

**SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AND
TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE
SOUTH-SOUTH GEO-POLITICAL ZONE OF NIGERIA**

by

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DECLARATION:

I, Eteng Ikpi Etoke declare that, this thesis is original and independently written by the author. It is a record of my research work and has not been presented to any institution or for publication. All sources used or cited have been duly acknowledged by way of direct and indirect referencing.

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DEDICATION:

With love to my wife Utibe EI Etobe, who bore the brunt of my
inconveniences as I studied for this Doctoral degree,

and my boys

Emmanuel and God'scovenant EI Etobe

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study was to examine the various and numerous socio-cultural determinants of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes in several groups of children and adolescents as well as their parents, in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. Major Sociological and Criminological theories were used as theoretical frame on which this research rests. These include Shaw and McKay's Social Disorganization theory; Cornish and Clarke's Rational Choice theory; Quay and Gray's Reward Dominance theory; Emile Durkheim's Anomie theory; Merton's Structural Strain theory and Sutherland's Differential Association theory. Other theories which supported the phenomenon under study include the Social Learning theory by Burgess and Akers; Labeling theory by Tannenbaum and Lemert and the Control theory by Reiss, Hirschi and Gottfredson.

Three hypotheses were formulated to guide the course of this study which were tested using the Statistical Programme for Social Sciences, Version 16.0 (SPSS). A total of 1770 subjects were interviewed in four surveys, while the fifth survey covered 630 parents of trafficked victims. The primal determinant of TCASP from the findings was poverty which was a function of parents' low socio-economic status. Also child abandonment due to witchcraft accusation and austere

economic conditions made most children (especially girls) vulnerable to trafficking for sexual purposes in foreign countries.

Based on the above findings, the study recommended, inter-alia, that governments should establish partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, FBOs and intergovernmental organisations to develop programmes that will ensure high-risk groups (children and women) are provided with good education, job training and opportunities for survival. As a result of grave implications of TCASP, policy formulation should incorporate support for further studies and research on the phenomenon of trafficking of children, to better understand its dynamics, its mutations and best ways of addressing it.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

AIDS	-	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
BAS	-	Behavioural activation system
BIS	-	Behavioural inhibition system
CBOs	-	Community-based Organisations
CCPR	-	Convention on Civil and Political Rights
CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	-	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSI	-	Commercial sex industry
CT	-	Control Theory
CTP	-	Cultural Transmission Perspective
DAT	-	Differential Association Theory
EUROPOL	-	European Union Police
FBOs	-	Faith-based Organisations
GPI	-	Girls' Power Initiative
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICESCR	-	International Convention on Economic, Social And Cultural Rights
IGOs	-	Intergovernmental Organisations
LT	-	Labelling Theory
NAPTIP	-	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters
NDR	-	Niger Delta Region
NGOs	-	Non-governmental Organisations
NT	-	Neutralisation Theory
RCT	-	Rational Choice Theory
RDT	-	Reward Dominance Theory
SBT	-	Social Bond Theory
SCT	-	Social Control Theory
SDT	-	Social Disorganisation Theory
SLT	-	Social Learning Theory
SPSS	-	Statistical Programme for Social Sciences
STDs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TCASP	-	Trafficking of Children and Adolescents for Sexual Purposes
TVPA	-	Trafficking and Violence Protection Act
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Education Fund
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
VCD	-	Video Compact Disc
WOTCLEF	-	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

CHAPTER ONE

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social as well as cultural animals. This is because they can relate to their fellow human beings either in a dyadic or triadic relationship. Humans create the artifacts by means of which they are socialised into cultured beings. Culture as defined by Edward Tylor (1871) in Charles (2005:14) is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." Human beings make culture and are in turn slaves to their culture. It is culture that defines sexual behaviours, which are adjudged normal or abnormal. Culture stipulates age of onset of sexual behaviour and defines which sexual relation is incestuous and which is normal.

Certain socio-cultural variables affect sexual behaviours and economic activities in society. Socio-cultural variables are "those belief systems, cultural practices and socio-economic factors which make them behave in conformity to or rebel against social normative expectations." (Etobe, Enang & Ojua, 2004: 14). Some of these variables include patriarchal ideology, religious beliefs, traditions, customs and taboos. People's behaviour, attitude and habits are shaped by socio-cultural variables predominant in their environments of primary and secondary socialisation. Certain socio-economic determinants, for example, poverty, can trigger an aberrational behaviour in society, with its attendant social dysfunction and dislocation. Trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes is one of such aberrational behaviours which have become a social malaise since the close of the last millennium.

Sexual behaviours in childhood and early adolescence are associated with psychopathological symptoms and are predicted to a marked extent by family predictors of non-sexual antisocial behaviour (Nag, 1995:293). The patriarchal ideology which pervades most societies tends to promote and perpetuate a male-dominated society. This has in turn promoted a cultural socialisation breeding gender differences and inequality.

Nigerian cultures frown upon open discussions of sexual matters. This attitude is "rooted in socio-cultural values, customs, expectations, beliefs and ideas about what constitutes good and bad behaviours" (Izugbara, 2001:96). Discussions of sexual desires and sex organs even by adults are usually made indirectly using idioms, ironies or metaphors. This reflects the cultural reticence expected on sexual matters, which affects how adolescents are socialised without adequate sexuality education. Most sexual behaviours such as masturbation, homosexuality, lesbianism and the use of contraceptives are rarely known about by adolescents. This deficient socialisation of children in most Nigerian cultures has left teenagers ignorant, thereby affecting their socio-cultural development. However, with increasing unemployment in Nigeria and a weak institutional framework and breakdown of the extended family system, millions of children have been forced into new types of labour that are exploitative, hazardous and prejudicial to their lives and development (UNICEF, 2000:1). Akin to this is the socio-economic status and poverty level of some parents which jointly have promoted trafficking in children and adolescents in the south-south geo-political zone of Nigeria. Some parents, due to their economic background are not able to provide for the basic physiological and social needs of their children and wards, and in a bid to live like their peers, teenagers and children seek other means of survival. This craving for comfortable living causes them to be easily

lured into being trafficked by syndicates who woo them with vain promises of employment opportunities outside the shores of Nigeria.

1.1 MOTIVATION OF THE STUDY

Following humanitarian advocacy by William Wilberforce for the abolition and eradication of slavery and slave trade, major mercantilist powers in Europe legislated against slave trade. The re-emergence of human trafficking about three decades ago unfortunately brought concern to the political and socio-economic domains of society. It is not an overstatement to say that "over ten million children are trafficked across the globe annually for sexual purposes" (Wolthuis & Blaak, 2001:6). About ten percent of this figure is trafficked from Nigeria, particularly from the South-South geopolitical zone popularly called the Niger Delta. This zone comprises states such as Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers and is tagged the "food basket" of the Nigerian nation. This is because crude oil, the main economic earner of Nigeria, is explored from this zone. With the wealth of the nation being generated from this zone, one would expect the lives of indigenes of this area to be better off than others outside it. However, the majority of its indigenes live below the poverty line.

This scenario of Trafficking of Children and Adolescents for Sexual Purposes (TCASP) has greatly increased since the beginning of the twenty-first century, resulting in global, regional and national concern. TCASP is defined as "any behaviour which facilitates the entry into, transit through, residence in or exit from any territory for exploitation" (Europol, 1999 in Renton, 2001). TCASP is also defined by the United Nations Palermo Convention 2000, "as the recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons either by threat or use of kidnapping, force, fraud, deception or coercion or by the giving or receiving of

unlawful payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labour" (Renton, 2001:56). TCASP incorporates such activities as child labour, child exploitation, child prostitution, child sex tourism, child pornography, child marriage and other forms of sexual activities. Sociologically, the trafficked child under the dictates of his or her master or mistress is used as an "economic commodity" and attracts profit in cash or kind to the trafficker. The extent to which children are trafficked for sexual purposes from Third World countries such as Nigeria and China is socially and politically worrisome to the entire world (Wolthuis & Blaak, 2001:8). TCASP is a pandemic phenomenon and its rapid increase in the last five years in the Niger Delta, makes it a serious social problem requiring investigation. However, it is difficult if not impossible to quickly quantify how many children are involved. Recent research and anecdotal evidence shows a steady increase in its prevalence (Senderowitz, 2000:11).

Large, well-organised economic outfits or organisations have emerged in the power nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and more recently some parts of Europe, which have turned themselves into child trafficking recruitment centres. These centres recruit children and adolescents (mostly girls) for "assumed" employment in unknown and undisclosed destinations (Renton, 2001:12). It is undeniably true that boys and girls are susceptible to this type of recruitment although cases involving girls are commoner. This may probably be as a result of the fact that in Nigeria, girls are believed to be more marketable and easily deceived than the boys. This issue is worrisome in view of the upsurge in the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The questions to be answered in this research are as follows:

1. Who are the perpetrators of this human trade?
2. What has been done and by who to stem down the TCASP globally, regionally and nationally?
3. In spite of the global wars, conventions, legislations and various sanctions against TCASP, why does this phenomenon persist?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

In view of the increase in child trafficking within the Niger Delta within the last five years, this research is poised to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify the actual cases of TCASP in the research area.
2. To identify the local perpetrators and international collaborators of this economic activity.
3. To examine the various and numerous socio-cultural determinants of TCASP in several groups of children and adolescents as well as their parents, within the study area.
4. To determine possible factors that can help ameliorate and or control this growing trend of child trafficking in Nigeria in general and the Niger Delta in particular.
5. To use the results obtained from this research to draw conclusions and generalisations as well as make recommendations on how best to curb this social problem in our society.

1.4 VALUE OF THE STUDY

This study is unique and significant in many ways. First, because it attempts to examine the immediate, remote and transcendental causes of TCASP. Second, it will provide answers to why this economic activity is flourishing despite its adverse social image in society (Jatau, 1992:109). Third, it will highlight some socio-cultural determinants which predispose and precipitate trafficking on children and adolescents for sexual purposes. Data obtained from this study will also be of immense use to scholars, researchers, policy-makers, social workers, healthcare planners, healthcare providers and others interested in children trafficking issues.

In sum, the significance of this study is derived from its heuristic nature, its implication for policy making as well as its contribution to the body of knowledge on trafficking on children and adolescents for sexual purposes globally.

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are to guide and direct the course of this research:

1. There is no significant relationship between child trafficking and socio-economic status of parents of trafficked children.
2. There is a strong relationship between the environment of residence and trafficking in children in the South-South geo-political region of Nigeria.
3. TCASP has an adverse effect on the lives and health of trafficked children and their families.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the phenomenon of Trafficking in Children and Adolescents for Sexual Purposes and the socio-cultural variables precipitating it in the Niger Delta (South-South) region of Nigeria.

Some of these variables include patriarchal ideology, belief systems, customs and traditions as well as the socio-economic status of these people. This study attempts to examine the modus operandi of TCASP by identifying the local perpetrators and international collaborators of this phenomenon. Both macro- and micro- correlates and the health implication of TCASP will be examined.

On the one hand, this study is limited to the Six States (Provinces) of Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers which make up the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. An ethnographic sketch of the research area is provided in order to familiarise the reading public with the geographical location, peoples and cultures of the people of this area. Another limitation is that "the available material has been found to be limited ...as analysis of this phenomenon has been largely based on research reports and coverage by the media. In the light of the scarcity and lack of substance of the scientific production in this area, it was difficult to make an up-to-date, realistic and appropriate comprehensive literature review of this phenomenon" (Bruckert & Parent, 2002:2).

1.7 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

The following concepts are given their operational definitions as applicable to this work.

- a) **Adolescent:** A young person usually between the ages of 12 and 18years who is developing into an adult.
- b) **Adolescence:** Is both a transient stage between childhood and adulthood and a formative period during which many life patterns are learned and established.
- c) **Child:** According to Article 13 of UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, a Child is any person under the age of 18years.

- d) **Niger- Delta (South-South):** This is one of the six geo-political zones of Nigeria. It is made up of eight states (provinces) which include Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers. It is bounded to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, to the East by the Bight of Biafra and the Cameroon Republic, to the West by the South-Western Nigeria, and to the North by the South-Eastern Nigeria. Most of the oil wells of Nigeria are sunk in this region, hence tagged the "food basket" of the Nigerian nation.
- e) **Nigeria:** This is one of the countries in West Africa. It is the demographic giant of Africa with an estimated population of over 160 million people. It is made up of over 400 ethnic or linguistic nationalities with the highest percentage of this being concentrated in the Niger Delta Region (South-South). It is carved out into 36 States (provinces) which are merged into six geo-political zones of North-East, North-Central, North-West, South-West, South-East and South-South. She has two dominant religions – Christianity by the Southerners and Islam by the Northerners. English Language is her lingua franca.
- f) **Socio-cultural determinant:** This refers to "those belief systems, cultural practices and socio-economic factors which make people behave in conformity to or rebel against social normative expectations." (Etobe, Enang and Ojua, 2004:14).
- g) **Sexual behavior:** Sexual behavior is defined as engaging in sexual arousal activities that may result in actual sexual intercourse or relationship. These behaviours include masturbation, sexual massage, caressing, pecking, kissing and similar sex plays and games such as "spin the bottle" (spinning a bottle in a circle while asking a question such as 'who is going to kiss Lizzy?' – the person whom the bottle points to performs the task) (Carroll, 2006:220-226).

h) Trafficking in children and adolescents: This is defined "as the recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons (children and adolescents) either by threat or use of kidnapping, force, fraud, deception or coercion or by the giving or receiving of unlawful payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labour" (Renton, 2001:56).

1.8 SUMMARY

Trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes (TCASP) has continued to pose serious social and political problems at the close of the 20th century to governments of the world across the various regions of the globe. Its increasing incidence in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria motivated this study which aims at identifying the actual cases of children being trafficked out in the research area; as well as examining the various and numerous socio-cultural determinants of this new form of slavery. The next chapter will focus on the literature survey and theoretical framework of this study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE SURVEY AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter aims to critically review relevant literature dealing with the phenomenon under study, with a view to examining what has been done by earlier studies on this phenomenon. An analysis of empirical studies by scholars and/or groups will be done, in order to estimate the focus and methodologies of such studies. This will afford this researcher an opportunity to focus on novel issues or areas which earlier research has not focused. In addition, theoretical orientations will be carried out to give a solid theoretical framework for this study. These theories will be correlated to see their applicability to the phenomenon of trafficking on children and adolescents for sexual purposes.

2.1 THE PHENOMENON OF TCASP

Trafficking in Children and Adolescents for Sexual Purposes is a global phenomenon. It is a transnational organised crime involving network of recruiters, transporters, sellers, and fixers linked together in a web of connections. Contrary to public views notes Muntarbhorn (2002:1) trafficking is "a very old phenomenon, although its practice today has more complexities." It is one of the problems of globalisation as it exists everywhere in the world and in different shapes and intensity.

Although TCASP is part of a global economic trade, it is a heinous crime and a violation of the United Nations Human Rights Declaration. Khan (2005:1) observes that "trafficking is a by-product of global corruption, illegal trade, armed conflicts, wars, weapon trade, drug trafficking and poverty." At present, it is hard to mention the accurate global figures of trafficking in children and adolescents because of various reasons. First, it has always been mingled with trafficking in women. Second, traffickers and mafia involved in it always manipulated the ages of victim children by falsification say, from 15 to 19 - 26years at borders where age is required as an index for trafficking. Third, the law enforcement agents do not have specified data on trafficking. Until recently, there has been little in a way of consensus on how to define human trafficking. Prior to the 1990s, it was generally viewed as a form of human smuggling and illegal migration (O'Neill - Richard, 1999:147).

Many social concerns and service providers continue to debate the classification terminology. Although the United Nations has defined human trafficking, not all those working to end the practice utilise the same definition thereby causing problems in identification of victims, discrepancies in the treatment victims receive and inconsistencies in reporting the number of human cases. Human trafficking is a multi-dimensional threat as it deprives victims of their human rights as well

as a global health risk that fuels the growth of organised crime (US Department of Justice, 2004). Due to the cross-border nature of TCASP, agencies involved in law enforcement, immigration, and service providers need to co-ordinate their efforts to a more efficient and effective handling of this heinous crime. In the United States for example, approximately twenty-five million dollars has been allocated in 2006 to boost anti-trafficking, law enforcement efforts, identification and protection of victims of trafficking, and raise public awareness as a means of preventing new incidents of trafficking (US Department of State, 2004).

An analysis of the various definitions of TCASP offered by scholars and the United Nations show the following commonalities. First, the existence of a local perpetrator (recruiter) who uses various forms of deception to woo or recruit trafficking victims. Second, the existence of a network of affluent international collaborators (buyers/exploiters/employers) at the destination centres who encourage recruiters to keep pace with their demands and offer assistance to them. Third, an element of threat, force, coercion and/or persuasion, is identified either at the recruitment axis or transit route of trafficking. This is also evidenced at the destination axis of trafficking. Fourth, an element of physical, sexual or psychological abuse is involved. Fifth, mostly, the trafficked individual is tied to a

debt burden, incurred during his movement from the recruitment point to destination area. Sixth, all processes of trafficking tantamount to a violation and denial of the United Nations Rights Act. On his part, Derks (2000) observes that studies of trafficking have always been directed at one of these six approaches: trafficking for the purpose of prostitution, in the context of migration, as a labour issue, as a criminal problem, as a human rights violation issue and trafficking in children.

Human trafficking is the equivalent of modern day slavery and one of the greatest challenges of our time. According to the Human Trafficking Control Act (1986) of Nepal, trafficking is defined as "an act of threat, incitement, and sale of women for the purpose of prostitution." In 1994, The UN General Assembly Resolution on the Trafficking in Women and Girls offered a definition of child trafficking. This definition sees trafficking as "the illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national and international borders, from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition, with the end goal of forcing women and children into sexually or economically oppressive and exploitative situations for the profit of recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates, as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking, such as forced domestic labour, false marriage, clandestine employment, and false adoption."

Shrestha (1997:5) observes that, before 1994, there was no clear-cut definition of trafficking and even when the UN General Assembly offered one that year, it was an incomplete definition, as it overlooked two basic aspects of trafficking – men as well as women can be trafficked, and that, sometimes there is no coercion at the time of trafficking. Jennifer Aengst (2001:14) supporting the above observation by Kramer notes that, the United Nations' definition of trafficking is limited to trafficking for prostitution, since trafficking of women and children for domestic help and marriage brokerage is not included in this definition. Again, Chuang (1998:66) observes that the narrow portrayal of trafficking as necessarily involving forced recruitment for the purpose of forced prostitution belies the complexity of the current trafficking problem, and overlooks numerous victims whose experiences diverge from traditionally recognized forms of trafficking. It was at the United Nations Palermo Convention 2000 that a more workable and acceptable definition of trafficking was adopted. Trafficking according to this Convention is defined as "the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of 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 sexual exploitation and forced labour."

2.2 MACRO-VERSUS MICRO-CORRELATES OF TCASP

By macro versus micro correlates, we mean those variables or causes which function both at the society and the individual levels resulting to trafficking. That is, those variables which predispose and/or precipitate the occurrence of trafficking in children and adolescents for sexual purposes. Ellis and Walsh (2000:95) define correlate as a variable which studies have repeatedly shown to have a particular type of statistical relationship either positively or negatively. Studies on trafficking have identified various factors as correlates of trafficking in children for sexual purposes. In "Child Trafficking in Nigeria: Analysis of Nigeria's Response to the Libreville Platform of Action," UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office identified and classified the causes of TCASP to include economic, political, socio-cultural and environmental. Analysing these causes, the Report highlighted high rate of employment, increasing incidence of poverty, demand for cheap labour and unequal distribution of income as economic in dimension. The political cause include such factors as weak capacity of government institutions, weak legislative policy support, lack of resource support and commitment to poverty alleviation as well as inadequate service delivery to the masses. Also, the socio-cultural cause include the following but not exclusive variables: absentee parents, large family size, negative traditional/cultural practices,

weakening extended family network, low literacy, witchcraft accusation and child abandonment due to austere economic conditions. Finally, the Report highlighted inadequate access to basic social services, rapid urbanisation and deteriorating urban basic service infrastructure as environmental cause of trafficking.

Attempting a classification of causes of TCASP, Danailova-Trainor and Belser (2006:7) and Alkhovka and O'Briain (2003:12) identify the causes to include Immediate, Remote, and Transcendental. Immediate causes include poverty, peer pressure, unemployment, desire to improve family economic status and adventurism on the part of children desiring to experiment an exotic life outside home. The remote or unlikely causes include bad government policies, political instability, persistent inter-tribal or ethnic wars, militia/terrorist attacks, social upheavals, non-provision of social welfare programmes, social insecurity and large family size. In the final category is the transcendental causes, which include witchcraft accusation, fear of rejection, fear of victimisation/non-acceptance by family, obnoxious cultural practices and painful childhood experiences. According to the UN Report of the Expert Group Meeting held in 2002, trafficking has both supply and demand dimensions. On the supply side, factors that render persons especially children and women vulnerable to trafficking are:

2.2.1 Development Processes

Development processes like socialisation allows human beings to be socialised. In some cultures, differential socialisation is the norm, where the male is socialised as the "active" element and the female, the "passive" other. This breeds class differentiation and inequality based on sex. This as well promotes gender and ethnic bias and tends to marginalise and discriminate women from employment and education. This development process leads to women's disempowerment, hence vulnerability to trafficking. In some societies, the women "do not have a say in the decision-making process that affects their lives and social functioning" (Izugbara, 2004:7). This social production of "masculinity and femininity is often begun at home through socialisation practices which aim to instill specific personalities and identities into male and female children" (Okanta, 1992:115).

Socialisation is defined by Landis (1974:12) as the learning of expectations, habits, skills, values, beliefs and other requirements necessary for effective participation in social groups. The individual develops through social interactions in the social environment which in turn shapes his development. Social interaction notes Landis (1974:14) is the process of being aware of others when we act and modifying our behaviour in accordance with other's responses. Social

interaction occurs in a variety of ways and its patterns are complex. The pattern of interaction may be affected by manner, body language, deference, relative status, degree of acquaintance, eye contact and numerous other factors in addition to the spoken words (Landis, 1974:14).

Socialisation is a continuous process taking place throughout life. It begins immediately after birth and continues until death. It involves two levels of affectation; that is, direct and indirect. Direct influence of socialisation involves direct interactions with parents, siblings, uncles, aunts, peers, etc and may take the form of direct imitation of these persons s/he is engaged in daily interactions with. Indirect influence of socialisation involves the individual's participation in reading, watching television/movies, watching church ministers or teachers, and internalising the personality traits of those she or he wishes to model (Berger and Luckman, 1967:126; Landis, 1974:14).

Again, Macionis (2005:159) observes that socialisation as a lifelong experience enables the individual to construct his or her personal biography, assemble daily interactional rules and come to terms with the wider patterns of his or her culture. Human beings never cease to be shaped by daily interactions with others as they pass through life. What others expect of us and what roles we are expected to fill change over time and this influence our personality build-up (Stark,

2001:152). Socialisation may be primary or secondary. Primary socialisation starts at birth extending till school age and the individual internalises the norms, values, beliefs of society from the family. She or he automatically and inevitably accepts and internalises the views and ideas of parents and through this process, gains his construction and perception of his world (Berger and Luckman, 1967:129, in Landis, 1974:13). Secondary socialisation on the other hand, takes over where primary socialisation stops. It involves the individual moving into and internalising knowledge of new areas of life. In secondary socialisation, the individual is more objective than in primary socialisation because she or he decides to learn or become what she or he chooses, and identifies with the models that influence the internalisation of the values of that individual. An individual's socialisation can predispose him or her to trafficking. What she or he learns from the environment or from people she or he identifies as his or her models could influence him or her. If one identifies with an affluent female trafficked individual, his or her lifestyle will be greatly affected and influenced by the lifestyle of his or her role model. This may affect the choices and decisions she or he makes in future (Vander Zanden, 1996:138).

2.2.2 Displacement as a Result of Natural and Human-made Catastrophes

These occur as episodes of social dislocations and displacements as a result of natural and/or man-made catastrophes like wars, famine, drought, disasters, etc. These often have heavy toll of effects on the women and children who are more vulnerable to these hazards. During wars for instance, young girls and women may be raped by soldiers. Most children starve, get malnourished and sick, or may die for lack of food and healthcare. In situations like these, adolescents especially girls, having opportunity to be trafficked out, may willingly accept in order to escape from danger. Usually traffickers recruit children and adolescents from broken homes, orphan children or children who are victims of armed conflicts and wars. The five permanent members of the Security Council – China, France, United Kingdom, Russia and the United States export 88% of the world's conventional arms to the developing countries of Africa, Asia, Middle East and Latin America; and play a catalytic role in fuelling communal, ethnic and intertribal wars in the Third world.

These wars cause dislocations in the social cohesion and solidarity resulting in the displacement of people, of whom women and children are the most vulnerable. Khan (2005:3) observes that an average of 22billion US dollars is spent annually on arms by countries of Africa,

Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. This amount he argues "can change the future of these countries and bring them back on track to meet the millennium development goals and achieve education for all". According to the Small Arms Control NGO the superpowers can provide "more than two military bullets for every man, woman and child on the planet; why are they unable to provide food, book and pen for every child when they can afford at least two bullets for every child?" (Khan, 2005:6). It is incontrovertible that women, children and adolescents faced with situations of wars and conflicts will see being trafficked as an avenue of escape from their conflict-prone environments even if they knew the hazards and consequences of trafficking. This indeed explains why majority of victims of trafficking are from the Third world countries.

2.2.3 Dysfunctional Families

A family can be dysfunctional either because of the death of the husband or father, his incapacitation, of large family size, or its socio-economic status e.g. poverty. These indices can affect the functionality or dysfunctionality of the family in terms of the quality and quantity of food, clothing, shelter, education, and healthcare received. The quality of life of family members is dependent on the income it has at its disposal. If only the husband is working, and the family size is large, most often its needs will be preferentially scaled in favour of certain

persons. The women and children often are the hard hit in such situations. This can ginger the desire to leave the home and fall prey to trafficking (Danailova-Trainor & Belser, 2006:9).

2.2.4 Gendered Cultural Practices

Gender roles are "sets of cultural expectations that define the ways in which the members of each sex should behave" (Vander Zanden, 1996:225). They have profound consequences for the lives of members of any society. Gender roles place men and women in the social structure, establishing where and what they are in social terms. It is these roles that establish the framework within which members of society gain their identities, formulate their goals and carry out their social functions. In addition, they are a major source of social inequality. Kaplan et al (2004:93) observe that an estimated 85-114 million women, mostly Muslims in Africa, the Middle East and Asia have endured some form of gendered cultural practices such as female genital mutilation (a procedure undertaken to ensure women are not promiscuous after marriage by cutting out the clitoris and adjoining structures of the external genitalia). This includes gender discrimination, gender-biased violence and other offensive and dehumanising cultural practices like female genital mutilation.

It is disheartening to note that almost in all African countries, adultery is outlawed for women and could carry penalties like death if caught, but the same offence is permitted for men offenders. With the primacy of the male-child in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, the girl-child is discriminated against and sometimes denied of educational opportunities in our patriarchal societies. These cultural practices can result to trafficking, because a girl, who faces domestic violence or is afraid of being genitally mutilated, may voluntarily follow a trafficker in order to escape from abuse. Also, where in a family of four girls and a boy, the girls are discriminated against in terms of who is to be educated, or given other social rights in the family, they may prefer to elope from the family to anywhere. This may result in their being spotted for trafficking by syndicates (Bruckert & Parent, 2002:15; Muntarbhorn, 2002:6, UNDAW Report, 2002:17).

On the demand side, the causes are:

2.2.5 Technology

Technological advancement has played a significant role in encouraging or abetting trafficking. This is made possible via internet. Most trafficking victims are enticed by the "internet virus" which allows them to chat, date, flirt and make friends online. This exposure links some high school learners and undergraduate students to trafficking syndicates unknowingly. They exchanged personal data which makes

their vulnerability to unsuspecting traffickers possible. Technology has made the world smaller and human beings more mobile. One result of this has been the growth of sex tourism. The growth of information technology has increased the possibilities in connecting people with similar interests in sexual exploitation of children and adolescents like child pornography (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden, 2001). It is an undeniable fact that, traffic in persons presents a safer option to criminal organisations than drug trafficking, since the legal sanctions are far less and the merchandise can be trafficked several times as well as to several locations (Wolthius & Blaak, 2001:4).

2.2.6 Globalization

This is simply defined as the growing interdependence between peoples, regions and countries of the world (Weiner, 1998:275). Muntarbhorn (2002:1) on his part defines globalisation as an "economic framework that is concerned with the flow of goods, services, capital, communications and migration of people." It has been seen by some people as part of the free marketisation of the global economy; who as well have denied its insensitivity and facelessness which tend to marginalise those who are unable to compete in the global economy thereby making them vulnerable to trafficking. Globalisation has fuelled the development of economic sectors with a specific demand for cheap labour and women for the

growing commercial sex industry. As a result of large influx of people from rural to urban centres and from the developing into the developed nations of the West, the demand for cheap labour and commercial sex workers increased.

Trafficking syndicates locally, nationally and internationally saw this avenue as lucrative enough for business. This led them to inventing con strategies to woo and induce children and adolescents whom they trafficked for these openings. Globalisation has facilitated freer movements of people, goods and services across international borders, unwittingly resulting in camouflaging clandestine operations such as human trafficking (UNDAW Report of Expert Group, 2002:6).

2.2.7 Restrictive Immigration Policies

The strict or restrictive immigration policies of countries of the West, in addition to legislations that obstruct the demand for labour being met by supply, has generated a competitive market for trafficking. Most countries of Europe and America operate very restrictive immigration policies and laws especially to intending migrants from the Third world. This seems to promote and encourage transnational trafficking of people especially youths and women for employments in the business and sex industry that has the demand for such workers. According to Muntarbhorn (2002:2) governments have been much more ready to

liberalise their markets in regard to the former rather than in regard to migration. By not dealing adequately and humanely with migration issue, they may also be fuelling the trafficking phenomenon. For instance, if people are unable to use legal or legitimate channels to leave their countries to go to another of their choice, there is a strong likelihood that they may resort to illegitimate or clandestine channels hence become potential victims of trafficking. a major challenge here is how to recognise and respond to the need for managed migration. Muntarbhorn again argues that when migrations are properly managed and monitored, they create rational and reasonable channels for people to migrate into countries of their choice legally instead of clandestinely. In this way, policies dealing with migration and its relation to victims of trafficking are likely to become more restrictive than liberal (Muntarbhorn, 2002:2).

2.2.8 Exploitation in the Labour Market

Exploitation of illegal and unregulated work of migrants is one of the micro- correlates of trafficking. Traffickers settle with employers for employees or workers whose wages they arrange and fix without the workers' knowledge. As a result of greed, the traffickers calculating on their profits will recruit as many victims as possible to business outlets requiring their services in order to make fast and quick profits at short intervals. This could promote the desire for trafficking as well as

maintenance of its momentum. Khan (2005:3) observes that since trafficking in human particularly women and children is based on the economic principle of supply and demand, "a rise in the price of children increases the interest of traffickers and create new traffickers gangs, and mafia groups while a fall in the price makes the children affordable to large traders."

2.2.9 Economic and Political Trade-offs

The economic and political trade-offs between public officials and law enforcement agencies are a function of trafficking. Government policy on trafficking is glaring and clear, and should be enforced. On the contrary, because of economic gains offered to the law enforcement agents by traffickers, they fail in their duty of anti-trafficking law enforcement. Border Patrol officials either abandon their duty post or assist traffickers after being bribed, while governments remain ineffectual in combating trafficking. Politicians who may be beneficiaries of trafficking may not pass supporting legislations to enforce anti-trafficking in their countries. Some of them who share in the booty of trafficking may drag their feet on the passage of such legislations (UNDP Report, 2004:5; UNDP Report, 2002:9).

2.2.10 Consumerism

Trafficking in children and adolescents occurs against a general background of consumerism which is promoted by the mass media. The television encourages a simplistic notion of intimate sexual relations, promotes the reduction of moral values and idealises the Western way of life. These do not help children to develop in a positive way or cultivate good moral values relating to sexuality. This consumerism and greed by media operators promote the impoverishment of moral values resulting in the exploitation of the vulnerability of human beings to trafficking. In the host countries, populations are strongly influenced by consumerism so that substantial increase in the demand for goods and services results in the high demand for adolescents and children who are used to provide these services. According to Taylor and Jamieson (1999:262) in the United States, there has been an increase in the sweat shop conditions in the garment industry, agriculture, food production, tourism, commercial construction, retail trade and domestic services, resulting in the increased demand for these caliber of personnel to fill up these vacancies (Bruckert & Parent, 2002:11; UNDP Report 2004:9; Muntabhorn 2002:7; UNDAW Report, 2002:8).

Madunagu (2002:17) on her part classifies the causes or correlates of TCASP to include the push factors, pull factors and facilitating factors.

Accordingly, the phenomenon of TCASP requires the right set of circumstances to flourish. That is, it necessitates situations which 'push' people to migrate out of their communities or countries on the one hand, persons who demand for the labour or services of those migrating out of their communities (the 'pull' factors) on the other hand and lastly, the possibility of traffickers turning in high financial gains at relatively low risk or cost (the facilitating factors). The combined forces of these three variables notes Madunagu (2002:18) make TCASP a lucrative and flourishing business in Nigeria. This classification by Madunagu will be discussed below:

2.2.11 The Push Factors

The Push factors as earlier defined are those variables present at the host community or country and are essential and predisposing for out-migration. In Nigeria notes Madunagu (2002:30), these factors create the enabling milieu for the socio-economic factors to thrive. It is a common contention in Nigeria that, the political environment characterised by bad leadership and widespread corruption by the fraudulent military regimes of Generals Ibrahim Babangida and Sani Abacha, created hardship among Nigerians and pauperised most average Nigerians as a result of retrenchments, compulsory

retirements, and the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986.

