

Evaluating The Impact Of NAPTIP And Partnering Agency On Rehabilitation Of Libya Returnee Migrants In Edo State, Nigeria

ESIN MICHAEL UKOH

Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria Michael.esin@uniben.edu

ASEKHAME DANIEL

Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria

Abstract

This study assessed the effort of NAPTIP in the rehabilitation of the Libya returnee migrants in Nigeria. The objective of the study were to examine whether NAPTIP provided professional counselling, disseminated adequate and critical information, facilitated technical and financial empowerment for the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State. The study adopted the survey research design and administered 538 structured questionnaires. The study reveals that the Federal Government has failed to make NAPTIP functional enough to embark on comprehensive rehabilitation of Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State. This has forced the State Government to take over the rehabilitation and reintegration of these returnee migrants. The study therefore recommends pragmatic steps in the institutionalization of returnee migrants' rehabilitation program across the country, since international migration and the outcome has become undeniable reality in the country.

Keywords: *Counselling and Rehabilitation, International Migration, Migrant Returnee.*

Introduction

International migrants are persons who migrated to countries other than those of their birth either for economic reasons or security concerns. The number of such persons has doubled from 75 million in 1965 to an estimated 150 million in 2000 (International Organization for Migration, 2000). Based on the data, 80 to 97 million people have migrated with their families (International Labour Organization, 2001) to seek greener pasture while 12.1 million (United Nation High Commission for Refugees, 2001) and 14.5 million (United State Committee for Refugees, 2001; Kaplan, 1994; Kennedy, 1993) constitute displaced persons or refugees who fled crisis in their place of origin.

More worrisome is the fact that the number of international migrants has been increasing over the last two decades, reaching a peak of 281 million people living outside their country of origin in 2020. Currently, international migrants represent about 3.6 per cent of the world's population (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2020).

In 2020, the pattern of international migration showed that people prefer to migrate to locations proximate to their place of origin. 70 percent of migrants born in Europe resided in another European country. The pattern is similar in sub-Saharan (UN DESA, 2020). Brimelow (1995) and (UN DESA, 2020) rationalized proximate migration to the sense of stability that cultural affinity of intra-regional migration provided a migrant who is seeking to settle elsewhere.

However, most countries where these migrants decide to relocate to are anxious of the flux of migrants and the impact of the disruption migrants introduce to a new environment. A prevalent challenge in Africa is that most migrants travel without proper documentation and this tend to resort to deportation of migrants once identified by a host country.

Discourse on international migration and returnee migrants have gained currency over the world due to their impacts on the socio-cultural, politico-security and economic well-being of communities, societies and states, as well as the welfare of the migrants themselves (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012).

Globalization provides a stimulus for international migration with the compression of time and space through the revolution in the information and communication technology (ICT) which provides real time information on events and opportunities across the world (Shrier, Canale & Pentland, 2016; Frouws, Philips, Hassan, & Twigt, 2016; Zijlstra & van Liempt, 2017). It also universalized certain ideas practices, taste, fashions, values and institutions which facilitate transaction between people of different nations as well as distinct locations thereby promoting interconnections of people across different geo-political location (Kahanec & Zimmermann, 2008; Czaika, de Haas, & Miller 2014).

International migration in Nigeria and Edo State in particular is a venture embarked upon by young persons seeking greener pasture elsewhere in the world in the face of unemployment and limited economic opportunities in their place of origin. Hence, a reasonable number of young people leave to other countries in the world. Most prominent destinations include: United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK), Italy, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, South Africa and Libya (Omorieg, 1997; Nshimpi & Fioramonti, 2013 Adepoju, 2016; Flahaux & de Haas, 2016).

In the discourse of global trafficking, Nigeria has gained a reputation as one of the major origin, transit, and destination countries for human trafficking (Idemudia, 2003; Aborisade & Aderinto, 2008; Okojie, 2009; Uduji, Okolo-Obasi & Asongu 2019). For example, Nigerian nationals, especially women and girls, were reportedly the most identified trafficked persons in the EU in 2015, and they were identified in over 40 countries in 2017 (USDOS, 2018). The main motivating factors for such journey are the achievement of self-actualization and economic gains. These desires have made several Edo people to see illegal and irregular international migration as a means of escape from poverty, hunger, and other socio-economic constraints to other countries with the hope of realizing their goals and aspiration.

