



and Migrant Smuggling

# 2014 ANNUAL Report

on Human Trafficking  
and Migrant Smuggling

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## Research and Analysis Centre - a UNODC and FIA Collaboration

UNODC's program on illicit trafficking and border management (Sub-Program1) enhances the core capacities of Pakistan's law enforcement agencies to reduce illicit trafficking and manage borders primarily through the provision of specialized training and equipment. Law enforcement agencies struggle to interdict trafficking and smuggling of various kinds and scales, which poses a challenge to the governance, development, and security of the country.

In January 2014 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNODC COPAK and the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) to establish a Research and Analysis Centre at FIA Headquarters in Islamabad. The purpose of this initiative was to enhance legal, regulatory, and enforcement frameworks on human trafficking and migrant smuggling. It added to knowledge and skills within the migration-related law enforcement agencies and improved information collection, analysis, and coordination of migration-related crimes.

The Research and Analysis Centre (RAC) was officially inaugurated on 1 May 2014. Currently three researchers from UNODC and two from the FIA have been placed at the Centre, with necessary equipment and software provided by UNODC. The findings of this report are based on research conducted at RAC over the past year.



## Abbreviations

AHTC	Anti Human Trafficking Circle
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BL	Black List
CIS	Centre for Immigration Studies
DFD	Deported on Forged Document
ECL	Exit Control List
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIR	First Information Report
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
ILO	International Labour Organization
IVU	Immigration Vigilance Unit
IAU	Internal Accountability Unit
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KPK	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NPB	National Police Bureau
OFD	Offloaded on Forged Documents
OPCC	Overseas Pakistanis Coordination Cell
PACHTO	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance

TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WL	Watch List

## Definition and Terms

**Human Trafficking:** Human trafficking is the criminal and illegal trading of human beings for the purpose of exploitation (this often includes both forced labour and sexual exploitation). It is defined by a movement (or migration) into a nonconsensual situation of exploitation (or harm) that results in the loss of control by an individual over his or her own situation. Trafficking can occur within a country or across national borders.

The UN Trafficking Protocol of the Transnational Convention on Organized Crime (also known as the "Palermo Protocol") defines human trafficking as:-

- "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons" (the movement),
- "By means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person" (the means),
- "For the purpose of exploitation" (the purpose). The Protocol notes that "exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."

As per the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 (PACHTO Ordinance 2002), human trafficking means obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harboring, or receiving a person, notwithstanding his implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, kidnapping, abduction, or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit, or sharing or receiving a share for such person's subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any purpose.

**Irregular Migrant:** An irregular migrant is an individual who migrates from one country to another without the destination country's legal authorization or, one who has migrated with legal authorization but remained in the country after it expired or terminated. The term irregular migrant rather than illegal immigrant is increasingly used by organizations that work in the field of migration, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), because it is more neutral and does not carry the stigma attached to the other term.

**Deportation:** Deportation is the removal from a country of a noncitizen whose presence in that country is unlawful. Deportation is primarily a result of his/her irregular status of having entered without proper authorization such as a visa or work permit, or entered with proper authorization but having violated the terms such as working without permission or staying beyond the visa expiry date.

**Offloaded on Documents (OFDs):**

**Forged** Passengers under the following categories are defined as OFDs and shall be detained for legal action:-

- Fake, forged, counterfeit, tampered passport, visas and residence cards, and other associated travel documents
- Concealing facts related to travel documents
- Fraudulently acquired travel documents
- Impersonation

**Offloaded for Incomplete Documents (OIDs):**

Passengers under the following categories shall be defined as OIDs and shall be stopped from travelling abroad and afforded an opportunity to rectify the shortcomings:-

- Expired passport
- Expired visa
- Non endorsement of children on visa/passport
- Travelling on work visa without protector clearance
- Difference of name in passport and visa
- Difference in date of birth in passport and visa
- Difference of passport number in visa
- Travelling on visit visa without return ticket
- Travelling on visit visa without hotel booking/sufficient funds
- Travelling without transit visa.
- Government servants travelling without government permission/leave
- Unsatisfactory answers to queries
- Other infringements

**Deported on Forged Documents (DFDs):**

Deportees having travelled on illegal documents under the following circumstances shall be detained and sent to Anti Human Trafficking Circles-AHTCs for legal action:-

Persons shall be classified as "Category A" deportees if they have travelled on:-

- Fake, forged, counterfeit, tampered passports, visas and residence cards
- Concealing and miss-declaring facts related to travel documents
- Impersonation

A person shall be classified as a "Category B" deportee if he/she has travelled on genuine travel documents from the port of embarkation but has subsequently presented different or illegal documents at transit.

**Watch List:**

The watch list includes:-

- Persons placed on the Exit Control List
- Data of stolen, lost, missing, blacklisted passports and visas



- Persons wanted by Interpol
- Persons wanted by law enforcement agencies
- Habitual offenders of immigration laws

### Map of Pakistan





## Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	What is human trafficking?	1
1.2	Migrant Smuggling: Definition and its confusion with human trafficking	1
1.3	Difference between smuggling and trafficking	2
1.4	Compliance with international laws and conventions	2
1.4.1	International Laws	3
1.5	National Laws related to Human Trafficking:	4
1.5.1	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002	5
1.5.2	Immigration Ordinance 1979	5
1.5.3	Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1860	5
1.5.4	The Constitution of Pakistan 1973	5
1.6	Definition of trafficking under Pakistani laws	6
1.7	Relevant Law Enforcement Agencies:	6
1.8	An Overview of FIA Immigration Wing	8
1.9	Known Routes	9
1.10	Push Factors:	9
<b>2.</b>	<b>An Overview of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Pakistan Chapter 2</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1	Pakistan as Source, Transit, and Destination Country	11
2.2	Economic Migrants from Pakistan	12
2.3	Traffic Handled during year 2014	14
2.4	Deportees Received	14
2.5	Reasons for Deportation	16
2.6	Deportation from ITGOS	17
2.7	Deported on Forged Documents	17
2.8	Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) Interception	18
2.9	Offloaded on forged Documents (OFDs)	19
<b>3.</b>	<b>Provincial Overview Chapter 3</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1	Punjab	21
3.2	Sindh	23
3.3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	25
4.1	Prosecution	29
4.2	Challenges in Prosecution	29

<b>4.3</b>	<b>Anti Human Trafficking Circles (AHTCs)</b> .....	29
4.3.1	Enquiries .....	30
4.3.2	Cases .....	32
4.3.3	Court Work .....	33
4.3.4	Proclaimed Offenders .....	34
4.3.5	Arrest of Most Wanted Traffickers and Human Smugglers .....	35
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Steps taken by FIA to curb HTMS</b> .....	35

## Executive Summary

Human Trafficking is one of the largest criminal industries in the world. Organized criminals are realizing that if they deal in arms or drugs, they have to re-purchase after each sale. If they deal in humans, they can sell the same persons over and over again without a re-purchase.

Pakistan has been observed to be a major source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which suggests that the industry and associated illegal economy involved are substantial.

There are many networks illegally transporting Pakistani nationals to various destination countries and reported to be making millions of rupees in the process. The FIA, being the premier law enforcement agency, is working day and night to capture these networks and has succeeded in many avenues.

Tough steps have been taken during 2014 to curb human trafficking and migrant smuggling. FIA teams all over Pakistan have been engaged in different campaigns to apprehend known and notorious traffickers and smugglers. In 2014 alone 785 human smugglers and 781 proclaimed offenders were arrested. Furthermore, 27 most wanted human traffickers have also been arrested.

An Internal Accountability Unit has been established at FIA Headquarters to take action against corrupt and inefficient elements, and will also disseminate actionable intelligence to field units.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has assisted the Federal Investigation Agency in research, training, and provision of operational equipment; and introduction of legislative and regulatory reforms, resulting in greater outcome and improved performance. Quarterly newsletters are being regularly published from the RAC, itself a major great step towards highlighting achievements in the field of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. A strategic framework to control human trafficking is also being formulated with UNODC assistance, and is in the final stage of approval. This framework will assist the FIA in streamlining efforts but will also pave the way for adopting new trends.



### 1.1 What is human trafficking?

The purpose of trafficking is to raise monetary benefit for its perpetrators through exploitative practices. Trafficking in persons has been noted as the third most profitable illicit activity after trafficking in drugs and weapons. This is because as noted earlier a person is a re-usable commodity, and through the use of force and exploitation (e.g. methods of deceit, threats, withholding of payment etc.) the overheads are low, whereas the revenues generated by the acts trafficked persons are used to perform are very high. Therefore there is no exhaustive list for the potential purposes of trafficking, though the common forms into, out of, and within Pakistan can be found below.

There is also a general assumption that trafficking in persons happens across the border. This, to an extent, makes sense for two reasons. The first is that there exists a demand for the purposes of trafficking within wealthier contexts such as sex work in Europe (the latter is legal in many European jurisdictions). However, wealthy individuals and areas exist within poorer or developing countries as well, and there is no lack of movement of enslaved individuals within national borders.

### 1.2 Migrant Smuggling: Definition and its confusion with human trafficking

A common area of contention is the confusion between trafficking and smuggling. The international definition of smuggling, as defined by the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air supplementing the UNTOC is as follows:-

"Smuggling of migrants" shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party, of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident<sup>1</sup>."

Within a smuggling scenario, Person A may contact Agent B to assist him in reaching Country C to seek better employment opportunities. Agent B will take a large payment from Person A and on reaching Country C will leave Person A to find employment. There is no deception and there is no ongoing control. Smuggled persons are left to fend for themselves once they have reached their destination. Smuggling is still an exploitative practice as large amounts of money (up to 1.5 million PKR<sup>2</sup>) can be extorted, many do not reach their destination countries as promised, dangerous methods of transportation and routes are used, and many people die en-route by drowning off vessels or suffocating whilst hidden in containers to cross national borders<sup>3</sup>.

A grey area may also arise where work is conveniently arranged for Person A, which involves exploitative conditions. It is also common for smuggled persons to be intercepted and detained en-route to their destined countries. The victims have no ability to leave their situation; they are forced to provide dangerous and exploitative services such as in the practice of prostitution, working in hazardous conditions etc. They are not provided with any form of payment beyond subsistence. Methods of control can include violence, rape, intoxication, and mental abuse. A victim of trafficking will almost never escape and many who try are killed. Those who escape carry the mental scars of their ordeal with them, perhaps for the rest of their lives, and may be ostracized by their families or community, thus affecting their livelihoods or any potential prospects.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/TransnationalOrganizedCrime.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> UNODC report "**The Socio-Economic Dimensions of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in the Pakistani Context**".

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Qudratullah Khan, Additional Director General Immigration, Federal Investigation Agency.

Therefore, the crime of trafficking in persons is very much a crime against their fundamental human rights and security. Smuggling of persons can be seen as a crime against the state which impacts on national security by affecting internal order, social harmony, and economic stability.

### 1.3 Difference between smuggling and trafficking<sup>4</sup>

Factor	Smuggling	Trafficking
Type of crime	Crime against State – no victim by the crime of smuggling as such (violation of immigration laws/public order, the crime of smuggling by definition does not require violation of the rights of the smuggled migrants).	Crime against person – victim, violation of the rights of the victim of trafficking by definition (violation of person’s human rights, victim of coercion and exploitation that give rise to responsibility of the state to treat the individual as a victim of a crime and human rights violation).
Why do we fight it?	To protect sovereignty of the state.	To protect a person against human rights violations, obligation of the state to provide adequate protection to its citizens.
Nature of crime and duration of customer relationship	Commercial, relationship between smuggler and migrant ends after illegal border crossing achieved and fee paid.	Exploitative, relationship between trafficker and victim continues in order to maximize economic and/or other gains from exploitation.
Rationale	Organized movement of persons for profit.	Organized recruitment/movement and (continuous) exploitation victims for profit.
Border crossing	Illegal border crossing a defining element.	Purpose of exploitation the defining element, border crossing a secondary element of the crime.
Consent	Migrant’s consent to illegal border crossing.	Either no consent, or initial consent made irrelevant due to use of force, coercion, at any stage of process.

### 1.4 Compliance with international laws and conventions

The UN has provided a framework and strategy for countries to adopt in order to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The approach is four-pronged to include prevention of trafficking (e.g. tackling root causes and enhancing public awareness), prosecution (of traffickers), protection (of victims), and partnership (with other countries). The problem also needs to be dealt with from a multitude of angles as it is a law enforcement issue dealing with organized crime: and hence the migration and labour policies need to be addressed as well as a moral and human rights perspective adopted.<sup>5</sup>Pakistan in response has taken a number of measures under each tier.

<sup>4</sup> [www.anti-trafficking.net/differencebetweensmugglingand.html](http://www.anti-trafficking.net/differencebetweensmugglingand.html)

<sup>5</sup> UNODC 2008



### 1.4.1 International Laws

The following international instruments govern the practice of trafficking. The signing of these instruments demonstrates a state's intention to ratify the convention without any obligation, whereas ratification obliges the state to comply with the legislation.

