

## **GLOBALIZATION AND RISING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NIGERIA**

**Rachael Oluseye Iyanda<sup>1</sup>**  
**Ngozi Nwogwugwu, PhD<sup>2</sup>**

*Correspondence email:* [nwogwugwun@babcock.edu.ng](mailto:nwogwugwun@babcock.edu.ng); [riyanda@gmail.com](mailto:riyanda@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

Globalization an offshoot of imperialist capitalist expansion had come to be regarded as what no country of the world can ignore in order to achieve sustainable development. However, though taunted as a panacea for development, it had equally been recognized as having negative effects, of which had aggravated unemployment through economic liberalization practices, thereby exacerbating the level of poverty among developing countries, including Nigeria. There had equally been rising trend of human trafficking in Nigeria as globalization continued to expand. The study therefore examined the relationship between globalization and rising level of human trafficking in the country. Utilizing descriptive survey design, the study which adopted triangulation method, used multi-stage sampling technique to locate respondents from 3 states in Nigeria; Edo, Lagos and Ogun. The methods of data collection were questionnaire, interview and focused group discussion; 544 copies of the questionnaire was administered, 15 key informants interviewed and 2 focused group discussions conducted. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative data was content analyzed. The study found that globalization had a direct link to rising human trafficking in the country. The government should moderate the influence of globalization, in order to reduce the level of unemployment and poverty thereby discourage the craze for greener pastures.

Key words: Globalization, human trafficking, economic liberalization, Nigeria

### **Introduction**

Globalization is a phenomenon that has gained the attention of researchers and politicians as well as activists across the globe since the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Globalization is a phenomenon that has resulted from advancement in capitalist thought and its associated liberal democratic principles which has resulted in increasingly interconnected and interdependent world, international trade, investment, finance that have been growing faster than national incomes. It involves technologies that have transformed people's ability to communicate in ways that would have been unimaginable a few years ago (Ninsin 2000 cited in Gatawa, Aliyu, and Musa, 2013). Globalization has been viewed from different perspectives and dimensions particularly in relation to different interests, subject areas and scope. Hence it has been difficult adopting a standard definition of the concept (Adesoji, 2006).

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<sup>1</sup> Rachael O. Iyanda PhD, is a Lecturer in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Veronica Adeleke School of Social Sciences, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup> Ngozi Nwogwugwu, PhD, is a Lecturer in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Veronica Adeleke School of Social Sciences, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria.

According to Simpson and Weiner (1989), it was first used in 1959 in *The Economist* to refer to quotas of car imports. This inaugural usage was followed in 1962 by a prescient article in *The Spectator*, which referred to globalization as “a staggering concept.” Although no one at the time could have fathomed the global and local effects that it would engender, globalization grew slowly into a powerful term that has become a household word (Majekodunmi & Adejuwon (2012).

In the 1990s ‘globalization’ has become a particularly fashionable way to analyze changes in the international economy and in world politics. Advances in technology and modern communications are said to have unleashed new contacts and intercourse among peoples, social movements, transnational corporations, and governments. The result is a set of processes which have affected national and international politics in an extraordinary way (Ngaire, 2000).

Ukpere (2010 cited in Ukpera, 2011: 6072) has posited that “globalisation is a powerful force that cannot be denied, as it has brought positive facets to some parts of the world, however, conversely, it has also threatened life, in a broader sense”. Globalisation amounts to an effective opening of national borders for economic activities. It is a state whereby national boundaries are deliberately opened up to enable the uncontrolled movement of goods, capital and, to an extent people especially for the advanced industrialized countries that need cheap human capital (Pasricha, 2005 cited in Ukpera, 2011).

Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Trans-national Organized Crime 2000, broadly defines human trafficking as:

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

Three main elements are at the core of this definition and they include: the actual act of trafficking including the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons; associated acts such as the threat or the use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of weakness or vulnerability and exploitation including, at a minimum, the exploitation for prostitution (or other forms of sexual exploitation), forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of human organs or body parts (Ndifon, Apori & Ndifon, 2012).