Data on the pattern and scope of human trafficking are inconclusive and difficult to track due to the clandestine nature of the act and lack of coordination in data collection, recording, and dissemination (Warren, 2010). However, Nigeria's anti-trafficking agency, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP) reports that it had received a total of 6,572 cases of human trafficking between 2003 and 2018 in Nigeria (Afolayan & Ikwuyatun, 2008; IOM, 2015; McAuliffe & Koser, 2017; NAPTIP, 2018).

However, the seemingly anarchy in that country after the fall of Gaddafi's regime subjected most victims on involuntary migration or human trafficking to numerous inhuman treatment and some were arrested and sent to the prisons. Indeed, many more find themselves in one form of slavery, organ harvesting or the others and earnestly regret the venture and look forward to returning home (UNHCR, 2016; Weerasinghe, et al., 2017). These realities as captured by the footages of 'Libya slave market' on major media platform across the world informed Nigerians on the repatriation of Nigerians and other nationals to their home countries with divergent needs, which require social policies and institutional intervention. Specifically, Section 11 and 12 of Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act of 2015 provided for the establishment of Counselling and Rehabilitation Department the Agency (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2015; A104 & 105). NAPTIP to play a leading role

in the rehabilitation and reintegration of Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State and this is the focus of the current study.

Statement of Problem

The Nigerian state had created (NAPTIP) to investigate, arrest and prosecute perpetrators of human smuggling and trafficking, as well as assist their victims in the rehabilitation and reintegration after repatriation from foreign land (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2015). However, many Nigerians are familiar with the performance of NAPTIP in the arrest and prosecution of human traffickers with remarkable successes since its inception, but very little is published about its performances in the rehabilitation of the returnee migrants (UN, 2012).

Nigerians become increasingly inquisitive of the utility of the agency in relation to the rehabilitation function since the fall of Muamar Ghadafi in 2011 which led to the repatriation of many Nigerians for possible rehabilitation and reintegration.

The Nigerian Government mandated the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to handle the repatriation and the transportation of these returnee migrants to their respective states of origin for rehabilitation and reintegration after gaining information about the 'Libya Slave Market' footages where Nigerians were victims. Most of the repatriation of thousands of Nigerians from Libya were indigenes of Edo State (Owegie, 2017; Gradyjan, 2018; Vanguard, 2018).

NAPTIP itself has numerous challenges such as inadequate manpower, poor funding and inadequate facilities among others in handling the multifaceted functions involved in human trafficking and indeed the migration of Nigerians to other part of the world. Several studies have been carried out on the activities of NAPTIP in checking human trafficking, smuggling and repatriation (UNODC, 2009; Human Right Watch, 2010). Few studies has been carried out to assess the efforts of NAPTIP in the rehabilitation of Libya returnee migrants in Benin City since the fall of Muamar Ghadafi in 2011 to 2020. These necessitated the need for the current study to assess the efforts of NAPTIP in the rehabilitation of Libya returnee migrants.

Objectives of the Study

The central objective of this study is to assess the efforts of NAPTIP rehabilitation of Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State. Specific objectives include:

1. To examine whether NAPTIP provided professional counselling to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State.
2. To examine whether NAPTIP gave the required training to integrate the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State.
3. To investigate whether NAPTIP disseminated adequate and critical information to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State.
4. To investigate whether NAPTIP facilitated technical and financial empowerment for the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State.

Research Questions

The following research questions are raised to guide this study:

1. Does NAPTIP provide professional counselling to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State?
2. Does NAPTIP give the required trainings to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State?
3. Does NAPTIP provide adequate and critical information to the Libya Returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State?
4. Does NAPTIP facilitate technical and financial empowerment of the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State?

Theoretical Framework

Neoclassical economic theory on migration, see immigrants originally move in response to higher wages in the receiving nation, which they expect to yield higher standard of living from earnings. In the absence of a binational wage differential, return migration should only occur if a migrant's expectations for higher net earnings are not met—because of under- or unemployment, the psychic costs of moving are higher than anticipated (Constant & Massey (2002:10). Return migration occurs as the outcome of a failed migration experience which did not lead or produced the expected benefit. It involves labour migrants who miscalculated the cost of migration and therefore failed to reap the higher income in the foreign land and therefore forced to return to home countries (Todaro, 1969:p140). The neoclassical economic theory holds that failed migration experience is the only motivation for return of migrants to their home country, specifically failure in terms of expecting income, employment and other opportunities not present at the home country. This postulation fits into the situation of the returnee migrants from Libya who had hope to experience a better standard of living and higher income.