S No.	International Laws/Conventions	Compliance
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convention on the Rights of Child and Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.</li> </ul> <p>2 September 1990</p>	<p>Articles 34 and 35 of the Convention on Rights of the Child obligate the states to protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation, which includes that they should not be sold, abducted, or trafficked. The optional protocol provides detailed requirements as to how they should do so. Punishment is set for those delivering children for exploitative purposes as well as those receiving them. It also obliges states to provide support services, including legal advice, to victims. Pakistan ratified the Optional Protocol on 5 June 2011.<sup>6</sup></p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Declaration on Human Rights.</li> </ul> <p>10 December 1948</p>	<p>The UN Declaration contains all fundamental rights and responsibilities that are inherent to every human. These include the equality of all human beings in dignity and rights; the right to life, liberty, and security of the individual; and that no-one should be held in servitude. The act of human trafficking is a direct threat to these fundamental and universal human rights. Therefore, it is the obligation of the state to try and protect these rights and take action within the law to do so. The declaration is not a treaty but it is considered part of customary international law, and Pakistan has voted in favor of and adopted it.</p>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UN Supplementary Convention on Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery 1956.</li> </ul> <p>30 April 1956</p>	<p>The 1956 Convention supplements the 1926 convention to intensify national and international efforts to abolish slavery as it was found still evident in parts of the world. Debt bondage has been defined under this convention; which Pakistan signed and ratified this convention on 7 September 1956 and 20 March 1958 respectively.<sup>7</sup></p>

<sup>6</sup>[www.unicef.org/crc/index\\_30204.html](http://www.unicef.org/crc/index_30204.html)

<sup>7</sup>[https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII~4&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII~4&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en)

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.</li> </ul> <p>18 December 1990</p>	The UN recognized migrant workers as a particularly vulnerable group of people susceptible to exploitation and abuse with regard to their human rights. Article 11 of this convention deals with the issue of forced labor and enslaved conditions. Pakistan has neither signed nor ratified this convention. <sup>8</sup>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ILO Forced Labor Convention 1930.</li> </ul> <p>28 June 1930</p>	This was the first international instrument to address the issue of forced labor. Pakistan ratified this convention on 23 December 1957 <sup>9</sup> .
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 1957.</li> </ul> <p>25 June 1957</p>	This convention was aimed at the abolition of certain forms of forced labor still allowed under the forced labor convention of 1930. Pakistan ratified this convention on 15 February 1960 <sup>10</sup> .
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</li> </ul> <p>15 November 2000</p>	It is the main instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The convention is further supplemented by three protocols which target specific areas and manifestation of organized crime: the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children; the protocol to against the smuggling of migrants by land sea and air; and the protocol against the illicit manufacturing o f and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. Pakistan signed UNTOC on 14 December 2000 and ratified it on 13 Jan 2010.

### 1.5 National Laws related to Human Trafficking:

The following legislation has been implemented in Pakistan which deals with human trafficking and migrant smuggling, whether transnational or internal.

<sup>8</sup> [www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences-themes/social-transformations/international-migration/international-migration-convention/](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences-themes/social-transformations/international-migration/international-migration-convention/)

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312174](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174)

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312250:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312250:NO)

### 1.5.1 Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002<sup>11</sup>

This pioneering national legislation defining human trafficking identified its potential victims and highlighted its relationship to organized crime. The legislation makes it illegal to plan or have any part in any mechanism that amounts to human trafficking, and provides for harsh sentencing. The PACHTO Rules followed in 2004 to augment effective implementation of the legislation.

### 1.5.2 Immigration Ordinance 1979<sup>12</sup>

Section	Description
s.17	Unlawful immigration (including assisting of).
s.18	Fraudulent inducement to emigrate (includes fraudulent documentation and coercion).
s.21	Certain amount recoverable as arrears of land revenue.
s.22	Receipt of money for providing foreign employment.

### 1.5.3 Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1860<sup>13</sup>

Section	Description
s. 340	Wrongful confinement.
s.342	Punishment for wrongful confinement.
s. 364	Kidnapping or abduction of person under the age of fourteen.
s. 366 A	Procurement of minor girl.
s. 366 B	Import of girl from foreign country.
s. 367	Kidnapping or abduction in order to subject person to grievous hurt, slavery.
s. 370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.
s. 371	Habitual dealing in slaves.
s.371 A	Selling person for purposes of prostitution.
s.371 B	Buying person for purposes of prostitution.
s. 372	Selling minor for purposes of prostitution.
s. 373	Buying minor for purposes of prostitution.
s.374	Unlawful compulsory labor.
s.399	Making preparation for committing dacoity.
s.400	Punishment for belonging to gang of dacoits.

### 1.5.4 The Constitution of Pakistan 1973<sup>14</sup>

Article	Description
Article 9	Security of person.
Article 11	Slavery, forced labor prohibited.
Article 14	Inviolability of dignity of man.
Article 25	Equality of citizens.

<sup>11</sup><http://www.fia.gov.pk/pchto2002.htm>

<sup>12</sup>[http://www.fia.gov.pk/The\\_Emigration\\_Ordinance\\_1979.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/The_Emigration_Ordinance_1979.htm)

<sup>13</sup>[www.fmu.gov.pk/docs/laws/Pakistan%20Penal%20Code.pdf](http://www.fmu.gov.pk/docs/laws/Pakistan%20Penal%20Code.pdf)

<sup>14</sup>[www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681\\_951.pdf](http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf)

## 1.6 Definition of trafficking under Pakistani laws<sup>15</sup>

The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 defined human trafficking as "Obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harboring or receiving a person, notwithstanding their implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion. Kidnapping, abduction or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit or receiving a share for such a person's subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any of the following purposes":-

- Attaining any benefits
  - Exploitative entertainment
  - Slavery
  - Forced labor
  - Adoption with a plan to commit any offence
- A. Employing a person by:-
- Coercion
  - Scheme/plan/other modus operandi causing serious harm/physical restraints.
- B. Purchasing, selling, harboring, transporting, detaining, or obtaining a child or woman through coercion, kidnapping, or abduction; or by giving or receiving any benefits for trafficking a person into or out of Pakistan.
- C. Confiscation, possession, concealment, and removal to destroy a document related to human trafficking in furtherance of any offence of the ordinance; and restriction of a person's liberty to move or travel or any attempt connected thereto.

## 1.7 Relevant Law Enforcement Agencies:

Department	Aspect
Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementing immigration control including human smuggling and external human trafficking.</li><li>• Identity fraud.</li><li>• Apprehension of human smugglers and traffickers.</li><li>• Registration of human smuggling and trafficking cases.</li><li>• Handling of deportees.</li><li>• Maintaining statistics on deportation and apprehension.</li></ul>
Provincial Police Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apprehending illegal migrants.</li><li>• Law and order in informal settlements of illegal migrant communities.</li><li>• Apprehension of internal human traffickers and registration of cases under Pakistan Penal Code.</li></ul>
Pakistan Maritime Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsibility for patrolling Pakistan's territorial waters.</li><li>• Apprehension of human smugglers and interception of illegal migrants entering through the sea route.</li></ul>
Pakistan Rangers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsibility for southern/eastern border security (Sindh and Punjab).</li><li>• Apprehension of illegal migrants entering by land.</li></ul>

<sup>15</sup> Immigration Handbook of the Federal Investigation Agency compiled by Syed Kaleem Imam.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apprehension of human smugglers and traffickers at the border.</li> </ul>
Frontier Corps (FC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility for border security on the northwestern borders (KPK and Balochistan).</li> <li>• Interception of human smuggling and trafficking at the border.</li> </ul>
Levies Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of law and order in "B" area. (Area B is outside of Quetta city)</li> <li>• Execution and service of summons / warrants.</li> <li>• Manning of Judicial lock-ups in "B" area.</li> <li>• Patrolling in "B" area including highways.</li> <li>• Protection of vital installations, railway tracks, bridges/culverts, buildings, and railways.</li> <li>• Security of expatriates and foreign delegations in "B" area of the province.</li> <li>• Maintenance of law and order in Afghan refugee camps.</li> <li>• Participation in relief work in natural disasters in assigned areas.</li> <li>• Assistance to all other agencies in anti-smuggling raids and in protection of the Pak-Afghan border.</li> <li>• Recovery of land revenue, ushr, agricultural tax, and all types of loans including bank loans.</li> </ul>
Child Protection & Welfare Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and safeguard children from professionally operated gangs of child beggary.</li> <li>• To prevent child abuse including commercial/sexual exploitation of children.</li> <li>• To help drug addicted children obtain treatment and rehabilitation.</li> <li>• To provide legal and other support to children in jails and their rehabilitation after release.</li> <li>• To carry out a comprehensive follow-up program for rescued children.</li> <li>• To provide services for destitute and neglected children (education, health, protection, care, welfare, skill, jobs).</li> </ul>
Pakistan Coast Guards	<p>Empowered to take special measures to effectively check smuggling of any kind across the frontiers of Pakistan in the coastal area of the Arabian Sea, and also to deal with persons acting in manner prejudicial to the defence and security of Pakistan.</p> <p>Specific functions:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of smuggling.</li> <li>• Prevention of illegal immigration to and migration from the country.</li> <li>• Stopping of enemy agents or saboteurs from infiltrating the country by sea</li> <li>• Supplementing of national defence in war.</li> </ul>
Inter Agency Task Force (IATF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This comprises all relevant law enforcement agencies including the FIA, FC Balochistan, Balochistan Levies, Coast Guards, Maritime Security Agency, and Police.</li> <li>• The Agency is charged with intercepting persons being trafficked and apprehending human traffickers at points of origin (such as</li> </ul>

	<p>internal trafficking originating in Punjab), transit (such as Karachi, MandBillo, Quetta), and departure (including coastal areas such as Gwadar, Taftan, etc).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It also conducts interception activities in notorious areas such as Lee Market in Karachi, and concerned hotels, serais (way stations), coach stations, et cetera.</li> </ul>
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## 1.8 An Overview of FIA Immigration Wing

The prime responsibility of the Immigration Wing is to regulate the exit from and entry into the country of all passengers/travelers. It is duty of the immigration checkpoints to regulate such traffic of passengers in accordance with the laws of the land.

After the creation of the Federal Investigation Agency in 1974<sup>16</sup>, it was decided that immigration operations would be controlled centrally by that Agency throughout the country. Since 20 November 1975 therefore, immigration at borders has been under the control of the FIA.

Prior to November 2002, immigration was conducted manually at the checkpoints and the concerned staff had to refer to a massive manual record of the blacklist, Exit Control List, lost, stolen, missing passports etc. for clearance of passengers. In October 2002<sup>17</sup>, the modern and sophisticated PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System) was introduced for passengers' clearance.

In 2009<sup>18</sup>, the FIA started deployment of a yet more advanced system after analyzing the deficiencies in PISCES. The new system, known as Integrated Border Management System<sup>19</sup> (IBMS) is much more refined and has the facility to detect Machine Readable Passports (MRPs). At present there are 26<sup>20</sup> immigration checkpoints operating all over Pakistan which include 13 at Airports, 2 at railway stations, 6 at land routes, and 4 at seaports. In the year 2014 a total of 523 immigration staff handled 12.33million passengers.

The main functions of Immigration in Pakistan include<sup>21</sup>:-

- Examination of travel documents of arriving and departing passengers at these checkpoints.
- Prevention and detection of passengers travelling on forged/fake documents.
- Arrest/detention of persons found travelling on fake/forged documents.
- Arrest of offenders on the request of police and other law enforcement agencies.
- Implementation of different formalities/terms and conditions stipulated by the government in respect of different classes of passengers including government servants, professionals, etc.
- Implementation of relevant orders issued by the Government of Pakistan.

<sup>16</sup>[http://www.fia.gov.pk/History\\_of\\_the\\_FIA.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/History_of_the_FIA.htm)

<sup>17</sup><http://ibms.gov.pk/pisc.es.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> Mr Qudratullah Khan, Additional Director General Immigration, Federal Investigation Agency.

<sup>19</sup><http://ibms.gov.pk/Default.aspx>

<sup>20</sup> IBMS Section of the Federal Investigation Agency.

<sup>21</sup> Immigration Handbook of the Federal Investigation Agency.

- Implementation of the orders/instructions conveyed by the Government of Pakistan in respect of passengers who are included in the blacklist, stop list, watch list, and Exit Control list.
- Taking action in accordance with the provisions of different rules and laws.

## 1.9 Known Routes

There are three different methods being used for human trafficking and migrant smuggling i.e. Land, air and sea, out of which air routes are mostly used. The most frequently reported route is that from Balochistan, particularly from Taftan to Iran, which goes on to Turkey, Greece, Italy, and other mainland European destinations.

