

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (NAPTIP) AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF SEX SLAVERY IN EDO STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) on Rehabilitation of victims of Sex Slavery in Edo State. It specific objectives were to examine the effect of psychosocial services, vocational skills acquisition and empowerment, and social reintegration on the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery in Edo State. The theoretical framework upon which this study was anchored were trauma and empowerment theories because they demonstrated that rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery were as result of severe psychological and emotional harm arising from sexual exploitation, violence, and coercion suffered; while the empowerment theory explains that rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery require proper empowerment of them in order to help bring them to their normal state. It was an ex-post-facto and cross sectional study in nature for the year 2025. A total of fifty-four (54) employees of NAPTIP constituted the population and the same time the sample size due to the smallness of the NAPTIP population in Edo State office in Benin City. It employed quantitative analysis approach through questionnaire administration prepared in likert scale form as the research instrument. The inferential statistics employed was Chi-square. The study found that psychosocial services, vocational skills acquisition and empowerment, and social reintegration as proxy for NAPTIP have significant positive relationship with rehabilitation of rescued sex slavery victims of Edo State origin. The study recommended that government should adequately fund, provide infrastructure assistance and logistics to NAPTIP in order to enhance their objectives of psychosocial services, vocational skills acquisition and empowerment, and social reintegration for the rehabilitation of rescued victims of sex slavery in Nigeria.

Keywords: NAPTIP, Psychosocial service, Rehabilitation, Sex slavery, Vocational skill

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking, particularly sex slavery, remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations. Sex slavery refers to a form of human trafficking in which an individual is compelled, through force, fraud, coercion, deception, or abuse of vulnerability, to engage in sexual acts for the financial or other benefit of another person, without the ability to leave or refuse (UNODC, 2020). Victims of sex slavery often return with severe physical, psychological, social, and economic trauma that requires structured rehabilitation and reintegration support. As a result, effective rehabilitation programmes are essential for restoring survivors' well-being and preventing re-trafficking (Shuaibu, 2024). The issues of sex slavery have been serious in Nigeria especially Edo State has been widely documented as a major source region for the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation, both domestically and internationally which were attributed to factors such as poverty, unemployment, porous borders, cultural practices, and the activities of exploitative trafficking syndicates (Okojie *et al.*, 2023).

To address these challenges, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was established to combat human trafficking through prevention, prosecution, protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration initiatives. Over the years, NAPTIP has rescued thousands of trafficking victims and provided various rehabilitation services, including psychosocial counselling, vocational training, economic empowerment, shelter, medical care, and family reunification programmes (NAPTIP, 2024).

Reports indicate that more than 23,000 trafficking victims have been rescued by the agency since its establishment, with many receiving rehabilitation and reintegration support services (Waziri-Azi, 2024). According to the News Agency of Nigeria (2024), NAPTIP's Edo Zonal Command rescued over 100 trafficking victims and implemented survivor empowerment initiatives through vocational skills acquisition programmes. Similarly, Adedipe (2024) reported that beneficiaries received training in fashion design, hairdressing, and catering, alongside business starter packs to promote self-reliance and reduce vulnerability to re-trafficking.

Despite these efforts, concerns remain regarding the effectiveness of NAPTIP's rehabilitation programmes in achieving sustainable recovery and successful reintegration of survivors of sex slavery. While many victims receive initial support services, evidence suggests that challenges such as inadequate funding, limited rehabilitation facilities, insufficient follow-up support, social stigma, unemployment, and weak community reintegration mechanisms continue to affect rehabilitation outcomes (Shuaibu, 2024). Moreover, although NAPTIP continues to implement rehabilitation and empowerment programmes in Edo State, including vocational training and business support for survivors, there is limited empirical evidence on the extent to which these interventions have improved the psychosocial well-being, economic empowerment, and social reintegration of victims of sex slavery.

