

**NAPTIP and MeCAHT
Nigeria.**

REPORT

ON

**MAPPING OF SAFEHOUSES/SHELTERS FOR
TRAFFICKED PERSONS IN NIGERIA**

October – November 2016

Supported by Embassy of Austria in Abuja

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study, undertaken through the collaborative efforts of NAPTIP and MeCAHT is an eye opener to the realities on ground in the rehabilitation and integration of trafficked persons in Nigeria. The study team is grateful to the Embassy of Austria in Abuja for supporting MeCAHT with funds for transportation and upkeep allowance for the period of the exercise. We equally appreciate NAPTIP for making available, intercity transportation services and their operational field officers in all states visited. This gesture enabled the team to reach even the shelters located in the far interior of Nigeria. NAPTIP Zonal Commandants across Nigeria were receptive and wonderful in their willingness to ensure the success of the exercise in their domain. They did not hesitate to deplore personnel to guide in navigating the strange terrain.

Our acknowledgement also goes to the Chief Executives of the shelters and their members of staff, and in some cases the chiefs and community leaders. They were all receptive, accommodating and well disposed to volunteer information. We appreciate them extensively for their determination and commitment to collaborate to change the tide of realities to a positive one.

The team is particularly satisfied with the conduct and dexterity with which the questionnaires were answered. We are well pleased with the Chief Executive of the shelters for sparing a valuable portion of their time to attend to our interviews.

Those interviews illuminated most responses to the questionnaires and provided clearer pictures of the realities in the field, and among the practitioners of support services to trafficked persons in Nigeria

We hope that this report will gear up the necessary and required impetus to address myriads of challenges, some of which are almost becoming chronic problems to providing quality support services to trafficked persons in Nigeria.

ACRONYMS USED

AHIP	-	Adolescent Health and Information Projects
CAC	-	Corporate Affairs Commission
CWEENS	-	Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society
COSUDOW	-	Committee for the Support of Dignity of Women
DOA	-	Daughters of Abraham Foundation
ECWA	-	Evangelical Church Winning All
EMS	-	Evangelical Missionary Society
FONO	-	Friends of the Needy Organization
FORWARD	-	Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development
MeCAHT GLL	-	Media Coalition and Awareness to Halt Human Trafficking Greater Love Lighthouse
LYDTS	-	Living Your Dreams Transit Shelter
MoU	.	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPTIP	-	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking In Persons
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organization.
SEYP	-	Society for the Empowerment of Young Persons (SEYP), Benin
WOTCLEF	-	Women Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Foundation
NACTAL	-	Civil Society Organization Against Trafficking, Abuse, and Labour
ISOWA	-	Institute of Social Workers of Nigeria
LACVAN	-	Legal and Advocacy Council for VAW
WPS-N	-	Women Peace and Security Network
CPN	-	Child Protection Network
SCMA	-	State Conflict Management Alliance
ASOHIN	-	Association of Orphanage Homes in Nigeria
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ANAHT	-	African Network Against Human Trafficking
TALITHAKUM	-	Network of all Consecrated Persons Against Human Trafficking
NIS	-	Nigeria Immigration Services
IOM	.	International Organization for Migration
GPI	-	Girls' Power Initiative
FMWASD	-	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NPF	-	Nigeria Police Force
NACCRAN	-	National Association of Child's Rights Advocates of Nigeria
NRM	-	National Referral Network
DSS	-	Department of State Services
NNNGOs	-	Nigeria Network of Non-Governmental Organizations
PCI	-	Pearls Care Initiative
OVC	.	Orphan and vulnerable children
FOMWAN	-	Federation of Muslim Women's Associations in Nigeria
HISBAH	-	An Islamic doctrine which means "accountability"
OB STEC	-	Observatory Steering Committee for Violence Against Women
GCAJ	-	Gender Coalition for Access to Justice
CiSHAN	-	Civil Society for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
UNESCO	-	United Nations Economic and Social Council
IWHC	-	International Women Health Education
NDLEA	-	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

- TAR - *Trauma Awareness and Resilience*
- CYPF - *Child and Youth Protection Foundation*
- CRUDAN - *Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria*

- NACCRAN - *National Council of Child Rights Advocate of Nigeria*
- CJC - *Child Justice Clinic*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

1. **Background**

On 31st March 2016, MeCAHT and NAPTIP signed an MoU to collaborate to ensure that trafficked persons are effectively rehabilitated and empowered so as to prevent further re-trafficking. To achieve that, the parties agreed to jointly carry out organizational Mapping and Needs Assessment exercise of all the Safehouses/Shelters for trafficked persons in Nigeria.