The route from Karachi to the Gwadar coast is also known as a haven for human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Transportation from one city to another within Pakistan may be by land or by air but it continues further towards other countries by sea from the ports of Gwadar, Karachi, Ormara, Pasni, or the Jiwani coast.

Air routes are the most expensive and most preferred methods of transporting people in Punjab. These may be used for the first stage of a journey, such as to transport clients from Pakistan to Dubai. The second stage is to transport them from Dubai, using fake documents, to Australia or South Africa where human traffickers often receive their clients. The clients are then provided with documents for transit stay, or are taken away from the immigration lounges. However, whether this is a smuggling route or a trafficking route cannot be determined. It is an expensive route, and clients could be charged up to PKR 1.5 million<sup>22</sup>.

## 1.10 Push Factors:

Most related literature points to poverty as push factor for human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Other push factors include low employment prospects, a patriarchal culture, low regard for women's rights, low levels of education, discrimination, and the marginalization of women. Many of the secondary causes are linked to the central issue of poverty. Additional factors may be:-

- The adverse impacts of globalization having led to a loss of traditional sources of income and rural employment.
- Migration policies being especially harsh for unskilled workers, forcing them to resort to alternative livelihood options abroad through illegal means.

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<sup>22</sup> UNODC report "The Socio-Economic Dimensions of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in the Pakistani Context".



**Routes Taken by Traffickers**

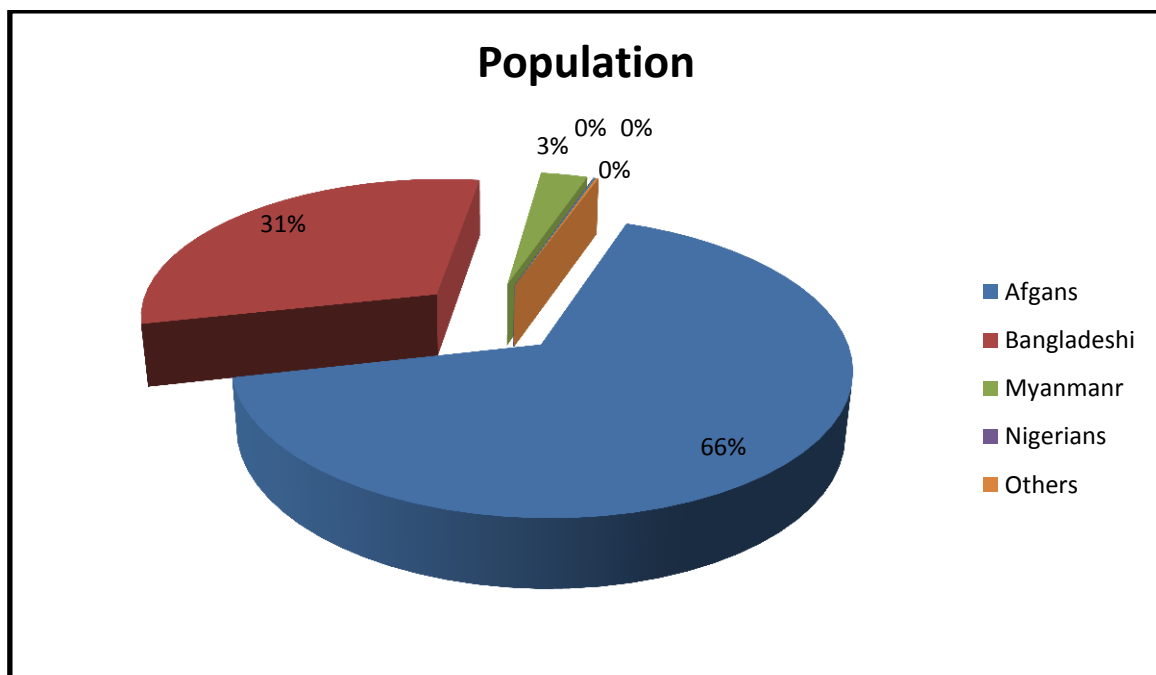


## 2. An Overview of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Pakistan Chapter 2

### 2.1 Pakistan as Source, Transit, and Destination Country

Pakistan as stated is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women and children subjected to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. The country has historically experienced significant levels of migration and movement across both domestic and international borders. Pakistan is a destination for many trafficking victims, of which 1.03 million<sup>23</sup> are Bangladeshis, comprising the second largest group of illegal migrants in this country<sup>24</sup>. The biggest group of illegal migrants is 2.21 million<sup>25</sup> Afghans who prefer using the Chaman and Torkham border for entering Pakistan. Apart from Afghans and Bangladeshis, there are illegal migrants from Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, India, and other countries. The table below illustrates figures country wise.

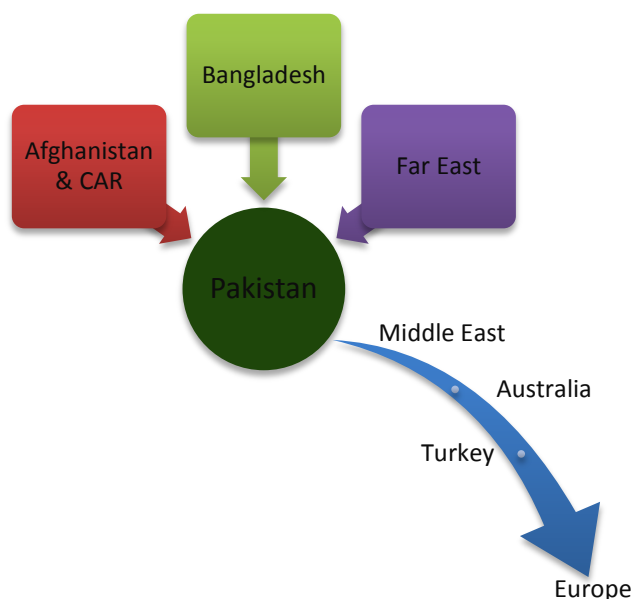
Sr. No	Country	Population in Pakistan
1	Afghanistan	2,210,000
2	Bangladesh	1,030,000
3	Myanmar	100,000
4	Nigeria	2,000
5	Somalia	2,000
6	Others	6,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,350,000</b>



<sup>23</sup> National Alien Registration Authority 2013.

<sup>24</sup> National Alien Registration Authority 2013.

<sup>25</sup> National Alien Registration Authority 2013.



Pakistan is a federally governed state comprised of four provinces, the special regions of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

The country shares a 905 km border with Iran, a 2,400 km border with Afghanistan, 523 km with China, 1,605 km with India, and a 1000 km coastline, making a total border area of 6,433 km<sup>26</sup>. The 14 international airports are located in Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Gwadar, Faisalabad, Multan, Turbat, Sialkot, D.G. Khan, Rahim Yar Khan, D.I. Khan, and Pasni.

There are eight major land routes existing for entering the country. These are Sost, Torkham, Chaman, Taftan, BP-250, Khokharapar (railway station), Wagha land crossing and Wagha railway station. There are four seaports including Karachi, Port Qasim, Gwadar, and Ghass Bandar.

The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) manages these routes and the Anti Human Trafficking Circles (AHTCs) are also operational: in Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Chaman, Turbat, and Taftan in the same regard.

Relevant LEAs or the Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) include the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Frontier Corps, Coast Guards, and Balochistan Police and Levies.

## 2.2 Economic Migrants from Pakistan<sup>27</sup>

For a better understanding of trends related to deportation, the situation analysis of overseas Pakistanis is a must. It should be understood that Pakistan is one of the top 10 emigration countries in the world. Emigration from Pakistan in the 1950s began towards Europe and the Middle East, and started to approximate to its current form in the 1970s due to high demand of skilled labour.

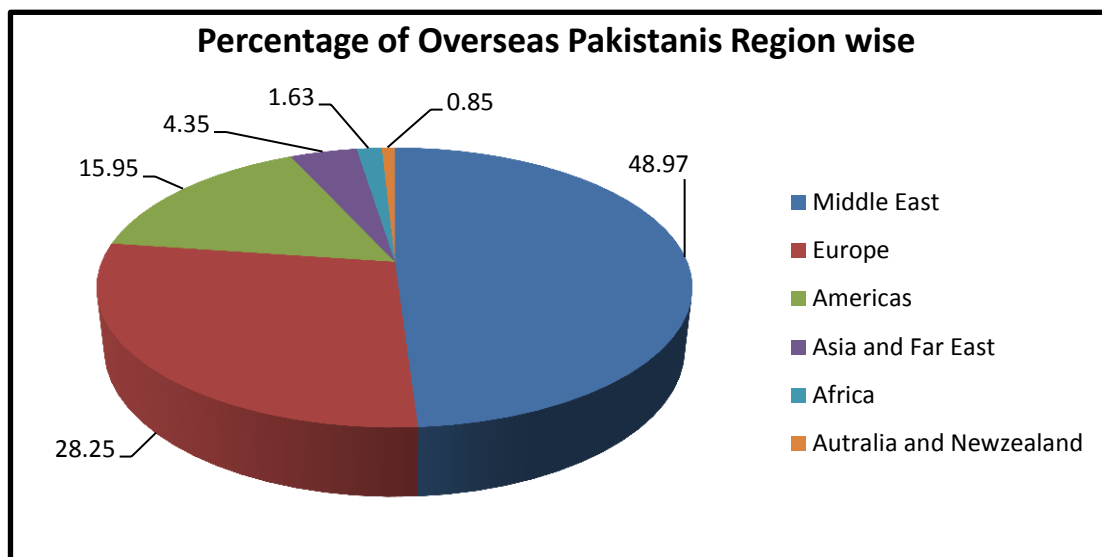
As emigration became an important issue in the country over the previous decades, the Government of Pakistan developed a legal and institutional framework aimed to encourage legal forms of emigration..

<sup>26</sup> UNODC Report on the Socio Economic Impacts of Human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Pakistan 2015

<sup>27</sup> Data from Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development.

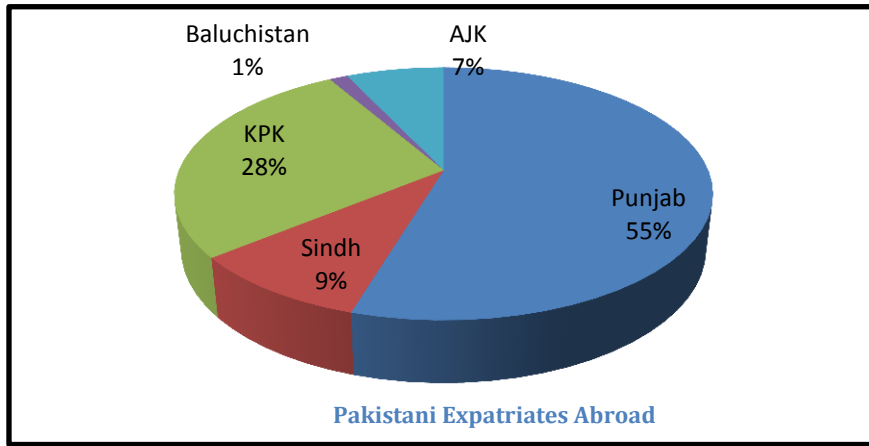
In 2013, the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis estimated the total number of Pakistanis living and working abroad at 7.6 million (see table below). As illustrated in the following graph the main destination countries lie within the Middle East region, with the top destination country being Saudi Arabia, followed by the U.A.E., Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain (48.97 %). Parallel to the regional immigration trend, other key destinations are European countries except the United Kingdom, accounting for 28.25% of the Pakistani emigrants, with the main destination countries being Italy, Greece, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands. Other countries such as the US and Canada account for less than 16% of the overseas Pakistani population.

S. No.	Region	No. of Overseas Pakistanis	Percentage Share
1	Middle East	3,699,394	48.97
2	Europe	2,134,234	28.25
3	Americas	1,204,474	15.95
4	Asia and Far East	328,489	4.35
5	Africa	123,081	1.63
6	Australia & New Zealand	64,000	0.85
	Total:	7,553,672 (7.6 Million)	100.00



According to the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and HRD, following is the province wise segregation of Pakistanis abroad. Punjab is the highest followed by KPK (second) and Sindh (third).