Again, the degree of moral decadence in the Nigerian society which has its root in the economic quagmire arising from political instability and economic mismanagement of the nation's resources during the military junta regimes is the primary reason for trafficking in Nigeria. (The Punch, Tuesday, Nov.2, 1999). This moral decadence reached a stage where it became an embarrassment to Nigerians both nationally and internationally. For instance, parents' low socioeconomic status triggered and sustained by poverty and unemployment can push people into being trafficked. The transition from agrarian to market economy globally has increased rural poverty, pushing people out of the rural areas into urban cities in search of unavailable jobs. The youth form the highest percent of rural-urban migrants in search of greener pastures in metropolitan cities and even across the shores of their country's borders. Also, discriminatory cultural practices or laws depriving the girl-child of her rights for example to equality in the family, to inheritance or even to own property can render her vulnerable to being trafficked. In the same vein, cultural practices which condone physical abuse and violence against women could push them out of their community thereby increasing their vulnerability to being trafficked.

2.2.12 The Pull Factors

Here, we are referring to those variables outside the host environment, and present in the destination milieu which are appealing, enticing and luring to someone insomuch as to precipitate their out-migration. This implies that, the pull factors are variables whose enticing properties are sufficient enough to cause emigration. These variables include availability of lucrative employment, high demand for exotic sex partners as well as availability of better living conditions at the destination areas. For instance, the availability of employment opportunities in a place is sufficient enough to pull a handful of unemployed youths into an area. This explains why youths migrate most into Europe, United Kingdom and United States of America in search of golden fleece. Again, the high demand for exotic sex partners especially from Africa by Europeans serves as a pull factor as to why adolescent girls are more vulnerable to being trafficked. In addition, due to the 'profit motive,' entrepreneurs always demanded cheap and exploitative labour, in order to maximise profit. They preferred hiring cheap labourers trafficked into their countries, who they can fire at will or pay meager wages lower than those required by citizens.

2.2.13 The Facilitating Factors

The facilitating factors are evidently operational at the traffickers' level. A facilitating factor is one which allows the trafficker to weigh the pros and cons, costs and gains, advantages and disadvantages, of any action in the trafficking business. That is, she or he takes into consideration the cost of recruiting clients, transportation, processing of travel documents, 'sorting' or bribing of law enforcement agents at the borders and cross-matches these costs with gains or profits. The outcome of this cost-gain appraisal, guides his or her decision making process. This variable will act as facilitating factor to anybody wishing to engage in the business or not. Should the gains outweigh the costs and risk to traffic fifty boys or girls across the borders, then she or he will be induced by this facilitating factor. Also, highly developed mobile labour force and weak or non-existent legal protection network for victims, could facilitate TCASP.

In summary, the underlying socio-economic and cultural causes and factors that increase vulnerability to trafficking include: poverty, gender-based violence and discrimination, lack of education opportunities, restrictive migration regimes, and the vulnerability associated with age. Under-aged children especially those from dysfunctional and impoverished families are more prone to trafficking. According to the ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group's Report on

Trafficking in Children in Belarus (2002:4), other factors which promote TCASP include a low level of information about rights and freedoms relating both to the country and to the international labour market, the lack of a rights-based culture in society, and the illusions about life abroad which are frequently very different from the reality. Trafficking in children flourishes in many less developed countries because the "vulnerabilities arising from their lack of access to resources, poverty and discrimination are maintained through the collusion of the market, the state, the community and the family unit." (UN Report 2000:20).

2.3 GLOBAL INCIDENCE OF TCASP

There is a lack of accurate and reliable internal and international data on human trafficking given the illicit nature of the phenomenon. Various studies conducted by the International Organisation for Migration, Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, US State Department, and other agencies point to a consistent increase in the number of persons trafficked from the countries of the former Soviet Union to Western Europe, the Middle East, and South East Asia. It is estimated that 600,000 – 800,000 victims are trafficked across international borders. (US Department of State, 2004). Approximately 80% of these victims worldwide are female and 50% are children.

(ibid). Traffickers often prey on impoverished, unemployed, or underemployed individuals. The 2006 Trafficking on Persons Report issued by the US State Department suggests that, approximately 14,500 – 17500 persons are trafficked into the US annually. However, Celiber (2006:14) observes that this number is significantly underestimated. He continues that, while this number of people may enter the US through legal means, many others are transported via clandestine means, and are in the country.

While the problem is international in scope, the human and societal cost of domestic trafficking of persons in the US is enormous. According to the US Department of Justice, in 2004 a significant number of American youth are trafficked for sexual purposes across the US and other economically advanced countries. In the same year, the Department of Justice again reported to Congress that "an estimated 200,000 American children are being trafficked within and outside the US for the sex industry. It is also observed that inside the US children are moved from state to state or city to city "for sexual exploitation, the making of pornography and prostitution." (Hughes, 2001:2).

O'Briain and Alkhovka (2003:3) observe that Belarus, one of the European countries, "is both a country of origin and transit in human

trafficking." Many Belarusians they continue look for the chance to get a job abroad, with a view not only to advancing their career but also to improve the material situation of their family. According to available literature on Trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Belarus, the transformation of this country into a destination country for human trafficking began at the wake of this 21st century. In 2001 and 2002, Belarusian NGOs identified trafficked cases involving women from Ukraine and Moldova in the sex industry in the border regions of Belarus. It was not known whether their work was voluntary or compulsory. Approximately, 4 million women, children and men are victims of international trafficking annually (UN Palermo Report, 2000). According to the UNICEF Regional Officer in Nigeria, it is estimated that more than 20,000 Nigerian girls are engaged in the commercial sex industry in Europe, and most of these girls are from either Edo State or other States in the Southeast and South-South zones of Nigeria. Again, it was reported that several children had been trafficked out of Nigeria by cartels which organise transport and work for them as house helps, and in the case of girls, as prostitutes in countries like Dubai, Yemen, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. The prevalence of girl trafficking in Nepal is also astounding. Aengst (2001:1) observes that young girls are sold across the borders of Nepal to brothels to India where prostitution is legal. It is estimated that between 7000 and 10,000 Nepalese girls between the ages of 9 –

16years are trafficked each year to India. More than 200,000 Nepalese girls are involved in the Indian sex industry (McGirk, 1997:12).

Trafficking is not limited to females (or girls) alone, but also include boys. 90% of young soccer players recruited from Africa to play in Europe and United Kingdom end up as illegal workers without any hope of getting integrated into the European soccer society as players (Madunagu, 2002:10). A Paris news magazine "Marianne" reported that, there are many child-trafficking syndicates out there parading as big-time soccer agents recruiting unsuspecting teenagers into abusive labour conditions and the sex industry.

It is again observed that hundreds of young African boys, most of them under the age of 12 are enticed with the dream of being engaged in a dazzling sport career in Europe, but end up as menial workers in industries or factories against their wishes (The News, Vol.17:15, October 15, 2001). Human trafficking is a booming business in Nigeria especially in States like Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers (South-South Zone). It was recently observed that, most barons of human trafficking have discovered Calabar, the Capital of Cross River State as a safe haven, hence a transit point for trafficking (The Punch, October 19, 2001). Here, they recruit the natives of the State (mostly girls), with promises of lucrative jobs and better lifestyles abroad. These barons have capitalized on the peaceful and serene nature of

Calabar and its status as Nigeria's premier free export zone, to carry out their clandestine and nefarious activities against their fellow human beings. Calabar, the capital of Cross River State is the most peaceful State capital with the lowest crime rate in Nigeria (Police Crime Watch Report, 2003).

The Calabar port and other numerous creek outlets are used to ferry out and transport girls via neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Togo and Equatorial Guinea to other parts of the world.

Apart from Europe and the United Kingdom, most children and adolescents are sometimes trafficked out to neighbouring West and Central African countries like Ghana, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Togo, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. In August, 2001, three trafficking syndicates were smashed by men and officers of the Nigerian Immigration Service at Seme border while attempting to ferry eleven (11) girls out of the country (Madunagu, 2002:15). According to the Police, further investigation into the case revealed that the men deceived these girls to take them to some West African countries and there lure them into prostitution under the pretext that they had no money to continue the journey to Europe (Police Crime Watch Report, 2003). In the same vein, The Punch of November 2, 1999, reported that, a female trafficking agent, Hajiya Gambo Nasiru alias "fifty-fifty" was arrested at the Malam Aminu Kano International Airport, alleged to be recruiting Nigerian girls for a thriving racket in Saudi Arabia.

Also, security operatives at the Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Lagos, recorded a string of hauls when 50 girls and their financiers were arrested. Some of these girls claimed they were on their way to Ukraine to further their education (Madunagu, 2002:14).

The scope of TCASP in Nigeria could be traced back to the military era when the national economy was brought on its knees due to the insensitivity and dishonesty of military leaders directing the affairs of the Nigerian State. During this period, an average Nigerian family not only became pauperised but as well found it difficult to fend for themselves. This scenario coupled with the austerity measures introduced by the Babangida regime in 1986, brought a tendency whereby young men and women sought for greener pastures and better living outside the shores of Nigeria in what was popularly called "checking out".

The Nigerian Television Network (NTA) news of 26th September, 2001 reported that, the Police intercepted a boat carrying six (06) girls on the high seas on their way to the Republic of Cameroon. According to the report, each girl confessed to having paid the sum of three thousand and five hundred naira (an equivalent of two hundred and fifty rand) to the trafficking agent. Again, the Guardian newspaper of March 29th, 2002, reported that two Nigerian and 23 Togolese girls allegedly being trafficked via Akwa Ibom State were arrested by the

Police and the syndicate and driver were paraded before journalists (cited in Madunagu, 2002:8).

Statistics published in the 2001 UN Report on Child Trafficking in Albania show that "Albanian girls and Nigerian are the youngest prostitutes working in Italy, and that 40% of Albanian prostitutes are children, of which 70% were between the ages of 14 and 17 (Renton, 2001:18). There is little data available with regard to actual numbers, age, origin, psycho-social profiles and trends of trafficking and its victims. There is also disaggregated statistics about trafficked children for sexual purposes. This is because other forms of trafficking in children in the domestic, agricultural and textile sectors or with respect to mail-order brides and human organs are completely ignored in the literature (Bruckert and Parent, 2002:4). The majority of trafficked children are engaged in prostitution in Italy. Trafficked Albanian girls "are engaged in the sex industry in Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom" (Renton, 2001:20).

What follows are tables of trafficked girls by nationality and age who are engaged in prostitution in Rome.

Table 2.1: Trafficked Girls by Nationality into Rome.

Months	Albania	Romania	Nigeria	Moldova
January	0	0	2	3
February	0	0	2	1
March	1	0	1	1
April	3	2	0	1
May	1	0	0	0
June	2	1	0	0
July	0	1	0	2
August	1	0	1	0
September	2	2	2	0
October	0	1	1	1
November	0	0	0	0
December	3	0	6	0

Source: Italian Criminal Police Report 2000

Table 2:2 Age of Trafficked Girls in Rome

Age by Nationality	19 – 25yrs	26 – 30yrs	31 – 40yrs
Albania	9	3	1
Romania	6	1	0
Nigeria	10	5	0
Moldova	8	1	0
Total	33	10	1

- ***The 19 – 25 age group includes Adolescents.***

From the above picture and discourse, it can be seen that TCASP is a global phenomenon causing psycho-social dislocations to the holistic development of society.

2.4 SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF TCASP

The primary reason for trafficking is poverty, low status of women, lack of opportunity and desire for a better life. But there are also various socio-cultural factors that may make it easier for traffickers to convince girls and children to leave. In the rural areas, the tradition of early marriages often below the legal age of 18 is still widely practiced. This is because rural life is so hard and difficult that girls feel they have to marry while still young before they lose their looks. Furthermore, in some communities, an unmarried woman in the house is a potential source of shame and embarrassment if she loses her virginity or gets impregnated outside of marriage and dishonours the family name.

In these communities, an over-aged unmarried girl may be the victim of malicious gossips and discussion by older women at their group's gatherings. Therefore, once a girl reaches puberty, the parents will actively assist her in getting a suitable husband. These days, because of the high level of male emigration from the villages for employment opportunities, girls may have little opportunity. Rural poverty also means that rural families who commonly have many children face a

severe economic burden. An offer of marriage and a better life abroad is potentially an opportunity for the family to improve its financial position and socio-economic status. According to Wolthius and Blaak (2001:4) "poverty can even force parents to sell their children to traffickers." One in seven children worldwide receives no education and lacks opportunities for development. Of these, 70% are girls. The unequal position and treatment of women and girls is shown clearly in their having less education, heavier workloads and less influence. This lack of opportunities and low status makes girls and women extra vulnerable to trafficking (Ayotte, 2000:7). Religious beliefs could as well determine TCASP. In Nepal for instance, Hinduism as a religion defines the culture and social order of her citizens. Everyone lived according to the dictates of the Hindu belief system. The statuses of men, women and even ethnic groups are fixed into the caste system.

Worse still, the status of Nepali women depends principally on the social and economic statuses of the men in their household, i.e. fathers and husbands. Most Nepali women live according to traditional roles. They are expected to do all household chores, fetch water, do farm work and raise up children. Thus the lack of economic alternatives for girls and ingrained cultural beliefs regarding gender roles makes young girls particularly vulnerable to trafficking. According to cultural mores, young girls would not consider traveling alone to

find jobs, whereas boys can leave the rural areas in search of better job opportunities. Jennifer Aengst (2001:6) notes that "since there is a cultural preference for boy children, girls are considered an additional economic burden as parents must provide a dowry for their marriage."

2.5 TRAFFICKING NETWORKS

Trafficking as an organised crime is not conducted in isolation but has a web of network. Most traffickers have connections with international, national and local organised crime syndicates, while others are small-time operators. Some are unconnected to any organised network. The national and local networks have contacts with the international syndicates. The local traffickers identify suitable girls to target whose common form of approach and recruitment is an offer of marriage or job abroad. Both offers are always accompanied by promises to arrange everything from travel documents by visa to housing in the host country to the vulnerable adolescents.

Also traffickers may employ female procurers who may be ex-prostitutes to recruit girls. For example, "in Elbasan, a rural village in Albania, a hair-dressing saloon operator uses her job as a front to identify suitable candidates for trafficking. Her task is to win the confidence of girls on her courses and persuade them to take up new opportunities abroad" (Renton, 2001:15). Again, O' Brian (2002:13)

observes that ,traffickers operate at youth clubs youth meetings, pubs, student hostels and personal recruitment on the streets and via the internet. The method used for the recruitment of children are similar to those used for the recruitment of women. Along with the false promises of easy earnings, good jobs, educational opportunities, traffickers take their preys through illegal travels, most times with fake documents and civil passports. Some traffickers pretend to be in love with the girl by telling them fake love stories and promising them marriage. Although trafficking networks are diverse, recruitment methods share many common characteristics. This new organised crime activity is extremely lucrative and the profits it generates are surpassed only by those produced through drug trafficking (Bruckert and Parent, 2002:17). Bertone (2000:7) presents three types of network responsible for trafficking in women and children: large-scale networks with political and financial contacts that enable them to establish links between countries of origin and destination; medium-sized networks that concentrates on trafficking in women and children from one country only; and small networks that place one or two clients at a time as required.

2.6 CONSEQUENCES OF TCASP

A consequence is an aftermath; an unwanted effect. It could be seen as something that happens as a result of a particular action or set of conditions. Various consequences of TCASP have been reported. For the purpose of this work, these would be classified as follows:

2.6.1 PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES

TCASP being an organised crime has a web of networks both at the local and international links. Victims are sometimes forced, threatened, denied food, physically abused, battered, and their human rights infringed and violated. Unwilling and unco-operative victims may be physically abused, drowned, and verbally abused. This physical trauma may lead to secondary infections which if unattended to may result to death.

2.6.2 SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

Socially, TCASP causes a dislocation and disorganisation of the family. Although scholars argue that social disorganisation could precipitate TCASP, it should be noted that victims of TCASP suffer serious social dislocation from family members, peers and are deprived and even denied good education. They are exposed to socially dysfunctional lifestyles like alcoholism, smoking, drug and substance abuse, and all sorts of socially outrageous attitudes and behaviours. Victims are

exposed to faulty and usually unprofitable socialisation, imitating and modeling social miscreants, deviants, and perverts who are found in their social milieu.

2.6.3 MEDICAL OR HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Victims of TCASP are prone to hazardous pathologies. Due to prolonged exposure to smoking either as passive or active smokers, they suffer from respiratory disorders such as sinusitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, asphyxia, emphysema, pulmonary tuberculosis, and lung cancer. Again, as a result of constant exposure to unsafe and unprotected sexual relations, most of the victims of TCASP suffer from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as gonorrhea, candidiasis, pruritus vaginalis, pruritus vulvae, herpes simplex, and herpes zoster. These STDs have an insidious consequence on the procreativity of the victim in later life. They may lead to blocked fallopian tubes, ovarian cancers, cervical cancers, and infertility. They may as well predispose the victim to contracting the Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and its lethal effect on the victim.

2.6.4 ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

TCASP is an economic waster. The active workforce of the population is the most vulnerable. Those involved in TCASP fall between the ages

exposed to faulty and usually unprofitable socialisation, imitating and modeling social miscreants, deviants, and perverts who are found in their social milieu.

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2.6.4 ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

TCASP is an economic waster. The active workforce of the population is the most vulnerable. Those involved in TCASP fall between the ages

11-21years. It is an undeniable fact that this age bracket is where the active workforce of any nation's economy resides. Most importantly, with the wasting and extinction of people of this age bracket points to the fact that, the economy of such a nation nay, the world, will witness a downward turn in years to come. In addition, funds which could have been used for developmental ventures and creation of more wealth are used for the treatment and provision of chemotherapeutics.

2.6.5 PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES

Victims of TCASP are usually stigmatised as a result of the label they bear. This results in emotional severance and rejection by the society. Victims feel dejected, apathetic and lethargic. Some may have suicidal tendency and find it difficult to be fully integrated into their families of primary socialisation or the society at large. Again, some develop depression and other forms of mental disordered states.

2.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A theory according to Sarantakos (1997:9) is a set of systematically tested and logically inter-related propositions that have been developed through research and that explain social phenomena. On his part, Fara in Ritzer (2000:12) defines theory as a set of inter-related propositions that allow the systematisation of knowledge, explanation and prediction of social life and the generation of new research.

Wilmot (1985:170) asserts that, a theory assumes the principle of causation and explanation in a bid to establishing the relation of cause and effect with a stated degree of certainty. Again, Charles (2005:4) defines theory as a mental product arising from an attempt to find a solution to a problem. Apart from the definitional problem of trafficking, most authors have noted the unavailability of a consistent theoretical framework that structures analysis and empirical research on trafficking (Salt and Hogarth, 2000; Okolski, 2000). Faced with the stark lack of knowledge on their particular research subject, many authors have usually confined themselves to describing the phenomenon; indicating its players, operational modalities, consequences and the mechanisms for combating trafficking (Bruckert and Parent, 2002:7). The following theories are used as the frame on which this research is explained, predicted and/or controlled.

2.7.1 SOCIAL DISORGANISATION THEORY:

According to the Social Disorganisation Theory (SDT), crime and delinquency are primarily the result of neighbourhood disorganisation, particularly as occurs in large urban settings. Three urban conditions are known to be conducive for social disorganisation to take place. These are poverty, cultural heterogeneity and physical mobility. Under these conditions, the residents of a neighbourhood have a diminished probability of perpetuating a common set of social norms, including

those which discourage antisocial conduct (Keys, 1987:15). Historically, SDT originated in the 1930s and was instigated by social upheavals created by several waves of European immigrants to Chicago and other growing United States cities throughout the late 1980s spanning into the early 1990s (Ellis and Walsh, 2000:354). As each new wave of immigrants entered Chicago, it was observed that they took up residence within the poorest sections of the city. Shaw and McKay, who propounded this theory, observed that, it was this continual mix of cultures, combined with poverty and the turmoil of migration that was responsible for the increasing crime rate in the affected neighbourhoods (Shaw & McKay, 1972:105). If one were to identify the type of social ecological conditions that would be least conducive to crime and delinquency using SDT, it would be a small prosperous community of people who share a common ethnic heritage.

Theoretically, crime rates are unusually low under these conditions because, the social norms of the community are well entrenched as well as social organisation which is well and carefully maintained by individuals who have a stake in the preservation of the community. This theory assumes that neither genetic nor early childhood experiences were significant in affecting crime rates; rather it is the crucial determinants of people's varying tendencies toward the socio-ecological circumstances of the community in which people live (Rose

& Clear, 1998:443). Drawing support from urban-rural factors, SDT predicts that crime rates are usually higher in urban areas than rural because whereas there is a strong homogeneity, and mechanical solidarity among rural dwellers, the opposite prevails in urban centres. Again SDT assumes that criminal activity will be higher among persons who frequently change their residences, as well as in neighbourhoods with high rates of geographical mobility. In addition, ethnic heterogeneity among urban dwellers is a major significant factor to the increased wave of crime in towns and cities. This is due to the fact that members of such heterogeneous areas usually fail to share a common set of values, norms and beliefs, so that what is acceptable to a segment of the community is unacceptable to the other. In such heterogeneous urban areas, the clash of one or two cultures is one of the factors that create disorder and crime.

In sum, according to SDT, crime and delinquency results primarily from the intercourse of three variables namely: ethnic heterogeneity, poverty and geographical mobility. These factors combine to create a social environment in which there is little organisation.

The main pitfall of SDT is its silence on some of the most demographic correlates of crime. Example, it offers no explanation for why males are more prone toward law-violating behaviour than females; or why it is concentrated in teens and young adults than older persons. As

applied to the phenomenon under study, it can be deduced that owing to the increasing poverty rate and socially morbid tendency of the Niger Delta people, caused by continuous incessant social upheavals, incidence of TCASP keeps recurring.

2.7.2 RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY

The main proponents of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT) are Derek Cornish (1939 -) and Ronald Clarke (1940 -). RCT rests on the assumption that human beings are reasoning creatures, capable of knowing that their actions have consequences. That is, except for those who are insane, people's actions come about as a result of considering varying options and making choices. An inherent part of making choices is sometimes choosing to violate the law and face the consequences. Theoretically, as rational beings contemplate violating a law, they take into cognisance the likelihood of being arrested, prosecuted and jailed. As the arrest, prosecution and imprisonment probabilities increase, the number of persons choosing to violate a particular law decrease (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:327).

RCT can be thought of as combining two criminological sub-theories. That is, deterrence theory and routine activities or opportunity theory. The deterrence theory is focused on identifying the aspects of law enforcement and criminal punishment that is most effective in

curtailing criminal behaviour. The opportunity theory, the second sub-theory of RCT on its part, mainly focuses on identifying environmental conditions, other than criminal justice system that are most and least conducive to criminal conduct. RCT asserts that criminal behaviour is largely driven by rational choices. However, unlike the classical theories, RCT recognizes that not all human beings possess the same choice structures. That is, human beings value things differently and these differing values affect the choices they make. As a consequence of differing choice structures, no two individuals will weigh the advantages and disadvantages of violating criminal statutes in exactly the same way. Nonetheless, this theory should be able to reduce crime rate by increasing criminal sanctions or increasing opportunities to satisfy needs without engaging in crime. RCT leads one to expect that crime rates will rise and fall with the state of the economy. In particular, when the economy is depressed, property crime rate will rise and decline as economy improves. The routine activities version of this theory implies that crime victims will be selected partly on the basis of vulnerability.

As applied to the study of TCASP, one is apt to agree that some of the teens and adolescents engaged in trafficking rationally chose to be trafficked, having considered the advantages or gains versus disadvantages or losses of their involvement in this socially stigmatized crime. RCT is largely consistent with evidence pertaining

to the effects of criminal sanctions on offending rates and with evidence regarding opportunities for legal versus illegal alternatives for satisfying individual desires. The pitfall of this theory is that, it is ill-equipped to explain why numerous behavioural and personality traits would be associated with crime. Even the most ardent supporter of RCT acknowledges that there are many more factors affecting criminal behaviour than a simple weighing of the probable costs and benefits.

2.7.3 NEUTRALISATION THEORY

The proponents of Neutralisation Theory (NT) are Sykes and Matza who were American criminologists. This theory assumes that criminals especially delinquents often have unusual propensities to rationalise whatever illegal behaviours they engage in. This leads them to speculate that the rationalising behaviour itself might increase subsequent involvement in criminal activity (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:331).

According to Sykes & Matza, NT may be characterised in terms of the following three propositions. First, that, essentially everyone develops a basic moral sense and commitment to a society's standards of morality and conduct. Second, that, some people learn to use some techniques of suspending the applications of these standards to themselves (neutralisation techniques). Third, that, persons who use neutralisation techniques the most are likely to engage in crime and delinquency. Sykes and Matza contend that one of the main ways to

neutralise an illegal act is to assert that something outside of you was responsible for your actions. This implies that, persons who attribute more of their behaviours to external forces than to internal cause will be more likely to violate the law. NT leads to the conclusion that, those who are generally prone to lying and deceit will be more involved in crime and delinquency.

As applied to TCASP, it is probable that most of the victims of trafficking have formatted rationalising behaviours in earlier criminal and delinquent acts which made them justify their being trafficked. Again, the perpetrators and collaborators may have invented series of neutralisation techniques with which to remain in this heinous economic activity over the years.

2.7.4 REWARD DOMINANCE THEORY

The Reward Dominance Theory (RDT) is associated with Herbert Quay (1927 -), Jeffrey Gray (1934 -) and Don Fowles. This theory assumes that most voluntary behaviour of humans is regulated by the relative strength of two opposing behaviour control functions in the brain. One of these behaviour control functions is behavioural activation system (BAS) and the other is the behavioural inhibition system (BIS). The BAS is thought to motivate or induce behavioural response to cues of probable reward, while the BIS is believed to inhibit or restrain behavioural response to cues of probable punishment. According to

RDT, when someone senses that reward is likely to be contingent on a particular course of action, the individual's BAS will engage, and this engagement will motivate or induce him or her to initiate the necessary action sequence. In other words, if steps A, B, C, and D are perceived as needed to obtain a probable reward, the BAS will begin the action sequence. On the contrary, the BIS will engage when an individual perceives a high probability of being punished if he takes a particular course of action. That is, if steps W, X, Y, and Z are seen as likely to result in punishment, an inhibitory region of the brain will prevent the action sequence from being initiated. According to RDT, the strength of BAS and BIS is roughly equal for most people and as a result, most people are sensitive to both the rewarding and punishing aspects of their actions hence learn to make wise decisions accordingly.

In the case of delinquents and criminals, RDT asserts that, their BIS is relatively weak and/or the BAS is especially strong and dominant. Consequently, criminals and delinquents are hyper-responsive to the prospects of reward and hypo-responsive to the prospects of punishment. This condition is called reward dominant and the behaviour of criminals and delinquents in this state becomes positively skewed toward all sorts of reckless and socially inappropriate activities. Proponents of RDT have sought to identify specific aspects of

brain functioning that might regulate BIS and BAS (Mirkin & Coppen, 1980; Raine, 1993:93). There is some evidence that both serotonin and catecholamine comprising much of the limbic-frontal brain region are significant to BIS/BAS functioning (Fowles, 1998:319; Quay, 1993: 102). Another probability holds that the brain's natural opiates – endorphins are involved in the BAS/BIS functioning.

Justifying the incidence of TCASP using the RDT, it can be subsumed that, both victims and perpetrators of this cruelty against fellow humans have a strong and dominant BAS which allows them to commit this crime without the feeling of guilt but for the prospects of reward attendant to this job.

2.7.5 DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY

Differential Association Theory (DAT) was the brain child of a United States criminologist, Edwin Sutherland (1883 – 1950). DAT sees criminal behaviour as being just another kind of behaviour that one learns from those with whom she or he has frequent contact. This assumption is reminiscent of Gabriel Tarde's earlier proposition that criminal behaviour is largely learned as people imitate others with whom they have frequent contact essentially the same way people learn to legitimate occupations and social customs (Ellis & Walsh, 2000: 86). The most obvious position made by DAT is that the more

individuals interact with criminals and delinquents, the more likely they are to gradually acquire definitions favourable to law violations and thereby come to commit criminal acts (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:340). Sutherland observes that, it is not simply the amount of time spent interacting with people who hold definitions favourable to law violations that matters more, but also the quality of those interactions and the extent to which the interactions are countered by contacts with people who have definitions unfavourable to law violations.

DAT can be summarised in terms of the following three propositions. First, that, criminal behaviour is learned as any other complex social behaviour is learned. This essentially means that everybody is capable of being a criminal, since they are exposed to criminals and delinquents within their social milieu. Second, that the main process by which criminal and delinquent behaviour is learned is through internalisation and acceptance of definitions favourable to violations of law relative to definitions unfavourable to law violations (Asher, 1982:78). Third, that, the primary way definitions to law violations are learned is through associating with persons who themselves have learned varied definitions (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:340). That is, the learning of criminal behaviour or conduct is more than just a matter of "monkey see, monkey do"; instead, Sutherland argues that, it requires a mental process of coming to view certain behaviour as acceptable regardless of how society defines the behaviour regarding its illegality.

The more an individual has contact with others who view law violating behaviour as either trivial or even as something to be encouraged, the more one is likely to adopt definitions favourable to law violations (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:341).

Relative to the phenomenon of TCASP, children and adolescents who have had constant contact and interaction with traffickers are likely to learn this criminal conduct or behaviour, to the extent that they trivialise or even encourage others to engage in TCASP, irrespective of how society defines it as criminal behaviour. This explains the reason for those who engage in TCASP of their volition.

2.7.6 SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

The Social Learning Theory (SLT) was propounded by Robert Burgess (1938 -) and Ronald Akers (1938 -), although it was originally called differential association/reinforcement theory. It was intended to explain more specifically how definitions favourable to law violations were actually learned (Holcomb, et al, 1985; Elmer-DeWitt, 1990). Recent versions of this theory have down-played the cognitive aspects of social learning, and focused more on environmental re-enforcers of illegal behaviour. Burgess and Akers (ibid) drew ideas from behaviourism, a branch of psychology which was very popular and influential in the 1950s and 1960s. The behaviourists conducted some

social experiments which demonstrated that the behaviour of rats and pigeons could often be finely controlled by manipulating what they called schedules of reinforcement (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:343). These schedules primarily consisted of using different degrees of regularity in rewarding and punishing behaviour. In some experiments, animals were rewarded or punished each time they exhibited a behaviour and at other times their reward or punishment came irregularly (ibid). Burgess and Akers (ibid) again identified two classes of definitions favourable to law violations. They called one class positive definitions and the other, neutralising or rationalising definitions. People who are most prone toward criminal and delinquent behaviour have an unusual proclivity to extend positive definitions beyond normally recognisable boundaries. Also, law violators are often reinforced to criminal and delinquent behaviour as a result of their consistent rationalizations of the illegal behaviours (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:343).

Behaviourists such as Skinner found that the rate at which animals continued to exhibit a particular behaviour could be greatly affected by these different schedules of reinforcement. Conclusions arrived at, at the end of these experiments, were that reward usually has more predictable effects on behaviour than punishment does. Again the longer one waits to give a reward for a behaviour targeted for change, the less effective the reward is in bringing about any persistent

changes in behaviour. Finally, that, animals are more likely to learn when they are motivated especially when it is confirmed that they are hungry and using food as motivator for their learning new behaviour patterns (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:342). A second tradition in the psychology of learning is that used in the study of criminal and delinquent behaviour, developed by Albert Bandura (1925-). Bandura primarily sought to understand the most complex forms of learning such as those found in humans. He argued that most human social behaviour was acquired through observation or imitation. He doubted whether simple rewards and punishment of hungry rats and pigeons had much to do with how humans learn their behaviour within complex social settings (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:343).

Another version of the SLT was developed by Gerald Patterson (1926 -) and his associates. According to this version, parents, teachers and peers are seen as sometimes unintentionally reinforcing what starts out to be occasional and rather trivial antisocial behaviour in children, but which later escalates into serious offending behaviour in adolescence (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:343). If parents, teachers and peers fail to reinforce prosocial behaviour and/or inadvertently reinforce antisocial behaviour, children can often gradually come to exhibit increasingly serious forms of antisocial behaviour (Patterson & Reid, 1984; Snyder & Patterson, 1987). It should be emphasised here that Patterson's version of SLT mainly focuses on deficits in family

management skills by parents as the primal cause of antisocial behaviour. That is, his version focuses only on experiences in the early years of development and little on experiences during adolescence as the cause of criminality and delinquency.

SLT is very significant in terms of its treatment programmes which place heavy emphasis on rewarding prosocial behaviour rather than punishing antisocial behaviour. The aim of this prescription is to encourage prosocial behaviour to such a degree or extent that antisocial behaviour is indirectly eliminated (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:347). Irrespective of its juicy premises, the SLT has a pitfall of being silent regarding most demographic correlates of crime. In particular, it offers no explanation for gender or age variations in offending (Gove, 1985: 122).

