

<sup>2801</sup> Ibid., articles 100 and 30. See also U.S. Department of State, "Niger," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100497.htm>.

<sup>2802</sup> Government of Niger, *Code du Travail*, article 4.

<sup>2803</sup> Government of Niger, *Loi n° 2003-025 du 13 juin 2003 modifiant la loi n° 61-27 du 15 juillet 1961 portant institution du Code pénal* (2003), articles 270.1-270.5; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/66128/62103/F1872754105/66218.pdf>.

See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Forced Labour*.

<sup>2804</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Niger," section 5.

<sup>2805</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour*, article 3(2). See also U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, January 3, 2007.

<sup>2806</sup> U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, January 26, 2009, para A.

<sup>2807</sup> Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, Technical Progress Report, Washington, DC, September 1, 2006, 2.

<sup>2808</sup> ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-13.

<sup>2809</sup> U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, January 26, 2009, para B. See also Government of Niger, *Code du Travail*, articles 248-264.

<sup>2810</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Niger," section 6d. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour*, article 5.

<sup>2811</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Niger," section 5.

<sup>2812</sup> U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, November 19, 2008, paras B and C. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Niger," section 5.

<sup>2813</sup> U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, January 26, 2009, para D.

<sup>2814</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age*, article 3, para 3. Government of Niger, *Full Poverty Reduction Strategy*, Niamey, August 2007, 56-57.

<sup>2815</sup> Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Youths are 'demographic time bomb'". See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour*, article 7, para 2.

<sup>2816</sup> U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, January 26, 2009, para C.

<sup>2817</sup> UNICEF, *Aichatou's story*.

<sup>2818</sup> Government of Niger- National Institute of Statistics, *Enquête Pilote sur le Travail des Enfants*. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "New slavery study welcomed by human rights experts". See also Catholic Relief Services, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Niger* Technical Progress Report, September 15, 2008, 8.

<sup>2819</sup> U.S. Embassy- Niamey, *reporting*, January 26, 2009, para B.

<sup>2820</sup> Catholic Relief Services, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education, Technical Progress Report, September 2008*, 3.

<sup>2821</sup> ILO-IPEC, *West Africa Mining, Project Document*, 36.

<sup>2822</sup> Catholic Relief Services, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education, Technical Progress Report, September 2008*, 19. See also Catholic Relief Services, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Niger*, Project Document, 2006, 19-20.

<sup>2823</sup> Catholic Relief Services, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education, Technical Progress Report, September 2008*, 6, 8, 28, 45, 46.

<sup>2824</sup> ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

## Nigeria

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Nigeria work in agriculture, including under hazardous conditions, on family and commercial plantations.<sup>2825</sup> Children work on cassava farms and on cocoa and rubber plantations, in activities such as weeding, cocoa pod breaking, and mixing hazardous chemicals.<sup>2826</sup> In urban areas, children also work as street-

peddlers, shoe-shiners, load carriers, car-washers, scavengers, and bus-fare collectors.<sup>2827</sup> Children risk exposure to hazardous conditions while working in fishing, sand-harvesting, transportation, and construction.<sup>2828</sup> Children are involved in fishing, including casting nets, unloading fish, boat repair, and trading activities.<sup>2829</sup> One study of fisher-children in riverine communities in Nigeria found that 70

percent of those surveyed reported having been injured at work at least once in the previous year.<sup>2830</sup> Children also risk injury or death working, sometimes in forced labor, in mines and quarries, especially in granite and gravel production.<sup>2831</sup>

Commercial sexual exploitation of children occurs in some Nigerian cities, including Port Harcourt, Bonny, and Lagos.<sup>2836</sup> There are also reports of girls in refugee camps located in Nigeria being subject to sexual exploitation, including prostitution.<sup>2837</sup>

Nigeria is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking.<sup>2838</sup> Children are trafficked internally for domestic and agricultural labor, such as on cocoa plantations, as well as peddling.<sup>2839</sup> Within the country, boys are trafficked primarily to work as bonded laborers, street peddlers, and beggars.<sup>2840</sup> Girls are trafficked for street peddling, domestic service, which sometimes involves physical or sexual abuse, and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>2841</sup>

