Regional Conference on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

24–25 October 2017
Marriott Hotel, Islamabad
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INTRODUCTION

To enhance regional cooperation on human trafficking and migrant smuggling, UNODC’s Country Office in Pakistan organized a Regional Conference on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (HTMS) from 24 to 25 October 2017 at Marriot Hotel in Islamabad. Participants were provided with a copy of the agenda in advance *(see Annex 1).*

Meeting Summary

The conference provided an opportunity for participating countries to share regional solutions and to enhance regional cooperation in view of addressing the diverse challenges related to irregular migration efforts.

The objectives of the conference were in line with a set of recommendations agreed by all participating countries of the previous conference. The objectives were:

- Further strengthen law enforcement cooperation in the region by bringing together officials to discuss emerging trends and patterns of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.
- Share and exchange information concerning best practices and emerging national trends.
• Present the most effective practices for improving border security and building cooperative relationships with respect to investigation, prosecution and the protection of victims.

• Provide an opportunity for the participants to network with the relevant international experts in the process of forging closer working relations.

The Conference was attended by delegates from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, Austria, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hungary, Russian Federation, Czech Republic, UAE and Iraq (the list of participants is available in Annex 2).

During the opening session of the conference, Mr. Cesar Guedes, Country Representative UNODC Pakistan said, "Human trafficking and migrants smuggling are a stain on our collective conscience and a terrible tragedy that is proliferating under our very eyes. UNODC will take every possible step towards assisting member states towards eliminating this modern day evil."

Federal Minister of Interior Mr. Ahsan Iqbal in his remarks said, "Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling can be identified by overcoming the push and pull factors. Under the present Government Pakistan's economy has seriously improved and the environment has been ideal for every citizen to lead a free and peaceful life."

A message was delivered on behalf of H.E. the Ambassador of the United States by Mr. Leon Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance. In his message he said, "Success will require partnerships among governments, judiciaries, civil societies, business communities, and publics. These partnerships aim to strengthen our collective abilities. The goal is not only to identify
and investigate trafficking crimes, but to protect and assist victims and to increase awareness of the risks, consequences, and horrors of human trafficking."

A message was also delivered on behalf of H.E. the High Commissioner of Australia by Second Secretary Political Mr. Mathew Mowtell who said, "The scourges of human trafficking, people smuggling and modern slavery must be addressed through international cooperation coupled with effective domestic policies and, where possible, the involvement of the private sector. The Bali Process, Government and Business Forum is an example of an innovative approach to modern slavery that brings these threads together. I commend the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for taking the initiative to host this important conference."

Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Committee of Senate on Defense and CPEC, in his address said, "Human trafficking and migrant smuggling can only be tackled in holistic manner by underpinning our efforts with effective legislation." He added, "Parliamentarians who have been vested with the authority as law makers shoulder a great responsibility to ensure that they provide the leadership by enacting appropriate laws to drive the state's machinery towards prevention and effective control of social malignant factors that impact upon security, safety and economic wellbeing of the nation."

Highlighting achievements of Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), the Director General Mr. Bashir Ahmed explained that Pakistan, as an important and active member of the United Nations, is conscious of its international obligations and has taken a number of measures encapsulating FIA's Strategic Framework to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling (2016-2020).

During the second half of the meeting Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex delivered presentations on emerging trends of irregular migration and the tools available to member states for enhancing information sharing in line with the best international practices.

In closing remarks His Excellency Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union in Pakistan, said, "To tackle this human tragedy and new form of slavery, the key challenge is the need for more cross-border cooperation, to find an international coordinated and effective response to the network characteristics of the phenomena of trafficking and smuggling. All governments need to take further concrete measures to address the complexity of crime and criminal groups involved in moving people, producing fraudulent documents, exploiting labour and using the vulnerability of others. To make this process successful, not only government's authorities have to network, but all International Organizations, NGOs and agencies involved can help in supporting the governments and its various factors involved in tackling Trafficking in Persons and fight smuggling of migrants. As European Union we are ready to support this process, kick-starting it with this conference and being the main donor in the programmes of the implementation process."

Apart from discussing the progress made on agreed recommendations of previous conferences, participants also worked on a roadmap for future action. The 2014/2015 Federal Investigation Agency Annual reports on human trafficking and migrant smuggling along with UNODC's recent report on "Smuggling of Migrants from Pakistan, Reasons, Routes and Risks" were also launched at the event.
The event was made possible thanks to the generous contributions by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection of the Government of Australia, the European Union under GLO.ACT and U.S. State Department under Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (JTIP).
Opening Remarks: Mr. Naveed Riaz, the International Law Enforcement Advisor from UNODC in Pakistan

Ladies and gentlemen, Good Morning

It is my pleasure and privilege to welcome all of you to this Regional Conference, which brings together key representatives from Regional Countries and law enforcement agencies on a most demanding issue of common interest that is Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling. Please be informed that all the proceedings would be conducted in English with simultaneous interpretation services available in Farsi, Turkish and Arabic.

Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling have gained the attention of the global community in recent times. They are two of the fastest growing transnational criminal activities and are thought to be the most lucrative form of organized crime after the drug trade. Trafficked victims and smuggled persons are treated like illegal goods sold for illicit gains. It is pertinent to note that sometimes human smuggling and human trafficking are used interchangeably but they do not have the same meaning. Over the next day and a half, we have the opportunity to discuss ways to curb the growing influx of irregular migration within the region.

I wish you all a successful meeting.
Speech: Mr. Cesar Guedes (UNODC Country Representative)

Distinguished guests and Excellencies:-

- Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, Ministry of Interior
- Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Senate Defense and CPEC Committees
- Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Director General FIA
- Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, USA
- Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission

SALAM-ALAI-KUM and a very Good Morning to all.

I would like to extend a personal welcome to you all at the Regional Conference on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Islamabad. It has been a pride to organize this conference with the collaboration of Government of Pakistan. We are really delighted that all our efforts are in the right direction and we have approved our 5 years country program. We applaud and appreciate the efforts of Government of Pakistan particularly the Federal Investigation Agency for their support.

Today, we have people from all over the globe to highlight the issue that has a devastating effect on our societies as recently exemplified by tragic events in the Mediterranean; involving victims from many countries including Pakistan. A lot of people have lost their lives and more than 8,000 are still missing. According to the current situation of Muslim minorities in Burma, in particular the 1.2 million Rohingya, continue to face rampant and systemic human rights violations. The Muslims have continued to suffer human rights violations under the Burma junta since 1978, and more than 600,000 have fled to neighboring Bangladesh to find shelter and peace.
Just to put it into perspective, according ILO Report there are 25 million victims of human trafficking around the world affecting all the genders. Out of this, 70 percent of the victims are women and young girls. Human trafficking and Migrants smuggling are a stain on collective conscience and a terrible tragedy that was proliferating under our very eyes. UNODC will take every possible step towards assisting member states towards eliminating this modern day evil.

UNODC in collaboration with Federal Investigation Agency launched various reports on Smuggling of migrants from Pakistan. The reports explore the role of Pakistan as a transit and source country for smuggled migrants and examines the level, routes and characteristic of all forms of smuggling from Pakistan.

We are also seeking political commitment to increase prevention; we are also committed to further improving the level of support for victims. Victims of trafficking have been deceived and exploited. They will undoubtedly be frightened and vulnerable. We must therefore do all we can to support them as they try to rebuild their lives.

Human trafficking is a truly international crime, with potential victims identified from over 80 different countries to date. We are determined to work more closely with our international partners in transit and source countries to stop this terrible crime.

At UNODC, we look forward to continued collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, in and out of government, in and out of the United Nations, to address and counter the HTMS problem in effective and rules-bound ways.

In short I would say, human trafficking and migrants smuggling are a stain on our collective conscience and a terrible tragedy that is proliferating under our very eyes. UNODC will take every possible step towards assisting member states towards eliminating this modern day evil.

Finally, I would like to thank all of you for your participation and support in making this important regional conference productive.

I wish you successful deliberations over the next two days.

THANK YOU.
Speech: Mr. Bashir Ahmed (Director General FIA)

Respected guests and Excellencies, Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister of Interior, Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Senate Defense and CPEC Committees, Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, USA, Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission, Mr. Jean-Francois Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to the Islamic Republic Of Pakistan, Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan and Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor.

Assalam–O–Alaikum and good morning.

It is really an honor to represent FIA in The Regional Conference on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling organized by UNODC. I am grateful to all the participants who have come to attend this meeting from around the world. I hope that this conference will go a long way to sensitize people and the Governments of the impact of this modern day slavery.

FIA in collaboration with UNODC is playing a vital role to eliminate Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling from Pakistan. The Federal Investigation Agency and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Pakistan together organized a series of sessions and reports for police and civil society representatives across Pakistan. The purpose of these sessions and reports are to raise awareness among the most important segments of society regarding the undesirable impacts of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.
Human traffickers have spread their well-organized criminal network within the country. Through this infrastructure, they send innocent people abroad illegally by extorting large amounts of money from them. They target mostly young people having age less than 30 years, who can be easily exploited.

