



Annual Report on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

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Human Trafficking

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2015 ANNUAL Report

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Over a period of six months Mr Ehsan Gilani coordinated with senior staff members of FIA and UNODC to prepare this report reflecting their points of view and experienced insights.

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Abbreviations

AHTC	Anti Human Trafficking Circle
AIAP	Allama Iqbal International Airport
AF	Aurat Foundation
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Impression System
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BBIAP	Benazir Bhutto International Airport
BEOE	Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment
B/F	Brought Forward
BL	Black List
CCAR	Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees
CAR	Commissioner Afghan Refugees
CIS	Center for Immigration Studies
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
Cr. PC	Criminal Procedure Code
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
DD	Deputy Director
DFD	Deported on Forged Documents
DG	Director General
DGIP	Directorate General of Immigration and Passports
DVC	District Vigilance Committee
EC	European Commission
ECL	Exit Control List
EU	European Union
FA	Foreigners Act
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HRCPC	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HTMS	Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
IBMS	Integrated Border Management System
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
ILO	International Labour Organization
IO	Investigating Officer
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITGOS	Italy Turkey Greece Oman and Spain
KP	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
MOI	Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control
MOPHRD	Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development
MRP	Machine Readable Passport
MWTs	Most Wanted Traffickers
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NARA	National Aliens Registration Authority
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIC	National Identity Card

NPB	National Police Bureau
OEC	Overseas Employment Corporation
OEP	Overseas Employment Promoter
OFD	Offloaded on Forged Documents
OPF	Overseas Pakistanis Foundation
PACHTO	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance
PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
SHARP	Society for Human Rights and Prisoners Aid
SPARC	Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WL	Watch List

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Executive Summary

Human trafficking entails employment of force, fraud, or coercion to take advantage of a person for profit. Sometimes, trafficking victims are subjected to sexual exploitation, forced labor, or both. Labor exploitation comprises slavery, forced labor, and debt bondage; while sexual exploitation typically comprises mistreatment within the sex industry. Human trafficking is a crime which is prohibited by state and international law.

The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (PACHTO) was enacted by the Government of Pakistan in 2002. Prior to its enactment, no comprehensive law existed to protect victims of human trafficking, or to prosecute their traffickers. PACHTO has a three pronged strategy regarding the control of human trafficking in Pakistan. First, it provides for preventative measures against trafficking of humans across Pakistani borders. Second, it provides for prosecution of those who traffic in humans beings. Third, it offers assistance and protection to trafficking victims.

This report is an attempt by the Federal Investigation Agency to share information with the general public and international community, and to highlight the FIA's stance, on this important subject. It will also help record progress; identify obstacles and challenges encountered during the previous year, and spell out future initiatives. It also aims to calibrate and estimate the progress of the Agency in the long term; and to serve as a channel for promoting dialogue and transparency in the exchange of information at the international level.

Most importantly, the report analyses the data on victims, the methodologies practiced by the traffickers, and the routes taken. The trend analysis and study of different initiatives taken will help not only the FIA but also the other stakeholders in understanding the dynamics involved in reporting so as to effectively combat these crimes.

1.1 Trafficking and Illegal Immigration in the Context of Pakistan

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

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

1.2 Factors that Contribute to Human Trafficking in the Region

Both individual factors and external circumstances contribute to human trafficking within and from Pakistan. Individual risk factors include poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy. Factors also include a tendency to take risks in order to fulfill one's goals, a focus on short-term rewards that may result from short-term risks, and a lack of familial support and/or strong social networks.

These risk factors that may 'push' an individual towards accepting a risky job proposition in another country have been compounded by 'pull' factors, including the hope of finding economic opportunity abroad, which is fueled by television and internet images of wealth in other countries like the US, UK, Canada, and other European countries.

External factors contributing to human trafficking include the following:-

1. High global demand for domestic servants, agricultural labourers, sex workers, and factory labourers;
2. Political, social, or economic crises, as well as natural disasters occurring in particular countries;
3. Existence of established trafficking networks with sophisticated recruitment methods;
4. Public corruption, especially complicity between law enforcement & border agents and traffickers & migrant smugglers;
5. Restrictive immigration policies in some destination countries that have limited the opportunities for legal migration flows to occur;
6. Government disinterest in the issue of human trafficking; and
7. Limited economic opportunities in the countries of origin.

1.3 National Policy on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

Human trafficking also creates security hazards for a country as the traffickers and their victims are made to travel on documents which are sometimes forged/ fake, but in some cases genuine/original. The illegal entry of trafficked victims into a country implies a breach of laws and intrusion into the national borders of a country through illegal border crossings.

As alluded to above, keeping in perspective the harmful effects of trafficking at the individual as well as the national and international level, the government has taken a firm and resolute stand against HTMS. Starting with the criminalization of this act in 2002 through enactment of the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (PACHTO), it has consolidated a response strategy through a series of policy, administrative, legal, institutional, and technical measures.

The notification of the National Action Plan (NAP) in 2005 was an important step towards further solidifying these efforts. The Ministry of Interior was charged with the responsibilities of providing protection, security, and a peaceful and enabling environment to the citizens of Pakistan.