Methodology

The study adopted the survey research design in generating of data for the study. The choice of the survey method is informed as a means of securing relevant information from those with experience in the investigation of the study. The study was conducted in Benin City since it the place where most of the returnees migrants were rehabilitated. The study population was drawn from members of staff of Non-Governmental Organizations in Benin City and Libya returnees. The NGOs includes Idia Renaissance, Step Against Human Trafficking (SAHT), and the returnee migrants from Libya in Benin City and Libya returnees.

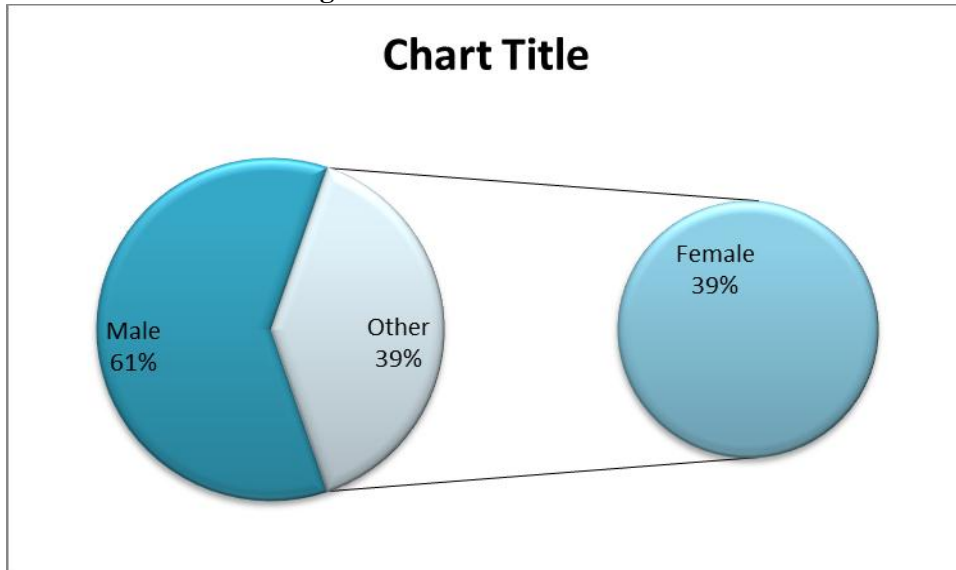
Questionnaires with structured questions were administered in to the respondents who shared their views on the subject matter. The research instrument was subjected to both content and faces validity. The study however adopted the purposive sampling method to select only members of staff of the NGOs and the Libya Returnee Migrants who have had first hand information experience on the rehabilitation of the Libya returnee migrants. The instrument was given to expert in the field of migration and senior colleagues in the Department of Social Work to check the authenticity and efficiency of the instrument to provide answers to the research question. On the whole, a total of five hundred and seventy-one (571) copies of the questionnaires were administered on the aforementioned categories of respondents in the rehabilitation agency and its locations within the study area in Benin City but five hundred and thirty eight was retrieved (538).

Table 1: Demographic status of respondents

Sex	
Male	326
Female	212
Total	538

Sources; Author compilation 2020

Figure 1.



Sources; Author compilation 2020

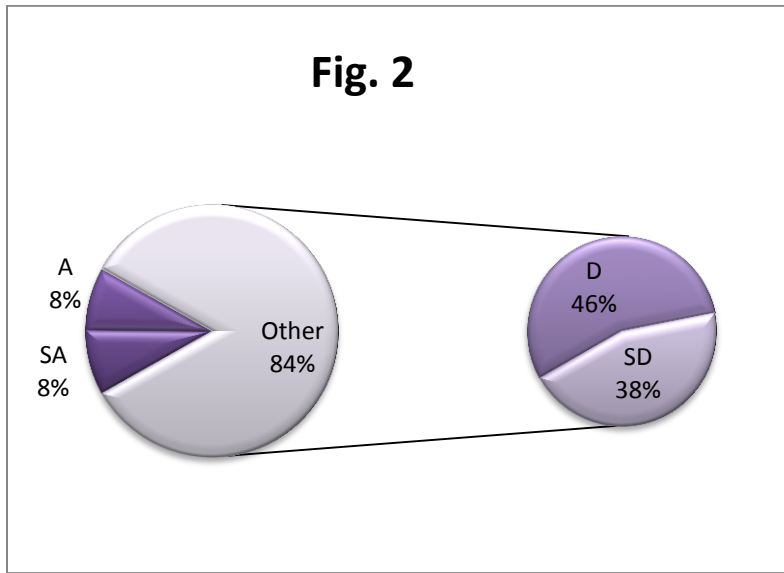
The demographic representation in Table 1 and Figure showed that male were 326 and female 212 which represented 61% and 39% respectively for the population of the study. The representation is robust to permit adequate and objective analysis on gender basis since the variation is fairly balanced.