Based on the information gathered during investigation, the dealing officer determines what cases will be prosecuted, the type of criminal charges that suspect will face.

 Syndicates using unfrequented routes for their nefarious plans to smuggle people, weapons and other contraband across borders. We have improved the domestic laws; as well deployed technological means such as the Integrated Border Management System (IBMS) which has the capacity to risk manage and detect illegal movements.

Migration is probably as old as humanity itself. Human trafficking is often quoted as the third most lucrative source of organized crime revenue of the world after arms and drugs trade representing over US$ 32 billion.

To control and contain human trafficking FIA have deployed Anti Trafficking Units responsible for all aspects of the investigation and prosecution of suspected human trafficking crime in addition to the identification and protection of potential or actual victims.

FIA has its presence in 26 identified / legal entry exit points. Every year more than 12 Million passengers pass through FIA Immigration Counters. I am very pleased to announce that illegal migration on forged documents has almost stopped and only a few individuals were able to pass FIA checks through forged documents during the last years.

FIA has continuous and long term cooperation with the UNODC Country Office in Pakistan, including the Research and Analysis Centre (RAC), a joint venture of UNODC and FIA, wherein research is being undertaken to identify gaps and provide tenable solutions.

FIA also planned specialized training programs, initiated by the Academy, as well as, sponsored by its counterpart foreign law enforcement agencies, foreign missions, and international organizations, like the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The training programs are focused mostly on the FIA’s criminal investigative mandate, vis-à-vis, federal crimes and (transnational) organized crime, including but not limited to terrorism, financing of terrorism, money-laundering, human trafficking and migrants smuggling, cybercrime, intellectual property crime.

We are thankful to the Government of Australia and the UNODC Country Office Pakistan for their continued support to the Federal Investigation Agency; and assured that it would work closely with the UNODC Office in implementing activities under to eliminate Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling from Pakistan.
I am again thankful to UNODC team and especially Mr. Cesar Guedes for arranging this Conference, and auspicious that this conference will achieve its targeted objectives.

“Pakistan Zinda abad”
Assalam–O–Alaikum and a very good morning.

Thanks UNODC for inviting me to this Regional Conference on Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling. I am totally aware of the goals of UNODC and that it have presented two bills in the parliament which are to be considered very soon. Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan share a troubled triangle and Pakistan has always remained in the eyes of the storm. Pakistan has continued to host the largest number of refugees from Afghanistan, Bengal and Burma in the world over the last three decades, nearly 1.45 million refugees in the country belong to Afghanistan. Punjab has become the hub of human trafficking across Pakistan. These traffickers have spread their well-organized criminal networks across Gujranwala, Gujarat, and Mundi Bahauddin districts. Through this infrastructure, they send innocent people abroad illegally by extorting large amounts of money from them.

Afghanistan’s opium poppy production goes into more than 90% of heroin worldwide. [1] Afghanistan has been the world's greatest illicit opium producer, ahead of Burma (Myanmar), the "Golden Triangle", and Latin America since 1992, excluding the year 2001.[2] Afghanistan is the main producer of opium in the "Golden Crescent". Opium production in Afghanistan has been on the rise since U.S.
occupation started in 2001. The national average price for one kilogram of dry opium in Afghanistan at the farm-gate level is US$ 163/kg which rises to US$ 45,000/Kg when it reaches Europe.

I must applaud the efforts of Islamic Republic of Iran, they spend millions of dollars annually on border control, including construction of expensive barriers along its borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. More than 3,700 national law enforcement officials have been killed and over 12,000 have been maimed in counter-narcotics operations over the last three decades.

Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling is man-made problem and should be addressed through international cooperation. We know that there are no simple solutions. However, we should strive to unravel the complex challenges we face in combatting these crimes. We must examine options for improving national laws and policies; for strengthening border and migration controls; for building upon our existing capacity to investigate and prosecute smuggling networks; and for generating the political will to strengthen international cooperation to tackle this type of criminal activity.

CPEC is a game changer not only for Pakistan but the entire region. The projects are testament to the ever strengthening China – Pakistan relations and will also go a long way in securing a bright future for Pakistan. CPEC is a 3,000-kilometre network of roads, pipelines and railways to transport goods from Gawadar port to Kashgar in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China. The $52 billion project intends to rapidly modernize Pakistan’s infrastructure, improve energy ecosystem and establish special economic zones. As with CPEC more opportunities will be provided for free border, free trade and thus greater efforts are required to combat Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling.

Thank you UNODC for arranging such a productive conference.
Speech: Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister of Interior

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Senate Defense and CPEC Committees
- Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Director General FIA
- Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, USA
- Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission
- Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor
- Ladies and gentlemen

Assalam–O–Alaikum and Good Morning.

UNODC is playing a vital role in eliminating Human Trafficking and Migrant smuggling from Pakistan.

I, on behalf of the government of Pakistan assure you that we will provide extra mile support in order to overcome HTMS.

Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling can be identified by overcoming the push and pull factors. Migration is the result of the interplay of political, social, economic, legal, historical, cultural, and educational forces at both ends of the migratory axis. The Government’s commitment to tackling human trafficking is clear and unequivocal. Our strategy will give a renewed focus on prevention overseas, a stronger border at home, tougher action on the perpetrators and better identification and care for the victims. These measures will make a real difference to the lives of those at risk of human trafficking.
During the last 4 years government has taken serious steps to improve the economic situation of the country and developed plan to overcome poverty, unemployment and provide better opportunities to one to lead a successful and happy life.

Pakistan has always remained at the forefront of others’ wars and bore losses, whereas others reaped the benefit. We have suffered a lot and all our efforts should be applauded internationally. United States of America and all the European countries should provide support Pakistan to improve the law and order situation and bring peace and stability in the region. Pakistan participated in the Soviet-led war in Afghanistan, to support the western countries. We were left with lack of peace, instability, and millions of Afghan refugees. Pakistan has been hosting the Afghan refugees since 35 years, but no one came to our help. This war has been imposed on us and we didn’t choose it by choice. We should not be left alone.

Under the present Government Pakistan’s economy has seriously improved and the environment has been ideal for every citizen to lead a free and peaceful life. Pakistan’s economy has improved due to efforts of the government and the ongoing energy crisis is going to end soon.

I will request to all of you to share the positive image of Pakistan with your colleagues sitting abroad and evaluating the current situation of Pakistan on all those things which are aired on CNN.

Thank you UNODC team for inviting me to the conference.
Presentation of Shields to Guests

UNODC presented shield awards and group photos to the following Honorable guests:

- Mr. Ahsan Iqbal
  (Chief guest and Interior Minister, Pakistan)

- Mr. Mushahid Husain Syed
  (Senator and Chairman, Senate Defense and CPEC Committees)

- Mr. Bashir Ahmad
  (Director General, Federal Investigation Agency)
Speech: Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, U.S. Embassy, Pakistan

Distinguished guests and Excellencies:-

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, Ministry of Interior
- Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Senate Defense and CPEC Committees
- Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Director General FIA
- Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission

Other diplomatic colleagues, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen: Good Morning.

I wish to thank the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for their initiative, and for inviting me to speak, at this important conference.

Human trafficking is one of the most tragic human rights issues of our time. It splinters families, distorts global markets, undermines the rule of law, and spurs other transnational criminal activity. It threatens public safety and national security. U.S. Government has taken serious steps and one of them is to establish special office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Government’s principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking. It is also the world’s most comprehensive resource of governmental anti-trafficking efforts and reflects the U.S. Government’s commitment to global leadership on this key human rights and law enforcement issue. It represents an updated, global look at the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of government actions to confront and eliminate it. The U.S. Government engages foreign
governments in dialogues to advance anti-trafficking reforms and to combat trafficking and to target resources on prevention, protection and prosecution programs. Freeing victims, preventing trafficking, and bringing traffickers to justice are the ultimate goals of the U.S. Government’s anti-trafficking policy.

Human trafficking and Migrant Smuggling is a billion dollar business. According to the UN report, about 2.5 million people around the world are ensnared in the web of human trafficking at any given time. Human trafficking impacts people of all backgrounds, and people are trafficked for a variety of purposes.

The 4 “Ps” paradigms is the fundamental international framework used by the United States to combat contemporary forms of slavery. We know that there are no simple solutions. However, we should strive to unravel the complex challenges we face in combatting these crimes. We must examine options for creating awareness campaigns, improving national laws and policies; for strengthening border and migration controls; for building upon our existing capacity to investigate and prosecute smuggling networks; and for generating the political will to strengthen international cooperation to tackle this manner of criminal activity.

U.S. will always provide its support internationally to eliminate Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling from the world.

I am again thankful to UNODC, its team present here and especially Mr. Cesar Guedes for arranging this Conference, and believe that this conference will achieve its targeted objectives.

Thank You.
Speech: Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Senate Defense and CPEC Committees
- Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Director General FIA
- Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, USA
- Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission
- Ahsan Iqbal, Ministry of Interior

Ladies and gentlemen: Good Morning to All of you:

I wish to thank the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Federal Investigation Agency of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their initiative, and for inviting me to speak at this important conference.