A much stronger and integrated approach to combat human trafficking is still required based on prevention, prosecution of traffickers, and protection for victims. The Ministry of Interior in the past however, took a wide range of policy, legal, administrative, and technical measures to reduce and eventually eradicate human trafficking from Pakistan. These are briefly stated below:-

1.3.1 Policy Level

- ◆ Conceptual clarity: Trafficking vs. Smuggling.
- ◆ National Action Plan 2005.
- ◆ National Inter-Ministerial Committee on Policy.
- ◆ Migration Management Policy: under process.
- ◆ Establishment of NADRA to control documentary fraud, forgery, and impersonation.
- ◆ Directorate General Immigration & Passports: control of passport fraud.
- ◆ Establishment of NARA for registration of aliens (now merged with NADRA)

1.3.2 Legislative/Legal Steps

The first essential step was the enactment of Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002, which went beyond previous legislations encapsulating Human Trafficking. Its salient features are:-

1. The definition of the offence of human trafficking in all its forms (Section 2).
2. The declaration of all offences under this ordinance as cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable (Section 8).
3. The provision of a mechanism for the security and welfare of victims of trafficking with the assistance of NGOs (Rule 4).
4. The provision of compensation to victims (Section 6).
5. The provision of severe punishment to offenders, repeat offenders, and organized gangs; extendable to a maximum period of 14 years (Section 3).

The Government of Pakistan also notified a set of rules under this ordinance called the Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Rules 2005, which provide guidelines for dealing with issues relating to support to victims. Previous Laws (the Foreigners Act 1946, Emigration Ordinance 1979, Passport Act 1974, Exit from Pakistan Control Ordinance 1981, Pakistan Penal Code, etc.) covered only human smuggling and related offences.

The draft laws on human trafficking and migrant smuggling have been moved to the legislature after several advocacy sessions conducted by UNODC with the FIA and other relevant stakeholders. Their passage will be a leap forward in Pakistan's efforts against HTMS. Moreover the NAP has been further augmented with a new HTMS strategic framework to combat human trafficking for the GOP, for improved synergy of efforts and coordination in the HTMS sphere.

1.3.3 Administrative Steps

1. Formation of National Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking headed by Minister for Interior, for policy making.
2. Establishment of Inter-Agency Task Force headed by DG FIA, comprising members of all law enforcement agencies (LEAs).
3. Anti-Human Trafficking Circles established at all Zonal Headquarters to register cases under PACHTO 2002.
4. Capacity building and training of law enforcement officers.
5. Initiation of a public awareness campaign.

1.3.4 Technical Measures

1. Establishment of Integrated Border Management System (IBMS) at all major air, land, and sea routes/checkpoints.
2. Issuance of computerized National Identity Cards, replacing the old manual NICs, to control document fraud.
3. Introduction of Machine Readable Passports in lieu of the old manual passports.
4. Creation, in process, of an Automated Finger Impression System (AFIS) instituting biometric features.
5. Installation of forgery detection equipment at checkpoints.

1.4 Stakeholder Analysis

There are many different government organizations and NGOs dealing with diverse forms of migration, migrants and their related issues. As far as the Government is concerned, this involvement is at three levels: federal, provincial, and local. The ministries and departments are an integral part of government. Besides this there are NGOs working in the field. The following section will explain different departments, NGOs, and their roles.

1.4.1 Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control

The role of this ministry is very important since it formally registers the legal status of a person with respect to the Country – i.e. whether the person is a citizen, foreign visitor, foreign resident, overseas Pakistani, or other. The ministry is responsible for issuing passports and identity documents to people according to their legal status.

National Database and Registration Authority: NADRA currently falls under the Ministry of Interior. It was created in 2000 as an autonomous body, and inherited several of the functions of the ministry's Directorate General of Registration. NADRA is responsible for issuing national identity cards to all citizens of Pakistan, along with the issuance of family certificates, identity cards to overseas Pakistanis, and birth certificates.

1.4.2 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development

This is a Federal Ministry with the mandate to cater to overseas Pakistanis and Human Resources related matters. Under it are three departments working on migration related issues: the Overseas Pakistanis Foundation, the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment, and the Overseas Employment Corporation.

Overseas Pakistanis Foundation: OPF deals with the social welfare of overseas Pakistanis working or settled abroad, and their families in Pakistan. The foundation is responsible for providing social and economic infrastructural support to overseas Pakistanis and their families.

Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment: The BEOE regulates, facilitates, and monitors the emigration process conducted by the Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) in the private sector. The bureau also collects, compiles, tabulates, and collates the emigration data of Pakistani workers abroad specifically for employment purposes. It has been maintaining a statistical record of all legal migrant workers since 1971.

Overseas Employment Corporation: The mandate of this corporation is to promote the foreign employment of Pakistani citizens. It also acts as a Protector of Emigrants, looking after the interests of Pakistanis engaged in foreign employment.

1.4.3 Ministry of States Affairs and Frontier Regions

Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees: CCAR under the supervision of SAFRON is responsible for refugee policy formulation, preparation of the annual UNHCR budget and expenditure, coordination of refugee repatriation, and implementation of refugee assistance projects and programmes. The Commissionerate is also responsible for the registration of authentic refugees, maintenance of refugee records, issuance of Police Identity Cards and Passbooks in Afghan Refugee Camps; maintenance of law and order in refugee camps; provision of primary health care, education, and vocational training to Afghan refugees; and coordination with international NGOs and donors.