Ndifon et al (2012) write that there are many purposes, for which people of different gender and age groups are trafficked. These include; sexual exploitation, street begging, underpaid and exploited forced labor in the agricultural, manufacturing and construction industries, domestic service and organ harvesting. This is an extensive but not exhaustive listing of human trafficking. Human trafficking is a complex, multi-faceted phenomenon involving multiple stakeholders at the institutional and commercial level. It has been observed that, “trans-national organized criminal syndicates and networks are responsible for the bulk of human trafficking, which is linked to a range of other trafficking such as drugs, firearms, consumables, and other criminal

activities including money laundering, smuggling and political bribery and corruption. It is a demand-driven global business with a huge market” (UNESCO, 2006).

As nations continue to buy into the principles of globalization, there has been increasing trend of human trafficking across Nigeria, especially

### **Theoretical Underpinnings**

#### **Globalization**

The term globalization refers to a historical movement or process of interactions involving not just actors within the international system but also factors and forces of production and distribution, including people, goods, and services, that have resulted in tremendous changes and transformed the world into “a small village”.

Globalization manifests in increased International mobility of capital, resulting from advances in communications technology and liberalization of financial markets has intensified as the world economy witnesses the unleashing of market forces. Deregulation of domestic markets, their opening to competition, privatization and the retreat of the state from economic management are also features of the current global order. There is equally media revolution, including massive growth, development and rate of mass communication, social networking, and consumerism; spread of liberal democracy, including the norms about international humanitarianism. (Onwuka & Eguavoen, 2007; Adekanye, 2004; Holm and Sorensen, 1995; UNRISD, 1995).

Majekodunmi & Adejuwon (2012) write that globalization is a powerful real aspect of the new world system, representing one of the most influential forces that are continually determining ever changing dynamics regarding the future course of the planet. It has manifold dimensions: economic, political, security, environmental, health, social, cultural, and others. It has significantly impacted the economies of all the nations of the world with varying effects depending on the position they occupy.

Most of the scholars who have undertaken research on globalization have focused on economic globalization, which is believed to have some effects on both developed and developing countries in different ways. Scholars from developing countries have focused on the status of developing countries as being on the receiving end of the side-effects of globalization, while the developed, advanced industrialized countries have been on the driving seat. Globalization has resulted in the worsening of the level of inequality between countries or members of the so called “global village”. Scholars and institutions recognize that the developed countries use their competitive advantage as a result of the industrialization which they have already attained, to boost their share of world trade and finance, and so they have emerged as the predominant beneficiaries of globalization (Khor, 2001 and UNCTAD, 2003). The developing countries on the other hand, who occupy the periphery of the global economy prior to globalization, seem to be experiencing the worsening of the already existent imbalances and distortions in the global economy (Collier and Dollar, 2001).

The persisting view of most third world scholars on globalization, is that it has created contrasting global villages: one which is indeed prosperous, rich and democratic for a few who live in it (the advanced industrialized countries), and the other, in which the majority are poor, alienated and marginalized with hardly any voice to determine their own destiny (the developing countries) (Majekodunmi & Adejuwon, 2012; Onwuka & Eguavoen, 2007; Zouma, 2003).

## **Human Trafficking**

Scholars, researchers, governmental organisations, and international agencies from a variety of or different perspectives have examined the phenomenon of human trafficking variedly: the criminological perspective, legal perspective, sociological perspective, human right perspective and Gender perspective. The phenomenon has been defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”. (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), 1999; United Nations (Protocol) 2000; Appa, et.al 2001, Aghatise 2002, Luda 2003, Troung 2006; Nagle 2007; Scarpa, 2008; Wheaton, Schauer, and Galli, 2010).

Chandran (2011) argued that there is a challenge in defining and interpreting the words that form the three core elements, that is, the identification as to whether or not the act of human trafficking took place. She observes that there is a serious absence of one document (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Palermo Protocol or the Trafficking Convention) that defines the human trafficking terms (recruitment, deception, coercion, abuse of a position of vulnerability, slavery, forced labour, etc). Chandran had however pointed out that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Model Law against Trafficking in Persons provides an extensive set of definition of terms which protocols and conventions have not taken into consideration.