Consequent to the MoU, a team of Three (3) namely I. A. Aderonmu from NAPTIP, Davou S. Dung and Ishaya Arin of MeCAHT conducted the mapping exercise, the assessment was conducted between October and November 2016.

2. **AIM OF THE SHELTER MAPPING**

The overall aim of the Safehouses/Shelters mapping exercise was to provide a concise background and analytical information on the state of Safehouses and Shelters in Nigeria.

3. **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

- a) To assist the Safehouses/Shelters in Nigeria to carry out a self-diagnosis and reflection of their role in Rehabilitation and Reintegration of victims of Human Trafficking in Nigeria
- b) To highlight institutional gaps that exist within the various Shelters and recommend ways of bridging them.
- c) For on the spot coaching and mentoring
- d) To generate baseline information that will form bases for any form of intervention
- e) To develop a directory of Shelters in Nigeria which will assist NAPTIP in her regulatory function.

4. **SCOPE OF WORK**

The study was designed to take into account the Shelter general information, the core services provided, governance structure, Human Resource and Infrastructural capacities.

5. **EXPECTED RESULTS**

The study is expected to come up with the following>

- a) A report, which highlights the general capacities, strengths and weaknesses of the Safehouses/Shelters and specifically identifying the institutional gaps & how these could be addressed through an organization development strategy.
- b) A baseline information for all the shelters visited
- c) A directory of all shelters visited, this will be kept confidential as address and locations of Safehouse and Shelters are not to be made public.

6. **DURATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT**

The MoU states that the assignment was to commence January 2016 and end March 2016 but for administrative exegesis resulting from the change of government, it only commenced in October 2016 and ended November 2016

7. Methodology

Intensive combination of structured questionnaire was used, along with focus group discussions, group discussions, individual interviews, observations, review of secondary data to gather relevant information for the mapping exercise. A participatory approach was used for all Safehouses/Shelters visited.

(For details please See Annex ...).

SECTION B: FINDINGS

The following Thirty-One (31) Safehouses/Shelters were assessed during the mapping exercise

a) Lagos Zonal Command

1. *REHOBOTH Homes and Skills Acquisition Centre, Lagos.*
2. *Sought After Women and Children Foundation, Lagos.*
3. *Real Women Foundation, Lagos.*
4. *Talithakum – Network of Consecrated Persons Against Human Trafficking, Lagos.*
5. *Genesis House – An arm of Freedom Foundation, Lagos.*
6. *Galilee Foundation, Ibadan.*
7. *Emmanuel World Children Foundation, Akure*
8. *NAPTIP shelter, Lagos.*

b) Benin Zonal Command

9. *COSUDOW – Committee for the Support of Dignity of Women, Benin.*
10. *Society for the Empowerment of Young Persons (SEYP), Benin.*
11. *Living your Dreams Initiative Transit Shelter, Benin.*
12. *NAPTIP shelter, Benin.*

c) Enugu Zonal Command

13. *NAPTIP shelter, Enugu.*

d) Uyo Zonal Command

14. *Friends of the Needy Organization (FONO), Okobo.*
15. *NAPTIP shelter, Uyo.*

e) Makudi Zonal Command,

16. *Great Future Care Home, Igumale.*
17. *Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society (CWEENS), Jos.*
18. *City Ministries EMS of ECWA, Jos.*
19. *Gidan Bege Orphanage, Makurdi.*
20. *Mana Love and Care Foundation, Makurdi.*
21. *NAPTIP shelter, Makurdi.*

f) Maiduguri Zonal Command

22. *NAPTIP shelter, Maiduguri.*

g) Kano Zonal Command

23. *Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development (FORWARD), Kano.*
24. *Adolescent Health and Information Projects (AHIP), Kano.*
25. *Kano State HISBAH Board, Kano.*