Research Questions: One

Table2: NAPTIP Provided Professional Counseling

SA	A	D	SD
45	43	248	202

Sources; Author compilation 2020



Sources; Author compilation 2020

Table 2 reveals that 45 of the respondents agreed that NAPTIP provided professional counseling to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin, Edo State and 43 of the respondents strongly agreed. This were captured in fig.2 to represent 8% and 8% respectively for both category.

248 of the respondents disagreed and 202 strongly disagreed that NAPTIP provided professional counseling to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Edo State. This was reflected in fig.2 to indicate that 46% disagreed and 38% strongly disagreed respectively. The aggregate data indicated that 84% of the respondents were of the opinion that NAPTIP did not provide professional counseling to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Edo State.

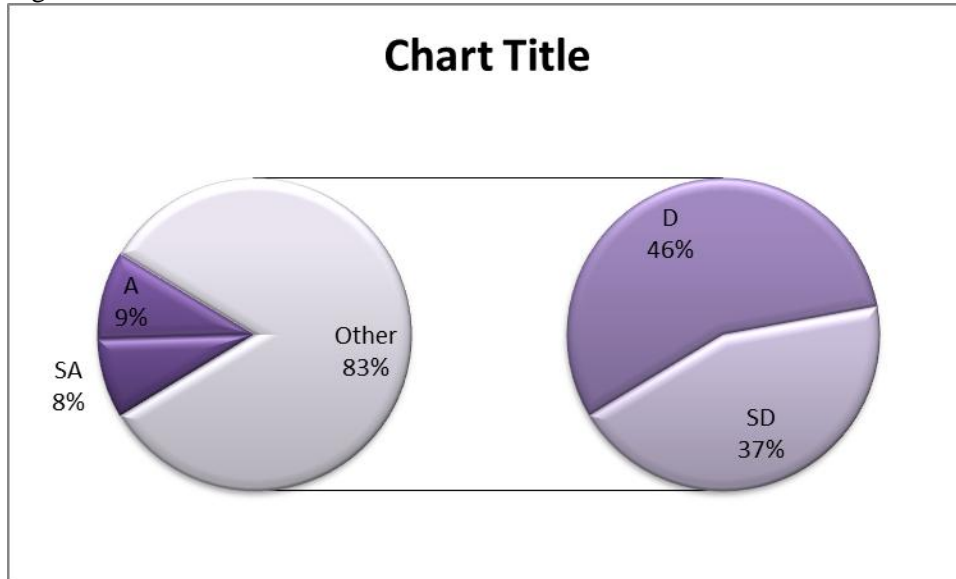
Research Question Two

TABLE 3: NAPTIP Provides Training and Skill Acquisition Programme

SA	A	D	SD
44	49	248	197

Source: Authors' Compilation (2020).

Fig.3



Source: Authors' Compilation (2020).

Table 3 above indicates that 44 of the respondents agreed that NAPTIP provides basic vocational and technical skills acquisition to unskilled Libya Returnee Migrants in Edo State and 43 strongly agreed that such training and skill acquisition took place. This represented 9% and 8% respectively. Indicating an affirmative of mere 17% of the respondents.

However, 248 disagreed and 197 strongly disagreed that NAPTIP provides basic vocational and technical skills acquisition to unskilled Libya Returnee Migrants in Edo State. This represented 46% and 37% in fig.3. which typified an aggregate of 83% disagreement that NAPTIP provides basic vocational and technical skills acquisition to unskilled Libya Returnee Migrants in Edo State.