1.4.4 Other Departments

National Commission on the Status of Women: NCSW is responsible for reviewing, proposing, and monitoring legislation; programmes; research, and other national level activity related to the welfare of women. The department has formulated the Protection of Women Act 2006 that contains provisions relating to human trafficking. It also manages Women's Centers where victims of trafficking are provided social, legal, medical, psychological, and other support required for their protection.

1.4.5 Non-Governmental Organizations

Currently several national NGOs are working on the trafficking of girls and women, and the human rights and legal aspects involved there in alongside capacity building of the government and of national NGOs through advocacy, empowerment, research, and media mobilization. The activities undertaken as part of this work include psycho-social and legal counseling, capacity building of the media and other human resources, and action-oriented research.

Training, interactions, and orientations - in that order - are the most common advocacy and awareness techniques provided by NGOs in Pakistan for victims, activists, and community leaders. Some NGOs also provide legal counseling, but that is limited to internal - not external - human trafficking, with a focus on human rights violations. The NGO involvement in awareness and advocacy did not however include any information on the formulation of laws and on lobbying for the amendment thereof except in the case of one organization, SHARP.

Details of organizations which have specifically worked in the field of human trafficking and migrant smuggling are as follows:-

Edhi Foundation: One of the largest voluntary welfare organizations in Pakistan, with the world's largest ambulance service. As part of its mandate the foundation has several shelters across Pakistan for homeless women and children. These provide refuge to many women and children who have been trafficked.

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan: HRCP monitors, reports, and conducts advocacy for a wide range of HR violations in Pakistan; including the issues of trafficking, bonded labour, and slavery.

Society for Human Rights and Prisoners' Aid: SHARP works in the global arena for promotion and protection of human rights. Inter alia human trafficking is one of the major areas on which SHARP Pakistan has been focusing for the last many years, judging it a major source of the exploitation and violation of human rights.

SHARP has organized various consultative workshops for FIA and Police officials, NGOs, travel agents, and the media for the creation of awareness regarding HT.

It has also contributed towards the formulation of rules for the Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002.

SHARP's HT-focused orientation for FIA officials has included a series of training workshops in Peshawar and at the FIA Training Academy Islamabad for on a regular basis.

Apart from organizing and conducting seminars for sensitization on this subject, the hazards of human trafficking have been highlighted in issues of the organization's monthly legal journal 'Al-Qanoon' ('The Law').

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child: Over the years SPARC has worked extensively on the issue of people trafficked for bonded labor in various provinces across Pakistan. The organization has implemented various projects over the years to provide relief to victims of human trafficking. Under its Bonded Labour Programme SPARC worked on specific issues regarding bonded labourers, with special emphasis on children. These projects involved the sensitization of stakeholders, activation of District Vigilance Committees (DVCs), etc.

Aurat Foundation: AF has realized a number of projects focusing on the trafficking of women and girls, and conducted several studies on the subject, including in 2012 'Internal Trafficking of Women and Girls in Pakistan' to assist in assessing the enormity and pattern of this practice within the country.

Sahil - Against Child Sexual Abuse: This organization working on child protection, with special emphasis on sexual abuse, has been publishing 'Cruel Number' reports for the last 17 years, based on data collected through monitoring online and printed newspapers; cases received directly at the several Sahil offices across Pakistan for free legal aid, and those shared by other organizations working on CSA.

2.1 Legal Instruments - HTMS

The FIA's Immigration Wing is responsible for manning 26 exit/entry points across the country (Airports: 15, Seaports: 04 and Land Routes: 07) in order to prevent illegal migration, unlawful emigration, and human trafficking. There are 18 Anti Human Trafficking Circles dealing with investigation and prosecution under different laws including:-

- ♦ Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002
- ♦ Emigration Ordinance 1979
- ♦ Passport Act 1974
- ♦ Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance 1981
- ♦ Foreigners Act 1946
- ♦ Relevant sections of the Pakistan Penal Code dealing with forgery in identity documents, cheating, impersonation, etc.
- ♦ Foreigners Order 1951

2.1.1 Punishment

As per the PACTO, human traffickers shall be punished as under:-

- ♦ A person planning human trafficking into and out of Pakistan is liable for 05 years imprisonment and fine – section 3 (i)
- ♦ A person executing such a plan is liable to 07 years imprisonment and fine – section 3 (i)
- ♦ Where kidnapping; abduction or the attempt thereof is involved, a person is liable for 10 years imprisonment with fine - Section 3 (i).
- ♦ Whoever provides, obtains, or employs a trafficked person by coercion, etc. is liable for 07 years imprisonment with fine – section 3 – (ii)
- ♦ If kidnapping, abduction, or the attempt thereof is involved in the above, the perpetrator is liable for 10 years imprisonment with fine - Section 3 (ii).
- ♦ Whoever is involved in trafficking a child or woman shall be liable for imprisonment extendable to 10 years with fine – section 3 (iii)
- ♦ If kidnapping, abduction or attempt thereof is involved in the above, the person responsible is liable for 14 years imprisonment with fine - Section 3 (iii).
- ♦ Whoever takes, confiscates, possesses, conceals, removes, or destroys any documents relating to human trafficking; or prevents/restricts or attempts to prevent/restrict, without lawful authority, a person's liberty to move or travel, is liable for imprisonment of 07 years with fine - Section 3 (iv).
- ♦ The offense of trafficking committed by an Organized Criminal Group: each member shall be liable for imprisonment for not less than 10 years; and extendable to 14 years if victim is trafficked for exploitative entertainment - Section 4.
- ♦ For repetition of offenses, the term of imprisonment may extend to 14 years with fine - Section 5.
- ♦ Nature of Offenses: All offenses are cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable - Section B.