26. NAPTIP shelter, Kano.

h) Abuja Zonal Command

27. Daughters of Abraham Foundation (DOA), Abuja.

28. MeCAHT Greater Love Lighthouse, Abuja.

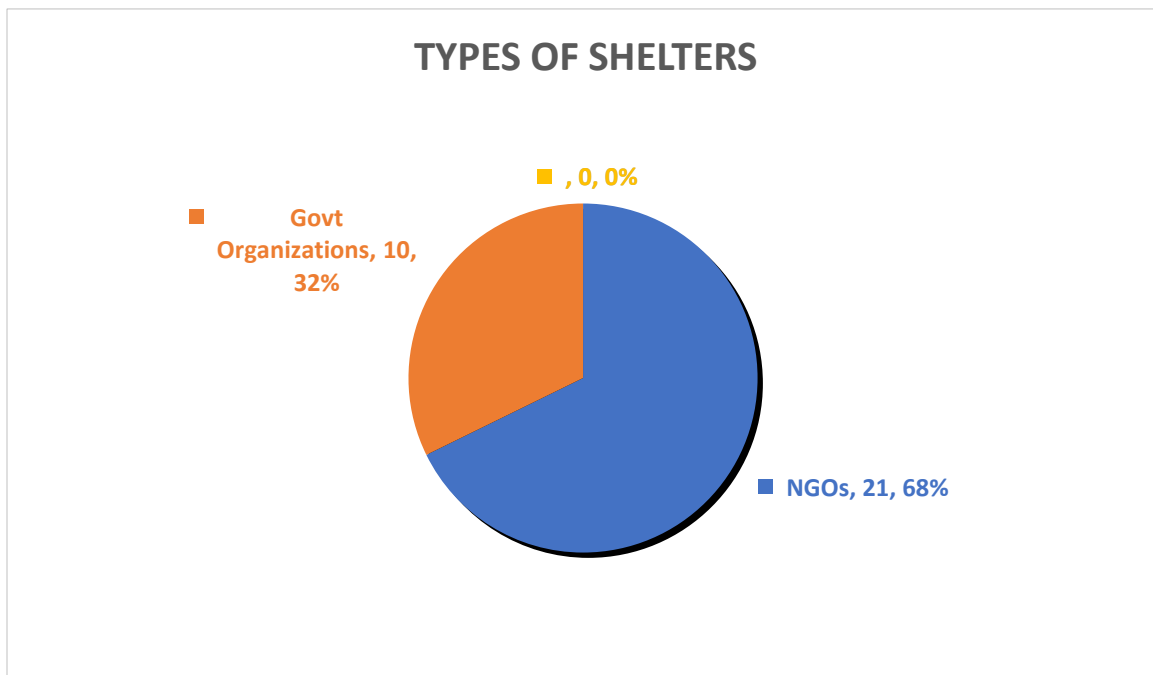
29. Women Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), Abuja.

30. NAPTIP shelter, Abuja.

i) Sokoto Zonal Command

31. NAPTIP Shelter, Sokoto.

There are two different types of shelters, the Governmental Organizations Shelter which is made up of all the Nine (9) NAPTIP shelters and that of HISBAH while the remaining Twenty-One (21) shelters belong to the Non-Governmental Organizations.



A.1. SHELTER INFORMATION

A.1.1. All the Thirty-One (31) Shelters assessed had shelter identity though not visible for professional reasons. They also had email and website addresses. Nineteen (19) of the NGOs were duly registered with CAC while Living Your Dreams and Greater Future Care Home were still processing their registration with CAC. Mana Love and Care Foundation were the only organization without a shelter. It is noted that few of the shelter operate solely as Orphanage Homes but take-in trafficked persons and cater for their welfare.

We could not visit HISBAH shelter in Kano as it was not included in the schedule of itinerant. Besides, it was under renovation. The organization have a management & decision-making structures in place as required by law.

NAPTIP and HISBAH are Governmental agencies which were established by federal and state acts respectively and were not required to register with CAC to become legal. Only

MeCAHT Greater Love Lighthouse, Daughters of Abraham, and CWEENS are membership organization.

A.2. CONTACT PERSONS

All the shelters assessed had contact persons with contact phone numbers for the shelters while few of them had E-mail addresses.

A.3. SERVICES PROVIDED

The main areas of Intervention covered during the assessment are services provided by the shelters which include Accommodation, welfare, counseling, medical, vocational, Educational, Legal, Family Tracing and reunion, and Referral. Over 50% of the Shelters assessed provide all of the above services while the remaining provide part of the services.