However major concern is that most existing studies on human trafficking in Nigeria focus primarily on the causes, prevalence, and prevention of trafficking, while relatively few studies have examined the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes from the perspectives of survivors and stakeholders, particularly in Edo State where the incidence of sex trafficking remains high. Therefore, the problem that necessitates this study is the lack of sufficient empirical evidence on the impact of NAPTIP's rehabilitation programmes on victims of sex slavery in Edo State. Consequently, this study seeks to examine the extent to which psychosocial services, vocational skills acquisition and empowerment, and social reintegration influence the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery in Edo State. The remaining parts of this paper are structured in chronological order of literature review, methodology, interpretation of results and discussion of findings, conclusion, and recommendations

Conceptual Review

Rehabilitation of Sex Slavery Victims

Rehabilitation programmes are increasingly recognised as a critical component of anti-trafficking interventions because they address both the immediate and long-term needs of survivors while reducing their vulnerability to re-trafficking and further exploitation (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2024). Mak *et al.* (2023) defined the rehabilitation of sex slavery victims as a survivor-centred process involving psychosocial interventions, mental health support, and social services designed to facilitate recovery from trauma, restore emotional well-being, and promote long-term reintegration into society. Schroeder *et al.* (2024) described rehabilitation of sex trafficking survivors as the provision of coordinated social service interventions aimed at improving survivors' psychological health, social functioning, safety, and economic stability. Shuaibu (2024) viewed rehabilitation as the range of institutional support services provided to trafficking victims, including counselling, shelter, vocational training, and reintegration assistance, with the objective of restoring victims' dignity, enhancing self-reliance, and facilitating their successful return to society.

The primary objective of rehabilitation is to assist survivors in overcoming the traumatic effects of exploitation, rebuilding their self-esteem, regaining personal autonomy, and successfully reintegrating into society. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2023), effective rehabilitation requires a survivor-centred approach that recognises the unique experiences, needs, and rights of victims while promoting their dignity and long-term recovery. Interventions help survivors cope with the emotional and psychological consequences of trafficking, including anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and social isolation. Therefore, rehabilitation of sex slavery victims represents a holistic and continuous process that seeks to restore survivors' well-being, enhance their quality of life, and promote their full participation in society.

National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is the foremost government agency responsible for combating human trafficking and related forms of exploitation in Nigeria. The agency was established in 2003 under President Olusegun Obasanjo following the enactment of the

Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act. The Nigeria's response to the growing incidence of human trafficking and its obligations under international anti-trafficking conventions. NAPTIP is mandated to prevent trafficking in persons, investigate and prosecute offenders, protect victims, and facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration into society (NAPTIP, 2024). The agency adopts a comprehensive approach in addressing human trafficking through public enlightenment campaigns, law enforcement activities, victim protection services, counselling, rehabilitation, and community reintegration programmes.

According to NAPTIP's operational mandate, victims of trafficking are treated as survivors who require care, counselling, support, rehabilitation, and social reintegration rather than as offenders. This victim-centred approach is aimed at restoring the dignity, self-esteem, and well-being of trafficked persons while reducing their vulnerability to future exploitation (NAPTIP, 2024). In addition to enforcement activities, rehabilitation remains one of the core functions of NAPTIP. Through its counselling and rehabilitation departments, the agency provides psychosocial support, vocational training, medical assistance, family tracing, and reintegration services to trafficking survivors. Recent reports show that rescued victims received rehabilitation services, legal assistance, and family reunification support aimed at helping them rebuild their lives and achieve sustainable recovery.

Psychosocial services

Psychosocial services refer to counselling, mental health care, emotional support, and therapeutic interventions designed to address the psychological consequences of trafficking and sexual exploitation. These services help survivors develop coping mechanisms, rebuild self-esteem, and restore emotional stability. Furthermore, survivor-centred counselling programmes have been found to strengthen trust, personal agency, and social connectedness among trafficking survivors, thereby improving rehabilitation outcomes (Mak et al., 2023). Through counselling, therapy, and social support services, survivors are better able to process traumatic experiences and develop resilience for future challenges (Mak et al., 2023). Schroeder et al., (2024) noted that effective psychosocial interventions enhance survivors' mental health, promote resilience, and facilitate long-term recovery..