During the last few years, record breaking figures have been reported for the Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling. Countries and people are greatly affected by this crime and it should be addressed internationally.

The Australian Government remains equally committed to working in partnership with other governments and international organizations, and with civil society. These are crimes of concern to all, and everyone in our community has a part to play in addressing them.
Australia’s strategy to combat human trafficking and slavery is founded on four central pillars:

- Prevention and Deterrence
- Detection and Investigation
- Prosecution and Compliance, and
- Victim Support and Protection.

Together, the measures under the four pillars address the full cycle of human trafficking and slavery from recruitment to reintegration and give equal weight to the critical areas of prevention, enforcement and victim support.

Australia will continue to work to promote regional cooperation through forums such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. Pakistan and UNODC are members of this important forum. I anticipate that there would also be opportunities for sharing experience between the Bali and Budapest Processes and other relevant forums.

Australia works to actively combat all forms of human trafficking and slavery, wherever they occur, including by addressing the impact on trafficked people. Australian Government has committed to spend millions of dollars on many of regional programs which is to create public awareness to eliminate Human Trafficking from the society.

Australia has serious plans to combat Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling which is reflected in our foreign policy and domestic policy. Due to our efforts we have been able to eliminate smuggling activities and have strong endeavor to provide full support to all those countries that are still fighting against this crime.

I would like to thank UNODC and its representative for Pakistan, Cesar Guedes, for having organized this conference which gives us a chance to discuss relevant issues between source, transit and destination countries and exchange best practices.

I am happy to be the part of this conference and I am confident that cooperation will be enhanced through the exchange of experiences.

I wish the conference all the success!
UNODC launched three important publications:

- Smuggling of Migrants from Pakistan Reasons, Routes and Risks.

These reports were distributed among all the participants and were discussed in detail later by Professor Andreas Scholenhardt and Mr. Tariq Nawaz Malik.
Presentation by Professor Andreas Schloenhardt

Excellences, ladies and gentlemen, colleagues

Thank you very much for inviting me to speak to you this morning and please accept my apologies that I cannot be with you today in person.

It fills me with great joy and a degree of pride that our report on ‘Smuggling of Migrants from Pakistan’ is presented today. This report is a further piece in a series of UNODC analysis and publications concerning the levels and patterns of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in Pakistan and on the criminal justice response to these phenomena. For me, this was my eighth involvement with UNODC’s Country Office in Pakistan on this subject matter and I want to take this opportunity to thank Cesar, Naweed, Shahida and their team sincerely for the opportunity to conduct research on these important topics and for their collaboration and support over so many years.

The present report builds, as mentioned, on several previous assessments of smuggling of migrants’ laws and law enforcement capabilities in Pakistan, and adopts a template and methodology that I developed in conjunction with UNODC’s Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand. Between 2013 and 2015, I authored a five-volume in-depth analysis of migrant smuggling in 28 jurisdictions in Asia and the depth and thoroughness of this research is reflected in the Smuggling of Migrants from Pakistan report presented today. It builds on approximately 220 sources, all of them open source, in addition to reported case law and data obtained from a range of law enforcement agencies. This information was validated by country visits and through consultation with experts.

I will refrain from giving you a detailed account of all of the contents of the report now, but for the next ten minutes or so will try to give you an overview of the main components of the report, highlight some key findings, and also flag some opportunities for further research in this area.

From the outset, it needs to be stressed that Pakistan’s role in the smuggling of migrants is a complex one in that it acts as source, transit, and destination country for different groups of migrants. Turbulences in Pakistan’s economy and political life over the past ten years, severe flooding and other natural disasters have uprooted many Pakistani nationals and, along with social and demographic facts, including the existence of large diaspora abroad, explain why many Pakistani have emigrated, often with the assistance of smugglers and along routes used by migrants from other countries.

As a transit country, Pakistan plays host to a very large number of Afghan refugees, many of whom have lived in Pakistan for many years or are second generation refugees. The factors that induce emigration by Pakistani similarly affect many Afghans who leave Pakistan after having lived here for many years. Also, many migrants from southern Afghanistan transit through Pakistan en route to other destinations with the aid of smugglers.

A third group worth mentioning are the more than one million Bangladeshi nationals living here who have unique historical ties to Pakistan, though some merely transit through Pakistan en route to the
Gulf States, and some European authorities notice a growing trend in smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants to Western Europe.

A final group of concern are the 100,000 or so Myanmar nationals living in Pakistan, most of them as irregular labour migrants. Given the very serious situation affecting Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar’s western Rakhine State, it is possible and perhaps likely that a growing number of Rohingyas may soon arrive in Pakistan from Bangladesh, presumably in irregular ways facilitated by smugglers and traffickers.

Research into the profile of smuggled Pakistani nationals in Europe has shown that some parts of the country appear to be more affected by smuggling than others. Especially North-eastern Punjab (the areas around Lahore, Faisalabad, and Rawalpindi), southern Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Karachi are frequently identified as the places of origin of smuggled migrants. Most of them are single men aged 18 to 30 years who are often related to other smuggled migrants, such as uncles and brothers travelling with them. They tend to come from middle and low income backgrounds and have received some education in Pakistan. Pakistanis who are smuggled to the Gulf States tend to have a much broader profile and generalisations about this group are near impossible.

Afghan nationals smuggled through or from Pakistan do not fit a uniform profile. For obvious reasons, they tend to come from south-eastern parts of Afghanistan, which means that many of them are Pashtuns or Hazaras. Noticeable among smuggled Afghan migrants is the fact that many of them are very young men, often unaccompanied teenagers. Many of those smuggled in recent years come from very poor background and have little education and literacy; this was quite different some ten years ago when many came from middle and upper class backgrounds.

The destinations for migrants smuggled from Pakistan are determined by a range of factors, some of which are beyond the control of the migrants; hence it is often not possible to speak of a ‘choice’ of destination. Generally, routes and destinations are determined by affordability, the available resources, and price, as well as the existence of diaspora and earlier emigration by relatives and friends. Much of the migration is driven by economic considerations, chiefly the availability to earn money and send remittances to their remaining relatives. For these reasons, very many migrants move irregularly to the Gulf States to take up medium and short-term labour opportunities; some move to Europe and North America where they tend to stay for the medium or long-term. The overseas diaspora of Pakistanis is very considerable: some 1.2 million live and work in Saudi Arabia, 864,000 in the UAE and about 300,000 each in Kuwait and Oman. In Europe, some 1.5 million people in the UK have roots in Pakistan, and Italy, France, and Greece, as well as Australia, Canada, and the United States now have sizeable Pakistani communities, too.

The routes and methods used to smuggle migrants from Pakistan are well documented and better seen on a map than read out in my short statement today. Suffice to say, that smuggling to the Gulf States is done by air or by sea, either directly from southern Pakistan or via Iran. Iran is also the first transit country for smuggling by land, followed by Turkey and Greece and along the so-called Balkan Routes to Western Europe. While it is true that smuggling across the Balkans to Europe has decreased considerably since the large volume of irregular migration in the fall of 2015 followed by the building of fences and fortifications and the conclusion of the infamous ‘EU-Turkey statement’, suggestions
that the Balkans Route is closed, are untrue as several ten thousand people, many of them Afghans and Pakistanis, are smuggled along this route, with new methods emerging, such as smuggling from Turkey across the Black Sea to Bulgaria and Romania. The steps taken to close the Balkans Route have evidently also led to a displacement to the much more dangerous route across the central Mediterranean, and in this year, smuggling of migrants in the Western Mediterranean to Spain has also reached new heights and has become a new concern for European authorities.

The available, open-source information about the perpetrators and networks paints a quite different picture from sensationalised tabloid media reporting. Firstly, the persons facilitating irregular migration from Pakistan and along the main routes come from very diverse backgrounds that defy generalisations and stereotypes. Moreover, many ‘facilitators’ offer assistance and advice that does not meet the definition of smuggling of migrants. Most of those operating along the main smuggling routes are local people who witness the demand for migration services, see an opportunity to make some money, and use their cars, trucks, contacts and local knowledge. This, by and large, is low level, opportunistic criminality different from the myths about mafia-style smuggling syndicates.

This is different to smugglers who come from the same background as the migrants they smuggle, such as Pakistanis and Afghans, who operate as contact points along the main smuggling routes and who have a degree of oversight over the smuggling process and connect some of the main hubs such as Tehran, Istanbul, and Athens. Many of these were once themselves smuggled migrants who failed to reach their intended destination or who, based on their own smuggling experience, saw an opportunity to use their knowledge to smuggle other people of the same background. This calls the distinction between smugglers and smuggled migrants into question in some cases. It is worth noting that compared to other nationalities, European authorities, for instance, arrest relatively many Pakistani smugglers.

For these reasons, the structure of smuggling networks is generally quite loose, and some networks merely operate locally, some regionally. In this context, it is also worth noting that the smuggling ventures are generally not single, pre-organised operations, but multi-legged journeys that come with many uncertainties, dangers, and long delays. The use of fraudulent documents is usually one sign that more sophisticated, transnational criminal organisations may be involved in the smuggling of migrants.