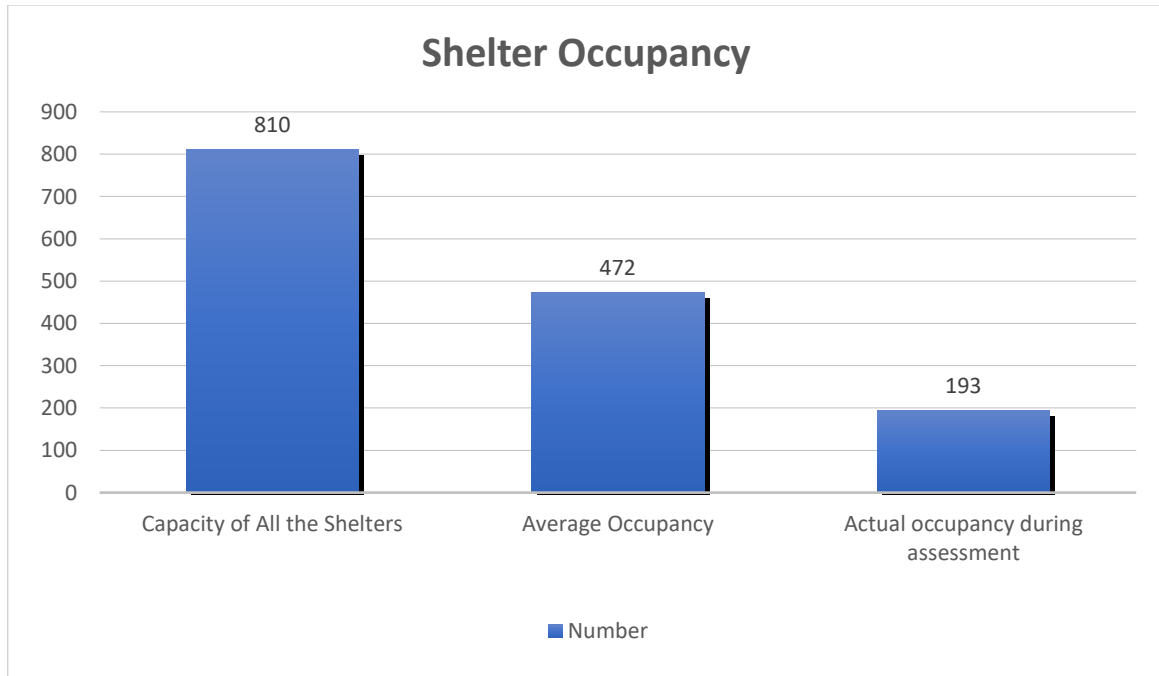
S/NO:	Shelter	Acc	Welfare	Counsel	Med	Vocational	Edu	Legal	Family Tracing Reunion
1	Rehoboth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
2	Sought After Women and Children Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Real Women Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
4	Genesis House	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Talithakum	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Galilee Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
7	Emmanuel World Children Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
8	COSUDOW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
9	SEYP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Living Your Dreams Initiative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
11	FONO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12	Greater Future Care Home	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
13	CWEENS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
14	City Ministries	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
15	Gidan Bege	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
16	Ma Love and Care Foundation		✓	✓		✓	✓		
17	DOA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	MeCAHT GLL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
19	WOTCLEF and more	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	FORWARD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	AHIP	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
22	HISBAH	✓		✓			✓		✓
23	NAPTIP Makurdi	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
24	NAPTIP Uyo	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
25-31	NAPTIP Lagos, Benin, Enugu, Maiduguri, Kano, Sokoto and Abuja	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

A.3.1. ACCOMMODATION

All the Shelters assessed except one, Manna Love and Care Foundation, provide accommodation service. All the shelters, when operating optimally, have a combine capacity to accommodate Nine Hundred and Ninety (990) victims at a time; the average occupancy of all the shelters is Six Hundred and Twenty-Two (622) victims while at the time of the assessment, there was a combine total of Two Hundred and Eighty-Three (283) victims in all the Safehouses and Shelters.

