**CHAPTER ONE**

**1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

Modern Slavery in Nigeria has been one of the most prevalent vice that has plagued the country for about 3 decades. This has hugely affected our image as a nation locally and internationally. It is estimated that human modern slavery generates 150 billion dollars globally. Two thirds of this figure ($99 billion) is generated from sexual exploitation, including domestic work, Agriculture and other economic activities according to the pathfinder's initiative, (2018)

According to American professor Kevin Bales, co-founder and former president of the non- governmental organization and advocacy group Free the Slaves, modern slavery occurs "when a person is under the control of another person who applies violence and force to maintain that control, and the goal of that control is exploitation". The impact of slavery is expanded when targeted at vulnerable groups such as children. According to this definition, research from the Walk Free Foundation based on its Global Slavery Index 2016 estimated that there were about 40.3 million slaves around the world in 2016. In another estimate that suggests the number is around 45.8 million, it is estimated that around 10 million of these contemporary slaves are children Bales warned that, because slavery is officially abolished everywhere, the practice is illegal, and thus more hidden from the public and authorities. This makes it impossible to obtain exact figures from primary sources. The best that can be done is estimate based on secondary sources, such as UN investigations, newspaper articles. government reports, and figures from NGOS Modern slavery persists for many of the same reasons older variations did: it is an economically beneficial practice despite the ethical concerns. The problem has been able to escalate in recent years due to the disposability of slaves and the fact that the cost of slaves has dropped significantly.

Modern Slavery is a high low risk business which allows the operatives generally operate with impunity. Globally, there were only a total of 14,894 prosecutions and 9701 convictions 1251 prosecutions and 1119 convictions were generated on an entire African Continent in 2016. According to the (U.S department for trafficking in person report) The major cause of this decadence is attributed to the fact that corruption, conflict, climate change/resulting migration and western consumerism has eaten deep into the system thus increasing the vulnerability to slavery

However, there has been a call by concerned non-governmental bodies in anti-slavery that the national legislation should adopt the broad definition of modern slavery prescribed in the protocol. The legislative definition should be dynamic and flexible so as to empower the legislative frame work to respond effectively to slavery which

* Occurs both across borders or within a country (Not just cross border)
* Is for a range of exploitative Purposes (Not just sexual Exploitation)
* Victimizes Women, Children and Men
* Takes place with or without the involvement of Organized crime groups

Illegal Migration and modern slavery is an illegal business and a social problem. Modern slavery is a social problem because it affects many people. It affects different categories of people. It is a social problem because of the magnitude, the trend and pattern it has taken over the years. This business has unleashed untold hardship on victims who are mostly women and children. For most crimes to succeed there must be a giver and a taker. For the crime of slavery to succeed, there must be people who aid or facilitate the movement and transportation of victims to a defined destination. There must also be a group who abets the crime, and who are the receivers. Modern Slavery is an organised crime. Many people are involved. It is a chain or continuum, with people in the crime performing specific tasks. In this organised crime there are recruiters. These are people who go to villages to deceive young girls and boys through their parents. They give the impression to parents of assisting their relations for a better education, employment without the full knowledge of what await their children. Recruiters include sisters, brothers, in-laws, driver, business men and women, law enforcement officers, etc. The would-be victims move from one stage to another until they get to their final destinations where these young girls and boys are distributed to madams and "ogas" who need their services. We should bear in mind that the two weapons used by traffickers to get their victims are deception and through force. Modern slavery is a crime. Those who engaged in modern slavery are often friends, relations, neighbour and familiar people to victims. Modern Slavery is an organised crime. It has a chain of syndicate. In this organised crime we have the: Sponsors, financiers and facilitators, there are madams or bosses, supervisors, accomplices or collaborators, aiders and abetters, Victims or persons who are trafficked and exploited (Okeshola, 2007). Modern Slavery has continued to strive in Nigeria because of collusion among security, immigration, embassy and airline officials and traffickers. These officials often take bribes in exchange for facilitating smooth passage across the borders for operatives and their victims (Musikilu, 2008).

The practice of entrusting poor children to more affluent friends or relatives may create vulnerability. Some parents sell their children, not just for the money, but also in the hope that their children will escape a situation of chronic poverty and move to a place where they will have a better life and more opportunities (Adepelumi, 2015). Modern Slavery unfortunately, is one of the most flourishing and profitable criminal industries of the world. It has sometimes direct and sometimes indirect connections with the illegal arms and illicit drug trade industries. Commercial sexual exploitation and sex slavery form the major chunk of demand that drives Modern Slavery numbers higher with forced labour constituting a proportionately smaller ratio of the demand for human beings as commodities (Shukla, 2011).