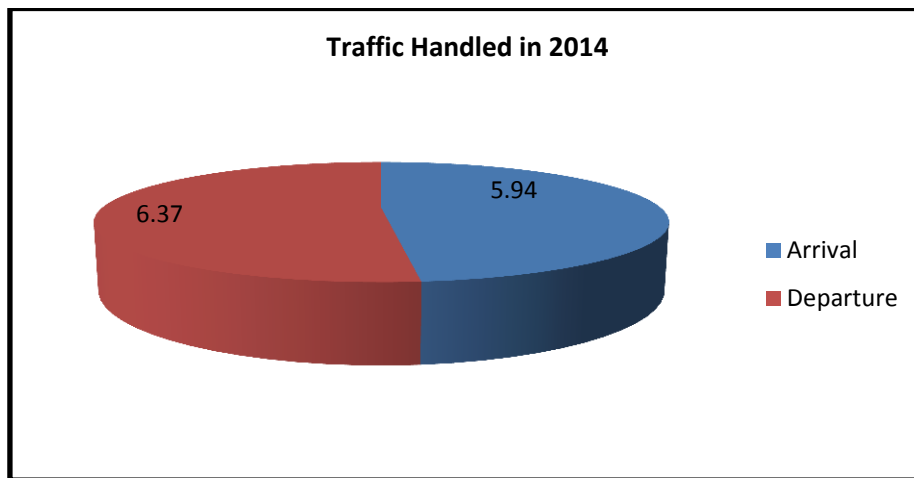
S No.	District	Overall Figure
1	Punjab	3,546,876
2	Sindh	611,941
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,790,560
4	Balochistan	85,057
5	AJK	456202



### 2.3 Traffic Handled during year 2014

During 2014, 523 immigration staff from the FIA handled 12.33 million passengers. 52% of the passengers were handled at departure and 48% were handled upon arrival. There was an increase of 18.25% in total passenger handling as compared to the year 2013.

S No.	Type	Figure in Millions
1	International Departure	6.37
2	International Arrival	5.94
	Total	12.33



### 2.4 Deportees Received<sup>28</sup>

To assess and quantify the volume of human trafficking victims in Pakistan, there needs to be a clear understanding of the reporting mechanism of FIA from its checkpoints. Previously different types of analysis have been conducted on deportees from different countries.

It should be understood that there are two kinds of deportees, general and deported on forged documents (DFDs). Similar is the case with those off-loaded, being either general or off-loaded on forged documents (OFDs).

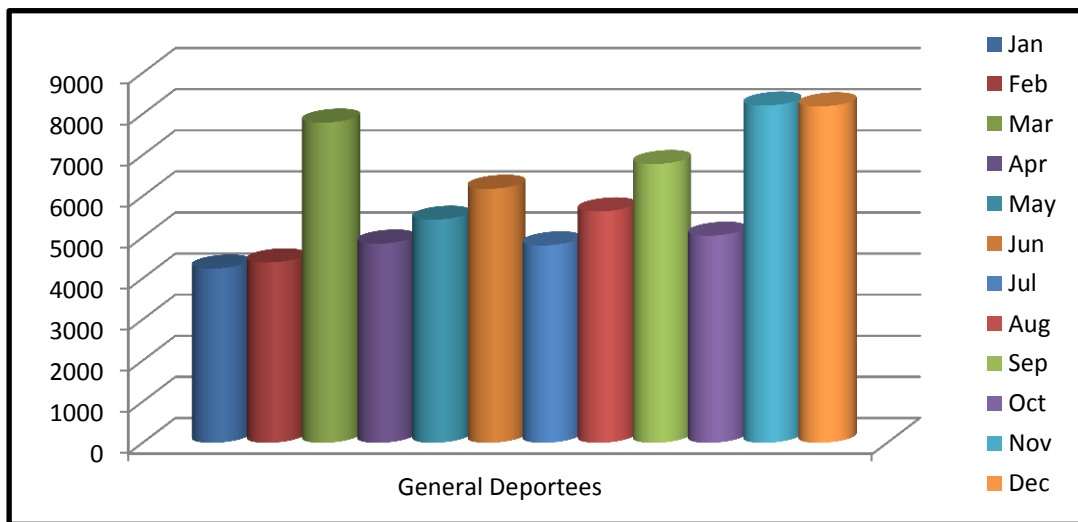
<sup>28</sup> Federal Investigation Agency 2014.

General deportees are deported mostly on overstay, expired passport, damaged passport, lost passport, expired visa, entry refusal, cancelled visa, expired resident permit, criminal case, blacklisted in destination country, passport held by kafeel (guarantor in Middle East), profiling (low profile), etc.

Most of the deportees are released at airports and checkpoints in Pakistan. In 2014 Pakistan has received 71,533 deportees from various countries, with the month of November at the highest, receiving 8,027 deportees.

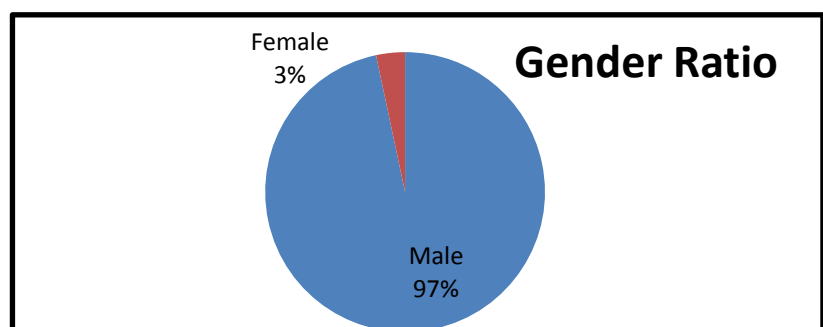
Apart from the above there were 1,920 passengers deported from Oman by sea to Port Bin Qasim at Karachi, and 4,956 deported from Iran by land route.

Month-wise general deportees											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
4239	4391	7791	4849	5428	6181	4805	5632	6784	5039	8207	8187

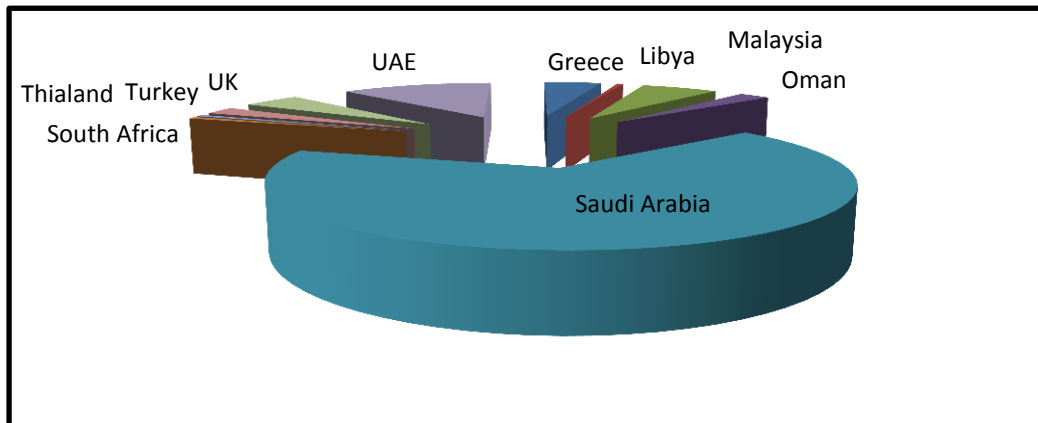


During the year, female passengers comprised only 3% of the total number deported from different countries. The reason for this vast majority of male passengers is that in Pakistan men are more likely to leave their homes in quest of economic opportunities, whereas women usually travel alongside their family members who are settled overseas.

Station	Male	Female
Islamabad	15780	447
Peshawar	3049	49
Multan	0	0
Sialkot	534	22
Karachi	34636	498
Lahore	15149	1369
Quetta	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69148</b>	<b>2385</b>



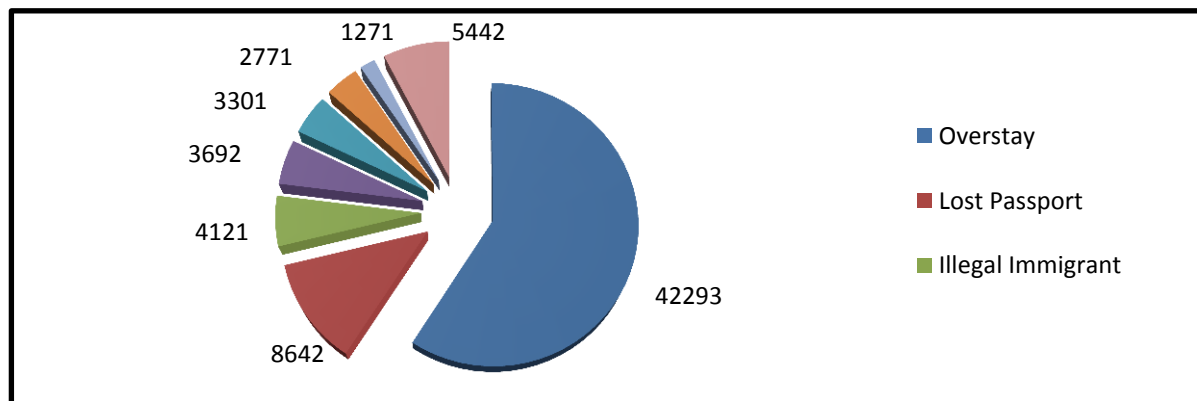
Deportees from top ten countries		
S.No	Country	Total
1	Greece	3227
2	Libya	329
3	Malaysia	4265
4	Oman	1683
5	Saudi Arabia	45456
6	South Africa	433
7	Thailand	378
8	Turkey	1597
9	U.K.	3073
10	UAE	8434



Deportees from the top ten countries comprise 68,875 passengers, which is 88% of the total figure of 78,409. A massive number (45,456) of passengers, 58% of the overall figure, were deported from Saudi Arabia, which is on top of the list. The reason for this staggering total of deportation from Saudi Arabia is 1.9 million Pakistani expatriates in Saudi Arabia as economic migrants.

## 2.5 Reasons for Deportation

After analyzing the data, the major reasons for deportation are found to be overstay, lost passport, deportation under EURA, illegal immigration, passport retained by kafeel, entry refusal, and blacklisted in destination country. In 2014 almost 59% (42,293) of the overall passenger total were deported for overstay. The second largest group was deported on lost passport, constituting 12% (8,642) of the overall deportation. The graph below shows comparison cause-wise.



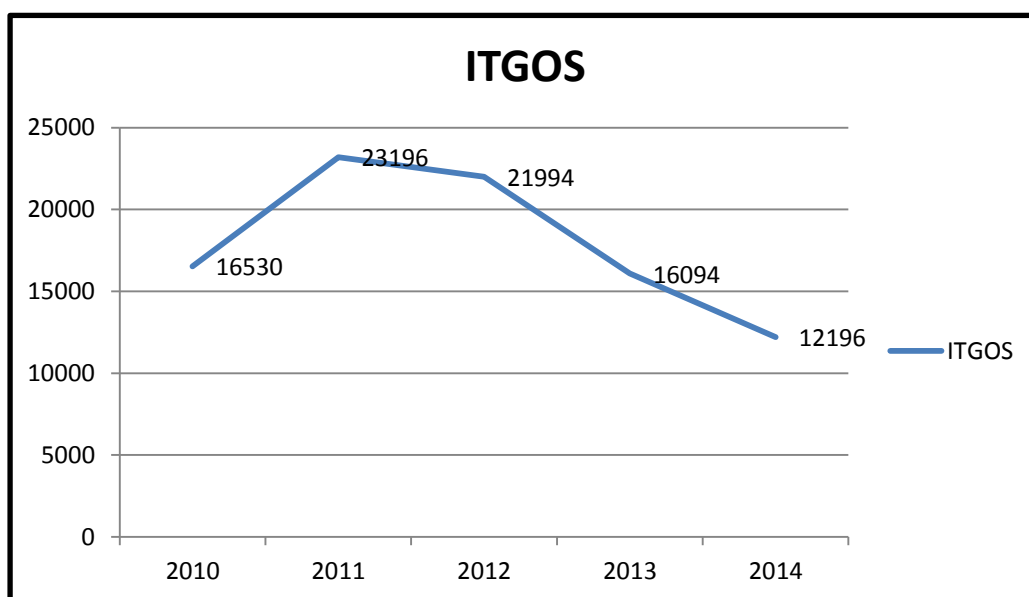
## 2.6 Deportation from ITGOS

From 2010 to 2012, over one third of annual deportees have been returned from Iran, Turkey, Greece, Oman, and Spain. These represent the main transit and destination countries for Pakistani nationals heading to Europe. This shows that European countries remained among the key destinations for Pakistani nationals.

It is assumed that Pakistanis are attracted to the Middle East due to commonalities in culture and religion and proximity to Pakistan. Due to the large number of Pakistanis arriving in Oman by boat, the FIA has established a liaison office in that country to identify and repatriate irregular migrants.

Since 2013, a decline in the deportation figure has been witnessed owing to the recent economic downturn in Europe. Figures suggest that the European Union is becoming a less attractive destination. Australia is an alternative destination country, with transit through Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia.

Australia has been experiencing a trend of irregular migrants from various countries including Pakistan, in particular Hazaras from Quetta. The routes to Australia vary. Some migrants travel from Pakistan to Dubai on genuine passports and visas, but then travel irregularly by air from Dubai to Malaysia or Indonesia, at which point they board boats bound for Christmas Island, an Australian territory in the Indian Ocean. Improved interdiction methods in Malaysia and Indonesia have assisted in curbing irregular migration flows to Australia.

