



ABSTRACT

This research intends to explore the effectiveness of school clubs and societies in empowering youth to address the issue of trafficking in persons in Katsina state. The study aims to identify the current state of trafficking in persons in Katsina state, as well as the role of school clubs and societies in addressing this issue. Through a quantitative approach, data was gathered from both youth participants in school clubs and societies, as well as key stakeholders in the fight against trafficking in persons in Katsina state. The findings of this research will

EMPOWERING YOUTH THROUGH SCHOOL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: ADDRESSING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN KATSINA STATE

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Introduction

Trafficking in persons is a global issue that involves the exploitation of individuals, often for the purpose of forced labor or sexual exploitation. It is an issue that requires a global response and the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society. One often overlooked stakeholder in the fight against trafficking in persons is school clubs and societies. This research is aimed to explore the role these organizations can play in combating trafficking in persons and the ways in which they can be supported by other stakeholders.(ILO,2017).

Human trafficking is a major issue in Nigeria, with reports showing that it is prevalent in both rural and urban areas. According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC,2019). Nigeria is a major source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, with women and children being the most vulnerable. This issue is further exacerbated by a lack of effective laws and enforcement, as well as widespread corruption and poverty. However, there are organizations and individuals dedicated to combating this global issue. For example, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons



contribute to a better understanding of how school clubs and societies can effectively educate and empower youth to take action against trafficking in persons, ultimately leading to a reduction in cases of exploitation and abuse in Katsina state. This research has the potential to inform policymakers and educators on the importance of incorporating school clubs and societies into anti-trafficking strategies and programs targeted towards youth. Additionally, by highlighting the role of youth in addressing this critical issue, this research can inspire and motivate future generations to become agents of change in the fight against trafficking in persons in Katsina state.

Keywords: Trafficking, School, Club, and Youth.

(NAPTIP) is the government agency responsible for identifying and rescuing victims of human trafficking, as well as prosecuting traffickers. (NAPTIP,2020)

Additionally, NGOs such as the Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF) work to educate communities about the dangers of trafficking and provide support to victims. Through available data law enforcement and NGO detect and report potential human trafficking activity. They can analyze patterns and trends in data to identify potential cases of trafficking and provide valuable insights, which can work towards effectively combating human trafficking in Nigeria and around the world. (WOTCLEF,2020)

School clubs and societies are well-positioned to make a meaningful contribution to the fight against trafficking in persons. They have the potential to raise awareness, educate individuals, and provide support to those affected by trafficking. Additionally, these organizations can help to create a culture of respect and appreciation for humanity, making it more difficult for traffickers to operate in the region. (Kavaja,2019)

There are a number of ways in which school clubs and societies can contribute to the fight against trafficking in persons. These include:

- Raising awareness of the issue through educational materials, such as posters, leaflets, and talks.
- Developing a culture of respect and appreciation for individuals' human rights and dignity.
- Organizing volunteer projects or events to support those affected by trafficking.
- Providing a platform for the open discussion of issues related to trafficking in persons.
- Collecting donations which can be used to fund anti-trafficking initiatives.

School clubs and societies can be supported by other stakeholders in order to maximize their potential in combating trafficking in persons. Governments and non-governmental



organizations can provide funding for educational materials, events, and projects. Community members and other organizations can also provide support by donating resources or raising awareness through their own channels.

In addition to financial support, school clubs and societies can also benefit from mentorship, advice, and guidance from experienced individuals and organizations. This can be invaluable in providing the necessary knowledge and skills for successful anti-trafficking initiatives.

Statement of the problem

Human trafficking is an international criminal enterprise that inflicts untold physical and psychological suffering on its victims. However, tackling this global challenge requires understanding the various risk factors that can lead an individual to become victim of human trafficking. One such factor is involvement in school clubs and societies; this research seeks to investigate the role of school clubs and societies in preventing and addressing human trafficking.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the current level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State.
- To identify the challenges faced by schools and societies in actively contributing to the prevention and combating of trafficking in person.
- To explain strategies and best practices employed by successful school clubs and societies in addressing human trafficking, with a focus on replicable models.
- To examine the perspective of key stakeholders including government officials, local authority, and non-governmental organization and trafficking victims, regarding the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking.