2.1.2 Special Rules of Evidence

- ♦ Implicit or explicit consent of victim of the crime is immaterial - Section 20 (h).

- ♦ Payment of any remuneration in lieu of services or labour of the victim shall not be treated as mitigating circumstances while awarding punishment - Section 3 (ii).
- ♦ A plea, if any, taken by the biological parent of the child shall not mitigate the commission of the offense - Section 3 (iii).

2.1.3 Victim Assistance, Protection, and Rehabilitation

- ♦ Extension of stay in Pakistan for the period deemed necessary by the court – section 6 (i)
- ♦ Payment of compensation and expenses – section 6 (ii)
- ♦ Arrangement of shelter, food, and medical treatment by the government, especially in the case of a child or destitute woman - Section 6 (iii)

2.1.4 Victim Assistance, Protection, and Rehabilitation (Rules 2004)

- ♦ The victim shall be produced before the court for recording his/her voluntary statement (u/S 164 Cr.PC) except when victim is not in position to have his/her statement recorded -Rule 3 (1).
- ♦ Free legal aid - Rule 6.
- ♦ During trial, statement of the victim shall be recorded at the earliest to save him/her further embarrassment - Rule 7.
- ♦ Safe repatriation.
- ♦ If repatriation not possible, victim would be allowed to obtain a work permit - Rule 7.
- ♦ Legal entitlement of relevant NGOs to participate in all activities beneficial to victim.

2.2 Challenges: Investigation and Prosecution

It is a well established fact that the police and public prosecutors are the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system within the country. While legislators pass laws defining new criminal offenses, the police decides which offenses to investigate, offenders to arrest, and cases to forward to the prosecutor. In the case of FIA, the only law enforcement agency dealing with cases of HTMS, the investigating officers and the prosecutors are the same.

Based on the information gathered during investigation, the dealing officer determines what cases will be prosecuted, the types of criminal charges that suspects will face, and whether or not suspects will be offered a plea bargain. It should be noted that regarding FIA, the case dealing officer has a wide range of discretionary measures in making these decisions. For example he/she may decide not to charge an individual when they believe the suspect is innocent or undeserving of punishment. The officer may also decide against filing criminal charges in cases where the suspect is believed guilty and deserving of punishment, but there is insufficient evidence to proceed with prosecution.

The Research and Analysis Centre has identified two main tiers to better understand FIA's decision making vis-a-vis criminal charging. These are: the legal environment and the institutional structure.

There are two major risks involved when role of prosecutor and investigator is performed by same official. These are corruption and not following the due process. Both of the risks can be significantly reduced by proper supervisory mechanism promoting transparency.

2.2.1 Legal Environment

Legislation enabling and supporting the prosecution of specific offenses is a necessary first step to criminal justice system response. Before the criminalization of HT in 2002 with PACHTO, in response to

an uncertain legal environment, prosecutors charged individuals engaged in human trafficking related crimes with offenses under other statutes e.g. promoting prostitution, fraud, rape, or kidnapping. The extant laws included the Passport Act, Emigration Ordinance, Foreigners Act, etc.

It should also be noted that the FIA is a federal agency; and the federal legal framework is not extended to all territories of Pakistan; FATA (to date) and Swat being excluded. Certain federal laws are similarly not applicable in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). This causes considerable challenges to the Agency in dealing with trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants crimes, as it does not have a clear mandate in these areas.

Prosecutors need to be aware of new laws, and translate the language of those laws into operational definitions that guide arrests and prosecutions.

2.2.2 Institutional Structure

The passage of legislation is merely the beginning of the process of enforcement. Legislatures pass laws criminalizing certain types of behaviour but it is the LEAs that fill the gap between law-on-the-books and law-in-action. Without such action, laws are often unenforced.

There can be numerous institutional barriers to the enforcement of laws. The needs of an organization, its existing structures, and its capacity to respond to emerging crime problems constrain decisions on the handling of particular cases.

As far as prosecution is concerned, basic training for all agency personnel on the nature and elements of crimes is critical to promote successful identification and prosecution. In FIA's case, every person recruited goes through a comprehensive training of 3 months at the FIA Academy which serves this sole purpose. As far as training on specific laws is concerned, there are several manuals drafted in collaboration with UNODC, keeping in view the country's current laws and international best practices, which are used in the training.

Success of prosecution is dependent on LEA and prosecutors developing a shared understanding of the kind of evidence necessary to secure convictions. In FIA's case, where the investigative officers and prosecutors are the same, this dependency on shared understanding should ideally not exist, which has both pros and cons. The main advantage is that the investigating officer knows what he has done so far, and what needs to be presented in the court of law during prosecution. The main disadvantage is that if the same officer has inadequate experience, the overall outlook of the case changes drastically precisely because the prosecutor and investigator are the same.

Another disadvantage arises when the responsible officer routinely decides not to file charges in cases, in case of overwork, the number and quality of cases referred after the arrest will decline, ultimately leading to even fewer cases being prosecuted.