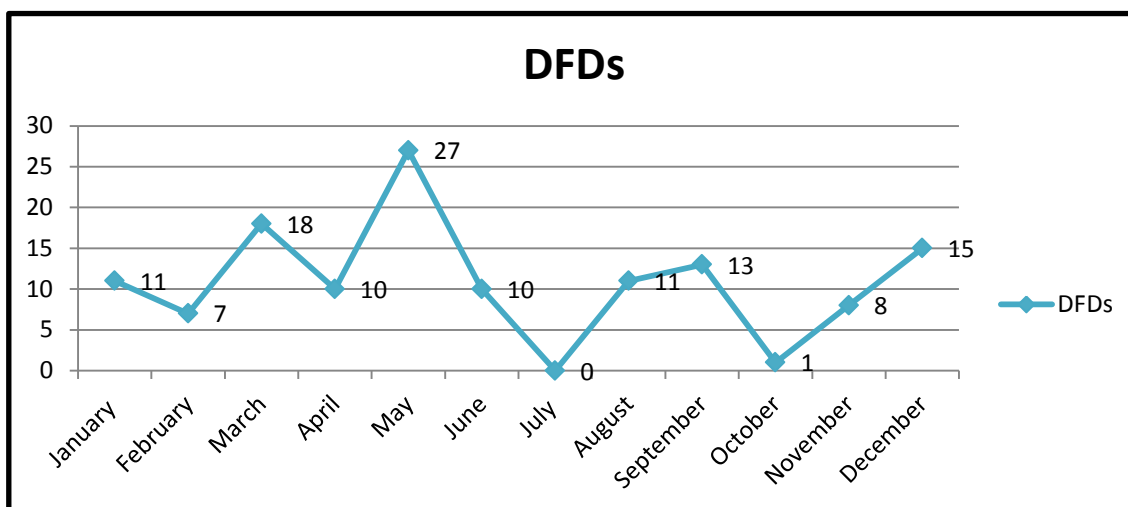


## 2.7 Deported on Forged Documents<sup>29</sup>

Those Pakistanis, who travel on legitimate documents initially, but use forged documents after reaching their first destination to go to another country there from, are arrested. FIA immigration authorities are scrutinizing papers and checking relevant documentation of those Pakistanis going to Malaysia and Dubai. These are the two major destinations where most travelers attempt to illegally enter a third country of their choice.

<sup>29</sup>Please refer to Immigration Glossary.

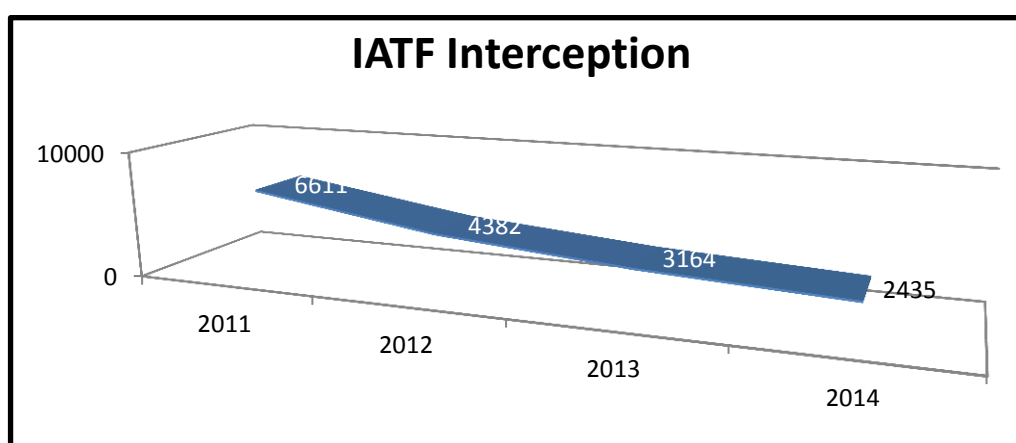
As compared to 2013, the deportation rate on forged documents has increased significantly up to 43.5%. The graph below shows a clear image of DFDs month-wise.



## 2.8 Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) Interception

The IATF, established in the FIA to control human trafficking and migrant smuggling, comprises the FIA along with the FC, Coast Guard, Balochistan Police, Levies, and Maritime Security Agency. Interceptions are mostly carried out in Balochistan and the KPK border area. In recent years, a decline in interception has been witnessed due to the involvement of agencies in security related matters.

In 2014, 2,435 interceptions have been reported, 23% less than in the previous year. The IATF needs to be made more effective and a copy of the PACHTO 2002 ordinance may be circulated again to all IATF members for refreshing their knowledge and interest in human trafficking.



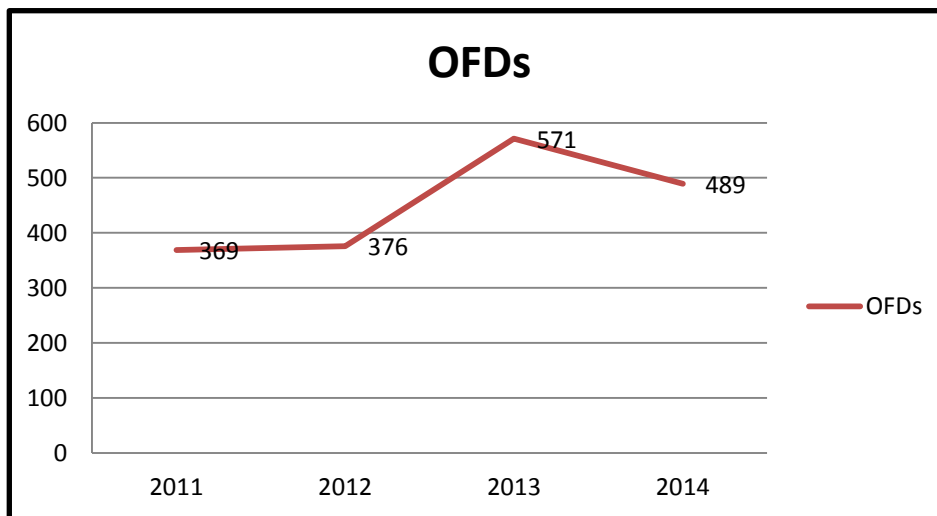


Performance of IATF			
S. No	Interceptions	2013	2014
1	Federal Investigation Agency	714	1168
2	Frontier Corps	1882	1030
3	Coast Guard	398	170
4	Balochistan Police/Levies	170	61
5	Maritime Security Agency/ISI	0	6
Total		3164	2435

## 2.9 Offloaded on forged Documents (OFDs)<sup>30</sup>

The FIA in the past few years has adopted numerous measures to control human trafficking and migrant smuggling. One of these steps is the establishment and deployment of an Integrated Border Management System (IBMS) at major immigration entry and exit points. This system has positively assisted authorities in identifying forged documents and controlling human trafficking cases.

In 2014, the FIA identified 489 passengers travelling on forged documents. By taking tough measures during the last year, this number has reduced, showing a 14.37% decline as compared to 2013, in which there were 571 OFDs. The graph below illustrates the year wise comparison.



<sup>30</sup>Please refer to Immigration Glossary.



3.1 Punjab

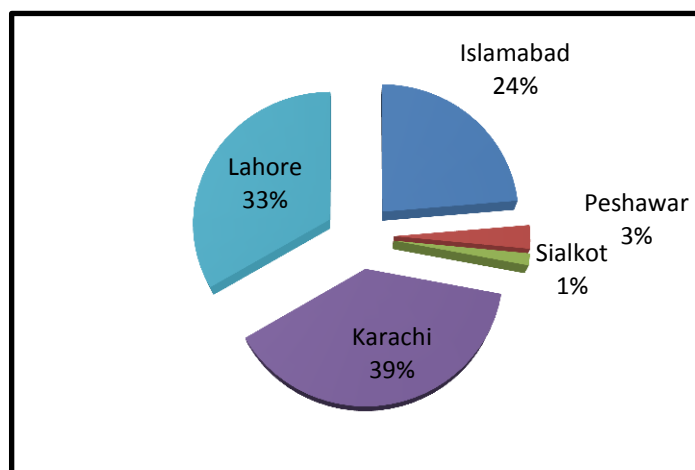
Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan, with overall population of 72.5 million<sup>31</sup> with constituting approximately 56% of the country's total population. 20,861,801<sup>32</sup> youth between 15 – 29 years live in Punjab, out of which 6,300,000<sup>33</sup> youth are below the poverty line. As statistics point out, most traffickers and victims belong to these five districts of Punjab: Sialkot, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujranwala, Sargodha, and Gujrat; and are trafficked or smuggled via Balochistan to Iran and then elsewhere.

Gujranwala region now outranks Punjab in human trafficking, as 48 international human traffickers<sup>34</sup> named in the FIA Redbook are from Gujranwala; and are wanted by the FIA in dozens of cases related to human trafficking or migrant smuggling.

In Punjab, the FIA has four Anti Human Trafficking Circles (AHTCs) located in Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, and Gujranwala which deal in related issues. Their progress would be discussed in Chapter 4.

Station	Punjab
Islamabad	8102
Peshawar	987
Sialkot	498
Karachi	13916
Lahore	11479
<b>Total</b>	<b>34982</b>

In 2014, 34,982 passengers were deported from different parts of the world, and most of them belong to Punjab. The figure cannot be compared to previous years due to non-availability of previous data. The following table indicates deportation at different checkpoints throughout Pakistan.



Deportees belonging from Punjab

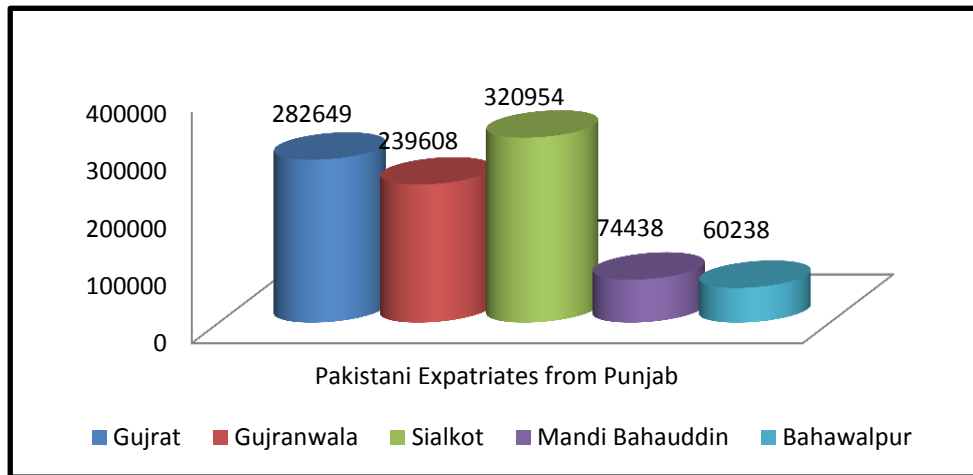
<sup>31</sup> [http://www.punjab.gov.pk/punjab\\_quick\\_stats](http://www.punjab.gov.pk/punjab_quick_stats)

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.pvtc.gov.pk/Publications/Demographics%20Presentation%20TehsilWise.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.pvtc.gov.pk/Publications/Demographics%20Presentation%20TehsilWise.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> Redbook of Human Traffickers, Federal Investigation Agency.

According to the figures from the Ministry of Overseas Employment and HRD, there are almost 3.5 million<sup>35</sup> people from Punjab in various parts of the world. Most are unskilled and are economic migrants. Due to lack of skills and education, different means are used to migrate to other countries; especially Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Australia, and various European destinations, the vulnerability of such travellers mostly exploited by human smugglers. The table below shows figures of Pakistani expatriates from five source districts of Punjab province, led by Sialkot with a figure of 0.32 million. Pakistanis from these five districts constitute merely 13% of the overall Diasporas.



<sup>35</sup>Year Book 2103-2014, Ministry of Overseas Employment and HRD.

### 3.2 Sindh

Sindh is the second largest province of Pakistan with population of 30 million<sup>36</sup>. Its capital is Karachi, the country's most populous metropolis and its largest commercial hub. Sindh has two seaports, both located in Karachi near Pakistan's biggest airport, Jinnah International. Sindh is bordered by Balochistan and Punjab to the north and Rajasthan (India) to the east.

The entry points from India to Pakistan are Chhor and Badin in Sindh. This route is mostly used by Bangladeshis and Burmese who enter Pakistan illegally. The Burmese population in Karachi is primarily concentrated in the localities of Landhi, Korangi, Orangi Town, Surjani Town, and some katchi abadis (shanty towns) near Gulshan-i-Iqbal. The main localities of Bangladeshi migrants in the city are Moosa Colony and Bengali Para. Most Pakistani women trafficked internally or abroad are from Punjab province followed by Sindh and KPK.