Research questions

- What is the current level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State?
- What are the challenges faced by schools and societies in actively contributing to the prevention and combating of trafficking in person?
- What are the strategies and best practices employed by successful school clubs and societies in addressing human trafficking, with a focus on replicable models?
- What is the perspective of key stakeholders including government officials, local authority, and non-governmental organization and trafficking victims, regarding the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking?

Literature review and theoretical framework

This research focuses on exploration of certain variables and theory.



School clubs and societies play a major role in helping to combat trafficking in persons. Through the organization of activities, discussions, and initiatives, school clubs and societies can effectively promote awareness, increase knowledge, and build coalitions to take against human trafficking.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), “Effective public awareness and engagement strategies to support anti-trafficking activities must be devolved to the local level.” By engaging students in school clubs and societies, the local community can gain knowledge and understanding of the issue of trafficking and how to prevent and respond to it. Additionally, school clubs and societies can provide a platform for survivors to share their stories to raise awareness and generate better understanding about the issue. (UNODC,2017).

In addition to raising awareness, school clubs and societies can also provide a platform for increasing student engagement in anti-trafficking initiatives and activities. Clubs and societies can host a variety of activities such as fundraising events, rallies, and workshops in order to promote and support organizations devoted to combating trafficking in persons. Participating in these activities provides an opportunity for students to get involved and take action in the fight against trafficking.(Hopwood,2016),

School clubs and societies can also be a powerful tool in building coalitions to take practical action to prevent and end trafficking in persons. By connecting schools with local organizations and other existing initiatives, clubs and societies can help to strengthen existing networks and support collaboration in the fight against trafficking. Through collaboration, students and organizations can work together to develop policies and initiatives that are more effective and sustainable. School clubs and societies can be an important asset in combating trafficking in persons. By promoting awareness, increasing student engagement, and fostering collaboration, school clubs and societies can help to mobilize the local community and create meaningful change. (Smith,2018)

Some studies have been conducted and suggested areas of positive impact of school clubs and societies on reducing Trafficking in Person. Mishra, M., & Sharma, S. (2016) conducted a study in India and found out that students participation in clubs and extra-curricular activities had a positive effect on attitudes towards Trafficking in Person, particularly among female students. The study concluded that clubs and activities can enable youth to construct a positive identity, develop a strong sense of self, and better understanding of the dangers of Trafficking in Persons when combined with appropriate education.

Another study, conducted in Ethiopia, (Yossef, B. (2010)), revealed that the elimination of Trafficking in Person could be more effectively through a combination of education and support from local faith-based organizations and school clubs. The study advocated for greater support and coordination between school clubs, faith-based organizations, and government agencies in order to develop consistent and comprehensive efforts to combat Trafficking in Persons. (Yossef, B. (2010)

Finally, in Cameroon (Kuehne, G., Biabanga, D., & Mbu, M. (2013) opened that, school-based



initiatives such as clubs and societies were effective in enhancing the knowledge of Trafficking in Person among youth, as well as promoting a more positive attitude towards the issue. The study also found that engagement in clubs and societies were beneficial in providing insight into the causes of Trafficking in Person and in providing tips on how to protect oneself from it (Kuehne, G., et al. (2013).

Overall, the findings of these studies suggest that school clubs and societies can help to raise awareness and combat Trafficking in Person by providing opportunities for youth to learn more about the issue. It is therefore recommended that governments, in collaboration with faith-based organizations, provide greater support to school-based initiatives in Katsina State, Nigeria as part of a comprehensive effort to prevent Trafficking in Person.

Theoretical framework

Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon that has been studied from various perspectives. In social sciences, there are a number of theories that have been developed to explain the dynamics of human trafficking.

Constructivist theory studies the subjective meanings behind trafficking and suggests that these meanings are constructed through the experiences of those who are trafficked (Rybicki, 2016). This theory looks at how trafficking is viewed by different stakeholders and how their perceptions shape the way trafficking is experienced and understood.