Vocational skills acquisition and empowerment

Vocational skills acquisition and economic empowerment constitute another important dimension of rehabilitation. Survivors of sex slavery often face economic vulnerability, unemployment, and limited livelihood opportunities, factors that may increase their risk of re-exploitation. Evidence suggests that economic empowerment interventions equip survivors with marketable skills, enhance employability, and improve their capacity to achieve financial independence (United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking [UNVTF], 2023). Similarly, livelihood support programmes have been shown to contribute significantly to survivors' long-term recovery and self-reliance (IRCT, 2023). In addition, vocational skills acquisition and economic empowerment programmes provide survivors with opportunities to develop employable skills, generate income, and attain financial independence, thereby reducing the likelihood of returning to exploitative situations (United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking [UNVTF], 2023). Consequently, vocational training programmes, entrepreneurship support, and income-generating initiatives are widely recognised as effective strategies for promoting economic self-sufficiency among survivors.

Social Reintegration and Aftercare Service

Social reintegration and aftercare support are equally essential for successful rehabilitation. Reintegration involves helping survivors reconnect with their families, communities, and social networks while reducing stigma and discrimination. Aftercare services include follow-up monitoring, mentorship, legal assistance, housing support, and community-based interventions that facilitate survivors' transition into independent living. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2023), effective reintegration programmes improve survivors' social inclusion, safety, and overall quality of life. Sarkar (2024) noted that community-based rehabilitation models that combine psychosocial support, economic empowerment, and social reintegration have been found to produce more sustainable rehabilitation outcomes than shelter-based interventions alone

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theories underpinning this study are as follow:

Trauma Theory

Trauma Theory was propounded by **Judith Herman (1992)**. The theory argued that individuals exposed to prolonged traumatic experiences often suffer psychological disruptions that affect their emotions, identity, relationships, and ability to function effectively (Herman, 1992). It believed that victims of human trafficking and sex slavery experience complex trauma requiring specialised recovery interventions (Herman, 1992; Hopper & Hidalgo, 2020). Trauma Theory is based on several assumptions. First, the theory assumes that exposure to extreme violence, coercion, exploitation, and loss of personal control can produce long-lasting psychological harm among victims. Survivors of sex slavery are often exposed to repeated abuse, threats, and social isolation, which may result in anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and difficulties in rebuilding trust (Kiss et al., 2020). Second, Ottisova *et al.*, (2020) noted that the theory assumes that recovery from trauma is a gradual process requiring safety, emotional support, and therapeutic intervention. Victims cannot achieve sustainable rehabilitation merely through rescue or physical separation from exploitative environments; rather, they require psychological counselling, trauma-informed care, and supportive relationships to restore their sense of dignity and self-worth. Third, (Mak *et al.*, (2023) noted that trauma theory assumes that survivors' recovery improves when rehabilitation programmes recognise their individual experiences and provide survivor-centred interventions. Trauma Theory is highly relevant to the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery because sex slavery involves severe psychological and emotional harm arising from sexual exploitation, violence, and coercion.

Empowerment Theory

Empowerment Theory was introduced by **Julian Rappaport (1981)** within the field of community psychology and was further developed by **Marc Zimmerman (1995)**. The theory focuses on increasing individuals' ability to gain control over their lives, access resources, participate in decision-making, and achieve personal and social independence. One major assumption of Empowerment Theory is that individuals who experience oppression, exploitation, or vulnerability possess the capacity to regain control over their lives when provided with appropriate resources and opportunities (Perkins & Zimmerman, 2020). Another assumption is that access to education, vocational skills, employment opportunities, and economic resources enhances self-reliance and reduces dependency. For victims of sex slavery, economic vulnerability is often a major factor affecting their risk of exploitation; therefore, empowerment initiatives can strengthen independence and reduce the likelihood of re-trafficking (Surtees, 2021). Rehabilitation programmes that encourage participation, skill development, and social inclusion are more effective in promoting long-term recovery than approaches that treat survivors as passive recipients of aid (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2024). When victims acquire employable skills and income-generating opportunities, they become more economically independent and socially accepted, thereby reducing vulnerability to further exploitation. Empowerment Theory is relevant to the rehabilitation of sex slavery victims because successful recovery requires survivors to regain independence, confidence, and control over their future.