2.7.7 LABELLING THEORY

The main argument of the Labelling Theory (LT) is that, the expectations of others can be a major cause or influence of criminal behaviour. According to Ellis & Walsh (2000:356), a broad perspective which focused on the factors controlling human behaviour known as symbolic interactionism arose in the 1900s. A basic premise of this perspective is that human beings come to see themselves through the eyes of those with whom they interact. This general theory of behaviour gave birth to LT specifically tailored to explain all sorts of

behaviour that is generally disapproved of. According to LT, once a person is stigmatised with a particular label e.g. criminal, she or he tends to internalise the label. This internalisation not only brings about a negative self concept, but also increases the chances that the individual will act in accordance with the label in the future (Weisheit & Culbertson, 1985:73). Labelling process affects how others think about and behaves toward someone who has acquired a particular label; and their behaviour in turn serves to reinforce the initial label (Becker, 1963:31). The end result is that, once a labelling process begins for whatever reasons, it often cascades into a life of its own, with consequences which go far beyond the initial triggering incident. One of the proponents of LT, Frank Tannenbaum (1893 – 1969) did observe that, identifying a person as a criminal sets the stage for him or her becoming even more criminalised in future. This he calls "self-fulfilling prophecy" which he used to refer to an erroneous definition of someone which becomes "real" simply because it is believed by others and eventually by the individual herself or himself. The central argument in LT is that, the likelihood of secondary deviance is heavily influenced by the reactions that others have to an initial deviant act. That is, if a criminal act results in an arrest, labelling will ensue, and the future probability of involvement with the criminal justice system will be increased (Fisher and Erickson, 1973:178).

Labels vary greatly in their social consequences. Lemert, another proponent of LT asserts that the probability of someone continuing to offend will be a function of how others react to the initial offending act, often called primary deviance. The offending that follows the initial act Lemert called secondary deviance. Those who learn of someone's primary deviance will treat the offender differently and this will affect the offender's self-concept, nearly always in the direction of causing them to view themselves as offenders (Evans, et al, 1991:60). Another concept common to LT is deviance amplification which refers to the accumulation of labelling effect such as would occur each time an arrestee is processed through another stage in the criminal justice system (Smith, & Braine, 1994:624). The hypothesis that can be most directly derived from LT is that, persons who are identified by the criminal justice system as criminals or delinquents will be more likely to continue offending due to that experience than those who engaged the same behaviour but escaped official detection, arrest and prosecution (Paternoster, & Iovanni, 1989:382). An offender who is merely arrested will be less prone to develop a criminal self-concept than someone who is prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned for the offense. LT also implies that any negative self-images, even if they are not specific to being criminal or delinquent will increase the probability of violating the law (Simons, et al, 1980:45; Ellis & Walsh, 2000:357).

As applied to TCASP, most of those engaged in this crime may have been labelled during the primary deviance stage and/or have been arrested and stigmatised, which has led them to continue in these criminal acts, in order to fulfill prophecies earlier said about them. Again, they may have internalised these labels due to peer associations they kept, hence fulfill their criminal or delinquent prophecies in future.

One criticism of LT is that available evidence indicates that, deviant labels are primarily a consequence of deviant behaviour and not a primary cause (Gove, 1975:296; Ellis & Hoffman, 1990:54; Ellis & Walsh, 1999:172). Despite the lackluster performance of LT, it has contributed to the diversity of thought in criminology, particularly inspiring innovative approaches to offenders' treatment (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:361).

2.7.8 CONTROL THEORY

Control Theory also called Social Bond Theory was propounded by Albert Reiss and was elaborated upon by Travis Hirschi (1935 -) and Michael Gottfredson (1935 -). This theory's central theme is that, human behaviour is largely the result of how children are socialised; and that delinquents are usually inadequately socialised thereby failing to develop attachments to conventional others (Masters & Roberson,

1990:152). This socialisation determines the extent to which children come to trust and rely on others and in turn become emotionally and intellectually committed to them (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:321). Control theorists believe that this emotional and cognitive commitment gradually emerges from a long process of being nurtured and socialised by parents or guardians. Children whose socialisation experiences certain insufficient degrees of parental love and nurturing will fail to solidify the sense of trust necessary to fully develop a commitment to the well-being of others (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:321).

Two versions of the Control Theory were later developed namely; the Social Control Theory and Self-Control Theory. The Social Control Theory is primarily focused on establishing how most people come to avoid engaging in serious crime rather than attempting to explain why some people become serious offenders (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990:89; Masters & Roberson, 1990:151). Answering the question of how most people come to inhibit their criminal impulses, Social Control theorists concentrate on the social environment, particularly the environment in which children are reared (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:322). Throughout childhood development, if one fails to adequately socialise the child so that she or he internalises the social norms, rules and values which normally directs normal behaviour, this will increase the probability of delinquent and criminal behaviour in future. That is, failure to socialise the child to the point of instilling a sense of trust,

respect and affection, is considered the main cause of criminal and delinquent behaviour.

The trust, respect and affection so formed by the child through socialisation are collectively called bonding. Hirschi -(1969:27) observes that, socialisation to the point of forming lasting bonds between the child and society has four elements or stages. First is the stage of Attachment which refers to the trust, respect and intimacy that develops between the child and parents or guardians. This attachment comes as a result of the dedicated supervision and guidance that parents give to their children especially when opportunities for antisocial acts first arise (Rankin & Kern, 1994:496). Second is the stage of Commitment during which individuals consciously dedicate themselves to maintaining the existing social order and the preservation of society's norms and values (Matsueda, 1988:490; Jensen, 1976:380). The third stage of the bonding process is called Belief and refers to the inner feelings that a child acquires with regards to the inherent legitimacy and reasonableness of the boundaries being placed on their behaviour by those in authority (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:322). The last element in the bonding process is Involvement which refers to the process of devoting time and energy to socially approved activities and avoiding socially disapproved activities such as crime and delinquency (Ploeger, 1997:662). The primal premise of the SCT is the hypothesis that delinquent and

criminal behaviour is made more probable by failing to socialise children to the point of their feeling an emotional and intellectual bond to others and to the existing social order (Gottfredson, 1981:725; Laub & Sampson, 1993:303; Lysterly & Skipper, 1981:387).

The other and newer version of Control Theory, the Self-Control Theory was the brain child of Gottfredson and Hirschi. According to these proponents, most crimes seem to be rather spontaneous acts requiring little skill, and offer the offender a minimal short-term satisfaction usually at considerable risk. Consequently, Gottfredson and Hirschi reason that people who are more prone toward criminal behaviour tend to be low in self-control. People with the greatest self-control are rarely tempted to engage in behaviours that harm others. However, people with low self-control are often compelled to act even on slight temptations. Again Gottfredson and Hirschi contend that people with minimal self-control lack the patience and persistence to work slowly toward long-term goals, hence find it difficult to relate to the feelings of others. The bottom line of SCT is to envision delinquents and criminals as lacking normal abilities at self-regulation.

Applying CT to the phenomenon of TCASP, one is apt to believe that poor bonding process as a result of inadequate or faulty socialisation is a primal factor of non-internalisation of social norms, values, beliefs and rules. This in turn affects the acquisition and development of social and self-control mechanisms in individuals and the attendant

criminogenic and delinquent behaviour in later life. Family disorganisation as a result of low socio-economic status of spouses and gender inequality has promoted poor or inadequate bonding process between parents and children, resulting to their non-internalisation of social norms. These children have failed to cultivate self-control to criminal and delinquent behaviour such as TCASP.

Despite the popularity of CT, its explanatory power has been characterised as modest to moderate, particularly in the case of serious criminality. Nearly all tests of it pertained only to delinquency (Agnew, 1985:58; Gardner & Showmaker, 1989:481). Probably the most glaring shortcoming of CT is the fact that both versions are silent on gender differences in criminal and antisocial behaviour (Miller & Burack, 1993:172; Brannigan, 1997:417; Seydlitz, 1993:247). In other words, neither version of CT accounts for why parents, schools and churches throughout the world would socialise children in ways that make males form weaker bonds and have less self-control than females (Ellis & Walsh, 2000:326). Another pitfall of the CT is that both versions assume that all the influences on behaviour are unidirectional – from parent to child. This assumption does not give recognition to the fact that children come into this world with different personalities and temperaments, which as well affect the behaviour of parents from a very early age (Shaw & Bell, 1993:249; Ellis & Walsh, 2000:326). The possibility that parents behave affectionately toward

some children more than toward others due to personality differences in the child is given no attention to in CT (Wright & Wright, 1995:20; Ellis & Walsh, 2000:326).

Finally, that nothing in CT predicts that associating with delinquent friends will enhance the probability of crime or delinquency is another criticism of the CT (Hawkins & Weis, 1985:79; Simons et al, 1988:294; Ellis & Walsh, 2000:326).

2.7.9 FEMINIST THEORY

The feminist perspective assumes that, the economic structure of society is an important determinant of women's status in society. Contributing to an explanation of male dominance in society, Susan Brownmiller (1935 -) in her book **"Against Our Will"** identifies patriarchy as the bane of male dominance and not merely the economic structure. She sees patriarchy as the tendency for men to be in control of both the family and sociopolitical affairs outside the family. Feminist theory assumes that women are oppressed whenever they lived in patriarchal societies. Ellis and Walsh (2000:387) note that, this oppression comes about primarily as a result of men instituting customs and laws that perpetuate their privileged position relative to that of women.

In general, feminism is the ideology of women's liberation from all forms of injustice suffered by them as a result of sex and incorporates both a doctrine of equal rights for women and ideology of social transformation. According to feminist thought, sexual division of labour is a social vehicle devised by men to secure for themselves privileges, prestige and power in their relationship with women. That is, by relegating women to housewife-mother role at home, men have been able to deny women those resources they need to succeed in the larger world. Two early proponents of this theory, Freda Adler (1937 -) and Rita Simon (1931 -) proposed that, as women achieved greater equality with men in social and economic spheres, their proportional contribution to crime will equally increase. According to them, this is because, progress in feminist ideology and doctrine, will not only liberate the women from their chains of subjugation and injustice, but will as well free them from the restraints which hitherto kept them within the law. In the long run, feminism will accord women more permissiveness resulting in increased women participation in criminal activities.

Apart from offering an explanation for criminal behaviour, feminist theorists have been keenly interested in crime victimisation, particularly the victimisation of women in domestic violence and sexual assault. In the view of feminists, pornography is the main oppressor of

women and the chief cause of male violence against women. That is, the availability of pornography is positively associated with rape victimisation. This argument is supported by the fact that pornography treats women as subordinate sex objects rather than as individuals with status and power equal to that of men. Therefore, to the extent that men are exposed to pornography, they will come back to think of women as sex objects and submissive partners to men's sexual whims (Ellis and Walsh, 2000:388).

Diana Pearce, a contemporary feminist coined the term "feminisation of poverty" to describe the various situations facing increasing numbers of women in the third world and minority and disadvantaged women in the United States and Europe. This phenomenon exposes them to suffer increased dependency on men through reductions in their earnings, access to land and legal autonomy. Again, Robertson and Berger (1986) observe that, women suffer discrimination in education and job opportunities as well as in the home environment resulting to their economic disempowerment in society.

As applied to the study of TCASP, the feminist theory's assumptions are relevant, appropriate and applicable, in that, as a result of economic disempowerment and discrimination suffered by girls, they are more vulnerable to being trafficked. Again, as girls are used for pornography in the sex industry, it increases their chances of being sexually abused, raped or even suffer other forms of violence from the

men. However, this theory is criticised on grounds of over emphasising the socioeconomic sphere of women's life thereby neglecting the other spheres which are equally significant. Also, whereas it assumes a proportional increase in crime rates of women as they are liberated and empowered economically, there is no empirical evidence to authenticate this hypothesis.

2.7.10 STRUCTURAL STRAIN THEORY

This theory was an update of Emile Durkheim's Anomie theory. Its proponent Robert Merton (1968) postulated that significant members of the society see worldly success especially as expressed in material wealth as a cultural goal and acquiring good education and high paying jobs as the only culturally approved means for achieving this goal. He noted that unfortunately, not all members of society especially the poor and minority can achieve this goal using the legitimate or approved means. This insignificant poor minority often handicapped by their little education and less economic resources resort to the use of unconventional means to achieve their culturally approved goals. They devise unorthodox practices to obtain their prestige-laden ends (wealth) by any means including vice and crime (Vander Zanden, 1996:138). Merton identified five adaptations to this dilemma; four of which are deviant in nature. These include conformity (normal), innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion, all of which constitute deviant adaptations.

In innovation, individuals hold tenaciously to culturally acceptable goals of material success but rejects or abandon the culturally approved means of attaining them. This results in such individuals' engagement in crimes and vices such as traffic in persons, prostitution, drug abuse and trafficking, money laundering, corrupt practices, armed robbery and other means to actualise their dreams of attaining the culturally approved goals. In ritualism, individuals abandon or scale-down the lofty success goals culturally approved by society, but abide compulsively to the approved means to avert being labelled deviants. That is, they reject wealthiness as a goal but accept having good education and job not for the sake of wanting to be wealthy, but for survival. Again, in retreatism, individuals reject both the cultural goals and the approved means without substituting new norms (Vander Zanden, 1996:139). The retreatist can be said to have dropped out of the society and goes about doing anything neither for the good of society nor for themselves. They may engage in pathological drunkenness, drug addiction, vagrancy and care-free attitude about life and living. They are usually said "to be in the world and not of the world." Merton's last adaptation strategy rebellion, ensues as individuals reject both the culturally approved goals and their legitimate means of their attainment and substitutes or replaces them with their new formulated norms. They may withdraw their

allegiance to social norms and values, become lawless and transfer their loyalties and allegiance to new groups with different ideologies from that of the society in which they live.

As applied to the study of TCASP, it can be deduced that, both traffickers and some of their victims being faced with our current situation where wealth and influence are seen as a "mark of arrival" in society, are impelled by this achievement motive, and go all out to gamble with their lives in vices and criminal activities in order to gain wealth and affluence. This is overtly evident in contemporary Nigerian society, where nobody bothers to know who gets what; and how? People are given social acceptance, esteem and prestige especially when they flagrantly display wealth fraudulently gotten at wedding ceremonies, fund launch, and dinner or banquets. This explains why most Nigerian youth are engaged in trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes in order to have the socially-acclaimed wealth and money and feel "belonged" in the class of them that matter.

However, this theory is being criticised for its over emphasis on the negative adaptations to normlessness in society. This is because, not all deviance are the output from gaps between goals and means. Some

teenagers from affluent and formally educated parents still engage in deviant behaviours for other reasons other than poverty. Some patches of deviants also come from the majority groups in society. Again the theory overlooks the processes of social interaction by which people shape their definitions of the world about them and fashion their actions (Cohen, 1965 in Vander Zanden, 1996:140).

2.7.11 CULTURAL TRANSMISSION PERSPECTIVE

The Cultural Transmission perspective (CTP) is an offshoot of Gabriel's Tarde's (1843 – 1904) imitation theory. It assumes that deviant behaviour is acquired the same way other behaviours are acquired. Tarde contended that criminals like other people in society imitated the ways of other individuals they met, knew and heard about in the same way others learn from their role models. But in contrast to law abiding individuals, criminals imitate criminal behaviours from those around them. This stance was consolidated by a series of investigations conducted by Sociologists at the University of Chicago where they found out that, in certain neighbourhoods delinquency rates were stable from one period to another despite changes in ethnic composition. They concluded that delinquent criminal behaviour is culturally transmitted from one generation to another (Vander Zanden, 1996:141). That is, youths living in high-crime environment

"naturally" acquire delinquent lifestyles from those in that environment, as new ethnic groups enter the neighbourhood, their children learn the delinquent patterns from the youths who were already there. In sum it was argued that youth become delinquent because they associated and made friends with other juveniles with whom they live together in the same environment.

This CTP was later developed by Edwin Sutherland who propounded the Differential Association theory. Building on the premise of the interactionist perspective, Sutherland asserted that individuals become deviant to the extent to which they participated in settings where deviant ideas, motivations, and techniques were viewed favourably. For instance, they learn how to steal, use and obtain illegal drugs, etcetera. It should be emphasised here that according to these theorists, the earlier, more frequent, more intense and the longer the duration of the contacts of people in such settings, the greater the probability that they too will become deviant (Vander Zanden, 1996:141). Deviant behaviour is not only learned but also taught by members of a criminal syndicate resident in a locality. Whereas the Differential Association Theory propounded by Sutherland lays more emphasis on the old myth that "good companions make good boys and bad companions make bad boys"; the CTP emphasises the fact that deviant behaviour is learned from deviants but as well from the entire society where it is part of the people's subculture. In pluralistic

societies, for example, the multiple subcultures make groups of people in them differ one from another in terms of their values, norms, attitudes and behaviour. This shows that socially disapproved behaviours can be learned and internalised through the same socialisation process as the socially approved behaviours (Kaplan, Johnson and Bailey, 1987). It is a particularly useful tool for understanding why deviance varies from group to group and from society to society (Matsueda and Heimer, 1987; Crane, 1991).

Applying the CTP to the study of TCASP, one can assert that the Niger Delta Region being a plural society encompassing divergent subcultures among groups; the learning and teaching of deviant behaviours went on vis-à-vis that of the normal approved behaviours. This resulted in youths internalising deviant behaviours alongside those adjudged as norm behaviours. More so, their preference for any particular behaviour is contingent upon the gains or rewards that each delinquent behaviour offered to the youth. Therefore, the choice made by juveniles to be trafficked is a function of their negative socialisation received in the same way as the positive socialisation.

The Cultural Transmission Perspective is being criticised because it is not applicable to some forms of deviance especially those in which neither the techniques nor the appropriate definitions and attitudes are

required from other deviants like telling lies (Vander Zanden, 1996:162).

2.8 EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON TRAFFICKING

This segment outlines empirical studies on trafficking available in the literature. Their examination is intended to give an insight into the volume of trafficked individuals, direction and methodologies adopted by these studies, and are guided by them in the course and focus of this research. This empirical studies analysis will make comparison of research data on TCASP from different geographical regions possible thereby strengthening generalisations made from this study.

2.8.1 CROSSING BORDERS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF TRANSNATIONAL PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

This study was sponsored by the Norwegian Ministries of Local Government and Regional Development and of Justice and the Police as part of their Plan of Action for combating trafficking in women and children. It focuses on the recruitment of women and children into Norway for prostitution. The study aimed at narrating the stories of these women and children objectively and compassionately, by focusing on their opportunities, networks and choices which eventually predisposed or precipitated their vulnerability to trafficking. The main goals of the study are twofold. First, to estimate the number of women

selling sexual services and second, to explore the mechanisms for trafficking women/children for sexual exploitation.

This study used Oslo for its study area, and used 617 women of different nationalities working in the commercial sex industry. One-third of this sample was of Norwegian origin, while the remaining two-thirds were non-Norwegians from Asia and Eastern and Central Europe.

The study made use of a combination of research methods. For instance, to get the estimates of trafficked prostitutes working in the streets, the researchers applied the **"capture – recapture technique"** which was used to generate quantitative data out of a rapid assessment study of a difficult –to – reach population (Jensen, 2002). Also, Telephone survey was used with sex workers whose residential contacts it was difficult to track down or locate as well as conducting fieldwork in known locations in the countries of origin for victims of trafficking (Lithuania, Ukraine and Albania) to gather data on various characteristics of the women involved. Former victims of trafficking who had returned home from other countries were interviewed in this study. Qualitative interviews were conducted using foreign nationals in the prostitution industry. The focus of these interviews was biographical. That is, their social background situations

when crucial choices were made. 225 women participated in the telephone survey.

Findings of this study showed that not all victims were forcefully trafficked against their will. A vast majority of the sample chose to migrate voluntarily and some were even aware they are going to be engaged in the commercial sex industry. Although from the findings the common motivating factor was poverty, reasons for being trafficked show three broad categories – “response to an acute crisis; long-term poverty and wanting more from life.” Again, findings of this study show that the 617 respondents that made up the sample were from 40 countries of the world including women from the developing or transitional countries of Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, Latin America and Africa.

2.8.2 GLOBALISATION AND THE ILLICIT MARKET FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY

This study focuses primarily on transnational sex trafficking which is a subset of the over-all trafficking problem. It attempted to examine the factors which motivated demand and supply in this international human trade. It further saw human trafficking through the lenses of the “commodification” of victims across transnational borders by a network of syndicates – recruiters and receivers. The study also tries

to identify the exogenous variables of trafficking by relying on the findings of the existing literature, data availability and experimenting with existing data.

Methodology: The study used the ILO's data-base constructed for the purpose of its global estimate on trafficking and forced labour. A total of 2092 Reports collected by ILO which contained quantitative information on human trafficking for the period 1995 – 2004 were used. Most of these ILO's Reports contained incident data that refer to specific trafficking episodes involving a defined number of victims. Apart from analysing reports of incident data, the study also made use of 219 Reports which contained aggregate estimates of 146 trafficking cases and 73 forced prostitution cases. This study's findings were extrapolated based on ILO's estimates of incident data reported to it across the countries of origin and destination in Europe. This method of data generation is of course not ideal, since some of the underlying aggregate data used for this study may be of bad quality. It should be emphasised here that the quality of this data is very unsatisfactory, which calls for a strong need to improve the various countries' estimates used by ILO's Report, in order to improve our understanding of trafficking and the quality and robustness of future studies on trafficking.

2.8.3 CHILD TRAFFICKING OR TEENAGE MIGRATION: BOLIVIAN MIGRANTS IN ARGENTINA

The focus of this study was on child trafficking for labour exploitation. It examined the reasons for wanting to migrate, modes of recruitment, working conditions of victims as well as the consequences of child trafficking. This study compared and contrasted the above-stated variables as they relate to the cases it studied. In addition, the study adopted a biographical approach in order to identify the cultural factors promoting child trafficking. It also addressed the policy implications of the issues raised in the analysis of the cases under review. It concludes with the recognition of the consequences of restrictive migration policies and of the need to tackle the root cause of migrants' and children's rights abuses.

Methodology: The methodology used for data generation was the biographical or life history approach. This was complimented by a survey of 605 respondents drawn from 157 households in the study area.

2.8.4 RESEARCHING ORGANISED CRIME AND FEMALE TRAFFICKING FOR PROSTITUTION: THE CASE OF DENMARK AND SWEDEN

The focus of this study was to have an increased understanding of the operational strategies and organisational structures of the criminal

organisations and networks involved in trafficking women and children from Eastern Europe into Denmark and Sweden for the purpose of commercial sex exploitation. The study used economic and criminological theories of organised crime to identify operational strategies and organisational structures of the organisations and networks involved.

Methodology: This study's methodology is mainly of a qualitative comparative approach. This is because it used expert interviews using governmental and non-governmental officials like the Police, customs legal prosecutors, embassy officials and women's organisations working in trafficking of women. As observed by Tyldum and Brunovski (2005:17) and Kelly (2005:236) the large part of the research and publication on trafficking at present relied heavily on secondary data, and this has led to the lack of reliable statistics in this aspect.

2.8.5 TRAFFICKING IN GIRLS: A REPORT OF A GIRLS' POWER INITIATIVE RESEARCH OF GIRLS' TRAFFICKING IN FOUR NIGERIAN STATES OF EDO, DELTA, AKWA IBOM AND CROSS RIVER

The Girls' Power Initiative, a non-governmental, non-religious, non-sectarian and non-profit organisation, commissioned its team of researchers to conduct a qualitative study to assess the actual cases of people involved in Girls' trafficking in Nigeria using four pilot States of

Edo, Delta, Akwa Ibom and Cross River, all situated in the oil rich Niger Delta Region of the country. The aims of this study were to identify what made girls more vulnerable to trafficking, the nature and mode of trafficking as well as what could be done and by whom, to enable adolescent girls resist being trafficked and also help those who do not desire to be trafficked.

This study identified trafficking of girls taking on a new scope and dimension, veracity and increased momentum in Nigeria, with nice looking young girls or children between the ages of 10 and 25 years being exported to foreign countries like Italy, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Ukraine and Saudi Arabia for sexual exploitation. Cases also abound where teenage girls or boys were being transported to other African countries of Cameroun, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Congo where they are made to work in agricultural plantations and do other menial jobs in slave-like conditions.

Methodology: This study used the descriptive research design, utilising the Questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion and In-depth interviews as the main research instruments. The subjects used were selected using purposive and snow-balling sampling technique. The government agency charged with the responsibility for the prevention, tracking down and eradication of TCASP, NAPTIP assisted in giving names and contact addresses of traffickers and trafficked victims. These persons in turn assisted with the names and contacts of other

traffickers or victims known to them, who were snow-balled for interviews. Again, the stratified random sampling technique was employed in the interview with victims, traffickers, opinion leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders and government policy makers.

This present research is significant and different from the empirical studies analysed above because, it attempts to examine the immediate, remote and transcendental etiologies of TCASP and provide answers to why this economic activity is still flourishing. As well, it will examine the various and numerous socio-cultural determinants of TCASP in several cohorts of children, adolescents and their parents. This research also uses the triangulation methodology through the use of multi-dimensional data generating techniques and multi-faceted surveys.

2.9 SUMMARY

Relevant literatures dealing with the phenomenon of TCASP have been extensively reviewed. This has given a better appreciation of the phenomenon of trafficking, its dynamics, its mutations, its modus operandi and the various consequences on the holistic man. An overview of empirical studies on trafficking and its incidence globally has been highlighted. Various theoretical orientations which aided proper appraisal and comprehension of TCASP have been examined in this chapter. Emile Durkheim's Anomie theory and Merton's Structural

Strain theory threw better insight into some of the predisposing causes of TCASP, while Sutherland's Differential Association theory, Social Learning theory, Labelling theory and the Control theory lend credence to the precipitating causes of trafficking. The Feminist theory sees the feminisation of poverty as central to the patriarchal matrix which makes women more vulnerable to trafficking. The preceding chapter presents the methodology used by the researcher in generating data needed to investigate the identified research problem. The following chapter discusses the research methodology that was implemented in this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter deals with the methodological approaches used in the conduct of this research. It examines the research design, the study population, the sample size and sampling technique, data collection techniques, limitations of the study and the ethical considerations adopted in the course of this study.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN:

This study would primarily use the survey research design. It would be complimented by the use of the triangulation research method. This involves the combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative method would involve the use of structured and unstructured questionnaires while the qualitative would include the use of personal interviews, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with the sampled subjects selected for this research. The triangulation research method permits innovations in research design, compensates for the weaknesses in individual instrumentation and thus guarantees the strengths, validity and reliability of findings (Babbie, 1990; Baker, 1988; Berg, 1989; Burns, 1990; Bailey, 1988; Sarantakos, 2004). Above all, it allows for flexibility in the study of a complex or an

evolving phenomenon with human and organisational interplay (Odu & Ihejiamaizu, 2001:97).

Specifically, the analytic survey design was adopted for this study because it seeks to discover possible relationships between variables in addition to offering meaningful explanations for the occurrence of these variables. This choice was informed by the fact that analytic survey is often designed to test the effects of a number of variables or factors on some other variables (Haralambos, 1980:516). It was for this sake that, this research design was chosen in order to investigate the relationship between socio-cultural determinants of sexual behaviours and children and adolescents trafficking in the South-South geo-political zone of Nigeria.

As stated earlier, use was made of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data generation. Khasiani (1991:19) observes that quantitative research methods are usually flexible, fluid, lively, and in-depth and has a rapid assessment method for exploratory research. Both methods were, therefore, used in this study to enhance the quality of findings.

3.2 STUDY POPULATION

A population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher (Udoh and Joseph, 1999:122). Population could also be defined as all conceivable elements, subjects or observations relating to a particular phenomenon of interest to the researcher (Asika, 1991:39). The population for this study consisted of all residents in the border towns of Ikang (Cross River), Oron (Akwa Ibom), Yenogoa (Bayelsa), Port Harcourt (Rivers), Warri (Delta), and Sapele (Edo). These towns were purposively sampled because they served as trafficking outlets for more than two decades ago and still do.

3.3 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING DESIGN

Out of the universe of residents in these selected border areas of South-South Nigeria, 1770 subjects made up the research sample. This sample was obtained using the "Snow-balling" sampling technique. This implies that one known trafficked child or adolescent would tell me of another trafficked child and their residence. In line with the ethical consideration of this research, the informant's identity would be kept in strict confidentiality. This sample was divided into four surveys which were conducted as follows:

- i. Survey 1 – This comprised of 180 high-risk boys aged 5 – 11years. This survey drew 30 boys each from the six states (provinces) which make up this zone.
- ii. Survey 2 – This comprised 600 boys aged 6 – 10years. This survey drew 100 boys each from the six states in this zone.
- iii. Survey 3 – This was comprised of 630 girls aged 6 – 11years and drew 105 subjects each from the six states that make up this zone.
- iv. Survey 4 – A comprehensive parent-child administered interview protocol in 360 high risk boys aged 7 – 12years and their mothers.
- v. Survey 5 – This comprised 360 Parents of trafficked children and adolescents drawing 30 parents of both sexes from the six States that make up this zone.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

The following research instruments were used at the different levels and stages of this study:

3.4.1 QUESTIONNAIRE:

A 35 item structured questionnaire was used to generate data from children and adolescents who have experienced trafficking. This instrument was used to generate data from parents of trafficked

children and adolescents in the sampled towns used for this study. The Questionnaire is divided into two sections – section A contains details on the demographic data of respondents and section B contains information on the phenomenon being investigated, in this case, trafficking on children and adolescents. This instrument uses both closed-ended and open-ended format. This is to generate both quantitative and qualitative data as intended.

3.4.2 INTERVIEWS

An interview is a purposive conversation carried out with the definite aim of obtaining certain information. It is designed to gather valid and reliable information through the responses of the interviewees to a planned sequence of questions (Osuala, 1987:182). Because of the high proportion of illiterates and semi-literates among the sample, both structured and unstructured interviews were conducted to gather data on the subject under study. The structured interviews were aimed at standardising the data generated from all respondents, while at the same time, giving opportunity through the use of unstructured interviews for respondents to say what they “really mean” in their answers. In-depth interviews were conducted on five trafficked adolescents from each of the six towns used for this study. All respondents were interviewed qualitatively and quantitatively using the structured and unstructured interview patterns or models. The

interview schedule was structured and divided into four modules namely:

- (i) Demographic data
- (ii) Occupational data
- (iii) Specific data about variables under study
- (iv) General information

The type of question sequence used was based on the so-called "funnel approach". In this approach, each module is started off by questions of a general sort, which are progressively narrowed to specific points. Filter questions were introduced to rule-out irrelevant responses which were given by respondents during unstructured interview sessions.

3.4.3 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are in-depth exchanges in which groups of participants talk about topics relevant to a particular set of research objectives (Obono, 1995:71). The size of a focus group discussion varies with both practical and substantive considerations. The size may range from five to twelve members (Morgan, 1988:37). Two FGD sessions were conducted in each town chosen for this study, and each discussion group comprised twelve members. Pre-discussion arrangements as per the days, venue and time of the FGDs were made

between the researcher, research assistants and the selected sample used in this study. The interview schedule meant for these discussions was strictly adhered to.

3.4.4 LIFE HISTORY

This is the generation and gathering of research data through autobiographies and biographies of participants used in this study. Life history is used in collecting information on social structure, cultural change, personality change, values, and socialization processes (Langness, 1965:112). It is expedient that, apart from the structured and unstructured interviews conducted to generate data for this study, there should be a more informal data collection setting which would enable the researcher to collect more information about children and adolescents trafficking in the South-South geo-political area of Nigeria. This is the essence of the choice of life history as an instrument of data collection. It would afford the researcher the opportunity to ascertain whether intergenerational poverty is a correlate to children and adolescents trafficking.

3.5 PROCEDURE FOR DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Data produced by this research is presented through appropriate graphical and tabular means. At the end of this study, analysis of the

data was carried out using the Statistical Programme for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 16.0 statistical instrument. This study's hypotheses were tested at 0.5 alpha thus ascertaining their level of significance.

3.6 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Validity is defined as the degree to which a measuring instrument measures what it is designed to measure, and reliability is as well defined as the stability, dependability and predictability of a measuring instrument. That is, the quality of an instrument to produce the same results when employed under the same conditions (Sarantakos, 1997:467; Asika, 1991:69, 73). A research design is said to be valid, if it enables the researcher elicit the correct responses from the sampled subjects, otherwise, it is a faulty design and may lead to misleading results or findings. The concept of validity and reliability of data can be applied into two areas of research, i.e. Validity of the research instrument(s) and reliability of the research findings obtained (Asika, 1993:69). The instruments used for generating data for this study had both content and construct validity and were representatively reliable in addition to having equivalence reliability. The Questionnaire was pre-tested using a small randomised sample before being used with a larger sample selected for the entire study in surveys one to four.

3.7 ETHICS OF THE STUDY

Research has the potential to violate the rights of participants; hence researchers are expected to adhere strictly to a set of ethical guidelines or standards. This is aimed at protecting the participants from an embarrassing or compromising situation that might affect her or his self esteem. (Bailey, 1988:128) One of the researchers' key ethical principles is informed consent. Before participating in an experiment, the participants must sign a document affirming that they have been told the basic outlines of the study and they are aware of what their participation will involve; what risks the experiment may hold; and the fact that their participation is purely voluntary. (Bailey, 1988:122). Furthermore, after participating in a study, they must be given a briefing in which they receive an explanation of the study and the procedures involved.