There is a general consensus that Modern Slavery is a multi-faceted global problem that continues to negatively affect a broad range of people including the victim, their family and wider community. (Ikeora 2016). According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2016 a cumulative 20.9 million people recruited for forced labour and sexual exploitation globally. In UNODC report (2012) it stated that at least 136 different nationalities were trafficked and detected in 118 countries. Women accounted for 55-60 percent of slavery globally. Women and children together for about 75 percent. Modern Slavery for sexual purpose of sexual exploitation accounts for 58 percent of all slavery cases detected globally, while trafficking for forced labour accounts for 36 percent. The trafficking in person's report (2012) also notes an increase in slavery of children from 2003-2006 20 percent of trafficked person were children. Between 2007-2010, the percentage of trafficked children had risen to 20 percent. Of every trafficked child, two are girls and one is a boy.

Taken together, these estimates and trend suggests that Modern Slavery is a serious problem generating significant revenue for bandit operatives spanning many countries across the globe and affecting the lives of million people. Significant gaps in Knowledge of how to prevent modern slavery remains and research that illuminates the causes and prevalence, characteristics, trends and consequences of all forms of crucial for developing anti-trafficking prevention strategies and measuring their impact (US Department of state TIP report,2016)

In Nigeria Modern slavery has largely been on the rise. A country with a population of over 190 million people has been a destination country for women and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. Nigeria was named one of the leading countries in modern slavery and illegal migration with substantial cross border and internal trafficking (UNODC) 2006

Modern Slavery is a multi-dimensional, comprising domestic (Enslavement within Nigeria from rural communities to urban areas) and international (Enslavement of women and children overseas) aspects. According to the reports for US department of state TIP report (2016). Nigeria trafficked person are recruited from rural to urban areas; women and girls for domestic servitude and sex trafficking; and boys for forced labour in street vending, domestic service, mining, stone quarrying, agriculture, textile, manufacturing and begging.

Bandits operating in the modern Slavery ring have a structure and hierarchy of slavery according to a report by counter trafficking expert Pemberton Ford (2017) in her book for human trafficking reports that Nigerian syndicates are well organised and undertake penetration of the host country public sector structure, in order to prosecute fraud and effect criminalised control.

With Regard to Nigerian sex slavery networks the US department of state (USDOS) 2017 notes that Nigerian sex traffickers operate in highly organized criminal webs throughout Europe and many sex trafficking victims begins to work for their recruiters in exchange for leaving sex themselves.

There are more readily available statistics on the numbers of women who are enslaved and illegally migrate from Nigeria into Europe, particularly into Italy. According to IOM, approximately 11,000 women arrived via the Mediterranean Sea into Italy in 2016, again mostly from Edo. IOM estimates that 80% of these young women arriving from Nigeria - whose numbers have soared from 1,454 in 2014 to 11,009 in 2016- will likely be forced into prostitution as sex trafficking victims. (According to Italian authorities, there are between 10,000 to 30,000 Nigerian women working in prostitution on the streets of Italy.) 90% of migrant women arriving into Italy from Libya arrive with bruises and other signs of violence. (In general, 83.5% of all Nigerians interviewed in 2017 reported to have suffered from physical violence of any kind during the journey, most often in Libya. A more recent December 2018 UN Report notes narratives by Nigerian migrants of unlawful killings, gang rape, prostitution, arbitrary detention, torture and inhumane treatment, unpaid wages, slavery, human trafficking, racism and xenophobia in Libya.) In 2017, a total of 18,000 Nigerian migrants were recorded to have arrived into Europe via the Mediterranean, 5,400 of which were woman (UNHCR, 2018). It is noteworthy that in the last three years, IOM has recorded an almost 600% increase in the number of potential sex trafficking victims arriving in Italy via the Mediterranean.

According to transparency International (2011) corruption is reported to have played a huge role in the menace of modern slavery, beginning with the victim's recruitment transport through to their exploitation. Corruption has facilitated the transportation of victims within countries and across borders. Corruption has largely prevented the arrest of most recruiters due to complicity from weak government institutions and law enforcers.