The 1999 Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) review conference report stated in its executive summary that every year millions of men, women and children are trafficked worldwide. It states that the conditions into which they are sold can be likened to slavery. The report observed that trafficking is most often discussed in terms of trafficking in women and children or trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This notion the report argues is erroneous because trafficking is a much wide phenomenon since trafficking could be seen as trading in people which includes trafficking for sweatshops, domestic or agricultural labour etc. The reports however conclude that the problem of trafficking in human beings is closely related to movement of people for the purpose of placing them in force labour or other forms of involuntary servitude that is, exploitation of the victim persons or labour.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2007) report asserts that the phenomenon of trafficking in persons is a forceful and deceitful acquisition sale and re-sale of persons which has consistently featured in both global and national criminal agenda and that the interpretations of the phenomenon is usually reflected in the socio-economic and political interest of particular institutions, organisations and agencies and within cultural contexts and traditional practices of different countries. Bringing another dimension to the literature that discusses the definition and meaning of human trafficking, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) considers human trafficking as illicit migrant engaged in either within national or international borders, which violates the fundamental human rights of migrants.

Apap, et al (2001) writes that trafficking in human beings is a very sensitive issue, because, it is situated within the contemporary anxiety concerning the global political economic, population growth, gender and ethnic stratification, trans-national (organised) crimes and human rights abuses, and the inability of states, group states and international agencies to control the effect of above effectively. They agree that though the phenomenon is seen to be growing in momentum,

it is difficult to get accurate statistical evidence on the rate of its growth or decline. Nonetheless, they believe that, indeed trafficking is a serious human rights issue and cannot be reduced simply to fighting trans-national crime. Therefore, the fights against trafficking and smuggling in human beings have to be based on a clearly established concept.

Gimba (2005) described trafficking or trade in human beings as act of moving a person or persons after having recruited the person, from one place to another with the promise of giving the person a job or an offer to marriage, using fraud, deception, coercion or force. In whatever way the phenomenon is looked at, the end result of trafficking is forced labour or sexual exploitation, either which Gimba considers as a gross infringement on individuals fundamental human rights. Like many other scholarly number of authors before her, Gimba admits that there are different perspectives from which human trafficking is viewed, such as "modern day slavery" - an activity that encourages or promote sexual exploitation of children and especially young females. However, in the broader context, the activity includes boy and men who are exploited in diverse numbers of ways. The crime of human trafficking is therefore a crime of exploitation. Shaiby (2006) stated that trafficking in persons is a commonly used term in the modern legislation as a euphemism for slave trade. The latter obnoxious practice was abolished by the League of Nations in 1926 through the efforts of the abolitionist movement that swept across Europe. To Shaiby, that old practice has reared its ugly head again in our modern society in another dimension, that is, the manifestation and incidents are not different from the slave trade of old in which many Africans were ferried across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe and the new world. He concluded that nowadays, the captors of slaves or victim of trafficking are not usually brutal slave raiders of spoils of war rather they employed organised recruitment strategy that is less visible but equally dangerous such as: deception, coercion, threat and fraud.

Troung and Angeles (2005) opined that the issue of trafficking in human being is an age-old practice found in nearly all human society. The complexity and widespread of the phenomenon attained an increasing order of magnitude since the end of cold war. The trade has become continental with global connectivity that has produced diversified patterns of transnational mobility through networks that operate at different degrees of organisation and complexity. The link between trafficking and migration and smuggling has posed greater challenge to scholarly analysis.

