trafficking menace. Corruption in this context is seen as exploitation that benefits the personal interest of an individual or few to the detriment of others especially women in a male-dominated workforce. It is a threat as it deepens and increases inequality.

Feminist writers Ali (2016) and Third (2006) put terrorist activities as 'Terrorising women'. They point to it as gender violence unleashes against women. Accordingly, O'Neil (2013) postulates that two critical issues in this 21st century are the absence of cohesion and a bunch of fragmented communities. In this context, inequalities of gender are deeply integrated into socio-cultural processes and typified in institutions and cultural practices that end in oppressing females. This is on the account of women that belong to patriarchal and traditional cultural practices whereby they have no or little background on how to defend themselves. As a result, they become more vulnerable to trafficking and violence.

Dragiewilz (2014) sees prostitution in its entirety as violent and the height of male oppression against females. The cultural and traditional practice of brutality within the communities and the woman remains unaccounted. Whereas, Green (2012) draws the existence of voodoo as far back as a woman's existence. He states that initially, voodoo is with ancestral power to resist oppression, though it has now taken several forms and dimensions.

2.4.4 Theories on Female Exploitation

On the other hand, Smith's (2001) submission on cultural theory sees the significance of identity and differences in moulding social life. To him, cultural theory pays attention to local issues, in this case, the societal ills on subjugating females that lead to human trafficking. Accordingly, the cultural theory focuses on contemporary perspective dealing with values, politics, and morality as significant components to the theoretical proposition. Similarly, the theory pays concern to the forces that influence social life. It provides a female job opportunity, fights inequality, minority issues, and against conflict. Smith did not look deeply into prostitution especially from the international or global perspective

According to Lundy (2011), the structural theory is a social system, an ideology that encourages the oppression and exploitation of females by males in the public realm and within the family settings. Thus, the traditional family is characterised by the exploitation of a woman's labour and violence against females. In this circumstance, females are seen as lacking intelligence and incompetent than males. The structural theory found violence against females being raped, beaten by male partners, acquaintances subjected to harassment, women genital cutting and abuse in dowry ownership are a severe violation of the rights of females globally. However, despite touching the human rights violation of females, Lundy failed to view the United Nations 3p's approach that is significant to any exploitation of females with regard to human trafficking.

Vogel's (2013) perspective on Marxism and the domination of females found the capitalist system is structured and skewed in a male-dominated society. A structure of male control infers that men profit by the abuse of females whether they decide to or did not choose so. According to Vogel, a material reason for male domination is established inside the ordinary family. Thus, leaving the woman at home without a wage to take care of the house and the children signify exploitation. The author emphasises on inequality and domination but ignored the key concepts of human rights, protection, and assistance of the exploited women dimension.

2.5   Global Prostitution

Bales (2007), found from the socio-economic perspective three forces that breed trafficking. Firstly, a chunk of traffic persons from low socio-economic originating countries, who are willing to be in high socio-economic destination countries. Secondly, a never-ending demand from exploiting countries for traffic person services. Thirdly, and importantly, organised criminal networks are at the centre of supplying and demanding victims and ready to make and generate sufficient profit due to victim exploitation. On

the other hand, Duger (2015), shows the need for socio-economic and financial empowerment, provide enabling socio-economic environment for the marginalised and invisible victims of human trafficking. He calls on the need for structural and systematic issues such as inequality, poverty, discrimination, and exclusion of the women to be addressed. There is a stereotype of female global prostitution since it is associated with socioeconomic status. This is likely caused due to the repatriated females are without monies.

Chetry and Pande's (2019) article focus on Nepal and Indian human trafficking. In their submission, combating sex trafficking requires vital sustained intervention. The empirical study also proved that the socio-economic situation is what forces the females mostly to migrate. The critical findings confirmed sex trafficking is a major human rights violation of the victims. The work calls the menace as the present-day security threat both internationally and locally. Ukwayi and Angioha and Aniah (2019) confirmed sex trafficking in Cross River, Nigeria is a critical problem largely due to the absence of necessities of life. The significant findings discover a link between unemployment and trafficking in children and women.

Similarly, Parmakhtari's (2015) qualitative study found human trafficking as a multifaceted phenomenon that includes extortion, kidnapping, slave-like, prostitution and a violation of state laws. According to her, there is a need to empower the victim as a collective human right understates and international law should be enforced and guaranteed respectively. The study utilised secondary data, and the article is without methodology that seems to mislead the findings. Sanders, Scoular, Pitcher, Campbell, and Cunningham (2019) stress on the law and policy and the need for technological advancement to checkmate new forms of sex exploitation including online sex. Their view is that online sex exploitation should not be allowed at the hands of market forces (exploiters). There ought to be government law or policy addressing the phenomenon.

Perrin (2010) found limited political will leads to a lack of prioritising human trafficking that often results in the absence of public unawareness of the bane. O'Brien, Haye, and Carpenter (2013). In their book titled "The Politics of Sex Trafficking," the authors worried about the politics of trafficking women for sexual exploitation. Politics have shaped the anti-trafficking policy in this present century. The political concern should focus on emerging countries' women being deceived at developed nations with promises of a better future. McGarry and FitzGerald (2019) article on Ireland view politics of neo-abolitionist that campaigned to eliminate prostitution which does not take cognisance of the women working as sex workers. According to the study 'politics of prostitution' has denied sex workers their rights. This was done through criminalisation and a complete prohibition of prostitution in Ireland. The qualitative study proved that much of the anti-prostitution policy pay attention to criminalisation approach other than the victim's human rights approach

In their article, Barner, Okech, and Camp (2014) see human trafficking as a social issue. The findings attributed the people in power are taking advantage of the majority especially women, thereby create social inequality. The inequality is socially created by the few to maintain power and wealth. As social inequality rises, so also the female trafficking. The study calls for a social justice system to address social welfare to eliminate the widespread women's sexual exploitation.

A study by Kangaspunta (2003) found 147 countries as the main culprits as the original states in human trafficking across the world. Amongst frequent source nations are Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Albania, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Czech, Thailand, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania, and China. Though most countries in this regard are origin states, the post-Soviet nations are primarily the ones producing the majority of human trafficking victims. By the same token, the vast majority of transit countries do have long kilometres of mountains and seacoasts that are many a time controlled by

traffickers' usage because they are less likely to be patrolled by law enforcement officers. Kangaspunta reported 96 countries of which Eastern and Central Europe are leading in this direction. Though, Africans are not exempted from serious and chunk of victims in transit states of Nigeria, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Djibouti, Libya, Zimbabwe, Niger, Cameroon, Chad, and Guinea.

A report by Kangaspunta sees 150 countries as trafficking destinations. The continued quest for sex and strikingly from the wealthy developed nation's men are solely responsible for prostitution. Destination states are financially buoyant. In this case, destination nations are the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany. Importantly, male exploiters in destination states regularly demand sex. This scenario makes women more vulnerable and prostitution a thriving and booming illegal trade (Kangaspunta, 2003; Usman, et al., 2017).

Johnson (2019) describes Uganda's policy that proscribed human trafficking needs to be amended. The policy came to life in the year 2009, Johnson found limited training and absence of understanding the policy by the law enforcers. This makes it difficult for them to see similar human trafficking of child stealing, rape, and kidnapping. Ugandan's are largely reported to dominate the middle east countries of Jordan, Orman and Saudi Arabia. van Reisen (2017) article sees Kampala as a hot spot for human trafficking in Uganda. The significant findings show young women are recruited as domestic workers in the middle east and forced into prostitution. Though women and girls in Uganda significantly suffer from domestic violence, the author calls for a severe policy to punish culprits.

Kah (2016) compared Cameroon and Nigeria on the trafficking of children between the two countries. The article cited since the early nineteenth centuries both countries have benefited in a clandestine trade in goods and services including the trafficking in

children. Kah finds Cameroon as a major source, transit, and destination country, victims are mostly transported to Asia, Europe, the middle east and other African countries. The study confirms the existence of policy prohibiting trafficking in persons but has failed to prevent human trafficking especially the child trafficking dimension.

Cook and Cook and Cohen and Oguniyi and Sewanou (2016) cited Chad's young females especially girls are sexually exploited due to unemployment and political crisis pushes them to migrate. According to the writer, exploitation happens as a result of the absence of social cohesion. To him, policy measures should pay attention to schools are the key actors to protect and reduce young females from sexual exploitation. Adeleye (2017) empirical research on Shaki and Seme border communities of Benin and Nigeria states respectively pointed out that they are extremely vulnerable places. The study finds female exploited and tagged as sex slaves. Not only that, but the border communities also are the hot spot to smuggling of migrants and narcotics. The article attributed these factors due to the prevalence of criminal syndicates and pervasive poverty and the absence of resources and social amenities. The study calls on Benin and Nigerian governments to synergise efficiently via a policy to address the prevailing menace.

Nwafor (2019) pointed out that Niger is a severe migrant smuggling country. The qualitative inquiry cited the state has several porous borders and desert regions, which made human trafficking easy to the criminal networks. The review said policy and partnership measures to tame the influx of migrant females passing through the country to destination nations are needed. The author calls on governments and NGOs to work together to fight modern-day slavery. Marchand and Reinold and Silva (2017) said South Sudan faces challenges of women migration for sex exploitation. This is made possible through the connivance of the law enforces with the criminal networks. The young nation has inherited migration policy to prevent human trafficking, but policy changes are needed presently to curtail corrupt practices especially by the law or authority concern.

Hudson and Hunter and Peckham (2019) in their submission on how to enhance the efficiency of policy and implementation found that the government must show complete interest, specifically the implementation stage. The United Kingdom's work attributed policy failure or drift as the result of the ineffective implementation process. The article calls on states to fully support and strengthen the implementation phase of a policy to succeed. Bakir (2019) in his work on Turkey proved that crucial attention has been paid in researching policy design. The study cited implementation benefit politicians and policy implementers. This is based on the fact that; it will stimulate them to put resources. In doing such, create a link between goals and outcomes, which expands policy effectiveness. The author confirmed implementation is a significant phase that has virtually receive little or no attention. This thesis will critical fill this literature gap by examining the implementation process of NAPTIP policy in Nigeria.

2.6   Nigeria in Context

According to Ikpeze and Ifemeje (2015), human trafficking is a multifaceted phenomenon with varying push factors that revolve around poverty, and at present further exacerbated by the dearth of means to earn a living. Thus, naturally, humans violated migratory policies due to the economic situation. Due to this phenomenon, they found themselves to escape poverty especially Nigerian women that look elsewhere for greener pasture. Ikpeze and Ifemeje called for the softening migratory of policies to be relaxed and opened so as everyone stands a chance to have access to pass through the legal channel rather than through the criminal networks or the traffickers. However, studies have not proven soft policy as a measure to lessen poverty vis-à-vis sex trafficking. The authors failed to mention the assistance and protection mechanisms put in place by the government to reduce the present poverty of the vulnerable women's trafficking experience, which is utilised in this investigation. The author's study also has a weak methodology.

Accordingly, Cook cited in Dauda (2017) that out of two billion people facing multifaceted poverty and deprived of poor living standards. The majority are females from developing countries. This may likely be why Africa accounts for a large number of females in the sex trafficking industry that persisted for decades. Corroborating this view Dauda (2017) mentioned that Nigeria is marred by a high number of poverty-stricken women, who are vulnerable to human trafficking. Poverty undoubtedly caused women to migrate to search for the necessities of life. Adesina (2014) states that poverty is due to the absence of necessities of food, shelter, cloth and medical care that are needed values for human survival. In Nigeria, poverty, and unemployment as the leading causes of children to be trafficked. Adesina calls for policies, strategies, and programs to lessen poverty and create jobs. The research limits the understanding of sex trafficking to poverty and unemployment.

Literatures illustrates that it is rampant that illiteracy and lack of education are closely linked to sex trafficking. Studies by Akor (2011) and O'Brien (2015) and Kangiwa (2015) found that the absence to access education and scholarship has contributed immensely to women, and girls wanting to travel abroad. Due to the absence of education, the traffickers capitalise on that as they call on victims, asserting that the migration is an excellent opportunity to further studies. Victims are told that finding a decent job is easy and a good way of making money. This simplistic assumption need not convince a woman, if not because she is an illiterate, as Kangiwa validated. By contrast, O'Brien stated the absence of education in originating countries like Nigeria as a significant factor that sustained women, to look for a way to earn for living abroad and enrol in school. As a result of the simplistic offer, the victim agrees to the trafficker and ends exploited into prostitution.

John and Faith (2015) and Kangiwa (2015), the authors are of the view that going abroad, women will not only make money but will be a millionaire within a short possible

period. Friends, relatives, and guardians have played an enormous role in engaging their entrusted ward or dependent on the prostitution trade to gain or benefit from the illicit funds and unknown to them that the net loss outweighs the profit they make from the menace. Dottridge (2010) and Ogonor and Osunde (2007) and Weitzer (2015), their findings indicate many times the relatives; friends serve as intermediaries. That is, on the one hand, they have the girl or woman, and on the other, they are acquaintances as Weitzer called them. The intermediaries played a significant role in putting females in the dastardly act of sex trafficking menace. Victims believe is that jobs are ready abroad and it is easy to earn money within possible time and send to the family and friends and it is unknown to them the victims are at the mercy of human traffickers. The study by Weitzer did not look into the gender or feminist perspective, despite citing friends and relatives as trafficking associate.

Campana (2016) and Sanghera (2017) and Villacampa and Flórez (2017) proved that the presence of clandestine criminals is a great challenge to the present state of sex trafficking. UNODC's (2018) report acknowledged the problematic and multifaceted character of trafficking that results in women being exploited sexually and at the international level. These have been identified within countries and across transnational borders.

Lavorgna (2015) found that information technology has opened a new way for organised criminals by exploiting new trends and opportunities specifically using the internet. Also, the traffickers have modified and expanded their network in a method that is similar to business kind of group. The use of the internet by traffickers to communicate has caused difficulty to detect or track their criminal activities. Van Reisen, Gerrima, Ghilazghy, Kidane, Rijken and Van Stam (2017) in their article found information, communication, and technological advancement has driven human trafficking to a new dimension. The dimension of trafficking in persons for ransom. Girls and women are

particularly the ones extorted. The study calls for a greater action by governments to fight this current trend

An ethnographic research article by Plambech (2016) and van der Watt and van der Westhuizen's (2017) work said human trafficking should not be seen in isolation, but it is a complex crime of selling sex that needs to be well understood in its entirety. The study found trafficked women knew the hazards and conditions, yet the majority except for one victim knew they are going to be engaged in prostitution. They are also aware that they will work under madam for two to three years. A work that is hard to pay back debt accrued from the purchase of air ticket, passport and a counterfeit visa from Nigeria to Europe during the course ranges from $6000 to $12000. This necessitates women to sell the ancestral land property or borrow money. Once in Europe, in most cases, the victims end up with a debt profile of about $50,000 to be repayable to the madam. The trafficked women described migration as an opportunity to improve living conditions and save family members through remittances. The migration was usually the result of the death of husband, father, or brother, who are the breadwinners or them being a divorcee. Plambech discovered domestic and criminal violence are also being attributed to aid women's desire to migrate.

Correspondingly, Baarda (2015) says the voodoo is a coercive mechanism that makes women accept the debt as stated by the trafficker (mostly madam in Nigeria). It is hostage kind of control through which Nigerian women (victims) due to fear of their life and that of their family, must comply. Usman, Ariffin, and Othman (2018), the study cited the voodoo, madam, and priest. It is also, a partnership that is mutually beneficial, closely correlated in the physical and psychological control and strongly interconnected actions in the shrine by the madams and the voodoo priests. The research confirmed sex trafficking as the deliberate and severe injury that involves extreme fear or threat of madness and death to the vulnerable victims caused by the voodoo. Sex trafficking is

quite different than other human trafficking. This is because the utilisation of voodoo and the threat of death makes it more challenging as well as the victim's refusal to voice-out her ordeal.

Lack of border officials to staffed or be stationed at all necessary and strategic borders that are porous have a paved way and sustained sex trafficking in women and girls. DiRienzo and Das (2017) and Munro (2005) mentioned that people move across borders more illegally, mainly when tighter legal borders control is exercised. In the context of Nigeria, there is insufficient authority to be stationed at the borders. Furthermore, the porous borders are said to be numerous to the level that the human traffickers and other organised crime can go on unnoticed unless drastic measures are put in place. The authors cited the porosity of the borders close to neighbouring Nigerian countries of Benin, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. According to them the existence of these porous borders is a testimony to the state of continuous criminal activities that move women and girls abroad for sex trafficking.

Agbu (2003) and Bello (2018) and Chiekezie1, and Nzewi and Gerald (2016), attributed corruption as a significant trafficking and developmental challenge in Nigeria. Chiekezie and Nzewi and Gerald (2016) concluded that it is virtually impossible to see any success with corruption instead of Nigeria to remain undeveloped unless confronted frontally. Agbu stated that human traffickers have a strong link with corrupted border authorities. Corruption plays a negative role in female sex trafficking exploitation and frustrates the program or the success of policy implementation.

Also, the articles titled "Boko Haram: Insurgency and the War against Terrorism in the Lake Chad Region" by Oyewole (2015) and "Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria: The international dimension." By Onapajo, Uzodike, and Whetho (2012) found Boko Haram activities to have exceeded the boundaries of Nigeria. The terror group has an

international link, and its targets go beyond Nigeria. Despite the abduction of 273 Chibok girls by the Boko Haram, a high number of young girls are being exploited sexually. The girl's whereabouts are not known, and they are yet to be rescued. The Chibok girls are alleged to be within the transnational border states of Chad, Niger, and Cameroon signifying a connection to an international criminal network of criminals.

Evidence by Khan and Hamidu (2015) proved that the Boko Haram terrorist group has caused significant social, political and economic turmoil including the displacement of women and girls across neighbouring border countries of Chad, Cameroon, and Niger. This phenomenon has created a vibrant network of criminals that involves military and politicians especially from the Republic of Chad. The insurgents have infiltrated the borders of these countries. They serve the criminal networks, and human traffickers with the displaced women being sexually exploited and some of these displaced women and girls have been coerced into the sex trafficking industry.

Chandler (2018) posited that traffickers currently visit internally displaced camps in Northeast Nigeria in the night, recruit young girls secretly on the pretext of a decent job abroad. Regrettably, the women end up being transported, moved to neighbouring countries, and sold to human traffickers. Consequently, women are found in neighbouring countries, and some were moved to Jihadist groups around the globe and impregnated to produce more fighters in the future (Taylor, 2017).

A study by Bello (2018) found increased coordination to fight human trafficking at continental, regional and national levels has increased. South Africa and Nigeria both have an anti-trafficking policy but have failed to reduce trafficking sufficiently. The policies are selective, not inclusive and policymakers formulated mostly a trial or tentative policy. Bello acknowledges that there is a relative success amongst inter-agency coordination in both countries, but there is a significant gap in international coordination

in general. To have the practical result, Nigeria and South Africa need to improvise specialised training and adequate infrastructure. The anti-trafficking policy shows a coordination gap. In reality, global prostitution coordination targeting traffickers are almost not available. An effort is needed to deal with the gap of investigating the implementation of the policy process from the perspective of the key or stakeholders especially government civil servants.

Yea (2018) finds limited NGOs assistance to human trafficking victims, due to many victims and insufficient NGOs in Singapore. Caretta (2015) reveals a shelter home that is home for human trafficking mainly for prostitution. The majority of women at the NGO shelter home are from Nigeria and they forced into prostitution. An Italian NGO provides vocational training and tailoring services to victims during a rehabilitation program at the shelter home. The study shows that the NGO is involved in improving the livelihood of victims through skills acquisition, making tailoring products like bags, pillowcases, and napkins. These help victims to earn a small salary by selling the products at the markets and nearby communities. Casa rut has the full support and backing of the immigration officers and the country's consolidated anti-trafficking Act, which pave the way for the NGO's rehabilitation and social assistance services. The qualitative study proved limited research on NGO and this thesis utilises them as vital service providers.

The global or sex trafficking works of literature are selected to present various issues associated with trafficking in girls and women, which are crucial to the research. Studies have been carried out on sex trafficking, but these pieces of literature are selected due to their significance in identifying the study gaps and the theme of this research.

2.7   Research Gap

Despite a more prominent consciousness of different types of trafficking, abundant literature focuses on labour trafficking (Adepoju, 2005; Bales, 2012; Cockbain, Bowers,

& Dimitrova, 2018; LeBaron, 2016). In researching human trafficking, the more significant part of the scholarly research was done in Asia, North America, and Europe while neglecting Africa. At the same time, a more substantial portion of the investigation concentrates on the roles of the economic factor, health, and legal dimensions. NGOs contribute productively to the research on human trafficking, but there is a limited academic study of the subject.

Past research on human trafficking exhibits a generous collection of realistic and practical knowledge. That reports real results in connection with the economic aspect, human rights, gender issues, and policy perspective. There are minimal empirical studies on the sex trafficking policy implementation in Nigeria. Other than the empirical gap, past literature additionally demonstrates a gap in the methodological aspect. The limitation of the methodology involves the excessive use of secondary data and insufficient interview participants' selection.

To address the gap based on empirical evidence as well as the research design, this thesis expects to dissect trafficking for sex trafficking in Nigeria by using various points of view of the significant actors (government NAPTIP officers, NGOs, academics and female trafficked victims). Also, investigating distinctive sources of data, namely: interviews, document analysis, and observations will crucially contribute to the study. In trying to clarify sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria, this research focuses its attention on the NAPTIP agency as a critical actor in the process of implementation.

The feminist theory and the bottom-up and top-down implementation theories were distinguished as the basis for building up a conceptual framework to show trafficking for sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Investigating in light of these concepts facilitates in building up a comprehension of the NAPTIP government agency

responsibility and issues included in the process of implementation. Policy implementation is an essential concept for examining sex trafficking whereby the framework may offer robust answers to end the menace. Concentrating on the NAPTIP as the primary implementers, this thesis expects to contribute and fill the gap as well as add to the improvement of sex trafficking and policy implementation process.

2.8   Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this research is based on O'Neil (2013) and Quah, (2016) to examine the connection between feminist theories, bottom-up and top-down policy implementation theories with NAPTIP officers as the primary implementers. This framework aided in given a clear picture of the link between sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. By highlighting the components, this research successfully established the state of female exploitation and the policy implementation process that influence female sex trafficking in Nigeria. The framework is essential in the systematic organisation and processing of the multifaceted data gained from the different processes of policy implementation in the light of the sex trafficking phenomenon. The thesis endeavours to give an understanding of sex trafficking in Nigeria through the perspective of policy implementation. It examines how the NAPTIP implementers are interpreting the anti-trafficking policy into practical implementation. Figure 2.1 displays the conceptual and theoretical framework for the thesis.

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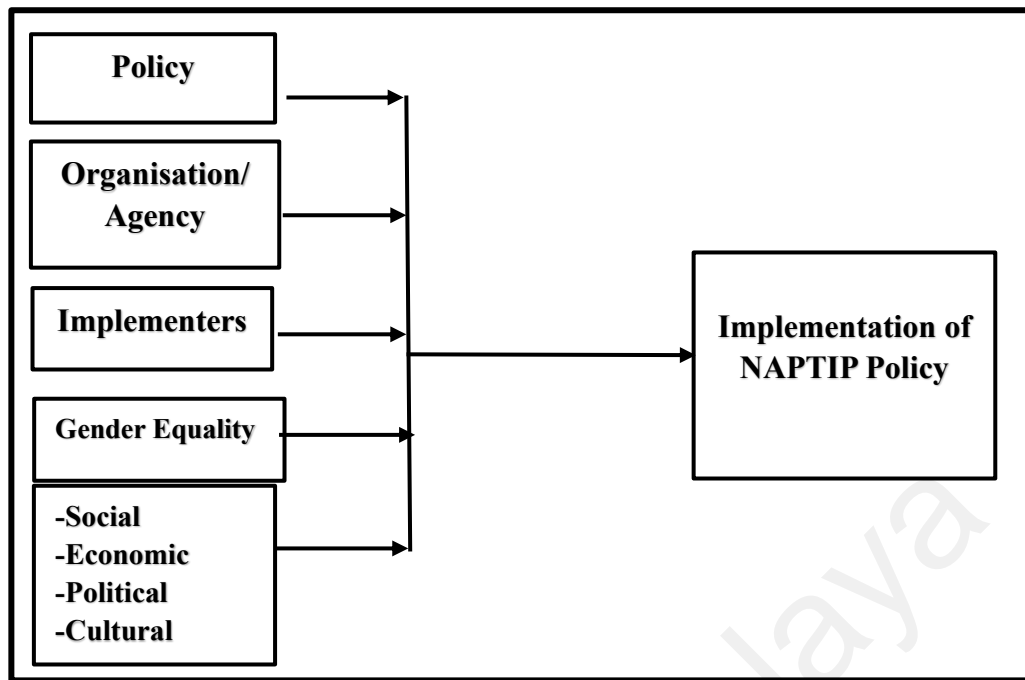
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study
Designed by the Researcher

By considering the three objectives of the study, the feminist theory, top-down and bottom-up theories were distinguished as the basis for building up this conceptual framework. The framework is designed to ensure the application of the concepts. The left bottom part of the conceptual framework addresses this study's first research objectives. That is, the framework involves the feminist theory (social, cultural, political and economic) as it attempts to look deeper into female exploitation in sex trafficking. At the centre involves the significance of implementers and organisation or agency towards the implementation process that shapes the actual policy implementation. While at the top is the main policy that endeavours to address female sex trafficking in Nigeria.

The research first examines the state of female sex trafficking and the factors that lead to female exploitation into sex trafficking. The study then identifies the policy implementation obstacles and then explained the implementation process that influences the policy outcome of female sex trafficking. This thesis addresses the present sex trafficking specifically the returned females through the NAPTIP policy, which many

times resulted in re-trafficking, victimisation, and exploitation. Therefore, sex trafficking and implementation of NAPTIP policy is an attempt of an inclusive remedy based on feminism and implementation theories.

2.9   Summary

The chapter highlighted the significance of the study on human trafficking implementation of policy with particular attention to the feminist approach on female exploitation and the bottom-up and top-down theories of implementation. Hence, implementation is no simple accomplishment as it is exposed to various difficulties. It turns into an essential part of human trafficking that will decide its outcome. The thesis empirical gap sets the appropriate stage to examine the sex trafficking and implementation process of NAPTIP policy in Nigeria. Also, the conceptual framework depicted in this section endeavours to break down some key concepts that are valuable for NAPTIP implementers. The emphasis on human trafficking as an approach to policy implementation is still at the beginning stage. This study pays attention or is with specific considerations regarding Nigeria makes it even crucial in its field. Certainly, due to the originality of the subject to the NAPTIP implementers, which incorporates not just human trafficking but also sex trafficking. While the unpredictable issue of human trafficking sets a fitting stage to explore the policy implementation process.

CHAPTER 3: HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND NAPTIP POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

3.1   Introduction

This part discusses the issue of sex trafficking focusing on Nigeria in specific as it relates to the implementation of the policy. The chapter finds an active market for migrating young females. The trafficking of women and girls to the European countries and other parts of the world from Nigeria is growing, though the full nature and scope remain hidden. Nigerian victims have been discovered in 33 different countries in the exploitative human trafficking market. Though the government shows willingness and readiness to fight with the passage of the first private bill and the country saw the establishment of the NAPTIP Act in 2003. The chapter examines NAPTIP's primary function under the 2003 Act that involves implementing policies of the Act by partnering with relevant stakeholders and investigate cases of sex trafficking.

3.2   Female Migration

Hodge and Lietz (2007) and Moore (2018), found most of the victims of human trafficking are females, and up to 50 % are children, signifying gender dimension to the mayhem. At the same time, the majority of the victims that constitute up to 70 % are mainly trafficked for prostitution, and a lot are women and children as young as 15 years. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report on trafficking for sex exploitation states traffickers move victims across continents, and 79 % of the victims are mostly girls and women. Trafficking for forced labour is just 18% of victims. Surprisingly, the report cited that human trafficking is becoming more severe, but it is difficult to show evidence due to the absence of data (UNODC, 2018). This implies the non-implementation of the 3ps and weak policies to address human trafficking from countries.

Based on the UNODC 2018 report prostitution remains alarming and disturbing human trafficking much greater than labour trafficking. UNODC uncovers that much of the female exploitation in prostitution is done transnationally. The report stated that domesticating the UN Palermo protocol through policy legislation has been accepted by almost all countries. But most importantly the commitment and capacity of the governments to implement the policy of eliminating sex trafficking is still missing (Cho, 2015; UNODC, 2018).

Kaya and Erez's (2018) article show migration is closely associated with sex trafficking in Turkey. This is attributed to the accessibility of communication and information technology as well as easy trans-border movement that paved the way for the global sex industry. The research finds Turkey among the top ten migrating and exploitative destination countries for females in prostitution. This is due to Turkey's closeness to eastern and central Europe. According to Kaya and Erez, the women usually arrive as migrant traders, tourists or as domestic house help but due to good pay enter the prostitution industry. Hugo (2017) said migration and prostitution are connected to the Southeast Asian states. Thousands of prostituting women are migrant from villages to cities, or from one country to another. It is growing and expanding rapidly in the last twenty years without a sign of decrease. Hugo's study only pays attention to prostitution and migration. To solve this problem, this study considers sex trafficking and policy implementation perspective

Morawska's (2017) states that the present transnational migration is like nineteen-century migration. In this context, he called for concerted action from the originating states and destination states of migrants to understand and address the educated immigrants from migration. Zobnina (2017) discovers migrating women in Europe come from Africa, Arabian, Chinese, Russians, Philippines, and Indians. The study significant

findings see migrating women in prostitution as very difficult work. Although, the society from which these women come from does not accommodate it. The article confirms the argument that prostitution was transferred from the western world to the developing world through HIV/AIDS prevention programs, humanitarian intervention, and harm reduction. In her work Ford (2019) found the Asian migrant workers have significantly contributed to the socio-economic development of the continent. The migrants have worked in construction, fishing, factory, restaurant, hospital and plantation industries including domestic house help. Though the migrants are often paid less, work overtime and maltreated. Sadly, due to their migration and temporal visa status, they find it difficult to challenge exploitative practices.

Bales (2016) and Zimmerman (2011) found during the recent past decade, countries have witnessed unprecedented human trafficking where people have been tightly enslaved. According to Bale, nowadays the condition of victims does not mean will last forever but only a few years but with severe exploitation. Hence, the primary concern about the modern-day slavery is not just the slavery-like condition but the hostile or exploitative kind of control through which the women have to endure. Bale's study acknowledges women are enslaved, forced into sexual exploitation with little or no pay and are unable to run. Zimmerman found no greater harm to a woman than illegal and wrongful sex enslavement of women. He cited all sex as long as it is non-marital is abusive, immoral and violates the dignity of the woman as created by God.

The UNODC (2018) report acknowledged the problematic and multifaceted character of trafficking that results in women being trafficked by fellow women purposefully exploited. Alas, these have been identified within countries and across transnational borders. Siegel and De Blank (2010) and Usman, Ariffin and Othman (2018) supported

the UNODC assertion as women proved to be leading an active role against fellow women in the criminal trafficking network.

Wijkman and Kleemans (2019) reviewed literature that indicated sex exploitation is largely carried out by women to victim women. The article found one hundred and fifty female perpetrators who are convicted, as a result of exploiting fellow women sexually. The authors discover most of the convicted women originate from a particular region. That means, there is little paid attention to the geographical location, where most of the originating women are sexually exploited. Hampton and Lieggi (2020) see commercial sex exploitation as a serious policy issue in the United State of America. The qualitative inquiry demonstrated that youth engaged in commercial sex as a result of economic and social influences. The systematic review confirmed that understanding exploitation obstacles is key to curtail sex exploitation especially the youth aspect. Nguyen and Le and Luong (2020) pointed out that in Vietnam police officers are the main enforcer agency preventing women from sexual exploitation. The empirical study identified challenges such as limited identification, absence of prioritising awareness, low-enforcer training and stigmatisation of exploited sex women. These factors contributed to a lack of identification and minimal arrest of sex exploiters.

The paper by Dirienzo and Das (2017) is of the view that people move across borders more illegally, mainly when tighter border control is exercised. The authors found that the human traffickers see the stringent border as difficulty time to cross that may result in being arrested. Also, strict border crossing results in paying a bribe to the border officials to provide legal or illegal documents for the passage. The article findings view a non-rigid border control may likely curtail human trafficking. Further studies are needed to empirically prove the non-rigid border control might address female migration. The study methodology and questionnaire in identifying country borders are questionable.

Likewise, on the clandestine network, Isgro, Stehle, and Weber (2013), in their article they used qualitative inquiry, mentioning Germany's policy of legalising prostitution. This is due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking so that prostitution will be known, open up the secrecy and the hidden nature of prostitution with the end goal is to wipe out street prostitutes. Thus, the brothel is said to be checked, sanitised, to ensure they are safe and clean. The study reviewed the existing literature. Therefore, the findings are limited to what was studied by other scholars. That is why the study fails to dig into the implemented policy of legalised prostitution to ascertain the issues that surround brothels and prostitutes.

The study by Teirila (2014), urges states in this period of globalisation to come together as leaders. This is because they are faced with numerous and identical issues. At present, the requirement for more far-reaching and more profound global collaboration is required. The advancing level of globalisation and the augmenting methods for interaction between individuals give the organised criminals and insurgents a perpetual scope for collaboration. Thus, collaboration amongst insurgents and organised criminals are always more covered up, darken, and at times unintentional. So, this represents a reasonable test of global security cooperation. The issue of cooperation amongst countries has been absent to discover sufficiently firm policies and actions. However, successful cooperation by nations to counter the difficulties of women against human traffickers will additionally reduce the issue of relying on weak or insecurely unprepared governments on information, and intelligence-related activities.

The essay by Onuoha (2011) disagrees with the idea that globalisation is amongst a significant cause of trafficking, as his study shows internal factors are the causes of fuelling human trafficking, not globalisation as must think. Onuoha Cited misrule and corruption by leaders lead to poverty, unemployment, diseases, crisis, and wars. As such,

leaders, particularly in Africa, have no political will and spirit of nationalism to end human trafficking.

The work by Cho (2015) confirms that many countries has so far demonstrated a relative commitment to be a party to the Palermo Protocol. In this case, the contemporary happening that surrounds preventative, prosecution and protecting victims of human trafficking (known as 3ps) indicates a lack of will on the part of governments. Cho's piece of work provides extra attention and found many states do not provide adequate and necessary victim's protection. For these reasons, the prosecution of human traffickers has significantly declined globally, primarily due to negligence in implementation. Thus, the 3p is not just to reduce or end the prevalence of trafficking but also essential to protect and assist victims. Cho pointed to abundant anti-trafficking policies. In general, there is mostly the absence of the actual implementation of the policy. Though his significant findings are restricted to reviewed literature.

Amahazion (2015) article on "Human trafficking: the need for human rights and government effectiveness in enforcing anti-trafficking" study sees trafficking as a multi-dimensional, complex international issue that involves abuses, crimes, and victim rights violations. Nonetheless, the majority of the world countries have anti-trafficking policies, but the menace has persisted. Countries use human rights only regarding delegitimising human trafficking and on rhetoric speeches. Amahazion called on governments to supplement their anti-trafficking apparatuses to improve their capacity to police and improve the rights of victims. The study is limited in sample selection. And the absence of research design weakens the findings.

However, greater focus is now given to sex trafficking considering the share number and percentage of the victims, unlike the labour trafficking that constitutes only a few persons involved (International Labour Organisation, 2017). Palermo's definition as the

most significant policy document acceded to, by a majority of the world countries. The anti-prostitution definition specifically says 'special' attention to be paid to women and children (UNODC, 2000). Consequently, the magnitude and the present state of sex trafficking in exploiting girls and women demand it to continuously research until the menace and traffickers are eliminated, exposed, downgraded, and brought to book.

Chung's (2009) article examines Asian culture and its influence on trafficking in girls. The study found in Asian culture a child pays attention to respect, obedient and gives parental care. These cultural norms create a financial obligation on the child. In this cultural system, wards respect family and take care of their well-being. The article also reveals several girls are exploited in prostitution in trying to improve the family's economic well-being. Msuya (2017) said, in Africa, cultural and traditional practices of forced marriage, witchcraft, male preference have significantly caused female human trafficking. Young women have no background on how to defend themselves from Africa are forced due to cultural practices to migrate abroad and found themselves in the prostitution industry.

Bryant-Daris and Tummala-Narra (2017) study on human trafficking as a 'cultural oppression' as well as a racist phenomenon that continues to cause victims trauma globally. The trauma includes psychological and physical victim's needs, limited resources, limited access to the justice system, the absence of victims' rights and cultural and language barriers. The empirical findings urge to address women's exploitation looking deeply at gender and cultural discrimination. Research by DiRienzo and Das (2017) discovers a strong connection between human trafficking and cultural values. The authors are of the view that a woman's decision is shaped by her cultural norms. That is, it is the cultural environment that supports and encourages women to look for economic

well-being elsewhere. The article also finds women being neglected as such leave their culture and communities for better economic conditions.

In their findings, Nicholas and Heil (2015), show the evidence of indoor trafficking in hotels, massage parlour, clubs, and services is often advertised via the internet. The article just focuses on the United States of America. This limits the application of the results further than the region.

3.3 Female Nigerians in Sex trafficking

According to the U.S. Department of State's (2018) trafficking in person (TIP) report, female victims and human traffickers from Nigeria have been identified in 33 countries around the globe. In Algeria, female Nigerians are in sex trafficking due to illegal migration as a result of poverty. The victims are unable to speak Algerian language, thus making an arrest and judicial help difficult. While in Azerbaijan traffickers lure Nigerian women in falsework and the so-called dancers, cleaners and restaurant jobs. But they are subjected to sexual exploitation in a brothel and massage parlours. Belgium is also a destination state for Nigeria sex traffickers. Authorities in Belgium identified five major international victims from five countries that include Nigeria.

Likewise, amongst reported are Nigerian girls in Burkina Faso sex trafficking ring. The international organisation assisted and returned 22 female exploited victims to Nigeria from Burkina Faso (Nwaogu, 2018; U.S. Department of State 2018). In another case, Cabo Verdean enforcement officers have found African females including Nigerian women forced into prostitution at Sal islands, Boa Vista and many times via sex tourism. Cameroonian (2018) reported that the terrorist Boko Haram dastardly activities and mayhem has displaced many Nigerian women from refugee camps due to lack of food to neighbouring states that contributed to sex trafficking. Identical, in Chad, NGOs reported Boko Haram and its affiliate Islamic State of West Africa engaged in trafficking children.