In conclusion, the available information strongly suggests that smuggling of migrants from Pakistan is a complex and long-standing phenomenon that is here to stay and will not be stopped by single and simplistic countermeasures. Emigration from Pakistan is a necessity, not a choice, for many people and irregular migration and smuggling of migrants frequently occurs because of a lack of proper management and regulation. Migration is not stoppable, but it can be managed and channelled. The first step in responding to this issue is for Governments to take responsibility and engage with the root causes and circumstances of migration. I believe that this report is an important step to inform further involvement by governments. Pakistanis are highly mobile, well networked, and educated people, aspiring to find work, gain skills, and support their families and friends, like the rest of us. Governments have a duty to take on the role of smugglers and assist human mobility, not try to stop it and cement people where they are.
Better international cooperation, more consistent donor coordination, better laws and regulation concerning immigration, labour mobility, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons must go hand-in-hand with community awareness and better training of law enforcement officials.

One further obstacle in preventing and suppressing smuggling of migrants from Pakistan is the lack of information and in-depth analysis. This report is perhaps a first stepping stone, but an exception, rather than the rule. The public debate about smuggling and irregular migration is not well informed, polarised and often involves xenophobic undertones. Many Government agencies have done little to inform the public debate, negate myths and stereotypes, and fail to actively work to counteract prejudice and misinformation.

I sincerely thank and applaud UNODC for its genuine effort to get to the bottom of the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in person’s problem in countries such as Pakistan. I would strongly encourage those present at today's conference to take a close look at the information available on smuggling and trafficking in their own jurisdiction and to explore opportunities to conduct in-depth research and develop an ongoing capacity to document and understand these phenomena.
FIA Annual Reports (2014 & 2015)
Speech: Mr. Tariq Nawaz Malik

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, USA
- Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission
- Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor
- Ladies and gentlemen

Assalam–O–Alaikum:-

It has been a great pride to represent FIA in this Regional Conference.

These Annual reports on Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling has been made possible by the cooperation between United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime and the Federal Investigation Agency; and the efforts of the Research and analysis Centre, a collaboration of UNODC and FIA to assist the agency in building its capacities in research, reporting and data management.

The Purpose is to enhance international best practices to improve information collection, analysis, coordination, capacity building and awareness rising.

The 2014 report was published in year 2016 with four chapters that included basic definitions of trafficking and smuggling under Pakistani laws as well as international conventions to which Pakistan is signatory.
First Chapter provides a brief introduction to the issue of human trafficking in Pakistan, its confusion with migrant smuggling, difference between both, international laws and its history of in Pakistan.

Second Chapter analyses the deportation figures, reasons of deportation, deportation from European countries etc. as well as deportation on forged/fake documentation.

Third Chapter includes provincial overview and comparison of deportation figures from each province, establishing a trend to better understand the flow for migration.

Final Chapter includes prosecution data that includes inquiries, cases and court work of human trafficking and migrant smuggling related cases dealt by the agency.

FIA published its second human trafficking and Migrants smuggling report for the year 2015 earlier this year. This report contains five chapters that provide overall context of human trafficking and migrant smuggling issue in Pakistan.

First Chapter includes introduction to trafficking and illegal migration in Pakistani context, policy, administrative, technical and legislative steps taken by the Government of Pakistan during last decade. It also includes stakeholder analysis and presents a preliminary picture of all relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders.

Second Chapter includes current legal instruments, legislation related to victim assistance and protection as well as challenges in investigations and prosecution. It includes prosecution data trend analysis. Zone wise trend analysis related to inquiries, court cases arrests of most wanted traffickers with zone wise, month wise and category wise segregations.

Third Chapter is the most important chapter that utilizes the data compiled by Immigration wings of the FIA. It analyses the Offloadees and deportees trends.

Fourth Chapter includes known routes being utilized by smugglers and presence of FIA at the strategic locations within Pakistan. The chapter provides us an in-depth information of the smuggling routes through south west Asia along with smuggling to and through the Gulf region and smuggling to Europe.

Last Chapter chalks out way forward for the agency by analyzing the prosecution and deportees trends. It gives us specific recommendations of both national and international level to combat the issue of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

(See Annex 03 for the full presentation of Mr. Tariq Nawaz Malik)
Human trafficking is a global problem and one of the world’s most shameful crimes, affecting the lives of millions of people around the world and robbing them of their dignity. Traffickers deceive women, men and children from all corners of the world and force them into exploitative situations every day. While the best-known form of human trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation, hundreds of thousands of victims are trafficked for the purposes of forced labour, domestic servitude, child begging or the removal of their organs.

Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants is generally defined as a crime that requires international exchange of information and assistance. When you seek information and assistance from abroad, the nature of the information and legal assistance will determine whether it should be informally or formally obtained.

(See Annex 04 for the full presentation of Mr. Naweed Riaz)
Speech: Mr. Roman Fantini, Frontex, EU

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Mr. Leon S. Waskin, Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance, USA
- Mr. Mathew Mowtell, Second Secretary Political, Australian High Commission
- Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor
- Mr. Tariq Nawaz, Director Immigration (FIA)
- Ladies and gentlemen

Good Afternoon and thank you for inviting me to address this gathering.

I would like to begin by recognizing the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime, the Federal Investigation Agency, and the Pakistani Government for organizing a conference on such a critical subject. It’s really an honor to represent Frontex in this important regional conference on Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling.

Frontex is not a law enforcement agency, it is European Border and Coast Guard Agency headquartered in Warsaw, Poland, tasked with border control of the European Schengen Area, in coordination with the border and coast guards of Schengen Area member states.

With so many member states and other partners involved in operations, and the quantity of data that needs to be sorted and analyzed, information management is an important aspect of Frontex’s work. With over 45,500 km of coastline, almost 11,700 km of land borders and around 600 international airports, Europe sees around 700 million border crossings a year. The job of managing the flow of legal and illegal migration requires a clear picture of the current situation at all the EU’s external borders — from airports as well as from the EU’s other approximately 1800 Border Crossing Points both on land and at sea ports.
Frontex collects a wide range of data from Member States, EU bodies, its partner countries and organizations, as well as from open sources on the situation at and beyond Europe’s borders. The data is analyzed with the aim of creating a picture of the situation at the EU’s external borders and the key factors influencing and driving it.

Frontex’s risk analysis activities fall into three categories: Strategic Analysis, Operational Analysis and Analytics. Strategic Analysis is aimed mostly at high-level strategic decision-makers, while Operational Analysis supports Frontex-coordinated Joint Operations. The focus of Analytics is the management of collected data and supporting analysts with data and analytical services.

Frontex use same platform for uploading and sharing information. The sources of information are:

- 429 officers
- Debriefing interview

The Debriefing interview is conducted in informal environment, based on trust and the source of the information is kept anonymous.

*(See Annex 05 for the full presentation of Mr. Roman Fantini)*
FIA is the lead agency dealing with external Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling issues, while the provincial and federal police departments handle the internal trafficking.

FIA has active Immigration wing which has two Directorates i.e Immigration and Anti-Human Smuggling. The prime responsibility of immigration wing is to regulate & monitor passengers as per immigration laws on 26 exit/entry points (airports, seaports and land routes). The FIA in the past few years has adopted numerous measures to control Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling. One of these step is the establishments and deployment of integrated Border Management System (IBMS) at major immigration entry and exit points. This is system is linked with Pakistan’s Nadra database and have positively assisted authorities in identifying forged documents and controlling Human Trafficking cases.

Pakistan is a destination, transit, and source country for smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Pakistan has hosted millions of afghan refugees from Afghanistan and central Asia. Afghans are the largest group at approximately 2.7 million, followed by the combined population of Bangladeshi, and Burmese nationals at more than one million. Pakistani nationals are among the ten most-detected nationalities that attempt irregular migration to the European Union (EU) and
Australia. At the same time, Afghans are also one of the most detected nationalities for irregular migration. The number of Afghan nationals using smuggling networks to enter the EU and Australia far exceeds the number of Pakistanis. However, the migration patterns of the two populations are entangled, and both populations use the same routes and smuggling networks. Moreover, Pakistan is a key transit country for Afghans.

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 (figures are mentioned in the full presentation). FIA immigration authorities are scrutinizing paper 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.

Through Effective use of IBMS, the FIA has identified a number of passengers travelling on forged documents (figures are mentioned in the full presentation).

The smugglers use the following routes:

- Pakistan → Iran → Oman → UAE →
- Pakistan → Iran → Turkey → Greece
- Pakistan → Middle East → Africa → Spain / Greece / EU
- Afghanistan → Pakistan → Malaysia → Indonesia → Australia

In an attempt to disrupt external trafficking and to enhance cooperation with regional states the FIA has also established a liaison office at Oman, one of the major destination to which Pakistani travels. FIA is also active in assisting passenger facilitation and compliant centers have been established at major airports, immigration feedback system at airports.