Nigeria is a transit country for children from Togo being trafficked to Gabon and Europe.<sup>2842</sup> Nigeria is also a destination country for child trafficking; although victims come from various countries, the majority are from Benin.<sup>2843</sup> Boys are trafficked for the purposes of forced labor in agriculture, construction, mining, and quarrying from Benin, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso, and the Central African Republic.<sup>2844</sup> Girls are trafficked from these countries, as well as Mali and Ghana, for the purposes of forced labor in domestic service, street trading, and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>2845</sup> Children from Niger are also reportedly trafficked to Nigeria to work in forced begging.<sup>2846</sup> Chadian children are trafficked to Nigeria for the purposes of cattle herding.<sup>2847</sup>

Nigeria is a source country for the trafficking of children to countries within Africa and on other continents.<sup>2848</sup> Children are trafficked for the purposes of domestic service from Nigeria to Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, and Gabon.<sup>2849</sup> Nigerian children are trafficked for the purposes of agricultural labor to Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, and Mali.<sup>2850</sup> Children from Nigeria are also trafficked for the purposes of mining to Sierra Leone and for purposes of fishing to Cameroon.<sup>2851</sup> Nigerian children are also trafficked to Liberia for forced labor as porters.<sup>2852</sup> Children are reportedly trafficked to Sierra Leone, Gabon, and Guinea from Nigeria for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>2853</sup> Children are trafficked from Nigeria to work as vendors in

*Selected Statistics and Indicators  
on Child Labor*<sup>2832</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	12
Compulsory education age:	12
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	95.5
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	63.0
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2003:	82.9
ILO Convention 138:	10/2/2002
ILO Convention 182:	10/2/2002
CRC:	4/19/1991
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	6/28/2001
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

\*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

The practice of sending boys to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component, is a tradition in various countries, including Nigeria.<sup>2833</sup> While some boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to beg and surrender the money that they have earned or perform manual labor; such boys are also often without adequate food or shelter.<sup>2834</sup> Street children, who often work as beggars and street hawkers, have been reported to be an increasing population in urban areas.<sup>2835</sup>

Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Gabon, and Saudi Arabia.<sup>2854</sup> Nigerian children are trafficked to Saudi Arabia to work in forced begging and street vending.<sup>2855</sup> These children are at risk of being used by traffickers to obtain *diya* or “blood money,” whereby the trafficker pushes the child in front of a car, using the injury or death as a means of obtaining compensation.<sup>2856</sup> Nigerian children are reportedly trafficked to the Middle East to work as camel jockeys.<sup>2857</sup> Nigerian children are also reportedly trafficked to Italy and Spain.<sup>2858</sup>

### Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The Labour Act sets a general minimum age for employment of 12 years; however, there is no minimum age provided for light work.<sup>2859</sup> The Act specifically provides exceptions for light work in agriculture and horticulture for work in which the employer is a family member.<sup>2860</sup> The Act also creates an exception for domestic work.<sup>2861</sup> Children under 12 years are prohibited from lifting, carrying, or moving anything so heavy as to be likely to affect their physical development.<sup>2862</sup> With parental consent, children may become apprentices at 12 years; children may apprentice themselves at 16 years.<sup>2863</sup>

Young persons under 14 years may only be employed under certain conditions. They may be employed only on a “day-to-day basis,” must receive the day’s wages at the end of the work day, and be able to return each night to their parents’ or guardian’s residence. Youth under 15 years cannot work in industries or on vessels not run by family members or vocational schools.<sup>2864</sup> The law prohibits youth under 16 years from being employed underground, in machine work, or against the wishes of a parent or guardian.<sup>2865</sup> Young persons under 16 years of age cannot work for more than 4 consecutive hours or more than 8 hours per day or in circumstances that reasonably prevent them from returning to their place of residence each night.<sup>2866</sup> The law forbids night employment of young persons under 18 years or in employment injurious to their health, safety, or morals.<sup>2867</sup> The Child Rights Act defines a child as one under 18 years and forbids children from being hired for the purposes of begging or hawking; however, it applies only in 20 States and Federal Territory

that have adopted the Act.<sup>2868</sup> Violation of the Labour Act’s child labor provisions is punishable by a fine, and violation of the Child Rights Act provisions may lead to criminal sanctions in the regions where it applies.<sup>2869</sup>