The story is different from Cote d' Ivo ire, as Nigerian traffickers deceive girls and women into believing that jobs as a waitress await them. Instead, they ended in the sex industry and exploited in massage parlours and restaurants. The findings added the dominant role of Nigerian traffickers in Cote d' Ivo ire, especially in western and northern regions (U.S. Department of State 2018). Cote d' Ivo ire is a sex transiting nation to North Africa, United Arab Emirates, and Asia for sex trafficking Nigerians.

Comparatively, Czech Republic serves as a destination hub for Nigerian traffickers as well as a transiting nation to other European states. Largely, Nigerian women are exploited in sex trafficking. Furthermore, an NGO from Denmark reports increasing victims from Nigeria. The NGO reported the absence of cross-cultural and a dearth of understanding Danish language by the victims hinders the judicial process, which results in victims' alienation. Thus, Nigerian females account for the chunk of the sex exploited victims (Baarda, 2016; U.S. Department of State 2018). Finnish authority prosecutes and convicted a Finnish national who specialises in transporting female Nigerians from Spain to Finland.

By the same token, in France, 132 Nigerians sex exploited victims are identified and a significant number are minors. The sex trafficking network of Nigerians identified and specialize in forcing a female into prostitution via debt bondage, psychological coercion, physical force, drug addiction, and voodoo victimisation. While in Germany, there is a report on the rise in sex exploitation victims from Africa, predominantly Nigerian women. The German police have investigated the majority of the prostitution cases that were reported through third party tips (Cho, 2015). Similarly, Ghana enforcement authorities rescue 32 foreign victims and out of which 23 were Nigerian females sex exploited victims. Girls and women are lured through the promise of decent employment in Ghana but ended coerced into the prostitution industry (Baarda, 2016; U.S. Department of State

2018). Nigeria traffickers in Ghana demand exorbitant money from the Nigerian victims for documents, transportation, and accommodation.

Besides, Greece serves as a destination state to Nigerian girls and women. They are found and exploited in a non-registered brothel, strip clubs, on the streets, in hotels and massage salons. On another occasion, Ireland in 2018 reported 63 trafficking victims rescued, 12 were Nigerian victims and the rest are from Europe, Asia, and South American countries. Israeli law enforcers report an increase in Nigeria women as sex traffickers. Critically crucial, is Italy, a destination and primarily an attractive nation for female Nigerians prostitution (Caretta, 2015; U.S. Department of State 2018). Nigerian trafficker's network in Italy has expanded in collaboration with Italy's crime network.

The 2018 report stated that 23 Nigerian trafficking syndicate named 'black box' were arrested in Palermo. In the same town and the same year, two Nigeria traffickers were served a prison term of 15 years combined and required to pay $24,010 as restitution to the exploited female victims. This is the final verdict by a Palermo judge to the human violators. Furthermore, the report calls specifically on the government of Nigeria and Italy to collaborate and increase countermeasures against traffickers, information sharing and preventative measures (Caretta, 2015; U.S. Department of State 2018).

The Nigerian traffickers in Kenya are not so much bothered about Nigerian women. Instead, they have established a strong syndicate of exploiting Kenyans and forced them into prostitution. Nigerian victims are exploited by Nigerian criminal syndicate and recruitment in Mali on the false promise of a job as a nurse or waitress in the capital Bamako. The network of prostitution is carried out in a Chinese owned hotel and specifically in the mining area or communities. Thus, enforcers estimated that over 5,000 Nigerian women and girls are in the prostitution industry in Mali. Also, it is a transiting state in Europe. In Mauritania, traffickers from Nigeria are forcing Mauritanian in

Nouvadhibou, a port city, while central and western African women migrants that are in transit to Europe pay the price of forced prostitution by the Nigerian ring of traffickers (Nwaogu, 2018; U.S. Department of State 2018). Another key nation in Morocco where female migrating Nigerians transit in Oujda province, are coerced into prostitution and exploited sexually upon reaching Europe. The existence of trafficking syndicate (Nigerians) is alarming. Surprisingly, not only women are forced into prostitution but coerced into street begging with a threat to the female victim and her family. The Netherlands enforcement authority rescued 523 sex trafficking victims, almost half of the victims are minors. The top three origin states of these victims are Nigeria, Romania, and Poland (Aluko, 2018; U.S. Department of State 2018)

Libya has a highly organised and sophisticated network forcing a female into prostitution via fraudulent recruitment, confiscation of travel documents, physical, verbal abuse, and debt bondage. The Islamic State of Iraq and Levante are known as (ISIS) have abducted 63 women and coerced them to sex slavery to service its armed militia. Libya has 20,000 Nigerians; most are trafficked victims. ISIS has taken some girls and women from Libya and exploit them in prostitution. Sadly, parents of victims from Nigeria have encouraged their wards to abide by the dictates of the traffickers and withstand all exploitation. To earn monies, Nigeria female in Libya is exploited by fellow Nigerians and Libyans (Nwaogu, 2018; U.S. Department of State 2018). Libya is the main transiting state where most Nigerian cross the Mediterranean Sea to Sicily, Italy. They then move to other European states for prostitution including United Kingdom (Cherti, Jenny, & Peter, 2013; U.S. Department of State 2018)

IOM reported that 11,000 women and 3000 girls are sex victims from Nigeria. The reputable international organisation approximated 80% of the migrants female from Nigeria in Italy are potential victims of prostitution (Adebayo, 2018). Girls and women

exploited from Nigeria are in most European nation that includes Spain, Russia, and Austria. While Norway primarily is a destination nation for young Nigerian girls and women. An NGO has reported a rise in African girls and women especially Nigerians in the sex industry during the Russia 2018 world cup tournament. Additionally, Nigerians were seen as subjected and forced into prostitution in saunas, brothels, and hotels. Senegal report shows three females Nigerians are forced and exploited in prostitution (U.S. Department of State 2018). There is a Nigerian traffickers network that exploits the nationals of Malian, Guinean and Burkinabe in prostitution (Nwaogu, 2018).

South Africa is connected to a trafficking syndicate with an international chain that includes Nigerians, Chinese, Thai, Bulgarian and Russian traffickers that dominated the sex industry. The majority of their victims are sourced from Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Mozambique. In South Africa, the syndicate bribed police, hence there is the limited arrest of the Nigerian trafficking ring. The traffickers' connivance with the police avails them to smuggle drugs and forced the victim to use the drugs as well. Critically crucial is the Nigerian syndicate that is active and dominant in several South African provinces to the extent they specialise in transporting South African female to Asia and Europe to service the prostitution market. Spain apprehended eighty-nine members of the criminal network. This gigantic effort saw the release of 39 Nigerian female victims engaged in forced prostitution (U.S. Department of State 2018). The migrant victims are sourced from the Italy reception camp. And the migrants are exploited in prostitution by the existence of both Nigerian and Spanish criminal networks.

3.3.1   Persistence of Sex trafficking

In general, the absence of data, the hidden nature, and secrecy have limited the apprehension of traffickers. Hence, reportage, repatriation and returned victims of sex trafficking remain a significant problem in the last six years. The top three human

trafficking cases reported sex trafficking from the year 2012-2019, in eight years, is the most disturbing. The expanding and alarming scourge with NAPTIP receiving 1199 returned victims is Sex trafficking, whereas other trafficking (illegal adoption, baby sale, abandoned children, missing child and child slavery) being the third with 929 cases. While domestic/child labour is the second with 851 victims (NAPTIP, 2019). Table 3.1 shows the persistence and increasing female sex trafficking amongst other human trafficking.

Table 3.1: Persistence of Sex Trafficking among other Human Trafficking

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TYPES/RETURNED VICTIMS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
International trafficking for prostitution	96	96	169	145	195	217	172	205	1199
Internal trafficking for prostitution	18	17	7	15	57	120	92	66	374
international trafficking for labour exploitation	21	18	28	30	18	20	28	6	148
Internal trafficking for labour exploitation	25	37	31	16	34	54	76	63	311
Nigerians Deported as illegal Migrants	1	5	2	1	2	3	31	1	44
Child labour	54	54	134	127	188	161	74	113	851
Child abuse	64	78	73	82	0	49	117	113	512
Child abduction from guardianship	29	38	69	32	0	8	12	11	170
Forced marriage	0	3	8	5	0	2	4	1	23
Rape/sexual abuse	24	14	21	26	0	28	58	56	203
Others (baby sale, illegal adoption, child slavery, missing & abandoned)	68	47	61	91	121	46	319	294	979
Total yearly	400	407	603	570	615	698	983	929	4,814

Source: NAPTIP (2012-2019)

3.4   Criminal Network in Nigeria

Usman et al. (2018) empirical research found a criminal network in Nigeria that specialised in sourcing women in cities and villages and transporting them to destination

countries especially western Europe. In other words, the criminal network (madam) strategies and a prime exploiter with a secret small number of accomplices, which operate in Nigeria and many countries (Mancuso, 2014; US Department of States, 2019). Madams are exploiters and they are largely the human traffickers especially Nigerian females in destination and transit nations. Madam controls victims of sexual exploitation. The madam directs and organise regularly ways and means on how to recruit, transport and exploit victims. The criminal network in Nigeria connived mostly with corrupt law enforcers. The corrupt officers do provide passage through making available travel documents as well as cover-up the operation from been detected (Ayodele, & Aderinto, 2016). This process ensures women are successfully escorted, exit, transit and arrive destination countries.

In connection with the victim exploitation by the criminal network, is the usage of the voodoo. This is demonstrated as fetish or charm that is recognised that have magical or supernatural power. Montgomery (2019) characterized voodoo as a circumstance were complete adherence to stated conditions, an agreement is endorsed and bound or chained the victims. The activity is normally carried out in a shrine, which involves charm. By contrast, Jenny is of the assessment that bias is associated with researching the issue of voodoo, as an antagonistic image of the African people's way of life. According to Jenny, the phrase 'black magic' is akin to saying Africans are the originators of the magic, which signals adverse characteristics. This implies negativity that is associated with Nigerian human traffickers is a global phenomenon.

Campana (2016) said the network of human traffickers is not necessarily established a base on racial, family or community affiliations. Rather, as an independent cartel that specialised in enticing women, precisely the young ones. Usman et al., (2018.p 397) portrayed Nigeria traffickers abroad as an "established mafia-like organizations of control

in most destination countries. They are well-connected and operate in cartels and networks which are difficult and risky to infiltrate. They are ruthless and will sacrifice anyone to cover their tracks and remain hidden. They use codes for communication among themselves. Traffickers do not always operate in groups, however, and some engage in solo operations." Importantly, the writers contend that detailed research that will look into the economic aspect and the organisational structure of the criminal networks is highly needed in Nigeria.

Fiona (2012) found that trafficking in person is on the rise globally and locally. The significant discoveries disclose that information about traffickers is available, however, their ways and means of exploitations, their size, and scale of operations are rarely known. The writer found empirical studies on the criminal network industry is scanty in the scholarly world. Fiona is more concerned as the criminal networks are getting more sophisticated, multifaceted and complex operations. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is responsible to track and deal with the criminal network in Nigeria (NAPTIP, 2018). To stamp out exploiters and prosecute human traffickers especially the madams and the voodooists. This thesis paid attention to the NAPTIP mainly as there are minimal studies conducted to ascertain the agency's situation and challenges encountered in fighting human trafficking.

3.5 Gender Relations

Chetry and Pande (2019) in researching human trafficking found the patriarchal approach and gender biases of singling women in the eastern border of Nepal and India. A girl or a woman tries to cross the border, but she is denied. This is due to her being a susceptible sex exploitation victim. The study believes such a situation reinforces the belief that patriarchy in the form of authority at the border post is in place. The crucial discovery said that the women made the choice to migrate as a result of male violence,

absence of societal structure to protect her and issues within the kinship and family. Yet, patriarchy prevented woman's exit for a better opportunity. Likewise, Pande (2016) states that poverty, unemployment and lack of education are major trafficking push factors in girls and women in many societies, which creates gender inequity. These gender imbalances paved the way for women's migration, which put them at the hands of human traffickers.

Vindhya and Dev (2011) stated that children's and women's sexual exploitation should be viewed from the lenses of gender perspective. The article cited women and children are left with low-skills and low-earning. These two scenarios made their migration easy and ended up being vulnerable victims. The paper by Franchino-Olsen (2019) emphases on gender inequality that occurs within a society, which puts girls and women in a susceptible place for human traffickers to exploit. As a result of community lowering the status of females expands their risk of sexual exploitation. Whereas male traffickers pimp women, society position them as sex objects at a very younger age through discrimination in jobs and violence at homes.

Belarmino and Roberts (2019) mainly consider that Japanese women experience gender victimization and inequality. The in-depth qualitative study uncovers females in the community, working place and at home facing marginalisation. This happens due to decades-old patriarchal practices of high expectations and little freedom is put on women. The net impact is violence on women. Other than the violence, females do encounter frequent molestation inside a train. The article pointed out that, even though females have their separate couch inside the train, they suffer from sex assault persistently as the perpetrators are not or without punishment. Jordal and Ohman and Wijewardene (2019) are of the view that prostitution is an illegal business, which is characterised by gender imbalance. As such, men are the sex exploiters of women's bodies. The Sri Lankan

empirical article established excessive trauma and stigmatisation run into by the women victim. Benoit and Smith and Jansson and Healey and Magnuson (2019) opine that policies on prostitution are too repressive. This is because men who patronise or buy sex are not punished and the women selling sex are not protected. The article attributed these two scenarios to the marginalisation of the prostitution industry.

3.6   NAPTIP Returned Victim

According to Ikuteyijo (2018), NAPTIP is saddled to collaborate and communicate with relevant stakeholders to investigate, prosecute traffickers and protect victims of human trafficking. Thus, NAPTIP does face the absence of confidence as victims prepare the NGO due to the perception that NAPTIP, as a government agency is the sole organisation preventing their travel abroad for greener pasture. There is non-cognisance of the anti-trafficking agency practical victim responses by the author. Ikuteyijo failed to comprehensively look into NAPTIP protection and empowerment services to victims via the implementers.

Moore, Houck, Hirway, Barron, and Goldberg (2017) discovers that identification is a challenging task, as victims do not want to reveal their exploitation or provide accurate information to the authority. The United State Department of State report (2017) found Sierra Leone need to train her law enforcers and social workers on how to identify vulnerable victim amongst its population. The human trafficking studies do not focus much on identification and research on key players such as clients and traffickers but pay attention to trafficked victims.

Accordingly, Segrave, Milivojevic, and Pickering (2017) see repatriation on two sides. First, it removes the illegal migrant condition or status of victims in the destination countries. Second, the responsibility of taking care of the victim has ended upon victims returning to their source state due to the identification. Gallagher's (2005) article found

that amongst most of the trafficked women that the important thing is repatriation. Gallagher further added that repatriation to source state is an inescapable last resort of destination for the nation's policy response

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Initial Plan of Action against trafficking in persons (2018) a measure taken by the sub-region is via receiving the trafficking victims. Reception is the initial and significant welcoming event for the repatriated or returned victims. The reception usually creates an environment that is secured, and it tries to build trust for the trafficked victims in their home country. In Chad, reception centres provide food, housing, and education to gender-based vulnerable and exploited victims (US Department of State, 2018). Victims have suffered psychological, physically and sexually traumatised. Victims need a friendly and warm reception by a trained social worker.

NAPTIP shelters in Lagos and Benin are said to be insufficient and there is limited empowerment assistance to return exploited victims (Bello, 2018). He further states that there were limited convictions despite traffickers arrested by the NAPTIP implementers. NAPTIP officers are supposed to be professionals with specialised training to enhance their capacities. In contrast, the inattention to communication and coordination limited the article to see the policy implementation process. Clawson, & Dutch (2008) found shelter as an important place and a practice that provides promising needs for sexually exploited victims. Pascual-Leone, Kim, and Morrison (2017) itemised four significant difficulties faced by agencies helping trafficking victims; these are lack of funds, the absence of shelter, the absence of financial assistance to empower trafficked victims and difficulty in finding a counsellor for the trafficked victims.

Pascual-Leone, Kim, and Morrison (2017) discover the victims that access counselling services, many of the agencies do not have funds to cater for the victims required

counselling sessions. The sessions are reduced, due to a lack of funds. Thompson and Haley's (2018) article find most victims have signs that cannot be identified due to untrained counsellors. The study crucially calls on the need to train counsellors and their training should be capable to help victims of human trafficking.

Study in the United States by Gibbs, Walters, Lutnick, and Miller (2015) on trafficking for children found providing basic needs to address trafficking require persistence and creative efforts to engage victims and involve them in empowerment-related services. Whereas Gibbs, Walters, Lutnick, and Miller (2015) and Greenbaum (2017) see empowerment to be difficult due to government delay of funds or organisations bureaucratic bottlenecks.

A study by Gozdziak and Lowell (2016), asserts family tracing helps communities from not seen the victims and their families as bad people with a bad reputation within the communities. In this context, social workers have assisted and advised family, establish cordial relations and reunite victims to families. In Tanzania, the government assists victims to trace family and ensure the reunification of the victim to her family (US Department of State, 2018).

Okech and Hansen and Howard and Anarfi and Burns (2018) in their study on reintegration validated that it is challenging for many societies to reintegrate victims. This situation creates limited protection of victims, which exacerbates their human trafficking experiences. The authors called on community support of not allowing victims circumstances degenerate into further exploitation. Donger and Bhabha (2018) confirm that in India reintegration is becoming more complex as a result of needed reforms to enhance implementation of the policy. As such, there is a need to prevent the pervasive victimisation child victims face. The study attributed the failure to the policy to protect the fundamental rights of vulnerable children from abuse and harm. The article cited that

due to the inaction, the reintegration policy continues to suffer both in terms of societal and government negligence. Bearup (2016) mentioned that in Cambodia reintegration is directly associated with preventing re-victimisation. The author emphasises reintegration as a key component of the victim's human rights. The article indicates NGOs do play a vital role in reintegrating victims, but they do face limited fund to critically support them.

Brunovskis and Surtees, (2013) and Gozdziak, & Lowell (2016) says due to reintegration, family tracing is vital because of the victim's stigmatisation and financial support. Thus, alleviating these factors will help improve strained relations and ease victims' reintegration and full recovery. The study on Moldovan by Brunovskis and Surtees (2013) found complicated, complex and multifaceted victim situations upon return for integration. It poses an obstacle to reuniting with family. The obstacle involves disappointment from a trafficked victim family.

Research by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) initial plan of action against trafficking in persons (2018) sub-region access that the social workers hope there is a surplus of the fund to follow-up victims to know their economic and social status and access the long-term impact of the program. Gozdziak and Lowell (2016), found that the social workers hope there is a surplus of the fund so that to follow-up victims that have been provided with skills and empowerment services. To know their economic and social status and access the long-term influences of the program.

The research by United Nations Human Rights Council (2018) on the ECOWAS sub-region states that disengagement should follow if the victim improved psychologically, physically, economically and socially. Disengagement is vital and an indicator of empowerment and integration.

Shrestha, Karki, Suwal, and Copenhaver (2015) article on preventing human trafficking, look into the effectiveness of awareness amongst adolescent females in Nepal. The finding proved female Nepalese low socio-economic condition is connected with their lack of awareness and thus they end up being trafficked. United Nations Human Rights Council (2018) study on preventing female prostitution internationally should address root causes of ignorance, poverty, greed, lack of education, broken home, large family size, increase in a number of the orphanage and vulnerable children are major causes in West Africa

3.7 NAPTIP Policy

Nigeria has been a severe source country and to a lesser extent a transiting and destination country. The central government shows willingness and readiness to fight human trafficking with the passage of the first private bill, which saw the establishment of the NAPTIP Act 2003. The 2003 NAPTIP Act is the primary policy document dealing with human trafficking crimes, protection, and assistance of victims. Nigeria has shown a passionate humanitarian concern to combat human trafficking, with the policy commencing operation and implemented in 2004. The NAPTIP policy was amended in 2005 with a stiffer penalty for traffickers. In the year 2015, it was repealed as it now takes away optional fine for human traffickers. Significantly, the amendments include the defects from the meagre amount of fine and to the stiff option of penalty given to trafficker with now a minimum of five years' imprisonment and without the possibility of a fine. The amendments renamed the head of the agency from the secretary-general to the director-general. The policy also gave birth to trafficking victim funds were all proceeds, or confiscated assets and properties of traffickers will be judiciously utilised to cater to victims' use (NAPTIP, 2015). However, there is a little arrest, prosecution of traffickers as well as the absence of confiscated property or proceeds from the victim exploiters.

Without a doubt, the power of NAPTIP is to investigate any offense of human trafficking under the NAPTIP policy. The powers of the organisation are cited in section seven of the NAPTIP policy which spelled out the prosecution of persons engaged in the criminal or violation of victims' rights and duty in the offense of trafficked. To ensure efficient functioning and discharge of responsibility, the NAPTIP policy established eight specialised departments. The NAPTIP administrative department is responsible for officers' promotion and posting of officers. It also ensures implementers are given office accommodation. The admin section provides specific and general management policies for officers' employment.

The finance and account department receives funding from the central government and makes sure monies are prudently distributed. The finance section prepares an annual budget, statutory audit report and management financial report. It ensures salaries and allowances of officers are promptly paid. Counselling and rehabilitation are one of the leading departments since the inception of the agency. The department provides counselling and rehabilitation of trafficked victims. The section has a total of one hundred and seven officers spread across the various zonal command in Nigeria. The department associates with NGOs, government agencies, ministries, and development partners to carry out its duties and achieve its mandate.

The investigation and monitoring department collaborate with the Nigerian police and immigration officers as well as other security outfits at the point of exit and entry. The department works with the legal and prosecution department to confiscate assets, properties, and proceeds of human traffickers. The section uses but not limited to surveillance, disruptive, proactive and reactive investigation approaches.

The legal and prosecution department is saddled to curtail human trafficking by prosecuting criminal network and support investigation officers. The department act as

counsel to the agency for recovery and forfeiture of funds and assets from the traffickers. The public enlightenment is a core department since the establishment of NAPTIP. The department has carried out awareness and sensitization programs across states of the federation in conjunction with the zonal commands. The department partners national agency of orientation, ministries of women affairs, information, youth, labor, and education. The section conducts workshops, seminars and educate the public on human trafficking issues and ensure people are aware of the menace.

The research and program department primarily collect data and conduct research specifically on factors sustaining human trafficking. The research is mainly for policy formulation and implementation meant to combat trafficking in persons. The department collaborated with ILO and researched Sokoto, Taraba, Borno, and Benue which lead to the discovery of human trafficking incidences between Nigeria, Niger republic and the Cameroon republic.

The training and manpower department was established in the year 2011 based on the recommendation of the NAPTIP board and approved by the Attorney General of the Federation and the Minister of Justice. The department ensures the training support of the officers. This also includes international organisations, embassies, and partners training to enhance implementers' capacity-building support.

The NAPTIP policy draws its inspiration from internationally recognised conventions to which Nigeria is part and part

y to, that includes, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1958, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, (CRC), Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1989, International Convention on

Transnational Organised Crime 1999, and the Supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking Especially Women and Children, 2000 (NAPTIP, 2015).

Nigeria has led the African countries in its endeavours to battle human trafficking. Nigeria signed the Palermo Convention on the 13th of December 2000 and acceded officially to the instrument on the 28th of June 2001. Nigeria was the first nation in Africa that domesticated the Palermo Convention. The NAPTIP Act conforms to the African Union and other regional instruments in the fight against human trafficking that involves the likes of, African Charter of Human and People's Rights 1986, African Union Commission Initiative against Trafficking in Persons (AU. COMMIT) 2012. And the ECOWAS declaration to fight against trafficking in persons 2001. The NAPTIP policy as amended in 2015, section 13 defines human trafficking as:

> All acts of human trafficking are prohibited in Nigeria. Any person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or receives another person by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability; or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (NAPTIP, 2015).

The NAPTIP Act as the primary policy document that tries to address trafficking for prostitution. It sets the necessary action to remedy sex trafficking menace in a transparent way to achieve a positive result. This is done through the NAPTIP agency to ensure full implementation. Importantly, the first private bill empowers NAPTIP as a sole agency saddled to administer, coordinate and implement the NAPTIP policy.

The NAPTIP board is mandated with the responsibility of the implementation of the policy and programs. The board's chairperson must be an individual with understanding and experience in human trafficking and related matters. The board comprises of representatives from the government ministries and agencies that include the federal

ministry of justice, federal ministry of women affairs and federal ministry of labour and productivity. The board has also a representative from the Nigerian police force and the Nigerian Immigration Service. The national intelligence agency and national planning commission. These agencies, each have one representative, not below the cadre of a director as NAPTIP board members. While there are two representatives of the civil society organisations respectively.

The Director-General is the accounting and Chief Executive Officer as well as the secretary to the agency's board. She is responsible for the everyday administration and implementation of the NAPTIP Act. The DG oversees the activities of the eight specialised departments of the agency headed each by a director (principal officer) namely: investigation and monitoring, research and program development, training and manpower development, legal and prosecution, counselling and rehabilitation, public enlightenment and information, administration, accounting, and finance.

NAPTIP zonal offices or commands are spread across the states of Nigeria. The zonal commands are the following: Benin, Enugu, Kano, Lagos, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Oshogbo, Sokoto and Uyo. These zonal commands operate the shelter homes that usually accommodate human trafficking victims in Nigeria. The DG's office oversees the activities of all the shelters and the other five units. The chief accounting officer's office handles the affairs of the reform unit, intelligence and internal cooperation, procurement, press, and public relations units and the zonal command offices. Figure 3.1 presents the NAPTIP organisational chart.
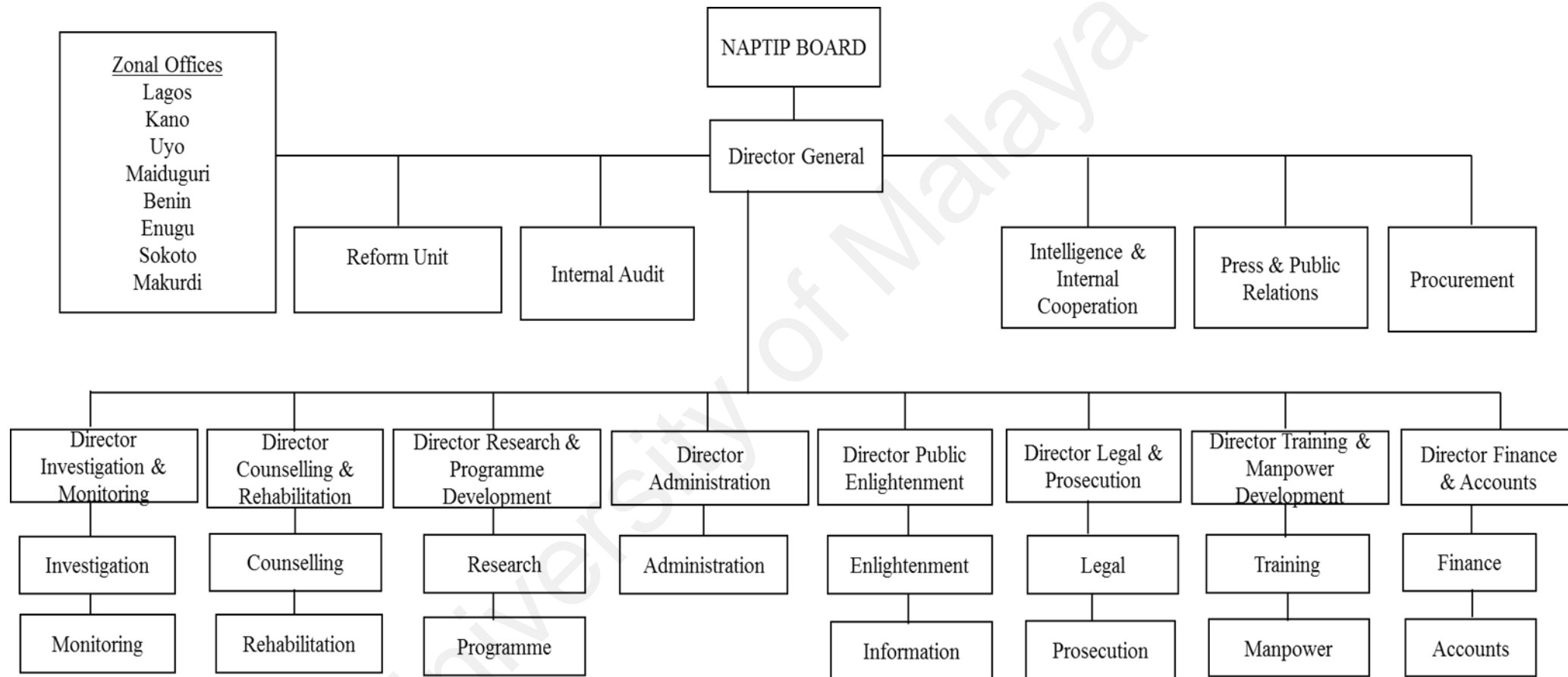
Figure 3.1: NAPTIP Organisational Chart

Source: NAPTIP (2015)

NAPTIP's primary function under the 2003 Act involves implementing policy through partnering with relevant stakeholders, investigate cases of sex trafficking, prevention of human trafficking, awareness, and public programs. Also, international cooperation and implementation of the bilateral and multilateral agreements. The NAPTIP Act stated the role and responsibility of the agency is:

(a) To administer and implement the policy of the NAPTIP Act.

(b) Coordinate and implement every other policy of human trafficking and related crimes.

(c) Approve compelling measures for eradicating and preventing trafficking in humans and associated crimes.

(d) Set up coordination, preventive, investigatory and regulatory measures towards wiping out trafficking in humans.

(e) Investigate cases of forced prostitution and all other human trafficking exploitation.

(f) Support and encourage the accessibility and cooperation of people who intentionally agree to aid investigations or procedures identifying with trafficking in people and related offences.

(g) Improve the effectiveness of enforcement officers and the various partners in the fight against human trafficking.

(h) Establish awareness and public enlightenment activities through workshops, seminars, publications, television and radio programmes and other channels to educate the populace on the risk and dangers of human trafficking.

(i) set up and sustain communications to encourage the fast interchange of information concerning crimes under this policy.

(j) Carry out research and reinforce legal means for international cooperation to end trafficking in humans.

(k) Implement multilateral and bilateral conventions and agreements on trafficking in people embraced by Nigeria:

(l) Reinforce cooperation and joint operations with security agencies and law enforcement, international and relevant partners in the fight against human trafficking.

(m) Supervise, coordinate and control the assistance, rehabilitation, and protection of trafficked persons.

(n) Create measures to identify, freeze and confiscate property, proceeds or other material assets collected from traffickers.

(0) To carry out research on factors in charge of international and internal human trafficking and invent strategies and programmes aimed at the elimination and prevention of the menace internally and internationally.

(p) Encourage the fast exchange of technical and scientific information concerning human trafficking.

(q) Partner with government agencies both in Nigeria and internationally with those whose capacities are similar and relevant to NAPTIP.

(r) Manage matters associated with the deportation and extradition of the people related to trafficking in human and other shared lawful assistance amongst Nigeria and other nations in trafficking in human, under the minister's supervision.

(s) Develop, create, and enhance specialised training programs for NAPTIP officers and relevant stakeholders saddled with human trafficking responsibility as enshrined in this Act.

(t) Adopt necessary measures for the efficient and smooth functioning of the agency as referred by this policy.

The NAPTIP 2003 Act as stated guarantee efficient policy implementation, if judiciously put into practice. Furthermore, the federal government initiated national policy on the protection and assistance to trafficked persons in 2008. It serves as a national policy to remedy the image, reputation, and embarrassment the country faces and it emphasises on protection and assistance to end the suffering of the trafficked victims.

To address the multidimensional and multifaceted activities of criminals on sex trafficking, the NAPTIP Act became the country's leading policy document that directs the implementation mechanisms in fighting human trafficking. Meanwhile, during the implementation of the NAPTIP Act 2003, the agency received and recorded 5496 victims, investigated 3524 and 337 persons were convicted since inception to date (NAPTIP, 2017). Table 3.2 illustrates the result of the collective coordination effort of the relevant stakeholders' interception, repatriation and reported victims to the agency.

Table 3.2: Rescued Victims by the NAPTIP and Relevant Stakeholders

S. No	Rescue Agency	No. of Rescued Victim	Percentage
1	NAPTIP	376	19.9
2	Nigeria Immigration Service	230	12.2
3	Nigerian Army	133	7.0
4	Nigeria Police Force	127	6.7
5	Department of State Security	79	4.2
6	Nigeria Custom Service	2	0.1
7	Nigeria security&civil defense Corp	33	1.7
8	Non-Governmental Organisation	7	0.4
9	High Commissions	18	1.0
10	Concerned Persons	49	2.6
11	Fed/State Ministry of Women Affair	2	0.1
12	IOM	33	2.0
13	Foreign Police	474	25.1
14	State governments	32	1.7
15	Nigeria Drug Law Enforcer Agency	100	5.3
16	National Human Right Commission	3	0.2
17	Nigerian Embassy	170	9.0
18	Ghanaian Immigration	14	0.7
19	Voice of Nigeria	3	0.2

Source: NAPTIP (2017)

3.8 Existing Implementation

The inauguration of NAPTIP as the primary agency in communicating, coordinating and partnering with relevant stakeholders is the main responsibility specified in its implementable policy. Though NAPTIP has been one of its kind in Africa and to a large extent a forerunner to the world in the fight against human trafficking, the scourge of human trafficking requires multi-organisational coordination, partnership, and communication as it cut across different areas and boundaries. NAPTIP was set-up with the purpose that Nigeria needed a holistic approach amongst government ministries, departments, and agencies involving NGOs and private international organisation.

The focus of NAPTIP is not limited to Nigeria but needs cooperation with other countries to deal with international criminal networks of human traffickers.

Nigeria has signed various multilateral and bilateral agreements with the government of EU, US, Italy, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Poland, Germany, and Benin, Niger among others. Nigeria collaborates with these nations in the fight against sex trafficking in areas of capacity building, border issues, search and rescue, intelligence sharing, repatriation, and enforcement (NAPTIP, 2015). The cooperation has given the Nigerian government the chance to set-up programmes and operates efficiently to address female sex trafficking and cross-border crimes.

Even though the NAPTIP 2003 policy Act has been implemented, Nigeria ranked as a tier 2 watch list in the following year 2004 TIP report. This means that there is human trafficking going on at an alarming rate. The TIP report put it that, the government does little to comply with minimum standards towards implementing the 3P's to minimise human trafficking. There is also evidence of the complicity of corrupt border security, and there is no significant progress towards meeting the basic standards of preventing victims, protecting women and prosecuting female traffickers (U.S. Department of State 2004; 2008). Though the NAPTIP Act has been implemented, the country remains a tier two for four consecutive years without significant progress, due to non-compliance to adequately remedy the flight of the trafficked victims.

Nigeria gained the momentum taking into cognisance to be in tier one, through the identification and formulation of the guiding procedure on protection and assistance to trafficked persons in 2008. The guideline is an addition or supplement to the NAPTIP policy and is viewed as a significant booster that helped Nigeria to meet the full minimum standard. The subsequent year after its implementation saw the victory or enlistment of Nigeria as a tier-one country.

With sweeping reforms and refurbishment of the NAPTIP, the country was able to meet up with the essential demands of a tier-one nation. That means complete compliance with the TIP report was noticed. Likewise, in terms of victims shelter, health, empowerment, integration, and the likes, were adequately provided. This was due to enough resources and funds that led to the actual implementation succeed.

Interestingly, in three years from 2009-2011, Nigeria made a giant stride with full government commitment and compliance regarding meeting up victims' minimum standards with regards to protection, preventing exploitation and prosecuting traffickers. As indicated in figure 4.2, Nigeria was a tier-one nation for just three years but has remained a tier 2 country largely (U.S. Department of States, 2011). The report of 2012 trafficking in person, has identified insufficient progress by the government primarily as traffickers received the option of fine instead of being served with a prison sentence. There was limited funding to the NAPTIP agency, a few victims integration, and a shortage of training to NAPTIP shelter counsellors especially in the area of trauma (U.S. Department of States, 2012). Moreover, there was the inadequate provision of vocational and educational training services at all shelters to the trafficked victims.

In 2012 Nigeria slipped to tier 2, again based on the trafficking in-person report, which indicates girls and women are exploited in the commercial sex industry in West and Central Africa, South Africa, North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, Europe, and the USA, (U.S. Department of State 2013). The report of 2013 trafficking in person, shows a dearth of returned trafficked victims from abroad to be tracked and their actual number recorded for future reference

and research. Also, it finds limited support from sister agencies of government despite been stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking.

The report of 2014 trafficking in person asserts a lack of amendment and implementation of the NAPTIP Act to give prosecutors the power to jail traffickers by removing the option of fine. Then again, shelters are found to be inadequate to accommodate victims with limited services to the majority of the victims (U.S. Department of States, 2014). There is also a lack of implementation of the formal procedure as it relates to how to return trafficked victims.

The report of 2015 trafficking in person has seen an amended policy that removed optional fine to traffickers. Then, the same report found judges, witnesses and traffickers being given the option to pay fine, despite implementing the 2015 NAPTIP amended policy. The report point to an inadequate investigation and prosecution of traffickers that are convicted. The government needs to fight corruption and the complicity of officials. An insufficient fund to the lead agency with little training to the immigration and police officers that resulted in them being unable to identify susceptible women travelling for prostitution. The report of trafficking in person in the year 2015 finds sex trafficking practices of passport confiscation, deception, debt bondage, lack of freedom and juju as significant elements that sustains trafficking in the female for sex trafficking (US Department of State, 2015). (U.S. Department of States, 2015). The report of 2016 trafficking in person, point towards the limited attention to victims at the shelter care and the inadequate government funds to the NAPTIP agency (U.S. Department of States, 2016). Nigeria has remained a primary source nation for female prostitution in the sex industry internationally.

The 2017 report saw Nigeria downgraded to tier 2 watch list. This is a repetition to the year 2003. This is a result of the year under study which saw NAPTIP having a decrease in funding especially fund for assistance and empowerment services to victims and limited conviction due to corrupt judges (U.S. Department of States, 2017).

To put it succinctly, the 2018 report asserts and witnessed a significant budget increase of about eighty-five percent to NAPTIP compared to the previous year. Even though there is an increase in funding, insufficient monies remain a key concern due to the severity and magnitude of human trafficking. For instance, despite establishing a new and additional zonal command that increases victim shelter. The agency presently has a total of 315 victim bed capacity across the ten shelters in Nigeria, which is insufficient to accommodate trafficking victims. Surprisingly, the report found NAPTIP implementers largely centred in cities and state capitals. This hinders identifying and investigating rural human trafficking activities (U.S. Department of States, 2018). In this case, fund limitation has tied the agency's primary implementation task and unable to proactively carry-out field operations.