(See Annex 06 for the full presentation of Mr. Tariq Nawaz Malik)
Speech: Mr. Mohsen Riazat, Military Attache of the Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Mr. Tariq Nawaz, Director Immigration, FIA
- Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor
- Ladies and gentlemen

Assalam–O–Alaikum:-

Thanks UNODC and Government of Pakistan for arranging Regional conference on Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling. It is a social problem, first we need to find out the reasons why HTMS occurs then we should come up with the plan to Prevent, Protect, and Prosecute and seek international cooperation to get better results.

Every citizen has the right to lead a peaceful and economically sound life. Everyone believes that the government should plan to meet the necessities of life and if one has all the facilities and good environment in their own country then no one will use illegal way to cross the border. As per the current situation of Afghanistan, people are fighting for their basic needs and the government is not in the position to address their needs. We should primarily focus on to improve the living standards of the people in Afghanistan and all the developing countries. If we are able to do this then no one will risk their life to cross the border illegally.

Iran is a country of origin, destination and transit for traffickers and smugglers. Long shared borders with countries in crisis led to mass irregular immigration from Afghanistan and Iraq. During the last twenty years, 2.5 million Afghan and Iraqi immigrants have returned to their homes but there are still
1 million illegal Afghan immigrants in Iran who have either overstayed their legal stay or entered Iran illegally with the assistance of organized criminal smuggling groups.

Iran is the main gateway for smuggling to Turkey and Europe, a route where Pakistani and Afghani nationals are usually smuggled along side a range of other migrants from other countries of region. Iran act as a bridge between Asia, Europe and middle east. Most of the migrants use route from Baluchistan to Iran, a group of 200 to 300 people are smuggled from Pakistan sea port to southern Iran. An approximately 900KM long border that separates Pakistan and Iran crosses through many remote deserts areas and is porous and uncontrolled at many parts. Due to the mountains it is also difficult to control all the border. Smugglers are smart and they don’t shy to risk their lives to face the challenge to cross the border illegally.

In Short, Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling is a big problem which should be addressed internationally and we should also make regular effort to make life better of the developing countries. For south Asia region I would say better Afghanistan is the sign of prosperous region.

Thanks UNODC for providing the platform to discuss these issue.
Question & Answer Session

A discussion was initiated by Mr. Naweed Riaz who was joined by Col. Imran, Mr. Tariq Nawaz, Mr. Roman Fantini, Lt Colonel Zafar and many others. The purpose of the discussion was to identify:

- Why people opted for HTMS
- Discuss the smuggler strategies
- Routes (land/sea/air)
- Borders Management
- Legal framework
- Countries plan to combat HTMS
- UNODC role in combating HTMS in UN member countries
- International cooperation
- Information sharing (Formal and informal)
- Recommendation

A number of questions were asked during the discussions which were answered by Mr. Naweed Riaz and Mr. Tariq Nawaz.

Q: What are the mechanisms for information sharing?

Ans: When you seek information and assistance from abroad, the nature of the information and legal assistance will determine whether it should be informally or formally obtained.

A. Informal Channel

Informal exchange of information and assistance will be appropriate when compulsory process is not required and is generally achieved through law enforcement representative’s stationed overseas and international organizations such as Interpol.

B. Formal Channel

Formal exchange of information and legal assistance is generally sought for the obtaining of evidence of a crime that has been committed. It is carried out under legislation and bilateral or multilateral treaty. Formal exchange of information and legal assistance involves compulsory process and affects privacy interests.

Q: How can we carry out informal cooperation?

Ans: Information cooperation can be more efficient and less expensive and can be carried out through:

- Interpol
- Europol
Q: Why governments are reluctant to share the information?

Ans: Sometimes information gets misuse. When there is a win-win situation then there is no hesitation in sharing information but the situation gets cloudy when it is only giving or taking.

Q: Do you think unemployment and poverty is encouraging people to cross the border illegally?

Ans: For economic development you need accuracy and it can be achieved through good governance. If the standard of life for the people in a country is better then everyone will be willing to stay in their home country and will move immigration channel to go abroad.

Q: Who are the traffickers?

Ans: The involvement of transnational organized crime groups in human trafficking is part of a growing global trend. Human trafficking generates huge profits for criminal organizations, which often have operations extending from the source to the destination countries. These transnational crime networks also utilize smaller, decentralized criminal groups that may specialize in recruiting, transporting or harboring victims. Human trafficking is also known to be perpetrated by small family criminal groups who control the entire operation. Individuals working independently also traffic persons for profit/personal gain.

Q: How are victims recruited and controlled?

Ans: Traffickers approach potential victims in a variety of manners including:

- Direct contact with the person
- Direct contact with family and relatives
- Agents who scout for potential victims in source regions, sometimes representing themselves as a potential sponsor or love interest
- Misleading advertisements promising jobs and opportunity
- Contact on the internet

More abusive methods are also used and range from:

- Extortion
- Kidnapping
- Servitude
- Violence, including physical and emotional abuse

Q: Do you think HTMS is linked with corruption?

Ans: There are clear links between people smuggling and other crimes such as human trafficking, illicit money flows, corruption and the use of fraudulent travel documents.

Q: So what about victims of actual trafficking?
Ans: International legal provisions encourage countries to assist and protect trafficking victims under the Protocol on Trafficking. This requires countries to provide for victims’ physical, psychological, and social needs and to consider allowing them to remain on their territory. Making clear distinctions between smuggling and trafficking in persons prevents undermining of these obligations.

Q: What are the most common routes used by smugglers from Pakistan?

Ans: Nearly every country in the world is affected by the smuggling of migrants in some way: either as country of source, transit or destination. People smuggling can occur by air, sea or land, often by complex routes which change rapidly and frequently. Smugglers use the following routes from Pakistan.

- Pakistan → Iran → Oman → UAE
- Pakistan → Iran → Turkey → Greece
- Pakistan → Middle East → West Africa → Spain

Q: What is the budgetary allocation of Frontex?

Ans: Euro 150-200 million per year.
Let me thank UNODC, Pakistan for taking the initiative to arrange conference on Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling which will create awareness and will enhance the skills to overcome HTMS.

Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling is a global issue and it should be solved through mutual efforts. Syndicates are very smart and they plan their activities in such way that law enforcement agencies never track them. Sometime they recruit people within the law enforcement agencies and also have links with the press that is responsible for passport printing. Every country and each organization should have a self-accountability mechanism which makes serious efforts in eliminating corruption.

Mostly investigation is reactive and we wait for things to happen. We should also arrange pro-active approach.
Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants is generally defined as a crime that requires international exchange of information and assistance. When you seek information and assistance from abroad, the nature of the information and legal assistance will determine whether it should be informally or formally obtained. The formal exchange takes a lot of time and a delay in it brings unfruitful results. The agencies and governments need to trust each other on information sharing and thus strong plans to take serious action against the violators are required.

Government needs to review national and international policy on migration. Anti-corruption measures, affective legislation and joint operations will have positive result.

The international community should think seriously to improve the living standards of under developed countries.

We should educate people about the HTMS through different campaign i.e. media, social media and print media which will result awareness and will help the law enforcement agencies in combatting HTMS.

Thank You!
I am very thankful to UNODC for providing the platform to Highlight Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling.

We must bring into notice that most of the consultants and agencies are also responsible for illegal immigration. They advertise the jobs, create height and people start to contact them. They identify all the applicants and then start negotiation with them on charges. Those who can bear the expense go through legal channel and those who are short of money go back to their homes disappointed. The story doesn’t end here, after a few months these consultants approach these applicants and offer them the immigration on almost half of the charges.

A lack of access to education and limited opportunities for quality education is also identified as further factor contributing to the vulnerability to smuggling of migrants and the facility of trafficking in persons.
The under-developing countries, is facing the problem of excess supply of the workforce comprising illiterates, semi-skilled, skilled, educated and even highly qualified and professional as compared to the domestic labour demanded. This reflect not only in open unemployment but also under employment.

Smugglers use different channels to cross the borders, which involves condition and dangers that can threaten the safety and health of the smuggled migrants, and can place their lives in trouble. They smuggled people through mountains (by foot), land (road), sea (boards) and air. Most of them enter from Baluchistan to Iran and then to Turkey. There is also another trend that people use to migrate from Pakistan to UAE legally and then start heading toward Europe using illegal channels.

In short, I would say government needs to take this issue seriously. Government needs proper legislation and support for victims to address Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling.

Thank You!
Closing Remarks

Full Speech of Mr. Jean-Francois Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

- Mr. Cesar Guedes, UNODC Representative in Pakistan
- Mr. Tariq Nawaz, Director Immigration, FIA
- Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor
- Ladies and gentlemen

Good Afternoon:-

I would like to take this opportunity to thank UNODC and Federal Investigation Agency for arranging the conference. I would also like to thank all the participants for making this conference productive.

I experienced a rich and dynamic discussion on the international community’s work to implement the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and steps we can take to strengthen this effort. All the participants underlined the need for greater attention to be given to understanding the root causes of trafficking in persons and of addressing these causes through comprehensive approaches, they highlighted investment in educating people on trafficking in order to broaden global awareness of the scale, risks and challenges, and to reduce its stigma. They spoke of the need for greater partnership and coordination in our work, underscoring the important role of civil society, academia, and the private sector in supporting prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts.