To overcome institutional challenges, FIA has provided several personnel specialized training, in collaboration with UNODC, to promote investigation and prosecution in HTMS cases. This has enhanced the capacity of the organization to some extent, but further work is required in this matter. These specialized courses have provided FIA with a small group of trained personnel, who can further impart their knowledge and skills within the Agency as master trainers/subject matter experts; and thus facilitate its investigators and prosecutors in developing routines for dealing with cases less common and/or with specific evidentiary challenges.

It should be noted that specialization is also intended to promote consistency in decisions concerning charging and case processing, as all cases of HTMS are funneled to the AHTCs where the investigators and/or prosecutors work with victims throughout the case.

2.3 Prosecution: Provincial Trends of Cases Dealt

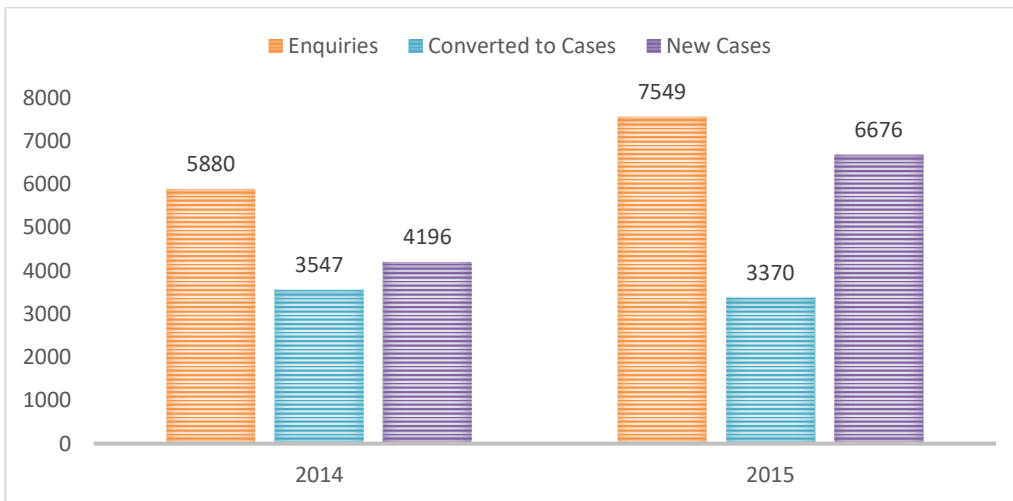
The Federal Investigation Agency has five Zones comprising Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan, and Islamabad. Anti Human Trafficking Circles (previously called Passport Circles) have been established in the following cities to deal with the enforcement of laws mentioned earlier. The Zone-wise distribution of AHTCs is as follows.

Zone	Anti Human Trafficking Circles
Punjab	Lahore
	Faisalabad
	Gujranwala
	Gujrat
	Multan
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar
	Mardan
	Dera Ismail Khan
	Abbottabad
Sindh	Karachi
	Hyderabad
	Sukkur
Balochistan	Quetta
	Gwadar
	Turbat
Islamabad	Islamabad
	Rawalpindi
	Gilgit

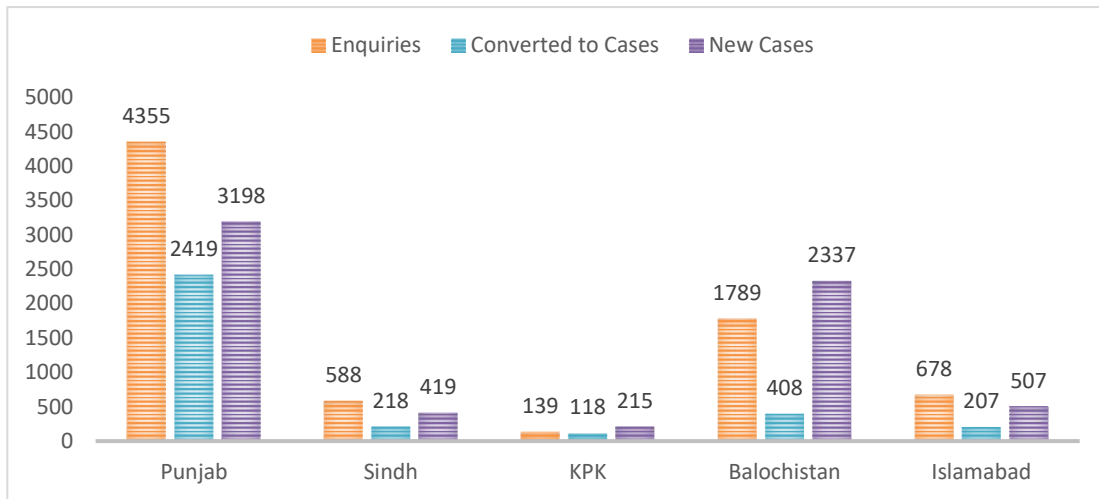
This section will show progress of each zone in registration of enquiries, their conversion into court cases, and further to court work. All the enquiries, cases, and court works registered at the Circles are related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Throughout Pakistan a total of 7,549 new enquiries related to HTMS were registered at different AHTCs in 2015, out of which 3,370 were converted into cases, constituting a ratio of 44%; the rest being disposed of. The ratio is lower than that of 2014 which was 60%. Apart from these there were 6,676 new cases registered during the year. The figure is higher as compared to last years where 4,196 new cases were registered. The chart and graph below show comparisons for each zone year wise.