The 2019 report confirms Nigeria has presently been elevated a tier 2 country. This also illustrates a better implementation of the policy through NAPTIP. However, the report pointed out key issues that require critical attention. First, law enforcers are found complicit both in terms of sexual exploitation and connivance with human traffickers. Second, there is a call for enhanced coordination or synergy between the NAPTIP, Nigeria police, and immigration officers and other security officers. Third, the central government has to ensure complete budgetary disbursement to NAPTIP, specifically to enable sufficient

victims care. Forth, train the judges on the recent 2015 amended Act, mainly to prohibit them given the optional fine to human traffickers. Most importantly, the utmost need to allow victims to move within the shelter and grant trafficked women access to seek employment as standard best practices. Table 3.3 Highlights Nigeria's key issues in the trafficking in-person annual report.

Table 3.3: Nigeria's Trafficking in Person Annual Report

Reporting Year	Highlight
2015	-Amendment of NAPTIP Act -Removal of the optional fine to traffickers -Inadequate prosecution of traffickers -Limited training to Nigeria police and Immigration officers
2016	-Limited victim shelter care -Inadequate fund
2017	-Decrease funding -Limited assistance and empowerment services -Lack of conviction due to corrupt judges
2018	-Insufficient fund -Creation of additional zonal command -Implementers centred in cities
2019	-limited budgetary disbursement -Law enforcers' complicity -Minimal coordination -Train and prevent judges from given traffickers optional fine - Allow victim's shelter movement and to seek employment

Source: US Department of State (2012-2019)

Compile by the Researcher

In general, Nigeria as a tier 2 watch list, signifies the increasing number of trafficked victims, the severity of the menace and unwillingness to provide sufficient services to combat human trafficking. Nigeria has shown a lack of

fundamental commitment and unable to maintain the tier one ranking or tier two and presently is downgraded to tier two watch list position. Nigeria shares the same tier 2 watch list ranking status with Togo, Angola, Chad, Guinea, Gambia, Algeria, Niger, South Africa, Maldives, Cuba, Kuwait, Iraq, Hungary, and Malaysia. (U.S. Department of State 2018). Figure 3.2 displays Nigeria's tier ranking.

Figure 3.2: Nigeria Annual Tier Ranking

Source: US Department of State (2008;2019)

In the year 2012 Nigerian government budgeted 11.9 million dollars to NAPTIP. In the year 2013, there was a decrease as the government allocated the sum of 11.2 million dollars to the implementing agency. The government of Nigeria also budgeted 13 million dollars to the anti-trafficking organisation. NAPTIP received the sum of 5.5 million dollars for the year 2016, the amount was a reduction from the previous two years. In 2017 witnessed a substantial

increase compared to its previous as NAPTIP was budgeted the sum of 8.7 million dollars. Despite the increase, the anti-prostitution and policy implementation funds remain meagre. The agency does little particularly in terms of victim care and protection. Table 3.4 displays Nigeria's annual budget.

Table 3.4: NAPTIP Yearly Budget Allocation

Year	Amount (in million US Dollar)
2012	$11.9 m
2013	$11.2m
2014	$13m
2015	$13m
2016	$5.56m
2017	$8.7m

Source: US Department of State 2013-2018

Compile by the Researcher

3.9   Summary

The section depicts existing NAPTIP implementation. The agency as the primary implementer in communicating, coordinating and partnering with relevant stakeholders. Investigating many implementable activities taken so far by the government has clearly shown that Nigeria is committed to curbing the human trafficking scourge. But this has a lot to do in improving victims of sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of the policy process. The section also investigates NAPTIP policy, which draws its inspiration from internationally recognised conventions to which Nigeria is part and party to. The fundamental responsibilities of the implementers and the relevant stakeholders were elaborated. The rescued female trafficked victims are identified in this chapter.

CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY

4.1   Introduction

This chapter utilised research methodology for investigating human trafficking sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. It starts with research design, then categorically stating the thesis boundaries. It then continues to explain interviewers' responsibility and research ethics before indulging in sample selection, data collection, and data analysis. Certainly, the qualitative study gives the researcher the power to disseminate experience and knowledge gained to the broader populace. In line with qualitative tradition, the essential instrument for data collection and analysis is the researcher himself. The interviews are significant as participants and researchers take part in a discussion directly centred on the relevant question. Written documents and observations are discussed in this chapter. This section elaborates on the use of the pilot study as well as the significance of the reliability and validity of the thesis. The study is explicit of discourse analysis, a case study of a qualitative method.

4.2   Research Methodology

This segment of the research methodology describes the research design to reliably gain insights into the objectives of the study. The method has to assist the investigator to investigate the state of female exploitation into sex trafficking and explain the policy implementation obstacles influencing female sex trafficking as well as examine the NAPTIP policy addressing the present sex trafficking of returned females in Nigeria. Table 4.1 shows the relationship between research questions, research objectives and research methods of the study.

Table 4.1: Connections between Research Questions, Objectives and Methods

Research Questions	Research Objectives	Methods
1. What is the state of female sex trafficking in Nigeria?	To investigate the NAPTIP organisational function that affects sex trafficking in Nigeria.	Main: Interviews Support: Written Documents, Observation
2. How does the implementation process influence the policy outcome of female sex trafficking in Nigeria?	To identify and explain the policy implementation obstacles that influence female sex trafficking in Nigeria.	Main: Interviews Support: Written Documents, Observation
3. How has the anti-trafficking policy address the present sex trafficking in girls and women?	To examine how the anti-trafficking policy addresses the present sex trafficking of repatriated girls and women in Nigeria.	Main: Written Documents Support: Interviews, Observation

4.3 Qualitative Interview

The Qualitative interview enables a crucial opportunity to discover, observe and interpret data through close communication and relations with the participants. An in-depth interview with this study, allow all participants to express their views and experiences through talking at length. It facilitates the chance for the participant to state their view and react freely. An understanding of the participant's subjective meanings and interpretations is fundamental. In this case, events, opinions, actions, and behaviours are valuable for the study. The shared interaction with the participants enables the understanding of the process of policy implementation, through which the investigator developed the logical and thinking arguments based on their findings (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003; Sarantakos, 2012; Yin, 2015).

The key relevant stakeholders of sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria were regarded as the main actors to this research, namely, NAPTIP officers, non-governmental organisation representatives, academics and female trafficked victims. These main actors (see Table 4.1) are the data source to the qualitative in-depth interview that was utilised, collected, and analysed in this investigation.

In the first place, the data collected during the interviews took place in Kano and Abuja. Kano is the zonal command of NAPTIP that handles human trafficking issues in five states of Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, and Bauchi. The zone is selected because it covers two porous Border States of Jigawa and Katsina respectively, which are widely used by human traffickers. Kano zone happens to be the most populous amongst the other zones in Nigeria. Equally crucial is the sufficiency of the implementers available that shared their practical experience in handling human trafficking issues.

Abuja is the head office that controls and commands all activities of the nine NAPTIP zonal commands in Nigeria. All zonal commands report to the head office. The implementers, the seniors, the Director-General of the NAPTIP and the Directors of the eight specialised departments are located at Abuja. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and academics are also selected in the cities mentioned above. One on one interviews were conducted with female-trafficked victims at Kano NAPTIP shelter. During the interview at the shelter with the NAPTIP officers in Kano, victims are being observed as well.

The detailed interviews were conducted from January 2017 to July 2017 in seven months period. This is based on the suitability and less busy schedule of the participants. It was part of the interview period that written documents

dealing with essential information on the NAPTIP agency, implementation process and the state of female trafficked victims had been received and acknowledged by the researcher from the head of research and program development department from Kano in August 2016.

The study uses multiple sources of data collection to strengthen the research as Cresswell (2007) postulated on case study usage of numerous sources is to provide detail and in-depth insight. The thesis's main population targets are NAPTIP federal government officers, which is with the sole mandate of handling international or prostitution human trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. The officers are investigation and monitoring officer, counselling and rehabilitation officer, research and programme development officer, legal and prosecution officers, training and manpower officer, public enlightenment and administrative officers. The thesis provided a non-bias information, which involves and includes female victims of prostitution, academic and non-governmental organisation as participants. Other participants are four female trafficked victims from NAPTIP shelters who were interviewed individually. The study also succeeds to interview five non-governmental organisation representatives and two seasoned academics.

Central to this thesis is on the knowledge and understanding of NAPTIP sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Also, to the meaning and perception attached to the experiences shown by the informants. The different sources of data are fundamental in addressing severe issues or critical events that may arise in the policy implementation of sex trafficking in Nigeria. The study discusses the state of female exploitation and focuses on the process of policy implementation of sex trafficking in Nigeria. In understanding the procedure, the

thesis investigates the experiences of multiple actors (female-trafficked victims, government NAPTIP officers, academics and NGO representatives) in the human trafficking sex trafficking and policy implementation.

The investigator preserves the confidentiality and anonymity of the participants. Codes were utilised to distinguish informants using on four key categories: NAP for NAPTIP federal government officers, NGO for non-governmental organisation representatives, ACA for academic and FPV for female international trafficked victims. The recognition via the coding framework empowers the data to be placed into context. Table 4.2 shows a selection of the key categories of the informants.

Table 4.2: Key Informant Categories and Codes

S. No.	Key Informants	Code
1	NAPTIP Federal government officers	NAP1, NAP2, NAP3, NAP4, NAP5, NAP6, NAP7, NAP8, NAP9, NAP10, NAP11, NAP12, NAP13, NAP14, NAP15, NAP16, NAP17
2	Non-Governmental Organisation Representatives	NGO1, NGO2, NG03, NGO4, NGO5
3	Academic	ACA1, ACA2
4	Female Trafficked Victims	FPV1, FPV2, FPV3, FPV4

4.3   Research Ethics

There are myriads of ethical considerations for a researcher to handle before embarking on any academic fieldwork or research. Concerning ethics, University of Malaya has sound ethical guiding principles and procedures to protect, shape and integrate scholarly research output, the participants and the researcher. Merriam (2009) stated that the bond between the participant and the

researcher is an important thing or a source to talk about in qualitative research, most especially if the research is participatory, political and collaborative.

Ethical codes have been established by institutions, professional associations, and governments. In interviewing human subjects especially, the vulnerable victims of sexual exploitation at the NAPTIP agency, the investigator strictly adhered to the University of Malaya (2016) and the World Health Organisation (2003) established best practices. Informants' rights and wishes were respected. The trafficked victims are the most sensitive informants in this thesis. This is due to sex abuse the female informants passed through, which creates harm both in terms of psychological and physical trauma. In this crucial scenario, trafficked victims were not questioned on past experiences rather on the critical services, programs and shelter situation at the NAPTIP.

The investigator through the assistance of the NAPTIP shelter officer builds trust with the victims. The researcher assured victims of their well-being, welfare, safety and never to harm them during or after the interview. This moral principle was significant and of utmost concern to the thesis. At the same time, this is in congruence with the University of Malaya's human subject ethical rules and the UN interview research guidelines. Questions that will lead to re-traumatisation and provoke emotions are not in any way put forward in the interview guide to the trafficked women. Importantly, the safety and security of the victims were paramount to the interview. At the time of ending the interview, victims were reminded how the information they provided will help and ensure better ways to improve the state of the victim's services at the NAPTIP. The fundamental ethical values lie with the individual researcher (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015). The researcher must honour the values, rights, desires, and needs of the participants. More often than not, data gathered through an interview is very

delicate. It is an incredible concern especially when the participant's organisation and position are exceptionally noticeable. For these reasons, to defend the participant's rights, the interviewee has put in place several measures mainly for this research data collection:

(i)   The objectives of the research were in writing and verbalised verbally to the informants to give them an accurate picture of the research purposes.

(ii)   A consent form was duly given to the informants before the interview was conducted and immediately after the interview, they all append their signatures.

(iii)   The researcher solicited the authorisation from the informants to record the interview session, and they had the privilege to request that the recorder is stopped whenever they feel so during the interview session.

(iv)   The informants were guaranteed privacy and confidentiality where any identifying features are assigned pseudonyms or erased.

(v)   The informants' rights, wishes, and interests are considered of most significance when analysing the data.

With this in mind, the researcher is an essential instrument for data collection. He must be the custodian and confidence is bestowed on him in researching an ethical and moral way as expected. Likewise, to maintain trust from the informants, the researcher must be morally upright with the informants about their active participation and the nature of the research considering that informants share delicate information at the time of the interview. The interviewer represents the gathered data from multiple perspectives and not that of the individual to preserve the identity of the informants.

4.4   Sampling Process

In a qualitative study, sampling is an integral and significant part of the research that usually paves the way for a researcher to carry out investigation objectively with a suitable population and still produce desirable data. Amongst the benefit of sampling is that it encourages data to be collected from a representative sample of research informants, rather than meeting all the populace.

In this thesis, it saves resources and time. Samplings are economical as far as labour, materials, and time is a concern, but give more in-depth information (Sarantakos, 2012). The utilisation of sampling is never without some difficulties. For example, it requires arranging and organising, and it is by and large criticised for challenges with generalisation and representation of the findings (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003). In light of managing the multifaceted and complex nature of sampling, Sarantakos (2012) propose fewer populaces for viable management.

The purposeful or criterion sampling is most suitable for this study because the researcher obtained good qualitative data, and this is generally as the researcher states how informants were chosen and a rationale for their selection (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015). The researcher selected NAPTIP officers and NGOs representative who were explicitly engaged with managing human trafficking menace.

In addition, seasoned academic and female trafficked victims who were the immediate recipients of the implementable policy outcome were also selected. The female trafficked victims were restricted to who were victimised and repatriated and remain at the NAPTIP shelter. One on one detailed interviews

were carried out at the workplace of informants, and NAPTIP shelter for women and girls trafficked victims.

The purposive sampling depends on choice criteria, which prompt to essential data dealing primarily with the research (Patton, 2014). In this study, the interviewer built up unique choice criteria that mirrored the significance of sex trafficking and policy implementation via NAPTIP. To guarantee that the data is fundamental, the officers must be from the NAPTIP agency, and they are associated with policy implementation. They all are, the officers of the federal government of Nigeria and operate at the national level, which means that they are the sole agency specifically responsible for the state of female sex trafficking and policy implementation nationwide. The NGOs have the experience of managing human trafficking prostitution victims, and the government acknowledges them for their significant role. The selection is based on the available less busy office schedule and the will to be interviewed. While the victims interviewed are from NAPTIP shelter.

As the primary objective is to explore the state of female sex trafficking and policy implementation obstacles. NAPTIP is the agency for the federal government with responsibility for planning and coordinating the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation at the national level. The key to the interview were enforcement officers who were upholding the NAPTIP Act, as well as administration officers that ensure officers at the appropriate time is doing the needful and are given the required materials to guarantee that implementation is done effectively.

Rehabilitation officers in this study assist, guide and help the female-trafficked victim and provide vocational services such as beads making,

hairdressing, hat-making, and tailoring. Counselling officer assists victims out of there traumatic experiences and give additional personal therapy, group therapy, and family counselling. Shelter officers handled with running the shelter and providing food, cloth, and toiletries to victims. Investigation and monitoring officers in this research are responsible for detecting, preventing and investigating female sex trafficking cases and complaints. The legal and prosecution officer prosecute traffickers and support investigation officers with legal advice.

The public enlightenment officer organises and conducts awareness and sensitisation activities across the states of the federation in collaboration with the zonal commands. Research and programme development officer focus specifically on conducting research and programme development. The department deploys research and data collection to provide information for policy formation and implementation geared towards tackling sex trafficking. Training and manpower development officer support training both internally and internationally to enhance officers in the area of capacity building.

The majority of the government NAPTIP officers interviewed were from the middle level, and a few heads of the departments are from senior-level management officers. Seventeen NAPTIP government officers, five NGO representatives, two academic and four female trafficked victims were interviewed. The study finds the number of participants satisfactory, due to detailed and information-rich answers to the questions for the research. The

sampling ended at the point of saturation as suggested by Lincoln and Guba (2016), Patton (2014) and Yin (2015). Tables 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 display the demographic profile of the informants and the selection of the subcategories of the detailed interview informants correspondingly.

Table 4.3: Demographic Profile of the Informants

Demographic Items	Categories	NAPTIP	Victim	NGO	Academic
	Male	13		2	2
Gender:	Female	4	4	3	
	14 - 17		1		
	18 -23		2		
Age:	24 - 29		1	1	
	30 - 39	4		2	
	40- 49	10		**2**	
	50 and older	3			2
	2-5 Years	3		1	
Years of experience:	6-10 Years	5		3	
	11-20 Years	9		1	1
	21-30 Years				1
	31 and Above				
	1-4 weeks		2		
Victim shelter stay	5 weeks and above		2		

Table 4.4: Top-Level Officer Subcategories of the Informants

Subcategories of Informants	No. of Informants	Code	Date	Length	place
Director of Administration	1	NAP14	28/3/2017	55mins	Abuja
Director of Counselling and Rehabilitation	1	NAP10	02/3/2017	65mins	Abuja
Director of Investigation and Monitoring	1	NAP13	28/3/2017	58mins	Abuja
Zonal Commander	1	NAP1	26/1/2017	61mins	Kano

Table 4.5: Mid–Level Officer Subcategories of the Informants

Subcategories of Informants	No. of Informants	Code	Date	Length	place
Administration	1	NAP11	07/3/2017	60mins	Kano
Counselling and Rehabilitation	3	NAP6 NAP8 NAP17	17/2/2107 01/3/2017 21/7/2017	51mins 49mins 70mins	Kano Kano Kano
Investigation and Monitoring	3	NAP4 NAP5 NAP9	08/2/2017 13/2/2017 01/3/2017	58mins 57mins 63mins	Kano Kano Kano
Research & Program Development	3	NAP2 NAP3	26/1/2017 08/2/2017	52mins 54mins	Kano Kano
Legal and Prosecution	1	NAP15	15/5/2017	50mins	Kano
Training and Manpower	1	NAP7	17/2/2017	59mins	Kano
Public enlightenment	2	NAP12 NAP16	07/3/2017 21/7/2017	55mins 52mins	Kano Kano

**Table 4.6: NGO, Academic and Victim Subcategories of the
Participants**

Subcategories of Participants	No. of Interview	Code	Date	Length	place
Non-Governmental Organisation Representatives	5	NGO1 NGO2 NGO3 NGO4 NGO5	10/3/2017 20/4/2017 04/4/2017 05/4/2017 15/5/2017	58mins 49mins 59mins 56mins 53mins	Kano Kano Abuja Abuja Kano
Female International Trafficked victim	4	FPV1 FPV2 FPV3 FPV4	06/6/2017 06/6/2017 06/7/2017 07/7/2017	47mins 50mins 55mins 53mins	Kano Kano Kano Kano
Academic	2	ACA1 ACA2	14/6/2017 18/7/2017	57mins 67mins	Kano Kano

4.5 Data Collection

The primary technique for data collection includes interviews and observations conducted from January 2017 to July 2017. This thesis utilised written documents as crucial to the data collection process.

4.5.1 Interview

The interviews are significant as participants and the researcher takes part in a discussion directly centred on the relevant question and dealt with the subject matters (Lincoln, & Guba, 2016; Merriam & Tisdell, 2015). The interview assisted the researcher to access the participants' world with a keen interest to know their views on the happenings about the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation. The interview included one on one detailed interview with informants with the length running for approximately one hour and a few more than an hour.

The larger part of the interviews was audio-recorded and captured informants' words in verbatim (Yin, 2011; 2015). While some depended on notetaking at the time of the interviews. Some informants were not open to being recorded, because of the sensitive nature of the human trafficking information to be revealed. Although the restriction on the recording has a disadvantage or a little inconvenience since the researcher will not catch the participants' words in verbatim, it has set a conducive atmosphere for the informants to express themselves as it relates their experiences and interpretations of the sensitive contents and questions asked (Creswell & Creswell, 2017; Merriam, 2009).

This qualitative study uses semi-structured detailed face to face interviews as it provides answers on precise matters of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation. It is as well a flexible opportunity for the informants as they state their opinions, which are significant to the research. The semi-structured interview guide for this study is, on the one hand, structured as it puts the researcher in complete control of the interview with the questions and order already arranged. While on the other side, the unstructured interview guide is exploratory and empowered the informants to state their preferences, priorities, and feelings (Creswell, 2014; Yin, 2015).

The study semi-structured questions were designed to suit the different groups of informants in light of the assigned research questions. The questions concentrate on the theme being investigated that is the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. Uniquely, the questions are worthy issues, critically connected and crucial to the research. The investigation adaptable interviews enable the informants to share their encounters that mirror their understanding of realities vividly. English is utilised

as the means of communication with NAPTIP officers, NGO representatives, and females trafficked victims.

4.5.2   Observation

Observations also led to the collection of the study data. Merriam (2009) and Merriam and Tisdell (2015) stated the benefits of using observation. Observation happens in a natural or actual environment where the actual event or activity occurs, unlike the interview where a location is designed mainly for it. Observational information signifies a first-hand experience with the actual event as it unfolds as opposed to the reliant nature of interview on somebody other than the real source. To understand the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation better, the researcher carried out observations though not formally recognised. But it shaped the happenings as stated, reported or documented and it was compared and contrasted with regards to prostitution policy implementation from the implementers. For the observation, the investigator was needed in the field many times. The investigator was at the field more than three times to gather data mainly for the sake of observation. The interviewer observes the NAPTIP officers' offices and state of the art structures in Kano, victims food, toiletries and leaving environment are being observed as well.

In other words, observation provides knowledge and rich information. Observation empowers the researcher as he collects the data presently, instantly at designated NAPTIP offices and victim's shelter (Creswell, 2009; Lincoln, & Guba, 2016). Observation allows the researcher to see, witness and record events directly as it happens and provides first-hand information (Yin, 2015). It gives

balanced information to the study to deliver dependable outcomes. The notes taken during observation were significant and formed part of the study findings.

Even though observation as a data collection strategy has faced criticism for being subjective and at the same time make the researcher lose objectivity, this research proved otherwise as the observational information gathered through note-taken is noteworthy in triangulating the study research result. But then, at a point when compared with other techniques of data collection, for instance, document analysis and interview, observation permits a more profound understanding of the happening under research as emerging events and objects uncover themselves directly from the source of the study (Creswell & Creswell, 2017; Saldana, 2015; Yin; 2015).

4.5.3   Document

In contrast, written documents are additionally used in the research as a means of data collection. It involves meeting's agenda, minutes, news stories from the media, letters, administrative documents and other correspondence (Yin, 2003; 2015). The NAPTIP agency gave various materials, books, and a pamphlet on human trafficking to the researcher for the qualitative study as a source of vital and helpful information to the research. That includes the amended NAPTIP 2003 Act, the "national policy on protection and assistance to trafficked persons in Nigeria", the "Situation Assessment of Child Trafficking in Eleven Southern Nigeria States", newsletter and a pamphlet titled "fundamental causes of trafficking". Therefore, the benefit of a written document to the study is that "they are nonreactive and grounded in the context under study" (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015, p. 189).

In this regard, the written document provided an insight into essential data; the study had to verify the accuracy and authenticity of the information (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015; Creswell & Creswell, 2017). In this research, the study made an avenue for the analogy of the different written documents with the data collected from observation and interviews to confirm their accuracy and authenticity. Table 4.7 depicts the critical data sources used and their key importance to the study.

Table 4.7: Merits and Demerits of the Three Evidence Data Sources Used

Data Source	Merits	Demerits
Document	-it is stable, ability to review over and again -it is not obstructive, not constructed due to a case study -it is precise, contain precise names, details, and references of an event -it has wide, long reportage duration, many settings, and events	-retrieval may be low -bias selection, due to incomplete collection -Access can be denied deliberately
Interview	-its target focuses directly on themes to a case study -it provides insights to causal inferences	-incorrect, due to lack of recall -bias as a result of weak formulated questions -reflexive as informants provide what interviewer needs to hear
Observation	-it covers real event as it happens -It covers the contextual context of occurring event	-consume time -selective, if it does have broad coverage -human cost-hours for observation is important -reflexive-event can proceed divergently due to observation

Source: Yin (2003; 2015)

4.6   Data Analysis

The gathering of data through interviews, documents and observations becomes significant for this part of data analysis. The analysis procedure starts with the data recorded during interviews, words written, notes taken and observations at the time of fieldwork are transcribed as they relate to individual bases and in connection with the research questions. It turns into a unit of data that is significant. Denzin and Lincoln, (2017) and Silverman (2017) place the standard for judging unit of data as first, it should have the capacity to bring to light information associated with the study and invite the researcher to think ahead of the stated information. Secondly, there is a need to have a clear understanding of the event with no extra information except for a more extensive picture of the research.

The overwhelming assignment of the data analysis is to ensure the data received are reduced, interpreted and consolidated as said by the participants' different experiences together with the researchers' observations. As indicated by Merriam (2009), data analysis is the procedure utilised to answer research questions through interpreting and understanding the data as the outcome and research result of the study. Thus, this research identified three crucial stages in data analysis of a qualitative study as depicted by Cresswell (2007). First, the investigator arranges the data of female sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria for analysis. Second, the data was reduced to topics using codes, and third, the data is presented in the form of a discussion.

4.6.1   Transcription

Computer software is now available much more than before and used recently in qualitative analysis. Instead, the researcher decided to maintain the status quo

and in this regard is conservative by keeping to the manual data analysis. Since there is no need for software to come in between the data and the researcher because it will only add difficulty to the researcher as you have to analyse the data without the software. After all, running software forced researchers to follow terminologies and procedures and such only detract researchers from thinking of the analysis (Yin, 2011; 2015). The researcher sees manual analysis as a process where much time is devoted to the data. That is also the stage of qualitative rigor of slow searching, coding, and filing through a thorough reading of the whole interview transcript as well as the stage of intimate interaction with the data.

Another key point is analysing the interview depends firstly, on the data to be transcribed. Kitchin and Tate (2013) itemised two types of transcription methods. The first is to transcribe the data to a single script all at once. The advantage of this data method of transcription is that the complete text will be read coherently. The second transcription is by collating the data separately to each question providing an easy avenue to see each informant on a particular question but making readability of the interview very difficult. In this thesis, the study utilised the first method based on the importance mentioned above. It also gave the investigator full attention on one interviewee at one particular time.

Also, Cresswell (2007) shows that utilising a computer software program may lead to separation between the data and the researcher. The desirability of manual coding than the computer software gives the study an upper hand as it incorporates the richness of the data through the qualitative components. Merriam and Tisdell (2015) and Ngulube (2015) and Yin (2015) call the attention to the use of computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software

(CAQDAS) to be of little help and it is yet to gain full recognition and acceptance by the majority of the researchers as it only assists in organising data.

4.6.2 Codes and Themes

Coding manually is unquestionably better for qualitative research to ensure familiarity with data and informants documents or files (Drake &Johnson-Reid, 2008; Saldana, 2015; Strauss, 1987). Meanwhile, the small number of the informants to this study represents an in-depth insider's information, Knowlege and understanding of the agency. However, with a small number of the informants, it is most appropriate for the data to be analysed manually not with a computer software program. The researcher use line by line coding instead of the optional decision to use portions of phrases or words in the data set as codes, as confirmed by Yin (2015). The researcher chooses what is sufficiently remarkable to be coded. In this study, repetitions, significant sections where informants may have contradicted each other, or basically, those portions that seem crucial to the research questions and this is in line with Gibson and Brown, (2009) and Yin (2015).

Comparatively, Flick (2013) states that emerged codes are from the collected data via the iterative process and this procedure of classification help to sort out the material with the goal that fascinating connections can be watched and reflected on the study's research objectives. At the point when the coding had been finished, the checklist of classes created was considered with the goal that they could be reduced into a substantially more modest number of topics or themes. Hence, rigorous examination and reevaluation were undertaken that enable categorisation of the emergent themes from the coded data.

After the emergence of the themes, the methodological analysis becomes clearly identifiable as discourse analysis. Where, each theme was vigorously investigated to contrast, compare and pick out the various methods in which informants express themselves with regards to the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation issue. Most compelling evidence, at this pace, the thesis concerns the factors affecting sex trafficking and policy implementation obstacles in Nigeria began to emerge.

4.6.3   Discourse Analysis

The discourse analysis was very useful in this research as it characterises and focuses on the truth and reality of a social issue in a community and the overall politics.   It also brings about a noticeable system of assumptions and representations in an exceptional policy field (Kamanzi, 2014). The discourse concentrates on words spoken by the interviewees and gives an understanding of a situation or the reality that may be distinguished based on understanding and perceptions of the informants. Kamanzi (2014: p.14) rightly defined discourse "as a specific ensemble of ideas, concepts, and categorisations that are produced, reproduced, and transformed in a particular set of practices and through which meaning is given to physical and social realities."

To principally understand social reality by examining discourses about particular processes and situations. Engaging in discourse analysis purposefully focus on text and talk, as it is another way of studying non-verbal and verbal communications in context (Liamputtong, 2013). This approach assisted the investigator in analysing interviews, especially where divergent and contradictory opinions were commonplace, benefiting the vast variety of dissimilarity in interpretation. It was significant, as the study pays attention to

the view of the social construct that differs based on individual experiences, either personal, socio-cultural and or professional, of every interviewee.

4.7 Pilot Test

A pilot study in September 2016 was carried out; this was also in the initial process of data collection. Three informants were earmarked as stated by this study of purposive sampling. One counselling officer, one administrative officer, and one investigation officer were interviewed, respectively. Thus, the pilot study usually uses a few samples to determine the implementation of the research design. Yin (2011) prescribes a pilot study as a chance to practice or rehearse; it assists in refining, designing and testing instruments for the data to be collected and because it tries to enhance the richness of data to be collected. To this study, it was pivotal to the development of the interview guide, taken cognisance of information from documents, observations and empirical literature on human trafficking.

The pilot study served as an opportunity as well as a chance to improve the interviewing abilities and also refined the interview guide given the knowledge and experience from the informants' feedback. In this way, this is a vital section of the research procedure because the interview is crucial in extracting valuable data for research, the pilot study assisted in enhancing the nature of information gathered at the time of the interview.

The pilot study gave the researcher an excellent opportunity to enhance the semi-structured questions as well as familiarises myself with the nature of how the real interview will be like. It aided the researcher to acclimatise on how to handle multitasking activity during the interview of watching for verbal and non-verbal communication at the same time monitoring tape recorder as well as

prepare for a follow-up question or next question from the interview guide (Yin, 2015).

4.8 Reliability and Validity

As in many studies, this research understands the significance of delivering reliable and valid knowledge. Accordingly, Golafshani (2003) disclose that validity alludes to the exactness of scientific results, while reliability means replicability of scientific findings. Certainly, reliability and validity are the outcomes of research done morally. Thus, keeping in mind the goal to accomplish reliability and validity, specific consideration ought to be given to conceptualising the research, collecting data, analysing data, interpreting data and presenting the findings (Merriam, 2009). To address particular issues in this qualitative study of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation with regards to reliability and validity, the investigator embraces different approaches for managing these problems.

The primary technique utilises Denzins (1978) and Stake (1995; 2010) in substantiating the findings and increase validity. However, triangulation approaches involve using various sources and various methods of data. The three methods of collecting data involving observations, interviews, and document analysis are being used for this research. An interview is information obtained from individuals with various perspectives is a method of triangulation with several sources of data. The study interviewed multiple informants including female-trafficked victims, NAPTIP officers, academics and NGO representatives increases the reliability of the research.

To ensure better believability, this research uses member checks as the second technique whereby the study requests input from the informants to confirm

emerging findings with regard to the interview. The preliminary analysis was given to informants to verify the interpretation as done by the researcher. Maxwell (2005) demonstrates that member check fundamentally takes out the likelihood of misinterpreting the understanding of what informants do and say. It is likewise essential in acknowledging the interview's misunderstanding and biases of what has been observed by giving the informants the chance to check the preliminary analysis. This significantly provided input to the researcher that correctly reflect their viewpoints.

The third technique including having a satisfactory engagement in the collection of data, in spite of the fact that there is no particular method for deciding the time to spend for the collection of data and quantity of the collected data. The research is thought to be satisfied once data and emerging findings are no more forthcoming (Merriam, 2009). The researcher quit the detailed interview and observation because no new contribution is coming from the informants, which is a clear sign of data saturation.

In like manner, two more actions that are imperative were pursued invalidating the survey in this investigation. In the first place, an expert, who is a specialist on politics and development and comprehends the topic of the research, read the survey. He assessed and remarked on how the investigation questions would adequately describe sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria and detected the mistakes. The investigator obliged to his recommendations and re-examined the survey again. Secondly, an expert in the field of questionnaire checked the interview guide for leading, confusing and double-barrelled questions as common errors. The investigator re-arranged the interview guide, accordingly, as commented and recommended.

4.9 Summary

This chapter focus on the methodological dimension of the investigation in relation to the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. The methods are discussed under various subtitles. This section specifically illustrates the thesis research design, the sample, and the technique to the collected data, the validity, and reliability of the data as well as the discourse approach to data analysis.

The research uses the qualitative study as an endeavour that broadens the understanding and learning the base of the field. To comprehend and improve the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation. This qualitative research is a case study, which significantly gives a particular focal point to people's experiences and views the participant's world. The study is well-guided that demonstrates and provides a full account of the nature of a contemporary problem in a research area.

CHAPTER 5: RESEARCH RESULTS

5.1   Introduction

The chapter discussed the findings of the interview data analysis. Central to the analysis include in-depth interviews with the NAPTIP officers, NGO's and female trafficked victims as key stakeholders for the research. The collected data offers insightful detailed interview findings. This part is organised in line with the research questions, and analysis is based on the primary data and secondary data collected from the informants and official government sites respectively. This section critically investigates the issues of sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria by focusing on the state of female prostitution, policy implementation process as well as the repatriated girls and women.

5.2   Factors Exploiting Female

In the recent past, there has been a proliferation of Nigerian young females (girls and women) to Europe, West and Central Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world to serve the sex trafficking industry. Female trafficked persons are always susceptible and they serve the risky and dangerous prostitution market. These victims are frequently subjected to painful, oppressive, exploitative and lethal practices en route to the destination countries. Young girls and women are deceived and lured abroad with falsified information. The promise of lucrative, so-called jobs as a waitress, babysitter, and shop assistants and in the entertainment industry has sustained female exploitation in sex trafficking. They are largely being targeted via agents in poor villages and towns.

Forgers are competent at forging visas and passports while transporters move the victims and know the routes and roads to divert and avoid being sighted by

security personnel at the borders or exit points. The nature of poverty and unemployment faced by numerous young girls and women in rural communities increases their vulnerability in the hands of traffickers. The majority of the interviewed agreed that poverty is a significant source to the exploitation of young girls and women into sex trafficking in Nigeria.

5.2.1   Poverty

The majority of informants believe that what causes and pushes girls and women into sex trafficking is poverty. Though, some informants answered straight away that it is poverty as the main cause. Thus, a NAPTIP officer interviewee supported that: "Hmmm, it is poverty…… what causes it, is the poverty" (NAP14). A counselling officer (NAP6) mentioned slightly different that: "People would go to it, poverty does not give room to human trafficking, but I tell you the truth it is a key factor..." Another informant from the NGO representative (NGO5) with a similar view stated: "…as a result of poverty, people come from nowhere and promise them all sorts of things."

Some informants combine poverty and unemployment as two main exploitative factors for female sex trafficking. One counselling and rehabilitation officer (NAP8) feels that: "Prostitution is a scourge that will be related to poverty and pervasive unemployment amongst the youth particularly young women." Comparably, an investigation officer (NAP5) interviewee thinks "…Why I say lack of unemployment is that some undergraduate abandoned their studies to go there (abroad). That is perpetual poverty. Seriously, poverty is part of the causes…"

An NGO representative (NGO1) cited: "Traffickers always come from the city and deceive women that there are better jobs for them. And these girls have

no option since they have no job". On the same note, an informant is of the opinion that the family encourages women due to unemployment to remain alive and avoid life-threatening danger. An academic cited: "…The family supports it because they do not have any means for survival…" (ACA1). Similarly, another interviewed academic (ACA2) said differently and thinks that: "I do not look at poverty as the criteria of being into prostitution, a good number of the women know they will be trafficked for prostitution from the onset."

5.2.2 Illiteracy

Illiteracy and lack of education are a significant boost to female exploitation in sex trafficking. Illiteracy has made easy the activities of traffickers as they come with false promises capitalising on the ignorant of both victims and their families. An investigation officer (NAP5) informant said: "…school dropout and the illiterates too, they are the victims. They do not have the requisite knowledge about foreign nations, their thinking is that as long as you are overseas everything will be good…." An NGO representative (NGO4) acknowledged that: "Victims are those women or the high percentage of illiterates, lack of education, gender imbalance, and partisan clashes that prompt instability in many districts and had pushed many to prostitution."

An NGO representative is of the view that: "It is hard to imagine, but due to the absence of knowledge women are tricked in large numbers into prostitution in this modern era." (NGO1). An informant from NGO representative (NGO3) commented that: "When you communicate with these illiterate ladies, they will disclose to you that they were informed that they would be working as hairdressers, nannies, babysitters, and a wide range of employment but not as prostitutes". Comparably, one interviewee is of the view that girl-child

withdrawal from schools will unreservedly prompt and promote prostitution, similar to an academic who states:

> The percentage of school dropouts for the girls is greater than that of the boys in many societies. And the girls who dropped out of college are married off immediately. Many of such girls are divorced at a younger age due to the inability of the husband to provide basic needs for the family. And the divorcee out of desperation remains a target and a victim to the trafficker. (ACA1)

> Young (trafficked) girls are rural inhabitants, in most cases there is a shortage supply of electricity, making it difficult to get information, access to satellite, television for news or social media. In short, most young women in rural areas are uneducated, which again confines the level of knowledge they can have about reality or happenings around the world. (NAP11)

5.2.3   Exploitation

Greediness is another severe female exploitable factor. This is borne out of the fact that a lot of young girls and women naively think once you are abroad you are a self-made person, and you will make money quickly. Some of the females are already in the business of buying and selling goods and services. The common belief is that once you are abroad, you will be rich within a short possible of time. This is said by several interviewees, but a zonal commandant (NAP1) interviewed thought that: "The quick rich syndrome is too much, the idea of getting money at the end of it all the women are exploited right from transit country up to destination country." An investigation officer (NAP4) revealed: "People think to work and earn a living is not something good anymore, is no longer fashionable (so) why not go out there. After all, you are just going there probably sleep with men and earn a good income."

Relatedly, victims loved ones are cited many times as accomplices as an administration officer interviewee revealed concern about the situation: "…Sometimes you see the traffickers are their relatives, aunties, or even elder

brother. So it is a huge problem" (NAP11). The director of investigation and monitoring (NAP13) confirmed that: "Some are being lured by relatives, friends, and peer groups. It may be as a result of looking for greener posture there, or they have seen some women succeed in that way, so they want to copy them."

