

Nigeria

During the reporting period, Nigeria took steps to combat the trafficking of children, and three more states ratified the Federal Child Rights Acts. However, forced and hazardous child labor in farm work and quarries remain a pressing issue, as does the high level of trafficking of children for labor exploitation. The Government's lack of a policy framework to combat all worst forms of child labor, and gaps and contradictions in the legal framework, undermine efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor.



Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Percent
Working	Unavailable
Attending School	Unavailable
Combining Work and School	Unavailable

Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Nigeria are exploited in the worst forms of child labor,³⁷⁷⁹ particularly in agriculture. In rural areas, most children work in farming, including children as young as age 4 and the majority of these children report work-related injuries.³⁷⁸⁰ Some may use dangerous tools to cultivate cassava.³⁷⁸¹ Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of tobacco.³⁷⁸² Children also work on cocoa plantations and small farms, where they spray pesticides and apply fertilizer without protective gear, and sometimes work under conditions of forced labor.³⁷⁸³

In urban areas, many children work in the streets as vendors, porters, and scavengers.³⁷⁸⁴ A growing number of children, including girls, are also both living and working in the streets in these jobs and as beggars.³⁷⁸⁵ Such work in the streets exposes children to severe weather, vehicular accidents, and the need to carry heavy loads. Children also risk exposure to dangerous conditions while working in sand harvesting and fishing.³⁷⁸⁶ One study surveyed children working

in river communities in Nigeria, which primarily included children in fishing, and found that 70 percent reported having been injured at work at least once in the previous year.³⁷⁸⁷ Children also risk injury or death working, sometimes in forced labor, in mines and quarries, especially in granite and gravel production.³⁷⁸⁸

In Nigeria, it is traditional to send boys, called *almajirai*, to Koranic teachers to receive an education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component.³⁷⁸⁹ While some boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to beg and surrender the money they earn; such boys may go without adequate food or shelter.³⁷⁹⁰ Reports suggest that some *almajirai* children in Nigeria may be deliberately scarred or injured to arouse sympathy and thus encourage donations.³⁷⁹¹ The number of *almajirai* in urban areas is reportedly on the rise.³⁷⁹²

Girls are also exploited in domestic service, where they risk sexual and physical abuse.³⁷⁹³ Commercial sexual exploitation of children, especially girls, also occurs in some Nigerian cities, including Port Harcourt and Lagos; and there are reports of girls in some Nigerian refugee camps being subject to prostitution.³⁷⁹⁴

Nigeria is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking.³⁷⁹⁵ Children in Nigeria are trafficked internally for work in domestic service, agriculture, street-peddling, and begging.³⁷⁹⁶ Children are also trafficked for work in the worst forms of child labor from Nigeria to multiple countries in West and Central Africa, as well as to the U.K. and Saudi Arabia.³⁷⁹⁷

Children are trafficked into Nigeria from the Central African Republic and Liberia for work in agriculture, domestic service, vending, and mining.³⁷⁹⁸ They are trafficked from Togo for the same jobs and for commercial sexual exploitation.³⁷⁹⁹ Chadian children are trafficked to Nigeria to herd cattle, while children from Niger are trafficked to Nigeria to beg and perform manual labor.³⁸⁰⁰ Beninese boys are also trafficked into Nigeria to work in granite mines and gravel quarries.³⁸⁰¹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In Nigeria, legislative power to protect children is reserved for its states. However, the Federal Government has the authority to establish labor standards.³⁸⁰² The Federal Labour Act is in force in all 36 states of Nigeria and sets a minimum age of employment at 12. Nigeria's Labour Act establishes an exception to its minimum age law permitting children at any age to do light work in domestic service or work alongside a family member in agriculture or horticulture.³⁸⁰³ Nigeria also has a Federal Child Rights Act, which states must adopt for it to be force in that state's territory. During the reporting period, three states ratified this legislation, bringing the total number of states to 23, although some states still need to take additional steps for it to be in force.³⁸⁰⁴ Where it is in force, the Child Rights Act raises the minimum age to 14 and supersedes the Labour Act.³⁸⁰⁵

The Child Rights Act also prohibits the worst forms of child labor, including the forced labor of children and use of children for prostitution or in armed conflict. Additionally, it prohibits the use of children, including the *almajirai*, in street hawking and begging.³⁸⁰⁶ States may also enact additional provisions to bolster protection for working children within their territory. Certain states within Nigeria have taken this step, and closed gaps in the law.³⁸⁰⁷ For example, the Abia State Child's Rights Law (2006) prohibits domestic service

outside of the home or family environment to all children under age 18.³⁸⁰⁸

However in states that have not adopted the Child Rights Act, there may be no state-level law protecting children from worst forms of child labor, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation.³⁸⁰⁹ Such states may also continue to have a minimum age of 12, with no provision to protect children of any age from light work in domestic service or agriculture and horticulture.³⁸¹⁰