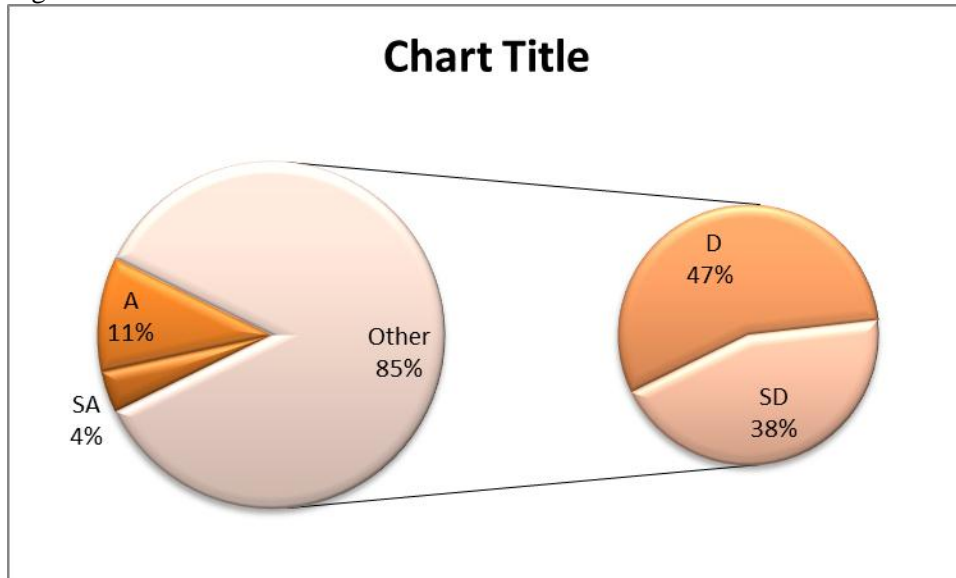
Research Question Three

TABLE 4: NAPTIP Disseminates Adequate Information to the Libya Returnee Migrants

SA	A	D	SD
21	57	255	205

Source: Authors' Compilation (2020).

Fig.4



Source: Authors' Compilation (2020).

Responses from the respondents on table 4 showed that 21 and 57 of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that NAPTIP disseminated adequate information to the Libya returnee migrants. This was reflected in fig.4 to represent 11% and 4% respectively for agree and strongly agreed category. This identify the affirmative acceptance is 15% of the respondents.

225 and 205 of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed that NAPTIP disseminated adequate information to the Libya returnee migrants. This was reflected in Fig.4 to represent 47% and 38% for disagreed and strongly disagreed categories of the respondents. This was typified as 85% decline that NAPTIP disseminated adequate information to the Libya returnee migrants.

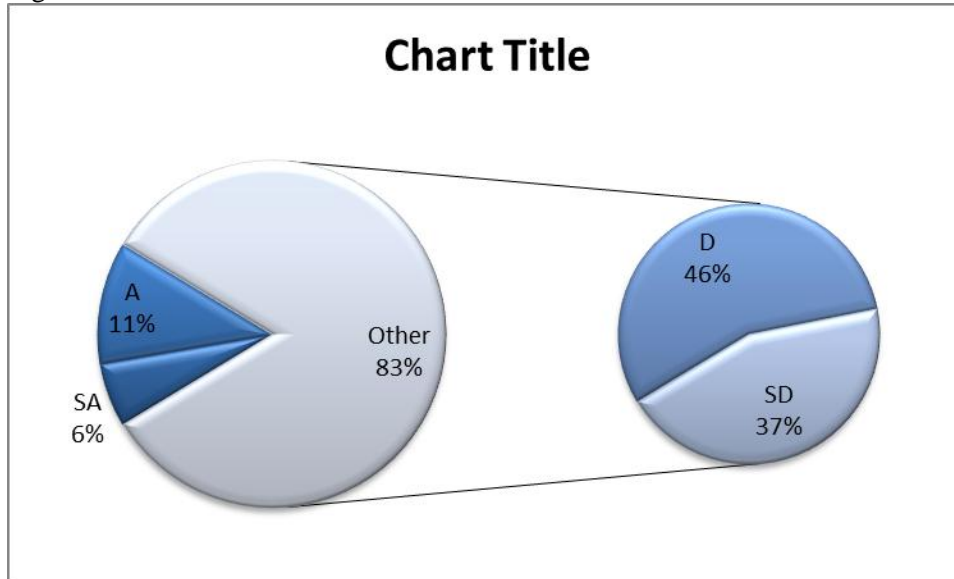
Research Question Four

TABLE 5 : NAPTIP Provides Technical and Financial Empowerment to the Libya Returnee Migrants in Benin City, Edo State

SA	A	D	SD
32	61	247	198

Source: Authors' Compilation (2020).

Fig 5



Source: Authors' Compilation (2020).

Responses from the respondent disclosed in table 5 that 32 of the respondents strongly agreed that NAPTIP provided technical and financial empowerment to the Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State and 61 agreed. This was also reflected in fig.5 to respectively represent 6% and 11% respectively. The positive affirmation is 17%.