They acknowledged the need for specific measures to be taken to address trafficking in persons that results from conflict, humanitarian crises, and natural disasters, as well as to address the particular
vulnerabilities faced by migrants and refugees. The Participants addressed the emergence of new forms of trafficking in persons, and highlighted the potential role of innovation and technology to help in responding to these challenges. They stressed the need to ensure accountability and justice for the crime of trafficking, with greater attention and resources on pursuing the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators.

I once again thank everyone for their participation.

I sincerely hope these discussions will be seen as a launching point in our efforts to further strengthen the implementation in combatting Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling.

Thank You!
Recommendations

1. Countries to create new platforms, strengthen existing platforms, and coordinate these platforms to increase information-sharing and improve investigations and prosecutions.

2. Countries to create a network of focal points across the region for real-time information sharing and coordination on areas of mutual interest.

3. Countries to encourage public and private sector to create and join cooperation platforms and to enhance and increase coordination between them.

4. Countries to share best practices for improving border security and building cooperative relationships with respect to investigations, prosecutions and protection of victims.

5. The UNODC will conduct an audit of previous conference recommendations with a view to determine any reasons for non-compliance and report the future conferences and other appropriate forums for follow-up action.

6. Countries to review current border control mechanisms and policies in place with a view to improve oversight of free flow of illicit movement in people and trade while interdicting illicit flows.
ANNEX 01: Conference Agenda

Regional Conference on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
Islamabad, Pakistan

24-25 October, 2017

Agenda Day - 1

9:30
Opening: Mr. Naweed Riaz (UNODC International Law Enforcement Advisor)
Welcome Remarks: Government of Pakistan and UNODC: Mr. Cesar Guedes (UNODC Country Representative)
Mr. Bashir Ahmed (Director General, FIA)
Keynote Address: Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed (Chairman Senate Defense and CPEC Committee)
H.E. Mr. Ahsan Iqbal (Minister of Interior, Chief Guest - TBC)

09:50: Message of support - Donors (10 minutes each)

10:20: Launch of UNODC research report and FIA annual report on HTMS
Presentation by Professor Dr Andreas Schloenhardt on UNODC’s publication 2016 “Smuggling of Migrants from Pakistan, Reasons, Routes and Risks”
FIA annual reports on HTMS (2014 and 2015)

10:45: Group Photo

11.00: Tea Break

11:10: Question and Answer Session
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor UNODC

11.30: International Cooperation
Presentation by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor UNODC

11:40: Question and Answer Session
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor UNODC

11:50: Presentation by Klaudia Pyszczek, Frontex, EU
“Innovative methodologies and a multi-disciplinary approach to combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants”
12:10: **Question and Answer Session**  
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor  
UNODC

12:50: **Lunch**

14:20: **Country specific presentations from Pakistan and Neighboring Countries (20 minutes each)**  
Country Presentation (Pakistan)  
Intervention by Iran  
Intervention by Afghanistan  
Intervention by Turkey

15:25: **Question and Answer Session**  
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor  
UNODC

15:35: **Tea Break**

15:50: **Screening of documentary**

16.20: **Group work**  
*Group 1* - will discuss modus operandi of criminal networks to bypass national and international mechanisms in facilitation of crime  
(moderated by Col. Imran)  
*Group 2* - will discuss how to take proactive and preventive measures that can be employed by agencies to intercept and dismantle criminal network organizations (moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC Advisor)

16:50: **Summary of day’s proceedings (Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC Advisor)**

17:00: **End of Day 1**
Day 2

09:30: Recap of day 1 (Mr. Naweed Riaz, UNODC Advisor)

09:50: Question and Answer Session
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor UNODC

10:00: Continuation of Group work from Day 1

11:20: Tea Break

11:35: Presentation by Group 1

12.00: Presentation by Group 2

12:30: Question and Answer Session
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor UNODC

13:00: Lunch

14:40: Question and Answer Session
Moderated by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor UNODC

15:00: Tea Break

15:20: Recommendations

16:00: Closing remarks by H.E. Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
## ANNEX 2: List of Participants

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<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Zafar Iqbal Khan</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>NAB</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Irshad Waheed</td>
<td>Dy. Director</td>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
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<td>Josphine Fsrtenze</td>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>Netherlands Embassy</td>
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<td>Sofia Sultan</td>
<td>M&amp;E Officer</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Stu Coper</td>
<td>NCA</td>
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<td>Ian Tiey</td>
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<td>Kamran Haider</td>
<td>Correspondent</td>
<td>Bloomberg</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Shahid Naveed</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>MRC/ICMPD</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Osama Salda</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>FIA</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Syed Zain Ali</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Major Zafar Abbas</td>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>ANF</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Joan</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
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<td>Mujeeb Ejaz</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
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<td>M. Farhan</td>
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<td>Zia Mumtaz</td>
<td>Cameraman</td>
<td>NEO TV</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Javed Quershi</td>
<td>Cameraman</td>
<td>Dunya TC</td>
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<td>Ali Shahzad</td>
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<td>M. Naqash</td>
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<td>Junaid Raza</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Heela</td>
<td>Inter Pro</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shah Raees</td>
<td>Joint Director</td>
<td>ANF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ali Abdur Razzak</td>
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<td>Inqi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ibad Ali</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tariq Malik</td>
<td>Director Immigration</td>
<td>FIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Isaac Baeith</td>
<td>1st Secretary Political</td>
<td>S. A. High Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Zafar Iqbal Khan</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>NAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Usman Gujjar</td>
<td>Cameraman</td>
<td>ABB TAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Syed Zain Ali Naqvi</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>FIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ikram Ullah</td>
<td>Fin Associate</td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M. Shafique Skaik</td>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>Rock Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Shabir Ahmed</td>
<td>Asstt Admin Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ahmed Sultan</td>
<td>M. Adv</td>
<td>NDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fida Muhammad</td>
<td>Inter Law</td>
<td>IIUI</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Osama Safdar</td>
<td>FC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sysher</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Izhar Khan Niazi</td>
<td>Chief Reporter</td>
<td>Royal News TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rizwan Mughal</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Yuri Chornyi</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Musarrat Akram</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>M. Muzzamil Basree</td>
<td>Research Officer</td>
<td>BE&amp;OE</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Amir Riaz</td>
<td>Advisor Police</td>
<td>Norway Embassy</td>
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<td>Atif Khan</td>
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<td>UNWOMEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Dr. Farhan</td>
<td>Asstt Professor</td>
<td>IIUI</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Aslam Mazhar</td>
<td>DDSW</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Romen Komorepink</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Murk Aijaz</td>
<td>Asst Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sardar Amer</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<td>APS</td>
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<td>Second Secretary</td>
<td>Afghan Embassy</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Krim Ordsarov</td>
<td>First Secretary</td>
<td>Bulgarian Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Position</td>
<td>Organization</td>
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<td>Project Assist</td>
<td>IOM</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Mohsen Riazat</td>
<td>Military A</td>
<td>EBS. I. R. Iran</td>
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<td>Amir H. Dongi</td>
<td>Ass. M. A.</td>
<td>EBS. I. R. Iran</td>
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<td>Asif Shah</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Inspire Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Omer Salem Cheema</td>
<td>Deputy Dir</td>
<td>Bureau of Emigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Khalifa Al-Abdalla</td>
<td>Chief Prosecutor</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Tahir Mahmood Khan</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>Awaz e Adam</td>
</tr>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Jahangir Khan</td>
<td>Anchor</td>
<td>Roze Tv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Osmann</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>Analyst</td>
<td>Frontex</td>
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<td>Kompal Rahan</td>
<td>LDC</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Nighat Yasmin</td>
<td>Research Officer</td>
<td>SWD</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Shahid Naveed</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>MRC/ICMPD</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Usman Nawaz</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Immigration Passport</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Darkhar Nursafguov</td>
<td>Counsellor</td>
<td>Embassy of Kazakhstan</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Faiz ul Hassan</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>IMPASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Abdullah Hassan Husseinabad</td>
<td>Minister pleni</td>
<td>Embassy of Islamic Republic of Yemen</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Nuzhat Ahsan</td>
<td>Senior Program Officer</td>
<td>Hasho Foundation</td>
</tr>
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<td>58</td>
<td>Major Zafar Abbas</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>HQ ANF</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Shahzad Mirza</td>
<td>Bureau Chief</td>
<td>Daily Media</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Rehman Ali Baig</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>Sharuf Shaikh</td>
<td>Media Analyst</td>
<td>Qatar Embassy</td>
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<td>Erwin Uersteeg</td>
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<td>Naimat Ullah</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>M. Makki Kakar</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>Waheed Ansari</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>SW Punjab</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Irshad Waheed</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Reports of FIA

2014 - 2015

Research and Analysis Center

a. Established in May 2014 at FIA Headquarters Islamabad under a MOU.

b. Purpose is to augment international best practices to improve information collection, analysis, coordination, capacity building and awareness raising.

c. Published two annual HTMS Reports

d. Published 10 Quarterly Newsletters
Annual HTMS Report of 2014

- First of its kind report published by the Federal Investigation Agency detailing the efforts of the agency in controlling human trafficking and migrant smuggling issues in Pakistan.
- The report was published in year 2016 with four chapters that included basic definitions of trafficking and smuggling under Pakistani laws as well as international conventions to which Pakistan is a signatory.
- Chapter one provides a brief introduction to the issue of human trafficking in Pakistan, its confusion with migrant smuggling, difference between both international laws and its history of in Pakistan.
- It also defines national laws related to human trafficking, how FIA immigration wing works and what is the business operation of human traffickers in Pakistan.
- It also touches illegal recruitment process adopted by the travel agents, known routes and the root causes for HTMS cases in Pakistan.