Review of Empirical Studies

Cody and Yi (2025) investigated long-term rehabilitation outcomes among survivors receiving vocational empowerment support. Using longitudinal data analysis, the study found that vocational training and employment assistance improved financial independence and reduced vulnerability to re-exploitation. The study concluded that economic empowerment is a key determinant of sustainable recovery.

Omotoso and Alokun (2025) investigated community participation in the reintegration of trafficking survivors in Edo State, Nigeria. Employing a mixed-methods approach involving surveys and interviews, the study found that community support significantly improved social reintegration and reduced stigma among survivors. The study recommended strengthening community-based rehabilitation programmes.

Carchedi and Orfano (2025) assessed the effectiveness of shelter-based rehabilitation services for trafficking survivors. The findings indicated that shelters offering counselling, legal assistance, and skills

training produced better psychosocial outcomes than those providing accommodation alone. The study recommended integrated rehabilitation services.

Kiss *et al.* (2025) investigated the impact of survivor-centred rehabilitation programmes on social inclusion. Using mixed methods, the study found that comprehensive support services improved survivors' quality of life and community integration. The study recommended increased investment in rehabilitation programmes.

Shuaibu (2024) assessed the effectiveness of NAPTIP's rehabilitation programmes for trafficking survivors in Nigeria. The study adopted a qualitative research design using documentary analysis of policy reports and institutional records. The findings revealed that counselling services, vocational training, and reintegration support contributed positively to survivors' recovery. However, inadequate funding and limited rehabilitation facilities constrained programme effectiveness. The study concluded that enhanced institutional capacity is necessary for sustainable rehabilitation outcomes.

Also, Idemor *et al.* (2024) examined the role of NAPTIP in combating human trafficking and rehabilitating victims in Nigeria. Using secondary data analysis, the study found that rehabilitation services such as psychosocial counselling, temporary shelter, and skills acquisition improved survivors' social and economic well-being. The study concluded that rehabilitation remains a critical component of anti-trafficking efforts but requires stronger stakeholder collaboration.

In the same vein, Schroeder *et al.* (2024) conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of social service interventions for trafficking survivors. The study analysed empirical evidence from multiple rehabilitation programmes. The findings showed that counselling, housing support, healthcare services, and economic empowerment significantly improved survivors' psychological well-being and long-term recovery. The study concluded that integrated rehabilitation services are essential for successful reintegration.

Devakumar *et al.* (2024) examined rehabilitation pathways among trafficking survivors accessing support services in the UK. Using qualitative interviews, the study found that access to mental health care and social support networks enhanced survivors' recovery experiences. The study concluded that long-term rehabilitation support is essential.

Giammarinaro and Palumbo (2024) examined community-based rehabilitation programmes for trafficking survivors in Italy. Through interviews with survivors and service providers, the study found that vocational training and employment support enhanced economic independence and reduced re-trafficking risks. The study concluded that community-based rehabilitation offers more sustainable outcomes.

Okech *et al.* (2023) examined trauma-informed rehabilitation services among trafficking survivors in the United States using survey data from rehabilitation centres. The findings revealed that trauma-informed care significantly improved emotional recovery, self-esteem, and resilience among survivors. The study concluded that survivor-centred approaches enhance rehabilitation effectiveness.

Mak *et al.* (2023) conducted a realist review of psychosocial interventions for survivors of human trafficking. The study found that counselling, peer support, and empowerment-based interventions significantly improved mental health outcomes and social reintegration. The authors concluded that psychosocial rehabilitation is central to survivor recovery.

Palumbo (2023) investigated social reintegration strategies for victims of sexual exploitation in Italy. Using case-study analysis, the findings showed that family support, community participation, and educational opportunities significantly improved rehabilitation outcomes. The study concluded that reintegration

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a survey research design focusing on a quantitative approach. It is a cross sectional study for the year 2025. A total of fifty four (54) NAPTIP staff in Edo State office in Benin City covering the three (3) Senatorial Districts (Edo North, Edo Central, and Edo South) constitute the population and the same time as the sample size due to the smallness of the population and for the purpose of generalisation. The research instrument employed is questionnaire prepared in likert scale form. The questionnaire was tested for reliability and indicated Cronbach Alpha test value of 0.735.