Nigerian law permits forced labor in limited circumstances when required by court sentences, emergency situations, and civic obligation.<sup>2870</sup> Except for those circumstances, the law prohibits forced labor, as well as the trafficking in slaves, prostitution, pornography, drug trafficking, and the forced or compulsory recruitment of children into armed conflict.<sup>2871</sup> Nigerian law punishes such offenses by fines and up to life in prison.<sup>2872</sup> The Trafficking Act outlaws trafficking and the unlawful removal of youth under 18 years from the custody of their parents or guardians and punishes such action by up to 14 years of imprisonment.<sup>2873</sup>

The law criminalizes the procurement of children under 18 years for use in prostitution with punishment of up to 14 years of imprisonment. It also outlaws inducing carnal knowledge of a person under 18 years; importing and exporting youth under 18 years of age to be forced into prostitution; and permitting, causing, or encouraging the prostitution or presence in brothels of youth under 18 years.<sup>2874</sup> Such acts are punishable by 10 years in prison.<sup>2875</sup> Nigeria has a minimum age of 18 years for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces, and there is no mandatory military service.<sup>2876</sup>

Nigeria was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperative Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Joint Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central African Regions.<sup>2877</sup> As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government of Nigeria agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; to rehabilitate and reintegrate trafficking victims; and to assist fellow signatory countries to implement these measures under the Agreement.<sup>2878</sup>

The responsibility for enforcing child labor laws rests with various ministries and agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels. The Federal

Ministry of Employment, Labor, and Productivity coordinates efforts to combat child labor problems and enforce labor provisions.<sup>2879</sup>

Enforcement efforts regarding trafficking are the primary responsibility of the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). The National Police Force and the Nigerian Immigration Service also have anti-trafficking units responsible for combating trafficking, as do some State police.<sup>2880</sup> NAPTIP reported that from January to May 2008, it had rescued 172 children aged 0 to 12 years and 147 children aged 13 to 18 years.<sup>2881</sup>

### **Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of Nigeria raised awareness on exploitive child labor and the worst forms of child labor.<sup>2882</sup> The Ministry of Labor also conducted trainings for approximately 80 labor and factory inspectors on child labor laws as well as how to conduct inspections in high-risk sectors including agriculture, mining, and the informal sector.<sup>2883</sup> This Ministry also reported that 10 additional training and awareness raising programs on child labor were conducted.<sup>2884</sup>

In 2008, the Government passed the National Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, which provides a coordination framework on research, protection, prevention, and prosecution for NGOs and government entities, including law enforcement agencies and the legislature. The Government also passed the National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, which provides for services to trafficking victims, such as protection and rehabilitation.<sup>2885</sup> Nigeria continues to operate shelters for trafficking victims and reunited or repatriated trafficked children.<sup>2886</sup>

In 2008, Nigeria implemented a survey intended to identify the prevalence and nature of child labor.<sup>2887</sup> As of the writing of this report, data were not available to UCW for analysis for use in this report. For information on data used in this report, please see the data sources and definitions section. In November, the Joint Benin and Nigeria Committee to Combat Child Trafficking

developed a 2009 to 2010 Joint Action Plan to combat the Trafficking of children from Zakpota, Benin to Abeokuta, Nigeria, for labor in stone quarries.<sup>2888</sup>

The Government of Nigeria continues to participate in the USAID-supported Sustainable Tree Crops Program that incorporates child labor issues into its teachings on integrated crop, pest, and quality management in Nigeria. Materials used to train farmers under this program highlight particularly hazardous aspects of agricultural work for children, such as the use of pesticides or the carrying of heavy loads.<sup>2889</sup>

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<sup>2825</sup> Government of Nigeria, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, February 26, 2007, 1. See also J.G. Adewale, J.A. Oladejo, and L.T. Ogunniyi, "Economic Contributions of Farm Children to Agricultural Production in Nigeria: A Case Study of Ekiti State of Nigeria," *Journal of Social Sciences* 10, no. 2 (October 2005); available from [www.popline.org/docs/1699/305424.html](http://www.popline.org/docs/1699/305424.html).