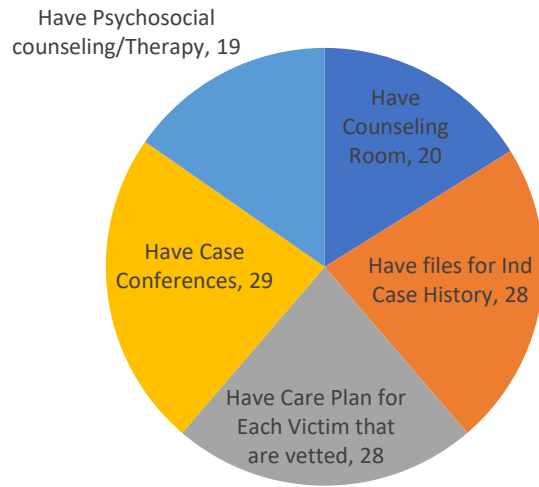
39% of the shelters were for female only, 3% admitted only male while the rest admitted both. Twenty-Two (22) of the shelters had at least a computer while Twenty-Five (25) shelters had at least a generator. This shows that some of the shelter did not have computers and generator. The structure of 80% of the shelters needed renovation; the beds were broken, mattresses and beddings torn, doors and fittings ramshackled. Even though most of the Safehouses/Shelters had at least two windows in each room for cross ventilations, most of the rooms were congested and some had neither fans nor air conditioners and the rooms were stuffy. More than 98% of the Shelters do not have Libraries and enough space for sporting activities. Running a Shelter in Nigeria without a generator is horrendous; temperatures sometimes get as high as 50°C and power from the national grid can be off for days. Six (6) of the Shelters visited had no generators and even those that had them, had no enough fund to keep them running while some were unserviceable; in some of the shelters, there was no light even to brighten the rooms in the night, in two of the shelters, the staff were using their cellphones to brighten the Shelter.

Funding is also a very big challenge in ALL the shelters visited. This has resulted in the inability to meet the basic needs of the victims (Food, clothes, toiletries, medical services). The Government shelters were not any different, the recession in the country has affected funding to the Government shelters. Nine (9) shelters, including Two (2) government shelters, had no victims at the time of the assessment. The Shelters have gigantic structures but were lacking in maintenance; doors broken, ceiling and POP fallen off, damaged floors, decrepit furniture and fittings. Cleanliness is also a very big challenge in most of the shelters visit; dusty rooms, windows, beds and dirty beddings, toilets were an eyesore in some of the Shelters.