The quantitative data collected are analysed using Chi-square as the inferential statistic. The Chi-square formula is stated as:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(FO - FE)^2}{FE}$$

Where:

χ^2 = Chi-square

$\sum$ = Sum of

FO = Observed frequency

FE = Expected frequency

Data collected were estimated using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20

Interpretation of Results and Discussion of Findings

Following the outcomes of the chi-squares results (see appendix), the results are interpreted and discussed as below:

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

First, psychosocial and aftercare services indicated a calculated Chi-square (χ^2) value of 14.667 with a p-value (Sig.) of 0.667. Since the significance value of 0.667 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance, the result is not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. This implies that psychosocial and aftercare services provided by NAPTIP do not have a statistically significant association with the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery in Edo State based on the data analysed. The finding suggests that although psychosocial and aftercare services are important components of victim support, they did not demonstrate a significant contribution to rehabilitation outcomes in this study.

Second, the study observed that vocational skills acquisition and empowerment produced a calculated Chi-square (χ^2) value of 32.667 with a significance value (p-value) of 0.000. Since the p-value is less than the 0.05 level of significance, the result is statistically significant. This indicated that vocational skills acquisition and empowerment have a significant positive relationship with the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery in Edo State. The finding suggested that providing victims with employable skills and economic empowerment enhances their ability to attain financial independence, rebuild their lives, and successfully reintegrate into society.

Lastly, the study showed that social reintegration showed a calculated Chi-square (χ^2) value of 29.556 with a significance value (p-value) of 0.000. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, the result is statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. This finding indicates that social reintegration has a significant association with the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery in Edo State. It implies that effective social reintegration programmes, including family reunification, community acceptance, follow-up support, and reduced stigma, significantly contribute to the successful rehabilitation and long-term recovery of victims.

Discussion of findings

Firstly, psychosocial and aftercare services have no significant effect, but exhibited positive relationship with rehabilitation of rescued victims of sex slavery of Edo State. The finding is in tandem with Shuaibu (2024) and Mak et al. (2023) who showed that reintegration support contributed positively to survivors' recovery. Also, Idemor et al. (2024) who found that rehabilitation services such as psychosocial counselling, temporary shelter, and skills acquisition improved survivors' social and economic well-being. Similarly, Okech et al. (2023) who revealed that trauma-informed care significantly improved emotional recovery, self-esteem, and resilience among survivors.

Secondly, skills acquisition and empowerment have significant influence and positive relationship with rehabilitation of rescued victims of sex slavery of Edo State. This finding corroborated with Cody and Yi (2025) who revealed that vocational training and employment assistance improved financial independence and reduced vulnerability to re-exploitation. Also, in supported Schroeder et al. (2024) who showed that housing support, healthcare services, and economic empowerment significantly improved survivors' well-being and long-term recovery.

Lastly, the study found that that social reintegration has a significant association with the rehabilitation of victims of sex slavery in Edo State. This finding is in consonance with Omotoso and Alokun (2025) who found that community support significantly improved social reintegration and reduced stigma among

survivors as a way of rehabilitation. It also supported related study of Palumbo (2023) who showed that family support, community participation, and educational opportunities significantly improved rehabilitation outcomes. Also in consonance with Devakumar et al. (2024) who found that access to mental health care and social support networks enhanced survivors' recovery experiences.