According to Bailey, (1988:130) ethical guidelines of any research must involve the following safeguards:

- i. Protection of participants from physical and mental harm.
- ii. The rights of participants to privacy regarding their behaviour.
- iii. The assurance that participation in research is not by compulsion but is completely voluntary.

- iv. The necessity of informing the participants about the nature of procedures before their participation in the experiment.
- v. Maintaining anonymity of respondents willing to participate.
Anonymity is important because of the sensitive nature of this research as some aspects of investigation would pry into their privacy.
- vi. A promise not to publish or release materials or data to persons, groups and agencies not connected or involved in the conduct of this research without prior authorisation of the respondents.
- vii. Refraining from giving any part(s) of research materials such as photographs, video recording and audio tapes used at any stage of data generation for this study, for publication, prosecution or advertisement without prior written permission from the subjects.

However, verbal consent for participation were obtained from parents of the subjects used in this study, since majority of them were minors below the age of 18years. Respondents who were adults gave their consent verbally before participating in the study. No written consent was obtained from the subjects used for the study.

3.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

For ethical reasons, it is necessary to point out some of the limitations and problems encountered during the conduct of this research. These include:

- i. Lack of sufficient literature and studies on TCASP in Nigeria and Africa.
- ii. The ecological constraint of the Niger Delta Region which is aquatic and inhibits free accessibility into the riverine communities.
- iii. Being a sensitive issue research, some respondents shied away from answering some of the questions in the Questionnaire.
- iv. Censorship of research questions by the government agency (NAPTIP); so as not to illicit answers from respondents which may embarrass the image of Nigeria.

3.9 SUMMARY

The Research design, study population and the sample size and sampling technique were highlighted in this chapter. More so, the research instrument(s) for data generation which include Questionnaire, Oral interview schedule, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Life history as well as the validity and reliability of research of this study were explained. The next chapter will focus on the ethnography of the research area, the South-South geo-political zone, also known as Niger Delta Region of Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE RESEARCH AREA: THE NIGER DELTA REGION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is intended to give readers and scholars a familiarisation tour and information of the research area by acquainting them with the geographical location, historical origin and political organisation of the people of Niger Delta Region. Also, the social, economic, cultural and religious organisation as well as the worldview of these people is discussed in this chapter.

4.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The South-South geo-political zone also known as the Niger Delta Region is one of the six geo-political zones in Nigeria. It is comprised of nine political states (provinces) of Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers. The region is situated in the southern part of Nigeria, and bounded to the South by the Atlantic Ocean and to the East by the Republic of Cameroon. It occupies a surface area of about 112,110 square kilometers, and represents about 12% of Nigeria's total landmass. Its population is estimated at 28million people as at 2006 (Niger Delta Region Development Master Plan, 1991:7). Seen from either the national or international perspective, the Niger Delta Region is a unique region because, it is

the world's third largest wet land and is characterized by significant biological diversity as well as the bulk of Nigeria's oil reserves (Niger Delta Development Master Plan, 1991:7).

4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Niger Delta Region was carved out in 1996 in a bid to address the economic imbalance and underdevelopment of this oil-rich zone of the nation. This was tailored at curbing the incessant social upheavals and hostage taking between oil exploration corporations and youths of indigenous communities.

One significant issue of the Niger Delta Region is its contributions to the political and socio-economic survival of the Nigerian State. Before the country's political independence in 1960, its economy was primarily agriculture-oriented. This was when agricultural produce like palm oil and kernel, cocoa, groundnuts, timber, kolanuts, millet, hides and skin, sorghum and benniseed were produced in large quantities as raw materials for the Colonialists' industrial concerns in Europe. By 1958, the first oil well was discovered in Bonny, Rivers State and was explored by Shell Petroleum Development Corporation. This discovery and the economic benefits accruing from oil made Nigeria to abandon its agriculture-oriented economy and focused on oil. Apart from oil exploration in Bonny, Rivers State, the Exxon-Mobil Oil Exploration Unlimited discovered Nigeria's second largest oil well in Ibeno-Eket,

Akwa-Ibom State. This crude oil discovery prompted the Federal Government Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Science and Technology to conduct exploration into discovering more oil wells in the Niger Delta region. This exercise led to the discovery of numerous oil wells at the estuaries of Imo River, Ondo River and Cross River adjoining the Bakassi peninsula between the Nigeria-Cameroon borders.

4.3 POLITICAL ORGANISATION

Nigeria has a vertical three-tier administrative structure comprising the Federal government, States and Local or municipal governments. The Federal Republic of Nigeria is structured into thirty-six States or provinces and the Federal Capital Territory; and seven hundred and seventy-four Local government councils. With reference to the 1999 Constitution, power is distributed among these three-tiers of government so that, the Federal government has both exclusive and concurrent powers, the State governments have both concurrent and residual powers and the Local governments are given only residual powers. With the exclusive powers, the federal government is to legislate in a manner to maintain the cohesion, unity and solidarity of the Nigerian State. With the concurrent powers, the federal government works in concert with the States to maintain good governance, compliance and conformity by the citizens. The States on

their part, work in concert with the Local governments to ensure peace, harmony and good governance in their domains of jurisdiction. The Nigerian Constitution guarantees the existence of a democratically elected President, National Assembly, Governors, States' Houses of Assembly, and Local Government Councils' Chairpersons and Legislature. A bicameral legislature is put in place at the federal level while both the states and local government councils operated a unicameral legislature respectively.

Under the present Presidential system of government, each composite State of the Niger Delta Region is administered by an elected Governor, Deputy Governor, a Cabinet of appointed Commissioners, Special Advisers or Assistants, Advisory Committees, the State bureaucracy and the House of Assembly. The judiciary in each State consists of Customary or District Courts, Magistrate Courts and High Courts from which appeals to the Federal Court of Appeal could be made. The Local governments Councils are administered by the elected Chairperson, Supervisory Councilors and the elected local council legislature.

Apart from the three-tier political structure in Nigeria, there exist some forms of minimal or diffused political organisation. The largest, which is the Clan, is a collectivity or aggregation of various autonomous villagiate arrangements made up of Families and Houses

which have their respective Family or House chiefs. Each clan is headed by a political leader known as Clan Head. It should be noted here that, patriarchy is strictly invoked in the administration of communities in the Niger Delta Region. This is a system of administration where authority is vested solely on the patriarchs. It recognises and practices male authority in all facets of social life. Gerontocracy is the norm rule hence the most senior living male is often regarded as the head and father of the family or house.

The political organisation of the Niger Delta Region conforms to the pyramidal-segmentary system discussed by many anthropological scholars. This political organisation is characterized by the following features:

- i) No single level or group has a monopoly of the use or control of power.
- ii) Groups at all levels demand and extract military and ritual loyalty from the individual.
- iii) Where super-ordinate claims to these loyalties clash with subordinate ones, the former are deemed superior (Evans-Pritchard, 1940:114, Fortes and Evans-Pritchard, 1940:149, Fortes, 1969:127, Talbot, 1969:75).

The above features permit what Evans-Pritchard in Forde, (1964:286) once described as 'the fusion and fission of segments.' That is, the assembling or disassembling of loyalties to match the latest force in opposition. Accordingly, the Niger Delta Region's pyramidal-segmentary structure may be divided into the identifiable different units which in ascending order are as follows:

- i) the family
- ii) the patriclan
- iii) the compound
- iv) the ward
- v) the village or town
- vi) the clan
- vii) the Local government Council
- viii) the State or Province
- ix) the Niger Delta Consultative Forum

Under this pyramidal-segmentary structure, an individual belongs to units which in turn are parts of larger configurations. Within the family unit for example, political loyalty is spoken of, in the idiom of kinship and descent. Political composition of any structure is done with reference to descent, that is, patrilineage or matrilineage. Like earlier stated, gerontocracy is the norm pattern of administration especially in the rural areas and the oldest living patriarch serves automatically as

both political and social head of the family. He allots farmlands to patrikins for farming on yearly basis and settles all conflicts that may ensue among patrikins. At the maximal level of political administration of the Niger Delta Region are the democratically elected Governor and his executive cabinet in each state. The Niger Delta Consultative Forum is the highest political decision-making body of this area. Issues relating to the composite states of the Niger Delta Region and other parts of the federation, agencies or groups are deliberated by this Forum, and decisions taken by it. Most often, issues dealing with the common developmental interests of member states are discussed by this Forum and communiqués issued to advance their cause.

4.4 SOCIAL ORGANISATION

The heritage of the region is based on the presence of more than eighty-five different ethnic groups speaking 92 languages and dialects. These ethnic groups include: the Ijaws, Ogonis, Ikwerres, Etches, Ekpeyes, Ogbas, Engennes, Obolos, Isokos, Nembes, Okrikans, Kalabaris, Urhobos, Itsekiris, Igbos, Ika-Igbos, Andonis, Oron, Ibenos, Yorubas, Ibibios, Annangs, Efiks, Yakurrs, Binis, Bekwarras, etcetera. The heritage of the people is reflected in their modes of dressing, marriages, cuisines, folksongs, folklores, cultural dances and festivals.

Institutions with which the people of the Niger Delta Region are organised include marriage, age-grade system, education and cultural festivals. These institutions will be discussed here accordingly in order to familiarise readers of the culture of these people. Marriage is highly esteemed among the Niger Delta people; and is one of the indices of social inequality. The others include title holding, physical prowess as exhibited during wrestling contests, wealth, number of wives and children and family of birth. The married occupy the apical position in society, and are followed by the widowed. Next in the hierarchy are the singles and divorcees respectively. The divorcee's occupation of the lowest position in the stratification ladder shows the people's respect for marriage. This explains why marriages are more stable in this region than in other parts of the country.

Marriage could be contracted even while one of the spouses is in uterine life. For example, among the Igbos of Abia and Imo States, members of the noble families could betroth a spouse while it is being conceived. Betrothal gifts could be given to a family on account that if the baby to be born is a girl, she should be married to their son. Premarital mating is strictly prohibited. A girl, who gets pregnant premaritally, is ridiculed in songs throughout her life and may be denied a befitting burial at her death. This disdainful treatment is as well given to her parents for being irresponsible not to bring up their daughter

disciplined. Both parents may be denied their right statuses in their age-grade associations. Cross-cousin marriage is allowed especially among matrilineal lines; although modernisation has brought with it patches of sexual relations between patrikins which before colonial times were regarded as incestuous and prohibited.

Everybody was circumcised. While the males were circumcised on the eight day of birth, the females could be circumcised between two months after birth and twelve years. The twelfth-year age is assumed to be the age of puberty and when rites of passage are performed on males and females alike. The males sometimes engage in wrestling competition, hunting expedition, shooting competition, and endurance trek. These rituals are to test the readiness of these age bracket for adulthood or manhood. Usually, female circumcision and fattening serve as the rite of passage for females. During this period, the girls are given differential socialisation meant to prepare them for motherhood and housewives. They are taught cookery, home-making, and virtues for a peaceful home building.

It is significant to note that no marriage was binding without payment of bride wealth given to the parents and relatives of the girl. Customary marital rituals are performed on the day of traditional marriage. Any child or children given birth to by a girl belonged to her

father except bride wealth has been paid. Endogamy is prohibited and tabooed. Exogamy is the norm form of marriage. All married women within a lineage are usually from outside the lineage, hence can be re-married within the lineage of her husband upon the death of her husband. Divorce is not allowed and women are advised to endure every bit of situations when married. Divorce is only allowed in the presence of evident neglect of a spouse especially during times of sickness or calamity, sexual promiscuity or infidelity, use of insulting language to parents-in-law, theft, laziness and other of such behaviours (Uchendu, 1965:79).

As at 2006, there were a total of 13,329 settlements in the Niger Delta Region. The average population found in these settlements fall below 20,000 people. Settlements of fewer than 5000 people are primarily found in the water-dominated areas of Bayelsa, Delta, Akwa-Ibom and Cross River States. Before the 1999 democratic experiment in Nigeria, this region could only boast of the state capital cities as the metropolitan areas with social infrastructures to support urban life. But the close of 2007 witnessed a tremendous rural transformation so that most rural and semi-urban areas have been turned into modern metropolitan cities. Some of the main towns in this category include Calabar, Benin City, Port Harcourt, Aba, Asaba, Warri, Owerri, Uyo,

Akure, Yenogoa, Eket, Umuahia, Ugep, Ikom, Ikot Ekpene, Ogoja, Sapele, Ughelli, Ore, etcetera.

4.5 ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

The economy of the people of the Niger Delta region is organised around agriculture, commerce, boat building and fishing. A little segment of the population takes employment in the State and Local Government bureaucratic organ – the Civil Service. Agriculture predominantly thrives better in the dry forest zone of the hinterland. Both export and food crops are produced. Agricultural produce for export from this zone include rubber, oil-palm produce (palm-oil and palm kernel), timber, and kolanuts. Food crops include cassava, yams, cocoyam, plantain, banana, benniseed, groundnuts and cocoa. Mechanized agriculture is not practiced in large-scale; rather, conservative subsistence agriculture is practiced by all and sundry. Boat building as an economic activity thrives because of the swamp rain forest which promotes timber logging and lumbering. Boats or canoes made from this timber are used in ferrying businessmen and women and their wares across and within the riverine communities where they conduct their businesses. Transnational business activities like smuggling, human trafficking, oil bunkering and drug trafficking thrives well in these communities.

Commercial activities contribute immensely to the economic development of this region. As a result of its location bordering the Atlantic Ocean, Port Harcourt in Rivers State, Calabar in Cross River State and Warri in Delta State have harbours or wharfs where ships berth and discharge their cargoes. Port Harcourt has the busiest seaport second only to the Apapa wharf in Lagos. Textile wares and other consumables are sold and bought within and outside this region. Also, automobiles are imported into the country via Port Harcourt and other ports within this region. It should be noted that, the Niger Delta region serves as outlets and inlets for most criminal economic activities like smuggling, drug trafficking, human trafficking, films and literary work piracy, money laundering, oil bunkering and other criminalised activities.

Fishing as an economic activity is carried out by peasant individuals and other business outfits. Individual fishing activity is at times for household consumption with occasional interest to sell some fishes to meet other socioeconomic needs. Large-scale fishing is carried out by fishing companies like Ibru Seafood, whose products are for both local and international markets.

Most people of the Niger Delta region are engaged in employments with the state or local government bureaucratic outfit – the civil service. Yet, an insignificant number of the Niger Delta people work in

the oil industries as technicians and artisans. The Niger Delta region is a conflict-prone area of Nigeria, due to the incessant hostage taking of expatriate oil workers by the militant youth groups in the area. Oil exploration in the Niger Delta region produces over 75% of Nigeria's economic earnings annually.

4.6 CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Simply, culture is a people's way of life. This could be seen in their language, norms, values, laws, folksong, folkways, beliefs, art, cuisine, and other socialised attitudes and behaviours with which a people is known. Culture is distinct and unique to a particular people. Owing to the fact that the Niger Delta region is a conglomeration of more than 85 linguistic nations, its culture is rich and all encompassing. In spite of its heterogeneity, there is a homogenous solidarity among the peoples of the Niger Delta region. This is buttressed by the fact that, there exist brotherhood and good neighbourliness among the various ethnic groupings in this area. Inter-communal or inter-ethnic skirmishes are uncommon. With the existence of numerous languages and dialects, the "pidgin English" is used as the people's lingua franca. This pidgin makes communication easier especially during commercial and other business or economic activities. Respect for Elders is a cherished value and norm in society.

Stoic and industry are as well aspirational values for all men and women. Usually, rituals for transition from childhood or puberty to adulthood are recognized and performed on both females and males. For the males, it may be an annual wrestling competition, Fishing festival, oil palm climbing competition, hunting expedition or swimming competition. The female's rite of passage is usually female genital mutilation (female circumcision), and the "Nkuho" fattening ritual. Our cuisines include delicacies like "edikangikong," "ekpang-nkukwo," "afang" soup, from Calabar, "oha" and "egusi" soup from the Igbo-speaking people of the Niger Delta region.

4.7 RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION

The ecology of the Niger Delta region is a significant determinant in the religious organisation of her people. The aquatic terrain of this area is a function of polytheism practiced by these people. They believe in the Supreme God, who is known by different names according to the language of the people. The Igbos of Abia and Imo States call Him "Chukwu" or "Chineke" (God the Creator). The Efiks of Cross River and Ibibios of Akwa Ibom States refer to God as "Abasi Ibom" (the Great God), "Ata Abasi" (the Real God), and "Akwa Abasi" (Mighty God).

Their belief in intermediaries is explained in the idiom of man's unholy nature which does not allow him/her to approach God directly. Again, they believe that God is too busy with the affairs of the entire universe, and should not be disturbed all the time. He must be reached through intermediaries who are the deities and ancestors. Again, the people of the Niger Delta believe in witchcraft and afterlife. This belief in witchcraft makes them to always find a scape goat in witches and wizards for their failures and inadequacies. Their good moral standing in society is a function of their belief in afterlife, which they believe will allow them to face the Supreme God to be judged for whatever they did while alive. They also believe that, whatever evil one did, goes with him or her after death and in the life hereafter.

4.8 WORLDVIEW

The worldview of the people of the Niger Delta region is influenced by their ecology. They believe that since water has no enemy and is available at the same proportion to the affluent and poor alike, humans should know that God made an egalitarian and just society. They see all humans as equal and sue for a harmonious living devoid of acrimony, animosity and rancour. Those, whose habitation is in the swamp forest zone, view the world through the eye of coexistence of all animate, inanimate and plant life. There exist a symbiotic relation between all forested creatures, and learn to imbibe and mimic this

behavior. This informs the high-minded co operation among these people in their fishing and hunting expeditions. There is no evident ethnic discrimination among the 85 linguistic groupings of the Niger Delta region; and live cooperatively among their fellow kiths and kins. They as well abhor discrimination and exploitation of any sort as this informs the incessant youth restiveness, to demand for equal share of the oil revenue explored and refined from the area.

4.9 SUMMARY

This chapter opens with a historical account and geographical location of the conflictogenic Niger Delta Region (NDR) situated in the Southeastern part of Nigeria. This area is bounded to the South by the Atlantic Ocean and to the East by the Republic of Cameroon. One significant issue of the NDR is its contributions to the political and socioeconomic life and survival of Nigeria through crude oil exploration. The heritage of the people of the NDR is reflected in their mode of dressing, marriage, cuisines, folklores, folkways, cultural dances and festivals. Again marriage is highly esteemed among these people and this explains why it is an index of social stratification and inequality. They are an aggregation of linguistic and dialectal people who speak more than 85 languages and dialects of the above 250 languages spoken in Nigeria. They are polytheistic in belief and also

believe in afterlife. The next chapter will focus on the presentation and analysis of data generated from the field.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data obtained from the field in the course of this study. These data were presented in tabular, graphical and pictorial order, and were as well analysed, discussed and results used in the testing of research hypotheses formulated at the start of this study. This chapter's contents guided the conclusion that was reached at and the recommendations and suggestions made.

5.1 PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DATA

This study's data were obtained using a 42-Item structured questionnaire administered to subjects in five separate surveys (See Appendix 1). Also, oral interviews, focus group discussion (FGD) and life history were used as instruments for data collection. Respondents in Survey One included 180 high-risk boys aged 5-11years; 600 boys aged 6-10years in Survey Two; 630 girls aged 6-10years in Survey Three; 360 boys aged 7-12years in Survey Four and 630 parents of children and adolescents who have experienced trafficking. This research data were presented in tabular, graphical as well as in

pictogram order. This was to give unity, clarity and easy comprehension of data.

Table 5.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	1140	64.4	64.4	64.4
	Female	630	35.6	35.6	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

In the table above, a total of 1770 respondents were covered in Surveys 1-4, and made up of 1140 males representing 64.4% and 630 females representing 35.6%.

Table 5.2 : Distribution of Respondents by Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5-9 yrs	621	35.1	35.1	35.1
	10-14yrs	1057	59.7	59.7	94.8
	15-19yrs	92	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that children or adolescents aged 10-14 were 1057 representing 59.7%; those aged 5-9 were 621 or 35.1% and age's 15-19years were 92 or 5.2%, respectively.

Table 5.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No formal Education	499	28.2	28.2	28.2
	Primary Education	808	45.6	45.6	73.8
	Secondary Education	463	26.2	26.2	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table reflects the educational Status of respondents used in this study. 808 representing 45.6% had Primary education; 499 or 28.2% had no formal education, while 463 or 26.2% had Secondary or High School education, respectively.

Table 5.4 : Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	6	.3	.3	.3
	Student	401	22.7	22.7	23.0
	Civil Servant	4	.2	.2	23.2
	Oil Worker	1	.1	.1	23.3
	Unemployed	187	10.6	10.6	33.8
	Fishing	493	27.9	27.9	61.7
	House Help	468	26.4	26.4	88.1
	Hawking	210	11.9	11.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that 493 respondents representing 27.9% were engaged in fishing occupation; 468 or 26.4% were House helps; 401 or 22.7% were students; 210 or 11.9 were engaged in hawking; while 187 or 10.6% were unemployed. 4 or 0.2% were said to be civil servants and one representing 0.1% worked in the oil industry. 6 or 0.3% did not respond to this question.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	1770	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table, all respondents were single at the time of being trafficked.

Table 5.6 : Distribution of Respondents by Religious Affiliations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	2	.1	.1	.1
	Xtianity	1768	99.9	99.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that, 1768 respondents representing 99.9% were Christians. 2 or 0.1% did not respond to this question.

Table 5.7 : Distribution of Those Respondents are Living with

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Parents	336	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Siblings	138	7.8	7.8	26.8
	Aunt/Uncle	444	25.1	25.1	51.9
	Cousin	319	18.0	18.0	69.9
	Master/Mistress	533	30.1	30.1	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that, 533 respondents or 30.1% lived with masters or mistresses; 444 or 25.1% lived with uncles or aunts; 336 or 19% lived

with their parents; 319 or 18% lived with cousins; and 138 or 7.8% lived with their siblings, respectively.

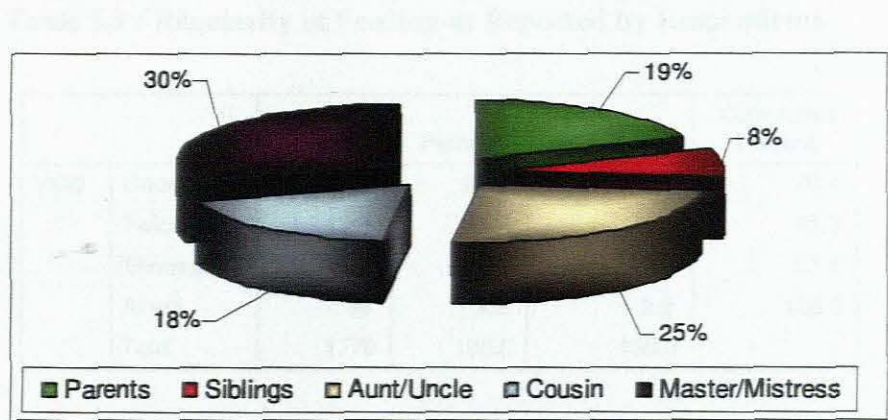


Figure 5.1: Those with whom respondents lived

The above figure shows that 30% of respondents lived with their uncles or aunts, 25% with masters or mistresses, 19% with their parents, 18% with their cousins and 8% lived with siblings, respectively. This explains the hypothesis that children who stay outside their parental care are more vulnerable to being trafficked than those within their parental care.

Table 5.8 : Length of Time Respondents Lived at Named Residences

Duration lived here					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2yrs	226	12.8	12.8	12.8
	3-4yrs	852	48.1	48.1	60.9
	5-6yrs	385	21.8	21.8	82.7
	From birth	307	17.3	17.3	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, 852 respondents or 48.1% lived for 3-4years duration; 385 or 21.8% lived for 5-6years; 307 or 17.3% lived at the

residence from birth; while 226 or 12.8% lived between 1-2years, respectively.

Table 5.9 : Regularity of Feeding as Reported by Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Once daily	357	20.2	20.2	20.2
	Twice daily	1341	75.8	75.8	95.9
	Thrice daily	33	1.9	1.9	97.8
	At will	39	2.2	2.2	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

A total of 1341 respondents representing 75.8% ate twice daily; 357 or 20.2% ate once daily while 39 or 2.2% and 33 or 1.9% ate at will and thrice daily, respectively.

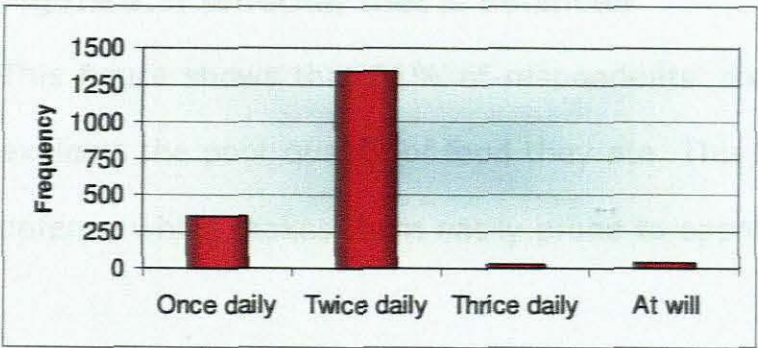


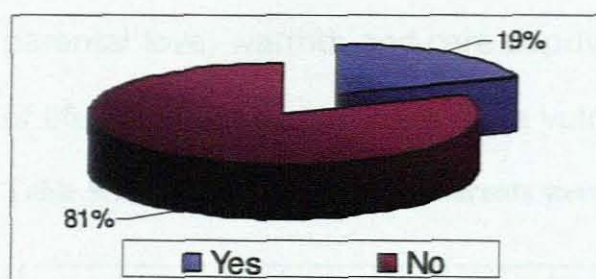
Figure 5.2: Regularity of feeding as reported by respondents

The above figure shows that most of the victims of trafficking were fed only twice daily, with a negligible number who ate thrice or at will daily. This could explain the reason for their unhealthy and emotionally labile disposition of trafficked children or adolescents.

Table 5.10 : Whether Respondents' Diet is Balanced

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	336	19.0	19.0	19.0
	No	1434	81.0	81.0	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that 1434 respondents or 81% never ate balanced diet while 336 or 19% ate balanced diet.

**Figure 5.3: Whether diet is balanced**

This figure shows that 81% of respondents' diet was unbalanced and explains the poor quality of food they ate. This leads to their low body defence which makes them easily prone to opportunistic infections.

Table 5.11 : Respondents whose Parents were alive

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	916	51.8	51.8	51.8
	No	854	48.2	48.2	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that 916 representing 51.8% respondents' parents were alive while 854 or 48.2% are dead.

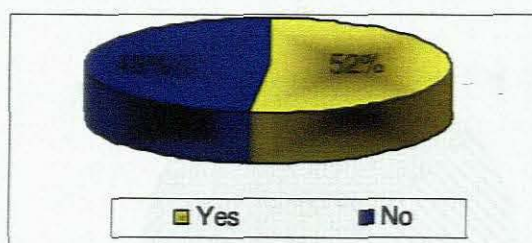


Figure 5.4: Respondents whose parents were alive

The above figure shows that 48% of victims of trafficking have no parents to take care of them. This is significant because the absence of parental love, warmth and care deprived them of the basic necessities of life thereby making them more vulnerable to trafficking.

Table 5.12 : Respondents whose Parents were Divorced/Separated

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	804	45.4	45.4	45.4
	Yes	397	22.4	22.4	67.9
	No	569	32.1	32.1	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that 569 or 32.1% of respondents' parents were not divorced or separated, while 397 or 22.4% of them were either divorced or separated. There were 804 respondents representing 45.4% who did not respond to this question.

Table 5.11: Responses of Respondents whose Parents were Divorced/Separated

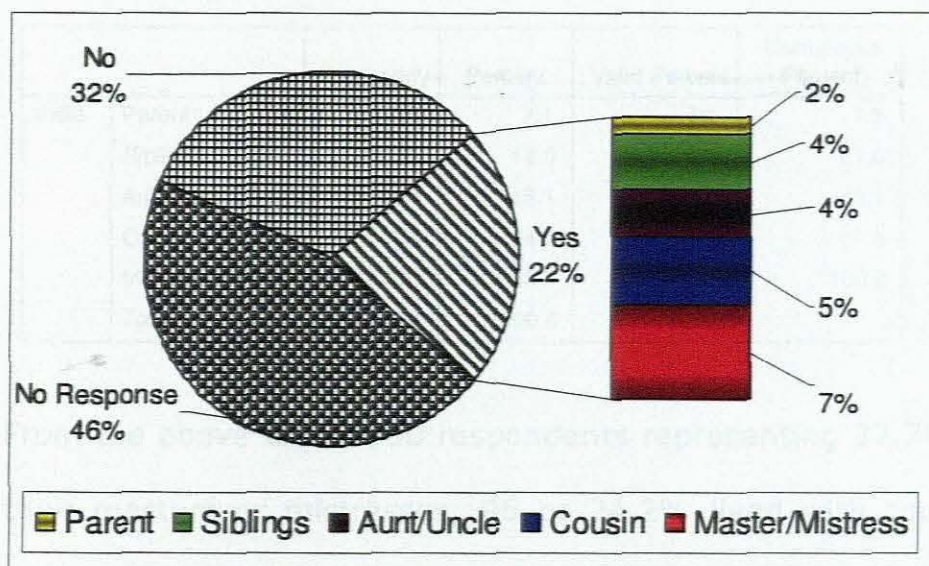


Figure 5.5: Divorced/Separated parents/Residences of respondents

This figure shows that 22% of respondents' parents were either divorced or separated. Of these 7% of them resided with masters or mistresses, 5% with cousins, 4% lived with uncles or aunts and other siblings, while 2% lived with one of their parents after the separation or divorce. This explains the significant impact of disorganised homes in making children or wards more vulnerable to trafficking.

Table 5.13 : Residences of Respondents whose Parents were Divorced/Separated

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Parent	28	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Siblings	79	19.9	19.9	27.0
	Aunt/Uncle	64	16.1	16.1	43.1
	Cousin	96	24.2	24.2	67.3
	Master/Mistress	130	32.7	32.7	100.0
	Total	397	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, 130 respondents representing 32.7% lived with their masters or mistresses; 96 or 24.2% lived with cousins; 79 or 19.9% lived with their siblings; 64 or 16.1% as well lived with uncles or aunts and 28 or 7.1% lived with parents, respectively.

Table 5.14 : Respondents' Mode of Recruitment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	10	.6	.6	.6
	Thro' agent	353	19.9	19.9	20.5
	Thro' relative	694	39.2	39.2	59.7
	Thro' Friend	432	24.4	24.4	84.1
	Thro' Internet	281	15.9	15.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that 694 respondents or 39.2% were recruited through their relatives; 432 or 24.4% recruited through friends; 353 or 19.9% recruited through trafficking agents while 281 or 15.9% were recruited via internet. Out of these, 10 respondents representing 0.6% did not respond to this question.

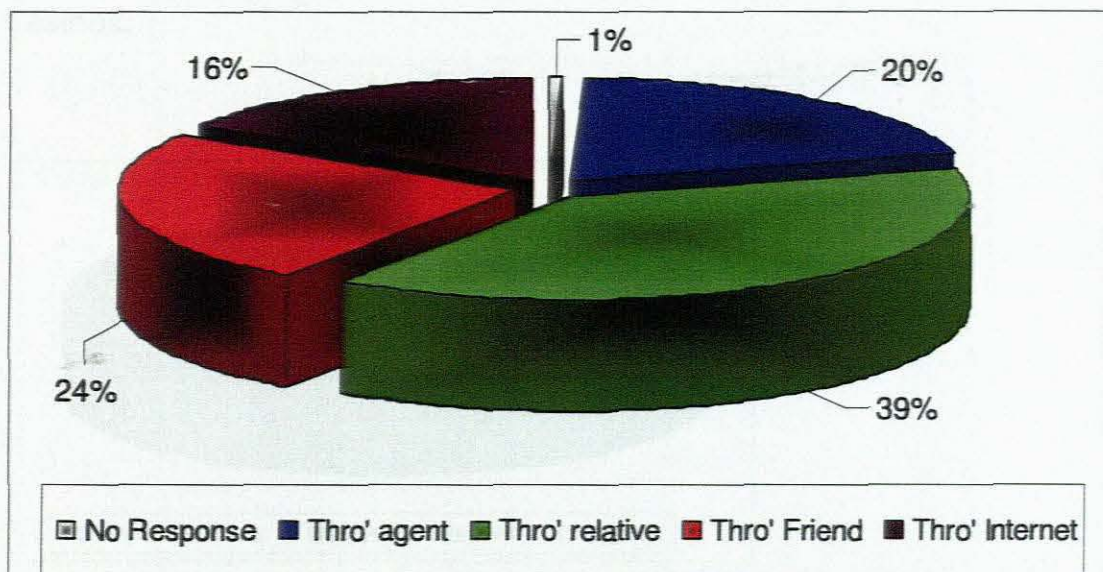


Figure 5.6: Mode of Recruitment of Victims of Trafficking

From the above figure, the majority of victims (39%) were recruited via their relatives, 24% through friends, 20% through Trafficking agents, and 16% via internet. This shows that the network of syndicates involved in trafficking of children cuts across a web of relatives or associates and the agent of globalisation (internet).

Table 5.15 : Nature of Jobs Respondents were Engaged In

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Home Services	718	40.6	40.6	40.6
	Hotel/Restaurants	1042	58.9	58.9	99.4
	Casino	10	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

From above table, a total of 1042 respondents or 58.9% worked in hotels or restaurants; 718 or 40.6% were engaged as home servants

or house helps, and 10 respondents representing 0.6% worked in Casinos.