247 and 198 of the Respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that NAPTIP provided technical and financial empowerment to the Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State. This was also reflected in fig.5 to account for 46% and 37% respectively for both categories. This indicated an overwhelming decline on aggregate of 83%.

Discussion of findings

This response from the responds agreed with this research by Adejumo, Olu-Owolabi & Fayomi (2015) that government operates most of the effective rehabilitation homes that catered for the victims of human trafficking in Nigeria. Despite the fact that several NGOs exist in the country, very few are interested in rehabilitation programmes as only 28% of the participants were from homes operating by NGO against 72% from government homes. In other countries they are recognized as partners in progress. The nature of the independent role played by non-governmental organizations in rehabilitation of victims within Nigerian society calls for real participation. (Adejumo, Olu-Owolabi & Fayomi, 2015).

Significantly, base on these findings, the dimension of the agency on rehabilitation appears to be inadequately supported by governmental and civil society rehabilitation programs. In fact, this deficiency reveals a tension between the Nigerian Governments' securitization and human rights approach to human trafficking as elements of both approaches are evident in the rehabilitation programs. The lack of support for male survivors suggest that they are still some significant gaps between rehabilitation strategies and the empowerment of survivors in Nigeria (Okoli, 2020).

Base on these findings, Jordan (2002): Macy & John (2011), were of the same opinion that empowering survivors through measures like decision making improves their self-esteem, confidence and ensures better chances at successfully reintegrating into society. Unfortunately, this is largely deficiency in the agency rehabilitation process and programs of rehabilitation. The consequence is that while the efforts to use rehabilitation to empower survivors seem to

have had some little impact in terms of providing resources such as disseminating of adequate information, the nature of the rehabilitation programs might actually be disempowering survivors by treating them either as inert objects of rehabilitation or completely neglecting them (i.e., male survivors). It is therefore clear that there is a need to reform rehabilitation strategies in NAPTIP and partnering agency if they are to become more effective (Okoli, 2020).

There are several pitfalls that hinder the NAPTIP to achieve effective rehabilitation programs and linking of financial resources to Libya Returnee Migrant. For instance, Nwogu (2014) showed that the probable disparities between the funds allocated to NAPTIP by the federal government and the funds it actually receives for its operations are due to corruption. This assertion holds up when the poor state of NAPTIP's facilities is juxtaposed with the huge sums of money it is supposedly allocated in the national budget annually. This issue of corruption and mismanagement of national funds at various levels of government likely account for the lack of facilities for vocational skills training and linking Victims to financial institutions that can give security and credit facilities to migrant returnee. (Okoli,2020).

Conclusion

The study revealed the institutional weaknesses of NAPTIP and its incapability in rehabilitating the Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State and Nigeria in general. This reflects the state of this major government agency saddled with the responsibility of intervening on social issues across the nation. It raises questions on the commitment of the government to the wellbeing of its citizens, especially the disadvantaged sub-groups and victims of man-made or natural disaster. NAPTIP was expected to assist them in skills acquisition and other training which would enhance their reintegration into their society with meaningful means of livelihood. The National Directorate for Employment (NDE) which would have been a worthy partner in provision of vocational training to returnee migrant is poorly funded. The bureaucracy and administration, as well as facilities in some of the workshops are very discouraging to trainees. These indeed accounts for the reason why many of the returnee migrants refuse to participate in such training and skill acquisition model.

Conclusion

The study revealed the institutional weaknesses of NAPTIP and its incapability in rehabilitating the Libya returnee migrants in Benin City, Edo State and Nigeria in general. Partner agencies and Non governmental organization are committed but similarly lack the resources in the face of the enormity of the problem.

Recommendations

The study therefore recommends that:

- 1) The Federal Government needs to increase the capacity of NAPTIP in terms of increase in quality and quantity of manpower. Expand its facilities and diversify its funding in order to meet the challenges of rehabilitating returnee migrants from every part of the world.
- 2) All stakeholders need to be educated on the danger of stigmatizing returnee migrants. Since international migration is like any human endeavor. It may not be successful all the time, and its failure should not be seen as the end of the road.
- 3) Checkmating illegal migration should be seen as the collective responsibility of all citizens. This is because the negative impact of failed migration has enormous challenges on the society and the nation at large.
- 4) The funding of NAPTIP should not be left with the federal government alone. The creation of Diaspora Trust Fund for the rehabilitation of returnee migrants would enhance the institutional and operational capability of NAPTIP. Besides, corporate bodies in the

country could also contribute a certain percentage to the 'Diaspora Trust Fund which would expand the capacity and enhance the effectiveness of NAPTIP in rehabilitating returnee migrants amongst other functions.