2015			
AHTC Zone	Enquiries	Converted to Cases	New Cases
Punjab	4355	2419	3198
Sindh	588	218	419
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	139	118	215
Balochistan	1789	408	2337
Islamabad	678	207	507
Total	7549	3370	6676
2014			
AHTC Zone	Enquiries	Converted to Cases	New Cases
Punjab	3674	2146	2502
Sindh	541	322	335
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	97	81	93
Balochistan	748	733	742
Islamabad	820	265	524
Total	5880	3547	4196

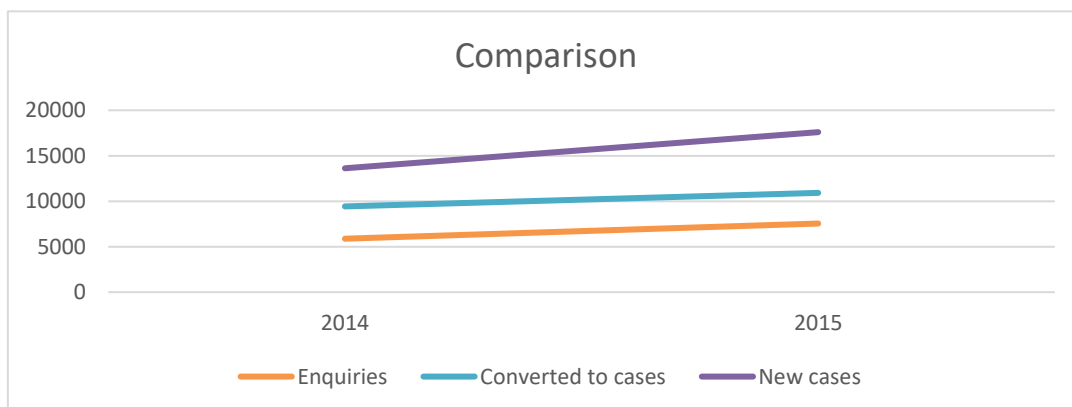


The highest ratio of enquiries, conversion to cases, and registration of new cases related to HTMS has been witnessed in Punjab Zone, followed by Balochistan in second place. The high numbers in Punjab are caused by the frequency of people from source districts such as Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Mandi Bahauddin, and Dera Ghazi Khan moving abroad for better economic opportunities. The cases from Balochistan consist of deportees from Oman and Iran.



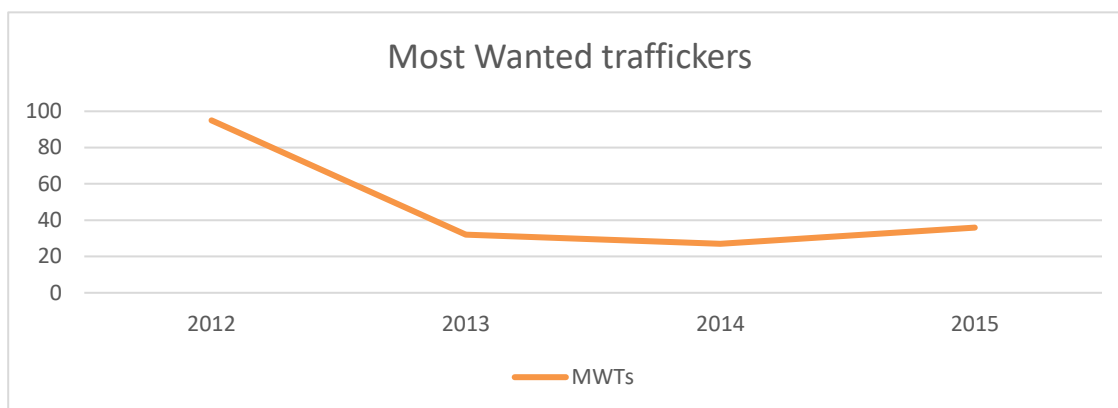
In Balochistan, source districts viz. Gwadar, Taftan, and Quetta are located near border areas. These are highly reported routes, particularly from Taftan to Iran. The graph below shows comparison per zone.

As Compared to 2014, there has been an increase of 33% in the registration of enquiries. Conversion of these into cases is 5% lower than in the last year, and registration of new cases 37% higher than in the previous year. The graph below shows a clearer picture.



2.3.1 Arrest of Human Smugglers/Traffickers and Most Wanted Traffickers

In 2015 FIA arrested 1,789 human smugglers/traffickers from different areas of Pakistan. As compared to 2014 when 785 human traffickers were arrested, there is significant progress. For most wanted human traffickers, FIA also publishes a Red Book listing all their names. This year 36 most wanted human traffickers and smugglers were arrested. The figure is higher than in 2014 when 27 such persons were arrested. Below is the comparison year wise.