#### Nature of Human Trafficking in the Nigeria

The historical antecedent of human trafficking in Nigeria had been examined by scholars and researchers linking the phenomenon of human trafficking to the Structural Adjustment Programme, a prognosis that was conditioned by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (WB, IMF) for debt ridden countries of Africa to bring economic restoration. However, the policy demanded for cut backs in so many social areas that can benefit the citizens such as Education, Employment, Food, Agriculture, etc as initially stated under theoretical framework. (Adepoju, 1998; Babawale 2006; Taran and Demaret, 2006; Attoh and Okeke, 2012)

Other inexhaustible factors necessitating human trafficking, which however are not peculiar to Nigeria are: illiteracy, ignorance, greed, lack of opportunity, inequality, gender-induced cultural bias, persistent unemployment, poverty (a principal driving force), large family size; high demand for cheap labour; desire for youth emancipation; inadequate political commitment; porous borders, lack of strong political will; access to education, sex-selective migration policies, disruption of supportive system, traditional community attitude, manipulation of religious rituals, HIV and AIDS, AIDS Orphans, human deprivation, etc. (Moore, 1994, ILO, 2004, Osakwe and

Olateru-Olagbegi, 1999a, De Dios, 1999, Aghatise 2002, Adepoju, 2000, 2005, 2010, UNESCO 2006, UNODC 2006, Eghafona, 2009, Attoh, 2009) etc.

There are two different kinds of trafficking that Nigeria is notoriously known for: internal and external trafficking. Internal trafficking is in the form of domestic servitude and street begging, while external trafficking is mostly about sex trafficking and domestic labour. It is important to note that the dynamics of the trade sometimes differs from one zone to another. For example, Edo/Delta is majorly known for sex trafficking and accounts for 95% of incidence of trafficking in Nigeria. Lagos and Ogun are known for child labour and domestic servitude while Benue and Sokoto for street begging and domestic servitude (CNN 2012, Adepoju, 2005, 2010, TIP Reports 2000-2013).

Given a brief statistical evidence on the magnitude and problematic nature of human trafficking in Nigeria, Okojie (2009), stated that more than 100 girls mostly between ages 10-15 are transported from Nigeria via Togo to Europe, 1,880 -2,500 minor worked as street prostitutes in Italy and between years 2000, 2003 and 2006, there had been an increase in reported cases from 25 to 31 about 19.3 percent increase and 65.2 percent increase between 2005-2006. (UNICEF/CRC/UNILAG, 2009)

Trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, is intrinsically related to a number of factors known as “push and pull” factors. Push factors are those which induce individuals to leave an area or country in search of a better life elsewhere. In the case of women and children trafficked in the West Africa region, push factors include the difficult socio-economic environment and deep-rooted, abject poverty, regional inequalities and inadequate programmes for the creation of employment or revenue-generating activities, particularly for youth in rural areas (Salah, 2001). Among the other identified pull factors are the failure of structural adjustment programmes to regulate the economic situation and the massive debt of many countries has resulted in economic decline, placing millions below the poverty line, and making children and their families vulnerable to forms of exploitation to include trafficking (Talens, 1998).

Nigeria is said to be the main supplier of child labour into different parts of the West African sub-region or across much of Africa. Girls are trafficked for domestic labour while boys are trafficked into informal sectors on plantation (Adepoju 2005, UNICEF 1998, 2000). There is also enough evidence suggesting that some forms of human trafficking that have been identified in Africa and Nigeria include child trafficking for domestic and agricultural work, sexual trafficking of women and children within and overseas. Recently, trafficking in Nigeria had taken another dimension, as it has incorporated baby selling and organ harvesting. Statistically, Edo State of the federation of Nigeria accounts for an exceedingly high proportion of trafficked women taken into prostitution beyond the shores of the country (UNESCO, 2006).

However, the Nigerian government has not been resting on its oars with regards to curbing the rising trend of human trafficking in the country. In 2003, the national assembly promulgated the law to combat human trafficking in the country. The purpose of the Prohibition in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003 is:

to establish the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and  
Related  
Matters and to vest  
it with the Responsibility to enforce law against Traffic in persons,

investigate and prosecute persons and to take charge and coordinate the Rehabilitation and Counseling of trafficked persons, and for related matters

The court in Nigeria has also done its own fair share towards contributing to the fulfillment of the mandate. According to the Act:

Any person who exports from Nigeria or any place outside Nigeria any person under the age of eighteen years with the intent that may be or knowing it to be prostitution anywhere in Nigeria, likely that such a person will be forced in to commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for life.