Neither Nigeria's Labour Act nor its Child Rights Act lays out a comprehensive list of hazardous activities prohibited to children nor do they establish a clear minimum age for hazardous work.³⁸¹¹

The Labour Act sets different age thresholds for various hazardous activities. For example, a youth age 15 or older may work in industries or on vessels when they are run by family members.³⁸¹² The law prohibits youth under age 16 from being employed underground or working with machines, but explicitly permits children age 16 to 18 to perform these hazardous activities.³⁸¹³ However, the same law forbids the employment of young persons under age 18 in work injurious to their health, safety, or morals.³⁸¹⁴

Nigeria's framework of laws is inconsistent and contradictory, introducing gaps that may make children vulnerable to worst forms of child labor. While the Child Rights Act applies appropriately stringent penalties, the penalties for violating the hazardous labor provisions from the Labour Act may not be stiff enough to deter violations.³⁸¹⁵ For example, for such violations, the Labour Act imposes only minimal fines (with a maximum fine of \$0.80).³⁸¹⁶

The Constitution of Nigeria prohibits forced labor, slavery, or servitude.³⁸¹⁷ The Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act (2003), which applies throughout Nigeria, prohibits trafficking, prostitution, pornography, drug trafficking, and the forced or compulsory recruitment of children into armed conflict.³⁸¹⁸ Nigerian law punishes such offenses appropriately with fines and imprisonment.³⁸¹⁹

However, some of the states that apply *Shari'a* may treat children as offenders rather than victims. For

example the *Shari'a* Penal Code of the state of Zamfara defines an offender as anyone who “does any obscene or indecent act in a private or public place, or acts or conducts himself/herself in an indecent manner.”³⁸²⁰ Treating child victims of commercial sexual exploitation runs counter to internationally-accepted standards for the treatment of such children.³⁸²¹

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

Research found no evidence that the Government of Nigeria has established a coordinating mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, Nigeria does have a National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons which coordinates the fight against trafficking.

The Federal Ministry of Employment, Labor, and Productivity is principally responsible for ensuring that Federal labor laws are enforced. Its inspections department is charged with enforcing the Labour Act, including those provisions related to child labor.³⁸²² Labor inspectors reportedly number 550 and are deployed to all 36 states, as well as the Federal Territory of Abuja.³⁸²³ In 2009, the Government of Nigeria reportedly conducted 1,500 inspections, of which 150 specifically concerned child labor. Of the

150 child labor investigations, 50 resulted in additional investigations, but none of these child labor cases led to a prosecution, conviction, fine, or penalty.³⁸²⁴ Although working onboard seafaring vessels is explicitly permitted to children age 15 and above, there were no inspectors responsible for conducting inspections on these vessels, creating a gap in the child labor enforcement framework.³⁸²⁵

At the state level, all 36 states have specific ministries responsible for children’s affairs.³⁸²⁶ States may also undertake other measures which aid in the enforcement of labor provisions. For example, Ondo State reports having established a Child Labor Monitoring System in cocoa plantations.³⁸²⁷

The National Police Force bears the primary responsibility for enforcing laws against forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation, particularly prostitution.³⁸²⁸ However, the National Police are not educated on state laws; and such laws may be the only one protecting children from a particular worst form of child labor within a specific state. This limits the capacity of the National Police to enforce laws protecting children from the worst forms of child labor.³⁸²⁹ States are prohibited from having their own police forces; however, some which enforce *Shari'a* are permitted to have religious boards (*Hisbah*). They enforce laws, including those against prostitution but do not have the power to arrest or detain.³⁸³⁰ Except for those cases linked to trafficking, there are no statistics available for the number of investigations, prosecutions, or convictions related to forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, or other worst forms of child labor.