In Sindh over 50% of the population lives rurally in conditions of extreme poverty<sup>37</sup>. Despite the fact that much of Pakistan's human trafficking problem is domestic in nature (i.e. internal trafficking), the trafficking of female Pakistani nationals to the Gulf States for the purpose of sexual exploitation and male nationals to Europe as forced laborers are emerging trends..

#### **Story: Organ Traffickers Arrested at Karachi Airport**

*The Federal Investigation Agency, during its routine passenger profiling, took two persons into custody from Jinnah International Airport, Karachi on 21 November 2014. The two passengers were trying to board a flight to Mauritius. Further investigation revealed that the suspects included a carrier and his subject who had agreed to sell his kidney for half a million Pakistani Rupees.*

*Sarfaraz Bhatti and Rizwan Ahmed while enroute to Mauritius failed to give satisfactory responses when enquired about their travel. When probed further, Bhatti disclosed that Ahmed was taking him to Mauritius, via Dubai, and then to India in order to sell his kidney to a prospective customer in India.*

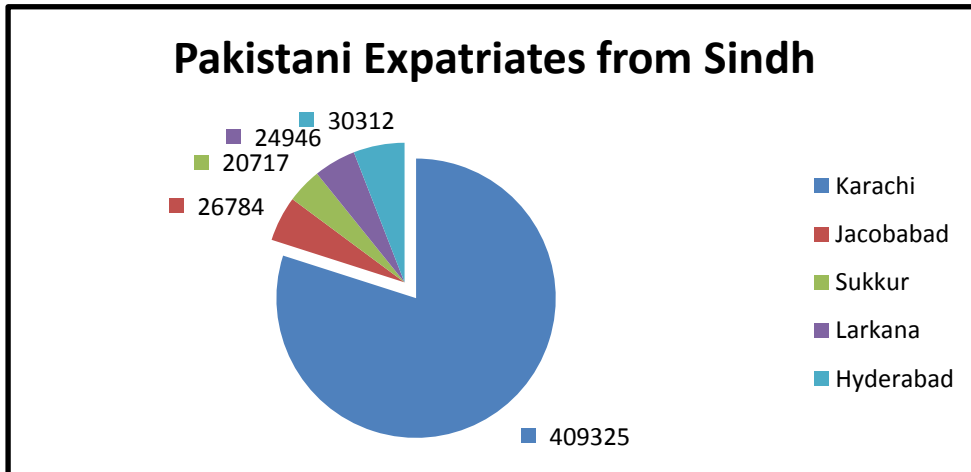
*Yet further investigation revealed that on these passengers' alighting in Mauritius, fake documents of Bhatti's marriage to a young Indian woman would be arranged. The latter happened to be the daughter of the woman needing the kidney. After declaring the elderly lady as Bhatti's mother-in-law, both would have then travelled to India for the procedure. All travel and other documents were arranged by Rizwan Ahmed, of which some proved to be false with fake signatures and thumb impressions.*

As far as overseas employment is concerned, according to the Ministry of Overseas Pakistani and HRD, Karachi is among the major districts whence people opt to move abroad as economic migrants. The table shows figures from top five districts of Sindh Province. The province as a whole ranks third in Pakistan with 0.6 million of its population abroad.

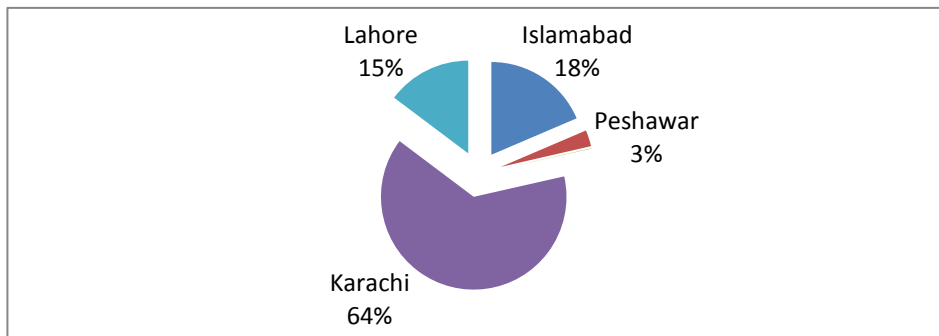
S. No	District	Overall Total
1	Karachi	409325
2	Jacobabad	26784
3	Sukkur	20717
4	Larkana	24946
5	Hyderabad	30312

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.sindh.gov.pk/aboutsindh.htm>

<sup>37</sup> Population Census of Pakistan 1998.



The FIA has three AHTCs in Sindh: Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur. As far as immigration checkpoints are concerned, Sindh has three, located at Jinnah International Airport, the Khokharapar land route, and the Mohammad Bin Qasim seaport. Table below shows deportees from various countries originating from the province of Sindh.



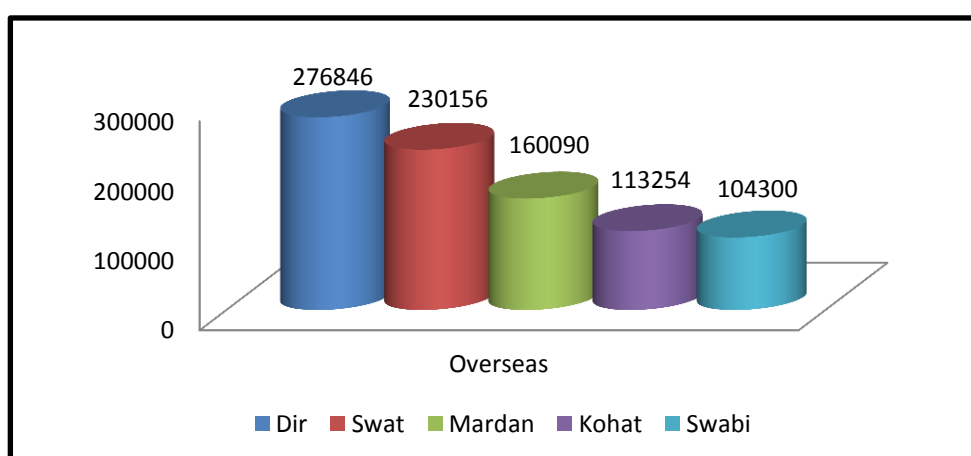
Deportees belonging from Sindh

Station	Sindh
Islamabad	3529
Peshawar	538
Sialkot	12
Karachi	12125
Lahore	2802
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19006</b>

### 3.3 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is open to the incidence of various issues related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The province is home since the late 1970s to a large population of Afghan refugees, the majority of whom are prone to trafficking. KPK is currently hosting 0.67 million Afghan Refugees<sup>38</sup>, most of them residing in Peshawar, Haripur, Kohat, Mardan, and Dir. Moreover, it has also provided shelter to those internally displaced (IDPs) due to ongoing military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA). Due to the volatile situation in their respective areas, both the IDPs and Afghan Refugees are vulnerable to human trafficking and other socio-cultural tribulations.

As per data from the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and HRD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the second largest province from where Pakistanis move abroad to various countries as economic migrants. As per latest figures there are 1.7 million<sup>39</sup> expatriates originating from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Most of them are low or unskilled laborers. Of these, people from Dir, Swat, Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi, and Kohat are in the majority due generally to low economic opportunity available, and specifically the tense security situation prevalent, in their areas. The majority of these migrants from KPK are either in Saudi Arabia or the USA; however some do end up in the EU, UK, Canada, Australia, or South Africa.



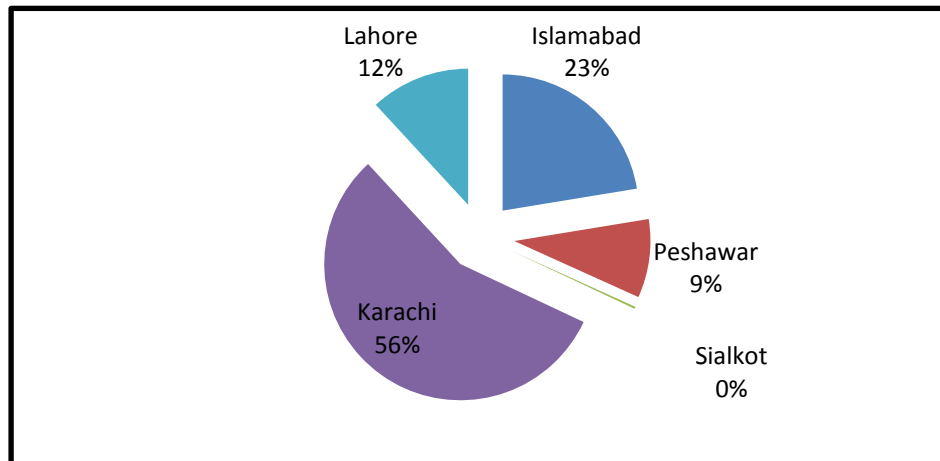
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has an international airport at Peshawar, (Bacha Khan International), and a land route at Torkham Border. There is another airport in Dera Ismail Khan though limited to domestic flights only.

Most of the people from this province travelling thus depart from Islamabad and Karachi airports while proceeding to other countries. In the year 2014, 15,790 individuals from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were deported to the following stations:-

Station	KPK
Islamabad	3543
Peshawar	1476
Sialkot	39
Karachi	8875
Lahore	1857
<b>Total</b>	<b>15790</b>

<sup>38</sup> [http://kpkcar.org/population\\_statement\\_ar.php](http://kpkcar.org/population_statement_ar.php)

<sup>39</sup> Year Book 2013-2014, Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and HRD.



Deportees from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### 3.4 Balochistan

With efforts from the FIA, the number of illegal emigrants had been reduced: over 4,362 persons were arrested in 2010 on charges of crossing the Pakistan-Iran border illegally. This figure reached 6,000 in 2011, and in 2012 more than 4,367 people were arrested. It declined again in 2013 when 2,746 people were arrested; and rose to 4,956 in 2014.

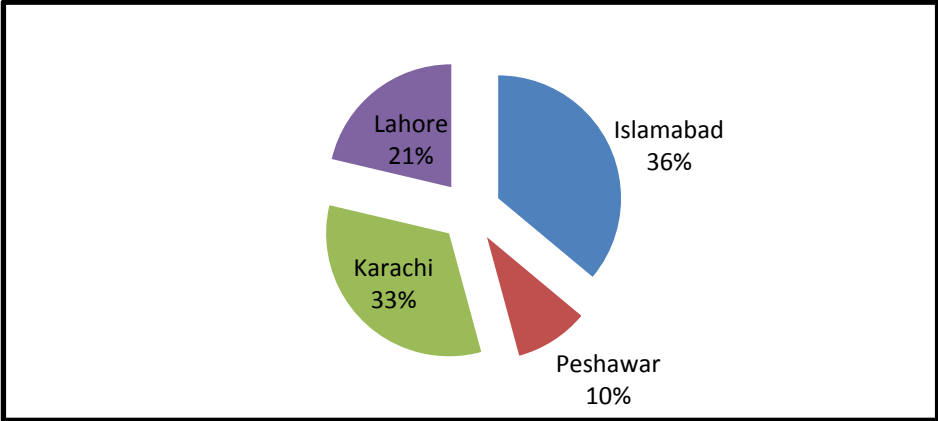
The coastal belt from Karachi in Sindh to Balochistan is still a paradise for human smugglers as the route to Iran is being used for this illegal and heinous practice. Migrant smuggling from Pakistan has gained momentum since the 1950s.

The three main and most frequent routes used by human smugglers in Pakistan include the Makran coast, Thar, and the porous border with Afghanistan. In addition, the sea routes of Karachi, Ormara, Pasni, Gwadar, and Jiwani are providing easy passage to the Gulf.