CONCLUSION

The primary objective of rehabilitation is to assist survivors in overcoming the traumatic effects of exploitation, rebuilding their self-esteem, regaining personal autonomy, and successfully reintegrating into society. The establishment of NAPTIP by the government has played crucial role in human trafficking as regards sex slavery victims in Nigeria. The study demonstrated that found that psychosocial services, vocational skills acquisition and empowerment, and social reintegration as proxy for NAPTIP have significant positive relationship with rehabilitation of rescued sex slavery victims of Edo State origin. Therefore, NAPTIP as an agency of government is crucial in achieving sustainable human development, equality and social justice for the vulnerable persons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) NAPTIP should review and strengthen its psychosocial support programmes by increasing access to professional trauma counselling, mental health services, and long-term aftercare support. The agency should also periodically evaluate the effectiveness of these services and tailor interventions to the specific psychological and emotional needs of survivors to improve rehabilitation outcomes.
- (2) NAPTIP should expand its vocational training and economic empowerment programmes by providing survivors with marketable skills, entrepreneurship training, start-up grants, and access to microcredit facilities. These initiatives will enhance survivors' economic independence, reduce their vulnerability to re-trafficking, and promote sustainable rehabilitation.
- (3) NAPTIP should strengthen community reintegration programmes through collaboration with families, traditional institutions, religious organisations, civil society organisations, and community leaders. The agency should also intensify public awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination against survivors, thereby creating a supportive environment that facilitates their successful reintegration and long-term rehabilitation.

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Appendix I: Questionnaire

Please tick any option

Options/Points: Strongly Agree(5); Agree (4); Undecided (3); Disagree (2);

Strongly Disagree(1)

S/ N	Questions	SA	A	UD	D	SD
Part A: Rehabilitation of Victims of Sex Slavery						
1	NAPTIP's rehabilitation programmes have significantly improved victims' overall quality of life					
2	who receive NAPTIP rehabilitation services are better able to reintegrate into society Victims					
3	The rehabilitation services provided by NAPTIP have enhanced victims' capacity to live productive and independent lives					
Part B: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)						
1: Psychosocial Services						
4	NAPTIP provides adequate psychological counselling that helps victims recover from trauma.					
5	The emotional support services provided by NAPTIP have improved victims' mental well-being.					
6	Regular psychosocial interventions by NAPTIP enhance victims' confidence and emotional stability					
2: Vocational Skills Acquisition and Vocational and Empowerment						
7	NAPTIP provides relevant vocational skills that improve victims' employability.					
8	Skills acquisition programmes offered by NAPTIP enable victims to become economically self-reliant					
9	Empowerment support from NAPTIP has enhanced victims' ability to sustain independent livelihoods					
3: Social Reintegration						
10	NAPTIP facilitates successful reintegration of victims into their families and communities.					
11	Community sensitisation by NAPTIP has reduced discrimination against rehabilitated victims					
12	Follow-up support from NAPTIP promotes successful long-term social reintegration of victims					

Appendix II: Results

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/MISSING ANALYSIS.

Chi-Square Test

Frequencies

Psychosocial services

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
1.8000	5	6.0	-1.0
2.0000	7	6.0	1.0
2.2000	9	6.0	3.0
2.4000	6	6.0	.0
2.6000	10	6.0	4.0
2.8000	10	6.0	4.0
3.0000	4	6.0	-2.0
3.2000	2	6.0	-4.0
3.4000	1	6.0	-5.0
Total	54		

Vocational skills acquisition and empowerment

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
2.2000	1	6.0	-5.0
2.6000	2	6.0	-4.0
2.8000	2	6.0	-4.0
3.0000	6	6.0	.0
3.2000	1	6.0	-5.0
3.4000	14	6.0	8.0
3.6000	11	6.0	5.0
3.8000	11	6.0	5.0
4.0000	6	6.0	.0
Total	54		

Social Reintegration

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
2.6	2	6.8	-4.8
2.8	5	6.8	-1.8
3.0	4	6.8	-2.8
3.2	5	6.8	-1.8
3.4	6	6.8	-.8
3.6	9	6.8	2.3
3.8	4	6.8	-2.8
4.0	19	6.8	12.3
Total	54		

Test Statistics

	Psychosocial services	Vocational skills acquisition and empowerment	Social Reintegration
Chi-Square	14.667 ^a	32.667 ^a	29.556 ^b
Df	8	8	7
Asymp. Sig.	.066	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 6.0.

b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 6.8.