Methodology

The study makes use of quantitative methods to identify the problems and opportunities associated with school clubs and societies in combating trafficking in persons, as well as strategies and best practices for successful engagement. Data was collected through closed ended questionnaire from key stakeholders including government officials, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, school clubs and societies, and victims of trafficking. The data was analyzed by using Chi square. It covered some selected secondary schools in the three senatorial zones of Katsina State.

Data Analysis and Discussion

The data collected from the questionnaire administered were collated, organized and presented for data analysis. The personal information of the respondents is presented in table 1. This is followed by answers to research questions.

Table 1: Personal information of respondents

SN	Respondents	Items	Category	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Students	Gender	Male	20	50.0
			Female	20	50.0
		Marital status	Single	40	100.0
		Age	14-16 years	24	60.0



2	Teachers		17-19 years	16	40.0
		Class	SS I	17	42.5
			SS II	23	57.5
		Gender	Male	27	67.5
			Female	13	32.5
		Marital status	Single	14	35.0
			Married	26	65.0
		Age	26-35 years	18	45.0
			36-45 years	14	35.0
			46-55 years	07	17.5
			56 years and above	01	2.5
		Qualification	ND/NCE	19	47.5
			B.ed/HND	21	52.5

Source: Field 2024

The results in table 1 showed that, the personal information of the students and teachers is evenly split, with 20 male students (50.0%) and 20 female students (50.0%) and all 40 student respondents (100.0%) are single. 24 students (60.0%) are between 14-16 years old while 16 students (40.0%) are between 17-19 years old, 17 students (42.5%) are in SS I while 23 students (57.5%) are in SS II. For teachers' gender, 27 teacher respondents (67.5%) are male while 13 teacher respondents (32.5%) are female, 14 teachers (35.0%) are single while 26 teachers (65.0%) are married, 18 teachers (45.0%) are between 26-35 years old, 14 teachers (35.0%) are between 36-45 years old, 7 teachers (17.5%) are between 46-55 years old while only 1 teacher (2.5%) is 56 years old or above. In addition, 19 teachers (47.5%) have an ND/NCE qualification, while 21 teachers (52.5%) have a B.Ed /HND qualification. The results provide a detailed breakdown of the personal information of the student and teacher respondents, including their gender, marital status, age, class/qualification, and other relevant characteristics.

Research Question 1: What is the current level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State?

Table 2: Level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina state

SN	Items	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Mean	SD
1	Our school club/society provides information on human trafficking to its members	40 (100.0)	-	3.50	0.506
2	Members of our school club/society can identify the signs of human trafficking	40 (100.0)	-	3.35	0.483



3	Ourschoolclub/societyhasparticipatedi nactivitiesaimedatraisingawarenessabo uthuman trafficking	23 (57.5)	17 (42.5)	1.68	0.7 30
4	Membersofourschoolclub/societyunde rstandtheimpactofhumantrafficking	40 (100.0)	-	3.58	0.5 01
5	Our school club/society is actively involved in preventing human trafficking in our community	40 (100.0)	-	3.65	0.4 83

Source: Field 2024

The results from Table 2 provide insights into the level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that their school club/society provides information on human trafficking to its members with the mean score of 3.50 (SD = 0.506), indicating a high level of agreement. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that members of their school club/society can identify the signs of human trafficking with mean score of 3.35 (SD = 0.483), suggesting a high level of agreement. 23 respondents (57.5%) agreed that their school club/society has participated in activities aimed at raising awareness about human trafficking, while 17 respondents (42.5%) disagreed with mean score of 1.68 (SD = 0.730), indicating a moderate level of agreement. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that members of their school club/society understand the impact of human trafficking with mean score of 3.58 (SD = 0.501), suggesting a high level of agreement. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that their school club/society is actively involved in preventing human trafficking in their community with mean score of 3.65 (SD = 0.483), indicating a high level of agreement.

Thus, the results suggest a high level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State. The majority of respondents agreed that their school clubs/societies provide information, can identify signs, understand the impact, and are actively involved in preventing human trafficking. However, there is room for improvement in terms of participation in awareness-raising activities, as indicated by the moderate level of agreement for this item.