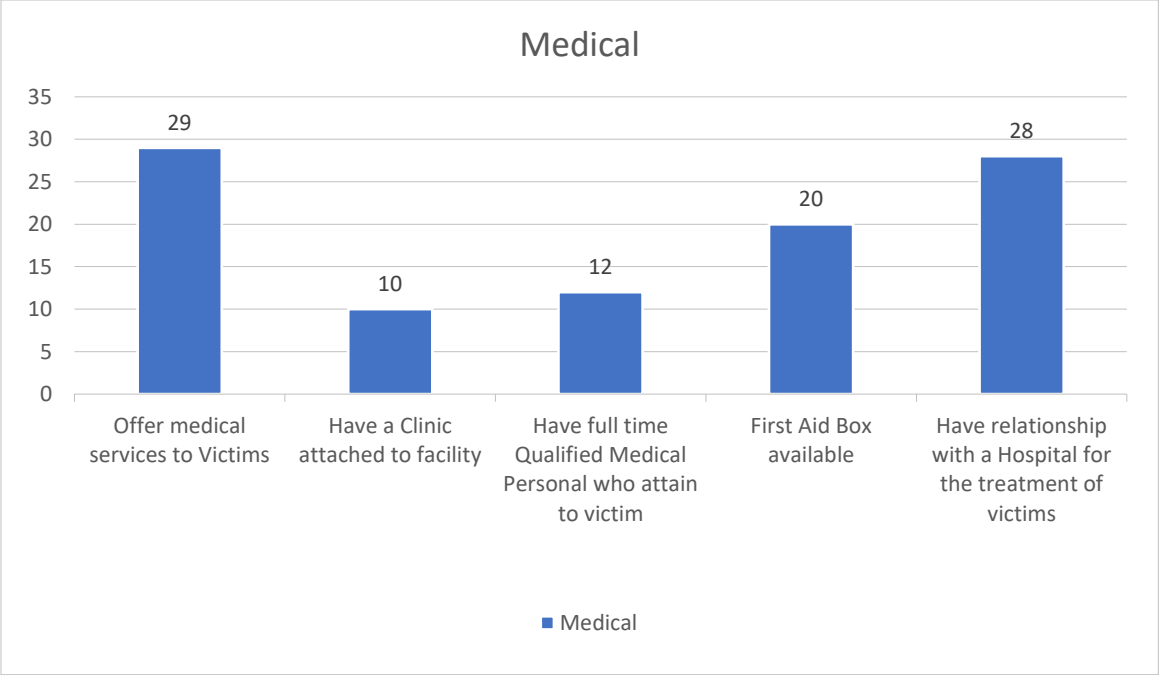


- 1.1. **Welfare.** All the shelters except one, HISBAH from Kano; had a prototype care plan for their victims. On arrival, they will receive a warm welcome, allocate rooms to them, and feed them. During their stay, they will give them an orientation, collect their biodata, take them for medical examination, provide counselling and vocational/formal education training, and feeding. On departure; they may rent an accommodation for a year and furnish it for them, set up a business based on the vocation learnt while some were offered employment to ensure sustainable livelihood and to prevent re-trafficking.
- 1.2. **Counselling.** All the shelters are involved in counseling but just Twenty (20) had dedicated rooms equipped and convenient for counselling. Twenty-Eight (28) Shelters had files for individual case history and Twenty-Eight (28) had care plans for each victim that were vetted and assessed by supervisors. Twenty-Nine (29) carried out case conferences while Nineteen (19) had provisions for psychosocial counseling/therapy

Counselling



1.3. **Medical.** See chart below for details. Twenty-Nine (29) Shelters offer medical services to their victims. Ten (10) own a clinic within their facility; Eight (8) are Government Shelters (7 NAPTIP and 1 HISBAH) and Two (2) NGOs (City Ministries and FORWARD). Twelve (12) shelters, including the Ten (10) with clinics, had qualified medical staff who attended to the victims. Twenty (20) Shelters, including the Ten (10) with clinics, had equipped first aid boxes while Twenty-Eight (28) have retainership with hospitals close to the shelter for victims' medical needs.



1.4. **Vocational.** The victims are given vocational skills by Twenty-One (21) of the Thirty-One (31) Shelters assessed. Some of the skills offered include Tye and Dye, Beads making, cookery, liquid soap making, tailoring, computer training, fashion and design, etc.

1.5. **Education.** The victims are given opportunity for formal education by Twenty-Nine (29) of the Thirty-One (31) shelters assessed. Twenty-Four (24) of them provide residential opportunities for victims who so desire as they pursue formal education.

1.6. **Legal Aid.** Twenty-Six (26) of the Thirty-One (31) Shelters assessed provided legal Aid services to their victims. This was done in collaboration with NAPTIP that has the legal teeth to prosecute the culprit. A total number of victims have benefitted from the legal aid and Twenty-Five (25) offenders had been convicted.

1.7. **Family tracing and Reunion.** Of the Thirty-One (31) Shelters assessed, twenty-eight (28) are involved in Family tracing; Only Twenty-Five (25) shelters have records of victims whose families have been traced while only Twenty-Three (23) have trained staff to do family tracing. Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Five (4,705) survivors have been reunited with their families in the last five (5) years. NAPTIP is a major contributor to this figure.

1.8. **Shelter Records.** Twenty-Seven (27) shelters have shelter records, some of the shelters do not even know what shelter records are.

1.9. **Referral mechanism.** Twenty-Nine (29) of the shelters were engaged in referral system. They had referred victims to other shelters for service provision. However, they are yet to receive any training on National Referral Mechanism document. A document that highlight the procedures and conditions as well as standard required for effective referral system.

1.10. **Personnel.** All the Shelters visited have staff. However, there are inadequate staff in 90% of the Shelters visited are short of staff.

2. **Sustainability Plans.** Financial Sustainability is far from reality, quite a number of them are renting facilities for their services. They rely on donor funds sustenance. Some of them have commercialize their Vocational training center so that they can earn money by selling their produce while they also train the victims. However, NAPTIP shelters have reasonable level of sustainability because of government support.

