**Key questions and type of input sought**

1) **Is there evidence of modern technology (e.g., platforms including social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Websites, applications, artificial intelligence, the dark web) being used to recruit and subject people to contemporary forms of slavery in your country? If so, please provide details in relation to:**

1. **Specific technology being used status)**

The various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, TikTok etc. are being used to recruit, deceive, exploit and subject victims to modern slavery. Perpetrators of modern slavery are increasingly using modern technology to exploit people by recruiting victims through online grooming and controlling them through mobile phones and webcam surveillance**.**

**b) Profiles of victims (age, sex, gender identity/sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, migration status, socio-economic status, race and any other status)**

The younger ones between 15 -35years of age especially girls and women are affected more.

**c) Profiles of exploiters (e.g., Criminal Organizations, Human Traffickers, private businesses/employers, public authorities or others)**

Exploiters cut across different occupations, family members and close relatives tend to turn to be the exploiters not necessarily strangers.

**d) Manifestations of exploitation (e.g., forced/child labour, debt bondage. domestic servitude, online/offline commercial sexual exploitation of adults, forced/child marriage and criminal exploitation)**

There are various forms of exploitations such as sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, removal of organs, violence against persons, spouse battery, baby sale, exploitation of child labour, debt bondage, sale of human beings.

2) **Are there examples of positive measures (Legislative, administrative, institutional and others) taken by your government to prevent modern technology from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.**

* Nigerian constitution 1999 as amended
* The enactment of the TIPPEA Act and establishment of NAPTIP, creation of an anti-Human Trafficking Agency to fight the scourge of Human Trafficking in Nigeria (NAPTIP).
* Enactment of VAPP act 2015.
* Issuance of Regulation 2019 by Honourable Attorney General of the Federation.
* NAPTIP’s Partnership with the United States National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
* Inauguration of the NAPTIP Cyber Security Response Team.
* Deployment of Trafficking in persons clearance Application portal (TIPCAP) for issuing of clearances to Tour and Travel Agencies.
* Increasing the efficiency of data sharing, leading to more effective use of resources and co-ordination between law enforcement Agencies, businesses, and civil society.
* NAPTIP celebrated 2022 World Day Against Human Trafficking, by adding the theme “Use and Abuse of Technology” showed clearly the dynamics of the advantages and disadvantages of technology.

3) **Are there examples of positive measures taken by technology companies to prevent their technologies and platform from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details, which may include proactive identification and reporting of exploitative contents, activities and perpetrators, creation of robust monitoring and oversight mechanisms, closing down/removing technologies, platforms and contents used to recruit and exploit victims, awareness raising and/or warning among users of technologies, and collaboration with public authorities and non – governmental stakeholders?**

Yes,

* Use of social media handles to further sensitize on the ills of human trafficking in the society
* Use of Amber Alert for reporting missing persons in the society by Meta.

4) **Are there examples of positive measures taken by technology companies to promote access to protection, justice and remedies for victims? How do they cooperate with other relevant stakeholders in this regard?**

1. NCMEC: National Centre for missing and exploited children in the USA.
2. collaboration with Meta (owner of Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp
3. Information through the Agency’s website.

5) **Are there examples of positive measures taken by civil society organizations and other non- governmental stakeholders in preventing modern technology from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.**

CSOs under the platform of NACTAL Nigeria Collaborates with NAPTIP and NCFRMI in creating awareness and engagement.

These include:

 a. Awareness creation using all social media platforms including TikTok.

 b. Training of in-school and out-of-school and youth on how traffickers and smugglers use social media to recruit victims

 c. Training of journalists from point and electronic media on the use of social media to combat TIP, SOM and modern slavery.

**6) What are the remaining challenges in preventing modern technology from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery?**

1. Lack of modern ICT infrastructure.
2. Inadequate capacity Building
3. Data protection from different jurisdiction

**7) What practical recommendations would you propose Governments and technology companies to overcome these challenges?**

1. Timely reporting
2. Information sharing
3. Regular Meetings
4. Central platform for reporting
5. Cyber Security is other preventive measure to detect Hawkers
6. Access control

**8) Is there evidence of modern technology (e.g., applications, artificial intelligence and blockchain technology) being used to prevent contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.**

e.g., application to prevent contemporary form of slavery

1. IReporter App to report Human Trafficking case
2. TIPCAP portal
3. Short code 627

 Hotline 07030000203

IV. social media and other platforms

V. Networking with other LEAs

VI. Exchange of information/s

VII. Intelligence sharing

 IX. Advert of digital forensics for extraction from suspects.

**9) What are the existing limitations and challenges in using technologies, and what recommendations do you have to overcome them?**

* 1. Inadequate knowledge of ICT
	2. Globalizations: emergence of new ICT Infrastructure
	3. Obsolete nature of ICT equipment
	4. Expensive cost of renewal and upgrading of ICT software
	5. Networking issues
	6. Amber alert through Facebook

**OLUBIYI OLUSAYO**

**Director; Research and Programme Development**