<sup>2826</sup> Stella O. Odebode, "Appropriate Technology for Cassava Processing in Nigeria: User's Point of View," *Journal of International Women's Studies* 9, no. 3 (May 2008), 269 and 276; available from <http://www.bridgew.edu/SoAS/jiws/May08/Cassava.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, May 28, 2008, para 6. See also Department of Agriculture Economics & Extension- Federal University of Technology, *Report On Baseline Survey Of Child Labor Situation In The STCP Pilot Project Area, Nigeria (Abstract)*, Akure, June 2005, 1-2; available from [http://www.futa.edu.ng/PDF/AgricEconsExtension\\_PDF/ILO-Baseline-reportAbstract.pdf](http://www.futa.edu.ng/PDF/AgricEconsExtension_PDF/ILO-Baseline-reportAbstract.pdf). See also Salaam-Blyther T., C. Hanrahan, and N. Cook, *Child Labor in West African Cocoa Production: Issues and U.S. Policy*, July 2005, 8; available from <http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/RL32990.pdf>. See also The Tide Online, "Media onslaught against child trafficking", July 10, 2007; available from <http://www.thetidenews.com/article.aspx?qrDate=09/08/2007>.

<sup>2827</sup> Government of Nigeria, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Nigeria," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2007*, March 11, 2008, sections 5 and 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007>. See also Edith Osiruemu, *Poverty of Parents and Child Labour in Benin City, Nigeria: A Preliminary Account of its Nature and Implications*, Department of History, Delta State University, Abraka, 2007, 118. See also Christine Jaulmes, "Digital Diary: Nigerian Street Children Tell

Their Stories of Life Without Security," *UNICEF*, December 26, 2007; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria\\_42282.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_42282.html).

<sup>2828</sup> Government of Nigeria, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, 1. See also Macro International, *Children Working in Riverine Communities in Nigeria*, Research Report, Maryland, 2007, 11 and 73.

<sup>2829</sup> Macro International, *Children Working in Riverine Communities*, 66-67. See also O.A. Adeokun, F.O. Adereti, and K.A. Akanni, "Children's Involvement in Fish Production: A Strategy for Poverty Alleviation in Waterside Local Government Area, Ogun State, Nigeria," *Research Journal of Fisheries and Hydrobiology* 1, no. 1 (October 13, 2006), 10 and 12; available from [www.insinet.net/rjfh/2006/10-13.pdf](http://www.insinet.net/rjfh/2006/10-13.pdf).

<sup>2830</sup> Macro International, *Children Working in Riverine Communities*, vi.

<sup>2831</sup> *Terres des Hommes, Little Hands of the Stone Quarries, Investigation of Child Trafficking Between Benin and Nigeria*, Le Mont-sur-Lausanne, December 2005. See also AFP, "Benin's child slaves working Nigeria's quarries", December 11, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Benin (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy-Abuja, *reporting, May 28, 2008*, para 6.

<sup>2832</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Nigeria, *Labour Act (Chapter 198) (No. 21), as amended. Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (1990 Revised edition), Vol. X, Cap. 198*, article 59, sub-article 1a and article 91, sub-article 1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/42156/64980/E7RNGA01.htm#p3>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see UNESCO, "Regional Overview: Sub-Saharan Africa," in *Global Monitoring Report 2003/4: Gender and Education for All*, Paris, 2004; available from [http://www.unesco.org/education/efa\\_report/zoom\\_regions\\_pdf/ssafrica.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa_report/zoom_regions_pdf/ssafrica.pdf). See also U.S. Department of State, "Nigeria," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119018.htm>.

<sup>2833</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5. See also Peter Easton et al., *Research Studies Series no. 8*, International Working Group on Nonformal Education of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, May 1997; available from <http://www.adeanet.org/wgnfe/publications/abel/abel2.html>. See also Peter Easton, "Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa," *IK*

*Notes*, no. 11 (August 1999), 1 and 3; available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>.

<sup>2834</sup> IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*, [online] 2006 [cited January 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cac/he/offonce?entryId=12007>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5. See also British Broadcasting Corporation, "Child Beggars of Nigeria's Koranic Schools", BBC News, [online], December 23, 2008 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7796109.stm>. See also Isiyaku Ahmed, "NGO Works to Improve Muslim Education in Nigeria", VOA, [online], November 28, 2007 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2007-11/2007-11-28-voa46.cfm>.

<sup>2835</sup> Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Nigeria: Desperate Children Swamp Northern Cities as Food Price Hikes Bite", IRINnews.org, [online], March 18, 2008 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=77349>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Nigeria*, CRC/C/15/Add.257, Geneva, April 13, 2005, 18; available from [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/b06804b33ec4eadbc1257018002c82db?Opendocument](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/b06804b33ec4eadbc1257018002c82db?Opendocument). See also UNICEF, *At a Glance: Digital Diary: Nigerian street children tell their stories of life without security*, [online] December 26, 2007 [cited February 2, 2009]; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria\\_42282.html?q=printme](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_42282.html?q=printme).