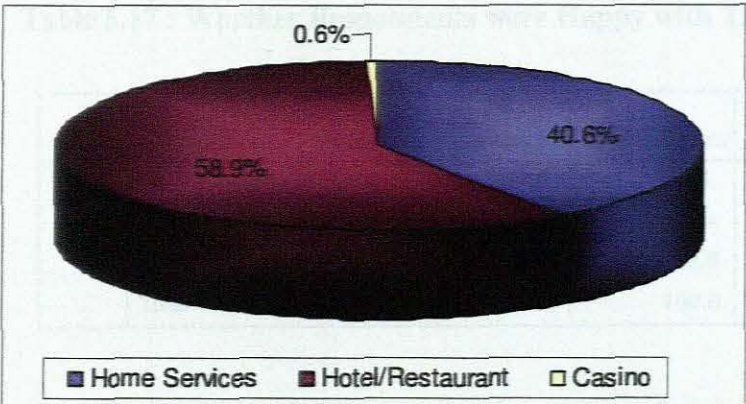


Figure 5.7: Nature of jobs engaged in

The above figure shows that 58.9% of victims of trafficking were working in hotels or restaurants while 40.6% were engaged as domestic servants. This explains why most of them were used in the sex industry since most hotels or restaurants were joints for commercial sex workers.

Table 5.16 : Whether Respondents were Doing Jobs recruited for

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	3	.2	.2	.2
	Yes	1147	64.8	64.8	65.0
	No	620	35.0	35.0	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that 1147 or 64.8% of respondents admitted doing the jobs they were recruited for, while 620 or 35% did other jobs for

which they were not recruited. 3 or 0.2% did not respond to this question.

Table 5.17 : Whether Respondents were Happy with Their Jobs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	1	.1	.1	.1
	Yes	166	9.4	9.4	9.4
	No	1603	90.6	90.6	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

From this table, 1603 respondents or 90.6% were unhappy with their jobs while 166 or 9.4% said they were happy. One respondent did not respond to this question.

Table 5.18 : Whether Respondents were well Paid

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	81	4.6	4.6	4.6
	No	1689	95.4	95.4	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, 1689 or 95.4% of respondents claimed they were not well paid while 81 or 4.6% claimed they were well paid.

Table 5.19 : Whether Parents were aware that Children were Working in the Commercial Sex Industry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	398	22.5	22.5	22.5
	Yes	178	10.1	10.1	32.5
	No	1194	67.5	67.5	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that, 1194 or 67.5% of respondents' parents were not aware of their children working in the Commercial Sex Industry. 178 or 10.1% said they were aware, but 398 or 22.5% of them did not respond to this question.

Table 5.20 : Respondents' Parents' Reaction to Wards' Engagement in the Sex industry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Happy and want me continue	55	30.9	30.9	30.9
	Unhappy and want me return home	70	39.3	39.3	70.2
	Unhappy but bcos of economic reason want me to continue	53	29.8	29.8	100.0
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	

A total of 70 respondents' parents representing 39.3% were unhappy that their children were engaged in the CSI; while 55 or 30.9% said they were happy. Again, 53 or 29.8% of parents though unhappy, allowed their children to continue working in the commercial sex industry because of economic reasons.

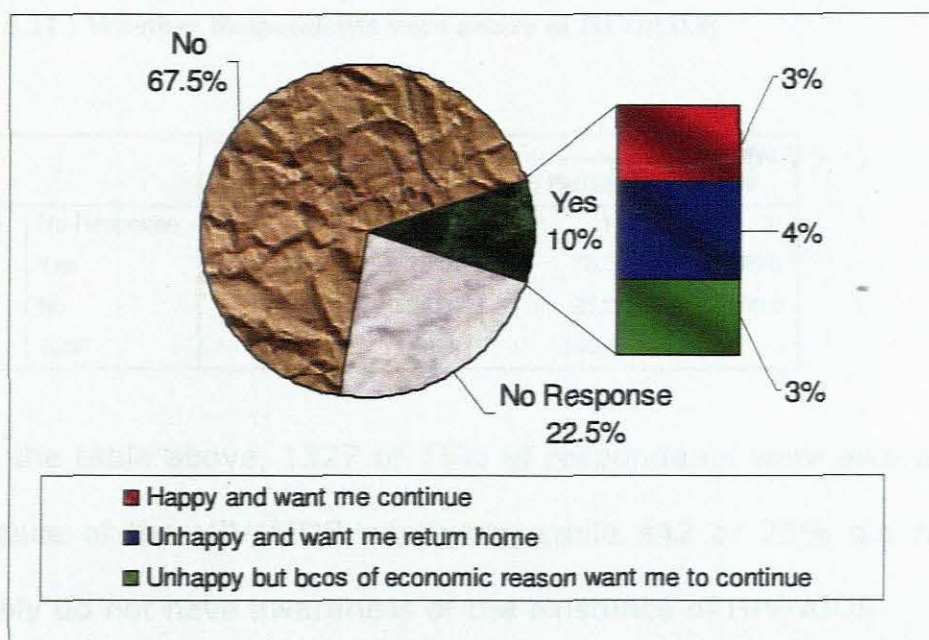


Figure 5.8: Parents’ awareness/reaction to working in sex industry

This figure shows that out of the 178 respondents representing 10% whose parents were aware of their engagement in the sex industry, 3% of them were happy and wished them to continue, another 3% were unhappy but because of their economic situation, allowed them to continue, while 4% of them were unhappy with the job and wished them to return back home. These findings show that some parents allowed their children or wards to be trafficked as a result of their low socio-economic status (poverty).

Table 5.21 : Whether Respondents were aware of HIV/AIDS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	1	.1	.1	.1
	Yes	1327	75.0	75.0	75.0
	No	442	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

From the table above, 1327 or 75% of respondents were aware of the existence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, while 442 or 25% did not and possibly do not have awareness of the existence of HIV/AIDS.

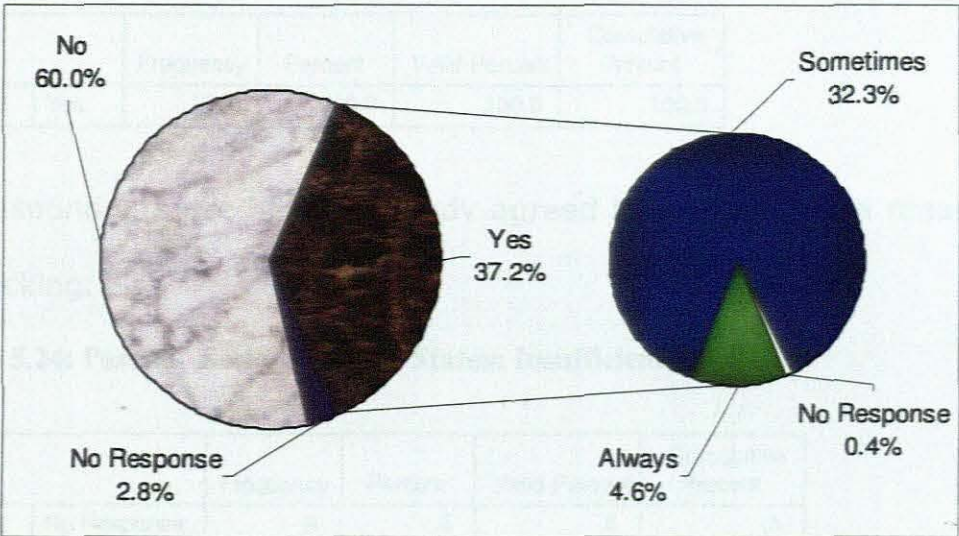


Figure 5.9: Use of Contraceptives by Respondents

This figure shows that 37.2% of respondents use contraceptives as a safe sex method but only a negligible 4.6% of them use them always. 32.3% use contraceptives occasionally. This finding is significant because it shows the degree of risk victims take in the spread of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Table 5.22 : Whether Respondents were willing to discontinue from Trafficked jobs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1719	97.1	97.1	97.1
	No	51	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

A total of 1719 respondents representing 97.1% indicated their willingness to discontinue from their present jobs, while 51 or 2.9% wished to continue.

Table 5.23: Poverty reason for being trafficked

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1770	100.0	100.0	100.0

All respondents used for this study agreed that poverty is a reason for trafficking.

Table 5.24: Parents' Socio-economic Status: Insufficient income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	9	.5	.5	.5
	Yes	1745	98.6	98.6	99.1
	No	16	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that 1745 respondents representing 98.6% described their parents' socioeconomic status as low based on insufficient income; and 16 or 0.9% did not see insufficient income as

index of parents' low socioeconomic status. 9 or 0.5% did not respond to this question.

Table 5.25: Trafficking thrives via local/international syndicates

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1754	99.1	99.1	99.1
	No	16	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, 1754 or 99.1% agreed that trafficking thrives better because of both local perpetrators and international collaborators, 16 or 0.9% disagreed.

Table 5.26: Estimated ages of trafficked children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10-12yrs	1052	59.4	59.4	59.4
	13-15yrs	137	7.7	7.7	67.2
	16-18yrs	581	32.8	32.8	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that, 1052 representing 59.4% respondents saw the modal age bracket mostly trafficked as age's 10-12years; followed by age 16-18years bracket with 581 or 32.8%; and 13-15years age bracket scoring 137 or 7.7% of respondents.

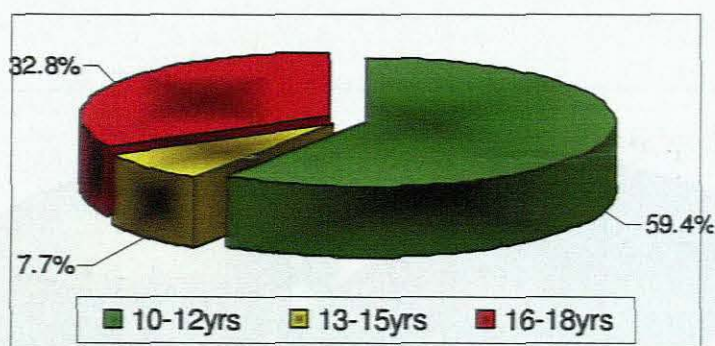


Figure 5.10: Estimated ages of trafficked children

This figure shows that the majority of trafficked children fall between the age bracket 10 – 12years (59.4%), followed by age 16 – 18years (32.8%) and lastly age 13 – 15years (7.7%). This trend is supported by the “myth that having sexual relations with virgins cures the HIV/AIDS” (Aengst, 2001:17).

Table 5.27: Possessed Travel documents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1085	61.3	61.3	61.3
	No	669	37.8	37.8	99.1
	3.00	16	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1770	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows 1085 or 61.3% of respondents possessed travel documents, while 669 or 37.8% did not possessed travel documents. 16 or 0.9% did not respond to this question.

Apart from the combined data generated from these four surveys, the separate survey’s results are hereby presented as follows:

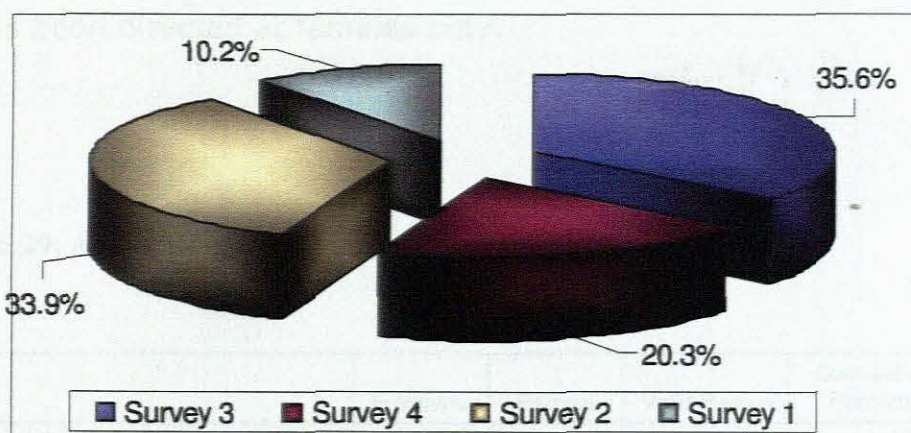


Figure 5.11: Percentage distribution of Research Surveys

This figure shows that survey 1 represented 10.2% of the total survey of this research, survey 2 represented 33.9%, survey 3 represented 35.6% and survey 4 represented 20.3% respectively. Survey 1, 2 and 4 were males while survey 3 was females only. These samples were purposively selected because most studies on trafficking had always been on girls or women, thereby down-playing the fact that, boys were as well being trafficked and abused.

Table 5.28: Sex of Respondent

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Female	630	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 4	Valid	Male	360	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 2	Valid	Male	600	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 1	Valid	Male	180	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table, the sample size of each survey is presented according to sex. Three of the four surveys were purposively targeted

on the males, because majority of studies on human trafficking has always been directed at females only.

Table 5.29: Age of Respondent

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	5-9 yrs	214	34.0	34.0	34.0
			10-14yrs	358	56.8	56.8	90.8
			15-19yrs	58	9.2	9.2	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	5-9 yrs	107	29.7	29.7	29.7
			10-14yrs	219	60.8	60.8	90.6
			15-19yrs	34	9.4	9.4	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	5-9 yrs	168	28.0	28.0	28.0
			10-14yrs	432	72.0	72.0	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	5-9 yrs	132	73.3	73.3	73.3
			10-14yrs	48	26.7	26.7	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows the age distribution of respondents used in the different surveys of this study. In Survey One, age 5 – 9years scored the modal frequency of 132 or 73.3%, but in Surveys Two, Three and Four, age 10 – 14years scored the modal frequency of 432 or 72%; 358 or 56.8% and 219 or 60.8% respectively. This shows that the highest victims of trafficking fall within the 10 – 14 age bracket. This result is supported by earlier studies by Madunagu (2002:28) and Osakue & Okoojoin (2002:64).

Table 5.30: Educational Status of Respondents

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	No formal Education	74	11.7	11.7	11.7
			Primary Education	260	41.3	41.3	53.0
			Secondary Education	296	47.0	47.0	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	No formal Education	94	26.1	26.1	26.1
			Primary Education	159	44.2	44.2	70.3
			Secondary Education	107	29.7	29.7	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No formal Education	254	42.3	42.3	42.3
			Primary Education	286	47.7	47.7	90.0
			Secondary Education	60	10.0	10.0	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	No formal Education	77	42.8	42.8	42.8
			Primary Education	103	57.2	57.2	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The educational status of respondents from surveys 1 – 4 are here displayed. Comparing results from the four surveys conducted victims' educational status in survey 3 shows that Secondary or High School learners scored the modal frequency of 296 or 47% while Primary School Leavers attained the modal frequency in surveys 1, 2 and 4 with 103 or 57.2%; 286 or 47.7% and 159 or 44.2% respectively. Conversely, victims without formal education from the four surveys were 77 or 42.8% (survey 1); 254 or 42.3% (survey 2); 74 or 11.7% (survey 3) and 94 or 26.1% (survey 4) respectively. This translates in the following: that the children illiteracy level in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria is high, which is a function of their vulnerability to trafficking. This also has a strong indication of parents' low

socioeconomic status which does not afford them the opportunity of educating their children especially in their early formative life.

Table 5.31: Occupation of Respondents

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Student	272	43.2	43.2	43.2
			Unemployed	157	24.9	24.9	68.1
			Fishing	97	15.4	15.4	83.5
			House Help	66	10.5	10.5	94.0
			Hawking	38	6.0	6.0	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Student	89	24.7	24.7	24.7
			Unemployed	4	1.1	1.1	25.8
			Fishing	95	26.4	26.4	52.2
			House Help	135	37.5	37.5	89.7
			Hawking	37	10.3	10.3	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No Response	6	1.0	1.0	1.0
			Student	38	6.3	6.3	7.3
			Civil Servant	4	.7	.7	8.0
			Fishing	195	32.5	32.5	40.5
			House Help	222	37.0	37.0	77.5
			Hawking	135	22.5	22.5	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	Student	2	1.1	1.1	1.1
			Oil Worker	1	.6	.6	1.7
			Unemployed	26	14.4	14.4	16.1
			Fishing	106	58.9	58.9	75.0
			House Help	45	25.0	25.0	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The occupational distribution of respondents from the four surveys is shown here. Survey one whose sample was mainly boys shows majority of respondents being engaged in fishing. This is because the South-South (Niger Delta Region) has predominantly an aquatic

ecology. As discussed in Chapter 4 of this work, rivers, creeks, and seas crisscross the breadth and length of this zone, being the bed into which the Rivers Niger and Benue empty themselves. In survey 2 and 4, House helps and fishing scored the modal and median frequencies of 222 or 37% and 195 or 32.5% respectively. These were followed by hawking with 135 or 22.5%. Survey 3 showed the modal frequency of 272 or 43.2% of victims who were Students at the time of being trafficked. Invariably, this phenomenon truncated their educational ambitions and disillusioned their future life. These low self esteem occupations increased their vulnerability to being trafficked.

Table 5.32: Living with who?

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Parents	162	25.7	25.7	25.7
			Siblings	65	10.3	10.3	36.0
			Aunt/Uncle	132	21.0	21.0	57.0
			Cousin	179	28.4	28.4	85.4
	Survey 4	Valid	Master/Mistress	92	14.6	14.6	100.0
			Siblings				
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
			Aunt/Uncle				
			Cousin	69	19.2	19.2	19.2
			Master/Mistress	26	7.2	7.2	26.4
			Total	115	31.9	31.9	58.3
	Survey 2	Valid	Parents				
			Siblings	37	10.3	10.3	68.6
			Aunt/Uncle	113	31.4	31.4	100.0
			Cousin	360	100.0	100.0	
			Master/Mistress				
			Total	104	17.3	17.3	17.3
	Survey 1	Valid	Parents	47	7.8	7.8	25.2
			Aunt/Uncle	160	26.7	26.7	51.8
			Cousin	61	10.2	10.2	62.0
			Master/Mistress				
			Total	228	38.0	38.0	100.0

The residences of respondents are shown above in the four surveys of this study. From the above table, majority of victims lived with masters or mistresses as this variable scored the modal frequency in surveys 1 and 2; and median frequency in survey 4. Survey 3 showed cousins scoring the modal frequency of 179 or 28.4%. The highest

number of 533 or 30.1% of victims lived with masters or mistresses who most often acted as agents to the traffickers. This finding is supported by Bruckert and Parent (2002:20) where similar results were obtained. This was closely followed by 444 or 25.1% who lived with uncles or aunts, who as well propelled their desire to being trafficked. Victims who lived with parents were only 336 or 19% which shows the volume of people living below poverty line, which encouraged them to give out their children as house helps or being engaged in child labour activities like hawking and fishing. These tedious and energy-sapping occupations predispose these children to child traffickers when they are deceived with fake promises of employment, better life and education overseas.

Table 5.33: Parents divorced/separated

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	No Response	361	57.3	57.3	57.3
			Yes	110	17.5	17.5	74.8
			No	159	25.2	25.2	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	No Response	163	45.3	45.3	45.3
			Yes	86	23.9	23.9	69.2
			No	111	30.8	30.8	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No Response	201	33.5	33.5	33.5
			Yes	135	22.5	22.5	56.0
			No	264	44.0	44.0	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	No Response	79	43.9	43.9	43.9
			Yes	66	36.7	36.7	80.6
			No	35	19.4	19.4	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

Divorced or separated parents of respondents from surveys 1 – 4 are shown above. Majority of respondents scoring 804 or 45.4% did not respond to this question. This could be explained on grounds of the social stigma attached to broken homes in Nigeria. A score of 569 or 32.1% of victims' parents were not divorced while 397 or 22.4% were divorced. This shows that, the increase rate of trafficked children is not correlated with disorganised of broken homes but rather of other socio-economic variables. Survey 2 had the largest number of victims' parents who were divorced scoring 264 or 44%; while survey 1 had the largest proportion of broken marriages scoring 66 or 36.7%. Again, in this survey, 79 or 43% did not respond to this question thus supporting the earlier hypothesis of stigmatisation Nigerians attached to broken marriages. This finding is refuted by those of the UN Expert Group's Study of Trafficking in Women and Girls (2002:10) when they observed that "members of dysfunctional and impoverished families becoming victims of trafficking."

Table 5.34: How respondents were recruited

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Thro' agent	20	3.2	3.2	3.2
			Thro' relative	253	40.2	40.2	43.3
			Thro' Friend	186	29.5	29.5	72.9
			Thro' Internet	171	27.1	27.1	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	No Response	2	.6	.6	.6
			Thro' agent	127	35.3	35.3	35.8
			Thro' relative	151	41.9	41.9	77.8
			Thro' Friend	50	13.9	13.9	91.7
			Thro' Internet	30	8.3	8.3	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No Response	7	1.2	1.2	1.2
			Thro' agent	166	27.7	27.7	28.8
			Thro' relative	229	38.2	38.2	67.0
			Thro' Friend	158	26.3	26.3	93.3
			Thro' Internet	40	6.7	6.7	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	No Response	1	.6	.6	.6
			Thro' agent	40	22.2	22.2	22.8
			Thro' relative	61	33.9	33.9	56.7
			Thro' Friend	38	21.1	21.1	77.8
			Thro' Internet	40	22.2	22.2	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The different surveys show how trafficked victims were recruited. From the above results, victims were predominantly recruited through relatives who scored the modal frequency of 61 or 33.9% (survey 1); 229 or 38.2% (survey 2); 253 or 40.2% (survey 3); and 151 or 41.9% (survey 4) respectively. This finding agrees with that of Renton, (2001:17); Aengst, (2001:24); Osakue & Okoojoin, (2002:44); WOTCLEF, (2003:9); Madunagu, (2002:54); Khan,(2005:3);

Ferguson, (2003:3); Bruckert, & Parent, (2002:15); Salt,(2000:39); Bertone, (2000:7) and Salt & Hogarth, (2000:53). Victims were also trafficked via their friends which ranked 2nd in surveys 2 and 3 of this study. This emphasises the insidious but potent role of peer group pressure to the problem of trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes (Osakue & Okoojoin, 2002:44; Madunagu, 2002:55).

Table 5.35: Nature of Job

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Home Services	212	33.7	33.7	33.7
			Hotel/Restuarant	418	66.3	66.3	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Home Services	154	42.8	42.8	42.8
			Hotel/Restuarant	206	57.2	57.2	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	Home Services	298	49.7	49.7	49.7
			Hotel/Restuarant	293	48.8	48.8	98.5
			Casino	9	1.5	1.5	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	Home Services	54	30.0	30.0	30.0
			Hotel/Restuarant	125	69.4	69.4	99.4
			Casino	1	.6	.6	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows the nature of jobs trafficked victims were engaged from the four surveys. From the above results victims working in hotel or restaurants scored the modal frequency in surveys 1 with 125 or 69.4%; survey 3 with 418 or 66.3% and survey 4 with 206 or 57.2% respectively. This finding confirms others with similar observation that, majority of trafficked victims work in service-oriented

organisations like hotels, brothels, restaurants, massage parlours, casinos, and recreational centres (Khan, 2005:4; Alkhovka and O'Briain, 2003:14). In the United States of America, for example, there has been resurgence in sweatshop conditions in the garment industry, agriculture, food production, residential and commercial construction, tourism, light industry, transport, the retail trade, and domestic services where victims of trafficking are employed (Bruckert & Parent, 2002:11). It was again observed that, human traffickers most often prey on women and children, forcing them to work as prostitutes, in sweatshops, bars, agricultural fields, or domestic labourers (US Department of State Report, 2004:1). Victims engaged in domestic services scored the modal frequency in survey 2 with 298 or 49.7% and followed by hotel/restaurant workers with 293 or 48.8%. A negligible number of the victims (1 or 0.6% in survey 1 and 9 or 1.5% in survey 2) worked in the casinos. This was observed by Khan (2005:4) that "some of the victims work as unpaid domestic servants, or work in sweatshops."

Table 5.36: Doing job recruited for?

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Yes	263	41.7	41.7	41.7
			No	367	58.3	58.3	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	282	78.3	78.3	78.3
			No	78	21.7	21.7	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	Yes	508	84.7	84.7	84.7
			No	92	15.3	15.3	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	No Response	3	1.7	1.7	1.7
			Yes	94	52.2	52.2	53.9
			No	83	46.1	46.1	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

Whether victims were engaged in jobs they were recruited for, is shown in the above table. The majority of respondents said they were doing the jobs for which they were recruited except in survey 3 where 367 or 58.3% of respondents were engaged in jobs they were not recruited for. In survey one, 94 or 52.2% were doing the jobs for which they were recruited but 83 or 46.1% were not. This finding is supported by Madunagu, (2002:33) that, "girls are deceived by traffickers by offering them non-existing jobs and monetary rewards and other opportunities that they would contemplate here in Nigeria, but only for them to be forced into jobs which ordinarily they would

not do.” In surveys 2 and 4, those doing jobs for which recruited were 508 or 84.7% and 282 or 78.3%, respectively.

Table 5.37: If happy with job

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	No	630	100.0	100.0	100.0
			Yes	96	26.7	26.7	26.7
			No	264	73.3	73.3	100.0
	Survey 4	Valid	Total	360	100.0	100.0	
			Yes	18	3.0	3.0	3.0
			No	582	97.0	97.0	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No Response	1	.6	.6	.6
			Yes	52	28.9	28.9	29.4
			No	127	70.6	70.6	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows whether respondents were happy with their jobs. Of course, only a negligible fraction of the sample said they were happy with their jobs (52 or 28.9% in survey 1; 18 or 3% in survey 2 and 96 or 26.7% in survey 4). All respondents in survey 3 were dissatisfied and unhappy with their jobs. A total of 127 or 70.6% respondents in survey 1 were unhappy; 582 or 97% in survey 2 and 264 or 73.3% in survey 4 respectively. This shows the sordid and inhuman treatment trafficked victims undergo at their various destinations. According to the US Department of State, 2004, human trafficking deprives victims of their human rights and freedoms, creates a global health risk, and has a devastating impact on individual

victims, who suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against themselves and their families. Buttressing the finding of this study, the Report of the UN Expert Group on Trafficking in Women and Girls (2002), note that victims are subjected to violence, humiliation and violation of personal integrity, which in many cases leaves them with lifelong effects of mental and physical trauma. In the same report, it was again observed that "victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance." Again, it was observed in a study of Girl Trafficking in Nepal that, trafficked victims in Indian brothels are continuously abused psychologically, sexually and physically, and live in constant fear of arrests and imprisonment (Aengst, 2001:7). In the event of non-compliance by victims to the dictates of their "owners", physical and emotional punishments are meted out so that they are beaten, raped or other defaulters beaten in their presence as a deterrent (Alkhovka & O'Briain, 2003:14).

Table 5.38: Whether respondents were well paid?

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	No	630	100.0	100.0	100.0
			Yes	52	14.4	14.4	14.4
			No	308	85.6	85.6	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	Yes	15	2.5	2.5	2.5
			No	585	97.5	97.5	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	Yes	14	7.8	7.8	7.8
			No	166	92.2	92.2	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows whether victims were well paid for services they performed. In all surveys, respondents unanimously said they were not well paid for services rendered. This finding is supported by Alkhovka & O'Briain (2003); Wolthuis & Blaak (2001) and Renton (2001) who observed similar findings among girls trafficked for sexual purposes in Belarus, Western Europe and Albania respectively.

Table 5.39: Parents were aware of children's traveling

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	NoResponse	176	27.9	27.9	27.9
		Yes	213	33.8	33.8	61.7
		No	241	38.3	38.3	100.0
		Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	NoResponse	145	40.3	40.3	40.3
		Yes	117	32.5	32.5	72.8
		No	98	27.2	27.2	100.0
		Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	NoResponse	158	26.3	26.3	26.3
		Yes	147	24.5	24.5	50.8
		No	295	49.2	49.2	100.0
		Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Yes	95	52.8	52.8	52.8
		No	85	47.2	47.2	100.0
		Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows whether victims' parents were aware of their children's travelling prior to their being trafficked from the four surveys. In survey 1, 95 respondents or 52.8% informed their parents of their travelling while 85 or 47.2% did not. A total of 147 or 24.5%; 213 or 33.8% and 117 or 32.5% of respondents in surveys 2, 3 and 4 respectively duly informed their parents of their intentions before travelling out. Contrariwise, 295 or 49.2% of respondents in survey 2;

241 or 38.3% in survey 3 and 98 or 27.2% in survey 4 refused to inform their parents before their exit from their countries. This shows the clandestine and criminal nature of trafficking and is confirmed by similar findings by Madunagu, (2002:45) and Osakue & Okoojoin, (2002:63) who studied Trafficking in Girls in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States, and Edo and Delta States of Nigeria.

Table 5.40: Parents gave their consent

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	No Response	324	51.4	51.4	51.4
		Yes	206	32.7	32.7	84.1
		No	100	15.9	15.9	100.0
		Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	No Response	235	65.3	65.3	65.3
		Yes	117	32.5	32.5	97.8
		No	8	2.2	2.2	100.0
		Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	No Response	125	20.8	20.8	20.8
		Yes	202	33.7	33.7	54.5
		No	273	45.5	45.5	100.0
		Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Yes	94	52.2	52.2	52.2
		No	86	47.8	47.8	100.0
		Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows the distribution of children given consent by their parents from the four surveys of this study. From this table most of the respondents did not respond to the question either, because they told lies as to them informing their parents before leaving, which was

the question asked them before this one. So, in order to cover up their lies, they did not respond to this question.

Table 5.41: Aware of HIV/AIDS?

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Yes	627	99.5	99.5	99.5
			No	3	.5	.5	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	240	66.7	66.7	66.7
			No	120	33.3	33.3	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No Response	1	.2	.2	.2
			Yes	284	47.3	47.3	47.5
			No	315	52.5	52.5	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	Yes	176	97.8	97.8	97.8
			No	4	2.2	2.2	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows respondents' awareness of HIV/AIDS from the four surveys. In three of the four surveys, respondents' awareness of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is 176 or 97.8% (survey 1); 284 or 47.3% (survey 2); 627 or 99.5% (survey 3) and 240 or 66.7% (survey 4)- respectively. This means that the overall HIV/AIDS awareness of respondents was 75%, while 25% of respondents claimed they are not aware of HIV/AIDS. Although the awareness rate may seem encouraging, it should be noted a 25% of ignorance of HIV/AIDS calls

for concern for action if the youth population of the country should not be threatened.

Table 5.42: Whether respondents knew how HIV/AIDS is contracted .

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Suvey 3	Valid	Yes	460	73.0	73.0	73.0
			No	170	27.0	27.0	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	224	62.2	62.2	62.2
			No	136	37.8	37.8	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Suvey 2	Valid	No Response	3	.5	.5	.5
			Yes	275	45.8	45.8	46.3
			No	322	53.7	53.7	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Suvey 1	Valid	Yes	66	36.7	36.7	36.7
			No	114	63.3	63.3	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows from the four surveys, respondents who knew how HIV/AIDS was contracted. In surveys 1 and 2, respondents claimed ignorance of how HIV/AIDS was contracted while respondents in survey 3 and 4 admitted knowing how it is contracted.

Table 5.43: Whether respondents used contraceptives

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	No Response	15	2.4	2.4	2.4
			Yes	451	71.6	71.6	74.0
			No	164	26.0	26.0	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	128	35.6	35.6	35.6
			No	232	64.4	64.4	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	No Response	33	5.5	5.5	5.5
			Yes	14	2.3	2.3	7.8
			No	553	92.2	92.2	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	No Response	1	.6	.6	.6
			Yes	66	36.7	36.7	37.2
			No	113	62.8	62.8	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, it was appalling and disheartening to note that despite the high level of awareness by clients in surveys 1, 2 and 4, those engaging in unprotected sex was alarmingly high. But survey 3 whose clients' awareness level were low, had 451 or 71.6% respondents engaging in protected sex.

Table 5.44: Whether willing to discontinue from employment

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Suvey 3	Valid	Yes	590	93.7	93.7	93.7
			No	40	6.3	6.3	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	356	98.9	98.9	98.9
			No	4	1.1	1.1	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Suvey 2	Valid	Yes	598	99.7	99.7	99.7
			No	2	.3	.3	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Suvey 1	Valid	Yes	175	97.2	97.2	97.2
			No	5	2.8	2.8	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows respondents who were willing to discontinue from their employment in destinations where they were trafficked to. Almost everybody in all the surveys sampled were "seriously" willing to discontinue from their employment, given the chance. A negligible number in all four surveys still wished to continue in the job despite its manifold hazards and devastating consequences. Most of the victims despite many economic gains are not willing to go back or allow their relations go through the same experience (Osakue & Okoojoin, 2002:10).

Table 5.45: Nobody to Sponsor my Education

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Yes	630	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	344	95.6	95.6	95.6
			No	16	4.4	4.4	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	Yes	600	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 1	Valid	Yes	180	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above shows respondents who were victims of trafficking because there was nobody to sponsor their education. This shows that, the desire to be educated which is not backed up by financial support from parents or relatives is the primary reason for the trafficking of children or adolescents in surveys 1, 2 and 3 while only 16 or 4.4% in survey 4 were trafficked for other reasons other than no sponsors for educational pursuit.