Another investigation officer (NAP9) viewed female sex trafficking as a supported activity from the southern part of the country. The interviewee alleged: "…in Nigeria, people from that region (south) do believe that prostitution in Nigeria is neither legalise nor abolish and they look at it as if it is a way of making money." Also, asserting the importance attached to relocating abroad, a research and program development officer (NAP2) interviewee said: "…the women mostly felt if they go abroad, they earn more money than in Nigeria. Females are being misled, and do not know what awaits them when they arrive there…."

On a different note, victims might not be poor, but it seems that more money, quickly and easily awaits them. A public enlightenment officer (NAP12) interviewee thought that: "Sometimes it is greed because they have money to start a business, women are deceived to bring their diamond and give it out to the trafficker, and that trafficker exploits and pushes them into the problem that they hardly get out of it." Similarly, a representative of an NGO said: "…Again, greediness to leave a flamboyant life assumes a crucial part in the trafficking of girls and women for prostitution" (NGO4). Contrarily, an NGO representative (NGO2) interviewee thinks: "It is incorrect to believe that women are moved to another country willingly for prostitution, in this contemporary circumstance, but must have been betrayed and deceived." In contrast, concerning how young

women are ever ready and willing to be moved into prostitution, one interviewee states that:

> There is this group influence whom they believe to a considerable extent that Ivaniz (not real name) has gone there and she has prospered. If Ivaniz can do, she can do and leave even better, and the worst thing is that telling their parent too, they do not also give (a) damn to this. I have investigated a case where parent per se, the head, who is the father, uses their only house as collateral for the daughter to be trafficked to Europe. (NAP5)

Another informant, who is a training and manpower officer (NAP7) mentioned: "The girls moved into prostitution are many times greedy, because they are ready to do anything for the sake of money and end up susceptible against questionable persons (traffickers) with a lot of false promises." Comparably, a counselling and rehabilitation officer (NAP17) interviewee was of the view: "Greed is a major concern, by fire by force (desperately), my neighbour on the right, (the) daughter has built that mansion. And my neighbour on the left, (the) daughter (has) bought that Mercedes Benz and me too my daughter most bring back wealth for us." The officer added: "Usually, they thought whenever you travelled it is a free world to work and earn money and do what you wish for yourself. They do not know they are going to be under the control of traffickers."

Besides the want for a good life, one major factor that makes the trafficking of young women, particularly those from Edo state is mentioned by a public enlightenment officer (NAP16) interviewee was that: "A whole lot of them, know what they are going to do before travelling abroad, especially those from Edo. But if they come here, they will deny it, but along the line of investigation, we come to know they lie. It is because she has seen someone that is why she follows suit." On a slightly different stand, the Director of investigation and

monitoring (NAP13) cited: "… It has turned into a status that is socially recognised by certain individuals from the communities. Several families consider having a relative overseas as a positive accomplishment." An NGO representative interviewee (NGO3) stated that: "The family is not worried about the state of life of such relative or the work she does while abroad, in as much as there is a consistent flow of money from the women."

A research officer (NAP3) mentioned: "There are some communities today their children are trafficked for prostitution, and they repatriate profit to their family in Nigeria. They build home or houses and those that are (left) behind they feel this is a lucrative thing (that) we can get involved."

An academic (ACA2) informant commenting on the choice of particular countries pointed that: "When Nigerian women consider the opportunity to move, it is regularly to European countries, or the United States where they taught are the most prosperous places." An investigation officer (NAP4) declared that: "The desire to get rich quickly as well as greediness to carry on with a colourful (richly decorated) way of life." Another research officer believed that: "…some are going for greener pasture, while some from Edo and downward go there purposely for prostitution and they know it from the onset this is what they are going to do" (NAP2)

Corruption has contributed significantly to the menace of sex trafficking in women and girls' exploitation. This phenomenon has allowed through enforcement officers' aid, a criminal network or human traffickers to thrive. A representative of NGO specifies corruption as an additional reason that encourages the trafficking of young women into sex trafficking and said: "Corruption disappoints any preventive measures since public authorities in

charge of handling prostitution issues have been caught as accomplices to human traffickers" (NGO4). Also, one informant from the NGO believed: "While corruption might not be open in charge of the trafficking of young girls for prostitution, corruption had a critical impact on the happenings and contributed to the joblessness and weak socio-economic circumstances in the country" (NGO2).

An administration officer interviewee (NAP11) mentioned activities of corrupt officers at the airport and border posts. The informant cited: "…at airport and border post most of the time if they have such cases, they do not transfer it to us. They do what is call kill and bury". Another academic (ACA2) informant expresses that: "Corruption likewise plays a role in the judiciary, as traffickers that are supposed to be prosecuted ended up bribing lawyers and judges. In this way, making it hard to handle criminal network activities. In such a case of trafficking, the trafficker will be granted freedom from punishment."

In addition to corruption, the multifaceted and intertwined nature of human trafficking has been cited by Director investigation and monitoring (NAP13) as: "Another issue is, human traffickers, use victims of human trafficking to smuggle arms, smuggle hard drugs and use them…." Commenting on the recent human trafficking trends found in Nigeria on kidney removal, an interviewee from the investigation and monitoring department (NAP9) elaborated that: "When they trafficked these women, sometimes they harvest their organs and sell, without even doing the necessary thing. As you know one kidney can be removed, they remove the two and leave that person to die."

5.2.4   Porous Border

Some of the trafficked victims travelled with fake international passports, with a forged work permit, student or tourist visa and many women are without any means of identification. NAPTIP personnel stated that the porosity of borders that cannot be manned by the security officers has led to the worsened situation of trafficking in girls and women internationally. Similarly, implementers mentioned a large number of victims are trafficked out of the country using the unmanned and porous land borders. Trafficked victims reported having passed borders severally without been detected. Some informants expressed their concern over the porosity of Nigerian borders. The director of administration during an interview pointed out:

> We have porous borders in towns like Jibiya in Katsina state, Kwongwala in Jigawa state and from (the) Sokoto axis where I worked before. Other places such as Kamba in Kebbi state, we have Ilaila border, all those borders are porous, and traffickers use these borders to transport victims in groups to perpetuate their activities (NAP14)

> …the way victims are move by traffickers, it was on a daily basis, from Niger via Morocco, Mali or Libya. Agadaz is the main centre. Agadaz will lead you to Mali, Liberia, Algeria, and Morocco. Their aim is to get to European countries. Unfortunately, the majority die on their way before reaching to a transit country, and most of them do not get to their destinations (NAP6)

> They arranged victims' travel documents including an international passport. Many a time traffickers lied that the travel documents will be given to victims. However, they end up transporting them through the porous border, but with the agreement that they will pay as soon as the victims start working (NGO5)

Supporting this statement at the NAPTIP shelter, a counsellor (NAP17) speaks on the way females exited out of Nigeria. "It is mostly by road through land borders, because our borders are porous…" Contrarily, a research and programme officer (NAP2) believes that women are being deceived. The officer stated: "…The women already have a passport and were issued a work permit

visa. Unfortunately, they were deceived as they travelled by road through the Niger border to the desert. The victim almost dies on their way, but they have seen death."

According to the director of counselling and rehabilitation (NAP10) "The majority of the trafficked victims (at the shelter) left the country on their own choice, but they came to realise they have been deceived, that better jobs and opportunities are in Europe." A public enlightenment officer (NAP12) share the view that: "They left Nigeria wilfully without legitimate travel documents through the porous border. The principle intention of going to Europe was mostly to generate more cash to be able to help their families." An academic (ACA1) offered a different opinion, cited: "Several of these women, have planned well ahead to travel to Europe and they know traffickers will be using an illegal border. While few of the victims pay the money incurred before the travel. Most will pay at the destination for the passage and other services."

In another way, some of the females left Nigeria for greener pasture, but the risk they took made them trapped at the hands of madam or exploiters. Another investigation officer (NAP4) interviewed says: "When they get there, they will pay all that they have spent and all the expenses incurred must be paid by the controlled and the exploited victim." A counselling officer is of the opinion that: "…Activities of the madams is a clear indication they are attached to human trafficking criminals across countries borders" (NAP 6)

The current spate of the terrorist Boko Haram group, which usually abducts, displace, sale and impregnate female Nigerians across the Chad basin. The informants mentioned the anti-human violence by the terror group especially targeting women and girls. Females are being displaced, injured, killed and

exited abroad. The terrorist Boko Haram made females run for their lives and in search of food and shelter in the neighbouring countries. An informant supports such an attestation of women migrating to nearby countries. The informant from an NGO representative said:

Women have fled to Niger and Cameroon as a result of the Boko Haram uprising, with little help from the government. The compelling situation made women resort to find what to eat, and the essentials of life but found themselves in the prostitution market. (NGO1). Similarly, an academic interviewee postulate:

The menace of Boko Haram has contributed significantly, women fleeing to neighbouring countries and in the end, out of desperation, poverty and lack of necessities of a life entrapped women and girls to the trafficker's network and engaged them into prostitution. (ACA2)

Some of the informants cited Boko Haram to escalating sex trafficking in women and girls due to abduction and displacement. An academic (ACA1) mentioned: "The terrorist, Boko Haram group, has displaced women across the Chad Basin, these make women vulnerable to human traffickers." Though, An NGO representative (NGO4) said: "The Boko Haram has abducted, impregnated and forced a lot of young women into neighbouring countries. These victims are susceptible to sex slavery internationally." Director of investigation and rehabilitation is of the view that: "Boko Haram like organised human traffickers employs similar tactics of using drugs, launder money, sale or abduct women transnationally" (NAP13)

The majority of the interviewed corroborated the sharpness, tact, trend, and methods used by traffickers. An academic (ACA1) mentioned: "Mostly they are a syndicate, too sophisticated, they try to think ahead and modify their mode of operations." An investigation and monitoring officer informant believed:

…young people, young girls need love and attention, which is not available to them. So, at the end of the day, the trafficked victim

becomes a hardened criminal, so they become a menace to society. They do not know how to show love because nobody showed love to them when they needed it. (NAP9)

NGO representative (NGO3) said: "They use to recruit locally, and they have their agents in Europe, where they will take girls there." Correspondingly, an interviewee voiced the concern of deception and uneasiness on getting the syndicate. The director of investigation and monitoring (NAP13) mentioned: "The traffickers have so many means of doing their trafficking. Some by deceit. They will deceive children by saying that they will get them very good work abroad. So before you track them, they will give you a lot of headaches." An investigation and monitoring officer see the multiplicity of human trafficking, persistence and lead to other crimes:

> Human trafficking affects society and you find out that this crime is interwoven, you find one in a particular crime you kindly seem him in another emulated crime. Particularly, you may find somebody is a human trafficker and may also be a trafficker in drugs, may also be involved in child labour, baby selling, it is multifaceted. (NAP4)

> Human trafficking is a kind of thriving bussiness, it is organised crime. The syndicate is involved that has membership in different towns, different countries and they coordinate their activities. It is a business worldwide, the second largest illegal income after drug trafficking, which brings money to the syndicate. (NAP9)

An investigation and monitoring officer (NAP1) interviewed mentioned: "…It gives Nigeria a bad name, people moving out of the country are Nigerians, victims are Nigerians, and the traffickers are Nigerians, so it gives us a bad image." Despite the relative measures put in place by Nigeria, a lot need to be done. This is based on the informants witnessing continuous females' exploitation in sex trafficking. A representative from NGO stated:

> NAPTIP is doing very little in terms of fighting traffickers especially those criminal networks abroad. In short, in recent times they are getting stronger because criminality remains, more women are recruited and

transported for prostitution but largely underreported, and the government is yet to get it right. (NGO2)

The voodoo is a severe setback to the fight against human trafficking. Thus, a large number of informants cited voodoo being administered by the voodooist on the victims. Many times the trafficked girls and women hardly mention their ordeal, neither reveal traffickers nor willing to testify. In this manner, a training officer (NAP7) participant tries to clarify the reason why recruiters many times utilise the voodoo or juju oath in human trafficking: "Is a means by the recruiter to ensure that the trafficking deal is sealed and irreversible." A NAPTIP Legal officer (NAP15) said: "…They normally use to hide their traffickers, they do not want to tell us. The victims are normally being brainwash, the charm is being used on them so that they do not name the traffickers…" A research officer informant believes that the voodoo is a multiplier to other dangerous activities to the victims as the officer commented:

> …the impact of the juju changes the stage of the deal because the juju obliges the woman from having the capacity to end the situation, leading to sexual exploitation. Unreservedly, no movement, contracting venereal diseases, become a drug addict because of stress and pass through psychological experiences. (NAP3)

A counselling and rehabilitation officer (NAP8) interview is of the view that juju is sustained due to illiteracy and lack of education. The officer cited: "The recruiters are aware that average women with little or no knowledge are sceptical with shrine and juju oath, particularly the threat to death or that of going mad. Some of which are accepted by the victims to be true and it is not revocable." Discussing how the juju is administered is an informant statement that:

> Traffickers and the juju priest normally take some parts of the young women's body organs like nail, pubic hair, particularly blood, which are then used to compel the victims. We have certain mental cases among the returned victims. One cannot state whether the oath has worked or not. (NAP16)

An administration officer (NAP11) mentioned: "The shrine man slaughter chicken, and the trafficked women were commanded to eat the uncooked raw heart. The victim's pubic hair and fingernail were trimmed and retained. To impart fear and signify how they could be reached whenever they try to resist." A representative of NGO understands differently revealed: "Young women trafficked into prostitution are attached to the oath of secrecy, the aim is specifically for a victim not to run or change mind." (NGO5)

As indicated by an academic (ACA1), the recruitment incorporates the juju as a contractual agreement "Obviously, the juju is utilised as a kind of control to ensure that the victim complies with the contract agreed upon." Public enlightenment officer elaborates on what juju does to the victims, and how victims see it, the officer declared:

> Trafficked victims cooperatively bring their cash to the recruiters, given the threat to the result of breaking the voodoo they have taken. The voodoo serves as a control instrument used to control female psychologically or mentally. And by the way, the women do firmly believe, if they default, the spell will haunt them. (NAP12)

In similar, but slightly different, an investigation and monitoring officer (NAP5) described the victim's mind-set as having changed entirely as the officer postulates: "They have been brain-washed that if you do not do this (prostitution) you are going mad, or you are going to die.". Comparably, another, investigation and monitoring officer thinks:

> Likewise, traffickers utilise the juju to shield the girls from uncovering and revealing the trafficker's name, and that is the reason some victims prefer not to talk. Since the girls have taken the oath with the promise not to reveal the names of the traffickers, and this is the reason it is otherwise called the oath of secrecy. (NAP17)

Zonal commander discussed concerned on the juju: "The voodoo is a great set back to successful arraignment and prosecutes traffickers. Since the woman

(victim) who has been star witness is unwilling to reveal her ordeal as a result of the fear of juju." (NAP1)

5.2.5   Cultural Practices

The lack of fairness or balancing of gender due to cultural practices has caused several females exploitation. The prepared choice of boys than girls has been cited by the interview informants. This is because both at the family and community levels women are being discriminated against, which is a critical source of female exploitation in sex trafficking. In some communities in Nigeria, females are married early due to cultural practices. This is a crucial contributory factor to sex exploitation internationally. This is stated by a good number of informants. An academic stated:

> A place that poverty strengthened is by the cultural choice of boys, which upsets the proper empowerment and education of the young girls both at the society and family levels, restricts the decisions accessible to the young girls. And encourages the trafficking of young women for prostitution. (ACA2)

As indicated by the Director of counselling and rehabilitation (NAP10) that: "It is no more surprising for a young girl to be married at an early age. Making her monetarily reliant on the man, and if the marriage broke, (it was) largely because of domestic violence. The cultural view of such a young girl is that which makes her vulnerable against trafficking." The academic informant states: "Cultural, financial and social practices that oppress young women had a significant influence on various women that migrated to nations where they believe things are easy and much better. In the expectation of enhancing their lives and that of their loved ones." (ACA1)

In the same fashion, an NGO representative (NGO2) states: "Young women endure cultural violence and segregations that constrain their chance in

education, and access to equal job opportunities among others. All these prevent the independence and empowerment of women." NGO representative accuses: "The breakdown of cultural, religious and social value on the destitution of women. Because, the guardians who encourage the trafficking of their girls into prostitution, have lost hope to the benefits that a lot of communities hold dearest." (NGO3) Table 5.1 summarises socio-economic and socio-cultural factors/issues of female sex trafficking in Nigeria.

Table 5.1: Summary Table of Socio-economic and Socio-cultural Issues

NAPTIP Policy	Existing Implementation	Emerged Theme
Action against vulnerable factors of Female Sex trafficking	-Feminising poverty -Increasing unemployment -Lack of education/illiteracy -Gender greed - Corruption Inaction - Abundant porous borders -Terrorist Boko Haram	Socio-economic issues
	-Victimisation due to voodoo -Male preference -Female discrimination -Criminal traffickers	Socio-cultural issues

5.3 Implementation Obstacles

It has been known in many works of literature that implementation signifies dealing with obstacles. Thus, it is important to investigate the NAPTIP implementation process. The agency is primarily responsible for tackling sex trafficking and human trafficking policy implementation in Nigeria. NAPTIP partners with other government organisations to fight human traffickers. In an

effort to understand the network better, there is a need to see the relationship between these organisations. It is also essential to know the policy implementation obstacles of the agency in terms of resources, commitment, communication, coordination, will, readiness and decision-making process on female sex trafficking in Nigeria.

5.3.1   Insufficient Resources

During the interview, informants state insufficient resources as a significant obstacle to sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. Several interviewees raised the issue of the fund and operational vehicles. Between these two critical resources, money is the most essential. One research and programme development officer said:

> When we have funds, we do not have a problem enforcing our laws and implementing our strategic goals. Generally, paucity is the major challenge. You know money is encompassing if you have a limitation in one area as long as you mobilise resources it will automatically solve all other issues. (NAP3)

Lack of funds has undermined the capacity at which the agency operates. Money is encompassing, and so numerous obstacles impede the fight against sex trafficking NAPTIP policy implementation. Some informants commented on both funds and operational vehicles. For instance, an investigation officer (NAP5) stated: "We rely on allocation and even if sent it is not enough. As I speak to you there is operation because there is no money, no enough operational vehicles and nothing to do about it." In the same direction, an investigation officer (NAP4) commented: "The key challenge is funding, without it we can do little. (If) we want to go for arrest you need a functional vehicle. If you do not have it, you cannot do it."

Similarly, an academic interviewee (ACA2) stated: "Funding is not adequate to cover all the zones, instead of increasing, it is decreasing…" One training and manpower officer (NAP7) said: "We have a shortage of staff; we only have two female investigators because there are some operations that you need to go with women." Also, the investigation officer (NAP9) said: "We have a problem with logistics, even the offices are not enough for us…" And, informants from the NGO thinks: "One of the major challenges when you look at the budget, the federal government approved is just too little." (NGO3)

An informant called on the obstacle to policy implementation lies on funding, the NGO representative (NGO1) said: "…human trafficking is capital intensive and shortage of fund is hindering the smooth implementation of the policy" A training officer (NAP7) is of the view on the mismatch between the monies given to the agency and the number of victims that pass through NAPTIP for rehabilitation. The informant said: "The funding and the number of the victims received are a major concern. Now you have twenty victims to counsel, train and empower. Another agency will bring another set (victims). The funding is not adequate to keep all of them…." (NAP7)

On the same note, an academic (ACA1) corroborated: "The budget for human trafficking considering the present increase in victims, is definitely insufficient to NAPTIP." The money budgeted to shoulder or combat human trafficking is insufficiently insignificant. The interview with a representative of an NGO confirmed: "The fund appropriated is inadequate, the agency is unable to carry out its primary task better…" (NGO5) An administration officer talked about the fundamental daily needs and said: "Sometimes, funding for stationary to carry out your work is not available." (NAP14).

A legal and prosecution officer referred to the inability of female victims to voice their concerns at a competent court of law. The officer cited: "Some of the victims do not want to testify in court against their traffickers, and if you do not have the victim to testify, the case is bad as gone." (NAP15). Similarly, an investigation officer said:

> If we need to carry out this work, for you to investigate a particular case at least you do not just believe what the suspect and victim tell you. You also need to visit the scene of the crime, the witnesses and other people you need to interview, but if you are going, they say no money. (NAP9) An officer pointed out that:

> There are those (traffickers) that have enough resources, they fight back at NAPTIP. When you go to court, the trial takes a long time, and if you cannot withstand it, you will lose the case…you know there are lawyers who come in and stand defending traffickers cases in order just to extend it for a very long time. (NAP15)

5.3.2 Limited Training

Another obstacle raised is limited training hinders the success of sex trafficking and policy implementation. Several informants are of the opinion that it has contributed significantly to the current predicaments the agency is facing. Training is a continuous process and on the job training and retraining. As investigation officer (NAP5) interviewee mentioned: "It is organised crime, and it takes different dimension, but if you have training and re-training program and you properly implement the policy, we will be able to curtail the crime." Officers acknowledged having received training once recruited. This has been stated clearly by all participants interviewed. One such example given was that:

> We had basic training on human trafficking, and it involves investigation and prosecution organised by UNDP. We attended a lot of training on how to identify the victim, how to investigate trafficking matters. We had training on how to drive information from victims and traffickers. (NAP7)

Similarly, an NGO representative draws attention to the limited training with regards to present-day trends on sex trafficking. The informant (NGO3) highlighted: "…it is illegal, continues business and when you control from this angle, they devise another way. So, there is always a need for training and re-training to build capacity, to face these tasks. It is a huge task." However, the NGO representative statement corroborated with the study findings of which all the NAPTIP officers acknowledged to have received training.

The majority of the training gained was in the year 2013 and previous years. Signifying limited training on the current phenomenon or new trends training to fight and implement a policy of sex trafficking. An academic (ACA2) and (NGO4) representatives cited the importance of training to the officers. The former cited: "it is a professional area. It is not like another field. For training, you just have to be there. Most of the staff receive training in a specific field, but they lack professional training." An NGO representative said:

> Officers received training in counselling, investigation and sheltering. There is always need of the on the job training in order to acquit enforcers with knowledge and update them on recent happenings. You know criminals are always ahead of (the) law enforcement. There is a need for officers to be on top of the game. They must have up to date training over and over again… (NGO4)

On the contrary, all of the NGO's interviewed are fully trained with up to date training. As specified by an NGO representative (NGO5) that motioned: "We have attended one training and the other, workshops, seminars, on a regular basis but the government can help law enforcers speed up the modern training, so as to catch up with others". One of the counselling officers interviewed had a different opinion with training as it relates to the NAPTIP agency. The officer attributed the limitation to the seconded officers who are favoured. At the end of the day, they go away with the knowledge, experience and the training gained

without making a real impact on improving the protection and implementation of the policy. The officer stated that:

> …Those that benefit from training is not our bona fide staff especially from multinationals, international organisations, and other countries. Basically, in terms of international training, mostly is not our staff who attended…We had a seconded staff that benefitted from several international training. After gaining the knowledge and experience, this staff is no more at NAPTIP (NAP17)

The counselling and rehabilitation officer (NAP10) thinks "…More training, advanced training, equip officers with better and modern technology. There is a need for more knowledge on new techniques for handling human trafficking." Likewise, an investigation officer said: "If you go to the airport, seaport, border post, NAPTIP is not there, there is a need for NAPTIP to be there. Since we have received training on how to identify forge document and to detect suspected trafficking person." (NAP9)

It has been said that NAPTIP officers handling sex trafficking in women and girls experienced low morale such as low motivation, wasted time, agility and limited enthusiasm. The study confirmed this phenomenon based on the interview data obtained. The vast majority were recruited the same year the agency was established and others in the early years of the agency's initial take-off. An investigation officer interview corroborated: "Look at our small office, they hardly stay around, most of the time they prepare to stay outside, and they leave me alone." (NAP4)

In this regard, on motivation, an officer voiced out that the government is not taking this job with seriousness. Several mentioned using personal money to attend training, despite being approved by the agency. After several months and years, officers are not reimbursed. Also, training and manpower officer

interviewed stated: "…we have gone on training for 3 or 4 years (but) our training allowances are not paid" while, a counselling and rehabilitation officer said: "Majority of the staff were employed young, and agile, every day I leave my house and come and sit virtually doing nothing in this office… the spirit and morale are low …" (NAP17)

5.3.3 Weak Communication/Coordination

Even though NAPTIP was inaugurated as the focal agency to fight human traffickers, it requires interagency communication, coordination, and collaboration as an effective implementation as stated in the policy document. Furthermore, communication and coordination obstacles have said to persistently damage the working relations of the relevant stakeholders (Nigeria police, immigration, and other security agencies). One administration officer interviewee uttered: "…They believe we are in the office enjoying air-condition and they are there working for us." (NAP11)

Implementation becomes a challenging task with a multiplicity of the agencies involved. Thus, more especially as the relevant agencies working with NAPTIP see the fight against human trafficking, as an added responsibility. Hence, combating trafficking is not a primary assignment to the relevant stakeholders. At the same time, all cases of sex trafficking and other human trafficking issues must be referred to the NAPTIP. In this way, weak communication and coordination have increased the obstacles of NAPTIP working together with relevant stakeholders. As a result, an investigation officer interviewee corroborated: "The stakeholders we have, they have their primary job, so this is an additional assignment, and everybody gives preference to his

primary job. Besides, they are not given any training, they cannot identify victims of human trafficking." (NAP9)

Another related obstacle raised is the working relations vis-a-vis seconded staff from the relevant stakeholders. An administration officer (NAP11) interviewee commented: "We have some seconded staff with us, they believe NAPTIP is their baby…" On a slightly different dimension, a legal officer (NAP15) interviewee asserted that the act of compromise and difficult coordination by the implementing or relevant stakeholders. One of such instances, the officer said: "Most of the cases were transferred to us from other agencies, they only bring victims, they have already compromised with the suspect and have let loose. A public enlightenment officer (NAP16) strongly mentioned: "When we receive returned victims the things we do, is to counsel them. Then, we train, rehabilitate and reintegrate them back to society. While the suspect is still at large enjoying and continues his evil deeds."

The NGO representative stated their dissatisfaction working with relevant stakeholders especially the NAPTIP agency regarding accessibility to victims at the shelter and in terms of communication. To this end, an NGO interviewed (NGO3) uttered: "Due to a deficiency in partnering with the agency, the need arises when they find it difficult to accommodate trafficked women, then they demand our services." Also, differently said:

> Our relations with relevant stakeholders are disjointed. This is part of the problem, sharing information is not frequent and it is mostly when it becomes necessary. So also, in the area of assisting the trafficked victims, but overall (it) is not that bad and we can do better. (NGO4)

An academic cited:

> The pace at which we are moving, will not augur well for us and the trafficked women. The better we synergise, the more we will do better.

This should be beyond shelter, taking care of victims and their rehabilitation. In other important aspects of sharing information, capacity building and collaboration, a lot needs to be done. (ACA2)

An NGO representative thinks:

The government needs to create the enabling environment, not to be selective, all stakeholders are relevant with distinct and specialised areas of competences, if we come together to share experience, digest and assign responsibility, these are crucial to winning the fight. (NGO2)

Despite the obstacles, the majority of the informants said all to be good in terms of communication and coordination with relevant stakeholders. One counselling officer (NAP8) interviewee substantiated: "We do have a fair level of working relations. There are shortcomings here and there and the challenges every agency is facing, but so far so good. The cooperation is okay." On the other hand, a lack of coordination has been attributed as a key factor that weakens the policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking. This is a result of various security outfits that is responsible for fighting sex trafficking. One investigation officer interviewed cited claim of credit while trafficker still at large:

…you find each agency is claiming superiority over the other and most time if you have such there is bound to be a problem. Because the information they are supposed to give you they would not give you. I will give you an instance. An agency got in contact with traffickers and victims, they only bring victims, and we cannot take the case anywhere. Some feel the job we are doing is theirs, and the same people that think why they would see such a case intercept and bring to us. But we are the focal agency in the fight against human trafficking. (NAP4)

A research officer (NAP2) voiced the concern on superiority: "There is something with Nigerian security agencies. Everyone wants to take the glory, want the government to know they are the ones working. They may refer a case for you to handle, but they will claim victory and superiority." The implementers working with stakeholders see action that is dishonest and against the policy. According to the implementers, they will not allow the operation to be smooth

but will let the traffickers run or change location. An investigator interview informant categorically mentioned: "Well, there are pitfalls, we only tell them we have an operation. We do not tell the place or person and whatever. By the time we start divulging all information, somebody might leak it to your suspect, so we do meet intelligently." (NAP5).

5.3.4 Local, State and Federal Relations

The responsibility and powers of the NAPTIP remain at the federal level. Governments at the state and local levels where the victims originate rely on the federal government for arresting, protecting, assisting, preventing sex trafficking and prosecuting traffickers. The central government virtually handles everything regarding human trafficking. Some informants stated the importance of calling the attention of other than the federal level to be involved as key stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking. In this case, an academic (ACA1) commented: "The ownership of the project by key actors like state government and local government partners will go a long way in this fight but remain missing."

The research officer (NAP3) said: "State actors are more acceptable to communities than we (NAPTIP) because we are referred to as a federal government agency. So, we pass information to communities through them." An NGO representative cited: "Federal government cannot do it alone, human trafficking is a big task, local and state governments must join hand." (NGO2) In like manner, a counselling officer (NAP6) believes: "Sometimes village heads, they are our working partners, because they are the one on the ground within the community." Whereas, an administration officer (NAP11) said:

"…within our jurisdiction, partnering with state and local stakeholders will help fine-tune ways on how to handle human trafficking."

The academic and NGO representatives see the planning and decision of human trafficking by the federal government from two different perspectives. On one hand, an academic (ACA2) mentioned: "The issue of trafficking is the planning. The government power is too central, look at the local level, they are stakeholders but directly not involve." An NGO representative cited: "planning and decision should not rest centrally, but inclusive. One that includes lower officers and the public" (NGO1)

5.3.5   Control

The majority of the civil service structures that are implementing NAPTIP policy on eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria have an authoritative structure of staff and command. Based on the interviews, the high-level officers in the chain of command are in charge of decision-making that is authoritative for officers in the organisation. A clear hierarchy of leadership plays a critical part for the officers to discharge their obligations as commanded. This is indicated by an investigation officer (NAP9) who says: "It is a complex work that you have to use the policy. Otherwise, you have to report to your superior officer." Whereas, an NGO representative commented: "Instead of downward command, senior officers should join lower officers and go after the human traffickers." (NGO4)

An officer is of the view that there will be an improvement but only need to be patient with the government acting process. And the research officer (NAP2) said: "You know since there are lay down rules, victim welfare will improve, but

it will be slow, not as much as my colleague want it. We have to follow the orders, and this is a government organisation."

5.3.6   Absence of Flexibility

The majority of the interviewed do not see flexibility is needed, officers mainly adhere to the NAPTIP policy. The implementers answered sticking to the guiding rules for the implementation of sex trafficking. For instance, an investigation and monitoring officer (NAP4), mentioned: "We are told not to use any initiative, given that at the end of the day, we will not achieve much. The important thing is, we are taught how to utilize the policy to achieve our mandate." The majority of the NGO representatives and the academics attest to the inflexibility of the implementers. Also, one NGO representative (NGO2) said: "…officers are without initiative, but are largely concern with the enforcement of the provisions of the policy guidelines." On the contrary, a few participants interviewed share the use of flexibility, one counselling officer cited:

> …we have policy document guiding us, but at a time your initiative is of paramount importance. Because you have first-hand information, you have access to first-hand information on the victim than the agency. Therefore, you are representing the agency, and your decision is key. For instance, in the process of victim rehabilitation, a particular victim was seriously sick, and the doctors were on strike, I had to think and advice urgently to use a private hospital... (NAP6)

> …whenever you are trying to rehabilitate a victim, you have to know the kind of trade acceptable in that society. You cannot go to a community and say let me train my victims on hairdressing, which certainly is not relevant to that particular society. So I use my initiative to identify those areas and come up with valuable actions... (NAP4).

5.3.7   Absence of Will

There has been the problem of the will to implement the NAPTIP policy in the light of sex trafficking. Many times, the quest for power has hindered progress in improving implementation. The desire for power is a bane for

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insufficient cooperation amongst relevant human trafficking agencies. However, it is interesting to note that NAPTIP, as referred by the policy as a 'focal agency' on one side, relied heavily on the Nigerian police, immigration, and other security agencies to arrest and hand over the victim to the agency. On the other side, the absence of a will is a key obstacle as the central government did not show commitment, interest, and political readiness to fight sex trafficking head-on. An investigation officer (NAP4) said: "We need the will if it is there the fund will be there. We need the will from government…" likewise a public enlightenment officer (NAP16) cited: "Look, we have stayed without DG (Director General) for over one year. It is the will, the government must be committed, must be interested and must be ready to do it." An academic informant mentioned:

> Much has to do with a commitment from (the) government, for us to have the real impact. The will must be there, to own this as a project of top priority. Lack of commitment will never bring a good outcome. Combating human trafficking must be comprehensive, the government should do away with politics and face the issue of implementing policy frontally. (ACA1)

Interestingly, some participants from the interview stress concern on the leadership of the agency. Accordingly, as a head with powers to guide, direct and steer the affairs of NAPTIP rightly with passion, interest, and concern. To actualise the policy implementation is not most of the time a top priority or concern of the DG as a counselling officer cited:

> Another thing is having the right person at the helm of the affairs who is passionate about it. We have had a DG who had own people to feed on…. be rest assured half of the money budgeted is going to them. Whatever budgeted half of it is going back to them. (NAP17)

Under the same circumstances, with a different opinion, is an NGO representative (NGO4) who believes: "I must confess, based on my experience

as a social worker, what I have seen is just lack of commitment. The politics of a thing has led to the disregards of the agency." To achieve proper implementation a social worker shows the concern of love to the female trafficked victims. Thus, suggesting the agency be given their duly requested funds to discharge their duty effectively. This will lead to the implementation of policy on the assistance and protection of victims. The NGO representative indicated:

> The government needs to show love to the agency. What they have budgeted and requested should be given to them. It is about helping the needy and the most vulnerable. Besides, which war are we fighting in earnest? This politics has to stop, and something real should come out of the government. (NGO4)

Though the government has seemed to put several mechanisms to tame the tide of human trafficking. Whereas, a lot needs to be done especially with regards to policy implementation in line with the present human trafficking phenomenon. These are as well tie to the political will and a passionate leader. Thus, an academic corroborated:

> The will is still missing, and the menace remains a major concern despite quite a handful of measures taken by the government. There is a need to fine-tune or change course, with important reforms, more funds needed, concern commitment between countries. And re-training of the agency staff on the emergent trends using information technology. (ACA2)

The NGO representative (NGO3) said: "…a leading country with one of the best policies, but practically it means nothing. Since there is no will from the centre (Federal Government) to implement the policy." Table 5.2 summarises the organisational and political implementation obstacles/issues in Nigeria.

Table 5.2: Summary Table of Organisational and Political Issues

NAPTIP Policy	Existing Implementation/ Obstacles	Emerged Theme
Strengthen stakeholders coordination and communication	-Weak coordination/ communication with relevant stakeholder -Absence of flexibility	Organisational issues
Incorporated capacity building	-Underutilise training -Absence of recent trend training -Absence of stakeholders training	Organisational issues
Efficient functioning of the agency	-lack of fund -Shortage of female investigator -Decrease in budget -Shortage of offices -Inadequate operational vehicle -Damaged vehicle	Organisational issues
Improved commitment	-Lack of political will - Leadership apathy	Political issues

5.4   NAPTIP Addressing Prostitution

NAPTIP policy is never an exception, which means the policy faces several issues. Both in terms of addressing female sex trafficking and other human trafficking at large. Implementation is arguably the face and the yardstick to see action and inaction. The NAPTIP policy is no perfect but has issues as opined by the interview informants that ought to address sex trafficking through policy amendments.

To make sure the policy implementation of the NAPTIP Act succeed, the agency initiated a guideline procedure for the protection and assistance of trafficking in person. The policy pinpointed eleven key areas that relate to one

another (NAPTIP, 2008). These goals are the primary tools to address repatriated or returned female sex trafficking victims in Nigeria.

5.4.1   Identification

The unpredictable and multifaceted nature of human trafficking creates difficulty for social workers to identify trafficked victims. In this way the need to furnish operational officers with necessary data that will merely help to identify trafficking victims. Hence, essential indicators for identification include a sold individual in return for cash, tied to debt bondage with the seizure of travel documents by either traffickers, agents or employers.

The victim's free movement is partly or completely not allowed, and she is subjected to threats or violence against her loved ones or family. The policy identified monetary or other material benefits collected by traffickers via coercion, deception or similar exploitation. Such a victim suffered from mental, sex or physical abuse, or the victim had no knowledge at all on sex trafficking or sexual exploitation (NAPTIP, 2008). A counselling officer interviewee stressed the difficulty regarding identifying the nature and magnitude of the victims' exploitation. The officer said:

> Well, you can find such a victim not being consistent or even not given a detailed story as they always try to be brief in whatever they are telling you. In some instances, it may be difficult for her to mention to you where she is going or their location. (NAP6)

A research officer voiced concern to uneasiness to identification, the officer stated:

> Victims are regularly kept confined, with no flexibility of movement. Contact with the outside world is restricted by the trafficker, frequently controlled and only available to the traffickers working for, this makes identification, not an easy task. Besides, they are coerced and forced to go against their wishes. (NAP3)

An NGO representative commented on female identification:

> … Are normally unconscious of their rights as trafficked women, she does not comprehend the laws of Europe or trafficked nation and neither can she speak the local language at the destination, such women have little or no personal possessions. (NGO2)

It was stated that traffickers put victims in a state of fear on the account to remain unidentified and hidden. In the same way, to fear the law enforcement officers, victims are warned not to trust or believe persons in places of authority. The victim fear of reprisal against the trafficked women's family or loved ones and to fear anybody digging or trying to talk or discover what and where she is working or staying. An NGO representative and an investigation officer talk about the difficulty in identification are linked to the use of information technology especially hand-held phone the interviewees said:

> …most investigators use their phones, try to communicate and get information. Because the agency does not provide all this thing. They only provide hotline 24-hour free toll, which you cannot call, they will only call you, and if you want to get information, you have to use your phone. (NAP5)

According to the director of investigation and monitoring, it is important to realise the use of information technology, the director said:

> What they normally do, they use their mobile phone in communication. They will give them (victims) number that will receive them…. so we find it difficult to get the trafficker, now it is not as before, that they move with the victims. With this modern technology, they have changed their mode of recruiting and moving the victims. (NAP13)

Another NGO representative mentioned:

> Identification is becoming more and more challenging as traffickers diversify their mode of operations, the trend now is moving towards the use of information technology. Most especially they communicate with their agents through mobile phones and use the internet to traffic victims, the trend is unprecedented. (NGO1)

5.4.2   Shelter

The policy sees the importance to give quick, safe and resting shelter to the trafficked victim. The accommodation offers safety, assurance and protects the female trafficked victim. The NAPTIP shelter aid to recapture the confidence and gives trafficked women the new mindset to confront future difficulties. NAPTIP provided temporary shelter to the trafficked victim, to have a chance or opportunity to acquire vital information from the trafficked victim. It enables legal and psychosocial services to the trafficked victim and offers recreational or entertaining facilities. This will also provide, cultural, vocational and spiritual guidance as well as give medical services and clothing to victims are provided (NAPTIP, 2008).   The shelter guarantees a warm, supportive and protective environment for the victim's personal development and provides an opening or chance to further the victim's education. An NGO representative had this to say:

> The shelter is an attempt to put a smile back to trafficked women faces, appearances and restore their feeling of nobility. The policy document stated clearly in line with best practices on protection and assistance.