The imposing of life imprisonment for trafficking in human beings shows have grievous the Nigerian government views human trafficking, especially the trafficking of children or minors. The agency established to ensure this Act is implemented to the letter is the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP), which has been very active in trying to combat the scourge with the collaboration of other security agencies. Among the cases that the NAPTIP and law enforcement agencies have collaborated to ensure legal prosecution are *Attorney General of the Federation v. Hussaina Ibrahim and Anor* as well as *Attorney General v. Mrs Sarah Okoye*. One in the Kano Judicial division and the other in the Edo Judicial Division (Ndofin et al, 2012).

Though the law enforcement agents had been making concerted efforts, much ground still needs to be covered in the war against human trafficking. For every trafficker that is apprehended, there are several hundreds who may be utilizing some of the many unmanned illegal routes across the country's borders. This makes the war against trafficking a very difficult one in the country.

### Methodology

The study utilized descriptive survey research design, with triangulation methodology involving the use of quantitative and qualitative methods. The field study was carried out an eight month period, covering February to September 2013. Three states Edo, Lagos and Ogun State, were selected given their strategic importance as states where high incidence of human trafficking of various forms are reported to have occurred. Primary data was obtained through questionnaire administration, in-depth interview and focus group discussion, conducted with respondents who were selected using multi-stage sampling technique. The respondents who provided data for the research were 544 that responded to the questionnaire, 35 key informants interviewed across the 3 selected states, and 25 respondents from the focused group discussions. Among the sources of data were immigration officials, officers of NAPTIP in three sampled states; residents of border communities, and police officials. Descriptive statistics was applied in the analysis of the questionnaire, while the interview responses and responses from focused group discussions were content analyzed and integrated into the discussion of findings.

Presentation and Discussion of findings

Table 1: The Phenomenon, trend and causative factors of Human Trafficking

S/N	Knowledge of forms of Human Trafficking	No response	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Total
1	Human trafficking exists in my community	42 7.7%	28 5.1%	93 17.1%	381 70.0%	544 100.0%
2	Peonage	284 52.2%	40 7.4%	30 5.5%	190 34.9%	544 100.0%
3	Bonded Labour	284 52.2%	40 7.4%	30 5.5%	190 34.9%	544 100.0%
4	Forced Labour	148 27.2%	4 0.7%	28 5.1%	364 66.9%	544 100.0%
5	Street Begging	133 24.4%	43 7.9%	36 6.6%	332 61.0%	544 100.0%
6	Domestic Servitude	151 27.8%	55 10.1%	35 6.4%	303 55.7%	544 100.0%
7	Sex Trafficking	112 20.6%	10 1.8%	51 9.4%	371 68.2%	544 100.0%
8	Child sex Tourism	127 23.3%	11 2.0%	48 8.8%	358 65.8%	544 100.0%
9	Female Graduate Prostitution	145 26.7%	16 2.9%	15 2.8%	368 67.6%	544 100.0%
10	Recruitment of Migrants for Exploitation slave like Practices	168 30.9%	24 4.4%	53 9.7%	299 55.0%	544 100.0%
11	Kidnapping	157 28.9%	43 7.9%	29 5.3%	315 57.9%	544 100.0%
12	Human Organ harvesting	154 28.3%	61 11.2%	30 5.5%	299 55.0%	544 100.0%
13	Child labour, hiring underage-boys and girls as domestic servants, and free will prostitution cannot be forms of human trafficking	8 1.5%	240 44.1%	26 4.8%	270 49.6%	544 100.0%
14	Do you know anyone in your community being trafficked and repatriated	12 2.2%	87 16.0%	185 34.0%	260 47.8%	544 100.0%
	<b>Causative factors</b>					
15	The media revolution, including the imagery about “greener pastures abroad” fostered by mass-communication and consumerism and the exposure to	11 2.0%	39 7.2%	85 15.6%	409 75.2%	544 100.0%