Cont...

- The chapter also includes figures from Ministry of Overseas Employment and Human Resource Development, which include legal migration from different areas to different destination countries.
- Final chapter includes prosecution data that includes inquiries, cases and court work of human trafficking and migrant smuggling related cases dealt by the agency.
- The data from all the Anti-Human Trafficking Circles is compared with previous years in form of charts and graphs.
- The chapter also provides data on the arrest of most wanted human traffickers and smugglers.
Second chapter analyses the deportation figures, reasons of deportation, deportation from European Countries etc as well as deportation on forged/fake documentation.

This is the most important chapter since trends from different destination countries is analyzed through this data.

The chapter also includes data from Inter Agency Task Force interceptions, highlighting the efforts of all the relevant law enforcement agencies in curbing the issue.

Third chapter includes provincial overview and comparison of deportation figures from each province, establishing a trend to better understand the flow for migration.

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**Annual HTMS Report 2015**

FIA published its second human trafficking and Migrants smuggling report for the year 2015 earlier this year.

The report presents latest trends related to deportation and prosecution to greater audience.

Contains five chapters that provide overall context of human trafficking and migrant smuggling issue in Pakistan.

The first chapter includes introduction to trafficking and illegal migration in Pakistani context, policy, administrative, technical and legislative steps taken by the Government of Pakistan during last decade.

It also includes stakeholder analysis and presents a preliminary picture of all relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders.
Chapter two includes current legal instruments, legislation related to victim assistance and protection as well as challenges in investigations and prosecution.

It includes prosecution data trend analysis. Zone wise trend analysis related to inquiries, court cases arrests of most wanted traffickers with zone wise, month wise and category wise segregations.

The third chapter is the most important chapter that utilizes the data compiled by Immigration wings of the FIA.

It analyses the Offloadees and deportees trends.

It also includes data from the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, charting out the flow of illegal migration towards different destination countries.

Data analysis has successfully established top reasons of both Offloadees and deportees.

Segregation in terms of age, gender and segregation, deportation trends from European, GCC and other countries of concern, offloadees in both general and forged document categories.

Performance of inter-agency task force is also highlighted by presenting their interception data and its comparison to previous year.
Cont...

- Fourth chapter includes known routes being utilized by smugglers and presence of RIA at the strategic locations within Pakistan.
- The chapter provides us an in-depth information of the smuggling routes through south west Asia along with smuggling to and through the Gulf region and smuggling to Europe.
- Last chapter chalks out way forward for the agency by analyzing the prosecution and deportees trends.
- It gives us specific recommendations of both national and international level to combat the issue of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

Way forward and Recommendations

- Inter-departmental and inter-agency coordination for the provision of information, data, and services.
- Information and data sharing at regional and international level
- Designation of special courts to handle exclusively human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases due to increased case load
- Capacity building of the judiciary on laws related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling

- Awareness raising at grassroots levels, designing and distribution of brochures, posters, public service messages on radio and television, stories of migrant experiences abroad, etc.

- Public-private partnership initiatives to enable the agency to maximize its outreach towards the community

- Improve the quality of training at the Academy
Thank You

Immigration Wing
Federal Investigation Agency
ANNEX 04

Presentation by Mr. Naweed Riaz, International Law Enforcement Advisor, UNODC

International Cooperation in Combatting Transnational Organised Crime including HTMS

Naweed Riaz
UNODC – International Law Enforcement Advisor

October 2017

Global trends in Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
World Drug Trafficking Trends

Problem Profile

- Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
- Drug Trafficking
- Money laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism
- Transnational Organised Crime (TOC)
- Corruption

Source: UN World Drug Report
Pakistan’s illegal economy

$1.3 Billion at local market but many times more on global market
TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION – FORMAL AND INFORMAL COOPERATION

**Formal international cooperation**: could be based on existing bilateral or multilateral agreements. Formal letter of request, for an official investigation or during the judicial proceedings.

⇒ Each State Party shall designate a Central Authority competent to receive requests and execute them or transmit to competent authorities.

**Informal cooperation**: involves operational police-to-police contacts. Arrangements can usually be made between the relevant police officers or agencies without invoking mutual legal assistance agreements or conventions.

**Formal or informal cooperation?**: Laws may prohibit any type of cooperation or allow only one type. In reality, both forms of cooperation might be pursued in parallel.

FORMAL COOPERATION – WHAT IS MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE (ART. 18 UNTOC)?

Mutual Legal Assistance is a type of formal international cooperation. States seek and provide assistance gathering evidence for investigation, prosecution and adjudication of criminal cases:

- Taking evidence or statements and facilitating appearance of witnesses
- Effective service of judicial documents
- Executing searches/seizures and examining objects and sites
- Providing information, evidence, expert evaluations, documents, records
- Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime, property, instrumentality and other material for evidentiary purposes
- Any other kind of assistance not barred by domestic law

Requests for MLA are to be made by designated central authorities. They have the competence to receive requests and execute or pass them on to competent national authorities (Art. 18(13)).
INFORMAL COOPERATION I

Exchange of information between law enforcement and/or regulatory agencies without the use of a formal mutual legal assistance request agreement.

Before an investigation becomes official and before the court proceedings (surveillance, taking witness statements).

Prosecutorial objectives → informal communications need to be formalized to ensure the admissibility in court.

Informal cooperation can be more efficient and less expensive than formal cooperation and can be carried out through: INTERPOL, Europol etc.; local crime liaison officers; any applicable Memorandum of Understanding/regional arrangements (formal and informal).

INFORMAL COOPERATION II

Informal cooperation should comply with local procedures. These vary from State to State but typically involve passing a request through a central liaison unit or officer.

Informal requests should not be used if you intend to present admissible evidence from another jurisdiction in a court within your jurisdiction.

Find out how informal requests are made in your country.

Where they exist, always take advice from your liaison units or officers and always inform central authorities of prior informal contacts.
CONSIDERATIONS WHEN COMMENCING AN INVESTIGATION INTO A SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS CASE

It is useful to identify which countries may be able to assist and how as illustrated in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Intelligence</th>
<th>Information sought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Subjects arrested lived in a named town.</td>
<td>Information on financial aspects (accommodation), associates etc. Intelligence from the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit</td>
<td>Transited by way of this country. May have remained there for several days.</td>
<td>Routes. Potential accommodation sites. Forgers. Tickets etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Smuggled migrants and smugglers of migrants may exist in an ethnic community. Migrants may be exploited.</td>
<td>Financial intelligence. Associates. Possible connections to illegal work or exploitative situations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFORMATION-SHARING

Article 27, Organized Crime Convention encourages cooperation

Article 10, Smuggling of Migrants Protocol requires States to exchange information with each other about:
- embarkation and destination points as well as routes, carriers and means of transportation known;
- The identity and methods of smugglers of migrants;
- The authenticity and proper form of travel documents;
- Means/methods of concealment and transportation of persons;
- legislative experiences, practices and measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants;
- Scientific and technological information useful to law enforcement.

THE INTERPOL COLOUR-CODED NOTICE SYSTEM

INTERPOL has a colour-coded notice system which is used to inform all 187 member countries about a specific fact.