One NGO representative thinks:

> But I do not know why such a blueprint is not strictly adhered to, believe you me if the policy on health, skills and vocational services to the victims are well implemented, we would not be in this present situation… (NGO2)

On a different stand, is an academic opinion that:

> Rebuilding and sheltering imply revamping the women's lives prior to join their societies once again, but this looks like a mirage. The government has derailed already, and they must do it to protect the rights of the victims and discourage the vulnerable from the naive of travelling abroad. Otherwise, it will remain as it is and nothing much will come out of the implementation at the end of the day. (ACA2)

The shelter is regarded as temporary accommodation for the victims. It implies making victims emotionally and physically strong once more and capable of developing and progressing out of the trauma and their encompassing

condition. The story is different as a counselling officer (NAP8) informant cited: "…they will be disturbed, and again they are confined, they are not free, and they ask why we are keeping them in captivity? They want to go back home and unknown to the victims, we are assisting them."

In general, the shelter serves to battle human trafficking exploited females and secure victim's protection against the menace. It is focusing on giving relief and look after victims in a secured and protected shelter condition. On the contrary, policy implementation seems to be hampered as ascertained by a female trafficked woman (FPV3) that: "Is like being in a cell, there is actually no much difference, you are controlled, watched and monitored. Besides, to get the kind of food you wish to eat is wahala (problem). Then, another female prostitution (FPV1) victim mentioned: "…no cloth, no electricity, I really do not know the reason they are keeping us here, and this place is full of surprises." On the same stand, female prostitution victim interviewee said that, if the basic necessity is not well taken care of or provided in abundant, then there is a critical issue to implementation. Thus, there is every possibility that the government cannot provide other less pressing services. The victim corroborated:

> I once told the counsellor that I need to drink gari with the beans served as lunch, and I was told it was not available. If common gari is not there what else could be provided to us? But the counsellor asked me to be patient things will be addressed by the government. (FPV1)

Another female trafficked victim (FPV2) said: "I do not like the food. This is not the kind of meal I eat at home, and I just want to leave this place." A female victim informant (FPV2) complained: "I cannot eat spaghetti, beans without gari are like drinking tea without sugar. The food is limited in varieties, and this is not what I want to eat, what they decide is what we must eat. And sometimes you need more, but it is not enough."

The same female trafficked victim (FPV2) is of the view that: "Where we are sleeping is good, but it is far not good enough compared to the shelter abroad, as soon as the sunset that is the end of the day. Because there is no electricity and nothing to do again". Besides, female trafficked (FPV1) victim mentioned the dire need of clothing as she showed concern and cited: "I have an insufficient cloth to wear, this one I wore has been used by someone, only brought to me by the help of the counsellor." As it relates to food, an informant, a counselling officer said:

The kind of food they eat. For example, the bulk of our victims are from Benin, Edo, Delta, and Anambra. When you now bring them to the agency the kind of food they eat there, they eat starch and here (North) they use starch to wash cloth. Feeding is a major problem here. Akpu is their common food at times you see them they say noooo we do not want to eat oooh. If they are to eat beans cake when serving, comes with akamu (pap), but that is not common or available… (NAP6) Another counselling officer informant commented:

> Now in our policy, a victim is not expected to stay for more than six weeks to be here, because we do not have enough food, not enough resources, even the cloth the government supposed to buy we have to bring our clothes that we are not using. Like one of our staff, she had to bring boxes of her daughter's clothes. At times from our house, we use to bring food. There was the time I cooked food in the morning, and my senior brought lunch from her home… we need to give them the best feeding if given what is expected they will go and become peaceful immediately. (NAP17)

There is an issue of inadequate shelter to cater for the repatriated victims. The ten shelters across the zones can only accommodate 315 victims with a maximum stay of six weeks' period. Thus, victims with special cases or concerns hoping to stay longer, are mostly referred to non-governmental organisations shelter. A counsellor during the interview (NAP6) commented: "Sometimes we get 100 or more victims with the limited capacity we have to refer them to other

shelters." Nonetheless, the shelter is a significant part of the protection and assistance process as acknowledge by the NAPTIP policy, which helps in the recovery of the victims. The shelter houses victims provide medical, legal, psychological, educational, vocational and social services.

The guiding procedure refers counselling to include working simultaneously with the trafficked victims to know the conditions encompassing their trafficking. It is a moment the trained counsellor bears a chance to gain access to the mental and psychological state of trafficked victims. The counsellor builds relationship and confidence and decides fitting programs for the victim rehabilitation, to ensure effective implementation of the policy. Additionally, it looks for trafficked victim collaboration to investigate and prosecute traffickers.

Efficient counselling will discover the different reasons why females are trafficked, their state of exploitation and proffer necessary measures for assistance and protection to various types of trafficked persons. Effective implementation through counselling will ease and simplify the prosecution and identification of traffickers. Hence, it helps trafficked women on how to overcome the oath of secrecy and fear of reprisal so as not to be re-trafficked. Counselling is to instil confidence and make victims become independent citizens (NAPTIP, 2008). The NAPTIP counsellor buttresses on receiving traumatised victim and their readiness to pull them out of the trauma. A representative of NGO cited:

> The threat is that the government sees counselling and rehabilitation as just ordinary pledge to fulfil in the fight between the traffickers and the victims. And, do not view victims as humans in dire need of services and worthy to be funded in earnest…. (NGO4)

The initial step in counselling includes the victim's psychological rehabilitation, to guarantee that the harm caused by traffickers for a long period is fixed. Counselling is hoped to give the trafficked female self-confidence and emotional stability. An officer mentioned:

> …a times on the processes of counselling and rehabilitation, we need to keep victims for some weeks. And we do not want them to remain idle. We do invite people from outside to come and train victims, engage them in one activity or the other. (NAP6)

> …If they go back to society how society would re-accommodate the exploited victims. That is why we have to keep victims and counsel them properly. So we are giving the victims new mind-set about what is happening, encourage and enlighten them more on the opportunities available in the future. (NAP12)

5.4.3 Repatriation

The primary objective in the fruitful dealing of trafficking cases is the inevitable return or repatriation of female trafficked victims to their source states or homes. Numerous victims of human trafficking are persistently saved in Nigeria. The requirement for a legitimate process for return or repatriation is of significant concern. Based upon the conditions set by the national policy, the return can happen within Nigeria, or between two nations (of cross-border trafficking-repatriation). However, protected and safely repatriation is vital in the integration procedure (NAPTIP, 2008). It guarantees a secured return of trafficked victims from the shelter home to their communities.

Repatriation supports coordinated effort between local communities, home countries, and NAPTIP as service providers of trafficked victims to give expert psychosocial assistance that will encourage repatriation. Thus, specific activities put in place before the victim's repatriation are enormous in the avoidance of re-trafficking. Similarly, strong measures are established to avoid future re-occurrence. An NGO representative mentioned:

The country has signed bilateral agreements with numerous states on repatriation, but many do not stay faithful to such. Victims ended up being victimised with little help from the destination countries. Most victims are even afraid to report to the law enforcement officers because of extortion and end up being treated as an overstay person instead of a victim of exploitation. (NGO4)

A representative from an NGO is of the opinion that: "Government did not set out modalities on how numerous victims will be returned despite signing a bilateral agreement with some countries." (NGO1) According to a NAPTIP director of counselling and rehabilitation, the absence of education, as well as the inability of the victim to speak the language of the destination nation, makes repatriation a difficult task. The officer sees the activity as little effort and believed:

Victims' lack of understanding (of) the local language, with the little educational background are locked up many times on how to look for help or even dial the emergency number to report their exploitation. This is why we have made little advancement regarding repatriation and cooperation with agreeing states. (NAP10)

Reception is a friendly, warm welcome and acknowledgement of the trafficked victim by trained personnel. Trafficked victim regularly goes through psychological trauma, and not appropriately accepted on return, thus, could additionally increase their traumatic experiences. In this way, sufficient reception involves having state of the art facilities. An effective reception only comes through building a helpful and conducive condition that will create an avenue of trust and or a connection amongst service providers and the trafficked victim (NAPTIP, 2008). Thus, this is important to maintain the trafficked victims' civic human rights and achieve the desired policy implementation.

with regards to reception, an informant state that the obstacle does not lie on receiving the victim alone but that the victim needs to be trained and provide vocational skills but due to other reasons, she still stays for more than the

expected. On this scenario, a zonal commander (NAP1) informant commented: "First is we do the profiling, we discovered what the victim is going to do and expected not to stay more than six weeks, but sometimes we are forced to keep the victim longer particularly if the matter is in court…." Relatedly, a counselling and rehabilitation officer indicated:

> Reception is sometimes difficult as some victims are being returned without proper profiling. We have had a case, the woman was not a victim but rather an overstayed and drug addict, in the course of the investigation we realise this. If such documentation were handled or done in a proper way, this kind of scenario is very much avoidable. (NAP8)

5.4.4 Empowerment

Numerous trafficked victims have insufficient or lack the educational background, awareness and self-esteem are mostly low. The policy asserts many trafficked victims originate from a poor upbringing and their families are not adequately educated about the ills of sex trafficking. Victims are therefore vulnerable to human traffickers. O'Neil (2013) feminist writer talks about empowering persons, especially females that are exploited in prostitution due to socio-economic and political problems. Importantly, empowerment gives the trafficked victims and their families vital and needed information, adapting skills and income security to the victims (NAPTIP, 2008). These measures help to avoid re-trafficking and guarantee full incorporation of victims into their societies.

To ensure adequate implementation, the policy reinstates trafficked victims' dignity and self-confidence through empowering trafficked victims to have financial autonomy, to regain confidence, boldness and to prevent reoccurrence of trafficking through providing job and awareness to the trafficked women and girls. Real empowerment is when victims get some work to do or receive the

entrepreneurial tools and start-up finance as stated by the policy. In this direction, a counselling officer interviewee sees that the government is doing too little. The informant states:

> The government is not doing much regarding empowering victims of human trafficking and assisting the agency to grow. Even though it is doing its best, it is until now not enough. There are victims after repatriation they do not want to go back again, they want the government to help them. To do this, to do that, but when it comes to that, the government is unable to do its part. And NAPTIP operates a close shelter, there is a time frame we can keep the victims, so you have to let them go. Sometimes the victims will become very aggressive, and they do not want to stay. (NAP17)

The limitation to empowerment is said to hamper the agency's well-intended assistance and protection to female trafficked victims to achieve the goal set by the NAPTIP policy on implementation. This was mentioned as regards government readiness to eradicate the suffering of the trafficked victims. One counselling officer (NAP6) said: "Victims have been trained, but we cannot empower them, it is something else for them to be on their own financially" The Director of counselling and rehabilitation (NAP10) suggested: "Now we think if any victim comes to the shelter, we should empower the parent as well so that it will have an effect. Now the agency said let us empower both victim and parent, and we would achieve what we want." Though a counselling officer differently said:

> …So when you are trying to calm them down stay in your own country, the little thing you can do you will make money. They will tell you, noooo because you do not have the opportunity to go abroad that is why we are depriving them, ennn, what what-what if it is good here why we cannot get a job like you. (NAP8)

On the contrary, the counsellors interviewed voiced their concern on time factor as relate to getting the trafficked victim out of the trauma alone will take a lot of time. The process includes training and the empowerment of victims. In

essence, the six weeks is not enough for the lined-up activities at the NAPTIP

shelter. To this end, an interviewee has this to say:

> …like now we want to empower, we have victims to empower for the past
> how many months, because of a change of government, change in politics,
> before they implement budget… the money is not coming, and those
> victims do not have the patience to wait, before you know it they are going
> back (re-trafficked). (NAP8)

An informant thinks that the national directorate of employment (NDE) that

is primarily saddled with skills and entrepreneurship development across the

states in Nigeria should be allowed to do their job. The representative of the

NGOs interviewed (NGO3) said: "… If you ask me, all shelters should

collaborate with NDE to do the training, if through go into society

comfortably…." Another informant mention that the challenge to policy

implementation lies in victims a policy to that of empowerment and it is the main

attribute to integration. Empowerment seems like a serious obstacle and a

setback to the agency. Many times, the officers cannot say much to the victims,

because promise upon the promise, the funds to empower are not forthcoming,

and so they have to let them go. The public enlightenment officer interviewee

stated:

> … Real integration comes when you empower them (victims), you give
> them the opportunity not to see the idea of been re-trafficked will vanish.
> Because we have had cases when victims have been re-trafficked and re-
> trafficked. And we will intercept them. And they will say it is none of our
> business as we have nothing to give them. (NAP12)

In a similar direction, stating and showing concern, an interviewee made

mentioned the specific percentage of the trafficked victims that had been

empowered. The officer said:

> We have a whole backlog of victims that had not been empowered. Those
> that we have empowered are not more than five percent. And if they say

they have done more than that, it is a lie. So you counsel, you counsel and waste your sliver. (NAP17)

Some informants saw the importance of education to the victims. A counselling officer commented:

> …schedule classes for victims in the morning, skill acquisition, vocational training, bead making, weaving, tailoring and those that want to further their school we give them a chance to further their studies. We had one victim from secondary school now she is in university studying a master's degree. (NAP6)

One officer cited: "… the victim wants to go to school. It is the responsibility of the agency, as am talking to you we now have a victim who has been in school right from secondary now she is at the university." (NAP1)

The protection and assistance of trafficked persons set requirements for family tracing to return and incorporate female trafficked victims into their families and to ascertain the financial existence of their families. In this manner, the communities and families should be counselled and instruct to make a warm and helpful environment for victims to be incorporated fearlessly and properly. However, proper implementation is to find, trace and get ready trafficked victims' families for their arrival.

During the family tracing officers educate the families and communities on trafficking and its risk. As well as assist in the incorporation of female trafficked victims with their families, communities and the general public. On account of tracing the family, an investigation and monitoring officer interviewee mention the significance of going to the family. The officer commented:

> Tracing the family helps a lot as we educate the family on the risk and dangers of prostitution, having in mind the majority die on their way, some contract HIV/AIDS, and venereal diseases. In fact, by far the harm outweighs the profit which most of the families do not know. (NAP5)

The NAPTIP officer views tracing as a new development by a zonal command. Unknown to the officer that it is part of the policy document. The counselling officer (NAP8) stated: "At this sector, we initiated what is called family tracing, we need to trace the family. We undertake reunification and reuniting the victim back to their respective locality." Understanding family tracing and study the family is a long way. Besides, after providing the victim with the entrepreneurial tools, implementers discover that the family is poor, they immediately go to the market and sold the entrepreneurial tools. As a result, now implementers plan to train and equip the family as well so that such skill will be sustained, and the victim will not think of being re-trafficked. An informant officer said:

> It is a very important process because you have to visit the house to see whether things are adequately okay, if not you have to prepare the victim's family to receive their child. And we sensitise and inform them about the signs and elements of traffickers to be watchful of the criminal exploiters of people and their accomplices. (NAP3)

An NGO representative (NGO3) said: "The vital thing to do, is to do the family tracing, know how the family is and prepare the family for the victim reunification, and you see the problems are mostly, the parents too need counselling because they lack awareness." Then again, director of investigation and monitoring (NAP13) during the interview mentioned: "There was a time we empowered 25 victims when we went for monitoring they sold almost everything that they do not have money." Also, a counselling officer thinks:

> Family tracing is tedious, and it consumes time because not all trafficked people had changeless locations or phone numbers to contact their families. In some cases, families had moved or changed home at the time when the victims were abroad. At times, victims did not give their real name, address and communication contact. Since they do not intend to come back home soon and have no contact with their families." (NAP6)

5.4.5 Integration

Integration is an integral component vital in the assistance and protection of trafficking victims as outlined by the national policy. Its primary objective is to encourage and ensure victims' reintegration into their societies. It is a continuous procedure that looks to build up the capability of the sexually trafficked victims to carry on with their normal life. Integration tries to help female trafficked victims to accomplish financial autonomy through a society based on vocational skills and learning, and education (NAPTIP, 2008). Integration assists in minimising the effect of trafficking and related social malice on trafficked victims and their loved ones.

Most officers voiced their concern on empowerment to the lack of funds. The integration will never be an easy task. The morale of the NAPTIP officers is low, due to a shortage of funds, limited training, and empowerment tools to equip the victims. An NGO representative (NGO2) said: "The family will be educated on the dangers of trafficking and for sure, the family ought to be counsel to permit the victim to be reintegrated." Thus, vital resources for their sustenance and daily leaving is scarce, one training and manpower officer and then NGO representatives interviewed respectively commented:

In short, am saddened with the pathetic situation, you continue to plead with the victim to be patient that the government will do something. But the resources are not forthcoming, and the little money that comes cannot do what is supposed to do. (NAP7)

Then again, an NGO representative strongly suggested:

Most trafficked women, particularly girls, require help to reintegrate into their societies and recuperate from their traumatic experiences. Giving services the like of hairdressing, weaving, equipment and some money as take-off funds will go a long way in complementing what has been achieved. Otherwise, there will not be progress and the victim will be willing to be trafficked. That is what is on the ground, no physical integration, (and) it is only on paper (NGO4).

An informant from the NAPTIP officer (NAP8) cited: a victim we reintegrate after gaining extensive counselling, rehabilitation, and empowerment. She received micro-credit and engaged in rice farming, the trade is flourishing, when we went for follow-up, the victim has assisted her family and they are making a profit from the business. The zonal coordinator (NAP1) confirmed that: "The rehabilitation is one of the important services the government is doing to assist the trafficked women because they are the vulnerable group. And after receiving the skill acquisition and empowerment tools, the victims are comfortably reintegrated into the family without any problem."

The services provided by the NAPTIP in reintegrating trafficked women do not meet the expectations of the victims. An NGO representative (NGO3) pointed out that: "the skill acquisition in tailoring will not provide enough money to the victims. These young women come from villages, where most of the cloth they use is second-hand clothing, which is much cheaper and there is less demand for a tailor-made or new cloth.

An optimist trafficked woman despite been exploited abroad for many years, the female victims (FPV2) thinks: "I left home more than six years, so everything is different now, going into the village with the assistance of NAPTIP, I will adjust and have some hope away from the economic problem." Similarly, reintegration will give the victim a new direction or as the means to start a trade. The female victim (FPV4) is of the opinion that: I want to get along with my family. So, the assistance will help me a lot, I will have a business and something to do. Likewise, another officer interviewee voiced out: "We have counselled, trained, checked and brought them out of the trauma. But the truth is integration needs a lot of funds for victims to know we have a concern and what we are

doing is in line with the policy goals, but money is not there to finalise the good work." (NAP12) A rehabilitation officer (NAP6) mentioned that: "Reintegration is seen as another obstacle since most of the help is one-off support. This is as a result of NAPTIP programs are just for a short period (six weeks). Besides, victims find it difficult in getting sufficient services."

Follow up is essential to policy implementation as the physical, psychological, economic and social stability of trafficked victims is verified. Also, to assessing the impact of services rendered during the integration process are critical parts of aftercare or follow up (NAPTIP, 2008). Once the crucial needs of the female trafficked victims are met after reintegration, it is essential to follow up. This to guarantee that sexually trafficked victims stay safe and gain ground, to turn away any possibility to be re-trafficked.

To assure that rehabilitated victims are wholly incorporated into their societies. Follow-up ensures the objectives of integration and rehabilitation are accomplished, as it addresses issues female trafficked victims usually encounter at their communities after the integration.

An NGO representative (NGO1) said: "The agency has not empowered the majority of the trafficked women, and you can only follow-up what you have done." Hence, this help to monitor and assess programs that have been implemented, as well as ascertain the victim's present progress for further action. In this direction, an investigation and monitoring officer commented on follow up issues and mentioned:

> I once had a victim rescued and then came back again to be rescued. If the government had leave up to expectations by following up to see where this victim is trained, we want to see the victim we have empowered. We want

to see the progress she made so far, the follow-up could have helped to avoid the victim being re-trafficked. (NAP5)

While counselling and rehabilitation officer said:

Even when we go back to the family to monitor the victim, you will discover she is not around, and the parent will say she is married. I want to see my victim, can I have her number? They will say noooo!! We do not want the husband to know she was once a victim. Besides, they already know she has gone back (re-trafficked). We do not want that victimisation and stigmatisation, all these things are affecting our work…. (NAP8)

The policy implementation on assistance and protection is to disengage at the point when trafficked victims are empowered financially. At this stage the difficulties victims faced from their repatriation to the sheltering, counselling, and integration to their societies. The victims are supposed have gain skills, training and received entrepreneurial tools. Disengagement is what follows. The rationale of the policy is to evaluate the willingness of trafficked women to be disengaged and join their families. In this way, the victims are guaranteed to be efficiently incorporated into their societies (NAPTIP, 2008). This will ensure the freedom and independence of the victims.

An NGO representative informant (NGO1) asserts: "Disengagement to me comes without much time-wasting since there is little to give, immediately after repatriation and what have you, the agency has disengaged since they could not meet up their expectations." One public enlightenment officer (NAP12) said: "The truth is, we are supposed to oblige to stated objectives of this policy, but this is not our wish, and maybe the government thinks this is not important to her." One officer voiced concern:

I pity the victims that we have to disengage without fulfilling our primary task. It is serious. Something needs to be done if we want practical results, but the government has abandoned us. The victims can be re-trafficked because they are jobless and have no funds for utilisation of the skills these women learned. (NAP8)

Preventive mechanisms as outlined in the policy implementation and protection of trafficked persons are activities that proffer the known social factors and are accomplished by empowering the citizens, to lessen vulnerability. Thus, to address the primary drivers of trafficking in persons is also to create families and community' awareness and sensitisation on the nature of human trafficking. This will enlighten and limit the susceptibility of female trafficking internationally (NAPTIP, 2008).

On preventative measures, the government response has been called upon, for instance, one officer interviewee mentioned: "…. government to do more, make things available for people, teach people, create jobs, let people do something and earn something…" An investigation and monitoring (NAP9) officer said: "The trafficker will not tell you the truth. So, we file the case and charge him to court. And we use him as a witness to testify to get what we want and convict him and the collaborators." (NAP5) Another officer recommended:

> In remedying this, NAPTIP is doing a lot, trying its best to rescue and assist victims and arrest suspects. The government is doing her part, but then we need more funding. If you check trafficking it is the number two or third most dangerous crime on earth. Traffickers have an extensive network, and are very powerful, with little NAPTIP is doing, and a small amount of monies government is given that cannot assist the victim and prevent trafficking as the same time. (NAP4)

 A legal officer (NAP15) confirmed that:

> "The 2005 amendment all the sections carry options of fine and a meagre amount of 20,000 or 30,000 naira only. And they (traffickers) do not mind you call them convict, or whatever. They do not mind, because the money is just too small for the traffickers. Now, the recent amendment, the option of a fine has been removed, which is a welcome development."

Whereas on public awareness and sensitisation, there are primary challenges that ought to be addressed. An officer offered:

Generally, we engage in public activities. We use to enlighten the communities on the dangers associated with trafficking. Let me tell you some know what they are going for, and some do not know what the end of their trip will be. So, we mostly tell them the implications, at the end of it, it is prostitution. (NAP1)

On the one hand, with a contrary opinion, is a public enlightenment officer (NAP16) who said: "Up till now enlightenment has not gone to grassroots. We did not go, and a lot do not know what awaits them outside Nigeria if trafficked. If we are telling the victims, they cry. They said they did not know what awaits them abroad."

An academic (ACA2) said: "Most people lack awareness, and this is achieved through sanitization, seminars, public enlightenment through maiunguwa (ward head), dagaci (district head) and others and such program is conducted by public enlightenment unit" A public enlightenment officer thinks:

Like in this command, we initiated a grassroots mobilisation and sensitisation campaign to tackle human trafficking from the recruitment stage at the grassroots areas. We toured the major vulnerable areas, endemic areas, and local government areas, pay advocacy visit to the traditional leaders, sensitise the public and traditional institution being closest to the people. (NAP16)

An officer believes:

NAPTIP is working with an enforcement agency in the name of Hisbah (local security outfit established by Kano state government), they have been supportive and working actively. They have limitations to the prosecution, they do refer many cases to us. They are equally our partners in local sensitisation activities been a state actor. Hisbah is more acceptable to communities because we are referred to as a federal government agency. Hisbah has been a state government's agency, we pass information to communities through Hisbah. (NAP3)

An NGO representative said:

We engage in sensitization focusing on the grassroots and rural communities. This is to make people know there is something trafficking. Many people do not know this exists. So, the sensitization goes a long way to sensitize people and help them report it but NAPTIP is not in such vulnerable places. (NGO3)

Table 5.3 summarises policy obstacles/issues in addressing repatriated girls

and women in Nigeria.

Table 5.3: Summary Table of Policy Issues

NAPTIP Policy Objective	Existing Implementation Obstacles	Emerged Theme
Identification and Rehabilitation services	-Difficulty to identify prostitution victim -Absence of cutting-edge technology to track traffickers -Absence of repatriation procedure -Delayed empowerment fund -Meagerly appropriated budget -Minimal victim trust to counsellors - Refusal of the family during follow-up to see the victim -Sold entrepreneurial tools -Re-trafficked victim -Limited trafficker arraignment	Policy issues
Female victim protection & empowerment services	-Minimal shelter stay - Shelter shortage -Lack of freedom to move - Not enough food -No cloth -Food non-cognizance of cultural/zonal differences -Absence of empowerment -Inadequate targeted vocational skills/ progammes -Lack of electricity	Policy issues
Enhanced NAPTIP policy	-The limited States and LGAs involvement -Absence of legal action on a corrupt enforcement officer -Non-stringent human trafficker penalty	Policy issues
Public enlightenment	-Lack of grassroots awareness -Limited public knowledge about the existence of the agency	Policy issues

5.5 Summary

The interview data analysis adds to the understanding with respect to sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Above all, the data analysis gives the new perception to the government NAPTIP officers to their situations in the organization, particularly the implementers and the decision-makers of the agency. Other than government NAPTIP officers, different partners that include the NGOs and academics did reveal the obstacles confronted in putting the NAPTIP 2003 policy into practice. The analysis brings into vital light forces that created female prostitution and the implementation obstacles.

The findings of the sex trafficking circumstance, the current policy and the process of implementation necessitate to fundamentally addressing the difficulties to accomplish the essential objective of mitigating the menace. Hence, knowledge of the sex trafficking and policy implementation fills in as a force for better comprehension of the complexity of the scourge. Furthermore, the analysis provided an understanding of the process of implementation as it shapes the possible services offered at the NAPTIP agency. The subsequent chapter will connect the themes from this chapter to the conceptual framework and other vital data from the observations and written documents.

CHAPTER 6: DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

This section looks at the five themes that are developed from the findings of the study in detail. The research will, wherever pertinent, be connected back to the feminist and implementation theories as outlined in chapter 2. Factors influencing sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation will be investigated. Given the data analysis of the study through the coding of the interview transcripts and note-taking during the fieldwork, various themes emerged out of the study's findings. The themes are socio-economic issues, socio-cultural issues, organisational issues, political issues, and policy issues. They relate to the reviewed literature and the theoretical underpinnings that are connected to the conceptual study framework. The findings from the themes are a detailed explanation from interview data interpretation examined in chapter five.

6.2 Socio-Economic Issues

The apparent initial code that emerged from the interview data was socio-economic obstacles as a significant issue influencing female exploitation in sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. As said by O'Neil (2013), the reality on the ground is the economic needs in an environment of recession, unemployment, increase in debt and limited credits have pushed the female into prostitution. The main challenges female suffer within patriarchy is the socio-economic composition of domination that supports and pave the way to their sex trafficking and a significant obstacle to policy implementation.

6.2.1   Sourcing Female

In the recent past, there has been a proliferation of sourcing female from Nigeria to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East largely to serve the sex trafficking industry. Young girls and women are always susceptible to human traffickers, they are subjugated, oppressed, coerced forced and exploited in the dangerous prostitution market. These victims are frequently subjected to painful, exploitative and lethal practices en route to the destination countries. Sourcing females are the result of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and greed. Girls and young women are deceived, lured abroad through false lucrative jobs as a waitress, baby sitter, and shop assistant and in the entertainment industry. By and large, they are targeted by agents or human traffickers at poverty-stricken villages and towns.

Many informants mentioned in strong term poverty and absence of employment as major factors in Nigeria that continue to be a severe source of girls and women to sex trafficking. Eliminating poverty is essential in the fight against prostitution in women as a multifaceted and complex menace. Poverty remains a primary obstacle and Nigeria became a leader of extremely poor people in the present world (Vanguard, 2018). The investigation result is similar to feminist writers that cited the "feminization of poverty" as girls and women are poorer than men, so it is a global phenomenon. The poverty in women is due to factors like unemployment, unpaid work, wage disparities, critical economic situation to cater for food and drinking water, as well as the absence of options and discrimination (Bullock, 2013; Kabeer, 2015; O'Neil, 2013).

Cook (2013) and Dauda (2017) confirmed that out of two billion people facing multifaceted poverty and deprived of poor living standards. The majority

are females from developing countries. This may likely be why Africa accounts for a large number of females in the sex trafficking industry that persisted for decades. Corroborating this view Dauda (2017) cited that Nigeria is marred by a high number of poverty-stricken women, who are vulnerable to human trafficking. Poverty undoubtedly caused women to migrate to search for the necessities of life. Allowing a more significant number of persons without finding what to eat or job to do will result in young females particularly to remain an easy target and vulnerable to human traffickers. This phenomenon is in line with feminist writers that found deep and severe poverty to centre and concentrate around women (Bullock, 2014; Kabeer, 2015). As a consequence, women are attracted to human trafficking and sex trafficking.

Informants from the NGO representatives, NAPTIP officers and academics have mentioned the issue of greediness as a source of the female seeking for better money. The findings show the victims are not all the time trafficked for sex trafficking because they are poor or have no means of livelihood. This thesis corroborated John and Faith (2015) and Kangiwa (2015) findings that some of the victim's initial thought was that going abroad, means making more money within a concise period. Friends, siblings, and guardians have played an enormous role in engaging their loved ones into the prostitution trade to gain or benefit from the illicit funds and unknown to them that the net loss outweighs the profit to make from the menace. The findings are similar to those by Dottridge (2010), Ogonor and Osunde (2007), and Weitzer (2015) it was shown that the siblings, guardians, and friends serve as intermediaries to sex trafficking. That is, on the one hand, they have the females, and on the other, they are acquaintances as Weitzer call them, but they played a major role in putting the victims in the dastardly act of sex trafficking menace.

Also, without carnal knowledge of the intermediaries, traffickers will have difficulty or few or no victims to exploit. As such, there is a strong connection between traffickers and the intermediaries who are close relatives to the women in the sex industry. Particularly friends or peer groups, do state to trafficking women that all will be good within a short time. One interview informant stated: "after all, you are just going there probably sleep with men and earn good income" according to the informants, this seems like a good job with a lot of gains and profit. This is of course beyond the mere agreeing to be trafficked. As the women will be coerced, raped, locked and denied money earned in a hard and challenging way by the Nigerian traffickers mostly known as a madam. This study confirmed feminist writer Folbre, (2009) that sees 'gendered greed' as the inability of the husband or father to take care of their loved ones especially women. In the case of female Nigerians, they are mainly exploited due to negligence by mostly their male family members, and on the course of earning for a living, they are exploited in sex trafficking.

The results from the interview show that illiteracy and lack of education are closely linked to sex trafficking from the interview informants. This assertion is similar to the findings by Akor, (2011), O'Brien, (2015) and Kangiwa (2015) that absence to access education and scholarship has contributed immensely to women and girls to want to travel abroad. The thesis corroborates David (2015) and Sadiqi (2016) and O'Neil (2013) feminist writers' opinion that the significant issue limiting women empowerment is the high rate and percentage of illiterate women in general. Due to the absence of education, the traffickers capitalise on that as they call on victims, asserting that, it is a golden opportunity to further studies. Also, finding a decent job is easy and a good way of making money.

This simplistic assumption need not convince victims, if she is not illiterate, as Kangiwa (2015) validated.

The government should do the needful for girls and women that are deprived of education. The majority of trafficked girls and women are illiterates or out of school. They need to be educated and those that are aged to be given adult education. This study supports Savigny's (2014) findings that say males dominated education, females are marginalised, underrepresented and paid less accumulating to hegemonic masculinity and 'educational sexism'. Education is imperative as informants mentioned some of the traffickers due to illiteracy right from the child no one cares about them, so they become insulting and lack human feelings because they are not opportune persons in the society. This has persisted in sex trafficking because they do not care what will happen to the victims. The finding confirms the argument by O'Brien (2015), that the absence of education in originating countries like Nigeria is a significant factor that sustained women, to look for a way to earn for living abroad and as result of the simplistic view that once in abroad you can easily enrol in school.

6.2.2 Exploiting Women

Porous border, corruption, and Boko Haram are a source of women exploitation into sex trafficking. Nigerian human traffickers have established a criminal network in destination countries where this is possible due to a corrupt border officer.

To exploit women, there is a need for them to be taken abroad through exiting borders that are largely porous in Nigeria. Many of the informant's interviews cited lack of border authority. The enforcers are needed to checkmate or be stationed at all necessary and strategic borders, including borders that are porous.

The limitation of border authority has a paved way and sustained sex trafficking in women and girls. This is coherent with the feminist writers Lindberg and Stensota (2018) findings that abuse of power or office by border officers is a serious crime contributing to the human trafficking menace. DiRienzo and Das (2017) and Munro (2005) corroborated to the move across borders nowadays more illegally, largely when tighter border control is exercised. In the context of Nigeria as stated by the interview informants, there is insufficient authority to be stationed at the borders. The porous borders are said to be numerous to the level that the human traffickers and other organised crime go unnoticed. Some informants stated the porosities of the borders close to famous towns and situated around neighbouring Nigerian countries of Benin, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. The existence of these porous borders is a testimony to the increase in sex trafficking and signifies a great opportunity to traffickers in women and girls that continue to frustrate the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. The typical scenario is that the human traffickers see the stationed border authority means a difficult time to cross which may result in being arrested. The traffickers do pay a bribe to the border officials to pass or exit the country with human trafficking women.

Aghatise (2004) and Dirienzo and Das (2017) stated that human traffickers have a strong link with corrupted border authorities. Interview informants mentioned strict border crossing results in paying a bribe to the border officials to provide legal or illegal documents for the passage. Corruption plays a negative role in female sex trafficking exploitation and frustrates the program or the success of policy implementation. Both NGO's representatives and some of the NAPTIP officers informant expressed their concern on corruption. They see the impossibility of NAPTIP policy implementation success story as officers are not

questioned, arrested or punished. To this end, the finding supports the view of feminist writers Stensota and Wangnerud (2018) that corruption creates gender imbalance. That is to say, critical opportunities centred and controlled by men and increase the amount of corruption thereby create inequality and women's joblessness.

From theoretical feminist writers, corruption as a concept is seen as exploitation that benefits the personal interest of an individual or few to the detriment of others especially women in a male-dominated workforce like Nigeria. It is a bane as it deepens and increases inequality (Stensota & Wangnerud, 2018). Due to corruption, a law enforcer arrest both victims and traffickers at the point of arrest and in the process of handing the victims to the agency deny getting the human traffickers but handover only victims to the NAPTIP without the culprits. This scenario seems to indicate connivance with traffickers, a collection of bribery money as well as frustrating and undermining the fight to end sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria.

There will not be any vital information collected from the traffickers. This is corroborated by NAPTIP officers' interviewees said it is as bad as the case is gone. In the same way, Chickezie and Nzewi and Gerald (2016) attributed corruption as a major developmental challenge in Nigeria. Tagged as 'cancer' limiting and hindering the implementation of NAPTIP anti-prostitution policy. The government is yet to state clearly the punishment of corrupt authorities or complicity concerning human trafficking as cited by some interviewees. The NGO findings discussed further the multifaceted nature of corruption that is linked to other crimes. The criminal networks do not only trafficked women but move along with hard drugs and smuggle arms. Chickezie et al. (2016)

concluded that it is virtually impossible to see any success with corruption in Nigeria unless it seriously tackled.

Another important subtheme that appears is the existence of the terrorist organisation that largely dominated north, and northeast states of Nigeria well known as Boko Haram has caused a rise in trans-border and transnational displacement of women and girls that resulted in them being coerced into sex trafficking. The larger number of the NGO representatives and a few from the officers interview informants mentioned the terrorist activities. This study corroborates feminist writers Ali's (2016) and Third's (2006) findings as 'Terrorising women'. They point to this as gender violence unleashes against women. The terrorist sect significantly took a different tact by kidnapping young girls and one of the highest numbers ever globally. The terror group took a paradigm shift of using women in their dastardly suicide bombing operations (Oriola, 2016). Khan and Hamidu (2015) substantiated that the Boko Haram terrorist group has caused the significant displacement of women and girls across neighbouring border countries of Chad, Cameroon, and Niger and beyond. As a consequence, and in addition to porous borders, Daily trust newspaper article (2013) and Ferguson (2019) state that displaced women fell into the trap of transnational criminal networks. Due to the consequence of Boko Haram attacked, girls and women are forced to migrate. In their quest for food, cloth, and shelter at neighbouring countries, these women found themselves exploited into prostitution.

Onapajo and Uzodike, and Whetho (2012) and Oyewole (2015) have cited that Boko Haram activities exceed the boundaries of Nigeria. It has an international dimension, and its targets go beyond Nigeria. Although the terror

group abducted 276 Chibok girls, a high number of the young girls are being exploited sexually, and many of their whereabouts remain within the transnational border states of Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. The female rights are sexually abused including forcefully rapes, forced marriages, psychological and physical abuse. The government as a matter of importance, should show love to girls and women as the most vulnerable and target population by the terrorist Boko Haram through taken care of their necessities of life. At the same time, the activities of the terror group signify links to an international criminal network of criminals especially the human traffickers' dimension.