	these via internet is one of the pull factors driving human trafficking					
16	Economic liberalization occasioned by globalization is a major cause of human trafficking in Nigeria	31 (5.69%)	22 (4.04%)	70 (12.86%)	421 (77.39%)	544 (100%)
17	Lack of employment opportunities for young people and increased access to information on opportunities in the western countries is a driving force for trafficking	6 (0.91%)	35 (6.43%)	92 (16.91%)	411 (75.55%)	544 (100%)
18	High level of poverty is a pull factor to trafficking	8 (1.47%)	10 (1.83%)	102 (18.75%)	324 (59.56%)	544 (100%)

Source: Field Survey (2013)

On the existence of the phenomenon of human trafficking, 70.0% of the sampled respondents agreed that human trafficking exists in Nigeria. In terms of respondents knowledge of the different forms of human trafficking and incidences, very interesting data was collected. Large number of the respondents were not conversant with the term ‘peonage’ which explains why they found it difficult to relate to it as form of human trafficking. However, 35.5% of the respondents view bonded labour as a form of human trafficking. Majority of respondents, 66.9% recognize forced labour, as a form of human trafficking. On street begging, 61.0% of the respondents agreed that organized use of children for street begging is a form of human trafficking.

On the use of domestic servitude (house help) being a form of human trafficking, more than half of the respondents, 55.7% agreed that it is a form of human trafficking. 68.2% of the respondents agreed that sex trafficking is a form of human trafficking. On Child-sex tourism being a form of human trafficking: 65.8% of the sampled respondents view it as a form of human trafficking while 67.6% of respondents identified female graduate prostitution as a form of human trafficking.

On the question as to whether Child labour, hiring of underage-boys and girls as domestic servants, and free -will prostitution could be seen as forms of human trafficking, 49.6% of the respondents in Nigeria, this also signified some relative knowledge about the forms of human trafficking concerned and their manifestation and presence in their communities”.

On the question if respondents knew anyone in the community being trafficked and repatriated, 47.8% of the respondents agreed that they were aware of people being trafficked as well as those repatriated in their various communities. The media revolution, including the imagery about “greener pastures abroad” fostered by mass-communication and consumerism and the exposure to these via Internet is one of the pull factors driving human trafficking results 75.2% of the respondents agreed that, media revolution including imagery about “greener pastures abroad”, had significant effects on manifestation and incidences of human trafficking.

Thus, arising from the analysis, we can infer that there are different connotations and perception about globalization and its related concepts. However, we sum the perception as amounted to having two-edged sword, namely capable of exerting both “Negative and Positive” influence.

Positive is viewed in term of the technological advancement, the ability of household to interact and stay connected with family and friend in the global world with other benefits derived by nations (international relations) creating a borderless society.

The negative dimension is fostered by the positive influence, in that as the world becomes more globalized, the world at the same time is becoming more stratified and more economically dependent on the “have” nations (of the North), while the “have nots” (of the South) are plunging more and more into a “beggarly” situation. The free market economy and the deregulation policies developed Bretton Woods Institutions and practiced by Margaret Thatcher (1979-90) and copied by other advanced countries to streamline their own economies and discouraged uneven inequality had not been adequately proven or tested to see viability before being imposed as an economic dogma (via IMF/World Bank-supervised SAP) on struggling nations of the ‘Africa Continent’. The question is “Who are the beneficiary and Recipient”.

Another informant stated thus “I think they have. In my mind, we take the present financial crisis. People are losing jobs and if people are losing jobs, they would not be able to meet their basic needs and if they can't meet their basic needs, they would feel very vulnerable, if they feel vulnerable, they can be susceptible to traffic and to other promises. The issue of economic liberalization also leads greatly to job insecurity and if there were job insecurity, people would not be able to meet their basic needs and if they cannot do that, they become vulnerable. So I think there are some links between these factors and human trafficking.