Research Question 2: What are the challenges faced by school and societies in actively contributing to the prevention and combating of trafficking in person?

Table 3: Challenges faced by school clubs and societies in actively contributing to prevention and combating trafficking in persons

SN	Items	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Mean	SD
1	Lack of adequate training on how to identify and report TIP cases	28 (70.0)	12 (30.0)	2.80	0.992



2	Insufficient resources allocated towards TIP prevention and intervention	35 (87.5)	05 (12.5)	3.30	0.758
3	Limited awareness about the different forms of human trafficking	28 (70.0)	12 (30.0)	2.98	1.000
4	Cultural and societal norms that hinder effective efforts to combat TIP	29 (72.5)	11 (27.5)	3.03	1.000
5	Lack of support and protection mechanism for victims of human trafficking	25 (72.5)	15 (37.5)	2.80	1.018

Source: Field 2024

The results from Table 3 highlight the key challenges faced by school clubs and societies in Katsina State in their efforts to actively contribute to the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons (TIP). 28 respondents (70.0%) agreed that there is a lack of adequate training on how to identify and report TIP cases, while 12 respondents (30.0%) disagreed, with mean score of 2.80 (SD = 0.992), indicating a moderate level of agreement. 35 respondents (87.5%) agreed that there are insufficient resources allocated towards TIP prevention and intervention, while 5 respondents (12.5%) disagreed with mean score of 3.30 (SD = 0.758), suggesting a high level of agreement. 28 respondents (70.0%) agreed that there is limited awareness about the different forms of human trafficking, while 12 respondents (30.0%) disagreed with mean score of 2.98 (SD = 1.000), indicating a moderate level of agreement. 29 respondents (72.5%) agreed that cultural and societal norms hinder effective efforts to combat TIP, while 11 respondents (27.5%) disagreed with mean score of 3.03 (SD = 1.000), suggesting a moderate level of agreement. 25 respondents (72.5%) agreed that there is a lack of support and protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking, while 15 respondents (37.5%) disagreed with mean score of 2.80 (SD = 1.018), indicating a moderate level of agreement.

Thus, the results indicate that school clubs and societies in Katsina State face several challenges in their efforts to actively contribute to the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons. The most significant challenges appear to be insufficient resources allocated towards TIP prevention and intervention, as well as cultural and societal norms that hinder effective efforts. Additionally, there are moderate challenges related to lack of adequate training, limited awareness of TIP forms, and lack of support and protection mechanisms for victims. This finding suggest that addressing these challenges through increased funding, training, awareness-raising, and the development of robust support and protection systems could enhance the ability of school clubs and societies to effectively contribute to the fight against human trafficking in Katsina State.

Research Question 3: What are the strategies and best practices employed by successful school clubs and societies in addressing human trafficking, with a focus on replicable models?



Table 4: Strategies and best practices employed by school club and societies in addressing human trafficking focusing on replicable models

SN	Items	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Mean	SD
1	Successful school clubs and societies actively collaborate with local authorities and organizations in their anti-human trafficking efforts	19 (47.5)	21 (52.5)	2.43	0.931
2	Utilization of creative awareness campaigns and educational outreach programs by Successful school clubs and societies	40 (100.0)	-	3.35	0.483
3	Successful models involve establishing strong partnerships with anti-human trafficking NGOs to enhance impact and reach	40 (100.0)	-	3.48	0.506
4	Implementing victim-centered approaches and providing support services for survivors in their program	33 (82.5)	07 (17.5)	3.28	0.751
5	Embracing a community- based approach and involving the local community in anti-human trafficking efforts.	40 (100.0)	-	3.65	0.483