6.3   Socio-Cultural Issues

Another key theme that appears is the existence of socio-cultural factors that play a crucial part in sex trafficking. To date, limited studies attempted to investigate how cultural issues affect the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. The interaction between social and cultural variables, aid young females into sex trafficking in Nigerian. Accordingly, feminist writer O'Neil (2013) postulates that two critical issues in this 21st century are the absence of cohesion and a bunch of fragmented communities. Given that, inequalities of gender are deeply integrated in Nigeria socio-cultural processes and typified in institutions and cultural practices that end in oppressing females (victim). This has been cited by several informants.

6.3.1   Cultural Oppression

The existence of clandestine criminals, voodoo and cultural practices of male preference over females has continued to oppress victims and exploit them into sex trafficking. Bryant-Daris and Tummala-Narra (2017) study on human trafficking as a 'cultural oppression' as well as a racist phenomenon that

continues to cause victims trauma globally. Baarda (2015) also said oppressed victim to prostitution is mainly due to the contact with friends or relative working in the prostitution industry. The victim is oppressed due to human traffickers' utilisation of voodoo.

In chapter two Msuya (2017) discussed women that belong to patriarchal and traditional cultural practices whereby they have no or little background on how to defend themselves. As a result, they become more vulnerable to trafficking and violence. This study confirmed feminist scholar Dragiewilz (2014) that sees prostitution in its entirety as violent and the height of male oppression against females. The cultural and traditional practice of brutality within the Nigerian communities and the woman remains unaccounted. The cultural practice in such communities is for the wife to keep the husband's secret and not to reveal. Such a cultural practice does not give a woman the room for justice as she is meant to maintain absolute silence. Reporting her ordeal means being disrespectful at the same time disobedience. This is a major push factor in women fallen into the prostitution trade.

Informants from this investigation stated the situation vividly when women suffer from domestic violence and or divorced due to the inability of the husband to fend for the family. The young woman has not attended school nor doing a menial job but relies completely on the husband's income. This scenario has forced a divorce, on one side and on the other side the woman must look for what to provide for her children as the husband no longer take care of their daily need. A lot of victims have fallen to the dragnet of international traffickers not as desired but as a means of survival (Dragiewilz, 2014). The cultural practice has maintained and sustain prostitution as many women face violence at home and

society leaving them with no option, rather than to search for money somewhere else. Going abroad for prostitution adds trouble not only to the woman but a drawback to a successful fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation.

Surprisingly, failure to attend to internal issues have turned to an international perspective, as Baarda (2015) says the voodoo is a coercive mechanism that makes women accept the debt as stated by the trafficker (mostly madam in Nigeria). It is a hostage kind of control through which Nigerian women due to fear of their life and that of their family, must comply. This investigation support Green (2012), a feminist writer that draws the existence of voodoo as far back as a woman's existence. He states that initially, voodoo is with ancestral power to resist oppression, though it has now taken several forms and dimensions. According to Green, this has now changed to 'oppressive ancestral power'. The voodoo is a significant factor that contributes to sex trafficking in women on one part and the other part as a setback to the success of the anti-prostitution policy implementation. This scenario is since victims are asked to take the oath of secrecy of not naming, revealing, saying their state of trafficking nor that of the madam.

Informants transpired their dishearten experiences in terms of victim's response to the voodoo or naming the traffickers that are usually Nigerian madam residing mostly in the destination countries and established a 'mafia kind of organisation' that is small, well connected and difficult to infiltrate. This statement is similar to the finding of Usman, Ariffin, and Othman (2018) that cited sex trafficking as the deliberate and severe injury that involves extreme fear, or of threat, violence, madness, and death to the vulnerable victims caused

by the madam and voodoo priest. It is also, a partnership that is mutually beneficial, closely correlated in the physical and psychological control and strongly interconnected actions in the shrine by the madams and the voodoo priests.

In essence, lack of dealing with the voodoo and the madam not only endanger victims' life unsafely but continue to sustain the sex trafficking network of criminals and their crime to flourish. It will be difficult to achieve the mandate set out by the policy as some informants mentioned a lack of cooperation by the trafficked victim. This resulted largely because of madam and voodoo priest inhuman activity for their selfish and material gains.

The presence of clandestine criminals is a great obstacle to the present state of sex trafficking and policy implementation. The UNODC report acknowledged the difficult and multifaceted character of trafficking that results in women being trafficked by fellow women purposefully to be exploited. These have been identified within countries and across transnational borders (UNODC, 2018). Similar instances have been reported by many informants on the ways and methods used by Nigerian women (traffickers) to other women (victims) into the prostitution industry is a serious concern. Especially as the traffickers devise the use of mobile phones, social media, and the internet to avoid been detected. This study confirmed Lavorgna (2015) article that information technology had opened a new way for organised criminals by exploiting new trends and opportunities specifically using the internet. A feminist writer Dragiewicz (2014) sees this scenario as the convergence of organised criminals from both originating states and destination countries.

In this regard, the traffickers have modified and expanded their network in a method that is similar to business kind of group. The use of the internet by traffickers as a means to communicate due to the difficult nature to detect or to avoid wiretapping their conversation. Associated with a closed network is the finding from the informants that cited the traffickers deal in other covert multi-dimensional international crime in drugs, baby selling, child labour, and others. This indicates a sophisticated and multifaceted crime that deserves more attention, as the less active measures in place, traffickers take advantage and frustrate policy implementation of the fight against sex trafficking.

6.4   Organisational Issues

Another significant theme from the data was organisational issues in affecting inter-organisational relations in implementing a policy of eliminating sex trafficking. The organisational structures between the different tiers of government and various organisations were complex. This complexity happened not just because of the vertical and horizontal agency structures, but because there is a limited role to the existing leadership that steers the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. Whereas, there is an overlap in boundaries amongst the various organisations combating human trafficking, despite all of them were from the federal government.

6.4.1   Resources

Other top-down scholars, like Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) stated the significance of implementation resources, which involve financial and human resources. In this regard, the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria suffers from the issue of resources, which lowers the capacity of NAPTIP to implement. For example, there is a problem of weak

enforcement, primarily because of insufficient manpower and not explicitly stated responsibility. A good example is due to non-enforcement is cited when an officer mentions going for an operation, but due to the absence of a female investigator, the operation was not successful. In this scenario, NAPTIP implementing officers cannot regulate and consequently results in weak enforcement. The frontline officers at NAPTIP do not have the power to mount roadblock or stop and search operation but to achieve that, the organisation depended largely on the authority of the immigration or the police and other security agencies.

The concern of resource unavailability posed a potential threat to sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation as cited by informants from NGO representatives and NAPTIP officers. The findings show that constrained capacity as far as financial resources and expertise blocks a viable implementation process. Mobilising adequate resources and appropriate activities defines the process of implementation that forms the policy implications. The finding is similar to Lavorgna, (2015) and Sanghera (2017) that a significant hindrance to fighting sex trafficking and transnational organised crime respectively is the issue of insufficient resources, staffing, and funding. Nigeria faces the same comparable issue of inconsequential resources assigned to combat human trafficking.

The NAPTIP Act of 2003 was implemented in 2004, however many of the officers have not learned the expected modern or current trend training to deal with human trafficking cases. The majority of the NAPTIP officers that were interviewed conceded the absence of emerging trends in doing their obligations with respect to human trafficking. They were delegated to deal with human

traffickers without having the vital present-day knowledge of how to implement human trafficking modern approach successfully. Both the academic and the NGOs saw the need for the learning procedure to speed up so that the officers could bridge the gap in terms of the required skills accordingly. The officers' absence of competency does frustrate the investigation procedure.

Both the NGO representatives and the NAPTIP officers during the interviews concurred that Nigeria experienced budget and manpower constraints in the fight against human trafficking. A considerable number of civil servants shared the NGO representatives worry on the responsibility of dealing with human trafficking was given out to them without sufficient resources. An observation carried-out at the shelter during the interview with counsellor affirmed their perspectives. The thesis discovers that shelter officers cook from their homes and bring used clothes due to insufficient financial resources. Besides, there was no electricity and the counsellor present confirmed the situation. Neither is there any arrangement to take into account the necessities of the female trafficked victims some of whom were emotionally or and physically traumatised.

The more harming was the stakeholders' propensity to see human trafficking to be an added burden or task to their current workload. This state of mind constantly prompts the absence of commitment and focus on managing sex trafficking passionately. Such happening in the implementation of the prostitution policy, will, in the end, hinder the satisfactory services that require adequate resources and available experts to cater to the victim's needs (Lavorgna, 2015; Sanghera 2017). To guarantee the government's efficient response is efficient, numerous informants unequivocally trusted that NAPTIP officers ought to be present in every state in Nigeria to possibly administer the

sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. They saw a devoted unit in each state in Nigeria. This will empower the NAPTIP to focus only on the trafficking issues with less reliance on stakeholders. This research proves that substantial reliance on relevant stakeholders usually impedes the success of implementing a policy of eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria.

Budget constraints influence different parts of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. During the interviews, NGO representatives, an academic and the NAPTIP officers raised the issue of insufficient funds. The government ought to increase the budget since victims are also increasing and scores are being repatriated to the anti-trafficking organisation. Fewer monies are appropriated and approved. Besides, limited shelter homes make a logistic issue when trafficking victims repatriated in large numbers as stated by an informant counsellor that at a particular one time the agency receives up to one hundred victims. In this scenario, the trafficked victims must be referred to as the NGOs' shelter home. This is not cost-effective relying deeply upon NGOs' shelter. In short, this is an added issue in addition to an already existing resource problem.

Inconsequential resources for the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria include the underlying conditions that ought to promote implementers through incentive and hard work. The implementers did not neglect the rules of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria regardless of the inconsequential resources. Despite the limitations in dealing with their work, the implementers (officers) have opted to agree to the stated rules. They keep on following orders from the decision-makers without attempting to take into account the diverse needs of trafficked

women and additionally the changing circumstance of the fight against sex trafficking. This may be because of the implementers knowledge on how to utilise the policy that prompts a robust dependence on existing guidelines

6.4.2   Coordination

The findings show coordination as a significant obstacle to the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Coordination is vital and is needed to combat prostitution as an international, clandestine, and complex crime that involves multiple, vital organisations or relevant stakeholders. UNICEF (2009) and Quah (2016) found that there are weak coordination and collaboration in dealing with human trafficking between the involvement of various tiers of government in a country. This scenario is no different in the case of the fight against sex trafficking in Nigeria. Thus, NAPTIP is the focal agency under the ministry of justice that handles practical and formal means of communication through formal rules, written policies, and scheduled meetings. The director-general of NAPTIP is the secretary to the governing board, and other members involve representatives drawn from different government organisations and NGOs. The NAPTIP officers coordinating via formal communication ways end up being insufficient as mentioned by an informant, especially the operational aspect of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation (NAPTIP, 2017). Quah (2016) confirms that official structures adversely influence the coordination of interdependent and complex situations.

The fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation faces the multifaceted task with interconnected variables such as prevention, protection, enforcement, and prosecution. This circumstance creates an administrative problem involving multiple actors under NAPTIP. The formal method

implemented by a focal unit, such as NAPTIP prompts coordination obstacles. As portrayed by Quah (2016) there is the absence of duty consensus and conflict amongst horizontal and vertical linkages. As a requirement to incorporate information and responsibilities within functional areas and various levels, coordination is hard to accomplish in such an administrative setting (Laegreid, Sarapuu, Rykkja & Randma-Liiv, 2015). The small units/departments under NAPTIP were seen to be more proficient in overseeing the fight against sex trafficking cases. This corroborates Quah's discoveries (2016) that implementation needs coordination that requires critical collaborations amongst a group of actors with a specific end goal to enhance problem-solving and performance capacities. This could be in a combination of informal mechanisms and formal processes.

NAPTIP has set up linkages with different stakeholders in its functional system: inter-governmental organisations, NGOs, and numerous countries. Thus, coordination with government organisations is constrained just to those that are seen to apply to human trafficking issues. There is the absence of acknowledgement to incorporate all government organisations in the battle against human trafficking. Each government organization ought to be required from local government to state and the federal authorities. Coordination should not be limited to just the individuals who are designated as NAPTIP officers and stakeholders. Effective relations with a variety of different actors are needed if the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation will be exhaustive. Quah's (2016) study on some selected ASEAN nations shows that teams including coordination activity are more fruitful in researching and combating human trafficking cases contrasted with non-team organisations.

Even though Nigeria recognises the significance of teaming up with NGOs, NAPTIP just works with chosen NGOs. This makes more doubt amongst those that are excluded from the stakeholders' joint approach. The particularity shows the absence of trust in the fight against sex trafficking policy implementation. In light of an empirical finding on inter-agency relations, increased collaboration exceptionally relies upon the level of trust (Laegreid, Sarapuu, Rykkja & Randma-Liiv, 2015). Despite having a similar objective of battling human trafficking, NAPTIP neglects to join every one of the partners because of the low level of shared trust. Such weak coordination influences the viability of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation since implementation depends on collaborative work.

The fight against sex trafficking which includes trans-border activity, worldwide collaboration is imperative to curtail the crime adequately. NAPTIP has set up an international collaboration with its partners on account of the legal specialised working committee. Nigeria has insufficient international coordination with different nations especially destination nations. NAPTIP sets up working relations with some nations on memoranda of understanding, such as Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, United States of America, the ECOWAS and the European Union (NAPTIP, 2015). Thus, no strong coordination has been made with destination nations that will track and prosecute human traffickers.

6.4.3 Communication

It was evident that the absence of coordination is nearly connected with the absence of communication (Barret & Fudge, 1981; Hill & Hupe, 2014). This implies if the goals are explained clearly and agency channels are set up for the transmission of policy to those in charge of its implementation, at that point, the

policy will be put into practice (Grindle, 2017). One of the critical reasons for the obstacle to implementing the prostitution policy process in Nigeria is characterised by the NAPTIP as a focal agency that cannot carry its mandate without complete reliance and total dependency on the relevant stakeholders. Many informants specified this within the NAPTIP agency and confirmed the absence of clear responsibility as the result of getting into and relying on other agencies' territory. In the Nigerian context, the lack of clear direction from the federal government may seem to be the reason for fragmented implementation in actuality.

Bardach (1977) and Khan and Shahriar (2016) works found bureaucratic organisations are in the 'game of territory'. Struggle for territory brings adverse effects as it interferes with operational tasks that needed effective coordination. In the case of human trafficking in Nigeria, an informant mentioned: "Stakeholders see NAPTIP as their baby" thus, Bardach states that organisations usually demand expanded territory and bigger budgets. These needs disappear immediately as they recognise the programme will add more workload or it will include controversial issues or the required responsibilities are difficult, and there is insufficient capacity to do it.

Importantly, if the program is not attractive, an organisation tries to forward a particular portion of the running tasks to another organisation. This is an excellent example in the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria as mentioned by many informants. As cited by one particular officer, the stakeholders will only bring the victims without the traffickers and for sure demand recognition or praise for the arrest. This implies

and means a fragmented and unclear line of responsibilities thus result in a shift of implementation responsibility from NAPTIP agency to relevant stakeholders.

Hill and Hupe (2014) and Grindle (2017) have mentioned territorial game as a significant obstacle related to inter-organisational coordination. Ruffing (2015) states a fundamental aspect for most agencies is not to be dependent but be able to manage its task without external forces. In this scenario, an organisation will be hesitant to organise if coordination prerequisites interfere upon its autonomy unless there are clear and noteworthy advantages to be achieved. It is stated that risk to independence are expanded when partners' interests are different, coordinating organisation operational methods are diverse, and linkages amongst organisations are numerous and interlocking. In complex study or areas such as the fight against sex trafficking, the nature of moves to be made requires large degrees of communication and resource exchange and coordination for joint operations and consultations. This situation often brought about implicit organisation rivalry, jealousy, and the inclination to hoard as opposed to sharing information.

There is all it takes to say that there is, in reality, implicit competition between organisations in the fight against sex trafficking in Nigeria. As a result, a few underlying issues, for example, enforcement and monitoring are left uncertain because of this implicit confrontation as mentioned by informants interviewed that previously all detailed communication with regards to trafficking arrest (operation) is sent to the stakeholders when going for an operation. However, upon reaching the traffickers' place of crime, they are not found. Meaning they have been informed about the operation. As a result of the communication

linkages, officers no longer give detailed information to the working stakeholders.

There are also elements of grudges amongst the stakeholders implementing a policy of eliminating sex trafficking. There are numerous sources from the literature and the interviews that agency problems dealing with decisions related to local issues are taken or made at the federal level. For instance, a scenario where agency plans are overruled by the federal government. That means, there is limited integration amongst the various stakeholders included in the fight against the implementation of sex trafficking policy due to the fragmentation of roles some prostitution policies are not fully implemented. Many times conflict of interest because of the fragmented nature of the relevant stakeholders poses a challenge to implementation. For instance, the informants seem to favour their organisation interest they represent instead of seeing progress or success of the NAPTIP as a whole. These combined effects from the relevant stakeholders mainly result in a win-lose situation at the expense of synergy between working officers that ends as a setback to the implementation of the policy.

Human trafficking is a multifaceted phenomenon with a complicated linkage, the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation fundamentally need communication response (Mengistie, Mol, & Oosterveer, 2015; Coburn, Hill, & Spillane, 2016). Perceive that communication response turns out to be more significant as complications increased. The NAPTIP officers work under deluding communication that may influence the decision and action made in interpreting the policy. The absence of communication on trafficking victims will bring about more Nigerians being trafficked abroad.

Multiple organisational interactions have created friction amongst the various partners implementing a policy of the fight against sex trafficking. It was apparent from the informants interviewed that the working relations between relevant stakeholders are not cordial. It shows significant policies in Nigeria involving human trafficking are formulated based on top-down management. The making of policy and the implementation of the policy are separated from each other. In this circumstance, the central government makes the policy formulation whereas the implementers are the operational officers saddled or responsible for the implementation. Whereas policy establishes and puts in goals, implementation focus on the obstacles to the achievement of the goals (Hill & Hupe, 2014). In numerous human trafficking cases, after policy formulation, top-level managers depend on implementing officers for implementation. Hill and Hupe (2014) cited that the challenge of not able to implement efficiently was due to the directive coming from the federal level of government. The NAPTIP officers interviewed stated inefficient implementation as a result of top management frustration as well as an insufficient directive by the central government.

This thesis demonstrated that there is a clear difference between the NAPTIP officers and the NGO representatives on how they perceive the implementation process. NAPTIP officers believe policy implementation is successfully achieved through the top-down approach. They mentioned their duty in the formulation of the policy and the utmost concern for relevant stakeholders to partner the process of policy implementation. In this situation, they see the implementation process as an issue of control whereas the relevant stakeholders should comply with the guidance and command of the top-level government. Conversely, NGO representatives' informants feel the top-level government was

acting on its guideline instead of engaging with partners. This situation ends in confrontation without demonstrating coordination towards the fight against sex trafficking, which hinders effective policy implementation.

The informants provided significant information as it relates to structural constraints in dealing with the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. These obstacles are evidently connected to the number of agencies handling human trafficking issues. According to Grindle (2017), coordination is a difficult task as well as an essential segment of an integrated programme. Many programmes have been significantly affected due to the absence of communication and intra and inter-organisational rivalry. In the fight against prostitution and policy implementation in Nigeria, some officers cited interagency rivalry. That is to say, amongst them, some look at the agency as dependent on others instead of working partners. Others see the involvement of seconded officers as just an unbelievable thing. This is because the seconded officers will be promoted, receive training and after a few years, work away from the agency. In this situation, numerous agency obstacles are related to the administrative organisation, which frustrate the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Human trafficking in Nigeria involves both horizontal and vertical agencies of government since it cut across various jurisdiction and it includes other sectors in nature. Without separate or clear guidelines.

Evidence has proved overlapping authority between organisations of different levels working together have caused the conflict (Grindle, 2017). In Nigeria, overlap in authority has resulted in rivalry and poor service delivery. In this manner, essential proposals envisaged can hardly be implemented, until issues

of unclear and lack of distinct responsibility are resolved. Mudacumura, Mebratu, and Haque (2017) and Nicolaides (2013) conclude that unstable administrative agency and insufficiently trained personnel reduces organisations implementation capacity. This is similar to the idea postulated by Sabatier and Mazmanian (1979) who identified skilfully and committed implementing officers as a critical factor needed for efficient implementation. In the fight against sex trafficking, there seems to be an insufficient line of responsibility for policy implementation in Nigeria. For instance, NAPTIP is the focal agency but lacks the power to arrest. As a result of this lacunae, the agency has to cooperate with immigration or police officers and other security outfits whenever there is an operation or suspected vulnerable victims. This situation empirically proved to have affected NAPTIP efficiency in arresting and apprehending human traffickers.

To explain, the commonly cited example concerning the sex trafficking arrest is an improper allocation of responsibility. Some informants mentioned that the officers at the point of arrest (mostly immigration and the police officers) have neither the training, knowledge nor expertise as it relates to human trafficking. Quite a significant number of informants stated doubts over the matter. An informant from the NAPTIP cited the absence of human trafficking training by the relevant stakeholders in making the work difficult, as they many a time cannot identify the victim or vulnerable person at the checkpoint or border posts.

Another significant issue raised by some informants relates to the officers at the point of arrest who see NAPTIP officers as an agency that awaits victims to be arrested while they are at their offices instead of being at the checkpoint or border post to practice the training they received. At the time of conducting this

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investigation, all the NAPTIP officers' informants acknowledged to have received basic training on how to identify victims, identify forged or faked passport, visa, and other travel documents. This vital training is underutilised as NAPTIP officers depend on stakeholders for arrest and to handover victims to the agency. This contributes significantly to the inability to fight against sex trafficking and the NAPTIP policy implementation obstacle.

6.4.4   Internal and International Relations

As stated by the policy document the three tiers of government are to coordinate human trafficking activities in Nigeria. This has not been effective as only the federal government function and shoulder full human trafficking responsibilities, while the state and local governments play a passive and minimal role. There were instances informants mentioned that it is only the central government shoulder and fought human traffickers with the victims originating from states and local governments. This fact undoubtedly affects the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation.

Informants from the interview communicated the issue of a missing link amongst the different tiers of government as far as doing proper planning is a concern. The issue of missing links amongst the different tiers of government has, to some degree, prompted unclear policy goals. One of the conditions for effective implementation as indicated by the decision-makers is the arrangement of precise and reliable objectives (Hargrove, 1975; Hill & Hupe, 2014; Quah, 2016). In Nigeria, numerous planning choices are more focus on the problem-solving approach and are thusly, responsive in nature. That means, numerous plans are prepared after a court decision, or as directed by the elites and the cabinet (Philips & Peter, 2013).

Local plans and structures have generally catered for the future. They are just actions set purposely to cure than to prevent. In this way, goals fail to fit amongst the different tiers of government. In the case of the fight against sex trafficking, the central government did not set a framework of policy implementation for states and local governments to follow. This will not make implementation a follow through due to the inaccessibility of proper regulation or guidelines and a lot need to be done for the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation to succeed.

Pressman and Wildavsky (1984: p.143) cite the significance of a follow-through implementation of a policy. They postulate, "Implementation must not be conceived as a process that takes place after, and independent of the design of policy". Barret and Fudge's (1981) argument seems limited to follow-through because of insufficient coordination and communication. Pressman and Wildavsky recommended one of several ways to merge policy and implementation is by paying attention to establish organisational machinery to execute a program and to launch one. That is efforts to coordinate the formulation and implementation of policy often resulted in the separation of policy away from implementation.

In short, the separation of policy from implementation is one of the obstacles to efficient implementation. Not only Pressman and Wildavsky stress the inseparable of policy from implementation. The bottom-uppers do believe in this proposition significantly, and they include Nakamura and Smallwood (1980), Hjern and Hull (1982). In the case of Nigeria, the missing link is the insufficient structured framework on the fight against sex trafficking from the federal

government to local and state governments that paved the way for the separation of policy from implementation.

In Nigeria, the administrative system is central. This implies decisions are taken at the top level and it rests on a small number of influential persons. The decision making that does not incorporate others as said by some informants to effects the implementation process of the fight against sex trafficking. The informants specifically, the NGO representatives and academic experts are of the view that making a decision should be decentralised to the lower level in the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation context. This means decision-making should involve the people, recipients, and implementers of the policy.

The informants from the NAPTIP senior officers prefer decision making from the top level to remain as it is, while the lower level prefers or should be the policy implementers. The thought of involving street-level advocates is in accordance with the bottom-uppers who upheld the incorporation of administrators at the lower end of the hierarchy of command making decisions. To the bottom-uppers, it is relatively difficult to acquire perfect compliance at the lower end of the hierarchy of command. This is because of the way that the diverse people and groups associated with implementing any given policy are going to have distinctive motivations, values, and expectations.

On the contrary, the decision-makers see the policy process as a control problem. In this way, just recently, the Director-General of the NAPTIP collaborated with the so-called witch doctor as another name to the voodoo priest, the DG said: "We gathered these witch doctors recently… in the city engaged their services and made them ambassadors in fighting the menace"

(Vanguard, 2018). This clearly indicates the top-level government officers' role is to issue a directive to the lower officers. The majority of the implementers in the interviewee cited frustration and difficulty for implementation to succeed, largely due to voodoo victimisation by the so-called witch doctors. They unemphatically use various kinds of charms on victims. In reality, the DG's gesture is utterly incompatible to the implementers who are in the forefront fight of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria

6.4.5 Control

The government civil servants in actualising and implementing the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy are authoritatively controlled as they follow a chain of command. This involves ordering from top-level management. The formal order from the senior management is a difficulty due to the fact that top-level management depends on the implementers to implement the NAPTIP policy at all the local communities in Nigeria. The issue happens when the plan of the policy cannot be interpreted as expected. As disclosed in this study, the NAPTIP officers at the operational level confronted different challenges when implementing policy. Other than operational difficulties, such as, constrained resources and cooperation from trafficked women, they experienced difficulties that were not foreseen by the top-level management in managing trafficked women: severe mental and psychological trauma, well off if re-trafficked, and refusal to talk. Existing standard working procedures do not provide or thought-out for each particular case. The officers will most likely be unable to give the best services to actualise the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation due to authoritative control.

The authoritative control of the lower officers compels them to ensure conforming to the guiding rules instead of carrying out individual initiatives. Their strict consistency with the guidelines may increase the adequacy of the implementation of the policy. But it blocks adaptable reaction to changing conditions in managing human trafficking. Concentrating on control and command makes the capacity and power of the government civil servants to work interdependently with adherence to the policy in an efficient way. Albeit, because of human trafficking, control kind of flexibility is a vital component considering the diverse kinds of cases that include trafficked females of various ages, and backgrounds (Barberis & Buchowicz, 2015; Gailmard, 2002).

Implementation of the policy is expected to make homogeneous activity among the officials in an agency. A concerted effort through caring for the diverse needs of the trafficked females is of great importance (Sandfort, & Moulton, 2015). In the implementation of the human trafficking policy in Nigeria, a decision taken by the top managers are authoritative on every one of the officers at the bottom level. That is denying them of any discretion in a circumstance where flexibility is fundamental, given the variety of circumstances confronting trafficked women. In managing human trafficking, the top managers emphatically depend on the bottom-up officers who are associated explicitly with managing cases or and the trafficked women. Existing authority structure, though, prevented feedback and respond from operational personnel to the management at the top as they are the decision-makers. In this investigation, interviews with the NAPTIP officers uncovered the existence of an extensive experience gap between implementing officers and their bosses at the top management.

The bottom-up officers were hesitant in raising their worries. The gap due to experience among the civil servants may affect the top management from making an important decision because of their indirect involvement in managing human trafficking issues individually but instead exclusively relying upon the implementing officers. The implementing officers require more noteworthy comprehension from the top management in regard to human trafficking implementation of policy with the goal that is pertinent and helpful rules can be produced for them to follow. The absence of participation of the top management at the local level influences the decision-making. Thus, authoritative control may have unfavourable outcomes in accomplishing the implementation of the human trafficking policy. However, objectives can be attained through central direction and control. In this situation, policy results may experience the ill effects of rigidity and limitation of reaction to evolving needs (Lipsky, 2010; Sandfort, & Moulton, 2015).

With good intention and commitment to ensure services that are qualitative, the officers confront extraordinary challenges in reacting satisfactorily to the diverse needs of the trafficked victims and the human trafficking cases. A shortage of resources and continuous demand for the services make a negative impact on the officer's prosperity since they cannot practice their discretion to deal with their work as need be. Amongst the interview informants, few officers demonstrated they had used discretion in the course of carrying out their job yet not very many examples. The unmistakable practice with regards to flexibility in human trafficking policy implementation in Nigeria is in terms of the investigation. An investigator said in the curse of searching for exhibit in the den of traffickers, a gun was found, that was not related to trafficking case. It was taken away and handed to the appropriate security agency for further

investigation. The implementers' utilisation of authority ends up being useful. With flexibility, the civil servants can build up prominent participation amongst the public. The discretion should be fairly, or 'little discretion' and top-management should ensure the accountability of the implementing officers to avoid abuse of power (Lipsky, 2010; Gailmard, 2002). In line with Barberis and Buchowicz's (2015) emphasis that see this as a discretion within, which is based on control and restriction. That means it recognises the implementing officers decision, but it will be accepted and incorporated as a rule through formal meetings or arrangements.

The NGO representatives felt that the officers' absence of flexibility was because of the top-management authoritative command and control. The top management officers must have the comprehension of field operations on human trafficking cases and its different kinds with a specific goal to have practical initiative. Also, officers ought to have an extensive understanding in regard to each dimension of policy on human trafficking strategy especially the United Nations (3P's) protection, prosecution, and prevention. Such understanding aids officers to apply their creativity in giving services that address the issue of human trafficking.

6.5   Political Issues

One other crucial theme that emerged is the political issue vis-à-vis the political will of the government in dealing with the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Political will is a major part that determines the success or failure in much public decision and action of government especially the human trafficking issues that bedevilled a nation. A study by Quah (2016) in five ASEAN nations found that for a policy

implementation to succeed or fail is largely and significantly a manifestation of government commitment and political will. He concludes that a policy does not just present objectives and standards to measure implementation, but as well offer available resources that promote its success. That is to say, Nigeria is no exception as human trafficking need to be defeated with strong commitment and political will.

6.5.1   Leadership

The numerous factors that stand against successful policy implementation between NAPTIP and relevant stakeholders in combating sex trafficking are commitment and political will. On one hand, if the present government is interested, will ensure enough fund, staffs and other vital resources to enable the policy against sex trafficking to be implemented.

The absence of a willing leader or political will by the government is indicated in the inadequate human and financial resources for the policy implementation. As several informants cited in the case of Nigeria, it was shocking the lack of will. This is similar to Quah's study that discovers the absence of political will limited the progress toward the eradication of human trafficking (2016). The focal agency is facing another vital obstacle to policy implementation in Nigeria. As discussed in Chapter 3, the creation of the anti-human trafficking agency known as the NAPTIP Act was done in 2003. The persisting call by the NAPTIP officers was made during the interview to be free from relying on the relevant stakeholders. This will enable the implementers to directly deal with human trafficking issues they are created for and responsible to handle. The officers will also practice the training they received and effectively be utilised.

Farrell, Pfeffer, and Bright (2015) opines the absence of political will makes it challenging for enforcement officers to establish a needed plan in investigating human trafficking in the United States of America. This scenario is a prototype of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. Many scholars on implementation have specified the significance of political will in accomplishing efficient implementation. For instance, Hill and Varone (2016) mentioned that there are numerous policy obstacles that vie for political considerations to elected political elites. In short, public issues are more than enough that ought to be tackled by institutions and policymakers, with a few remedying capacities. Some issues are given consideration and other issues are just thrown out of the politician's agenda.

One key topic, which went through a significant number of interviews, was the conviction that the political will usually influence the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria. It was additionally trusted that the existence of strong leadership to advocate and support the policy would contribute towards the adequacy of policy implementation. Bardach (1977) and Hill and Hupe (2014) talks about the significance of a 'fixer' in enhancing the odds of effective implementation, and a 'fixer' is a crucial actor or group of actors who intervene at a time of policy implementation to progressively make progress smooth.

The requirement for a fixer is critical for Bardach (1977) because of the expected different issues faced at the period of the implementation process. A fixer is expected to get involved effectively. In this research, what had transpired as narrated by an interviewing officer that for NAPTIP to stay up to a year without headship to steer its affairs is a testimony for lack of concern and of

trending towards failed implementation. As a result of the absence of leadership and the will to carry on with the NAPTIP programs reveal weaknesses to the fight against sex trafficking in earnest.

In this circumstance, Bardach (1977) and Farrell et al. (2015) portrayed the absence of a 'fixer' brought about the failure and the disappointment in the policy implementation and the fight against sex trafficking. Apart from Bardach, Pressman and Wildavsky (1973) cited the significance of continuity of leadership for effective implementation. Bardach states in other to intervene adequately, the fixer must be furnished with a lot of information to be capable of knowing when and where to intervene, and to understand the policy in detail. Bardach (1977) and Quah (2016) argue implementation fails because there is no political will and consideration by the leader. This is due to the 'fixer' is known to poses the 'will' and the 'resources' at her/his disposal. This view is in congruence with an informant who mentioned that in order to realise and combat human trafficking in Nigeria perfectly, the present president should face the war of human traffickers with a will, commitment, resources and follow through firmly for the crime to be defeated.

Nigeria has indicated positive actions in the implementation of NAPTIP policy, especially the angle of female sex exploitation. However, there is an utmost need for noticeable activities at the international and national levels to genuinely combat trafficking in women and girls. Applicable and important implementation issues stated in this examination ought to be painstakingly considered to advance NAPTIP service delivery. It is fundamental for Nigeria to be above just policy adoption. The concentration needs to advance toward a more focused on the policy outcome and intentional implementation that fills in as a

premise to adequately delivers the intent of the policy. The shortcomings of the implementation of the NAPTIP policy in Nigeria should be attended to and completely appreciate the policy intent. The procedure of interpreting the implementation into practical execution is imperative since it shapes the outcome of the policy.

Policy implications emerging from the discoveries of this examination ought to be given due attention. The investigation represents that implementation of NAPTIP policy in Nigeria is a complicated process that is firmly affected by top-down implementers rather than the bottom-up implementers. Decision-makers should be adaptable to address the present implementation obstacles because of the rapid advancement of the trafficking in humans, especially in the last decade. Research on various parts of the menace advances better comprehension and progressively efficient action to combat the scourge. This study endeavour to comprehend the issue of trafficking in females dealing through the implementation of the policy focal point by conducting empirical research. The investigation examines the implementation of the NAPTIP policy dealing with sex trafficking. It is trusted that the thesis has made a critical contribution to the body of knowledge on the implementation of the NAPTIP policy.

Despite the push to coordinate, the NAPTIP organizational gap exists between the adoption of the policy and the outcome of the policy. This is following Pressman and Wildavsky's (1973) discovery that extensive arrangement to outcomes may not convert into better or the most ideal approach to accomplishing the objective. Even though the NAPTIP policy is decently unambiguous in showing the responsibility of the board, relevant stakeholders ought to key in to fill in the particulars of implementing the policy via the

formulation of the rules. Quah (2016) expresses that the particular moves to be made by the legislature and formation of rules include a semi authoritative procedure wherein the apparatus is a more extensive government process. Coordination obstacles prevail between the various organisations regardless that the rules are practicable, realistic rules are accessible for the implementers to follow and illustrate solid commitment from the officers. This will likely initiate a gap between the intent of the policy and the outcome of the policy.

Implementation of NAPTIP policy in Nigeria, illustrate numerous organisations that beforehand were not considered as part of the collaboration need to realign their scope to handle the transnational networks of human traffickers. This is because no organisation of the government should work alone, every organisation is interlinked to each other in guaranteeing viable policy intervention. However, changes under the new scope is not a simple undertaking for government officers. Although the aim of the policy expresses the need to change, the truth is that it is never a smooth or a hitch-free endeavour.

The complicated wrongdoing of trafficking in humans requires multi-organisational coordinated effort as it involves different agencies. NAPTIP was established given that Nigeria needs to progress in the direction of a coordinated framework between government organisations, and departments incorporating strong association with NGOs just as private organisations. Not just concentrating on internal coordination, Nigeria likewise needs to expand her collaboration to different nations for the battle against the transnational network of human traffickers. To resonate security risk of trafficking in human, Nigeria has agreed to bilateral relations and memorandum of understanding with governments of Netherlands, Italy, European Union, United Kingdom,

Australia, the United States of America, Poland, the ECOWAS, Saudi Arabia, Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon on expanding joint efforts in different fields of work: capacity building; intelligence gathering; search and rescue; and enforcement (NAPTIP, 2017).

Though the NAPTIP policy was implemented in the year 2004, Nigeria was placed as a tier two nation. That means, she is trying to fully comply with the minimum requirement of prevention, protection, and prosecution of human traffickers and making crucial efforts to address the menace. Table 6.1 depicts a summary of the interview findings.

Table 6.1: Summary Table of the Interview Findings

Findings	Highlights
-Persistence of exploitative female factors	- Lack of addressing female exploitation factors
-lack of clear framework	- The obstacle in implementation due to improper guiding rules
-Multiplicity of organisations	-Impediment in communication/coordination due to different agender -A rivalry that serves as a challenge to efficient cooperation
-Lack of power by the NAPTIP	-Difficulties in implementation as a result of the absence of autonomy
-Separation of NAPTIP policymaking from implementation	-Inefficient implementation due to unclear objectives

6.6   Policy Issues

As indicated by Bardach (1977), the essential to successful policy implementation is a sound theory. In this specific situation, he argues it is

difficult to implement a policy that is full of errors or imperfect in its essential theoretical origination. Any policy as indicated by Bardach infers a sociological, and presumably an economic theory on how the world functions. In the event that the theory is on a fundamental level wrong, the policy will most likely fail regardless of how good it is implemented. This proposition goes with the top-down scholars' conviction that policies might be founded on false presumptions about circumstances and results that prompted their implementation to be unsuccessful. At the end of the day, the program ought to be founded on a sound theory recognising the main reasons as well as causal linkages influencing policy objectives (Mazmanian & Sabatier, 1989).