The National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), which has some 555 employees, is responsible for enforcing anti-trafficking legislation.³⁸³¹ NAPTIP staffed 22 units in those states with the worst trafficking problems.³⁸³² From January to July 2010, the most recent period for which such statistics are publicly available, NAPTIP reported that it had rescued 260 children age 1 to 17.³⁸³³ The National Police Force and the Nigerian Immigration Service also have anti-trafficking units responsible for combating trafficking, while other agencies, such as the National Drug Enforcement Agency help identify traffickers and their victims.³⁸³⁴

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The draft Nigeria Child Labor Policy and related draft National Action Plan were prepared in 2005-2006, but have never been officially adopted. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Labor reports that components of the draft National Child Labor Policy are being implemented.³⁸³⁵

Nigeria also has an approved Decent Work Plan which includes elements, such as vocational training for youth, that link with the fight against the worst forms of child labor.³⁸³⁶

The Government of Nigeria has a National Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons (2008), which provides government entities and NGOs a coordination framework for research, protection, prevention, and prosecution. Along with this plan, the Government has a National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons in Nigeria, which provides for services to trafficking victims, such as protection and rehabilitation.³⁸³⁷

Policies concerning the trafficking of children for exploitive labor were strengthened during the reporting period by the adoption of the ECOWAS Regional Policy on Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons in West Africa, which includes a focus on sectors, such as begging.³⁸³⁸ The agreement builds on the framework developed under 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. Nigeria's policies related to trafficking of children are also based on a multilateral agreement with Liberia, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Mali, Benin, and Côte d'Ivoire; bilateral trafficking agreements, including those with Benin, Britain, Spain, and Italy; and the Libreville Common Platform Declaration to Combat Trafficking in West and Central Africa.³⁸³⁹ As part of its efforts to work with Benin, Nigeria takes part in a joint committee to combat child trafficking, which is implementing a 2009-2010 Joint Action Plan to combat the trafficking of children from Zakpota, Benin to Abeokuta, Nigeria, for labor in stone quarries.³⁸⁴⁰

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Since 2000, Nigeria has partnered with the ILO and SIMPOC to obtain initial data about the prevalence of child labor, including child prostitution and child begging.³⁸⁴¹ From 2002-2006, the Government of Nigeria participated in a USDOL-funded project in support of actions to reduce hazardous child labor in commercial agriculture.³⁸⁴² Since 2007, the Ministry of Labor has been working to develop codes of conduct for various sectors, including mining, construction, and fishing; and in 2008, Nigeria conducted a national survey to identify the prevalence and nature of child labor; although results from this survey do not appear to be publicly available.³⁸⁴³

The Government of Nigeria is participating in a 4-year regional project, (2009-2013), funded by USDOL at \$7.95 million, which aims to establish a national action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and institute a formal list of hazardous labor for children in Nigeria.³⁸⁴⁴ The Government continues to target hazardous child labor in agriculture through its participation in the USAID-supported Sustainable Tree Crops Program. This program incorporates child labor issues into its teachings on pest and quality management, raising awareness on particularly hazardous aspects of agricultural work for children.³⁸⁴⁵ In addition, Terre des Hommes continues to implement activities aimed at reducing child labor in granite quarries and gravel pits, including by working with local government officials among others to repatriate children forced to work there.³⁸⁴⁶

During the reporting period, the Government of Nigeria raised awareness on exploitive child labor through its Labor Ministry and supported a similar effort with a focus on trafficking through NAPTIP.³⁸⁴⁷ Since 2001, the Government of Nigeria has been partnering with the IOM, specifically targeting minors, as part of programs to build capacity, provide direct services, and raise awareness on trafficking. Similarly, Nigeria has been collaborating with UNODC since 2002 on programs aimed at reducing trafficking of both adults and minors.³⁸⁴⁸

During the reporting period, Nigeria supported efforts to increase birth registration as a targeted part of reducing the trafficking of children.³⁸⁴⁹ NAPTIP, with the support of the American Bar Association—Rule of Law Initiative, has launched a database to connect its regional offices and improve its data collection.³⁸⁵⁰ Nigeria continues to operate shelters for trafficking victims and reunite or repatriate trafficked children.³⁸⁵¹ Eight such shelters are operated by NAPTIP, and each of these locations supports a local hotline. However, there is no national hotline to report suspected cases of trafficking.³⁸⁵²

NGOs and states also run programs to address trafficking. NGOs support shelters to which government officials may send rescued children; however, due to a lack of resources during the reporting period, these shelters were only able to care for a very limited number of victims.³⁸⁵³ States have

taken steps to prevent trafficking. For example, 26 states have established anti-trafficking networks to raise awareness.³⁸⁵⁴

Nigeria has a program to withdraw street children, including those who have been trafficked into street hawking, and provide them with educational or vocational skills development.³⁸⁵⁵ With the assistance of UNICEF and NGOs, some state education agencies also support nonformal education efforts aimed at street children. This effort includes using a radio program to provide educational lessons.³⁸⁵⁶