Table 5.46: Primary reason is parents' SES

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	Yes	630	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	336	93.3	93.3	93.3
			No	24	6.7	6.7	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	Yes	600	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 1	Valid	Yes	180	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table shows respondents whose parents' low socioeconomic status propelled them into being trafficked. Almost all respondents agreed that the primary reason of being trafficked was their parents' socioeconomic status. Only an insignificant 24 or 6.7% in survey 4 had other extraneous reasons for their being trafficked. These include adventurism, greed and peer group pressure.

Table 5.47: Estimated ages of trafficked children

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Survey 3	Valid	10-12yrs	630	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Survey 4	Valid	10-12yrs	270	75.0	75.0	75.0
			13-15yrs	74	20.6	20.6	95.6
			16-18yrs	16	4.4	4.4	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 2	Valid	10-12yrs	23	3.8	3.8	3.8
			13-15yrs	12	2.0	2.0	5.8
			16-18yrs	565	94.2	94.2	100.0
			Total	600	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 1	Valid	10-12yrs	129	71.7	71.7	71.7
			13-15yrs	51	28.3	28.3	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows estimated ages of trafficked children as given by victims. The modal age of trafficked children or adolescents from surveys 1 – 4 was 10 – 12 years with 1052 or 59.4%; followed by age 16 – 18 years, with 581 or 32.8% and 137 or 7.7% for age 13 – 15 years, respectively. This confirms earlier studies' findings that virgins were mostly recruited for the sex industry, due to superstitious beliefs HIV/AIDS clients get cured if they slept with virgins. Also, because of

the fear of contracting HIV/AIDS, commercial sex patrons preferred virgins who they know are not yet infected. This explains the high demand for young girls in this age bracket.

Table 5.48: Possessed Travel Documents?

				Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Survey	Suvey 3	Valid	Yes	231	36.7	36.7	36.7
			No	399	63.3	63.3	100.0
			Total	630	100.0	100.0	
	Survey 4	Valid	Yes	80	22.2	22.2	22.2
			No	264	73.3	73.3	95.6
			3.00	16	4.4	4.4	100.0
			Total	360	100.0	100.0	
	Suvey 2	Valid	Yes	600	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Suvey 1	Valid	Yes	174	96.7	96.7	96.7
			No	6	3.3	3.3	100.0
			Total	180	100.0	100.0	

This table shows respondents who possessed travel documents from the four surveys. In survey 2, all respondents claimed they possessed travel documents, but what was not established from this result was that, whether the said documents were valid or fake, obtained through fraudulent practice with staff of immigration Department of counties of origin. In survey 3 and 4, the modal frequency of respondents showed they did not possess travel documents. A total of 399 or 63.3% (survey 3) and 264 or 73.35 (survey 4) did not possess travel documents. This finding is supported by Madunagu, (2002:64) and Osakue & Okoojoin, 2002:70) who studied Trafficking in Girls in Akwa

Ibom and Cross River States and Edo and Delta States of Nigeria and came up with similar findings.

In order to add credence and reliability to this research finding, oral interviews were conducted and are herein reported on. For security reasons, interviews were not conducted on the 30 subjects earmarked in the methodology of this study; rather, permission was granted to interview two subjects per State or Province in the six States used for this study. This implies that 12 personal interviews were conducted. Also, permission was not granted that the names of interviewees (victims and traffickers) be reflected in this Report. As a result, demographics of respondents like sex and age were used instead. In each State or Province used in this study, one female and one male victim were interviewed using a structured Interview Schedule (see Appendix 2). Through the co-operation and goodwill of the Zonal Head of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other related matters (NAPTIP), interviews were conducted with two traffickers who were held in detention in Police custody pending completion of investigations and prosecution.

Four preliminary visits were made to the Zonal Office of NAPTIP in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, to obtain permission to conduct my fieldwork in the zone, as well as act as liaison to locations of trafficked children

and adolescents within the zone. Clearance for this permission was sought for, from the National Headquarters Office in Abuja, before commencing this fieldwork. This was because of the confidentiality, security nature and national image of the country. As a result, a staff of NAPTIP, Uyo Office was assigned to monitor the nature and content of this research and the questions posed to the victims. This according to the Agency policy was to avoid a tendency where I was presenting myself as a Ph.D Research Student, when I was actually working for an international agency spying the internal security of Nigeria. Hence, anonymity was maintained throughout these interviews. Again in order to update information generated from interviewees, the Zonal Head of NAPTIP, Uyo was also interviewed. First, when asked what the aims/objectives of NAPTIP were, she enumerated five broad objectives of the agency to include, creation of awareness among the Nigerian public of the existence and dangers of human trafficking; enforcement of laws relating to the prohibition of human trafficking; arrest and prosecution of traffickers and their league of syndicates; co-ordination and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing human trafficking as well as total rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

On the awareness front, she intimated that about 90% of this objective has been achieved through the establishment of anti-trafficking Club in Primary and Secondary schools, networking with

NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, law enforcement agencies as well as international bodies like UNICEF and governments.

In response to the question as to what extent networking with international agencies has helped NAPTIP actualise its objectives; she highlighted how the high incidence of TCASP has been reduced via tracking down of trafficking syndicates. Again she hinted that, collaboration with international agencies on trafficking has helped in the easy repatriation and rehabilitation of Nigerian girls who were trafficked abroad for sexual purposes. When asked what should be done toward the eradication of trafficking globally, she enumerated actions to include, the creation of interactive fora for countries with the problem of human trafficking to establish which form of trafficking is prevalent in each country, and identify integrative and encompassing strategies for eradicating human trafficking. She also advocated a global fund for the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. In addition, a broad social package of incentives should be given to all agencies or groups advocating the eradication of human trafficking. She called on the international community to embark on joint security surveillance of borders especially of countries with high incidence of human trafficking.

Apart from the common causes or correlates of TCASP known in the literature, the Zonal Head of NAPTIP, Uyo identified specific causes to include, over-trusting of people (relatives inclusive), who we give our children or wards as house helps, who in turn traffic them out to local or international syndicates. According to her, some parents were greedy to the point of giving out their children or wards to known traffickers just in exchange for money. However, she identified poverty as the primary cause of trafficking of children or adolescents for whatever reason. She also highlighted large family size as having a positive correlation to trafficking since according to her, resources in such homes are usually grossly inadequate to cater for the sustenance and well-being of members. This makes members of such families highly vulnerable to trafficking.

5.2 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This study was conducted using five surveys. Surveys one – four focused on generating data from actual victims of trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria, while the fifth survey generated data from parents of trafficked children and adolescents. A total of 1770 respondents were sampled in surveys one – four; and was made up of 1140 boys representing 64.4% and 630 girls representing 35.6%. Majority of respondents totaling 1057 representing 59.7% were

between age 10 – 14 years bracket; 621 representing 35.1% fell within age 5 – 9 years and 92 or 5.2% were aged 15 – 19 years respectively. This finding is supported by earlier studies to identify the age bracket of children commonly trafficked (UNDAW, 2002; Aengst, 2001; Alkhovka and O'Briain, 2002; Osakue & Okoojion, 2002; Madunagu, 2002; Hughes, 2001; UNICEF, 2000; Celiber, 2006; UN Palermo Report, 2000; US Department of State, 2004; Renton, 2001).

808 respondents representing 45.6% attained Primary education as the time of being trafficked; 499 representing 28.2% had no formal education while 463 or 26.2% had Secondary or High School education respectively. This result is in consonant with the research findings of Madunagu (2002:29) and Osakue & Okoojion (2002:36) who studied child trafficking in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States; and Edo and Delta States of Nigeria. A distribution of respondents by occupation, out of the 1770 victims of trafficking studied, 493 respondents representing 27.9% were engaged in fishing; 468 or 26.4% were House helps; 401 or 22.7% were students; 210 or 11.9% were engaged in hawking; while 187 or 10.6% were unemployed. 4 or 0.2% were said to be civil servants and one representing 0.1% worked in the oil industry. 6 or 0.3% did not respond to this question. All respondents used in this study were single by marital status while 1768 representing 99.9% were Christians by their religious faith. 2 or 0.1% of the respondents did not respond to this question. This is

because whereas the Northern part of Nigeria is predominantly Muslim – dominated, the Southern part (South-South inclusive) is predominantly Christian. This finding is supported by another study of trafficking in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria by Madunagu (2002:54) where she reported that “all victims were Christians”.

From the findings of this study, 533 or 30.1% of respondents lived with masters or mistresses; 444 or 25.1% lived with uncles or aunts; 336 or 19% lived with their parents; 319 or 18% lived with cousins and 138 or 7.8% lived with their siblings respectively. Stating the duration of time that they lived with their relatives, 852 or 48.1% said they had lived with their relatives from 3 – 4years; 385 or 21.8% lived between 5 – 6years; 307 or 17.3% lived at their residence from birth while 226 or 12.8% lived between 1 - 2years respectively. A total of 1341 or 75.8% of respondents were fed twice daily and another 357 or 20.2% ate once daily. This explains the high vulnerability ratio of these groups of children than the 39 or 2.2% and 33 or 1.9% who ate at will and thrice daily respectively. Asked whether their diets were balanced, 1434 respondents or 81% answered in the negative and the remaining 336 or 19% answered in the affirmative that they had balanced diets. Responding to whether their parents were alive? 916 or 51.8% of respondents answered in the affirmative and the

remaining 854 or 48.2% said that their parents were dead. Another 569 or 32.1% claimed that their parents were not divorced or separated, while 397 or 22.4% respondents' parents were not divorced. Unfortunately, 804 or 45.4% did not respond to this question probably due to the social stigma attached to broken homes in this region of Nigeria. This research finding is in consonant with the theme of social disorganisation theory, which assumes that crime and delinquency abound primarily as a result of neighbourhood disorganisation characterised by poverty, cultural heterogeneity and physical mobility, and not just family disorganisation. That is, neither genetic nor early childhood experiences were significant in affecting crime rates, rather it is the crucial determinants of people's varying tendencies toward the socio-ecological circumstances of the community in which they live (Shaw & McKay, 1969:105; Keys, 1987:15; Ellis & Walsh, 2000:354; Rose & Clear, 1998:443). From the 397 respondents whose parents were divorced or separated, 130 or 32.7% lived with masters or mistresses; 96 or 24.2% lived with cousins; 79 or 19.9% lived with their siblings; 64 or 16.1% as well lived with uncles or aunts and 28 or 7.1% lived with parents, respectively. Responding to the question of how they were recruited? 694 or 39.2% of respondents said they were recruited through their relatives; 432 or 24.4% recruited through friends; 353 or 19.9% recruited through trafficking agents while 281 or 15.9% were recruited

via internet. 10 respondents representing 0.6% did not respond to this question. This finding tallies with that of Madunagu (2002:55), when she observed from her study that, "62.5% of our sample revealed that they got into trafficking through friends, while 37.5% were trafficked through their elder ones or relatives." In addition, Alkhovka and O'Briain (2003:13) reported of "cases where close relatives (parents, grandparents) have been involved in the process of recruitment" also confirming findings of this research.

Again, 1449 or 81.9% of respondents knew they were recruited to be trafficked and another 321 or 18.1% did not know of their being trafficked. A total of 1164 or 65.8% of respondents voluntarily presented themselves for trafficking while the remaining 606 or 34.2% were coerced, tricked, and deceived by trafficking agents and relatives. This finding agrees with a similar study by Brunovski & Tyldum (2004:14) "Crossing Borders: an Empirical Study of Transnational Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings" in which they observed that, it was very rare that girls who become victims of trafficking are taken out of their countries against their will. The vast majority chose to migrate and some are aware they will be working in the sex industry. Also, supporting this finding, Madunagu (2002:56) in her study of Trafficking in Girls in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria reported that, "some of them were not forced into it; they gave

themselves willingly to be trafficked." Again, this finding is supported by the premise of the Rational Choice Theory. This theory assumes that human beings are reasoning creatures, capable of knowing that their actions and inactions have consequences (Cornish, 1939 -; Clarke, 1940 - ; Ellis & Walsh, 2000: 237).

The Rational Choice Theory asserts that human beings value things differently and these differing values affect the choices they make. That is, criminal behaviour is largely driven by rational choices made by individuals although not all human beings possess the same choice structures. The nature of jobs victims were recruited into includes hotel or restaurants services with 1042 or 58% of respondents; home services with 718 or 40.6% and casino with 10 or 0.6% respectively. This finding is in consonant with a study in Trafficking in women and girls conducted in November, 2002 by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women (UNDAW) in New York, when it reported that, "trafficked girls and women often find themselves in shadow economies of agriculture, catering and cleaning as well as in the organized activities of begging, petty theft and drug trafficking; however, the main demand for trafficked girls and women still exists in the sex industry" (UN Report of the Expert Group, 2002:5). When respondents were asked if they were doing the jobs for which they were recruited? 1147 representing 64.8% said they were actually

engaged in the jobs they were recruited for. These include domestic services, restaurant services, factory jobs and working in casinos. 620 or 35% of respondents were engaged in jobs for which they were not recruited, for example in the commercial sex industry against their wish. They unwillingly did this job just to earn a living as well as source for money to return home to their country.

A total of 1063 or 90.6% of trafficked victims said that, they were never happy with their jobs while 166 representing 9.4% claimed to be happy with their jobs. Reasons advanced by respondents for their unhappiness was due to the hazardous nature of the jobs; risks involved; discomforts; mental torture; emotional stress and physical and sexual abuse suffered in the hands of masters or mistresses and the law enforcement agents. These results agree with similar findings when it was observed in the United States of America that trafficking has a devastating impact on individual victims who suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against themselves and their families and even death. It was again noted in another study in Nepal that trafficked girls who work in brothels are continually abused psychologically, sexually and physically, and even live in constant fear of arrests and imprisonment. In the same vein, the UN Expert Group reported that, victims are subjected to violence, humiliation and violation of personal integrity, which in many cases leaves them the

lifelong effects of mental and physical trauma (US Department of State, 2004:1; Aengst, 2001:7; UN Expert Group Report, 2002:6).

Responding to the question whether they were well paid in terms of wages or salaries, 1689 or 95.4% of respondents claimed that they were not well paid, while 81 or 4.6% of them said they were well paid. This finding is supported by Aengst (2001:7) who studied Girl Trafficking in Nepal, when it was reported that, trafficked girls were placed in brothels by their traffickers who charged them for the room, bed, and all other living expenses. As a result, the girls live in a cycle of perpetual debt and unable to free themselves from servitude (Aengst, 2001:7). Again, Madunagu who studied Trafficking in Girls in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria reported that, "all the victims revealed that a token amount was usually given to them at the end of one year. Usually their second masters or mistresses would pay more money to their first masters or mistresses, who deducts out what they want and give the balance to the victims. She stated how gruesome and dehumanising trafficked victims suffer when she reported that 'any victim who cannot afford to stay till the stipulated time, would forfeit the money'." When respondents were asked if their parents were aware they worked in the commercial sex industry, 1194 or 67.5% of them said No; while 178 or 10.1% said Yes. The remaining 398 or 22.5% did not respond to this question. This results

show that victims are either ashamed to inform their parents of their engagement in such degrading, dehumanising and debasing job of prostituting or afraid of the social stigma and rejection they will suffer, should they return back home after "retirement from active service". This finding agrees with the report by Madunagu (2002:56) that "parents were usually not aware of their subsequent trafficking and no agreement or pre-discussion with parents were held before their departure, even though they were living together with them."

Out of the 178 respondents who informed their parents of their being engaged in the commercial sex industry, 70 or 39.3% of these parents were said to be unhappy and wanted them to return home. This implies that in spite of parents' socioeconomic predicaments, the majority of parents did not want their children or wards to be engaged in the commercial sex industry. Reasons adduced for this stance by parents include the general social stigmatisation attendant to this abhorrent occupation as well as its health implications. This finding is in accordance with the study by Brunovski & Tyldum (2004:110) in Oslo and Bruckert & Parent (2002:13) when they observed that victims who were engaged in prostitution never informed their relatives because of the tremendous shame and stigma attached to prostitution. They feared that family members would reject them if they found out what jobs they were doing abroad. Again, Renton

(2001:6) who studied Child Trafficking in Albania, observed that trafficked victims who were known to be engaged in prostitution usually "suffered or faced ostracism and family rejection." 55 or 30.9% were said to be happy and wished they continued; while 53 or 29.8% were unhappy, but because of their economic predicament, wished them to continue. This finding agrees with that of Osakue & Okoojion (2002:15) that although parents and victims "see it as bad, they feel that it is one of the best options available to address their needs in the absence of government support."

A total of 1327 or 75% of the subjects used for this study were aware of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, while 443 or 25% have no knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Although the HIV/AIDS awareness rate of 75% may be seen as a good development, it is disturbing and unhealthy that 25% of this sample had no awareness about HIV/AIDS and how it can be contracted or prevented. This shows the level of ignorance and illiteracy among trafficked children and adolescents, which has negative consequence on their health and future living. This was the case in Nepal when Aengst (2001:7) noted that trafficked girls were likely to become infected with HIV, while working in the brothels. Again, she went further to report that, "about 70% of the 218 Nepali girls were HIV positive." This situation is possible because, young girls

working in the commercial sex industry are often intimidated by the older clients to having unprotected sex without condoms.

It was appalling to note that, despite the high degree of awareness of HIV/AIDS and its spread among victims, an alarming 1111 representing 62.8% of respondents engaged in unprotected sex, while 659 or 37.2% admitted using condoms to protect themselves. This accounts for the high HIV/AIDS prevalence and the cause of deaths among victims. According to Madunagu (2002:34), most of the girls end up contracting sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS resulting in their eventual death. This finding is supported by those by Aengst, (2001:8) when she made similar observation among the Nepali girls who were trafficked for prostitution. From the 659 that claimed they used condoms, only a negligible 81 or 12.3% used them always while 571 or 86.7% used them occasionally. This explained the high incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS among commercial sex workers.

It was interesting to note that out of the 1770 respondents used for this study, 1719 representing 97.1% were willing to discontinue from their trafficked jobs while 51 or 2.9% wished to continue. This finding is supported by a study conducted by Osakue & Okoojion (2002:14) when they studied "Trafficking in Girls: The Way Forward in Edo and Delta States of Nigeria." In this study, they observed that "victims are

unanimous in condemning trafficking and do not want their blood relations involved." Those who wished to continue defended their position on economic reasons as in their words "we have nobody to take care of us after the death of our parents, so it is better than dying at home." Every respondent agreed that poverty was the primal causal factor for their being trafficked although other precipitating variables interlock and interplay for trafficking to occur. These other variables include being discriminated against by their men folk (being girls); physical abuse; unemployment; death of parents; peer group pressure and desire to get married. These variables tally with Renton (2001:11) when he observed among the Albanians that, "unemployment, low status of women, and the desire for a better life... created the perfect conditions to lure girls and adolescents under false pretences abroad." The desire to get married is getting intense for about three decades now, "following the persistent emigration of young men to urban cities and further studies abroad which makes marriageable men scarce" (Renton, 2001:16).

A total of 1754 or 99.1% of respondents saw financial constraints militating against their educational ambitions as a reason for accepting to being trafficked. This percentage also applied to respondents whose desire to improve on their family's low socioeconomic status. Also, it was observed from this study that, 1746 or 98.6% of respondents saw

their parents' low socioeconomic status as the primary reason for their being trafficked. This finding is supported by Madunagu, 2002; Renton, 2001; Muntarhorn, 2002; Wolthuis & Blaak, 2001; Aengst, 2001; Osakue & Okoojoin, 2002; Alkhovka and O'Briain, 2003; Bruckert & Parent, 2002; and Salt & Hogarth, 2000 who observed that the socioeconomic status of parents, which makes them unable to provide for the basic needs of their children and give them good education, is the predominant reason victims of trafficking give. This finding is again supported by Gary Becker's (1968) Economic theory of organised crime whose premise rests on the fact that, an economic disprivileged situation has an impelling factor in organised crime. That is, the drive for economic gains can act as a driving force or trigger for the engagement in organised crime like TCASP. Accordingly, the initiation and evolution of organised crime and its nature and structure of its operations will certainly be influenced by the economic opportunities, risks, and obstacles that are open to the operators of the organised crime networks. Death of parents (single or both) was another causal socio-cultural determinant of TCASP. Out of 1770 subjects used for this study, 1723 or 97.3% agreed that death of parent(s) could lead to being trafficked.

It was disheartening to observe that, some children and adolescents were abandoned and neglected by parents or guardians because of

witchcraft accusation. This phenomenon was rampant in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria. A total of 114 children and adolescents representing 6.4% of this research sample were abandoned and neglected by their parents, on grounds that they were witches and wizards. They were seen as threats to the entire family's wellbeing and even development. This group of victims was most vulnerable, because traffickers or agents found them on the streets and lured them to follow them for better lives and living. They had no option than follow these unsuspecting "saviours" sent by God to salvage them from their predicaments. It was again observed from this study that trafficking thrives more because of a network of local perpetrators and their international collaborators who form the web of a cartel in the organised criminal network. 1754 or 99.1% of respondents agreed that there was a network of syndicates that operated in a web of personalities including the law enforcement agents. This finding is in consonant with that of Wijers & Lap-Chew (1997:54); Williams (1999:153); Vock & Nijboer, (2000:379); US Department of State Report, (2001:7).

Narrating the role played by trafficking syndicates, the following variables were identified by victims as being used to woo them. Deception scoring 99.1%; Bribery of law enforcement officers with 88.9% score; Payment of huge sums of money to local perpetrators by

international collaborators which scored 90.7% of respondents; Promise of good and lucrative employment scoring 97.8%; Promise of marriage with 34.6%; Promise of educational sponsorship with 89.8% score; Promise to take good care of my parents which has 29.2% and promise of better lifestyle and better living scoring 90.7% respectively. These findings tally with those of Madunagu (2002) and Osakue & Okoojoin, (2002). It was also observed that the highest proportion of children aged 10 – 12years were engaged as domestic servants and dish washers in restaurants and hotels, while some of the adolescents aged 12 – 18years were predominantly engaged in the sex industry as commercial sex workers. Almost all trafficking business makes use of land, air and water ways for their out-migration.

Respondents stated that some of them were ferried in canoes and small boats through the creeks before connecting with bigger boats, taxis, lorries, buses or trains. Sometimes, due to the urgency of supplying the needed "products" (girls), some traffickers make use of air-route to convey their victims to their destinations. When respondents were asked who paid their fares to their destinations? A total of 1758 or 99.3% said their masters or mistresses paid their fares and 12 or 0.7% said their friends abroad paid their fares. This payment for fares by friends or masters or mistresses had repayment agreements ranging from six months to one year between the victims

and their creditors. However, this depended on the amount of money involved. Interests are usually paid on these loans at rates fixed by the individual creditor. This finding is supported by a similar finding by UNDP September, 2003 Report, and Bruckert & Parent, (2002:19) when it was observed that, "traffickers promise job seekers cash advances for transport fee and handling of documentation, often with an agreement of reimbursement upon arrival." Bruckert and Parent reported that, during the recruitment phase, those responsible at the local level may utilize a centralised means of recruitment or decentralised one. They can then determine the amount of debt the recruit will need to pay back and maintain control over the person until the debt is paid." Some of the trafficked victims did not possess valid travel documents.

In the sample used for this study, 685 or 38.7% did not possess travel documents, while 1085 or 61.3% possessed travel documents which were financed by their mistresses or masters on varying terms of repayment. Some of the respondents who had travel documents also confessed that some of them carried "fake papers" and were usually harassed or humiliated by law enforcement officers like immigration staff. This is again supported by Bruckert and Parent, (2002:19) when they observed that traffickers can sometimes smuggle into destination countries clients with false passports, visas, false job offers as well as

fake residence permits. A total of 1754 or 99.1% of respondents claimed that trafficking agents (both men and women) were always waiting to receive them at the destination areas; while 16 or 0.9% responded that their mistresses or masters arrived their destinations unnoticed before contacting other agents who came and collected them to their areas of primary assignments.

When asked to comment on their experiences as victims of trafficking, all said that trafficking in human beings in all its forms is inhuman, dehumanising, is a violation of both Child Rights Act and Human Rights, amounts to child abuse, promotes drug abuse, unconducive to health and has caused the maiming and death of many children and adolescents globally and in Nigeria in particular. This is because trafficked children lived in overcrowded and poorly ventilated apartments. Some of them said they lived in slums and their homes used as hideouts for notorious criminals and drug addicts. They lived in fears as their residences were being raided by law enforcement agents regularly, and some of them sometimes raped by these enforcement officers.

Some of them, who did not have legal valid immigration documents, confessed that, they voluntarily offered themselves to security operatives in order to avoid being arrested and repatriated. These

were among those who were trafficked to European countries. Again, asked to comment on their living conditions, respondents describe their conditions as uncondusive, stressful and labourious, and at times being abused by their mistresses or masters. A few of the respondents (16 or 0.9%) who were engaged as domestic servants claimed that, their daily routine chores included bathing dogs and other unhealthy odd jobs. Their diets they said were not balanced. They consumed more alcohol beverages than actual food in order to keep them emotionally high and fit for their various employments.

Apart from responses from questionnaires, oral interviews were conducted from both victims of trafficking and traffickers. These interviews are reported as follows: The first interviewee (male) in Akwa Ibom State was aged 9years from Edo-Eket, a rural community. He was recruited by an uncle whom he said lived in Port Harcourt. According to him, his uncle took him away from the village in order to further his education since his parents were poor.

On arrival in Port Harcourt, he was made to sell wares for his uncle and due to maltreatment suffered in the home of his uncle, he escaped from home and lived in the streets, sleeping under the bridge until he was kidnapped at night and trafficked out of Nigeria. Asked if he knew where he was trafficked to? He said that he got to know he was in

Sweden after two weeks of his stay there and that his trafficker was a man from Delta State. In response to the question: what occupation he was engaged in? He said that he was first given to a master who later gave him over to a mistress where he worked as a restaurant attendant. He narrated his ordeal as a victim with these words "I suffered a lot; I don't sleep well; I could not see my parents and siblings, and this made me to cry most of the nights." Asked whether he loved being trafficked? He responded that "life as a trafficked child is another form of slavery." He thanked God who made him to be arrested by law enforcement agents at the destination area, who repatriated him back to Nigeria. He is also grateful to NAPTIP which rehabilitated him and re-united him with his family.

The second interviewee (female) in Akwa Ibom State was aged 13years but was told by her friend to lie that she was 16years. She is from Oron and followed her friend who stayed abroad to "check out." She was deceived by her friend that she was going to be gainfully employed in the United States, so followed her. Accordingly, her friend made her travel documents with which they traveled via water into Cameroon before boarding a flight to United States. They were taxied home by a woman into a one-room apartment co-habited by six other girls, four of them Nigerians and the other two were Cameroonians. Asked what the estimated ages of the other girls were, she replied that

"they were between 13 and 18years." According to her she was indoctrinated that they were all there for business, make money and to change their life's fortunes. When she dared asked what sort of business they were to do? Her friend told her to watch out. According to her, what she saw her friend and other girls do was not pleasing to her, and when she sought for clarity over the nature of business, whether it is prostitution? She got a slap and verbal abuse for calling her friend a prostitute. She wept bitterly and apologized to her, "and because I didn't want to die, I later joined them in the business. They linked me to men, big enough to be my father who slept with me and gave me money. At first, I was cheated because I collected whatever amount I was given like 20 dollars, and even 10 dollars. Later, I earned 200 dollars and even sometimes 5000 dollars a day." How were you arrested and repatriated? She replied "it was through constant Police and Immigration Officers' raids of our houses that resulted in my arrest, and repatriated because my travel documents were said to be fake. I was taken to the Refugee Camp and later deported to Nigeria." In answer to what she had to say about trafficking? She responded that "I have learned my lessons and will advise all girls and boys never to yield to pressures and deceptions from friends and businessmen or women who say they are abroad. Trafficking is very bad and you could be killed unknowingly." She concluded.

The two interviewees (male and female) from Cross River State were aged 7years and 15years respectively. The boy is from Ekori and the girl from Nko both in Yakurr Local Government Area. They were trafficked by a male syndicate who comes to the villages in the Local Government Area and recruits youths under the false pretext of giving them lucrative jobs in Lagos or Ibadan. The male victim later found out that, he was being abused as he worked in a cocoa farm in Ondo State for wages he never received personally; as this money was signed for and collected by his master. "As I continued suffering like this, made me to escape one day, and was picked up by the Police as I was wandering and handed over to NAPTIP." Asked how long he worked in the farms before deciding to escape? He answered "I worked for eight months without pay before running for my dear life." He was later asked if he was happy with his job, but quickly retorted "how can you be happy when suffering for nothing? I was not enjoying anything but suffering like a slave, without good food, no rest, and when you are sick, nobody to take care of you." He was thankful and happy with NAPTIP for taking good care of him and re-uniting him with his family members. He blamed the government for its insensitivity and lack of concern for the children and youths in Nigeria. In his words "the poor Nigerian children have no future because government does not provide for them at all. Asked what he thinks should be done to ameliorate or redress TCASP? He said "I suggest government should

cater for the poor people by reducing poverty rate in the country as well as introduce welfare scheme to take care of poor children."

The girl aged 14 years was trafficked by the "Ondo business" syndicate to Ondo State, but later escaped with her friends to Lagos where she was re-trafficked to Ghana. Responding to what job she was engaged in, she replied that, on arrival, she worked as a sales girl in a restaurant, but later joined her friends "who were making it better in the sex industry." Do you mean you worked as a prostitute? "Yes I did; although it is shameful, I was constrained to, because of my peculiar situation I found myself. As I left home into the world, it will be bad if I returned back empty-handed, hence I joined my friends in that business." When asked how much money she made a day? She replied "I think you know that everyday is not Christmas. Some days one could net in say, an equivalent of five to seven thousand naira, while on a bad day, one could have about five hundred naira." What is the Ghanaian currency? Ghana uses Cedi and pesewas. Asked why she accepted to be trafficked? Her response was "the main reason is lack of money to go to School. My parents are very poor because my father married three wives and 21 children. My mother has 9 children; the 2nd wife has 5 children while the 3rd wife has 7 children. The large family size makes it difficult for my parents who are peasant farmer to adequately cater for us." Did you enjoy your life as a victim of trafficking? "Not at all, because it was a matter of 'survival strategy'

and not enjoyment." Asked to describe her working and living conditions, responded thus "we work all day and night; we don't have specific time because customers can come in any time; though we work more at night." Don't you fear you could contract HIV/AIDS? She replied "yes, I do and at times I cry my head off, and ask why I should suffer this way. Like I told you earlier, it is a matter of survival." Again when asked the estimated ages of trafficked girls? She said "in our camp, the oldest is 21years and the youngest is 12years.

This is the type of girls that are highly marketable in the sex industry. Businessmen and other rich people prefer these under-aged girls and can pay any amount for them." Were you willing to discontinue from this job or you could go back given the opportunity? "Yes, I don't like the job, but was into it for survival reason." How did you get repatriated? She replied, it was some Policemen/women who raided our camp and captured some of us. I was lucky to be arrested and deported." Are you happy now at home than abroad? "Yes I'm very happy and more productive among my people. My only problem was that I contracted sexually transmitted disease – chronic gonorrhea and syphilis, but thank God I have been treated and I'm okay now." I still go for medical check-up at the Community Hospital, Ugep on my appointment dates. I am grateful to NAPTIP which supported me to stand. They trained me to be self-reliant as a seamstress, and now I

can fend for myself." Asked what advice she has for Nigerian girls out there? She said, "let nobody deceive you with promises of good jobs or education sponsorship for they are just to woo you into accepting to be trafficked."

In conclusion, what would you want government to do to stop trafficking of girls/boys for sexual purposes? She responded this way "frankly speaking, if the government of Nigeria should create gainful employments and make a welfare scheme to cater for the abject poor citizens, many girls or boys will not prefer going outside for anything."

The cases in Rivers State were only girls because no track record of male victims was available although such cases were not denied. The first case was a 16year old girl from Akwa Ibom State, but whose mother (single parent) lived with her in Port Harcourt. Her mother got pregnant when she was in Junior Secondary Series 1 (Grade 8) and dropped out of school. As a result of this dislocation, she went to Port Harcourt with her cousin who was a Sales girl in a restaurant and got employed also as a Sales girl in a restaurant. She (her mom) was into a relationship with a man who promised her marriage and was co-habiting together. According to this girl, this man's attempt at raping her on several occasions, forced her to run away from home to Benin City, and took up apprenticeship as a hair-dresser. After a period of 3 years, her mistress relocated her to the Lagos Branch from where she

fell prey to trafficking agent who recruited her. Four other girls were trafficked alongside with her to Italy.

On arrival in Italy, the victim said her four friends and herself were shared out to different people, one of whom later engaged her in a hotel which in addition operates a commercial sex outfit. According to her, clients that came to her were older men who were sometimes drunk. She managed to keep pace with the job for six months before she made up her mind to escape. In her words "because I was dying in silence as a prostitute, I decided to escape for my life when I reported to the Police station in Rome. I was taken to a charity organisation (NGO) which took care of me and later arranged for my return to Nigeria." Asked to comment freely on her living and working conditions as a victim of trafficking, she narrated her ordeal to include sleeping late and waking up early without a good diet. "I got introduced to taking hard drugs (cocaine and heroin) by the clients that call at me. I hate the job and will not go back even if I am paid a million dollars." She concluded. The second victim (girl) from Rivers State aged 13years said she heard about going to Italy and voluntarily opted to join her friends. This was because, her uncle with whom she lives after the death of her parents, was not taking good care of her. "I decided to go to Italy just to get out of this suffering in my uncle's house." Answering the question how she would compare life in her uncle's

house and as a victim of trafficking? She said "I would have preferred staying in Italy if I had something else to do than prostituting. I am abused and forced by men far older than my late father for sex. At times I'm not in the mood for sex but my mistress would ask me to go in with them." Asked whether she was paid directly by the men who slept with her? She responded that it was her mistress who bargained how much and for how long. She collected her wages at the end of the month although she could be owed for a month or two. How were you repatriated? "It was during a combined Police-Immigration Officers' raid at brothels and suspected hotels that I was arrested alongside three of my friends (2 Cameroonians and one Nigerian).