As far as deportation is concerned, a total of 319 persons from Balochistan have been deported to different stations across Pakistan. The reason for this is that there are limited number of Pakistanis from Balochistan abroad as per the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and HRD. A breakdown of deportees and overseas Pakistanis is as follows:-

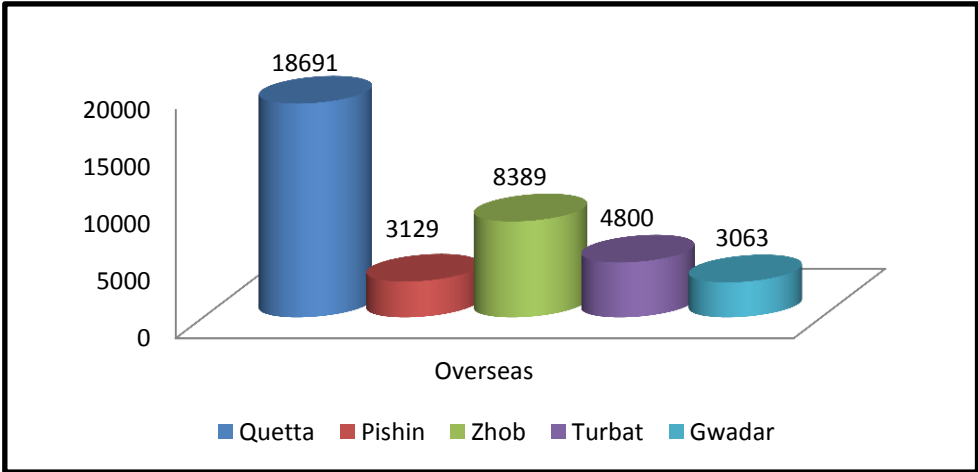
Deportees	
Station	Balochistan
Islamabad	115
Peshawar	31
Karachi	105
Lahore	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>319</b>





**Pakistani Expatriates hailing from Balochistan**

S No	District	Overall Total
1	Quetta	18691
2	Pishin	3129
3	Zhob	8389
4	Turbat	4800
5	Gwadar	3063





### 4.1 Prosecution

In an effort to curb and prevent crimes in human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the Government of Pakistan has mandated the FIA to investigate offences attracting federal laws to internationally accepted standards. After signing of the UNTOC, it has been internationally recognized by all member states that law enforcement agencies at the border are required to handle HTMS offences in a professional and serious manner.

There should be no hesitation in stating that the FIA and its related units have been able to successfully cope with all emerging international issues with regular training, and enhancing of staff capability and capacity. UNODC has in this regard assisted the Agency through different capacity building programs: from training related to forensic documentation checking to awareness raising at the community level.

It should be noted that the prosecution stage is a key to resolution; as offenders will not be held accountable and victims will not be vindicated if there is failure in prosecution.

### 4.2 Challenges in Prosecution

The following section will show the progress of each zone, circle wise, in registration of enquiries; and their conversion to court cases and further conversion to court work. All enquiries, cases, and court work are registered with the Anti Human Trafficking Circles.

It should be noted that prosecution is dependent upon victims coming forward and serving as witnesses. It is rare for irregular migrants to serve as witnesses for numerous reasons: including fear of being imprisoned or punished, allegiance toward traffickers or smugglers in the hope that they will again be able to migrate irregularly due to the guarantee system, and concern that involved family members may be criminally implicated. Potential witnesses also fear reprisal from smugglers or traffickers against themselves or their family members due to the lack of witness protection services offered by the state or the courts. In some cases the agents are their relatives, resulting in their unwillingness to speak against them in a court of law.

Another challenge in prosecution is related to the fact that trials are held in the jurisdiction in which the interception takes place. For example if a potential smuggled migrant from Punjab and his or her smuggler is intercepted in Balochistan, the trial will be held in Quetta. Victims often do not have the money or means to travel to Quetta to serve as witnesses, thereby directly affecting the outcome of trials. Jurisdictional guidelines prevent the trial from taking place anywhere else.

Most often, the investigation officer does not adopt modern techniques and methodologies of investigation, particularly in collecting evidence and other necessary material. While making a request to the court for physical remand of the accused, the investigating officer should come up with complete daily progress of the case through case diaries and other relevant documents.

### 4.3 Anti Human Trafficking Circles (AHTCs)

All crimes related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling are registered and proceed through the AHTCs, which act as FIA police stations. The FIA has five zones: in Punjab, KPK, Sindh,

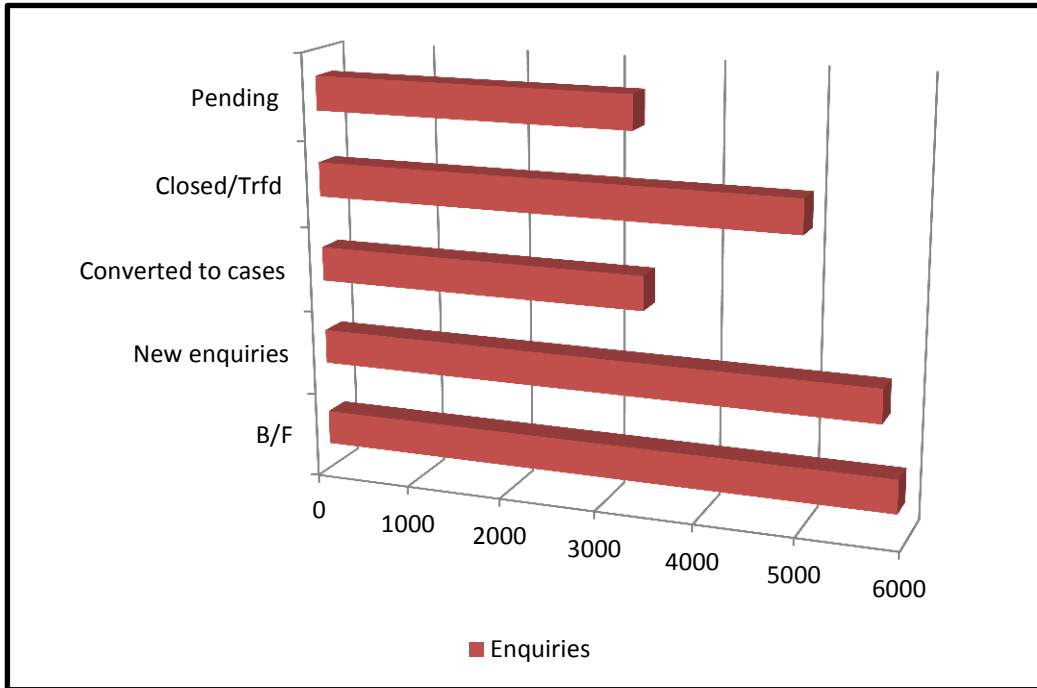
Balochistan, and Islamabad. These Circles have been established in each zone in the cities listed below. Their purpose is to deal with the enforcement of laws such as the Immigration Ordinance 1979, Passport Act 1974, Foreigner's Act 1946, Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance 1981, PACHTO and different sections of the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC).

Zone	Anti Human Trafficking Circles
Punjab	Lahore
	Faisalabad
	Gujranwala
	Dera Ghazi Khan
	Multan
KPK	Peshawar
	Mardan
Sindh	Karachi
	Hyderabad
	Larkana
	Sukkur
Balochistan	Quetta
	Gwadar
	Taftan
	Turbat
Islamabad	Islamabad
	Rawalpindi

#### 4.3.1 Enquiries

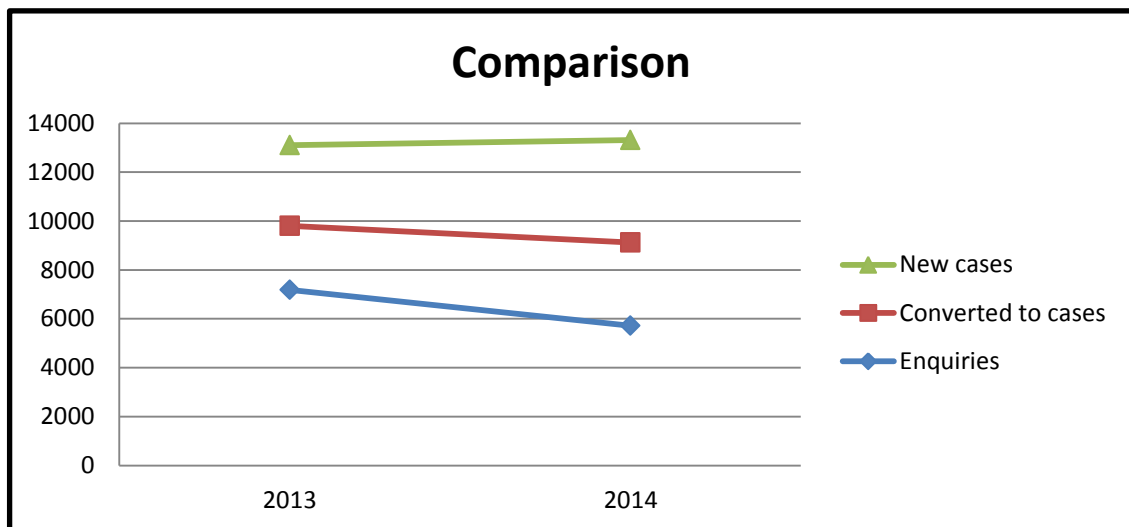
Throughout Pakistan in 2014, 5,739 new enquiries were registered at different AHTCs adding to previous year's pending figure of 5912. Out of total of 11,651 enquiries 3,406 were converted into cases, constituting 29%; while the rest were either closed or are pending at relevant AHTCs. These pending enquires will be moved forward to next year's total increasing the overall burden.

Zone	AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Punjab	Lahore	1397	1108	2505	500	1431	574
	Gujranwala	1678	1593	3271	1019	1422	830
	Faisalabad	282	543	825	314	272	239
	Multan	1343	430	1773	313	816	644
Sindh	Karachi	196	532	728	322	262	144
	Hyderabad	01	05	06	0	04	02
	Sukkur	05	04	09	0	07	02
KPK	Peshawar	06	97	103	81	10	12
Balochistan	Quetta	12	603	615	588	04	23
	Gwadar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turbat	0	04	04	04	0	0
Islamabad	Islamabad	204	449	653	150	209	294
	Rawalpindi	788	371	1159	115	512	532
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5912</b>	<b>5739</b>	<b>11651</b>	<b>3406</b>	<b>4949</b>	<b>3296</b>



The highest ratio of enquiries, their conversion to cases, and registration of new cases has been witnessed in Punjab followed by Balochistan. This can be explained by the fact that in Punjab people from source districts like Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Mandi Bahauddin, and Dera Ghazi Khan often want to move abroad for better economic opportunities.

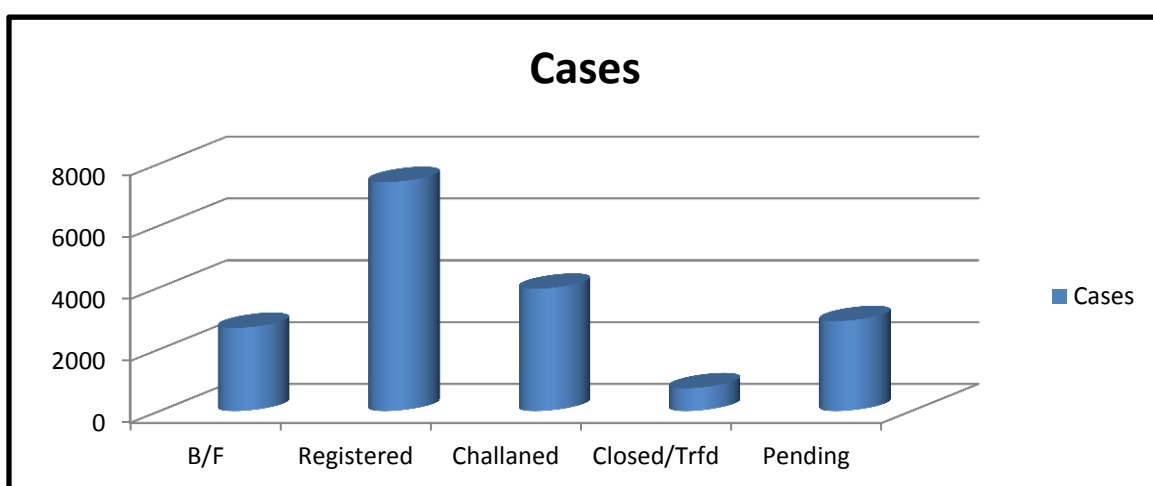
As compared to the previous year (2013), there is 21% decline in the registration of new enquiries. The conversion of these into cases is 23% higher, and the registration of new cases is 21% higher than in the previous year due to fewer burdens of new enquiries on the dealing officer. The graph below shows a clearer picture.



### 4.3.2 Cases

After the completion of enquiry request, if there is sufficient proof a case is registered at the circle, and then further prosecuted in a court of law. It is not necessary that enquiries alone are converted into cases; registration of cases can occur directly likewise. If we look at the year 2014, 4,720 new cases were registered out of which 3,960 were challaned and taken to court, 741 were closed, and 2,913 are still pending. As far as case handling is concerned 61% cases have been processed, while 29% are still pending and have been transferred to next year.

It is pertinent to mention here that offenders are not being filed in the First Information Report with relevant sections of laws since the prosecution does not investigate these cases on the lines required by the law (such as motive and intention of the offenders). Similarly, the non-availability of previous records of the offenders, and the lack of data on trafficked victims, compel the court to accept and not withhold the bail of the accused at the earliest stage of the case.