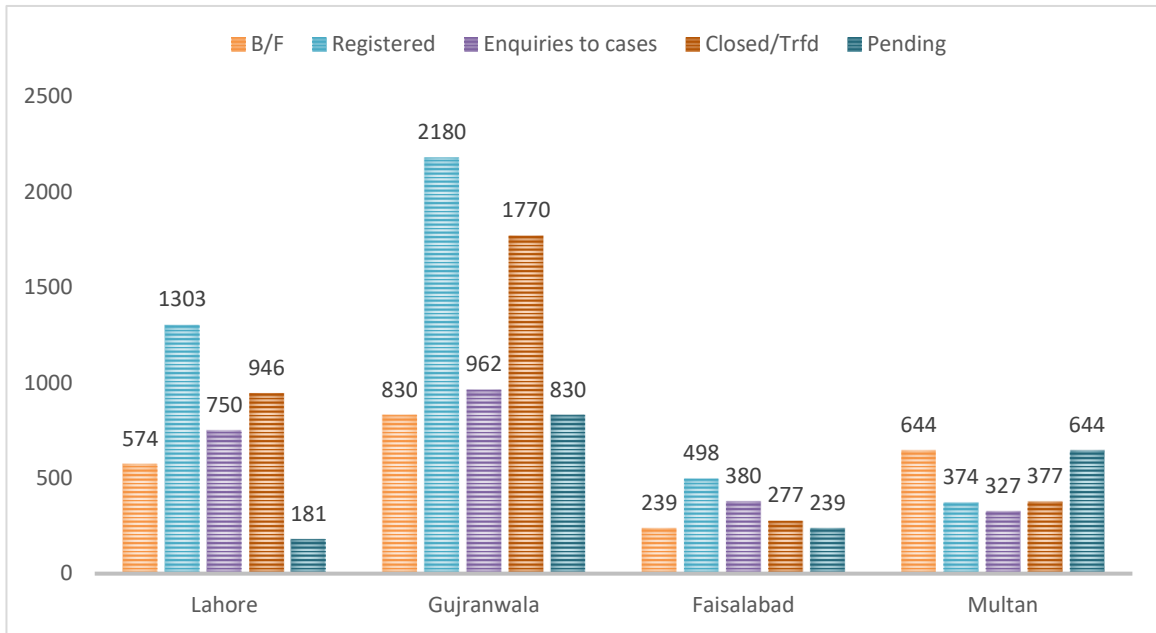
2.3.2 Punjab Zone

Headed by Director Punjab Zone, its territorial jurisdiction covers the whole of Punjab except for Rawalpindi Division which falls under Islamabad Zone. Apart from the AHTCs there are five Immigration checkpoints in Punjab: three air route checkpoints at Allama Iqbal International Airport Lahore, Sialkot International Airport, and Multan International Airport respectively; one land route at Wagah Border, and one at Wagah Railway Station.

There are four AHTCs under Punjab Zone. AHTC Lahore covers Districts Lahore, Sheikhupura, Nankan, and Kasur. AHTC Gujranwala covers Districts Gujrat, Sialkot, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, and Narowal. AHTC Faisalabad covers Districts Faisalabad, Sargodha, Khushab, Mianwali, Bhakkar, and Jhang. AHTC Multan covers Districts Multan, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, and Layyah.

Following are the list and comparison of enquiries, cases, court work, and proclaimed offenders for Punjab Zone, AHTC wise. As compared to last year, where pendency rate for enquiries was 28%, this year a significant improvement is seen where this has fallen to 12%, with an overall handling rate of 88% of enquiries in this Zone.

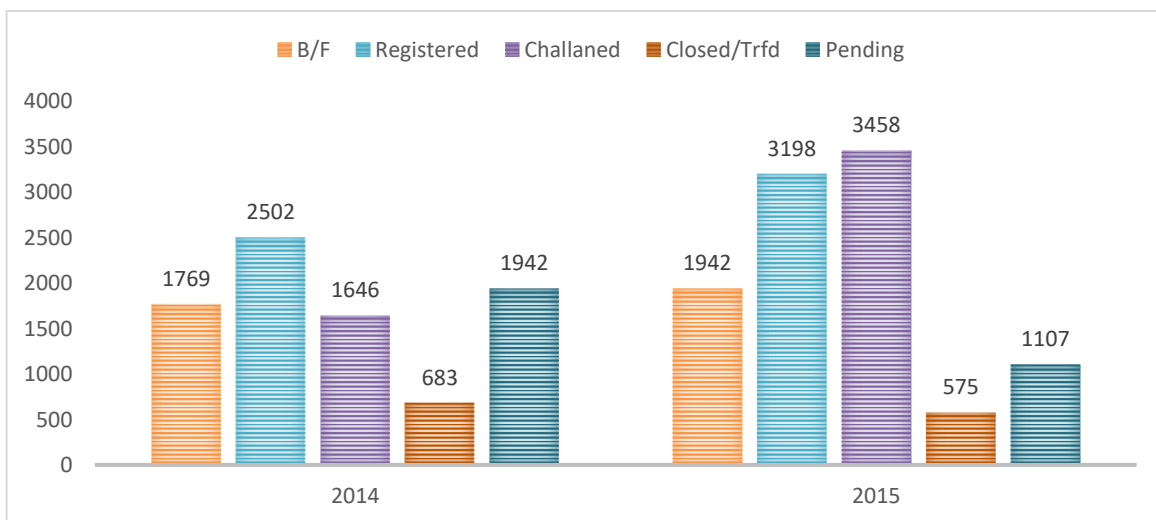
Enquiries: 88% handled, 12% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Lahore	574	1303	1877	750	946	181
Gujranwala	830	2180	3010	962	1770	278
Faisalabad	239	498	737	380	277	80
Multan	644	374	1018	327	377	314
Total	2287	4355	6642	2419	3370	853



As far as cases are concerned, the ratio is again higher this year. During 2015, 78% of overall cases were handled, and 22% are pending to be transferred to next year's total. The previous year the pendency rate was 45.5%, now reduced to almost half, a with 54.5% case handling ratio. Details of cases handled by each AHTC can be seen below. It should also be noted that the figure of overall cases was higher during the year, but the AHTCs handled these efficiently.