Source: Field 2024

The results from Table 4 presents the strategies and best practices used by successful school clubs and societies in addressing human trafficking. 19 respondents (47.5%) agreed that successful school clubs and societies actively collaborate with local authorities and organizations in their anti-human trafficking efforts, while 21 respondents (52.5%) disagreed with mean score of 2.43 (SD = 0.931), indicating a moderate level of agreement. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that successful school clubs and societies utilize creative awareness campaigns and educational outreach programs with mean score of 3.35 (SD = 0.483), suggesting a high level of agreement. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that successful models involve establishing strong partnerships with anti-human trafficking NGOs to enhance impact and reach with mean score of 3.48 (SD = 0.506), indicating a high level of agreement. 33 respondents (82.5%) agreed that successful school clubs and societies implement victim-centered approaches and provide support services for survivors in their programs, while 7 respondents (17.5%) disagreed with mean score of 3.28 (SD = 0.751), suggesting a high level of agreement. All 40 respondents (100.0%) agreed that successful



school clubs and societies embrace a community-based approach and involve the local community in their anti-human trafficking efforts with mean score of 3.65 (SD = 0.483), indicating a high level of agreement.

Therefore, the results highlight several key strategies and best practices employed by successful school clubs and societies in addressing human trafficking. These include the utilization of creative awareness campaigns and educational outreach, establishing strong partnerships with anti-trafficking NGOs, implementing victim-centered approaches and support services, and embracing a community-based approach. While collaboration with local authorities and organizations received a more moderate level of agreement, the other strategies and practices were widely endorsed by the respondents, suggesting they are important components of replicable models for addressing human trafficking in school settings.

Research Question 4: What is the perspective of key stakeholders including government officials, local authority, and non-governmental organization and trafficking victims, regarding the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking?

Table 5: Perspective of key stakeholders regarding the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking

SN	Items	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Mean	SD
1	Key stakeholders work collaboratively to strengthen anti-human trafficking efforts in the state.	31 (77.5)	09 (22.5)	3.15	0.834
2	Government officials demonstrate a firm commitment to combating human trafficking in the state.	38 (95.0)	02 (5.0)	3.45	0.677
3	non-governmental organizations play vital role in supporting TIP victims and raising awareness about human trafficking	30 (75.0)	10 (25.0)	3.03	0.974
4	Key stakeholders prioritize the prosecution of traffickers and work towards ensuring justice for TIP victims.	30 (75.0)	10 (25.0)	3.05	0.876
5	Local government authorities actively engage in initiatives to prevent and respond to human trafficking cases.	19 (47.5)	21 (52.5)	2.48	0.987

Source: Field 2024

The results from Table 5 present the perspectives of key stakeholders on the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking. 31 respondents (77.5%) agreed that



key stakeholders work collaboratively to strengthen anti-human trafficking efforts in the state, while 9 respondents (22.5%) disagreed with mean score of 3.15 (SD = 0.834), indicating a moderate level of agreement. 38 respondents (95.0%) agreed that government officials demonstrate a firm commitment to combating human trafficking in the state, while 2 respondents (5.0%) disagreed with mean score of 3.45 (SD = 0.677), suggesting a high level of agreement. 30 respondents (75.0%) agreed that non-governmental organizations play a vital role in supporting TIP victims and raising awareness about human trafficking, while 10 respondents (25.0%) disagreed with mean score for this item is 3.03 (SD = 0.974), indicating a moderate level of agreement. 30 respondents (75.0%) agreed that key stakeholders prioritize the prosecution of traffickers and work towards ensuring justice for TIP victims, while 10 respondents (25.0%) disagreed with mean score of 3.05 (SD = 0.876), suggesting a moderate level of agreement. 19 respondents (47.5%) agreed that local government authorities actively engage in initiatives to prevent and respond to human trafficking cases, while 21 respondents (52.5%) disagreed with mean score of 2.48 (SD = 0.987), indicating a moderate level of agreement.

Thus, the results suggest that key stakeholders, including government officials and non-governmental organizations, generally have a positive perspective on the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking. There is a high level of agreement that government officials demonstrate a firm commitment to combating human trafficking, and a moderate level of agreement that stakeholders work collaboratively and that NGOs play a vital role in supporting victims and raising awareness. However, the results also indicate that there is room for improvement in terms of local government engagement in anti-trafficking initiatives and the prioritization of prosecuting traffickers and ensuring justice for victims. Addressing these areas could further strengthen the role of school clubs and societies in the fight against human trafficking.