<sup>2836</sup> ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Nigeria*, accessed February 4, 2009; available from <http://www.ecpat.net>. See also AllAfrica.com, "Nigeria: State leads in child trafficking and prostitution", *afrol.com*, [online], October 8, 2006; available from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9704&flag=news>.

<sup>2837</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Nigeria (ratification: 2002)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 2, 2009], article 7, para 2, clause e; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21620&chapter=9&query=%28nigeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

<sup>2838</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Nigeria (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105658.pdf>. See also UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*, Geneva, September 2006, 29; available from [www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht\\_research\\_report\\_nigeria.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf).

<sup>2839</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5. See also LUTRENA and ILO-IPEC, *A Survey of Child Trafficking in Asewele, Ondo State Nigeria*, Research Report, Geneva, 2005, 18-20.

<sup>2840</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5.

<sup>2841</sup> LUTRENA and ILO-IPEC, *Child Trafficking in Asewele, Ondo State, Research Report*, 19-20. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Nigeria: Trafficking of Girls, Abuse Worsening", IRINnews.org, [online], July 7, 2008 [cited February 2, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=79118>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Nigeria: Stepping up the Fight Against Child-Trafficking", IRINnews.org, [online], December 10, 2007; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=75783>.

<sup>2842</sup> UNESCO, *Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Root Causes and Recommendations*, Paris, 2006, 24; available from [http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=10309&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=10309&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

<sup>2843</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5. See also Government of Nigeria-NAPTIP, *Database Analysis*, [online] 2008 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from [http://naptip.gov.ng/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=13&Itemid=31](http://naptip.gov.ng/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=13&Itemid=31).

<sup>2844</sup> UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, 12. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Benin." See also U.S. Department of State, "Niger (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105658.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Togo (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Burkina Faso (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Central African Republic (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>.

<sup>2845</sup> UNESCO, *Human Trafficking in Nigeria*, 24. See also UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, 12.

<sup>2846</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report-2008: Niger."

<sup>2847</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Chad (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*,

Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>.

<sup>2848</sup> UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, 12. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5.

<sup>2849</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Ghana (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Guinea (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Equatorial Guinea (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>.

See also U.S. Department of State, "Gabon (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Liberia (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105658.pdf>.

<sup>2850</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Ghana." See also U.S. Department of State, "Cameroon (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Liberia." See also M. Hamadou Tolo, *Etude sur la traite des enfants au Mali et au Senegal: Dimensions internes, phenomenes transfrontaliers, role et responsabilites du secteur prive*, Bamako, June 2007, 7.

<sup>2851</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Sierra Leone (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Cameroon."

<sup>2852</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Liberia."

<sup>2853</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Gabon." See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Guinea." See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Sierra Leone."

<sup>2854</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Equatorial Guinea." See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Gabon." See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Liberia." See also

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<sup>2855</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Saudi Arabia." See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Stepping up the Fight Against Child-Trafficking".

<sup>2856</sup> UNESCO, *Human Trafficking in Nigeria*, 30.

<sup>2857</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Nigeria," section 5.

<sup>2858</sup> The Tide Online, "Media onslaught against child trafficking".

<sup>2859</sup> Government of Nigeria, *Labour Act*, sections 59(1)(a) and 91(1). See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Nigeria (ratification: 2002)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 2, 2009], article 7, para 1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21620&chapter=9&query=%28nigeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

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<sup>2861</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2862</sup> Ibid., section 59(1)(b).

<sup>2863</sup> Ibid., section 49(1).

<sup>2864</sup> Ibid., sections 59(2) and 61.

<sup>2865</sup> Ibid., sections 59(5) and 59(7).

<sup>2866</sup> Ibid., sections 59(8) and 59(4).

<sup>2867</sup> Ibid., sections 60(1) and 59(6).

<sup>2868</sup> Bisi Olateru-Olagberri and Anne Ikpeme, *Review of Legislation and Policies in Nigeria on Human Trafficking and Forced Labour*, ILO, January 2006, 30; available from [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_083149.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_083149.pdf). See also U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, February 11, 2009, para 2.

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<sup>2870</sup> Government of Nigeria, *Labour Act*, sections 73 and 74. See also Government of Nigeria, *Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999*, section 34(1); available from <http://www.nigeria-law.org/ConstitutionOfTheFederalRepublicOfNigeria.htm>.

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