Despite the many projects across Nigeria, the scale of such programs is not sufficient to reach all Nigerian children engaged in or vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, especially children in begging, mining, domestic service, and hazardous agriculture.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Nigeria:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Amend the Labour Act to make the minimum age, and provisions related to light work, conform to international standards.
- Publish a comprehensive list of hazardous activities prohibited to minors.
- Strengthen penalties for child labor violations.
- Ensure that those states applying *Shari'a* as the Penal Code do not blame child victims for commercial sexual exploitation.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Establish a mechanism to coordinate and monitor efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor.
- Collect and make statistics on child labor enforcement publicly available.
- Take all necessary measures to enforce labor laws and other laws related to the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES :

- Update and adopt the draft National Child Labor Policy and establish a National Action Plan to target all worst forms of child labor.
- Continue to collect and make publicly available data on the prevalence of working children.
- Establish and expand programs to provide services to children working in agricultural, begging, domestic service, and mining.

³⁷⁷⁹ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are not available from the data sources that are used by USDOL. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. For more information on sources used for these statistics, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section.

³⁷⁸⁰ See also B.O. Lawal and O. Akintayo, “Children Participation in Vegetable Production and Associated Hazards in Oyo State: Nigeria: Implications for Poverty Alleviation and Extension,” *Journal of Applied Sciences Research*, 3, no. 6 (October 13, 2007), 447-448; available from <http://www.insipub.com/jasr/2007/444-449.pdf>.

³⁷⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 445-448. See also A.E. Adeokoya and O.O. Fasine, “Occupational Safety Needs of Farm Children in South West Nigeria,” *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences* 4, no. 1 (2007), 19-21. See also U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, May 28, 2008.

³⁷⁸² Lawal and Akintayo, “Children Participation in Vegetable Production and Associated Hazards in Oyo State: Nigeria: Implications for Poverty Alleviation and Extension,” 445-448. See also Seun Akioye, “A new form of child labour is slowly emerging in Oyo state tobacco growing communities,” May 27, 2009 [cited March 15, 2010]; available from <http://nigerianationaltobaccocontrolbill.blogspot.com/2009/05/childs-slavery-in-bats-farm.html>.

³⁷⁸³ Cocoa Producer’s Alliance, “190 child workers in cocoa plantations - Ministry,” *COPAL COCOA Info*, no. 239; available from <http://www.copal-cpa.org/newsletters/No.%20239.pdf>. See also Federal University of Technology, *Report on Baseline Survey of Child Labor Situation in the STCP Pilot Project Area, Nigeria, Akure*, 2005, 12-14. See also Olaolu Olusina, “Trafficked Children- ‘We are Human, Not Commodities’”, *allafrica.com*, [online], January 16, 2008 [cited March 3, 2010]; available from <http://www.allafrica.com/stories/200801160440.html>.

³⁷⁸⁴ ILO and Africa Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, *Nigeria: Constitutional, Legislative and Administrative Provisions Concerning Indigenous Peoples*, Research Report, Geneva, 2009, 36. See also Government of Nigeria, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, February 26, 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.

³⁷⁸⁵ Aminu Abubakar, “Nigeria Struggles to Curb Rise in Child Beggars”, Yahoo News, [online], November 18, 2009 [cited November 20, 2009]; available from http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20091118/wl_africa_afp. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Nigeria*, CRC/C/NGA/CO/3-4, Geneva, June 11, 2010, 24, para 84; available from <http://www.unhchr.ch>. See also UNICEF, *At a Glance: Digital Diary: Nigerian street children tell their stories of life without security*, [December 26, 2007 [cited February 2, 2009]; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_42282.html?q=printme. See also U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, February 19, 2008, para 3.

³⁷⁸⁶ Government of Nigeria, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, 1. See also Macro International, *Children Working in Riverine Communities in Nigeria*, Maryland, 2007, vi, 11, and 73.

³⁷⁸⁷ Macro International, *Children Working in Riverine Communities*, vi.

³⁷⁸⁸ U.S. Embassy- Abuja official, Attachment to E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 2, 2010, para 16. See also AFP, “Benin’s child slaves working Nigeria’s quarries”, Dec 11, 2007 [cited March 3, 2010]; available from <http://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/child-slaves-work-nigerian-mines-unicef-1.382443>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, May 28, 2008, para 6. Government of Nigeria, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, 1.

³⁷⁸⁹ African Union - African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, *Concluding Recommendations by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child on the Nigeria Report on the Status of Implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child*, ACERWC, Addis Adaba, 2007, para 7. See also 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/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>. See also S. B. Mohammed, “Northern Nigeria And Begging Syndrome”, *Allafrica.com* October 8, 2008 [cited March 3, 2010]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200810080497.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>.