Cases							
Zone	AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Punjab	Lahore	932	1074	2006	850	498	658
	Gujranwala	344	678	1022	399	133	490
	Faisalabad	126	424	550	234	38	278
	Multan	367	326	693	163	14	516
Sindh	Karachi	179	325	504	369	0	135
	Hyderabad	0	01	01	01	0	0
	Sukkur	03	09	12	10	0	02
KPK	Peshawar	11	93	104	76	0	28
Balochistan	Quetta	06	588	594	586	0	08
	Gwadar	0	123	123	123	0	0
	Turbat	0	31	31	31	0	0
Islamabad	Islamabad	217	328	545	309	25	211
	Rawalpindi	145	196	341	149	04	188
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2692</b>	<b>4720</b>	<b>7412</b>	<b>3960</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>2913</b>

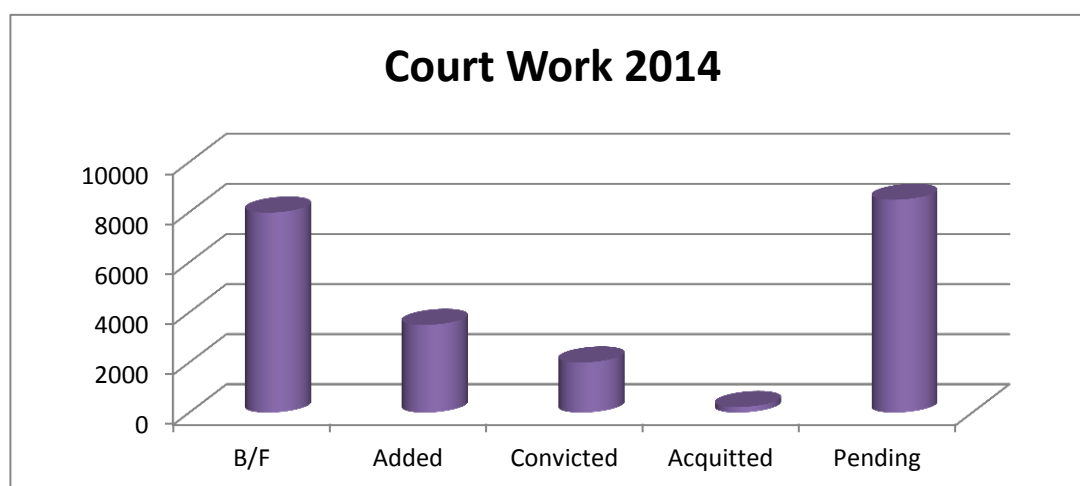
### 4.3.3 Court Work

After the registration of cases, the challans are moved to court, and the relevant investigation officer to whom the case has been assigned deals with the case in a court of law. During the 2014r, 3,503 cases were added to the previous year's pending work making a total of 11,486. Out of total, 2,002 cases were awarded conviction, 225 were acquitted and the remaining cases are pending. It is worth mentioning that the overall conviction rate throughout the year has been 17%.

Generally, the process of investigation is based on oral evidence or statements of complainants and offenders. This is normally recorded before the investigating officer in the police station or AHTC, and is often denied at a later stage in the trial. This weakens the prosecution's case.

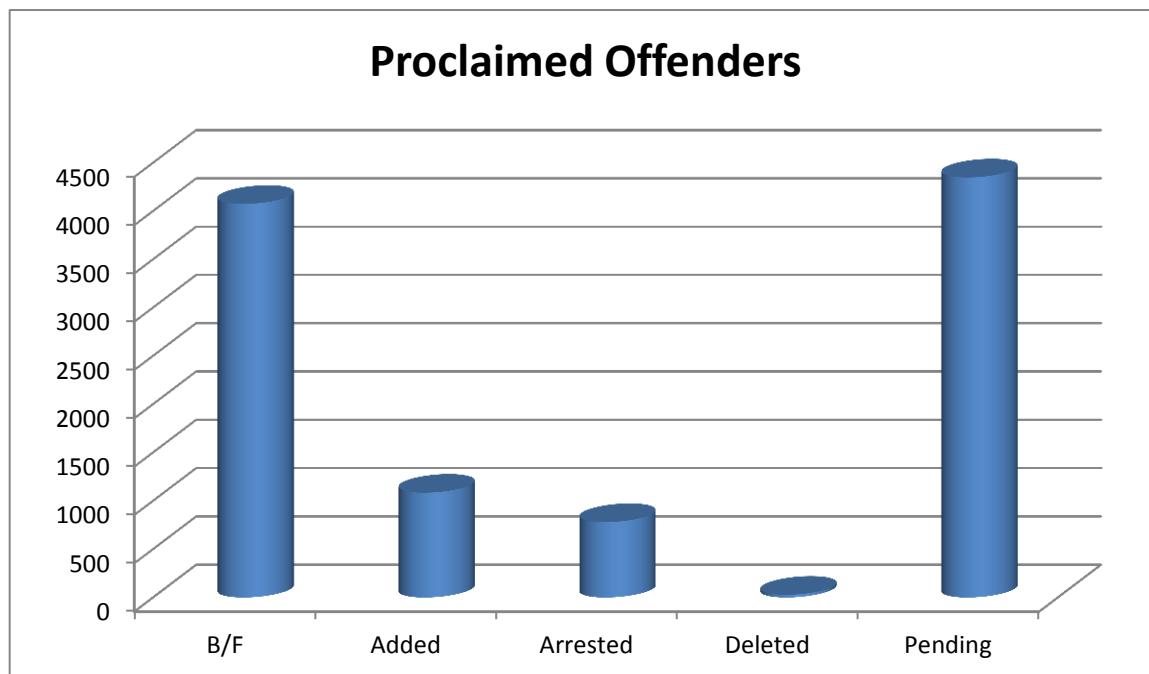
Secondly, in cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, documentary evidence is of paramount value and is always appreciated in the trial.

Court Work							
Zone	AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending
Punjab	Lahore	1085	1050	2135	483	29	1537
	Gujranwala	3330	399	3729	91	12	3424
	Faisalabad	268	234	502	98	10	371
	Multan	304	163	467	56	17	358
Sindh	Karachi	1357	369	1726	353	48	1325
	Hyderabad	10	01	11	0	01	09
	Sukkr	06	10	16	05	02	09
KPK	Peshawar	47	76	123	42	03	60
Balochistan	Quetta	03	584	587	574	03	08
	Gwadar	0	123	123	123	0	0
	Turbat	0	31	31	31	0	0
Islamabad	Islamabad	1573	463	2036	146	100	1396
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7983</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>11486</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>8497</b>



#### 4.3.4 Proclaimed Offenders

781 proclaimed offenders have been arrested during the I2013. The total figure of 5,159 consists of 1,085 newly added POs with 4,075 brought forward from the previous year. In 2014, 4,349 POs are in the pending list, which constitutes almost 84% of the overall figure.

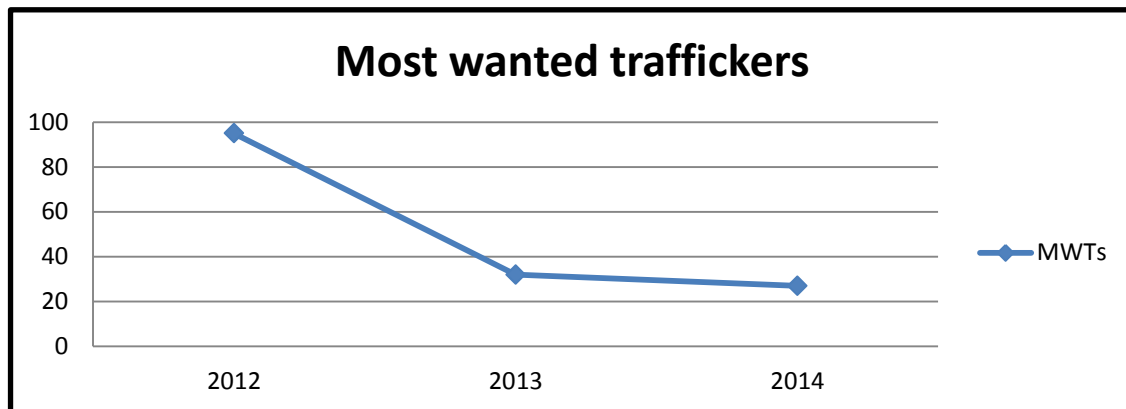


Proclaimed Offenders: 16% arrested and deleted, 84% pending							
Zone	AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Punjab	Lahore	1089	224	1313	414	0	899
	Gujranwala	503	217	720	155	18	547
	Faisalabad	245	254	499	72	11	416
	Multan	230	56	286	65	0	221
Sindh	Karachi	71	0	71	0	0	71
	Hyderabad	04	0	04	0	0	04
	Sukkur	07	0	07	01	0	06
KPK	Peshawar	310	31	341	26	0	315
Balochistan	Quetta	76	22	98	03	0	95
	Gwadar	0	01	0	0	0	0
	Turbat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Islamabad	Islamabad	264	87	351	18	0	333
	Rawalpindi	1276	193	1469	27	0	1442
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4075</b>	<b>1085</b>	<b>5159</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4349</b>



#### 4.3.5 Arrest of Most Wanted Traffickers and Human Smugglers

The FIA maintains a "Red Book," which includes names of the most wanted human smugglers. The book is published online on the website "www.fia.gov.pk," and is updated from time to time. In 2014 the FIA arrested 785 human traffickers from different areas of Pakistan. As compared to the previous year (2013) where 1,100 human traffickers were arrested. In 2014, 141 names of most wanted human traffickers have been proposed for inclusion in the Red Book, and 34 have been arrested.



#### 4.4 Steps taken by FIA to curb HTMS

The establishment and deployment of the Integrated Border Management System (IBMS) at major immigration entry and exit points across Pakistan, as noted, has greatly assisted authorities in identifying forged documents and controlling human trafficking cases. With this facility in 2014 the FIA was able to offload 491 passengers travelling on fake documents. The IBMS is aimed at documenting and controlling the entire process of immigration. It includes the following:-

- Maintaining a database of every international arrival and departure
- ECL/Watch List implementation and updation
- Provision of each travel history to LEAs and other departments

To complement IBMS, the Agency is to install state of the art biometric systems at all international Pakistani airports; comprising 28 advanced machines installed linked to National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA, the Directorate General Passports and Immigration, and the Ministry of Interior in order to detect fake or forged passports and visas.

In an attempt to disrupt external trafficking and to enhance cooperation with regional states the FIA, as also mentioned, has established a liaison office in Oman, one of the major destinations to which Pakistanis travel.

Apart from the above noted liaison office to assist passengers, facilitation and complaint centers have been established at major airports. Banners are now affixed at all immigration counters, displaying a helpline number for registration of complaints. Special counters for women, children, the elderly, and the disabled along with counters for diplomats, taxpayers, and other special categories have also been setup at airports.

Similarly, over 100 FIA front-line officers from Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore zones were trained in travel document examination in 2014, with a focus on examining and comparing handwriting, typewriting, printing processes, inks, and other document-related characteristics subject to alteration by smugglers.

In collaboration with UNODC, joint community forums in Quetta, Mandi Bahauddin, and Gujrat were also organized for 1,000 key community members: to raise awareness of the dangers associated with irregular migration and as an exercise to educate potential victims. Moreover, the Immigration Vigilance Unit (IVU) has been established at FIA Headquarters. The IVU is taking action against corrupt and inefficient elements within the agency. The Internal Accountability Unit (IAU), under the IVU, carries out the monitoring of immigration staff regarding deportees, inadmissible passengers, and DFDs. In addition, measures are being taken to improve the public image of the FIA Immigration Wing at the national and international level by ensuring a passenger friendly environment. Following is the progress of the IVU and IAU so far:-

<b>Immigration Vigilance Unit</b>			
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Breakup</b>		
	<b>Total References</b>	<b>Reply Received</b>	<b>Pending</b>
Islamabad	20	6	74
Punjab	57	6	51
Sindh	12	3	9
KPK	6	3	3
Balochistan	5	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>

<b>Internal Accountability Unit</b>		
<b>S NO</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1	Total Complaints Received	45
2	Under Process	28
3	Closed	8
4	Finalized (Action Completed)	5
5	Referred for action	4
<b>Employees Involved</b>		
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1	Total FIA Employees involved	71
2	Awarded Penalties	19
3	Closed	23
4	Action Initiated	6
5	Pending	23

The FIA has also established an Overseas Pakistanis Complaint Cell (OPCC) earlier in 2014 at FIA HQs for redressing of their complaints. Director Immigration FIA has been nominated as the focal person for correspondence in this respect, in coordination with the Wafaqi Mohtasib Secretariat (Federal Ombudsman) and Grievance Commissioner for Overseas Pakistanis for addressing complaints and streamlining relevant issues with other departments, organizations, and ministries.

References of OPCC referred to FIA Zone			
Zone	Total references	Reply received	Pending
Islamabad	20	10	10
Punjab	13	1	12
Sindh	6	2	4
KPK	6	1	5
Balochistan	5	1	4
NR3C <sup>40</sup>	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>



<sup>40</sup> National Response Centre for Cyber Crime, FIA.





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