The system can be a powerful law enforcement weapon as the notices are widely circulated and can be used to inform countries of individuals or methods involved in trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
**Prevent** – Identify and assist vulnerable individuals, communities, especially woman and children

**Protect** – Victim protection, support and psychological welfare for those who require it

**Partnership** – All government departments, LEAs, including criminal justice agencies to coordinate and share information

**Pursue** – Early identification and disruption of criminal syndicates, corrupt officials and financial networks

**Prosecute** – Increase number of HTMS cases brought to trial and conviction in line with human rights principle

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**Three Levels of 5P strategy Implementation**

- **Strategic**
- **Tactical**
- **Operational**
Thank you!
ANNEX 05

Presentation by Mr. Roman Fantini, Frontex, EU

“Innovative methodologies and a multi-disciplinary approach to combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants”

Roman Fantini
Islamabad, 24 October 2017
Risk Analysis Unit

Outline

The border management challenge

Reducing complexity through network approach to risk analysis

Operational response and information gathering
The challenge in the European context

28 Member States
4 Schengen Associated Countries

700 million
Travelers across the external borders each year

1.8 million
Illegal border-crossings 13,000 undocumented persons per day

2.9 billion
SIS II queries

63 million
SIS II alerts

11 700 km
EU external land borders

45 500 km
EU external sea borders

600 airports

150 different nationalities of irregular migrants
Types of document fraud

- FRAUD
  - Genuine
    - Illegal
    - Irregular
  - False
    - Imposter
    - Fraudulently obtained
    - Forged
    - Counterfeit
    - Pseudo documents
    - Stolen blanks (compiled)

- Altered Bio Page
- New Bio Page
- Page sub
- Image Sub
- Edifice
- Other or No more details
- Mutilated

Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model

Reducing complexity

MONITORING OF 4-TIERS
- Border
- Inland
- Neighbouring countries
- Other third countries

ALL-SOURCES
- Frontex Risk Analysis Network
- Regional Networks
- Joint Operations
- EUBOR
- EU bodies (Friction, EAS, EASAC...)
- International organizations (OSI, IMCO, INTERPOL...)
- Open sources
- Social media
- Earth observation

ANALYSIS OF RISKS
- THREATS
- VULNERABILITIES
- IMPACTS

PROPOSALS FOR RISK MITIGATION
- Strategic decisions
- Operational decisions
- Tactical decisions

Network approach to analysis of risks
Information gathering and analysis

Mapping incidents

Information gathering and analysis

Aerial surveillance
Examples of personal data

Debriefing Interviews

Interviews have two complementary objectives:

1. Risk Analysis
2. Personal data

Risk Analysis:
- Route
- MO
- Pull/Push
- Destination

Personal Data:
- Person
- MoC
- MoT
- Location
European Border and Coast Guard Agency

What is new?

Vulnerability assessment
- The agency will carry out risk assessments to evaluate the capacity and readiness of its member states to face challenges at their external borders. To assist in this task, the agency will deploy border officers to its member states.

Rapid reaction pool
- The agency will create a pool of at least 1,500 officers who can be deployed at short notice.

Enhanced role in returns
- A pool of returnees will be created, ensuring a more effective and efficient return process.

Coast Guard Function
- The agency will play a central role in coordinating the European coast guard function, supporting the cooperation of law enforcement authorities, EU agencies, and custodial services.

Engagement with non-EU countries
- The agency can carry out operations on the territory of non-EU countries, particularly in the context of border management.

Complaint mechanism
- Any person who believes they have been subject to actions of staff involved in an activity of the agency can submit a written complaint regarding potential violations of its Fundamental Rights.

FRONTEX - EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

1. Joint Operations
2. Risk Analysis
3. Training
4. Situation Monitoring
5. Coast Guard Functions
6. Combating serious cross-border crime
7. Research & Innovation
8. Return Support
9. Cooperation with non-EU countries

FRONTEX - EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY
Pakistan’s Role as a Source, Transit and a Destination Country

Immigration Control
PAKISTAN’S PERSPECTIVE

A Country of:
- Origin
- Transit
- Destination

FIA IMMIGRATION
Role & Responsibilities

- Staff the passenger official Entry/Exit points
  - Provision of immigration services at entry/exit points
  - Immigration controls
- Investigation and prosecution of violation of immigration laws
- Lead agency for inter-agency & international cooperation in relation to immigration & HTMS
- Implementation of Border Security System (ECL etc.)
- Integrated Border Management System (IBMS)
About 3.35 Million are Foreign Immigrants in Pakistan (including 2.2 Million Afghans)

8.36 million Pakistanis economic migrants are abroad
MAJOR ROUTES

- Pakistan ➔ Iran ➔ Oman ➔ UAE ➔ ???
- Pakistan ➔ Iran ➔ Turkey ➔ Greece
- Pakistan ➔ Middle East ➔ Africa ➔ Spain/ Greece/ EU
- Afghanistan ➔ Pakistan ➔ Malaysia ➔ Indonesia ➔ Australia
Integrated Border Management System

- Indigenous software and Database replaced the PISCES in 2013
- Maintains record of international arrivals and departures -- **142 million** travellers since 2002
- Implementation of Border Security System (ECL etc.)
- Provision of travel history
- Linked with passport and NADRA Database
### PASSENGER LOAD / TRAFFIC HANDLED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017 (up to Sept.)</th>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>International Arrivals</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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Projected for 2017: 18.2 million

### TOTAL DEPORTEES

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Deportees</th>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>53,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>54,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>67,332</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>78,409</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>116,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>111,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017 (30th September)</strong></td>
<td><strong>116,947</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FIA Immigration HQ
### DEPORTEES - TOP TEN COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total 2016</th>
<th>Sr #</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total 2017 (upto Sept.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>57,784</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>79,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>29,153</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>13,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>9,987</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>1,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>1,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DFDS & OFDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deported on forged Documents (DFDs)</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Deportees</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offloaded on forged documents (OFDs)</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of offloadees</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FIA Immigration HQ
Prosecution Data

Cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>B.F</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Finalized</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>5,975</td>
<td>8,425</td>
<td>7,093</td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>7,451</td>
<td>8,783</td>
<td>7,418</td>
<td>1,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (Upto July)</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>3,439</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>3,264</td>
<td>1,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enquiries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>B.F</th>
<th>Added</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Finalized</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>7,650</td>
<td>10,980</td>
<td>9,903</td>
<td>1,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>9,144</td>
<td>10,221</td>
<td>8,997</td>
<td>1,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017(July)</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>6,136</td>
<td>7,360</td>
<td>5,069</td>
<td>2,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Monthly D.Os received from Zones

HUMAN SMUGGLERS/TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Human Smugglers / Traffickers Arrested</th>
<th>Most Wanted Human Traffickers Arrested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4610</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLEGAL MIGRATION

- Agencies working in isolation
- Lack of coordination with International partners e.g., Iran, Turkey, Greece etc.
- Lack of engagement with new international law-enforcement organizations which are shaping the policies and operations related to migrants – Europol, Frontex
- Nature of the Phenomenon: Illegal migration is not a crime which can be controlled by law-enforcement measures alone
- Understanding the victim-focused approach of the international community

INITIATIVES /
ACTIONS TAKEN
BY FIA
PROPOSED COMPLAINT SYSTEM

- Online Complaint Management System accessible through FIA Website
- Complaint from other sources will also become part of online system
- Multi-purpose & to be used for assignments and performance review
- Feedback to the complainant ensured at every step
- The back-end will be monitored 24/7
- Timeline: In 45 days the project will be operational

IMMIGRATION AIRPORT FEEDBACK SYSTEM

- A one touch user-friendly system
- Aims to get the feedback easily, anonymously and without creating delay
- The feedback system will ensure monitoring of behavior of counter officer
- Weekly/monthly/quarterly reports on the performance of counter officers and shift in-charges
CASE MANAGMENT SYSTEM

- Project initiated by UNODC but did not get functional due to design and operational issues
- An off-the-shelf solution has been proposed
- Expression of Interest (EOI) from reputable organization has been sought
- Gradual digitization of investigation processes from I.O. to D.G.

NATIONAL CRIME REGISTER / MOST WANTED TRAFFICKERS’ DATABASE

- Hundreds of criminals prosecuted annually in FIA while scores remain at large
- For better investigation & policy making, criminal database is a must
- So far no such criminal database exist at the federal level
MECHANISM OF CONTROL
- Internal Accountability
  - Zero Tolerance Policy against corruption
- Action Against Gangs
- Intelligence gathering and detention
  - Arrest of Gangs involved in human smuggling to France & Greece
- Sharing of information with LEAs
- Establishing Database of illegal networks
- International Liaison

International Cooperation
- Bali Process
- Dubai Process (APCP)
- Budapest Process

Bilateral Agreements
- Pakistan – UK
- Pakistan – Australia

Trilateral Agreements
- Tripartite Agreement (UNODC)
  - Pakistan – Iran – Afghanistan

SAARC
STRATEGY TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- PREVENTION
- PROSECUTION
- PROTECTION
- PURSUIT
- PARTNERSHIP

5 Ps Strategy

MAJOR CHALLENGES
MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Specifically, poor infrastructure at Immigration Check-posts & in AHTCs in FIA, Balochistan
- Specifically, shortage of FIA Staff at Immigration Check-posts & in AHTCs in FIA Balochistan
- Absence of proper interrogation/investigation of deportees from Iran by FIA at Taftan
- Absence of sharing of proper interrogation/investigation of intercepted illegal intending emigrants by other LEAs/IATF with FIA

FIA – Major Achievements

- The Federal Investigation Agency has drafted strategic framework to combat human trafficking and migrants smuggling. This framework has been duly approved by the Government of Pakistan.
- Two draft laws on human trafficking and migrant smuggling have also been drafted in collaboration with UNODC Pakistan. Tabled at Senate of Pakistan for approval.
- A Victim Reception and Facilitation Center at Taftan, Baluchistan is being built in collaboration with UNODC Pakistan.
FIA – Major Achievements

- Sensitization sessions to curb human trafficking and migrant smuggling are being delivered to Police and Civil Society representatives. Sensitizing 300 Police officials and 300 civil society representatives.

- Establishment and deployment of integrated border management system (IBMS) at major immigration entry and exit points.

- A liaison office in Oman was established in an attempt to disrupt criminal syndicates and to enhance cooperation with regional states.