- 5) Setting aside a percentage of the Diaspora's remittance by the Nigerian government could provide a source of funding for NAPTIP and increase its capacity to perform its statutory duties.
- 6) Therefore, the funding of the agency could be made easier and effective if the Nigerian government engages all the stakeholders, formulates and implements constructive policies for the rehabilitation of the returnee migrants.
- 7) Appeal to corporate bodies to support NAPTIP in funding and rehabilitation of the returnee migrants could also be a source of additional funding.

References

- Aborisade, R. A. & Aderinto, A. A. (2008). Adjustment patterns and obstacles against social rehabilitation of sex workers in Nigeria. *African Sociological Review/Revue Africaine de Sociologie*, 128-143.
- Acemoglu, D. & Robinson J.A. (2012). *Why nations fail. The origin of power, prosperity and poverty*, New York: Profile Books, Crown Publishers.
- Adejumo, G., O., Olu-Owolabi E. F. & Fayomi, O. O. (2015). Perceived Satisfaction and Effectiveness of Rehabilitation of Victims of Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Implications for Political and Psychological Interventions. *British Journal of Education, Society & Behavioural Science* 6(3): 218-226 www.sciencedomain.org
- Adepoju, A. (2016). *Migration dynamics, refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa*. New York: United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) September 20. Available at: <https://www.academicimpacts.un.org/content/migration.dynamics-refugees-and-internationally-displaced-persons-africa>.
- Afolayan, A., Ikwuyatum, G. & Abejide, O. (2008). Dynamics of international migration in Nigeria. *African Perspectives on Human Mobility Programme*. Mac-Athur Foundation.
- Brimelow, P. (1995). *Alien Nation: Common Sense about America's Immigration Disaster*, Random House, New York.
- Constant, A & Massey, D. S. (2002). Return migration by German guestworkers: Neoclassical versus New Economic Theories. *A International Migration*, 40 (4). 5-38. Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA.
- Czaika, M. & De Haas, H. (2016). The effect of visa policies on international migration dynamics. *International Migration Institute Working Paper*.
- De Haas, H. (2010). 'Migration and development: A theoretical Perspective', *International Migration Review*, 44(1): 227-64.
- Elabor-Idemudia, P. (2003). Race and Gender Analyses of Trafficking: A Case Study of Nigeria. *Canadian Women's Studies*, 22:115-123.
- Flahaux, M. & De Haas, H. (2016). African migration: Trends, patterns, drivers. *Comparative Migration Studies*, Vol. 4 (1):1-25.
- Federal Government of Nigeria (2015). *Official gazette*, Vol. 102 (32) Lagos, March, 30.
- Fonseca, A., Hart, L. & Wink S. (2015). *Reintegration: effective approaches*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration.
- Frouws, B., Philips, M., Hassan, Z. & Twigt, G. (2016). Getting to Europe the whatsapp way: The use of ICT in contemporary mixed migration flows to Europe. *Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat Briefing Paper*.
- Gradyjan, S. (2018). Nigerian migrants get a welcome home. Jobs are another story. *The New York Times*, January 8, 2018. Available at www.nytimes.com Accessed on February 18th, 2021.
- Human Rights Watch, (2010). *Cote d' Ivoire/ Nigeria combat trafficking for prostitution*. August 26. Available at www.hrw/en/new/2010/08/26.
- International Labour Organization ILO, (2001). *The asylum-migration nexus: Refugee protection and migration perspectives from the L.O*. Paper presented to the UNHCR global consultations on international protection, Geneva; ILO.
- International Labour Organization (2013). *Reintegration with home community: Perspectives of returnee migrant workers in Sri Lanka*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- International Organization for Migration IOM, (2000) *World Migration Report 2000*, International Organization for Migration, Geneva.
- International Organization for Migration (2017). *World migration report 2018*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration.