The results from research question 1 indicate a high level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State. Most respondents agreed that their school clubs/societies provide information on human trafficking, can identify signs, understand the impact, and are actively involved in prevention efforts. However, there was a more moderate level of agreement regarding participation in awareness-raising activities. The finding suggests a high level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State. This aligns with the study by Wycliff (2017), which highlights that private schools in Katsina metropolis serve both social service and profit-making purposes, indicating a strong foundation for addressing social issues like human trafficking.

The key challenges faced by school clubs and societies as presented under research question 2 are insufficient resources allocated towards TIP prevention and intervention, cultural and societal norms that hinder effective efforts, limited awareness about different forms of human trafficking, lack of adequate training on identifying and reporting TIP cases and lack of support and protection mechanisms for victims. These challenges are in line with the findings



of the study by Taiwo (1994), which discusses the need for alternative strategies to mobilize revenue for educational initiatives. Successful models as stated in research question 3 involve: utilizing creative awareness campaigns and educational outreach programs, establishing strong partnerships with anti-trafficking NGOs, implementing victim-centered approaches and providing support services, embracing a community-based approach and involving the local community and collaboration with local authorities and organizations received a more moderate level of agreement. This aligns with the study by Umoh (2010), which emphasizes the importance of community involvement in educational initiatives.

From research question 4, key stakeholders generally have a positive perspective on the role of school clubs and societies, with a high level of agreement on the government's commitment to combating human trafficking and there is a moderate level of agreement on the collaborative efforts of stakeholders, the role of NGOs, the prioritization of prosecuting traffickers, and the engagement of local government authorities. This aligns with the findings of the study by Wycliff (2012), which highlights the role of private schools in Katsina metropolis as instruments for testing or making government policies. The overall findings suggest that school clubs and societies in Katsina State have a strong foundation of awareness and understanding of human trafficking, but face various challenges that need to be addressed. Successful models highlight the importance of partnerships, community involvement, and victim-centered approaches, which are generally supported by key stakeholders.

Conclusion

The findings from the study provide valuable insights into the current state of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among members of school clubs and societies in Katsina State, as well as the challenges they face and the strategies and best practices employed by successful models. The results indicate a high level of awareness and understanding of human trafficking among the respondents, with school clubs and societies actively providing information, identifying signs, understanding the impact, and engaging in prevention efforts. This suggests a strong foundation for addressing human trafficking in the school setting. However, the study also reveals several key challenges, including insufficient resources, cultural and societal norms, and limited awareness, lack of adequate training, and inadequate support and protection mechanisms for victims. These challenges need to be addressed to enhance the ability of school clubs and societies to effectively contribute to the fight against human trafficking. The strategies and best practices employed by successful models, such as the utilization of creative awareness campaigns, establishment of partnerships with anti-trafficking NGOs, implementation of victim-centered approaches, and community-based involvement, provide a roadmap for replicable and effective interventions. These approaches are generally supported by key stakeholders, including government officials and non-governmental organizations.



Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Ensure that school clubs and societies have access to adequate resources, both financial and human, to support their anti-human trafficking efforts. This could involve increased funding from the government and collaboration with private sector and non-governmental organizations.
2. Provide comprehensive training programs for members of school clubs and societies on identifying and reporting human trafficking cases, as well as on effective intervention strategies. This will strengthen their ability to contribute to the fight against human trafficking.
3. Expand the reach and impact of awareness campaigns and educational outreach programs by school clubs and societies. This can be achieved through the use of innovative and engaging approaches, as well as by leveraging partnerships with local media and community organizations.
4. Encourage and facilitate greater collaboration among key stakeholders, including government officials, local authorities, and non-governmental organizations, to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to addressing human trafficking in the state.
5. Establish and strengthen support services and protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking, ensuring that school clubs and societies can effectively refer and support survivors.
6. Embrace a community-based approach that actively engages the local community in anti-human trafficking efforts. This will foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility, and enhance the sustainability of interventions.

By implementing these recommendations, the capacity and effectiveness of school clubs and societies in Katsina State can be significantly enhanced, leading to more impactful and sustainable interventions in the fight against human trafficking.

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