Nigeria has kept on improving policy measures to address sex trafficking by altering the NAPTIP 2003 policy Act in 2005 and 2015 respectively. Importantly, making new policies for counteractive action in protection, prevention, prosecution and partnering with relevant stakeholders to combat sex trafficking. Despite the adoption of the UN anti-trafficking protocol to address human trafficking in Nigeria, there is yet an immense gap in the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. This study confirmed the dominance of Nigeria as a source nation for sex trafficking. It uncovered clear proof for the need concerning the Nigerian government to address prostitution from the origin as an approach to protect and prevent its female nationals from being abused internationally. Besides, where trafficking has just happened, Nigeria has a greater part to play both solely and in a joint effort with partners to guarantee the repatriation and protection of its nationals and additionally to bring traffickers to justice. Hence, the repatriation tries to address victims' obstacles through:

6.6.1 Rebuilding Female Confidence

The female international trafficked victim is traumatised, due to several kinds of exploitation. There is a concern for victims to regain confidence and build trust with NAPTIP officers through rebuilding female relation from the onset of identification, to repatriation and reception processes. The study by Moore, Houck, Hirway, Barron, and Goldberg (2017) in the United States of America discovers that victims are identified via investigation of crimes that are linked with human traffickings such as domestic violence, homicide, and kidnapping.

The United State Department of State report (2017) found Sierra Leone need to train her law enforcers and social workers on how to identify vulnerable victim amongst its population. In this investigation, both NGO representatives and officers interviewed cited uneasiness in the identification of victims as the traffickers have device new method of using information technology, making identification more difficult to track traffickers. As exemplified by Moore, et al. (2017), law enforcers are significantly the most fitted and knowledgeable in identifying trafficked victims. Nowadays enforcers have device new measures such as establishing trafficking task force and internet crime unit, to detect and identify cases of trafficking. In Nigeria, there is a need to venture to the use of information technology to stamp out the scourge as the policy implementers had to use their phones to make calls since the hotline can only receive calls. While there is a need to provide sufficient means of official communication and is in line with international best practices.

Gallagher's (2005) article found that amongst most of the trafficked women that the important thing is repatriation. It does not matter whether the victim has passed through the criminal justice system. Gallagher further added that

repatriation to source state is an inescapable last resort of destination for the nation's policy response. An informant from the NGO says the government did not set the procedure on how victims should be repatriated, though a lot of agreements have been signed with destination nations.

The study on Thailand and Australia by Segrave, Milivojevic, and Pickering (2017) on repatriation uncovers the failure by the governments to provide the needs of the trafficked women but insist on their repatriation to the home country. According to Segrave, Milivojevic, and Pickering (2017), this scenario will only increase their vulnerability and further exploitation. Repatriation is important especially if governments of both sourcing and destination nations device ways in collaboration with agencies concerned.

The United Nations Human Rights Council (2018) on the ECOWAS sub-region a measure taken by the ECOWAS sub-region is receiving the trafficking victims. Reception is the initial place for victims. The reception usually creates an environment that is secured, and it builds trust for the trafficked victims. In Chad, reception centres provide food, housing, and education to gender-based vulnerable and exploited victims (US Department of State, 2018). Victims have suffered or been psychological, physically and sexually traumatised. Victims need a friendly and warm reception by a trained social worker. An officer informant acknowledged victims are received by the agency, and immediately they do the profiling of the victims. Trafficked victims normally receive the first impression from the officers and the agency through reception.

6.6.2   Rehabilitating Trafficked Victim

Rehabilitation of trafficked victims is important, so as to return to a normal state via providing shelter, counselling, therapy and vocational or

entrepreneurial training. Clawson and Dutch's (2008) work uncovers that shelter stay of thirty to ninety days does not provide adequate time to build relationships with the victim and as well give sufficient services to cater for the victims' longterm needs. An officer interviewed corroborated, the six weeks shelter stay is not enough to pull through from a traumatic experience, train and empower trafficked victims. An academic says the shelter ought to rehabilitate and empower the victims before going into the larger society, but this is not possible from the part of the government.

Research shows shelter in Oman provides psychological counselling, monetary stipends, rehabilitation facilities, resiliency training, and the victim can only leave the shelter with the help of a chaperone (US Department of State, 2018). On one hand, the Nigerian government is supposed to give the best for what it has promised. On the other hand, female trafficked victims interviewed voiced their disappointment over the ineffective and inefficient treatment of their human trafficking circumstance by the Nigerian government. They had an absence of trust for the officers who dealt with their cases, as the victims did not know information with their empowerment and reintegration during their stay at the shelter home. They never felt that the process would be delayed but promise upon promise government is not keeping to the policy agreement. Victims complain about the meal giving to them, either insufficient or victims do not eat such a meal due to differences in meals amongst racial groups in Nigeria. Victims cannot find a menial job to earn some money. Moreover, the bureaucratic procedure takes quite a while, many a time money comes meagrely that can hardly do the needful for the victims.

An observation by the researcher found no electricity and the counsellor present at the shelter confirmed that it had been long without it. By providing electricity and television set to entertain and enough recreational facilities will lessen the burden and comfort victims. It is surprising that NAPTIP shelter is seen to be much the same as another detainment home according to the interviewed female trafficked victims. The government should endeavour to make shelter home more pleasing to the female-trafficked victims and as part of the pledge to its policy and the agreed UN human trafficking protocol.

Pascual-Leone, Kim, and Morrison (2017) discover the victims that access counselling services, many of the agencies do not have funds to cater for the victims required counselling sessions. The sessions are reduced, due to a lack of funds. Inadequate counselling treatment is a major issue for the trafficked victims. An NGO representative confirmed that government in Nigeria see counselling as a just pledge without fulfilling the required counselling sessions. An officer interviewed thinks counselling is a phase of 'new mindset' through enlightenment, encouragement and the happenings as regards trafficking within their society and the nation at large. Another counselling officer interviewed cited counselling as the main task they are good at carrying out continuously without the government providing supportive counselling services.

6.6.3   Victim Protection Services

NAPTIP is to ensure the wellbeing and protection of the victim, this is achieved mainly by empowering, integrating, tracing and follow-up services. A study in the United States by Gibbs, Walters, Lutnick, and Miller (2015) on trafficking for children found providing basic needs to address trafficking requires persistence and creative efforts to engage victims and involve them in

empowerment-related services. Gibbs, et al. (2015) and Greenbaum (2017) see empowerment to be difficult due to government delay of funds or organisations bureaucratic bottlenecks. In the case of Nigeria, many informants corroborated the delay to empowerment. An interviewee officer said several victims had been trained, but there is no empowerment due to the absence of funds. The challenge to the empowerment is lack of government appropriating the funds on time. The monies received are also insufficient to empower all the victims. The agency is said by an officer to have empowered only a few amongst the numerous victims that have passed through. This is a deliberate attempt to frustrate the implementers and the agency that should be giving the required special attention.

Gozdziak and Lowell's (2016) research looks into the family tracing, which helps communities from not seen the victims and their families as bad people with a bad reputation within the communities. Social workers have assisted and advised family, establish cordial relations and reunite victims to families. In Tanzania, the government assists victims to trace family and ensure the reunification of the victim to her family (US Department of State, 2018). In the case of Nigeria, an officer interviewed sees family tracing as a kind help that educates family and the society on the ills of trafficking and that the family to be cautious because the consequences of sex trafficking are far greater than the monies received by traffickers. That means, little is done, as the limited empowerment means little to family tracing.

The study on Moldovan found a complicated, complex and multifaceted victim situation upon return for reintegration. It poses an obstacle to reuniting with family. The obstacle involves disappointment from a trafficked victim family (Brunovskis & Surtees, 2013). Okech and Hansen and Howard and Anarfi

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and Burns (2018) in their study on reintegration validated that it is challenging for many societies to reintegrate victims. This situation creates limited protection of victims, which exacerbates their human trafficking experiences. Reintegration is crucial as it serves as a mechanism to give better assistance to the trafficked victim. In Nigeria reintegration has no tailored social support due to many factors, especially the centralisation of rehabilitation and reintegration services. That is, everything relies upon and comes from the federal government. In this case, trafficked women suffer from these obstacles. As a result of bureaucratic hurdles to release fund on time, which create a practical challenge for traumatising victims wishing to be reintegrated and in need to access resources to start a new life.

The interview findings show a few women benefited from the assistance and many do not receive the resources or are inaccessible for proper reintegration. This situation greatly impacts the trafficked victims' immediate and long-term reintegration. The absence creates not just a failure to the implementation of NAPTIP policy, but the victims find it easy to go back to the traffickers for re-trafficking. Donger and Bhabha (2018) confirm that in India reintegration is becoming more complex as a result of needed reforms to enhance implementation of the policy. There is a need to prevent the pervasive victimisation child victims face. Similarly, a counselling and rehabilitation officer interviewed pleads with victims to be patient because of delayed empowerment tools. This is because the government pledged to provide a helping hand for the victims. As victims wait patiently, empowerment tools are not forthcoming for integration, and the officers are short of another thing to do or give for the victim's integration. In short, this contravenes the policy and a hindrance to the success of sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation.

As mentioned by an NGO representative, reintegration into the society is a key process of rehabilitation, as there is need to counsel the families of the trafficked victims to permit the trafficked victims into the family as well as orient the family on the ills, dangers, and dealings in human trafficking.

In Nigeria, many victims do not get the help and assistance they needed to recuperate from their trafficking exploitation and reintegrate into their societies and families. Those that do get help do not generally get the empowerment that is fit to cater to their needs or micro-credit to assist them in business. NGO informants have also reported having seen victims re-trafficked and returned to NAPTIP shelter, believing that victim reintegration was successful. Generally, the reintegration has not addressed the root causes that push these women trafficked abroad. Empowerment and or microcredit services are inadequate. Therefore, there is a lack of basic social protection to solve immediate victim's problems and prevent their victimisation or re-trafficking.

Gozdziak and Lowell's (2016) paper discusses that the social workers hope there is a surplus of the fund so that to follow-up victims that have been provided with skills and empowerment services. Thus, to know their economic and social status and access the long-term influences of the program. On a similar note, both NAPTIP officers and NGO representatives interviewed attributed the insufficiency of the fund to empower, says less victim to follow-up. One officer cited the refusal of the family to state the condition of the victim rather said she is married and no further information. According to them seeing the victim will create stigmatisation. On another occasion, findings by officers reveal the victim and the family sold the empowerment tools due to poverty and the absence of a

job by the family. This is a setback to achieving the target for addressing sex trafficking and policy implementation.

Notably, the research by United Nations Human Rights Council (2018) on the ECOWAS sub-region access that disengagement should follow if the victim improved psychologically, physically, economically and socially. disengagement is vital and an indicator of empowerment and integration.

In the context of Nigeria, since there is little or no empowerment and integration similarly disengagement does often happen. One officer attributed the victim to have been trafficked and intercepted and re-trafficked and intercepted. The victim told the officer verbally and one on one. It is none of your business since you have nothing to offer us, after several promises. The effect of disengagement without fulfilling the policy objective is that victim find is easy to be re-trafficked. Some even regret living the trafficker's den. The influence of disengagement is supposed to show the immediate and long-term effects of the services giving to the victims to be self-sufficiency and contribute immensely to societal and national development. There is a dire need for the government to scrutinise these measures to address sex trafficking and for policy NAPTIP implementation to succeed.

6.6.4   Preventing Female Prostitution

United Nations Human Rights Council (2018) study on preventing female prostitution internationally should address root causes of (ignorance, poverty, greed, lack of education, broken home, large family size, increase in the number of the orphanage and vulnerable children are major causes in West Africa) as discussed in the beginning of this chapter. Prominently, preventive measures call

for aggressive sensitisation, awareness, and public enlightenment as key elements to address sex trafficking.

Shrestha, Karki, Suwal, and Copenhaver's (2015) article measures the effectiveness of awareness amongst adolescent females in Nepal. The finding proved female Nepalese low socio-economic condition is connected with their lack of awareness and thus they end up being trafficked. An officer and academic interviewed supported the limited public enlightenment and awareness to most vulnerable communities result in trafficking in persons. Villages were many of the victims emanate from have not known the existence of NAPTIP agency nor to talk about seeing officers on sensitising them. Similarly, several interviewees mentioned awareness and sensitisation as keys to fight sex trafficking. Preble, Basham, Mengo, and Richards (2016) found awareness and sensitisation campaigns are crucial in combating human trafficking in the United States. It is meant to lessen the susceptibility of potential victims through awareness in the community concerning how to identify and deal with human traffickers.

Although there is a national policy to protect trafficked victims, it does not guarantee effective implementation. It has shown significant effort in addressing the obstacles systemically and coherently. The NAPTIP policy has paved a smooth path by initiating a micro approach and provided a framework for the implementation process. Government political will, commitment, and required resources need to be put in practice for the success of the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria.

6.6.5   Transformational Change

Hill and Varone (2016) and Landvogt, Barraket and Carey (2016) as policy implementation scholars and proponents of transformational policy change,

stated that in an effort not to remain static, the policy amendment usually draws political support from politicians that belong to open policy system. The system means policy changes are meant to happen with useful and improved special attention to the ameliorating victim demands. The fight against sex trafficking in Nigeria will thrive without a policy that supports a transformational change to address structural issues that usually lead to the recruitment and trafficking of girls and women internationally. In Nigeria, a significant issue that hinders prostitution policy implementation is corruption. As stated by the present president "if Nigeria does not kill corruption, corruption will kill Nigeria" (Punch, 2018). Nigeria is a striking case of a nation known to have a culture of corruption. Many informants assert it is challenging to win the fight against human traffickers without addressing corruption frontally.

The fact that corruption has been said as a significant factor in human trafficking, there has been no policy formulated to specifically handle its impact on the migration of females internationally for prostitution. There is an absence of corruption in the anti-trafficking policy and reliable sources from participants interviewed and the literature reviewed cited that corruption assumes an indispensable part in human trafficking. It was explicitly mentioned from some informants that officers involve, connive, and assist and or complicity of enforcers and move women across borders, provide falsified or valid travel documents to international criminals for human trafficking purposes.

Quah's (2016) policy implementation study amongst the ASEAN countries of Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam found limited, and lack of stringent policy remains a setback in combating human trafficking as a transnational crime. A few informants are of the view on the policy amendment

for a harsh penalty should be in place to deter traffickers and accomplices. Despite the battle in fighting corruption identified with trafficking, there are no official statistics of any officer as an accomplice to trafficker quizzed nor have the Nigerian government started any investigation or conviction of government authorities for human trafficking as regards to corruption.

Quah (2016) sees a policy as pragmatic, which requires altering or introducing new policies depending on the situation. In Nigeria, there is a need to amend the policy as corruption present a significant obstacle to the battle against sex trafficking and policy implementation. Corruption does not allow the legal process to get to the reality of what transpired in the lives of vulnerable victims as said by some informants. An officer said we meet intelligently nowadays with relevant stakeholders, otherwise, if you give details of the operation, the traffickers will be on the run. The stakeholders have already informed the traffickers there will be an operation. Corruption breeds a lack of trust between the implementing stakeholders and frustrates the success of prostitution policy implementation.

There are only 315 accessible bed spaces thinly spread over the nine NAPTIP shelter zones in Nigeria. The length of stay is restricted to a month, and a half and the victims that need to stay longer are transferred to NGOs that operate an open shelter, and the NGO works together with the agency. An amendment to the policy to increase shelter and rehabilitation period will go a long way, but inadequate shelter remains a continuous problem. An officer voiced the concern that at a particular time repatriated victims come in dozens and the agency cannot handle it.

The six weeks of shelter stay is insufficient to pull out traumatised, train and provide necessary rehabilitation and empowerment services to trafficked females. Besides, these insufficiencies in the measures set up to rehabilitate the returned trafficked females, the programmes have not prevented victims' vulnerability. The victim's difficult circumstances remain unchanged or unaddressed, which usually results in re-trafficking. Even in the wake of being protected, trafficked victims are afraid for their lives and that of their loved ones, for the fact that their traffickers have not been apprehended.

The policy cited the prosecution of the traffickers, victims always think about the lack of traffickers' arraignment, is an impediment that maintains their helplessness and unwillingness to cooperate. Some of the trafficked women mentioned that they did not get support to address their immediate needs after been repatriated. Nigerian government attention is needed to increment the NAPTIP policy changes for the victim's betterment and implementation success. The informants 'confirmed the need for a hefty fine imposed on Nigerian traffickers including corrupt judges, to enhance and allow the policy to work better. There is the utmost requirement for the culprits to be tried in a competent court of law and upon conviction imprisoned. This measure will deter judges that do connive with the criminal network. Human traffickers also need to see a strong commitment between the government of Nigeria and destination countries. In this situation, revoking acquired citizenship, passport forfeiture, confiscation of assets and properties as well as the seizure of funds via banks will push criminal networks and their accomplices away from the female exploitation.

Trafficking in females for forced prostitution has indicated that it is a syndicate crime involving accomplices including corrupt law enforcers and judges. This negatively contributed to a lack of success in the NAPTIP policy implementation. The recent amended anti-trafficking policy also reflected a dire need to make a more stringent punishment to deter corrupt lawyers and judges. This will also serve as a strong warning to the accomplices that engaging in human trafficking criminality. The criminals should receive long-term imprisonment plus an additional fine for violating victim rights.

The other critical issue related to the lack of conviction, is the absence of exchange of information, specifically between the world countries. Limited communication between Nigeria and destination countries has been cited by the informants interviewed. They voiced the concern of not receiving the necessary communication and surveillance details. As such, a critical gap exists amongst nations fighting forced prostitution, which requires a concrete partnership. Another issue attached to this is the hidden nature of the menace. Since traffickers perpetrate the heinous crime using the oath of secrecy, the absence of their abduction does prevent victims from testifying in the court. The victims are very much afraid that the voodoo will haunt them, some believe if they testify, they will die, or the traffickers will harm their loved ones. The Nigerian government, as a matter of concern, should pay special attention to the traffickers' apprehension and conviction.

Landvogt, Barraket, and Carey (2016) stated that policies are supposed to be transparent, predictable, clear, simple, non-discriminately and harmonised with relevant legislation. For this reason, Nigeria had an ambitious policy, the first of its kind in Africa and amongst leading countries and harmonised with relevant

international and national laws. Several informants mentioned that the policy is okay as it was amended twice but requires facing the crime head-on and the policy needs a significant commitment from the governments to achieve its objective. States and local governments are explicitly cited in the policy, but they remain non-active only when they wish in some states of the federation. They contribute little to the fight against human traffickers, even though victims originate from local and state governments. Table 6.2 portrays a summary of the document findings.

Table 6.2: Summary Table of the Document Findings

Findings	Highlights
-Incomplete victims' rehabilitation	- Meagre budget -inadequate shelter stay -Absence of information for victim empowerment
-Lack of victim protection services	- Limited empowerment due to shortage of fund -Reintegration difficulty
-Insufficient preventative mechanism	-Refusal of the family to see victim's for fear of stigmatisation -Sold empowerment tools due to poverty -Victims are re-trafficked as a result of government unfulfilling promises.

6.7 Summary

The discussion chapter is a significant aspect of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. This section sufficiently addresses the various factors that affect the interpretation of the strategic policy goals into the implementable outcome. The duty is considerably

more difficult as the issue of prostitution is an international endemic that has multi-dimensional angles and across various sectors challenges. This part emphasises to specific variables in the socio-economic, organisational, political and cultural context of the subject under research were discussed extensively. The chapter offers an understanding of NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria and identified critical factors to the persistence of sex trafficking with detailed considerations. This section touched critical obstacles confronted by NAPTIP officers in the course of implementation. The next chapter concludes and summarises the findings, pinpoints the contribution of the thesis and offers policy recommendations, the limitations, and openings for further study.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the conclusion of the study. It begins with a synopsis of the whole research and proceeds by answering the three research questions of the investigation. The following part centres on the contribution of the research and presents the state of sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. This chapter shows the empirical contributions of the research. Then, the following section of the chapter is the suggestions that come in three divisions.

The initial section is addressed particularly to the individuals who ought to present comprehensive policies to tackle the persistence of female sex trafficking. The second section is directed to implementers (NAPTIP officers) as the primary partner of the policy implementation. The third section is addressed to the policymakers. The suggestions will help implementers in amending their programs to persuade the government of Nigeria. This is because the study presents comprehensive policies that can empower girls and women to stop being trafficked and to improve commitment, and capacity of government as well as the implementers. The chapter proceeds with specific limitations of the study and suggestions for future investigations in the field.

7.2 An Overview

This study focused on the policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria. By utilising an approach of the case study, data were collected from NAPTIP officers, academics, female trafficked victims and non-governmental organisations. Feminist and implementation theories are utilised

to guide the study. The investigator seeks to answer the three main questions stated in chapter one:

(i)   How has NAPTIP organisational function affect sex trafficking in Nigeria?

(ii)   How does the implementation process influence the policy outcome of sex trafficking in Nigeria?

(iii)   How has the anti-trafficking policy address the present repatriated sex trafficking of girls and women?

The research access sex trafficking and policy implementation in light of the responses and influence of the relevant stakeholders. The stakeholders are government NAPTIP officers responsible for policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria. Theories assisted the investigator to review the coordination and communication amongst the implementers (government agencies, officers and NGOs) existing implementation in combating female sex trafficking as exploitation from the perspective of the feminist theory. Whereas policy implementation is the crucial process to the study that aided in identifying the obstacles of sex trafficking from the lens of implementation theory.

7.3   Findings and Conclusion

The first primary question is to ascertain and investigate the NAPTIP organisational function that affects sex trafficking in Nigeria. One of the significant issues influencing the NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria is socio-economic issues, with poverty as the most critical issue. Eliminating poverty is vital in the fight against prostitution in women as a multifaceted and complex menace. Nigeria is marred by a high number of poverty-stricken females, as such are vulnerable to human trafficking. Feminist scholars mention

the 'feminization of poverty' in females was due to factors such as difficulties encountered at home, unpaid work, wage disparities, and discrimination (O'Neil, 2013). This study corroborated that, poverty undoubtedly caused women to migrate to search for the necessities of life and ended being sexually exploited internationally. Then again unemployment many times is tied to poverty. Absence to earn or to cater to the necessities of food, clothing, and shelter is a crucial and alarming factor to female exploitation in prostitution internationally.

The findings reveal the issue of greediness has been a serious factor as the exploited female thought was that, going abroad, means making more money within a concise period. Friends, siblings, and guardians have played an enormous role in engaging their loved ones into the sex trafficking trade to gain or benefit from the illicit funds. Unknown to them that the net loss outweighs the profit to make from the menace. The thesis supports the feminist theory writers that see gender discrimination and peer pressure as a significant factor in the vast percentage of females that are not employed or underemployed (Dauda, 2017; O'Neil, 2013).

The present study highlights that, illiteracy and lack of education are closely linked to sex trafficking. Lack of access to education and scholarship has contributed immensely to women and girls wanting to travel abroad. This is a result of the simple and trusting view that once abroad you can easily enrol in school. The government should do the needful for girls and women exploited and the vulnerable. Also, the high number of females are not educated in contrast to the male population. The females ought to be educated and those that are above school age, to be given adult education and skills acquisition training. This will go a long way in lessening their vulnerability.

This study exposes that human traffickers have a strong link with corrupted border authorities. In this investigation, feminist writers and several informants interviewed are of the view that corruption strongly creates the space for human trafficking, especially female prostitution to thrive. This is a perfect example particularly a male-dominated workforce like Nigeria, it is a scourge as it deepens and increases inequality. Due to corruption, law enforcers arrest both victims and traffickers (Nigerian madams) at the point of arrest and in the process of handing them to the NAPTIP agency deny arresting the traffickers. This incident was stated by a NAPTIP officer informant. It was on the course of investigating the victims, they come to realise the connivance of law enforcers and human traffickers. The thesis determined that the present corruption frustrates and undermines the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. Indeed, acts of corruption need serious attention to combat human trafficking.

This study shows, there is also insufficient authority stationed at the borders. Besides the insufficient officers, there are numerous porous borders that allow human traffickers and other organised crimes to go unnoticed. The porosities of the borders close to famous towns and situated around neighbouring countries of Benin, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad are well established that needed to be blocked. The existence of these porous borders is a testimony to the present rise in female sex trafficking. These porous borders do give a great opportunity to traffickers in women and girls that continue to obstruct the success of sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation.

Another significant exploitation factor that appears is the existence of the terrorist organisation. This thesis exposes the terrorist that largely dominated the

North and Northeast states of Nigeria. They are well known as Boko Haram and has caused a crucial rise in trans-border and transnational displacement of women and girls. This results in females being coerced into sex trafficking. The study confirmed the feminist writer Ali (2016) and Third (2006) that, it is gender violence unleash against women due to exploitative and oppressive recruitment to serve as sex slaves. Boko Haram significantly took a different tact as their terror attack persistently displaced women. The women usually fell into the trap of transnational criminal networks. Thereby, sexually exploit victims as a consequence of Boko Haram continues to attack. These women are forced to migrate and in the quest for food, cloth, and shelter at neighbouring countries found themselves exploited into prostitution. Nigeria needs to pay attention to the plight of females especially those in captivity. The Chibok girls and other women ought to be reunited with their families.

The thesis also reveals socio-cultural issues are key exploitable factors to female sex trafficking. Equally, the presence of clandestine criminals is an excellent challenge to the present state of sex trafficking. Associated with a covered network is that the traffickers deal in other covert multi-dimensional international crime in drugs, money laundering, baby selling, child labour, and arms smuggling. Indicating a sophisticated and multifaceted crime that deserves more attention, as the less active measures in place, traffickers take advantage and frustrate policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking.

This study uncovers that the voodoo is a significant factor that contributes to sex trafficking in females on one part and the other as a setback to the success of NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. This is due to the fact, that victims are asked to take the oath of secrecy of not naming, revealing, saying their state

of trafficking nor that of the trafficker (Nigerian madam). Victims transpired their dishearten experiences with the voodoo and naming the traffickers that are usually Nigerian madams residing mostly in the destination countries and have established a 'mafia kind of organisation' that is small, well connected and difficult to infiltrate. This is a call for the Nigerian government to partner destination countries not just to return trafficked victims but to crack on the human traffickers, with severe collaborative actions for the success of sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation.

In this circumstance, women that belong to patriarchal and traditional communities, due to cultural practices have no or little background on how to defend themselves. The females become more vulnerable to trafficking and violence. The study support O'Neil (2013) feminist view, that sees prostitution in its entirety violent and the height of male oppression against female. The cultural and traditional practice of brutality within the Nigerian communities and the woman remains silent, not to seek refuge from her brutality. A normal phenomenon expected from her is to keep her husband's secret and not to reveal. Such a cultural practice does not give a woman the room for justice as she is meant to maintain absolute silence. Reporting her ordeal means being disrespectful at the same time disobedience. This is a significant push factor in women fallen into the prostitution trade. Going abroad for prostitution adds trouble not only to the woman but a drawback to successful sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria.

The second important question is to determine whether the implementation process influences the outcome of sex trafficking in Nigeria. It is evident that obstacles to the policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria

can be separated into two parts, namely: organisational issues and political issues. These themes are profoundly interrelated, which makes it difficult to talk about one without mentioning to the other. The findings that come next will demonstrate interconnectedness amongst these classifications.

The first vital organisational issue in affecting inter-organisational relations in policy implementing and eliminating sex trafficking was the resource obstacle. On one hand, there is the concern of resource unavailability that posed a potential threat to the success of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria. The research shows that constrained capacity as far as financial resources and expertise block a viable implementation process. As a result, a considerable number of the interviewed officers shared the NGO representatives worry that the responsibility of dealing with human trafficking was given out to them without sufficient resources.

The more harming was the NAPTIP working stakeholders that see human trafficking to be an added burden or task to their current workload. This state of mind continually prompts the absence of commitment and focus on managing sex trafficking passionately. Such lack in the implementation of the anti-prostitution policy, in the end, hinder the satisfactory services that require adequate resources and available empowerment tools to cater to the victim's needs. In this regard, to guarantee the government's responsiveness is efficient, NAPTIP officers ought to be present in every state and all the local governments in Nigeria. This is possibly and efficiently, to administer the implementation of the anti-trafficking policy nationally. There is a need for a devoted unit or office in each local government that would empower the NAPTIP to focus only on the bane with less reliance on stakeholders.

The study also identifies that officers have to learn the expected modern or current trend training to deal with human trafficking cases. The majority of the NAPTIP officers that were interviewed conceded their absence of emerging trends in doing their obligations with respect to human trafficking. They were delegated to deal with human trafficking without having the vital present-day knowledge of how to implement human trafficking using a modern approach successfully. The officer's absence of competency does frustrate the investigation procedure. The requirement for the learning procedure to speed up, so that the officers could bridge the gap in terms of the required skills accordingly.

The present study shows the agency structures, between the different tiers of government involved, were complex. This complexity happened not just because of the vertical and horizontal agency structures, but because there is a limited role to the existing leadership that steers the policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking. Also, there is an overlap in boundaries amongst the various organisations despite all been from the central government. This created a difficulty between coordinating organisations for the implementation of the anti-sex trafficking almost not practicable. The situation has created friction amongst the various agencies of government. It was apparent that the working relations between relevant stakeholders are not cordial. This thesis also shows major policies in Nigeria involving human trafficking are formulated based on a top-down approach.

The findings reveal that NAPTIP officers believe policy implementation is better achieved through top-level management. They mentioned their duty in the formulation of the policy and the utmost concern for relevant stakeholders to

partner the process of policy implementation. In this situation, they see the implementation process as an issue of control whereas the relevant stakeholders should comply with the guidance and command of the top-level management. NGO representatives interviewed feel the top-level government was acting on its guideline instead of engaging with relevant stakeholders. This situation ends in confrontation without demonstrating coordination towards fighting sex trafficking, which hinders effective policy implementation.

Implementers did not neglect the rules of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria regardless of the incompatible resources. Despite the limitations in dealing with their work, the officers have opted to agree to the stated rules. Thus, mobilising adequate resources and appropriate activities by the government will define the process of implementation that forms the policy implications.

The study determined that it was evident that the absence of coordination is nearly connected with the absence of communication. In a complex study such as sex trafficking, the nature of moves to be made requires huge degrees of information and resource exchange and in addition coordination for collaborative operations and consultations. This situation often brought about unspoken organisational rivalry, jealousies, and the inclination to hoard as opposed to sharing information (Quah, 2016). In reality, unspoken competitions exist between organisations in the fight against sex trafficking in Nigeria

As a result of its multifaceted nature and complicated linkages, the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation fundamentally needs information response. Perceiving that communication response turns out to be more significant as complication increments. The NAPTIP officers work under

deluding information will influence the decision and action made in interpreting the policy. The absence of communication on trafficking victims will bring about more female Nigerians are being trafficked abroad. Then again, exiting through illegal borders as having illegitimate passage documents for international trafficking show that, border authorities should be stricter in distinguishing illegal migrants, trafficking persons and traffickers. This requires shared information with the nations sharing borders. There is a need for relevant information flow that is necessary to associate noteworthy linkages including international partners, various organisations and numerous sectors keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish performance objectives.

The findings also show coordination as a significant obstacle to policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria. This confirmed Quah's (2016) research in five ASEAN nations that, there are weak coordination and collaboration in dealing with human trafficking between the various tiers of government in a country. This scenario is no different in the case of sex trafficking as cited by Quah. Coordination is vital and is needed to combat prostitution as an international clandestine, and complex crime, which requires multiple vital organisations or stakeholders. The study found although Nigeria recognises the significance of teaming up with NGOs, NAPTIP just partners with chosen NGOs. This makes more doubt amongst those that are excluded from the stakeholders collaborative approach. The particularity shows the absence of coordination in the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation as well as an obstacle to its success.

The study reveals that sex trafficking includes trans-border activity, international collaboration is imperative to curtail the crime. Though, Nigeria

has a partnership but is insufficient, international coordination with different nations especially destination nations. Given that sex trafficking is a transnational crime, more endeavours that are prominent need to be made to enhance international coordination targeting the trafficker's den. Other than state-to-state agreement, Nigeria needs to prioritise international organisations partnership. Nigeria just works intimately with few amongst the international organisations. Coordination with many international organisations will go a long way in terms of problem solving and performance capacities of the organisations by gaining from each other's encounters in tackling human trafficking menace. Collaboration with embassies is noteworthy thought since the majority of trafficked persons are international victims.

The NAPTIP officers in actualising and implementing anti-prostitution policy are mostly controlled. This involves ordering from the top-level management, the formal order from the above. There is difficulty in light of the fact that top-level management depends on the operational officers on implementing the policy at the zonal level and local communities. The issue happens when the plan of the policy cannot be interpreted as expected. As showed in this study, the NAPTIP officers at the operational level confronted different obstacles when implementing policy. Other than operational difficulties, such as constrained resources and the absence of cooperation from trafficked victims, they experienced difficulties that were not foreseen by the top-level management in managing trafficked women. Such as difficult mental and psychological trauma, prepared to be re-trafficked, and victim refusal to talk. Hence, existing standard working procedures do not provide or thought-out for each particular case.

This study highlights that there are numerous policy obstacles that vie for political considerations to elected political elites. In short, Bardach (1977) and Hill and Hupe (2014) confirmed that public issues are more than enough that ought to be tackled by institutions and policymakers, with a few remedying capacities. That is why some issues are given consideration and other issues are just thrown out of the politician's agenda. In this study, a significant number of informants were of the conviction that the absence of the political will has influenced the implementation process. This thesis additionally identified that the existence of strong leadership to advocate and support the policy would contribute towards the adequacy of policy implementation. The interview participants argue that the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation fails because there is no political will and consideration by the leader. This is due to the 'fixer' that is (Nigeria government) is known to poses the 'will' and the 'resources' at her disposal, but not committed to combat the menace.

The third crucial question is to examine how the anti-trafficking policy addresses the present sex trafficking of repatriated girls and women in Nigeria. Policy issues played a dominant role in the flight of the exploited female. This is to provide financial empowerment, prohibit trafficking and make certain victim protection services are given to the trafficked victims. This will also ensure that female that are vulnerable are aware and sensitise to human trafficking accordingly.

In this thesis, there is uneasiness in the identification of victims as the traffickers have device new methods of using information technology, making identification more challenging to track traffickers. Nigeria needs to venture into

the use of information technology to stamp out the scourge and is in line with international best practices.

This study has proved that repatriation is essential especially if governments for both sourcing and destination nations devise ways in collaboration with rescuing and receiving agencies concerned. This will reduce female vulnerability and discourage exploitation.

The findings discovered that the victims see the shelter as a home of captivity. This was without a doubt in light of the fact that the female trafficked victims had constrained freedom. They cannot leave the shelter; they were not able to do what will keep them busy most of the time and without a job to earn some stipend. Also, victims had confined movement. Due to the shortage of shelter houses, the trafficked victim needed to endure limited facilities given by the agency. Not just that they are very few, the shelter likewise needs to overhaul their facilities to standard and be more comfortable and friendly to victims.

The thesis indicates the challenge to the victim's empowerment, this is due to lack of government appropriating the funds on time. The monies received are many a time insufficient to empower all the victims. The agency has empowered a few amongst the numerous victims that have passed through. This gesture frustrates the implementers and the agency in addressing sex trafficking. There is an utmost need for more funds to be given at the required time with particular attention to internationally combat prostitution, so as to implement NAPTIP policy successfully.

The study proved that reintegration into the society is a progressive procedure, as there is a need to counsel the families of the trafficked victims to

permit their ward into the family as well as orient the family on the ills, dangers, and dealings in human trafficking.

This present study draws attention that there is some refusal of the family to state the condition of the victim during follow-up. Instead, they usually say she is married and no further information. According to the family seeing the victim will create stigmatisation.

The thesis follow-up findings found a victim to have sold the empowerment tools due to the poverty state of the family. Presently, the agency is working towards empowering both victims and families. This is a setback to achieving the target for addressing sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria.

The study brings to light disengagement as vital and an indicator of financial empowerment and integration. In the context of Nigeria, since there is little or no financial empowerment and integration, similarly disengagement does often happen with limited victim integrations. The effect of disengagement without fulfilling the policy objective is that victims find is easy to be re-trafficked. Some victims vividly mention their regret living the trafficker's den. This is due to the government absence of political will to address their immediate and pressing issue, which likely results in failure to fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria.

The investigation identifies awareness and sensitisation campaigns are crucial in combating human trafficking. It is meant to lessen the susceptibility of potential victims through awareness at the community levels concerning how to identify, report and deal with human traffickers. Thus, there is limited public

enlightenment and awareness to most vulnerable communities, which results in migration that ends in prostitution. This has to do with the meagre amount appropriated to the anti-trafficking agency. That is to say, the budgeted amount cannot take care of the victims in the shelter not even to mention their financial empowerment that requires sufficient resources. The government needs to fight sex trafficking through policy implementation in Nigeria with 'will' and 'resources'.

7.4 Contribution of the Study

Research on human trafficking mostly pays attention to the specific subject area. While a study focusing on primary research that provides a detailed understanding of the multifaceted and complex sex trafficking is still missing. This thesis broadens the theoretical investigation of sex trafficking through the feminist and policy implementation theoretical perspectives. Empirical evidence of policy implementation and sex trafficking in Nigeria presents an enhanced understanding of the issue to mitigate the menace.

The critical contribution of the study is a better understanding of sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of policy in Nigeria. The thesis centred on the experiences of the NAPTIP officers, assisted by various dimensions from the female trafficked victims, NGOs, and academics. The study dealt with the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation in Nigeria to reveal the extent of the scourge. In this research, a discussion of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria as well as the identification of the implementation of policy gaps. Five themes emerged that influence the outcome of the implementation process of putting NAPTIP policy into actual implementation. The findings empirically contributed to the

development of the sex trafficking concept. Almost no study tried to establish the implementation gaps especially in the context of Nigeria.

The study is of a case study of in-depth research on a single most alarming kind of exploitation that pays attention to sex trafficking in Nigeria. The investigation also includes opinions of NGOs as they are closer to the populace and female trafficked victims as the beneficiaries. This assisted in incorporating a comprehensive view of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of policy, which distance the researcher's explanations from being bias. By giving a comprehensive understanding of sex trafficking happenings through the dimension of different actors, the study gives the investigator the chance to tackle the research gap. Then again, numerous studies focus on human trafficking in general without focusing on a particular aspect of the scourge.

The findings confirm the feminist theory, the theory of implementation and the significance of the NAPTIP officers as the implementers. Though several obstacles confronted by them in making an interpretation of the policy into the practical outcome. Despite the fact that the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of policy in Nigeria, female faces exploitation and the intricacies of the implementation by both top-level management and the frontline implementers. The findings uncover that the NAPTIP officers do not abandon the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of policy in Nigeria notwithstanding the complexity.