There is also a false consciousness among people about to be victims of modern Slavery which makes them enablers of modern slavery and illegal Migration this they do by negatively influencing members of their family or social unit. Given that members can function as socialisation agents (Brennan et al,2014). There is a general distrust and hopelessness for the Nigerian system. As this influences their decision to migrate and seek supposed greener pastures in Europe. The social influences experienced by the about to be trafficked victims exhibits itself in form of a hegemonic popular culture that glorifies overseas made wealth which also contributes to the increase in mass migration.

Core Reasons for the rise in modern slavery and illegal Migration are as follows:

* The high Level of poverty
* Ignorance of the risks involved
* Insufficient training and lack of access to educational opportunities
* The desire of families and their children to migrate in search of economic and social well being
* High demand for cheap and submissive child labour through traditional migration of adults within the frame work of economic activities
* Inadequate Control of the nation's many borders.
* Weak Institutional mechanisms.
* Preponderance of informal Economy
* Corruption in all its manifestation in the Trafficking in person (TIP) ring

**1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Modern Slavery has become a social problem of significant magnitude in Nigeria, many writers on the subject have suggested some probable causes of the problem. What this study is out to achieve is to address the issue of our porous borders which victims and recruiters skillfully take advantage of to boycott the constituted authorities of the police force and Immigrations to transport victims across countries like Libya. The study will also help to understand how the problem of modern slavery and illegal migration is being tackled by the Nigerian government and why some Nigerians knowingly embark on these journeys despite their knowledge of the inherent risks involved. In summary this research will identify and aim to fill several gaps in Human illegal migration, modern day Slavery and National Security.

**1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. What is the effect of illegal Migration and Modern Day Slavery?
2. What are the Historical Antecedent of Illegal migration and Modern Slavery in Nigeria?
3. Who are the key players/Actors in Illegal migration, modern slavery and their mode of operation?
4. What efforts has been made to curb the menace
5. In what ways has Illegal migration and modern slavery affected Human capacity and National Development?

**1.4 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

1. The central objective of this study is to examine the effect of illegal migration and modern slavery on the country's national security. The specific objectives are:
2. To examine/analyse the ways illegal migration and modern slavery has affected capacity building and National Development
3. To understand the Historical Antecedent of illegal migration and modern slavery in Nigeria
4. To seek to understand the impact of illegal migration on Nigerian's National security
5. To analyse the efforts made by government to curb illegal migration and modern day slavery in Nigeria
6. To Understand slavery. the roles of the key players and actors in illegal migration and modern

**1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

For the successful completion of the study the following hypothesis has been formulated

(a) Illegal migration and Modern Slavery does not have any effect on Nigeria's national security

(b) Illegal Migration and Modern slavery does have effect on Nigeria's national security

(c) Illegal Migration and Modern Slavery does not have any significant effect on the nation's image

(d) Illegal Migration and Modern Slavery does have a significant effect on the nation's image

**1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY**

By the end of this study the findings will be of great importance to Nigeria's security Agents (The Police) as the topic talks about the effect of migration on national security, the NAPTIP(National Agency of prohibition of trafficking in person) as the study will highlight the dangers of illegal migration and Modern Slavery on the economic growth of Nigeria. The study will also be of great importance to the immigration service as the study seeks to emphasize the dangers of illegal migration of persons outside the shores of Nigeria. This study will also be beneficial to the victims of slavery and those handling their treatment. This work is expected to be useful for policy and programme formulations by both governmental and non-governmental bodies that are interested in the fight against Modern Slavery in Nigeria. This will also be of great importance to students, lecturers, teachers and the general public as findings will add to existing literature.

**1.7 SCOPE OF STUDY**

The scope of this study talks about the effect of illegal migration, Modern day slavery and its effect on the national security with emphasis on most south eastern states in Nigeria which are known for their Slavery and illegal migration activities in the country and some other few selected states of the federation

**1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**NAPTIP**: National Agency for prohibition of traffic in persons and other related offences

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING:** It means the illegal trading of people for commercial gain

**SLAVERY**: Slavery is any system in which principles of property law are applied to people, allowing individuals to own buy or sell individuals as a de jure form of property

**ORGANISED CRIME:** This is a large-scale operation in which illegal activities are carried out as part of a well-designed plan involving a network of individuals for purposes of maximizing profit

**SYNDICATE**: This refers to a group of persons who organize, for the purpose of carrying out matters (usually financial) of mutual interest, often associated with illegal activities