³⁷⁹⁰ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Third and Fourth Periodic Report - Nigeria*, CRC/C/NG/3-4, May 19, 2008, 36, 57-59; available from <http://www.unhchr.ch/>. See also Aminu Abubakar, “Nigeria Struggles to Curb Rise in Child

Beggars”. See also African Union - African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, *Concluding Recommendations ACERWC: Nigeria*, 9. See also British Broadcasting Corporation, “Child Beggars of Nigeria’s Koranic Schools”, news.bbc.co.uk, [online], December 23, 2008 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7796109.stm>.

³⁷⁹¹ U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, February 19, 2010, para 2(c).

³⁷⁹² Aminu Abubakar, “Nigeria Struggles to Curb Rise in Child Beggars”. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Nigeria*, 24, para 84. See also UNICEF, *Nigerian street children tell their stories of life without security*. See also U.S. Embassy- Abuja, *reporting*, February 19, 2008, para 3.

³⁷⁹³ African Union - African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, *Concluding Recommendations ACERWC: Nigeria*, para 7, 11. See also Osiruemu, *Poverty of Parents and Child Labour in Benin City, Nigeria*, 118. See also UNESCO, *Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Root Causes and Recommendations*, UNESCO, Paris, 2006, 29; available from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=10309&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

³⁷⁹⁴ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Nigeria (ratification: 2002) Submitted: 2010*, [online] 2010 [cited April 28, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also Isioma Madike, “Africa: Antics of Trans-Border Human Traffickers”, January 24, 2009 [cited April 28, 2010]; available from <http://www.allafrica.com/stories/printable/200901260816.html>. See also Okon Basse, “Nigeria: State leads in child trafficking and prostitution”, AllAfrica.com October 8, 2006 [cited March 3, 2010]; available from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9704&flag=news>.

³⁷⁹⁵ U.S. Department of State, “Nigeria (Tier 1),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>. 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

³⁷⁹⁶ ILO-IPEC LUTRENA, *A Survey of Child Trafficking in Asewele, Ondo State Nigeria*, Geneva, 2005, 18-20. See also Cocoa Producer’s Alliance, “190 child workers in cocoa plantations.” See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Nigeria: Trafficking convictions up but progress slow”, IRINnews.org, [online], March 15, 2010 [cited February 2, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=88424>. See also Isioma Madike, “Africa: Antics of Trans-Border Human Traffickers”.

³⁷⁹⁷ U.S. Department of State, “Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Saudi Arabia, Togo,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142758.htm>. See also German Agency for Technical Cooperation, *L’Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants dans les Communes de Yopougon et d’Adjame* Project de Lutte contre la traite et les pires Formes de Travail des Enfants Côte d’Ivoire Abidjan, June 2008, 16. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, «Cote d’Ivoire: Children Exchange Sex for Money», [online], June 12, 2009 [cited June 24, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=84834>. See also UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*, 29-30.

³⁷⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Central African Republic (Tier 2 Watch List),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142982.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Liberia (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123363.pdf>.

³⁷⁹⁹ U.S. Department of State, “Togo,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>. See also Isioma Madike, “Africa: Antics of Trans-Border Human Traffickers”.

³⁸⁰⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Niger (Tier 2 Watch List),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/143188.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Chad (Tier 3),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010.

³⁸⁰¹ U.S. Embassy- Abuja official, Attachment to E-mail communication, February 2, 2010. See also U.S. Department of State, “Benin (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142981.pdf>. See also Terres des Hommes, *Little Hands of the Stone Quarries, Investigation of Child Trafficking Between Benin and Nigeria*, Le Mont-sur-Lausanne, December 2005.

³⁸⁰² Bisi Olateru-Olagberi 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. See also U.S. Embassy Abuja official, Attachment to E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 2, 2010, para 2.

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- ³⁸⁰⁶ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports: Third and Fourth Periodic Report: Nigeria*, 18.
- ³⁸⁰⁷ Law Library of Congress, *Child Labor Laws*, May 2010, Chapter IV.
- ³⁸⁰⁸ Government of Abia State, *Abia State Child's Rights Law, Law No. 7 of 2006, Abia State of Nigeria Official Gazette 2007*, (April 25, 2006), section (2) and (31).
- ³⁸⁰⁹ Aminu Abubakar, "Nigeria Struggles to Curb Rise in Child Beggars". See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Nigeria*, 24 para 8. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Nigeria*.
- ³⁸¹⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Nigeria*, article 2, para 1 and article 7, para 1.
- ³⁸¹¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Nigeria*, article 4, para 1.
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