This thesis confirms that feminism prevails in the fight against sex trafficking in Nigeria because of patriarchal, unequal, exploitative, oppressive and sex demands. This led to females being social, culturally, politically, and

economically forced, sold, used and abused as international prostitutes. These have been corroborated by the findings that uncover major and latest factors that include Boko Haram terrorist group in pushing young female Nigerians into sex trafficking. Feminist writer O'Neil (2013) did not touch on the woman (Nigerian Madam and trafficker) to woman (victim) exploitation, which remains alarming. Thus, this thesis contributes to the expansion of "Prostitution and Feminism: Towards a Politics of Feeling" approach.

Likewise, a top-down theory of implementation is by all accounts more pronounce as contrasted with the bottom-up theory in the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of policy in Nigeria. Despite inconsequential resources, the NAPTIP officers follow the stated rules. Indeed, with limited coordination only the federal government shoulder human trafficking responsibilities, while the state and local governments play a passive role. The inconsequential communication and coordination in Nigeria led to overlap that resulted in the rivalry and poor service delivery. For this reason, interagency rivalry and secondment of officers remain a critical obstacle to the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation. The former is through seeing NAPTIP as a 'baby' and dependent on relevant stakeholders. While, the latter immediately joins the agency will be promoted, receive especially international training and after a few years working away with knowledge and experience at the expense of the bona fide officers. Quah (2016) despite citing inter-agency rivalry, failed to dig deeper into this or similar scenario in his book "The Role of the Public Bureaucracy in Policy Implementation." This is a crucial contribution to the implementation of the NAPTIP policy approach.

Notwithstanding the intra and inter-organisational rivalry, officers prefer the guiding procedure. In that capacity, they give importance in general to the protection approach, which concentrates on victims' needs, empowerment and assistance. Under officers' control, they were adamant implementers with little consideration into the exceptional necessities of the female trafficked victims. The fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation requires a change in the manner in which the NAPTIP officers attend to work obligation with the goal to guarantee effective implementation.
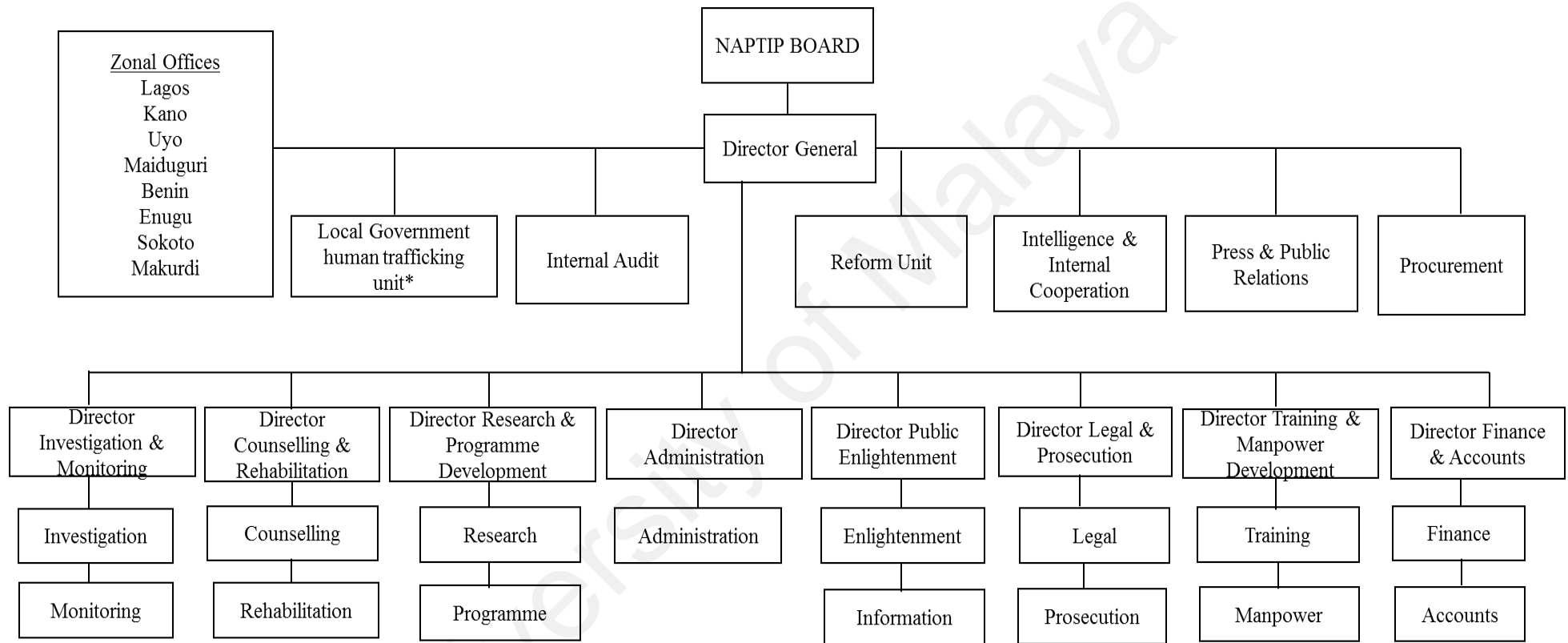
7.5   Policy Recommendations

7.5.1   Reforming NAPTIP

Human trafficking and sex trafficking are fast spreading beyond federal government boundaries in Nigeria. Therefore, the implementation of the NAPTIP policy should not be limited to only federal government boundaries. There is a need to reform NAPTIP. This will be for a better organisational structure to strengthen the present one. A new local government human trafficking unit to oversee human trafficking responsibility and coordination is strongly recommended. This will include all the 774 local governments in Nigeria to handle human trafficking collectively.

In this context, the NAPTIP policy will be better implemented nationally than the just existing zonal commands. The present state of the NAPTIP framework indicates a lack of success in human trafficking coordination between the implementers and the relevant stakeholders in Nigeria. Creating a local government human trafficking unit that captures all the local government areas will give NAPTIP officers the power to handle and coordinate human trafficking programs appropriately. This should be accompanied by adequate funds and

staff. This is strongly suggested as an approach to a coherent nation-wide human trafficking system that will allow NAPTIP policy implementation and to deal with eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria. Figure 7.1 presents a proposed or suggested human trafficking unit.

Figure 7.1: A Proposed Changes in NAPTIP Organisational Chart

7.5.2   Reducing Sex trafficking

The investigation demonstrates that amongst all kinds of human trafficking, the prevalence and with the highest number of exploited victims were the females in sex trafficking in Nigeria. Reducing sex trafficking is critical, as females left the country mostly, illegally using porous borders looking for greener pasture or better financial opportunities due to illiteracy, greed, and poverty. This is also said to be Nigeria's shortcoming in handling the fight against sex trafficking adequately. Then again, lack of policy actions on corrupt officials towards internationally exploited victims' increment their helplessness of being trafficked. For the most part, by traffickers (madams), intermediaries, or transporters who are criminals that specialise in sourcing and moving victims to destination countries.

Even though, migrating abroad is an essential part compounding the human trafficking circumstance as demonstrated in this investigation. The Nigerian internationally exploited female victims who are found in different locations and places. For example, massage parlour, restaurant, on the street, and rented houses, confront practices that are of a characteristic of sex trafficking network namely: confiscation of passport, the absence of movement, debt bondage, refusal to name trafficker or state ordeal, afraid of law enforcer, and defrauded, coerced and deceived. Equally, Nigeria is a noteworthy source nation for sex trafficking. Educating international victims will be guided with the correct information from being abused sexually, to knowing how to suspect and report to law enforcers. Such measures will reduce sex trafficking and guarantee victims who are exceedingly vulnerable to being trafficked be well informed.

The fact that most trafficked exploited women leave Nigeria with illegal documents, each border officer in Nigeria should have the training and what it takes to identify illegal victims trying to leave the nation. The border officers include essentially immigration

officers that are responsible for the screening of documents of each traveller at international airports, seaports and land borders. Comprehensive training is required to guarantee border officers have their crucial part to minimise the illegal victims from travelling abroad. This is a challenge as some victims travelled with valid documents but violated the visa rule or the visa expires and refuses to leave destination nations.

In an attempt to reduce sex trafficking, it is vital for Nigeria to perceive that it is never again a migration problem or ordinary criminal's activities. Indeed, even concerning irregular movement or illegal migration, the issue has turned into a human rights problem. That is to say, females are coerced, forced, sexually exploited. The use of voodoo, the absence of free movement all denies the victims' rights. The detainment and prosecution of trafficked individuals adversely influence the country's endeavours in investigating and indicting traffickers. Also, trafficked females must be treated as victims being exploited as opposed to being part of the criminally connected network. The rights of the trafficked exploited females should be regarded consistently, and they should be given full assistance and utmost required security.

7.5.3   Bridging Gender Gap

The vast majority of the human trafficking programs in Nigeria focused on domestic labour trafficking as stated by an officer during the study interview. In the first place, bridging gender gap is critical and tie to curbing female sex exploitation. Nigeria needs to understand that prioritising the fight against female sex trafficking is crucial. The menace is the most prominent and exploitative trafficking that tarnish the image and reputation of the victims and the country respectively. The battle against human traffickers is to curb the supply and assist the victims towards lessening the scourge. For these reasons, a far-reaching public awareness and enlightenment program especially

targeting young females and youngsters will assist Nigeria with educating people in general about human trafficking.

Nigeria communities ought to be more mindful of their task to prevent sex trafficking by incrementing the need for government to provide education and sustainable poverty eradication programs. Though, corruption benefits the personal interest of an individual or few to the detriment of other citizenries, especially women in a male-dominated workforce like Nigeria. The bane has deepened, and there is a critical need to decrease the wide gap of unemployment, illiteracy, inequality, domination, and subjugation of females. With gender balancing put in place, an increase in work opportunities especially for women will lessen poverty and diminish the susceptibility and exploitation of victims travelling abroad. Similarly, it is a critical challenge and important to the government of Nigeria to improve the well-being of its citizens. The government needs a tremendous task in enhancing public awareness of every nook and cranny to curtail the menace.

In essence, dealing with the voodoo and the trafficker (madam) through partnering with local communities is highly significant. This gesture will not only save victims' life but also will curb the supply chain to the female sex trafficking network of criminals. Also, their criminality will no longer flourish. The difficulty and lack of cooperation by the females trafficked victims are excessive as a result of voodoo victimisation and utilisation by the traffickers. After all, collaboration is progress that needs to be achieved and the mandate set out by the policy implementation will be successful.

In bridging females to the male gap, the vulnerable and exploitative factors of sex trafficking, private firms specifically the travel agents, airline operators, the union of road transport users should step up the fight and supplement the government's effort to decrease prostitution. Furthermore, businesses that include hotels, restaurants, massage parlours, and clubs ought to be aware and report any suspicious human traffickers and

their accomplices. Equally critical, in bridging the gender gap is the private firms need to key in both in terms of skills acquisitions, and vocational training, and recruitment of females into the workforce. This will significantly decrease the supply of women and girls. The private and public partnership is a welcome development, as this requires adequate resources to empower and assist vulnerable females and victims of sex trafficking.

7.5.4   Sustainable Organisational Response

To start tackling the absence of resources as shown by the study, the government of Nigeria should demonstrate its responsibility by giving adequate funds to guarantee the organisation's sustainable response beyond the ratification of the NAPTIP 2003 policy Act. The financing ought to be according to the yearly budget, without delay and sufficiently to cater to the needs of the agency and the victims. Improving facilities for the exploited victims can be furnished with sufficient funding and by building more shelter homes and overhauling the infrastructures. The officers require money with the goal that they can have advanced, current trends training to build up the required skill in dealing with human trafficking cases. Adequate resources are the core features for effective policy implementation of eliminating sex trafficking in Nigeria.

To obtain and speed up a good comprehension of human trafficking, officers' training ought to be upgraded to reach each individual from the significant relevant stakeholders. Knowledge and training are imperative for efficient law enforcement against human trafficking. A more traditional and thorough training program is crucial to guarantee every single pertinent officer and partner have the training to deal with human trafficking cases. It is especially critical to convey the comprehension of human trafficking to the grassroots dimension of each significant association.

Training programs are supposed to be carried out by every organisation utilising its very own module. This is to enhance the incorporated approach in capacity building. It is crucial to develop an institutionalised training program together with an explicit module dependent on the duties of every organisation. An exhaustive training program including officers from different organisations, community leaders, and NGO representatives should be carried out regularly to give a comprehensive perspective of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. This inclusive learning integrates different officers, to initiate comprehension of the implementation of the policy. This will as well pave the way for cooperation and creates rapport among the training officers. Hence, a developed working relation will enhance coordination in dealing with human trafficking cases.

The examination proves having enforcement officers from different fields cooperating, committed and centred in a devoted section for human trafficking policy implementation creates better action to remedy the exploitation. By being for all time appointed to a committed division for the essential issue of coordination, the officers will develop critical relations amongst them and besides with NGOs and relevant partners. This encourages various coordination and thereupon advances sustainable response to the implementation of the policy. The officers will make a critical connection to their organisations and also, set up new partners with other crucial individuals globally or locally.

Given the discoveries of the investigation, Nigeria's police force and Nigeria immigration service have shown that a particular unit for human trafficking turns out to be more successful. They are amongst the active enforcer organisations in the fight against human trafficking as second and third correspondingly after NAPTIP being the first (NAPTIP, 2017). With the inauguration of a specific unit internally, Nigeria's police

force and immigration service will extend the network by making a point of convergence that advances coordination between two nations and multi-states relations between implementation officers all over the global borders. Additionally, accessible, and reliable data on human trafficking is crucial to evaluate the implementation of policy to enhance policy formulation and targeted results.

This thesis demonstrates that political will usually influence the implementation process in Nigeria. The study additionally sees the existence of strong leadership to advocate and support the policy would contribute towards the adequacy of policy implementation. Though, the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation in Nigeria needs political will and consideration through concern leadership. In this context, the president is a fixer that poses the 'will' and the 'resources' at his disposal. The president might consider the fight against human traffickers with a political will, commitment, resources and follow through firmly is sacrosanct for the crime to be defeated.

7.5.5   Multi-Organisational Coordination

The fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of the policy requires multi-agencies between different agencies, within the federal agencies, between the federal agencies and the states, and between states and local authorities. In Nigeria, coordination discrepancies occur between the various levels listed above. Since obstacles are multifaceted due to various socio-economic and socio-cultural dimensions, it needs broad stakeholders 'participation and multi-agencies coordination to be strengthened. Nigeria needs to be proactive in advancing multiagency coordination. A combined system among every dimension of officers, various organisations, local and international NGOs and private sector, and international organisations. Deliberate measures against human traffickers are imperative even though it is hard to coordinate. Inclusive coordination

measures that enumerate clear responsibilities of relevant partners or actors is essential. This will allow relevant stakeholders to take decisive measures to curtail exploitation. The success of multi-agency coordination relies upon government strong commitment and support both in terms of the fund and material resources.

The thesis illustrates gaps in implementation and recommends that all partners engaged with battling human trafficking ought to reinforce their ties. There is a need to find a way to strengthen their coordinated effort as the potential, deliberative outcomes of implementation success. The chances for discussion among various stakeholders engaged with the fight against sex trafficking and policy implementation support the positive relationship. The increase in collaboration will contribute towards diminishing lopsided superiority and rivalry in the NAPTIP organisation as different concerns, interests, and needs are examined transparently. Coordination and learning between departments of government, private sectors, communities, and NGOs are essential in enhancing the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. Nigeria must work towards crossing over the gap of implementation through a coordinated effort.

Increase in coordination amongst local, state and federal law enforcement organisations, providers of victim services and prosecutors are vital in battling human trafficking. Coordination empowers partners to develop knowledge, skill and the expertise of every officer that would prompt better implementation. Multi-agency teamwork will enhance policy implementation to eliminate sex trafficking by exploring more avenues to deal with exploitation. Albeit, coordination activities between government organisations and NGOs are challenging because of numerous sensitivities that must be carefully planned.

Greater involvement of the NGOs is needed because of their experience in managing human trafficking. Building trust amongst government organisations and of course, the

NGOs ought to be reinforced to enhance the provision of victim services. Likewise, research has demonstrated that building relationships are the major component for coordination efforts amongst local NGOs and law enforcers in the absence of communication and unknown cooperation. Additionally, relationship assumes an essential task in reinforcing trafficked women identification. Without building a relationship, victims usually do not give vital information, name traffickers or to aid identify traffickers. The trafficked victims will in general, collaborate better with the assistance of NGOs because they are afraid of law enforcers as shown in the findings.

7.5.5.1   International Coordination

Given that a lot of women and girls are exceptionally susceptible to being abused sexually. Nigeria as a source nation needs to address or curb the root causes and supply of females into sex trafficking as sex slaves. Along these lines, collaborating with destination nations, such as Italy, the Netherlands, Libya, Benin, United Kingdom, South Africa, and the United States is necessary among this study discovery. This is because a significant number of trafficked persons, largely females are exploited in about forty destination countries.

One of the specific key segments that Nigeria requires to build a robust collaboration with destination nations is through providing sufficient resources. Nigeria has constrained resources, to be specific funding and state of the art facilities, to partake in extensive professional programmes. Such constraint ought not to prevent Nigeria from making moves to advance participation and coordination amongst inter-governmental partners particularly in reinforcing protection and prevention policies and projects. This is essential, especially for the vulnerable Nigerian females who go abroad looking for a greener pasture and to raise money.

At the same time, victims exploited fear for their life and loved ones especially the repercussion back in their communities of origin. In the event, that they collaborate with the law enforcers due to fear of voodoo victimisation. Although, through collaboration with the destination nation, Nigeria can guarantee the security of the trafficked victims before repatriation. The collaboration with the destination nations is essential to trace traffickers, apprehend and prosecute them. Also, seize their asset, freeze monies and bank account, as well as revoke their acquired citizenship. This will send a strong message to all other traffickers and deter them. The international collaboration between the source and destination countries will critically prevent vulnerable women from being trafficked or re-trafficked for prostitution. Nigeria needs to set-up dependable international collaboration to guarantee the victims safe return or repatriation and additionally enhanced their lives through empowerment. The collaboration ought to consider consolidating critical partners were a chunk of Nigerian females are exploited.

To build global coordination, governments should show concern collaboration. For instance, Nigeria needs to work with the source nations to curb human trafficking bane at the grassroots level and share experiences. Thus, having international, regional, sub-regional and bilateral collaboration initiatives and activities that consider sharing information on best practices to end or minimise the exploitation is of great significance. After all, the vast number of trafficked exploited females from Nigeria mirrors the crucial and full requirement for international collaboration to clampdown the trafficking ring.

In view of government recent human trafficking statistics, the more substantial part of the trafficked sex trafficking victims in Nigeria are dominant in European countries. Along these lines, such activity to build respective bi-national relations in curbing human trafficking between the regions is important. In this case, the African region needs an increase in the dimension of a multi-lateral coordinated effort that recommends a more

duty-bound approach in handling human trafficking. That is to say, to increase international collaboration, Nigeria ought to take a step further of working more closely with international organisations like IOM, UNODC, ILO, and UNHCR. This will enable Nigeria to unite the practical experiences of the professionals, experts, and officers from different parts of the world and the knowledge of international agencies, this will aid to decrease sex trafficking.

7.5.6   Strengthening Control

The need to strengthen control is meant to unite officers in the course of their work, to make sure victims are treated justly and respecting their rights in accordance with the policy. This demonstrates strata abandonment among top-level management and frontline implementers. It likewise involves adherence to authorise rules that should increase the viability and efficiency of the officers, in complex and non-complex circumstances of human trafficking implementation of the policy. The consolidating control method will enhance the officer's ability to address the issue of human trafficking adequately.

Control procedures are frequently inaugurated through close relationships amongst the significant actors that permit a dynamic sharing of information, resources, and experience. This can be in different frameworks, such as formal coordination and scheduled meetings. In contrast, building up close relations requires positive collaboration that enhances good communication and connecting with different parties. Through a far-reaching instructional training and an all-encompassing work retreat that will bring in various partners such as governments, communities, NGOs, and private sectors. Every important actor has the chance to assemble a stable relationship that will strengthen the fight against human traffickers. These exercises must consolidate the officials from relevant agencies including different capacities, such as administrative, planning and operation officers. The developed relationship will enhance or enable

significant actors to address specific issues straightforwardly with one another without passing via the unauthorised process. This will assist and accelerates the fight against sex trafficking and the NAPTIP policy implementation process in Nigeria.

The implementation of policy goes beyond the boundaries of organisations. Strengthening control enhance cross-sectoral associations that empower communication flow amongst actors with various objectives at different dimensions. NAPTIP as a focal coordinating agency ought to give clear direction and adequate guiding procedures. At the same time, enhance control procedures will permit the process of the implementation to be interactive. The control will help to encourage a streamlined reaction with the goal to increment organisations capacity to identify and react to the necessities of the trafficked victims. This is because of the multifaceted nature of the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP implementation of the policy. Centralisation of control is indispensable to guarantee efficient monitoring for better performance outcomes. The control procedure should encourage the enhancement of services through efficient and timely delivery. By strengthening control procedures, NAPTIP will have the capacity to achieve its policy objectives adequately.

7.5.7 Flexibility

The research demonstrates that having flexibility amongst the officers will prompt greater powers to the implementer. The trafficked victims' needs may likely be abused or unaccounted for. In this context, Gailmard's (2002) and Barberis and Buchowicz's (2015) studies show civil service process is not faultless of control. There is a need for a leftover or 'residual discretion' meaning the major part of the decisions and actions must conform to guiding rules and regulation for flexibility to be exercised. Also, it means there should be minimal flexibility at the hands of implementers. This is only intending to increase the officer's response. The top-level management must not completely disable flexibility for

the officers to do their obligations. Given that top-level management might not have direct practical knowledge in managing human trafficking victims. They ought to be forcing strict rules that will be appropriate for all time. Instead, top-level implementers need to leave little flexibility that will bring some improvement and fill in the vacuum. The street-level officers have better experience regarding policy implementation since they work straightforwardly with all actors required to combat human trafficking including trafficked victims. It is vital to gain the experience of the street-level officers by integrating their ideas through interactions in a forum. Such as dialogue involving relevant stakeholders, intellectual discourse and workshop for capacity building that will make top-level implementers incorporate and improve rules and regulations.

To put it in another way, top-level implementers ought to perceive the significance of enabling the street-level officers to act efficiently to the trafficked females' needs. The seniors should remain responsible for an answerable supervisory system and maintain power so that it will not be misused. This should be feasible through expanded transparency and visibility of the officers' activities. The multifaceted nature of human trafficking and the implementation of the policy increases the requirement for flexible decisions by the street-level officers. Limiting the officer's flexibility through the proclamation of standard guiding rules and regulations may prompt restricted and controlled discretion that can be more productive and accountable in managing sex trafficking and appropriate implementation of NAPTIP policy.

7.5.8 Victim Rights

The study uncovers that Nigeria practices a human right approach in managing human trafficking. Whereby exploited victims are viewed as an obligation to protect their rights. The anti-trafficking agency ought to provide the needs of the victims. This is not done in accordance with the guiding NAPTIP policy in Nigeria. Even though, victims stay longer

at the NAPTIP shelter home without given necessary financial and empowerment tools. The delay, coupled with not knowing when the financial empowerment will be available, makes the exploited females lose confidence as not being treated at as when due or in accordance with the human trafficking policy.

In Nigeria, the provision of basic needs to the female exploited victim remains an issue. This is despite the government adopting a human right approach. There is a significant urge to ensure the essentials services as the implementation policy stipulated are provided to the female exploited victims. Equally important, Nigeria might need to consider reviewing the six weeks of shelter stay. To, enable all the critical, necessary and standard care for the exploited females are done accurately and adequately.

Similarly, when resources are available, this will limit delaying victims' empowerment and integration. Also, a trafficked female ought to have the freedom to move freely at the shelter. The bead, weaving, tailoring and soap making can be converted to cash as you produce, for victims to earn some monies. This is in contrast to only just the vocational skill learning programme within the shelter. Such a gesture will boost the confidence of the exploited female and see self as a young aspiring entrepreneur. Empowering the exploited victims to practice more noteworthy opportunities of their own choice is a welcome development. Similarly, looking at the available communal day to day services, or one that fits the victim's local community will go a long way in solving the empowerment problem.

The study demonstrates that long adjournment of cases due to the legal systems to prosecute traffickers has driven the trafficked women to decline to voice their ordeal. To pick up trafficked victims' cooperation, the courts should speed up with the trial and conviction so that the victims will have the confidence to give vital information and remain at the shelter home for the full empowerment and integration.

On one hand, being in a NAPTIP shelter in reality further add to the victim's obstacles. It is more challenging that officers have to provide food and cloth from their homes for trafficked victims. On the other hand, this is a sign of disrespecting the victims' rights as enshrined in the NAPTIP policy. The government may want to consider providing food in abundance, in varieties, as victims are not giving the meal they desire to eat.

Most importantly, trafficked victims in Nigeria should know their rights so that they can make informed decisions regarding their status. Due to their lack of understanding about their rights, some trafficked victims tend not to come forward to complain. As indicated by the policy, trafficked exploited females if so wish can stay at the NAPTIP shelter. Under which government will rehabilitate and empower victims for six weeks, which is not enough according to the interviewed officers. There is an absolute requirement for a more far-reaching way to deal with the implementation of policy to accomplish the expectation of the NAPTIP policy. Nigeria, ought to have its special style in handling human trafficking. She ought to adhere in earnest to the human rights-based approach in managing sex trafficking as stated by the UN protocol especially the 3ps of protecting victims, preventing vulnerability and prosecuting traffickers (United Nations Office on Drugs, and Crime, 2000). Nigeria is supposed to abide by the agreed rights of the needy victims and as a practical approach to deal with human trafficking.

7.5.9 Perception

To give good services, the officer's perception ought to change their method for managing victims of sex trafficking. The NAPTIP officers in general view female victims as guilty parties in instances of sex abuse, while regarding their exploitation as greediness problems rather than human rights obstacles. NAPTIP officers are required to change their perception of female sex trafficking victims. So that the trafficked victim could be

treated as female deceived, oppressed, subjugated and exploited. This is because, of the utilisation of voodoo, as well as being defrauded and forced into sex trafficking.

In this situation, officers should be instructed and trained to comprehend the emotions, feelings, and rights of a female sex trafficking victim. In ensuring professionalism amongst the officers, it is pivotal for the officers to learn all dimensions in engaging, handling and taking care of the female exploited victim. This is because implementers commonly centred just on duty apportion out to them with little correspondence amongst peers. The issue of I do not know what the others are doing is standard amongst the officers. Despite being in an equal or same organisation and paired in the same office. The officers ought to comprehend the process of implementation. Equally, from the earliest starting point of identifying the female trafficked victim, until the follow-up been the end process of rehabilitation. By knowing the entire process associated with handling human trafficking, the officers will have the capacity to give better services. Despite different issues that may arise at various periods of the process of the implementation.

In general, for the NAPTIP officers, there is a need for a change in perception with respect to the exploited females. The victims are in general viewed as the individuals who infringe upon the law either as unlawful migrants or as an accomplice to a crime. Some of the victims know that they are going abroad for prostitution as a counselling officer interviewed mentioned that "my neighbour on the right, (the) daughter has built that mansion. And my neighbour on the left, (the) daughter (has) bought that Mercedes Benz and me too my daughter most bring back wealth for us." (NAP17) According to the officer, on the course of their investigation, the victim confessed that they travel abroad purposely for prostitution. This is because they will be able to earn more money than in Nigeria.

The non-positive perception towards susceptible victims may make an oversight as the need to ensure victims' protection against trafficking abused and exploited sexually. A change in perception among the officers is vital with the goal to have all-encompassing and extensive victim protection and policy enforcement. The officers should perceive the significance of protecting the victims. This is intending to minimise the danger of re-exploitation, increase indictment of traffickers and offer a responsive way to address the victim's human rights maltreatment. There should be a change in perception for the officers from identifying trafficked migrants to protecting victim human rights. This will in a way move from seeing sex trafficking as greediness issues to human rights problems.

Additionally, because of the extended state of intricacy in implementing a policy of eliminating sex trafficking that prompts too much stress, the officers should regularly be rotating. The implementers that handle straightforwardly with human trafficking cases should work for a moderately brief timeframe. This is to evade burnout and low quality of services. Even though, substantial help from the top-level management is vital to guarantee sufficient help is accessible to keep enhancing the nature of the services rendered by the frontline implementers. Thus, support ought to be as an open channel to state the officer's issues at the time of operation and sufficient training to deal with human trafficking cases. The support from management is noteworthy to guarantee the maintainability of qualitative service delivery. Also, developing a supportive environment for the officers guarantees practical and better services in the battle against human traffickers.

7.6   Limitation and Further Study

The study established a framework for further research on the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation. Future research on sex trafficking should be more comprehensive. The investigation recognises the significant task of traffickers

and recruiters in sustaining the scourge. The perspective of the traffickers especially the madam is key to give a better comprehension of sex trafficking occurrences to achieve effective policy implementation. That is to say, understanding the traffickers' method of recruitment, transportation, and exploitation is a way of building information concerning the destination nation's view on sex trafficking. There is a scarcity of information and comprehensive data for Nigerian madams or traffickers, which maybe because of the difficulty in getting them or their collaboration. Equally crucial is examining the role of culture in sex trafficking will worth been researched.

Future research needs to integrate embassies' involvement to their assistance, and protection of females especially exploited victims who are to be repatriated due to sex trafficking. Incorporating embassies in the identification, and detection of traffickers from sourcing and destination nations are crucial and require further inquiry. It is additionally essential to research the origin of the exploitation (human trafficking) at the destination nations, due to the dearth of scholarly literature. In this case, understanding global prostitution happenings are critical as the menace is progressively expanding and leading into so many crimes over time. This will bring to notice prostitution as a worldwide scourge that needs greater international collaboration.

This investigation centres on the NAPTIP as a focal federal government organisation. To give a complete investigation, a consideration that is more prominent ought to be given to the distinctive task of the Nigeria police force and Nigeria immigration service and other critical security agencies who are at the point arrest or border post. States and local governments are essential players to consider in the fight against sex trafficking and the implementation of the NAPTIP policy study. Research on different NAPTIP zones or combining two or more zonal commands will bring multiple cases of research that would provide comprehension of the process of implementation across sites and between the

zonal commands in Nigeria. The process of implementation may vary due to the zonal differences in terms of shelters, victims, traffickers and other essential variables in Nigeria.

Majority of the participants in this research comprise of middle-level officers at the NAPTIP agency. Further research that consolidates various officers from other levels and the relevant stakeholders will offer knowledge on how the implementers at various levels utilise their authority in influencing the implementation of the policy. The officers' perception will assist in identifying the issues that comprehensively influence the process of implementation. Likewise, conducting a comparative investigation of the implementation of the policy including other global crimes, for instance, human trafficking and terrorist groups, or trafficking and gun smuggling is worthy. So also, money laundering, organ harvesting or crimes against females, such as baby factory and baby selling will increase the value of the study. This kind of research allows for comparison, whether comparable components associated with the process of implementation. The discoveries can either supplement or negate this study's discoveries. On account of similar discoveries, this examination ought to be generalisable in the parallel criminal implementation of the policy.

This inquiry does not explicitly deal with the voluntary sex of sex trafficking, studying such phenomena in the context of Nigeria will be fascinating. To reinforce and broaden research on the fight against sex trafficking and NAPTIP policy implementation, a future study on vulnerable or exploited victims, for instance, by prevalent states in Nigeria will assist to deepen the comprehension of sex trafficking. This case study contributed to the existing knowledge in addressing the issue of sex trafficking. For future study, the multifaceted nature of sex trafficking requires more thorough inquiry and multi-

disciplinary dimensions on the process of implementation of policy to examine basic

answers towards decreasing the menace.

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Appendices

APPENDIX A

Consent Form

I consent to take part in the interview managed by the interviewer Mr. Usman Mikail Usman, a postgraduate student from the Department of Development Studies, Faculty of Economics, University of Malaya, Malaysia. The interview is for the time of about one hour.

I am aware that the interview session will be recorded, and I have the privilege to request that the recorder is switched off whenever I feel so, before or during the interview session.

I am conscious that my identity will not be disclosed, and all information furnished will be dealt with as confidential. Thus, the assumed name (pseudonym) will be assigned, but your help to the practical realisation of the interview is both essential and invaluable. Accordingly, participating in this research is voluntary, and you may wish not to answer one or a few of the questions.

In abiding with research ethics, the interview is just with the intention of the investigator's Ph.D. thesis. However, the research outcome will be examined to present recommendations that will enhance human trafficking: implementation of NAPTIP policy in Nigeria.

_____   _____
Signature of Participant   Date

_____   _____
Signature of Researcher   Date

Interview Guide for NAPTIP Officer

A. State of Sex trafficking

1) How would you describe the state of female sex trafficking in Nigeria?
2) What makes female sex trafficking more prevalent than other human trafficking?
3) What type of problems emerges because of female sex trafficking?
4) Who is the victim of sex trafficking? How does young female become trafficked?

B. Policy Implementation

1) What is your responsibility for human trafficking policy implementation?
2) Could you tell me how long you have been involved in the human trafficking policy implementation?
3) Do you require any particular knowledge to manage human trafficking? What training did you receive to fight human trafficking?
4) What programs are being put in place to fight female sex trafficking?
5) What are the resources made available to implement the programs?
6) Could you describe your working relations with other departments or organisations?
7) Do you share information with relevant stakeholders? (government organisations, NGOs and so on) Please elaborate.
8) Do you have any resource sharing amongst relevant stakeholders (such as seconded officers, loan, or contract)?
9) Is there any collaborative task with the relevant stakeholders in the fight against sex trafficking? If yes, please elaborate.
10) How would you describe your working relations with relevant stakeholders in the fight against sex trafficking? Please elaborate.
11) Do you have any international partnerships? Please explain.
12) Do you have flexibility in deciding on your job? Please elaborate.
13) Could you tell me the position of sex trafficking implementation of policy in relations to work priority?
14) What are the significant obstacles affecting sex trafficking and policy implementation?

15) What do you think should be done to alleviate the obstacles?

C. NAPTIP Policy

1) What are the policies concerning human trafficking?
2) In your opinion, are the objectives of the policy easily understood? Please explain
3) What is the responsibility of your agency in fighting sex trafficking?
4) What type of policy-related activities on human trafficking are you engaged in?

5) Do you think major change is needed to the policy? If yes, what should be changed?

D.   Female Trafficked Victim

1) What type of challenges do female-trafficked victims face?
2) What kind of services is provided to female-trafficked victims?
3) Are the repatriated female victims of sex trafficking needs addressed? How are such needs provided presently?
4) What are the obstacles to the provision of services to trafficked victims, and how to overcome such obstacles?

Interview Guide for NGO and Academic

A. State of Sex trafficking

1) How would you describe the state of female sex trafficking in Nigeria?
2) What makes female sex trafficking more prevalent than other human trafficking?

3) What type of problems emerges because of female sex trafficking?

4) Who is the victim of sex trafficking? How does young female become trafficked?

B. Policy Implementation

1) Is your organisation involved in the implementation of the human trafficking policy? If so, what is your responsibility?
2) Could you tell me how long you have been involved in the human trafficking policy implementation?

3) What type of training did you receive to fight human trafficking?

4) Do you think the present implementation mechanism is adequate to achieve the objectives of the policy?

5) Does your organisation conduct any activity related to fighting sex trafficking? If yes, elaborate, please.

6) Does your organisation receive government finance in the fight against human trafficking?

7) Do you think the current budget allocated to human trafficking is adequate for effective policy implementation? Explain, please.

8) Do you share information with the NAPTIP and relevant stakeholders? Please explain.

9) Do you have any resource sharing (such as seconded officers, loan, or contract) amongst NGOs and NAPTIP?

10) Is your organisation involved in any collaborative task with the NAPTIP in the fight against sex trafficking? If yes, please elaborate.

11) How would you describe the NAPTIP and relevant NGOs' working relations in the fight against sex trafficking?

12) Do you know of any international partnership regarding sex trafficking? Please elaborate.

13) Could you describe relations between NAPTIP and relevant government agencies?

14) What kind of assistance do NAPTIP/relevant stakeholders give to NGOs involved in fighting sex trafficking?

15) Have you witnessed some flexibility of the NAPTIP officers in implementing the policy? If yes, what are the examples, please explain

16) In your view, has NAPTIP prioritised policy implementation of sex trafficking? Please explain.

17) What are the significant obstacles affecting sex trafficking and policy implementation?

18) What do you think should be done to alleviate the obstacles?

C. NAPTIP Policy

1) Are you familiar with the policy concerning human trafficking in Nigeria?
2) In your opinion, are the policy objectives easily understood? Please explain

3) What is the responsibility of your agency in fighting sex trafficking?

4) What type of policy-related activities on human trafficking are you engaged in?

5) Do you think the major change is needed to the policy? If yes, what should be changed?

D. Female Trafficked Victim

1) In your opinion, what type of challenges do female-trafficked victims face?
2) What kind of services is provided to trafficked victims by your organisation?

3) Are the repatriated female victims of sex trafficking needs addressed? How do NAPTIP officers provide assistance and empowerment services to victims?

4) In your opinion, what are the obstacles to the provision of such services to trafficked victims, and how to overcome such obstacles?

Interview Guide for Female Trafficked Victim

A. Implementation

1) Could you tell me how long you have been in the NAPTIP shelter?

2) What would you say regarding Nigeria's measures in dealing with the issues of female sex trafficking?

3) How do officers (such as investigation, counselling, and rehabilitation, monitoring officers treat you?

4) What kind of food do you eat? How often do you eat in a day? Is the food your favourite? Is the food serve adequate for you?

5) How many persons sleep in a room? Is there sufficient space for you?

6) Have you spoken to your family? If yes, through which means and how often?

7) Are there rules you need to obey at the NAPTIP shelter?

8) What would you say regarding services at the NAPTIP shelter?

9) What activities and programmes are available at the NAPTIP shelter?

10) What are your problems at the NAPTIP shelter?

11) Do you find it easy to state your problems at the NAPTIP shelter?

12) What should be done without delay to improve your comfort at the NAPTIP shelter?

13) Do you have any other thing that needs to be corrected at the NAPTIP shelter?

List of Publications and Papers Presented

- Usman, U. M., Ariffin, R. N. R., & Othman, A. (2017). The Tripartite Trafficking. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 7(11), 1047-1061.

- Usman, U. M., Ariffin, R. N. R., & Othman, A. (2018). Trafficking Twin Terror: Mysterious Madam and Voodoo Victimisation in the Case of Nigeria. Journal of Public Administration and Governance, 8(1), 392-408.

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- Usman, U. M., Ariffin, R. N. R., & Othman, A. (2019). The Main Obstacles to Implementing the NAPTIP Human Trafficking Policy in Nigeria. Asia International Multidisciplinary Conference, Johor Bahru, 1-2 May 2019 University of Technology, Malaysia.