3. **Linkages and Networking.** 90% of the shelters admitted having linkages and collaborations with one or more of the underlisted organizations at one time or the other. The collaborations are in form of logistics, training, funding of programme, referral, moral support, administrative support, sharing of information etc. It is noted that while some commended NAPTIP for effective support received, few are of the opinion that they do not see NAPTIP until a need arises to seek for their support.

- 3.1. NACTAL
- 3.2. ISOWA – Institute of Social Workers of Nigeria
- 3.3. LACVAN - Legal and Advocacy Council for VAW
- 3.4. OBSTEC – Violence Against Women and Girls Observatory Steering Committee.
- 3.5. WPS-N – Women Peace and Security Network
- 3.6. CPN – Child Protection Network
- 3.7. SCMA – State Conflict Management Alliance
- 3.8. ASOHIN – Association of Orphanage Homes in Nigeria
- 3.9. NAPTIP,
- 3.10. Ministry of Women Affairs,
- 3.11. Project Alert,
- 3.12. Mirabel Centre
- 3.13. Child Life Line,
- 3.14. UNICEF
- 3.15. UNHCR, Child Protection Network,
- 3.16. Real Women Foundation
- 3.17. REHOBOTH Women
- 3.18. ANAHT~ African Network Against Human Trafficking
- 3.19. TALITHAKUM – Network of all Consecrated Persons Against Human Trafficking
- 3.20. SLAVES NO MORE
- 3.21. Homes sought after for women and children
- 3.22. Ministry of youth
- 3.23. Police
- 3.24. NIS - Nigeria Immigration Services
- 3.25. Network of security agencies
- 3.26. Child Labor Steering Committee of Oyo and Ogun States
- 3.27. Lagos State Child’s Rights Implementation Committee
- 3.28. IOM
- 3.29. GPI
- 3.30. FMWASD
- 3.31. NPF
- 3.32. National Association of Child’s Rights Advocates of Nigeria (NACCRAN)
- 3.33. COSUDOW

- 3.34. Idia Renaissance
- 3.35. Girls' Power Initiative (GPI)
- 3.36. National referral Network (NRM)
- 3.37. DSS
- 3.38. Civil Defense
- 3.39. NINO Foundation Lagos
- 3.40. Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNNGOs)
- 3.41. Akwa Ibom Association of Social Workers
- 3.42. Per Care International
- 3.43. Society for Life and Human Development Initiative
- 3.44. Women League for Peace and Freedom
- 3.45. Pearls Care Initiative (PCI)
- 3.46. Community Improvement Team
- 3.47. Society for Life and Human development
- 3.48. Plateau State Specialist Hospital Jos
- 3.49. Grace Garden
- 3.50. Kingdom Kids
- 3.51. Child welfare
- 3.52. State CID.
- 3.53. CLAPAI Orphanage Home.
- 3.54. Orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) network
- 3.55. Benue NGO Network
- 3.56. National Council of Child Rights Advocates of Nigeria
- 3.57. CSW NGO Africa
- 3.58. Ministry of Education, Civil Defense, Immigration
- 3.59. FOMWAN
- 3.60. HISBAH
- 3.61. Jama'atu Nasril Islam
- 3.62. OB STEC (Observatory Steering Committee for VAW)
- 3.63. GCAJ (Gender Coalition for Access to Justice)
- 3.64. CISHAN
- 3.65. ECOSOC
- 3.66. International Women Health Education (IWHC)
- 3.67. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA),
- 3.68. HISBAH Kano Command.
- 3.69. Ministry of Justice
- 3.70. Trauma Awareness and Resilience (TAR)
- 3.71. Child and Youth Protection Foundation (CYPF)
- 3.72. NACTAL – Network of Civil Society Organizations against Child trafficking Abuse and Labour
- 3.73. CRUDAN – Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria
- 3.74. WOTCLEF
- 3.75. National Human Rights Commission². Child Protection Network (CPN)
- 3.76. National Council of Child Rights Advocate of Nigeria (NACCRAN)
- 3.77. Child Justice Clinic (CJC)
- 3.78. WOTCLEF
- 3.79. Daughters of Abraham
- 3.80. STCI
- 3.81. Nigeria Social Workers Association