- IOM (2010). Mainstreaming migration into development planning. International Organization for migration. www.globalmigrationgroup.org. Retrieved 27 January, 2021.
- IOM (2015). Irregular migration between West Africa, North Africa and the Mediterranean. Altai Consulting for IOM Nigeria. Available at <https://frimmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-altai.pdf>.
- Jordan, A. (2002). Human rights or wrongs? The struggle for a rights-based response to trafficking in human beings. *Gender & Development*, 10(1), 28-37.
- Kahenec, M. & Zimmermann, R. (2008). Migration and globalization: Challenges and perspectives for the research infrastructure. IZA, Dissension Paper No. 3890. <http://nbn-resolving.de/UM:nbn:de:101:120081219126>
- Kaplan, R. (1994). "The coming anarchy", *The Atlantic Monthly*, February: 44-76.m
- Kennedy, P. (1993). *Preparing for the twenty-first century*, New York: Vintage.
- Kuper, M. (2008). *Return migration to Vietnam: Monitoring the embeddedness of returnee*. PhD Thesis: University of Amsterdam.
- Macy, R. & Johns, N. (2011). Aftercare services for international sex trafficking survivors: Informing US service and program development in an emerging practice area. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 12(2), 87-98.
- McAuliffe, M. & Koser, K. (2017) (eds). *Introduction in a long way to go: Irregular migration patterns, processes, drivers and decision making* Canberra: Australia National University Press.
- NAPTIP, 2018. NAPTIP First Quarter Report, 2018. <https://www.naptip.gov.ng/wpcontent/uploads/2018/12/First-quarter-report-2018.pdf>.
- Nshimbi, C. & Fioramonti, L. (2013). A regional labor borders? Policy frameworks for regional labour migration towards South Africa. MiWORC report. African Center for Migration and Society. University of Witwatersrand. Available at: www.miworc.org.za/docs/miworc-report-1.pdf.
- Nwogu, V. I. (2014). Anti-trafficking interventions in Nigeria and the principal-agent aid model. *Anti-Trafficking Review*, (3).
- Okojie, C. E. (2009). International Trafficking Of Women For The Purpose Of Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution The Nigerian Case. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies*, 16.
- Okoli, N. H. (2020). *Empowerment and Reintegration: Survivors' Perceptions of Human Trafficking Rehabilitation Programs in Nigeria*. A thesis submitted to the faculty of graduate studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts York University Toronto, Ontario. April, 2020.
- Omorie, S. (1997). *The Great Benin, the Age of the Nakuran Iso Nurho*. Benin City: Neraso Publishers.
- Owegie, D. (2017). *Rehabilitating Libya returnee*. Vanguard. December 29, 2017.
- Shrier, D., Canale, G. & Pentland, A. (2016). *Mobile money and payments: Technology trends*. Connection Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Todaro, M. (1969). A model of labour migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries. *The American Economic Review*, 59(1), 138-148.
- Uduji, J. I., Okolo-Obasi, E. N., & Asongu, S. A. (2019). Corporate social responsibility in Nigeria and multinational corporations in the fight against human trafficking in oil-producing communities. *Local Environment*, 1-22.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2001). *The State of the World's Refugees: Fifty Years of Humanitarian Action*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- United Nations (2012). *Migration and human mobility: Thematic think peace*. New York: UN system task team on the post 2015 UN development agenda.
- UNHCR (2016). *Desperate journeys: Refugees and migrants entering and crossing Europe via the Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes*. Geneva: UNHCR.

- UNDESA (2020). International _ Migration Highlights updated. Available at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/news/international-migration-2020> Retrieved 15th June, 2021.
- UNODC (2009). Transnational trafficking and the rule of law in West Africa: A Threat Assessment, No 69.
- US Committee for Refugees (USCR) (2001). World Refugee Survey 2001, Washington, DC: USCR.
- US Department of State- USDOS (2018) Trafficking in Persons Report, June 2018. Accessed at <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/282798.pdf>.
- Vanguard (2018), Necessary cautions over Libya returnees. Accessed online January 12, 2020.
- Warren, K. (2010). The illusiveness of counting ctims‘ and the Concreteness of ranking Countries: Trafficking in persons from Colombia to Japan. In Sex, Drugs and Body Counts: The Politics of Numbers in Global Crime and Conflict, ed. Andreas and Greenhill, Ithica: Cornell University Press. Kindle edition.
- Weerasinghe, S., Taylor, A., Drury, S., Indravudh, P., Gregg, A., & Flanagan, J. (2015). On the margin: Non-citizens caught in countries experiencing violence, conflict and disaster. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, Vol 3 (1): 26-57.
- Zijlstra, J. & Van-Liempt. I. (2017). Smart (phone) travelling: Understanding the use and impact of mobile technology on irregular migration journeys. *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, Vol. 3:174-191.