A renowned lawyer, who had dealt with the issue of human trafficking before the establishment of government agency (NAPTIP) in Nigeria gave her opinion about the effect of globalization on human trafficking: Globalization has had a lot of effects. She said, it is because of globalization that we can travel easily and quickly around the world, either for business or tourism. At the international arena, the sex trade is booming globally largely because of this; people with great interest in the trade need to get new recruits, and the tendency is for you to look for people from other races and regions and globalization is promoting all this. Many people who travel for businesses from one place to another, also go for sex as form of recreation. So globalization has increased the sex trade.

An activist with a civil society organization in Nigeria, provided a long and detailed explanation of the effects of globalization, showing who the actual beneficiaries are. To him, the western countries are the beneficiary of globalization while African countries are recipients in the sense that, Nigeria for example had a population and resources strength that should translate into development but because of the influence of these western nations, Nigeria is not able to attain economic development in spite of globalization, as it is not in the interest of these western industrialized countries for Nigeria to attain economic development. The position of this activist is that Nigeria needs to shut out like Japan and China did, to begin to make a positive influence and not remain as the wholesale market for the manufactured products of the West. This had been corroborated by different scholarly writings, establishing the fact that globalization if not moderated to the benefit of the developing countries has negative impact on developing economies such as Nigeria (Nwandawire, 1993, UNRISD, 1995, Stiglitz, 2001, and Adekanye, 2007).

A senior immigration official in an interview stated that the availability of the ICT gadgets to the trafficking barons and their agents is a major handicap for the efforts at curbing human trafficking. The barons and their agents monitor officials and sometimes utilize that to use some

of the illegal routes out of the country's borders which are not manned for their heinous acts. As a result of the fact that human trafficking is a well organized crime, when some of the traffickers are apprehended, they use their gadgets to contact their godfathers who within hours secure their release by securing "orders from above".

### **Conclusion**

There is a direct relationship between globalization and rising trend of human trafficking in the Nigeria. The economic liberalization which is a component of globalization has resulted in the collapse of hitherto protected local industries that cannot favorably compete with the "cheap products" which sometimes are of low quality that are imported wholesale into the country without adequate controls. This had resulted in loss of jobs for many, as their families are exposed to the vagaries of a melting economy. As a consequent, there is rising trend of poverty higher than the pre-globalization era.

The high level of poverty in the country had equally resulted in the unbridled search for greener pastures outside the shores of the country. The exposure to internet and other media platforms which are agents of globalization had created in some the various avenues through which they can actualize their dream of seeking for greener pastures. The fact that some of those who had been trafficked had "become rich" also resulted in the craze to "travel by all means" and make it.

Many different forms of human trafficking exists in Nigeria as in other countries of the world, however the efforts of NAPTIP and other law enforcement agents to combat the scourge, had been frustrated by the various opportunities which ICT and social media created by globalization provides for the Trafficking barons and their willing victims.

### **Recommendation**

The federal government of Nigeria must make concerted efforts to overcome the negative effects of globalization by moderating their economic liberalization policies. Government protection of local industries will enable them to thrive and create jobs. It is only some of form of shutting off the critical sectors of the economy as Japan did that Nigeria would be able to industrialize and create the large number of jobs that it needs.

Genuine poverty alleviation programmes should be planned and judiciously implemented without politicization by the government especially at the state and local levels.

NAPTIP and National Orientation Agency (NOA) should undertake massive campaign to enlighten the populace that there are no greener pasture to collect on the streets on the developed countries. This would help dissuade them from becoming victims of trafficking as a result of false impression gotten from exposure to internet and other ICT agents of globalization

Nigerian borders should be effectively manned, to reduce the incidence of trafficking through the illegal routes.

The advanced industrialized countries should genuinely work towards ending poverty in the developing countries. The idea of developing and recommending policies for the developing countries that would ensure they do not develop is counter - productive. The development of the developing countries would not in any way retard the progress of the already developed countries.

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