Benefits of the networking

1. Trainings
2. Referrals
3. Information sharing
4. Case conferences
5. Advocacy campaigns
6. Synergy

SECTION C: OBSERVATIONS

1. Some Shelter Staff, both Governmental and Non-Governmental, did not know the email and/or website addresses of their Shelters, this means that they may not have enough basic information about their organizations to be able to represent them effectively.
2. Even though all the Shelters have good care plans for their victim, just Thirteen (13) of them are able to implement the plan to its logical conclusion due to financial constraints. It is worth noting that the Government Shelters are worst affected because of the economic recession in the country, Government funding is dwindling and they are struggling to even feed the victims most of whom are in protective custody.
3. Psychosocial Counseling/therapy is a set of interventions used to meet a person's emotional, social, mental, and spiritual needs; a technique designed to encourage communication of conflicts and insight into problems, with the goal being relief of symptoms, changes in behavior leading to improved social and vocational functioning, and personality growth. This technique is very important and critical for the healthy development of all Victims of human trafficking during rehabilitation. However, only Nineteen (19) of the shelters practice it.
4. All the Thirty-One (31) Shelters pay the medical bills of the victims from their own means. Getting the required medical attention for victims is a challenge for about 90% of the Shelters because of poor funding. In most of the Shelters including Government shelters, the staff make personal contributions to buy medical drugs for victims in their shelters whose conditions are critical because of lack of funds.
5. Some of the training equipment used are unserviceable and outmoded. However, we have a few who have prototype vocational training centers i.e. WOTCLE, Daughters of Abraham Foundation, and Genesis House - An arm of Freedom Foundation who are also selling their products to sustain the Organization.
6. Some shelters have done so well by giving formal education to their victims up to university level and are now gainfully employed. However, many others cannot afford it due to lack of funds.
7. There is neither records of persons who have sought legal aids nor records of convictions in NAPTIP shelters. However, it was noted that NAPTIP shelters are just units in the department of Counselling and Rehabilitation of the Agency. Thus, such information is accessible in other units and department of the Agency. It was later revealed that in the last

one year, October 2015 – October, 2016, a total number of Twenty-Five (25) convictions were secured by NAPTIP.

8. The organizations do not have trained personnel in family tracing.
9. Some of the Shelters do not have shelters records, some do not even know the kind of records to keep. This is very common of non-governmental shelters.

SECTION D: INSTITUTIONAL GAPS

1. Inadequate staffing.
2. Inadequate Staff Capacity to effectively manage shelter
3. Gender equity: most of the Shelters except Government owned are for females only.
4. Inadequate fund raising skills
5. Inadequate and Obsolete equipment and mobility
6. Poor Communication network – Systems & Infrastructure
7. Lack of equipped Vocational Training Centre for the victims.
8. Lack of equipment e.g. computers,
9. Unconducive location of some of the shelters.
10. All the victims' beds and mattresses are worn out.
11. Multiple taxation on shops of empowered victims, Government should be more responsive to its social responsibilities concerning trafficked victims.
12. Inadequate Kitchen utensils.
13. Dilapidated furniture
14. Inadequate staff capacity

SECTION E: RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

Taking into consideration the various findings highlighted above, the following recommendations are hereby proposed:

1. Management should organize orientation for their Staff so that they will be equipped to speak for their organization. They should also make vital information visible for all staff.
2. Provide training for Safehouse/Shelter Caregivers: In order to improve the capacity of the Caregivers to effectively carry out their tasks, the following training courses are recommended:
 - a) Improving written communication and documentation skills;
 - b) Project design and grant-winning proposal writing skills;
 - c) Counseling
 - d) Safehouse/Shelter Management
 - e) Advocacy
 - f) Rehabilitation and Reintegration procedure
 - g) ToT on Income Generating Projects (IGP)
 - h) Referral Procedure

In addition, exchange visits be encouraged to ensure information sharing, adoption of best practices, and experience sharing.

3. Government should give priority to sustainable funding of Safehouses/Shelters, especially NAPTIP Shelters, to make them attractive for trafficked persons especially those returning from Europe and other parts of the world to Nigeria for rehabilitation
4. Adequate attention should be given to the education and skills acquisition for Traffic in Persons (TIP) (survivors) because it forms the major part of reintegration process. The risk of re-trafficking is high when the victims are reunited with their families without a skill for sustainable livelihood. The products from the shelters can be sold out to raise more fund to maintain the Shelter/Safehouse.
5. Periodic assessment and evaluation gives room for good services ~ This exercise should come up more regularly