The other three friends had travel documents, but I did not." What happened to the four of you after the arrest? She said, "as the Investigating Officer got to know how we came in, and the nature of our job, it was confirmed that we were victims of trafficking, and later deported home."

Similar stories were told by other six victims from Bayelsa, Edo and Delta States. Most of these victims were pushed into being trafficked as a result of poverty and other abusive behaviours by their guardians, parents or surrogate parents. Apart from socioeconomic reasons adduced by interviewees, others went into being trafficked through

deception when they were told of vast and abundant employment opportunities and better living outside the shores of Nigeria.

Traffickers would want you believe it is very easy and rosy, but evidence on ground does not support their claims. One interviewee aged 18years from Edo State said, "if government provided opportunities for the poor but intelligent children and youths to go to school, or have gainful employment, I would not have fallen prey to traffickers." According to her, she was trafficked out at the age of 12years after Primary School, when her parents could not send her to Secondary or High school. She took to being a Hair-dresser apprentice at Ikpoba Hill, Benin City from where she joined a trafficking syndicate who took her abroad. According to her she suffered from that age until she was 16years in 2006 when she escaped and returned home. Asked whether she was happier being home? Her answer was ambivalent. In her words "I am happy being home although in my terminal stage of life, having contracted HIV/AIDS while abroad." Asked again whether she was receiving antiretroviral drugs? She said, "yes, but HIV/AIDS is a death sentence received which must be executed either in the short or long run." According to her, she regretted every action she had taken about her life, and advised youths (girls in particular) to be careful, shun greed and be content with what is at home. Let everybody know that God's time is the best."

In addition, two traffickers (male and female) were interviewed. The female trafficker aged 26years was from Creek Town in Cross River State. She claimed to be a 'prophetess', who was directed by God to go around the Motor Parks (Taxi Stations) and pick up boys and girls who have nobody to take care of them and raise them up. She was a divorcee, had two children and was divorced by her husband on grounds of insanity. Both of her parents were alive and her children in the custody of her ex-husband. This trafficker was in her custody, 8 children (7boys and one girl) who she kept in her home awaiting the arrival of another syndicate who it was gathered came to her and carried away the children at night to unknown destinations. According to one of the Investigation and Monitoring Officers of NAPTIP, Uyo Zonal Office, she had confessed to being a recruiting agent of a notorious trafficking syndicate based in Benin City, Edo State. That, she feigns being insane and takes hostage all these children in the name of being a prophetess to cover up being detected as a trafficker. She was in detention pending completion of investigations and prosecution.

The male trafficker was from Abak in Akwa Ibom State. He specialises in coming down to the villages and "organising" children (male and female) under the pretense of giving them over to affluent people as

House helps in Lagos. According to investigation reports, he finds abject poor parents with large families as easy preys to strike deals with them. Usually he gave the parents some sums of money to assure them that, he would continue to be signing for the wages of their children or wards and bring same to them on monthly basis. This he does to woo them to comply to his deceptions. Asked why he chose to engage in such a dirty and inhuman job of destroying the future of children? He replied, "I decided to do this job because of the gains I make out of it at a time are very lucrative." Again he was asked if he considered the legal implication of his actions. And he said, of course he does, but there was nothing he could do, since man must survive.

This research finding is supported by Danailova-Trainor and Belser (2006:5); Salt and Stein, (1997); Shelley, 2003 who saw that trafficking is "an integrated criminal activity motivated by profit maximisation." This means that traffickers operate with the aim of maximising benefits and minimising costs.

For the sake of still validating data obtained from this study, and as a triangulation requisite, focus group discussions (FGDs) were also used as data generating instrument. Two sessions were held with victims of trafficking kept at the Uyo Zonal Office of NAPTIP. As a result of the security nature of this research, the faces of participants were blurred in the video compact disc (VCD) recording of such sessions. The audio

quality of the VCD was unaffected. In the first session, ten (10) children/adolescents who were victims of TCASP participated. Their ages range from 10 – 16years; with 13years as the mean age of discussants. They were asked how they came to know about traveling abroad (trafficking)? In response, they said they knew about trafficking via internet; relatives; business partners, classmates, friends and agents. When asked why they preferred being trafficked? They gave varying reasons to include; employment, to experience life abroad, educational advancement, tourism and for marriage.

All discussants agreed when asked which was better – life at home or abroad? That, life at home with their parents, loved ones and siblings was better than life as victims of trafficking. All discussants enlisted the various jobs they were engaged in, to include, domestic services e.g. domestic work; working in the factories; restaurants; hotels (as sales boys/girls) and in the sex industry. Again when asked how they had coped with the demands in the sex industry? Most of them said "the job was not fine; it was painful, stressful and frustrating." It was disheartening to observe that, all discussants admitted to abusing drugs such as alcohol and smoking of tobacco and occasionally cannabis indica (Indian hemp).

In the course of discussion, it was gathered that, law enforcement agents constantly raided brothels, hotels and restaurants suspected to

be harbouring victims of trafficking. In answer to how they usually got out of detention when arrested by law enforcement agents, all discussants responded that they got out in one of these three ways:

- i. Being bailed out by masters/mistresses
- ii. Bribing of law enforcement officers
- iii. Through sexual gratification of law enforcement officers on their demand.

Again, these findings tallied with those by Aengst (2001), Alkhovka & O'Briain (2003) and Madunagu (2002) who studied Girl Trafficking in Nepal, Trafficking in Children for Sexual purposes in Belarus and Trafficking in Girls in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria respectively. In their different and various studies, they reported of the negative role played by security operatives in the upsurge of trafficking.

When asked how many of them had suffered sexual abuse? It was gathered that 6 out of the 10 discussants (all females) had been abused sexually by their masters, the Police, Immigration staff, neighbours and even their relatives. In answer to how much money they made on daily basis from their job? Those working as domestic servants said, they were paid on monthly basis, while those in the sex industry said, they could turn in from five hundred dollars (\$500) to

five thousand dollars (\$5000) depending on the caliber of clients and the season e.g. Christmas, Valentine's Day, Pilgrimages, etcetera. For instance, during international Meet or conferences where most guests troop into the city, you could have more affluent clients who could part with huge sums for young girls. It is regrettable to report that, most of the negotiations for service provision are done by the masters or mistresses and money collected by them.

It was also observed from discussants that, they accepted to being trafficked because of not having any gainful employment hence, in order to survive they got hooked up. Some of the discussants claimed they ate once a day, and that these diets were not balanced. Discussants' awareness of HIV/AIDS was good. To them HIV/AIDS is the sickness that cannot be cured and a few of them knew the acronym of HIV/AIDS - Human immune Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. Discussants as well have a succinct knowledge of the routes of transmission of HIV/AIDS to include, heterosexual intercourse, blood transfusion, circumcision (male and female), use of sharp objects, sharing of syringes and needles, sharing of shaving sticks. It is pathetic to note that four of these victims used in this discussion have contracted one sexually transmitted disease or another, although they claimed that they had been treated. All

discussants claimed to be HIV negative when last they went for testing.

In establishing the educational statuses of these victims, some said they stopped their education after completing Primary School; others dropped out while in Secondary or High School. Asked why they stopped their education to be trafficked, their responses fell in one of these three categories:

- i. No money to continue with education because parents are poor.
- ii. Being orphans as a result of death of parents.
- iii. Nobody to sponsor me in school.

In response to the question: what are the common challenges they faced as victims of trafficking? Their common answers included the following: getting pregnant, contracting STDs, illiteracy, cut-off from family and parental love and care, no balanced diet, not sleeping well and other forms of ill-health and psychological trauma or torture. The discussants when asked to individualise the causes of trafficking of children or adolescents, itemized the causes or correlates as follows: poverty; giving out of children as house helps; hawking; witchcraft accusation; death of parents; nobody to send me to school; for employment; and nobody to take care of me when parents died. The children when asked if they would like to continue as victims of TCASP,

having known the ills? They all chorused "No". Every child who participated in these FGD sessions joined in unison to say "No to Child Trafficking; Government should abolish Child trafficking, and that parents should limit the family size so that they can conveniently take care of the children they produced.

Also, two females and a male victim were interviewed using the biographical or life history method. These were purposively selected based on the fact that, they claimed their mothers and other relatives were/ and had been engaged as commercial sex workers. The boy aged 13years claimed that, his mother left his father when he was 5years and traveled to Lagos where she was engaged in prostitution. That, as a result of maltreatment from his stepmother, he yielded to the pressure of accept being trafficked. Again that, two of his aunts were also engaged in the sex industry, although he does not know which locations or countries they were based. This was why he felt prostitution was a familial issue and "may be" runs in their genes. This was refuted as there was no theoretical support to this hypothesis or assumption. He was quick to conclude that his mother must have learned this behaviour from her aunt, whom she grew up with; who also was a prostitute. Asked whether there was a particular way he felt about his mother's choice of prostitution as a way of life, he responded that his mother's choice has made him dejected and feel unwanted in

society. This was one of the reasons he chose to travel out and possibly die there. He suggested that her mother should see a behaviour therapist, who could help her modify her behaviour. This therapist should also counsel his sisters so as to cut-off the chain of prostituting in their family. One of the two girls interviewed biographically aged 16years was also born into a brothel where her mother was selling sex as a whore. She grew up not knowing her biological father and seeing her mother's lifestyle came to identify prostituting as a way of life. She abused alcohol, cigarette and Indian hemp at a very tender age, imitating her mother and her clients. Not too long, at 8years of age she was raped by one of her mother's clients and before she was 10years, started enjoying sex. She joined her mother at this age and was making fast money. At 12years, she heard of the "Italy trip" so arranged with friends and voluntarily followed her peers to Italy. Asked whether she had any regrets being deported home, she replied "I have no regret and thank God that I am back home. I have been rehabilitated by NAPTIP and I'm comfortable and happier."

The other girl aged 14years lamented that, all her three sisters lived and survived through prostituting. Unfortunately, her league of friends also lived their lives prostituting. This implied that, from the home front and circle of friends, she had no good role model to follow after.

This according to her was why she got hooked up into prostitution as a victim of trafficking. Asked whether her mother was also a prostitute? She said she does not know since her mother died when she was an infant. But that, grapevine information from neighbours claimed that their family was known for prostitution. She blamed her predicament on an enemy, who had bewitched their family and made them prostitutes, so that nothing good could come out of their family. She thanked God saying: "now that I am out of it, I am undergoing deliverance in a church, in order to destroy the demon causing this sinful act."

From these biographical interviews, it was deduced that, the social learning theory supports the findings from these interviews. This theory assumes that, most human social behaviours are acquired through observation and imitation; and manipulated by what they called schedules of reinforcement. These schedules consisted of using different degrees of regularity in rewarding and punishing behaviour. It is believed by learning theorists that reward usually has more predictive effects on behaviour than punishment. Therefore, because TCASP provides lucrative rewards to traffickers and victims alike, offenders persist in this crime over time. Trafficking syndicates are often reinforced by the profits they made from this business and adopt rationalisation as a cover for their illegal behaviour and business.

Again, these findings are supported by Robert Merton's Structural Strain theory. This theory which premised that, significant members of society regard success especially, as expressed in material wealth as a cultural goal requiring good formal education and. high-paying employments as the means of its attainment. However, not all members of society especially, the poor and minority can achieve this goal using the legitimate or approved means. This insignificant poor and minority, often handicapped by their little education and less economic resources, resort to the use of unconventional means to achieve these culturally approved goals. This is grossly evident in our contemporary Nigerian society where nobody bothers to know who gets what; and how it is gotten. People are given social acceptance, esteem and prestige especially when they flagrantly displayed wealth most often, fraudulently acquired at wedding ceremonies, fund launch, and dinner or banquet occasions. This explains why most Nigerian youth are engaged in trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes. This is in order to have a socially acclaimed wealth and money thereby feeling "belonged" in the class of them that matter in society.

In addition to data generated from victims of trafficking, parents of victims were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. This was aimed at correlating public opinion and experiential data about the

phenomenon of TCASP and make generalisations based on the synthesis of these divergent positions. These data are presented and analysed below:

Table 5.49: Distribution of respondents by sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	3	.5	.5	.5
	Male	163	25.9	25.9	26.3
	Female	464	73.7	73.7	100.0
	Total	630	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that, 464 representing 73.7% of respondents were females and 163 or 25.9% were males. 3 or 0.5% did not respond. The choice of more females than males was informed by the fact that, most victims’ parents were single parents (females).

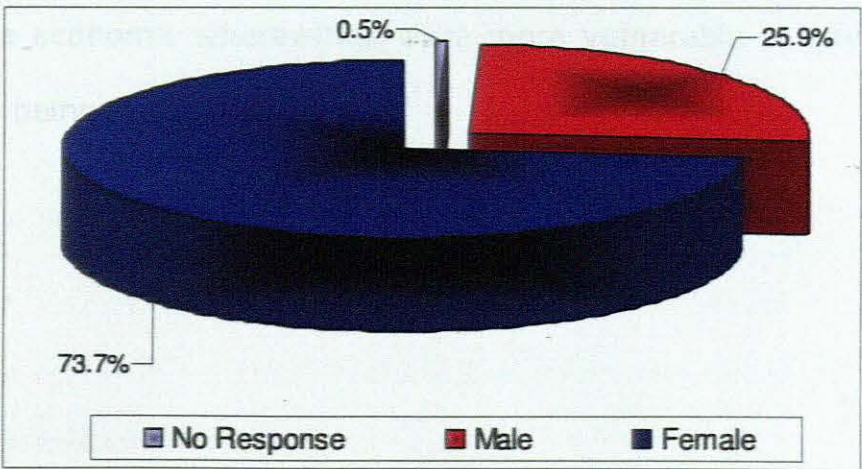


Figure 5.12: Sex distribution of Parents of trafficked children

The above figure shows that 73.7% of parents of trafficked children were females and 25.9% males. This is because the majority of parents were single female-parents.

Table 5.50: Distribution of parents sampled by Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	10	1.6	1.6	1.6
	18-22yrs	65	10.3	10.3	11.9
	22-27yrs	193	30.6	30.6	42.5
	28-32yrs	85	13.5	13.5	56.0
	33-37yrs	131	20.8	20.8	76.8
	38-42yrs	126	20.0	20.0	96.8
	43-47yrs	12	1.9	1.9	98.7
	48yrs & above	8	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	630	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the age distribution of respondents used in this study. Parents aged 22-27years scored the modal frequency of 193 or 30.6%, age 33-37years were 131 or 20.8%, while age 38-42years were 126 or 20%. This result showed that young parents who did not have the economic wherewithal were more vulnerable to having their children being trafficked.

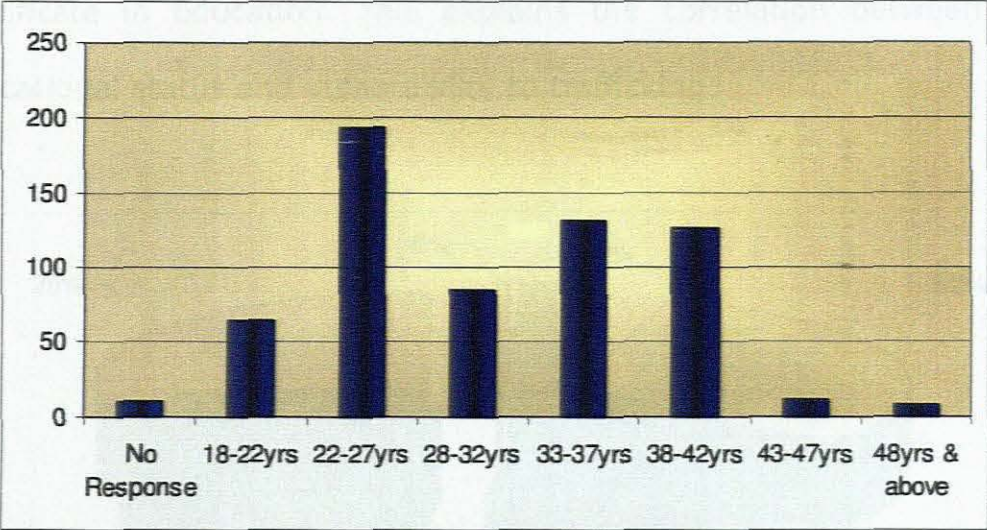


Figure 5.13: A Histogram showing age distribution of parents of trafficked children

Figure 5.13: Mental Status of parents of Trafficked children

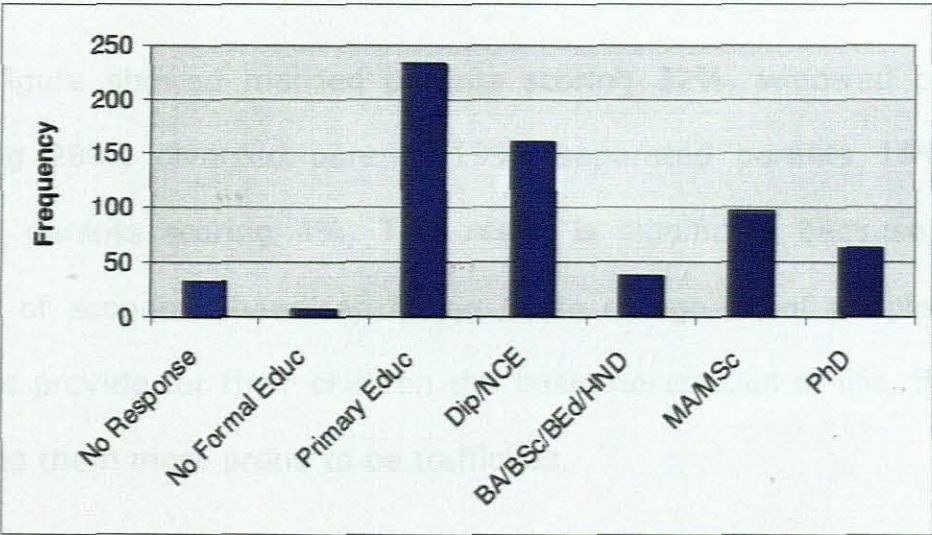


Figure 5.14: A Histogram showing educational status of parents of Trafficked children

From the above figure, parents who had primary education scored the highest frequency, and followed by those with Diploma or National

Certificate in Education. This explains the correlation between low educational status and vulnerability to trafficking.

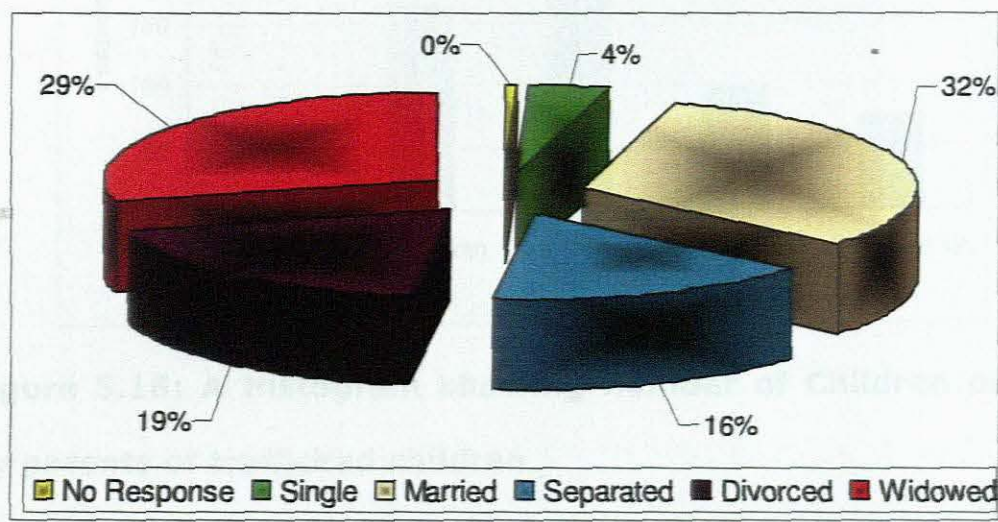


Figure 5.15: Marital Statuses of parents of trafficked children

This figure showed married parents scoring 32%, widowed parents scoring 29%, divorced parents 19%, separated parents 16% and single parents scoring 4%. This result is significant because, as a result of economic handicap facing these categories of people, they cannot provide for their children the basic necessities of life, thereby making them more prone to be trafficked.

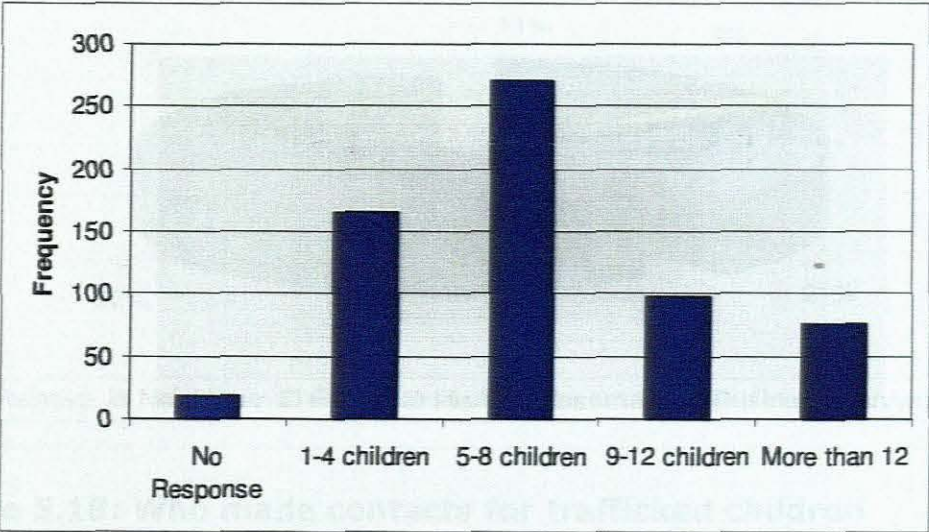


Figure 5.16: A Histogram showing number of Children owned by parents of trafficked children

The above figure shows that large family size is a function of child trafficking.

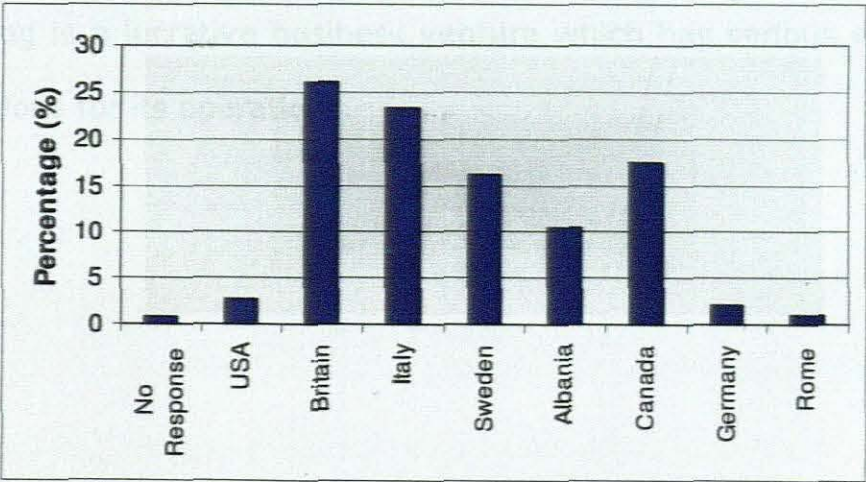


Figure 5.17: A Histogram showing Countries Children were trafficked into

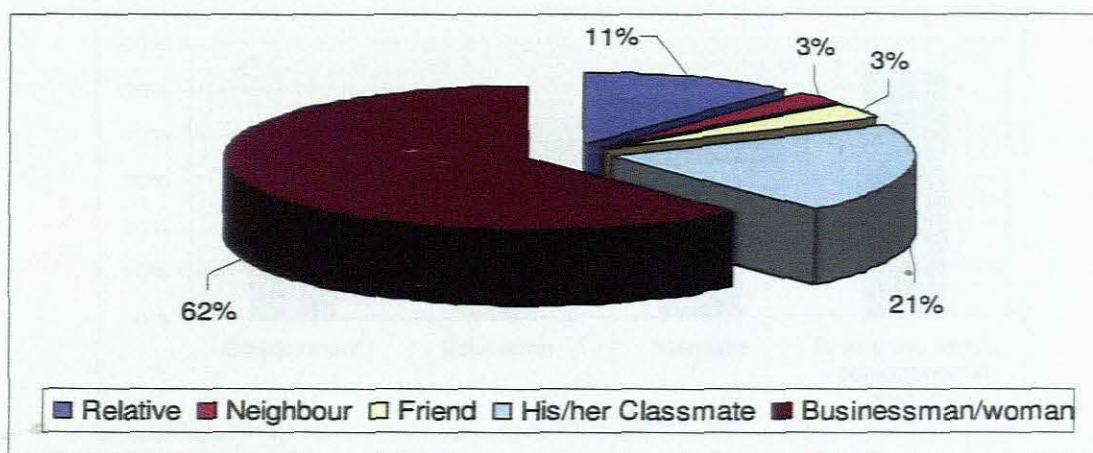


Figure 5.18: Who made contacts for trafficked children

From the above figure, businessmen or women scoring 62% were involved in making contacts for children who were being trafficked. These were followed by Classmates of trafficked children (21%), Relatives with 11% while friends or neighbours scored 3% of contacts leading in the traffic of children or adolescents. This shows that trafficking is a lucrative business venture which has serious economic implications for its operations.

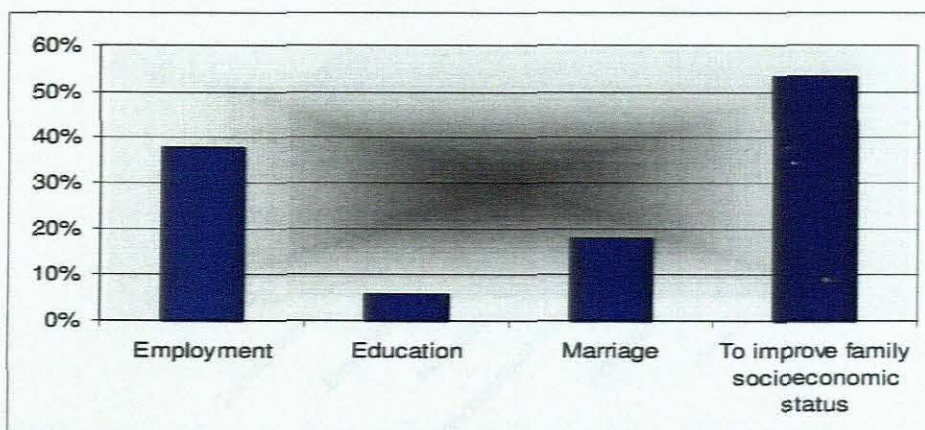


Figure 5.19: A Histogram showing reasons why parents traffic in their children.

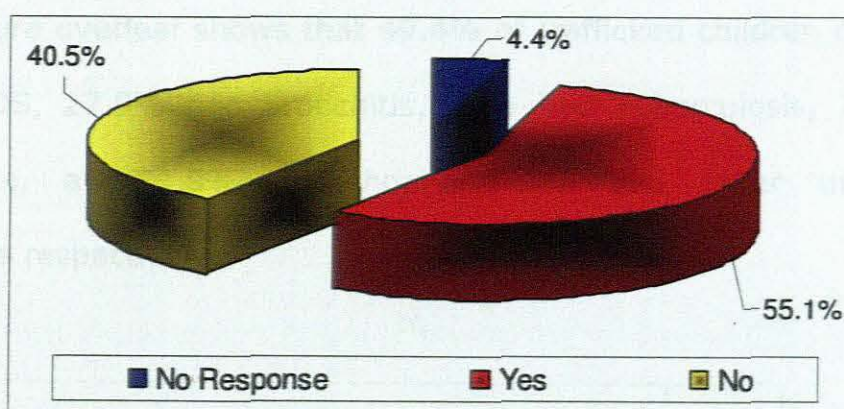


Figure 5.20: Whether parents were paid money in exchange for their children

This figure shows that 55.1% of parents had received monies from traffickers before giving out their children, while 40.5% did not receive money. This has a strong significance in that, poverty or greed of parents could be a function of why parents traffic their children for money.

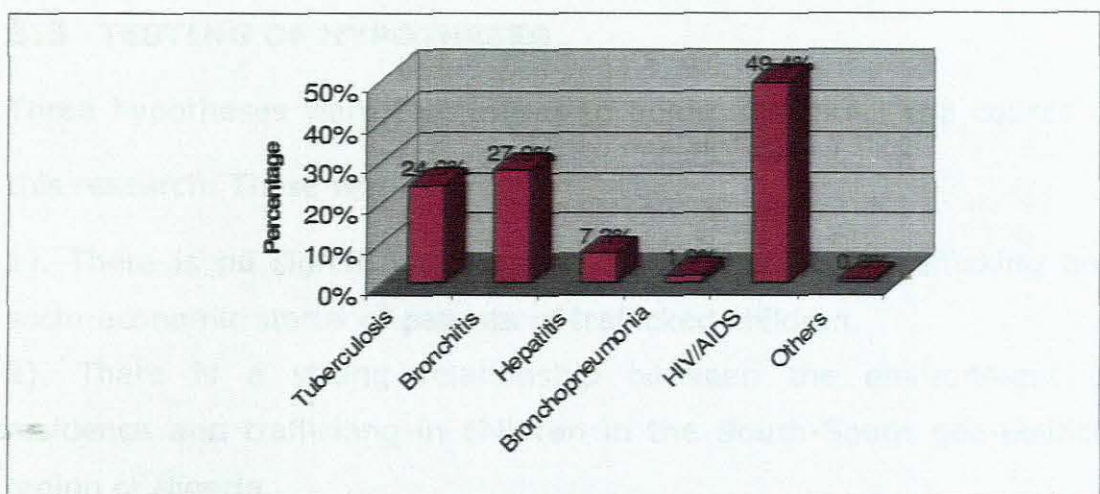


Figure 5.21: A Histogram showing Health problems suffered by trafficked children.

The figure overleaf shows that 49.4% of trafficked children contracted HIV/AIDS, 27.9% had Bronchitis, 24% had Tuberculosis, 7.3% had Hepatitis, and 1.9% Bronchopneumonia and other unclassified diseases respectively.

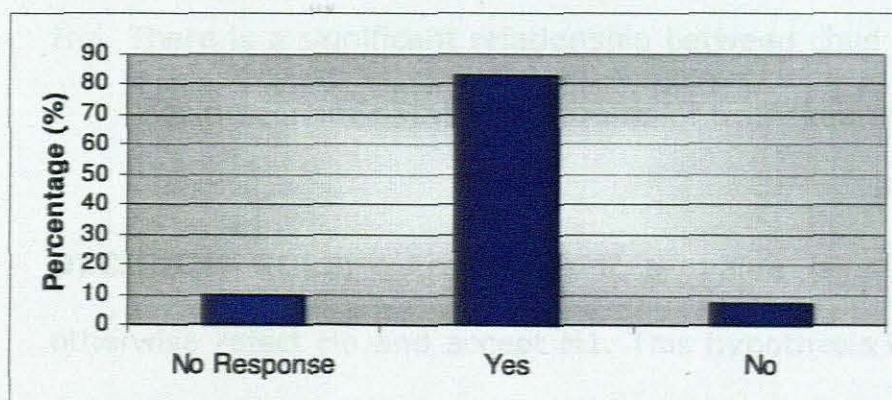


Figure 5.22: A Histogram of whether HIV/AIDS patients received Antiretroviral drugs

5.3 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

Three hypotheses were formulated to guide and direct the course of this research. These were:

- 1). There is no significant relationship between child trafficking and socio-economic status of parents of trafficked children.
- 2). There is a strong relationship between the environment of residence and trafficking in children in the South-South geo-political region of Nigeria.
- 3). TCASP has an adverse effect on the lives and health of trafficked children and their families.

These hypotheses are here tested using the chi-squared statistical instrument to measure their degrees of relationship.

HYPOTHESIS ONE

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between child trafficking and socio-economic status of parents of trafficked children.

H_1 : There is a significant relationship between child trafficking and socio-economic status of parents of trafficked children.

DECISION RULE: Accept H_0 if p- value is ≤ 0.05 at 1df; otherwise reject H_0 and accept H_1 . This hypothesis is tested using the chi-squared statistical instrument whose formula is given as:

$$X^2 = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Table 5.51: Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.390 ²	1	.020		
Continuity Correction ¹	4.223	1	.040		
Likelihood Ratio	9.678	1	.002		
Fisher's Exact Test				.014	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.387	1	.020		
N of Valid Cases	1770				

1. Computed only for a 2x2 table

2. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.35

The above result shows a significant relationship between child trafficking and socio-economic status of parents of trafficked children. This means that the children from the abject poor parents, with low educational qualifications were the most victims of trafficking in the South-South geo-political zone of Nigeria. This finding is supported by a similar finding by Aengst (2001) who studied Girl Trafficking in Nepal; Madunagu (2002) who studied Trafficking in Girls in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria; Osakue & Okoojion (2002) who carried out a study on Trafficking in Girls in Edo and Delta States of the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria and Alkhovka and O'Briain (2003) who researched on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in Belarus.

HYPOTHESIS TWO

H₀: There is no strong relationship between the environment of residence and trafficking in children in the South-South geo-political region of Nigeria.

H₁: There is a strong relationship between the environment of residence and trafficking in children in the South-South geo-political region of Nigeria.

DECISION RULE: Accept H₀ if p- value is <0.05 at 4df; otherwise reject H₀ and accept H₁. This hypothesis is tested using chi-squared whose formula is given as:

$$X^2 = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Table 5.52: Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	312.651(1)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	345.425	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	75.327	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1770		

1.0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 47.25.

The above result shows there is a significant relationship between environment of residence and trafficking in children. This is evident from the findings of this study when it was observed that majority of respondents who lived in shacks and poor residences lacked basic necessities of life, were maltreated and abused were more prone to being trafficked. This finding was inconsonance with earlier research findings by Wolthuis and Blaak (2001); Renton (2001); Aengst (2001); Alkhovka and O'Briain (2003) and Osukue and Okoojion when they observed similar results from their studies.

HYPOTHESIS THREE

H₀: Trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes has no an adverse effect on the lives and health of trafficked children and their families.

H₁: Trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes has an adverse effect on the lives and health of trafficked children and their families.

This hypothesis is tested using responses from question 40 of the Questionnaire which measures the living conditions of victims of trafficking whose responses are presented overleaf:

Comments on experiences	Yes	No	Total
Unconducive to health	1770	0	1770
	100%	0%	100%
Very bad and inhuman	1770	0	1770
	100%	0%	100%
Dehumanizing	1770	0	1770
	100%	0%	100%
Amounts to child abuse	1770	0	1770
	100%	0%	100%
Violation of human rights	1769	1	1770
	99.9%	0.1%	100%
Leads to drug abuse and death	1770	0	1770
	100%	0%	100%

The above table represents respondents' experiences as victims of trafficking. These show that trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes has an adverse effect on the lives and health of trafficked children and their families. Also, the figure below is a true reflection of the adverse effect trafficking has on the lives of trafficked children and their families. This is because, monies meant for developmental ventures in the families would be redirected to the treatment of family members who are sick as a result of the consequences of their being trafficked.

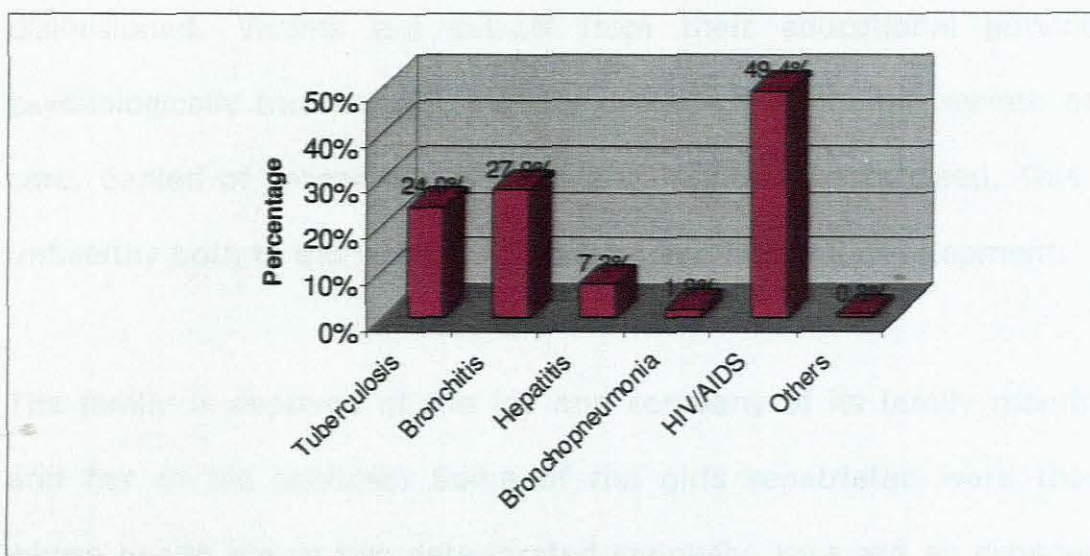


Figure 5.23: A Histogram showing health problems of victims of trafficking

5.4 TCASP AND HEALTH: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FOR POLICY

This section is necessitated because of the specialisation focus of this researcher which is Medical Sociology. It is directed at an empirical examination and analysis of the various findings of this study viewed from the lens of the health of the victims of trafficking, their families and society at large. To begin this analysis, one is apt to draw correlations between age of TCASP victims and the health of society. From the research findings, the modal frequency age-bracket of victims stood at 10 – 14years, which translates to mean that this youthful and most useful age-bracket is wasted, thwarted and

disillusioned. Victims are cut-off from their educational pursuits, psychologically traumatised, socially denied of emotional warmth and care, denied of proper socialisation and mentally bastardised. This is unhealthy both to the victim and societal survival and development.

The family is deprived of the joy and company of its family member and her or his services. Some of the girls repatriated were those whose health status has deteriorated seriously, thus are an economic burden to the family. They pose serious unhealthiness to their families by their stigmatisation making the family lose their social status in the community. Their families become object of public gossip and ill-reference when moral issues are discussed in the community. In severe cases, parents of trafficked children lose their chieftaincy and other titles of esteem and prestige in society. This consequence has a lasting debilitating and debasing effect on family members to the extent some have suicidal tendencies or even commit suicide.

Viewed from the health dimension of a society, it is often asserted that the health of a people translates the health of the society in which they live. Similarly, the health of a nation has a bipolar affectation on the individuals and other domains of that society. That is, the attitudes and behaviour of members of a society is a function of the healthiness

of their society. If a society is criminogenic, these would directly or indirectly affect the pathology of the people inhabiting this society.

This would affect the public or world image of that society and her citizens. For instance, if a society has been labelled a cholera or meningitis epidemic area, it goes without controversy that citizens of this area may or not be carriers of these diseases. By implication, the healthiness or otherwise of citizens is gravely affected by the healthiness of the society in which they reside. As a result of TCASP, victims are deprived of self-development initiatives which directly affect the development of society. Illiteracy rate would increase, poverty institutionalised, inequality gap constantly widening and social and infrastructural development grossly slowed down. This societal ill-health could occur at the medium or long term if nothing is done to address or redress the anomaly.

Viewed from a humanistic perspective, TCASP violates the rights of the child. This is an aberration of social norms and values. It negates the normal process of social evolution over time. This has an aftermath of normlessness in the long run. This stance is supported by Emile Durkheim's theory of Anomie. According to Durkheim, a state of anomie ensues when social contracts are weak and the normal obligations which constrains individuals and regulate their behaviour are not strong enough to function effectively (Haralambos, 1980:238).

Anomie is characterised by rapid social change which disrupts the norms governing behaviour. In Durkheim's word "the scale is upset, but a new scale cannot be immediately improvised. Time is required for the public conscience to reclassify men and things" (Haralambos, 1980:238).

The UNDP Report on Trafficking in Human Beings (2004) notes that trafficking violates four major UN conventions and nine articles of these conventions. These are The Convention on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR); The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This is unhealthy both to the individual and society at large. These violations pose serious and grave consequences, raising public concern as to what should be done to redress the trafficking scourge in society. The violation of the rights of individuals especially minors and its attendant consequence of societal pathology should evoke a quick intervention approach by national, regional and international governments and agencies toward a more comprehensive, concerted and goal-directed intervention to end human trafficking.

To the functionalists, prostitution as a service provisioning institution is functional to the extent it serves as an outlet for the gratification of sexual desires of insatiable men who cannot cope with their partners' sexual passivity and at times frigidity. In their argument, trafficking of minors for sexual purposes is good and functional for the survival of society. According to Sanderson (1995:125), prostitution is an age long institution that serves to reduce the tension of men with "illicit sexual desires or libidinal urge". This argument may sound logical, reasonable and plausible, but when considered from the consequences of TCASP on health, one can criticise this illogical stance of the functionalists. One of such consequences is unwanted pregnancy. A pregnancy is said to be "unwanted" when it is not planned for, and there is no wherewithal for the proper management of the client throughout the gestational period, as well as the sustenance of the unborn when finally it is born. Ellis and Walsh (2000:177) note that the most common reasons for a pregnancy being unwanted are that "the parents were not married or were in the process of separating; the desire by the woman to pursue a career, and the couple already having more children than they wanted." Practically, this is the case among teens that are forced into prostitution as a result of their being trafficked. It is a better imagined than experienced scenario, because of its multiple complications to the life of the innocent teenager and child. Some of these pregnant teenagers do not have access to

antenatal care to confirm their maturity and ability to face the rigours of labour. Sometimes they lose their lives to death during labour.

Another such consequence of TCASP on health is the contracting of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and the dreaded cure-defiant HIV/AIDS. From the findings of this study, 114 (6.4%) victims of trafficking actually were infected with STDs and another 72 (4.06%) of victims contracted the HIV/AIDS. This was because, as minors, their clients refused to engage them in protected sex and had no strength or power to resist them.

Examining the diet and regularity of feeding of respondents used in this study, it was observed that 1434 or 81% did not have balanced diet. This affected the physical growth and development as well as mental development and healthiness of the individual. Again, victims who consumed more alcoholic beverages exhibited signs of mental deterioration, depression, anxiety states and other forms of neurotic or psychotic states. One participant in one of the FGDs said "I always drank a lot of alcohol to sever myself from the pains and trauma of this job and banish abnormal emotional thoughts. This had an abnormal effect on my later life, having nightmares and bouts of confusional states." This finding is supported by similar findings by

Jennifer Aengst (2001); Salt and Hogarth (2001); Alkhovka and O'Briain (2003); Madunagu (2002) and Osakue and Okoojion (2002). Again, the UNDP Report (2004) on Trafficking in Human Beings notes that, whereas HIV/AIDS in a community increases its members' vulnerability to trafficking, TCASP increases the likelihood of persons contracting HIV/AIDS. This is because trafficking victims who are sexually exploited often have to endure unsafe and unprotected sexual practices in the course of their service provisioning. This makes them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection.

The health rights of victims are violated. They are made to sleep with clients who are unhealthy; some carriers of acute or chronic debilitating illnesses; and deprived of their will power to make choices favourable to them. Sometimes their mistresses or masters make the choice of sexual partners and the duration of time for the service provision to these victims. Most often, the health status of victims were never taken into cognisance, whether they are physically, socially or psychologically stable or well enough to provide sexual services to clients. Victims who were studied in Albania reported similar experiences, claiming that they were "made to walk on the streets from 22hr – 05hr in order to earn between 500,000 – 1million lira per night target for a victim. This makes one to sleep with anybody to make your target" (Renton, 2001:22-23).

Renton's (2001) study of Child Trafficking in Albania has reports of health implications of TCASP. According to this study's Report, most victims especially those from rural areas had no sex education prior to their being trafficked. This class of minors is usually preferred because "they are more likely to consent to unprotected or extreme acts of sex" (Renton, 2001:24). According to Aengst (2001:7), trafficked girls are likely "to become infected with HIV/AIDS while working in the brothels. In a 1996 Police raid on a Bombay brothel, 70% of the 218 Nepal girls arrested were HIV positive". Viewed from another angle, the illegal immigrant status of most victims of TCASP and the nature of their work, make them inaccessible to medical care. Many of them suffer severe challenges to their health, having acute or chronic infections such as genital trauma, hepatitis, criminal abortions, gonorrhoea, syphilis, Herpes and other forms of staphylococcal infections. These infections leave behind adverse psychological, obstetrical and gynaecological complications in later life of victims. In view of the myriad health implications of TCASP to humanity and society, this study proffers some ingredients or recipes for policy.

5.5 SUMMARY

Data generated from the field has been presented in this chapter using tabular, graphical and pictorial format. The data were analysed and tested against research hypotheses for the relationship between variables. The following concluding chapter focuses on summarising the research findings, and making conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter encapsulates the summary, conclusion and recommendations and suggestions reached at the end of this study. Generalisations reached provided the pivot for policy implications and the drive for further research on the phenomenon of trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes.

6.1 SUMMARY

The general neglect of the provision of social welfare schemes and inadequate nay improper implementation of government poverty alleviation programmes by successive regimes in Nigeria over time, impelled children or adolescents into being trafficked across the frontiers of our country for sexual exploitation, child labour and other forms of domesticated services in Europe and the United States of America. Explanations adduced for the increasing incidence and prevalence of children adolescents for sexual purposes (TCASP) in the South-South geo-political zone of Nigeria is principally hinged on poverty. Simply put, parents' socio-economic status explains modally the recurring and constant variable for the traffic in children (especially

girls) from Africa to the Orient for servile exploitation, abuses, and sexual exploitation.

Among the most obvious implications of TCASP is a retarded socio-economic and infrastructural development. This results in morbid poverty, impoverishment of majority of citizens, pauperisation of the low income earners and a bleak future for the country. The "commodification" of human beings by members of an organised crime syndicates whose network web spans from local perpetrators to international collaborators makes this heinous crime "the most lucrative criminal activity in our modern world and generates profits surpassed only by those produced through drug trafficking" (Bruckert and Parent, 2002:17).

A total of five surveys were conducted using a well structured questionnaire, interview schedule, life history and focus group discussions as instruments of data generation. Surveys one to four were directed at generating data from respondents who were victims of trafficking; survey five generated data from parents of victims of trafficking while interviews were directed at both victims and trafficking syndicates. The Focus group discussion was used as a triangulation strategy to validate as well as strengthen data reliability. From the four surveys, 1770 subjects were purposively sampled and administered with the research instrument. The twelve subjects used for the interviews were randomly sampled, while the two traffickers

were purposively tracked down for interviewing. Three hypotheses formulated at the commencement of this study were tested using appropriate statistical techniques whose results showed significant relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Both hypotheses one and two were tested using chi-squared statistical technique and their results were 5.390^2 at 1df and 0.05 alpha significance and 312.651^2 at 4df and 0.05 alpha significance, respectively. This translates that there is a relationship between child trafficking and parents' socio-economic status (hypothesis one); and between environment of residence and trafficking in children and adolescents (hypothesis two). Hypothesis three was tested using question 40 of the questionnaire and result shows trafficking of children and adolescents has an adverse effect on the lives and health of trafficked children and their families.

For the purpose of relating the research findings to the socio-cultural milieu, an ethnographic sketch of the research area was provided. An important ethnographic fact observed among the people of the Niger Delta Region is their belief in achievement and meritocracy. This is evident in their affluence and flamboyant lifestyle. Their value for competition is a function of the numerous unemployed graduates roaming the streets. This in part, explains the incessant youth restiveness in this oil-rich enclave. Although the Niger Delta Region

(South-South) is made up of numerous linguistic groups, the spirit of co-operation and brotherhood predominates in their socio-cultural organisation.

6.2 CONCLUSION

The Niger Delta Region (South-South) will continue to be a significant source of trafficking in Nigeria as long as the prevailing economic conditions of poverty and lack of life chances or opportunity for self development persist. With the political gimmick which does not encourage resource control by the composite parts of the federation, and the federal arrangement which bakes its "national cake" with the resources of the Niger Delta, but shares this cake disproportionately based on "majority – minority" principle, the impoverishment of the South-South zone will continue. These indices motivate the upsurge of TCASP and other criminal activities in the Niger Delta Region. Recently, due to its aquatic ecology, with riverine tributaries criss-crossing and linking it to the Atlantic Ocean, this zone has served as an inlet and outlet for clandestine criminal activities in Nigeria.

The problem of inadequate enforcement of trafficking laws in Nigeria, help to fan or worsen this vice. The most "risky" or vulnerable groups are children under 18years from poor and ill-educated families as well as unemployed youths who had graduated from the colleges and universities. It was observed from this study that TCASP is a threat

and violation of the Child's rights and a negation of the United Nations Conventions for the protection of the rights of the Child. More so, TCASP tantamount to child abuse, child labour and child exploitation which consequences are grossly impinging on the holistic development of the child. It is at this juncture that a conclusion be drawn about the antecedents and consequences of TCASP with a view to lending credence to existing global efforts and calls toward consistent, purposive, multilateral and results-driven actions to address and redress the trafficking of children and adolescents from developing nations of the Third world of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Governments should intensify deliberate actions for law enforcement, offender prosecution, welfare services provisioning, security and protection of victims of TCASP, and the total rehabilitation of victims of TCASP using a multi-sectoral approach. In addition, governments should set up machinery for the protection of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), inter-governmental organisations (IGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), faith-based organisations (FBOs) and individuals advocating the eradication of trafficking.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The spectrum of social and rehabilitation service provision for victims of TCASP is broad, and should incorporate medical, employment, psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation and adaptation. This is

because victims need emergency services and assistance in establishing and expanding connections between persons, families and social institutions that are handling their rehabilitation and contacts between them. Recommendations and suggestions on combating or ameliorating TCASP should address four focal points of prevention, prosecution, protection and rehabilitation. This approach has been earlier adopted in the United States when the victim of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA) was enacted. With this approach, a more comprehensive and all encompassing workable manual could be drawn up, toward curbing the increasing incidence and prevalence of traffic in persons (especially children and adolescents) for sexual and labour exploitation globally. These focal areas will be discussed separately in order to determine who does what, where, and how, in addressing the phenomenon of human trafficking globally.

6.3.1 PREVENTION

To prevent means to stop something from happening or stop someone from doing something. In preventing TCASP we intend to make recommendations both at the micro (individual) and macro (government, NGOs, FBOs, family, etcetera) levels of the chain of trafficking. First, as an act of economic empowerment governments at all levels of governance should review and re-orientate to a gender perspective macro-economic, commerce and social sector policies

which do not exacerbate feminisation of poverty and gender-based inequalities. Again governments should establish partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, FBOs and intergovernmental organisations to develop programmes that would ensure high risk groups (children, adolescents and women) are provided with good education, job training and opportunities for survival. This is in agreement with the Parsonian interdependency model of structures in society. Governments should as well establish mechanisms for monitoring employment agencies, travel agencies and adoption agencies with a view to ascertaining that labour and equity laws are not flouted and human beings enslaved. In addition, governments should expand opportunities and improve access to formal and non-formal education for girls, boys, women, and ethnic minorities to ensure a match between better education and available job opportunities. Still on the preventive front, governments should incorporate child rights and human rights education and training programmes for policy makers, institutional service providers, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary as a prerequisite for professional advancement. Governments should also introduce sustainable development initiatives from a gender perspective that is consistent with market trends.

Victims of trafficking used for this study on their part suggested the following preventive measures as a way of curbing the rising incidence of TCASP: Public enlightenment on the methods of recruitment used

by traffickers as well as providing the public with resilient training for self-defense and assertiveness; stiffer penalties for traffickers and their collaborators; dismissal and prosecution of fraudulent law enforcement officials who abet criminal activities such as human trafficking; enactment of more encompassing legislations to address trafficking, offenders and victims; and provision of social welfare programmes for the abject poor in society, orphans and women. Finally, governments should use positive cultural values and practices which promote empowerment of women; and gender and sexual relations marked by mutuality, dignity and sensitivity, which are capable to inhibit traffic in persons. Public awareness and adequate education should be given about HIV/AIDS and the myths promoting its spread through use of virgins for sexual exploitation dismissed.

6.3.2 PROSECUTION

These recommendations are concerned with the legal framework with which to redress the scourge of human trafficking globally. The United States Department of State adopted a three-tier intervention for combating traffic in persons from a legal perspective. First, that law enforcement should vigorously target those associated with trafficking, by identifying and halting trafficking routes via intelligent gathering and co-ordination between agencies. In furtherance of this recommendation, governments should adopt and implement

legislations which aim at improving the response of the criminal justice system to trafficking. Legislations should specifically criminalise trafficking and establish adequate penalties according to the United Nations Palermo Convention 2000; and in accordance with principles that promote human rights and gender equality. Bearing in mind that TCASP is committed in the context of organized crime; governments should ensure that appropriate procedures and techniques are used for investigation and prosecution. In addition, governments should protect victims and families who give evidence in court as witnesses from intimidation, retaliation and injury before, during and after trial. Victims should be given adequate protection including replacement and change of identity.

Another legal framework for prosecution includes governments' acceleration of ratification and strengthening implementations of international instruments and protocols on human rights, gender equity and criminal justice relating to traffic in persons. Akin to this, governments should ensure that all trafficking programmes are based on human rights principles and protect the rights of victims and their families. In addition, governments should as a matter of policy ensure that all frozen and confiscated assets of traffickers and their collaborators are used in favour of victims' rehabilitation and assistance. Recognising that corruption is a cog in the wheel of

trafficking eradication policies, governments should establish ethical standards and codes of conduct for law enforcement , immigration and other frontline agencies dealing directly or indirectly with trafficking matters. According to Hughes, Raymond and Gomez (2001) the Police must be given the resources to investigate, arrest and prosecute the trafficking kingpins.

Finally, as a legal frame for combating trafficking, governments should establish dissuasive penalties and ensure prosecution of corrupted officials who are accomplices of traffickers. Should this legal frame recommendations be enforced alongside the preventive measures earlier spelt out, the road to ending TCASP is sure in sight.

6.3.3 PROTECTION

In order to protect the rights of girls, boys and women from abuse and violations through trafficking, a plan of action must be instituted and vigorously executed. Protection measures should include governments bilateral and regional agreements that provide for the protection of immigrants especially children and women in countries other than theirs. Also, governments should provide protection for trafficking survivors when they are in custody. Again, governments should grant Temporary visas, Temporary residency status to victims, and even transfer them to Refugee Resettlement Centres for their safety and

protection. In sum, if the protection of victims of trafficking must be guaranteed, governments at all levels must set up functional and effective anti-human trafficking task forces across the areas known to be the source, transit and destination locations of trafficking. These task forces should be given adequate funding and government backing for increased investigative powers and prosecution of offenders, with additional crime charging mechanisms to successfully apprehend, prosecute and convict human traffickers. Governments should furthermore provide victims of trafficking with legal or other assistance in relation to any criminal, civil and other actions by traffickers or their collaborators.

6.3.4 REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation has variously been seen as the third phase of medicine, and usually described as a bridge spanning the gap between uselessness and usefulness (Etobe, 2005:131-132). It is concerned with maintaining or restoring a person to an optimal level of functioning and effectiveness within the limitations of her or his disability and affording her or him the opportunity to redefine her or his life meaningfully (Tindall, 1997:228). In line with rehabilitation objectives, governments should develop clear guidelines and procedures for the identification, referral and treatment of victims of trafficking based on human rights standards with special protection for

minors. Governments in partnerships with NGOs, FBOs or other rehabilitation institutions should establish safe and adequate shelters for all victims of trafficking irrespective of their status; and also define in clear terms the modus operandi of these shelters in line with spelt-out objectives of rehabilitation. Again, governments in conjunction with other rehabilitation institutions should ensure that all victims of trafficking have access to health care including physical care, culture-based psychological support, and voluntary HIV/AIDS testing and counseling.

Also, governments should ensure the safe and voluntary return of trafficked victims to their countries of origin, and provide them with assistance and support necessary for their well-being, as well as facilitate their social integration into their families and communities. Measures should be taken to prevent their re-trafficking through the provision of appropriate physical and psychological health care, housing, education and employment services for returned trafficked victims.

In conclusion, governments, at all levels, should support studies and further research on the phenomenon of trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes to better understand the phenomenon, its dynamics, and mutations, and the best ways of

addressing it. In furtherance of these recommendations, governments should finally, set up or promote independent national institutions on trafficking which would be responsible for data collection, research and analysis at both national and regional levels; and sharing of information with other actors in the fight against human trafficking.

6.4 SUMMARY

This chapter is a postscript of this study articulating a resume of the objectives, motivation for study, methodology used and results of the findings. Based on the major or significant findings of this study, recommendations for policy formulation and implications were made for future research on the phenomenon of TCASP.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Sociology
University of Zululand
Private Bag X1001
Kwadlangezwa 3886
Kwazulu-Natal Province
South Africa

Dear Respondent,

I am a Ph.D Research Student of the above-named Department and University in South Africa, conducting a study on: **“SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AND TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE SOUTH-SOUTH GEO-POLITICAL ZONE OF NIGERIA.”** This research is purely an academic exercise that is not driven by political, social, economic and/or cultural underpinnings.

You are please requested to complete this Questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Your responses shall be analyzed and tested against this study's hypotheses. All ethical considerations and confidentiality of information will be adhered to.

Thank you.

Yours Sincerely

EI ETOBE
200712298

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Instruction: Please tick (☒) the correct answer as appropriate to the following questions. You may be required to provide your answer(s) to some of the questions.

1. SEX: Male ☐ Female ☐
2. AGE: 5- 9yrs ☐ 10- 14yrs ☐ 15- 19yrs ☐
3. EDUCATIONAL STATUS: No formal education ☐
Primary education ☐
Secondary education ☐
Diploma/Nig. Cert. in Education ☐
B.A/B.Sc/B.ed/HND ☐
Others (Please specify).....
4. OCCUPATION: Student ☐ Business ☐ Civil Servant ☐ Oil Worker ☐
Unemployed ☐ Fishing ☐ others (please specify).....
5. MARITAL STATUS: Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐
Widowed ☐
6. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: African Traditional Religion ☐ Islam ☐
Christianity ☐

SECTION B: PHENOMENAL DATA

1. Who do you live with? My parents ☐ Siblings ☐ Aunt/uncle ☐ Cousin ☐
Master/mistress ☐
2. How long have you been living here? 1- 2yrs ☐ 3- 4yrs ☐ 5- 6yrs ☐
3. How regular do you eat? Once daily ☐ Twice daily ☐ Thrice daily ☐ At will ☐
4. Is your food/diet balanced? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. Are your parents alive? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Are your parents divorced or separated? Yes ☐ No ☐
7. If yes to (6) above, with who do you live?
8. How were you recruited for trafficking? Thro' an agent ☐ Thro' a relative ☐

- Thro' a friend abroad ☐ Thro' Internet ☐ others (please specify).....
9. Were you recruited to be carried abroad? Yes ☐ No ☐
10. Was it your choice to go abroad? Yes ☐ No ☐
11. What nature of job were you to do at your destination country?
Home Services ☐ Hotel/Restaurant ☐ Casino ☐ Brothel ☐ others (specify)....
12. Are you doing the job for which you were recruited? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Are you happy with the nature of your job? Yes ☐ No ☐
14. Are you well paid? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Were your parents aware of your traveling abroad? Yes ☐ No ☐
16. Did they give consent to your traveling plans? Yes ☐ No ☐
17. Are your parents aware that you are engaged in the commercial sex industry?
Yes ☐ No ☐
18. If yes to question 19, what was their reaction? Happy and want me continue ☐
Unhappy and want me return home ☐ Unhappy but because of financial support
from it, want me to continue ☐
19. Are you aware of HIV/AIDS pandemic? Yes ☐ No ☐
20. Do you know how HIV/AIDS is contracted? Yes ☐ No ☐
21. Do you use any contraceptives e.g. condom when engaged in sex? Yes ☐ No ☐
22. If yes to above question, how often? Always ☐ Sometimes ☐
23. Are you willing to discontinue from this job if given the opportunity? Yes ☐
No ☐
24. What are the reasons of accepting to travel abroad for this job? Poverty ☐ Being
discriminated against by my brothers ☐ Physical abuse/violence ☐ Unemployment ☐
☐ To marry ☐ Death of parents ☐ Peer pressure ☐ Nobody to send me to school ☐
To improve our poor family status ☐ Others (Please,
specify).....
25. The primary reason for traveling abroad for this job is my parents' socio
economic status. Yes ☐ No ☐
26. If yes to Question 25, comment freely on your parents' socio-economic
status.....

- 27 If No to Question 25, comment freely on the primary reason(s) for traveling abroad for this job.....
- 28 Do you think that trafficking strives more as a result of the role played by the local perpetrators and international collaborators? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 29 If yes to Question 28, comment freely on the role played by these two parties toward trafficking.....
- 30 Were you forced or coerced to travel abroad? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 31 What are the estimated ages of those you traveled abroad with? 10- 12yrs ☐ 13- 15yrs ☐ 16- 18yrs ☐ 19yrs and above ☐
- 32 What was the route of your out-migration? Water ☐ Air ☐ Land ☐
- 33 Who paid your fares? Myself ☐ My friend ☐ Master/mistress ☐
- 34 If your friend or mistress paid your fares, was there any agreement of repayment? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 35 Did you possess travel documents? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 36 If yes to question 35, who financed these travel documents? Myself ☐ My friend ☐ Master/mistress ☐
- 37 Were there people already waiting for you to assign you to job locations at the country of destination? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 38 Who were they? Men ☐ Women ☐ Both ☐
- 39 What in your opinion should be done to ameliorate or stamp out this trade in human beings?.....
- 40 Comment freely on your experience as a victim of trafficking.....
41. Comment freely on the type of accommodation that you live in
42. Comment freely on the living conditions of your work

APPENDIX 3

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION BY VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

- [1] How did you know about traveling abroad?
- [2] How did you choose or prefer traveling abroad?
- [3] Which is better – life at home or as a trafficked victim abroad?
- [4] How did you cope with the demands of your job as a trafficked victim?
- [5] Are you living on drugs? Which ones?
- [6] Do you bribe Law Enforcement agents when caught?
- [7] What is your daily, weekly or monthly earnings like?
- [8] Do you eat well? Are your meals balanced?
- [9] Are you aware of HIV/AIDS?
- [10] Do you know of its mode of transmission?
- [11] Have you ever contracted sexually transmitted diseases? How often?
- [12] How did you treat yourself of these infections?
- [13] What are your common problems as victims of trafficking?
- [14] Make some suggestions on how to ameliorate or combat trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes.
- [15] Other comments.

APPENDIX 4

LIFE HISTORY INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

- [1] What is your Name?
- [2] How old are you?
- [3] Can you trace your genealogy down to your 7th grandparents on both sides?
- [4] How educated are/were your parents/grandparents?
- [5] Are/were your parents/grandparents well-to-do socio-economically?
- [6] What are the problems you think are common to your family?
- [7] What do you think is responsible for these problems recurring in your family?
- [8] What do you suggest could be done to assist your family out of these familial problems?
- [9] Other comments.

APPENDIX 5

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS OF TRAFFICKED CHILDREN/ADOLSCENTS

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

Age: 18-22years ☐ 23-27yrs ☐ 28-32yrs ☐ 33-37yrs ☐ 38-42yrs ☐
43-47yrs ☐ 48years & above ☐

Educational Qualification: No Formal education ☐ Primary education ☐ Secondary education ☐ Diploma/Nig.Cert. in Education ☐ BA/BSc/Bed/HND ☐ Others (Please specify) _____

Occupation: Farmer ☐ Fishing ☐ Business ☐ Civil Servant ☐ Unemployed ☐
Others (Please specify) _____

Marital Status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Separated ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐

Religious Affiliation: African Traditional Religion ☐ Islam ☐ Christianity ☐

Annual Income: N12, 000– N18, 000 ☐ N18, 001 – N24, 000 ☐ N24, 001 – N30,000 ☐
N30, 001 – N36, 000 ☐ N36, 001 – N48, 000 ☐ N48, 001 – N60, 000 ☐ N60, 001 –
N72, 000 ☐ N72, 001 – N84, 000 ☐ N84, 001 & above ☐

SECTION B: PHENOMENAL DATA

1. How many wives do you marry? One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ More than three ☐
2. How many children do you have? 1-4 ☐ 5-8 ☐ 9-12 ☐ More than 12 ☐
3. How many of your children have traveled abroad? One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ More than three ☐
4. Are you aware of the nature of job s/he is engaged in? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. Does s/he visit home regularly? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. How often does s/he visit? Once a year ☐ Twice a year ☐ More than twice yearly ☐
7. Which country (ies) did s/he travel to? _____
8. Who contacted you for him/her to travel abroad? Relative ☐ Neighbour ☐ Friend ☐
Her Classmate ☐ Businessman/woman ☐
9. Were you paid any money before allowing him/her to go? Yes ☐ No ☐

- Reason(s) child (ren) migrated abroad? i.)Employment ☐ ii.)Education ☐ For marriage ☐ iii.)To improve family socioeconomic status ☐ Others (Please Specify)_____
10. What socio-cultural factors caused him/her to migrate abroad? i.)sexual discrimination ☐ ii.)Parental neglect ☐ iii.)Poverty ☐ iv.)Sexual abuse ☐ v.)Physical abuse ☐ Others(Please specify)_____
11. Would you wish that your child(ren) stop the business abroad? Yes ☐ No ☐
12. Has s/he ever complained of harassment in her/his job? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. What was the nature of this harassment? Physical ☐ Verbal ☐ Law Enforcement ☐
14. Has s/he reported of been sick to you? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. If yes to question above, how often or regular? Very often ☐ Often ☐ Occasionally ☐
16. How does s/he get treated? Self-medication ☐ Hospital ☐ Herbal treatment ☐ Others (Please specify)_____
17. Which of these ailments has s/he been diagnosed? Tuberculosis ☐ Bronchitis ☐ Hepatitis ☐ Bronchopneumonia ☐ HIV/AIDS ☐
18. Is s/he currently receiving treatment? Yes ☐ No ☐
19. Is s/he receiving retroviral drugs? Yes ☐ No ☐
20. Where does s/he get her/his supply? _____
21. Comment freely on what should be done to redress the increasing rate of children and adolescent trafficking in your locality_____