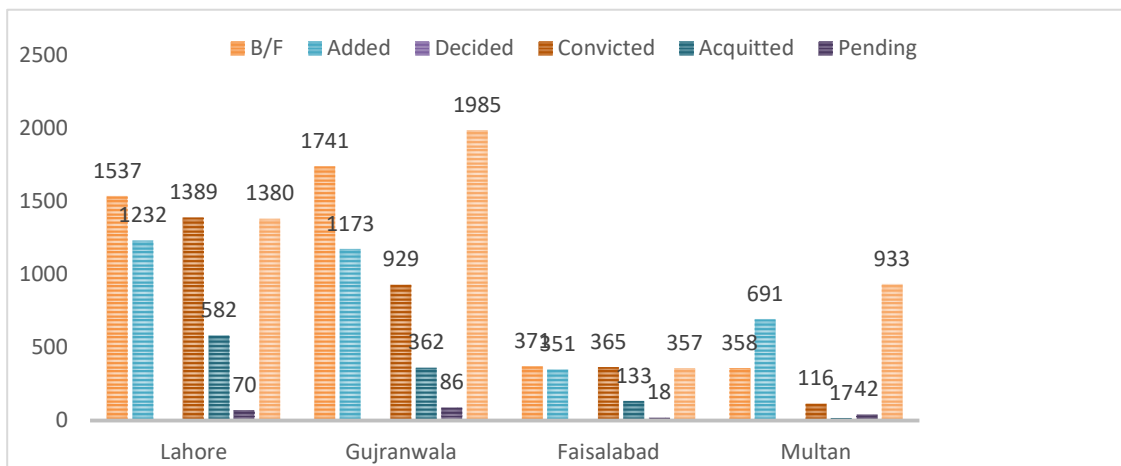
Cases: 78% handled, 22% pending

AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Lahore	658	1170	1828	1203	376	249
Gujranwala	490	1333	1823	1194	69	560
Faisalabad	278	335	613	370	122	121
Multan	516	360	876	691	8	177
Total	1942	3198	5140	3458	575	1107

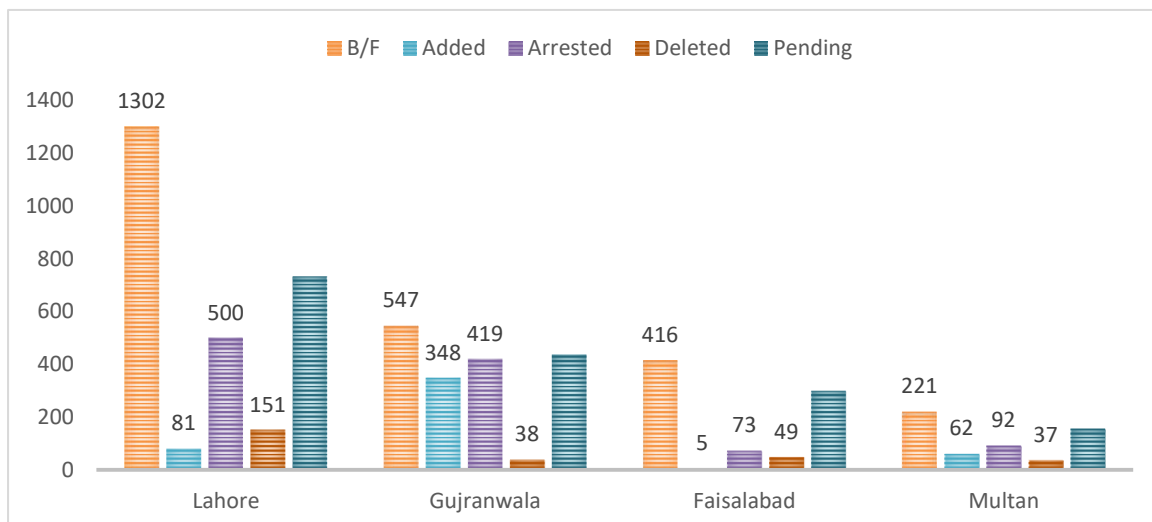


Court Work: 14.6% Conviction Rate							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Decided	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending
Lahore	1537	1232	2769	1389	582	70	1380
Gujranwala	1741	1173	2914	929	362	86	1985
Faisalabad	371	351	722	365	133	18	357
Multan	358	691	1049	116	17	42	933
Total	4007	3447	7454	2799	1094	216	4655

For court cases, a significant change has also been noticed during the year with overall conviction rate raised to 14.6% from 10% of last year. Out of total 7,454 cases another 37.5% of cases are decided but their judgments are pending in the court. Below table shows AHTC wise progress.



The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during the year was 1,082, higher than 706 the previous year. The PO arrest ratio stands at 36% during the year; as compared to the previous year's 25%. 275 cases were also deleted from the list after clearance whereas 1,625 are still pending.



Proclaimed Offenders: 36% Arrested						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Lahore	1302	81	1383	500	151	732
Gujranwala	547	348	895	419	38	438
Faisalabad	416	5	421	73	49	299
Multan	221	62	283	90	37	156
Total	2486	496	2982	1082	275	1625

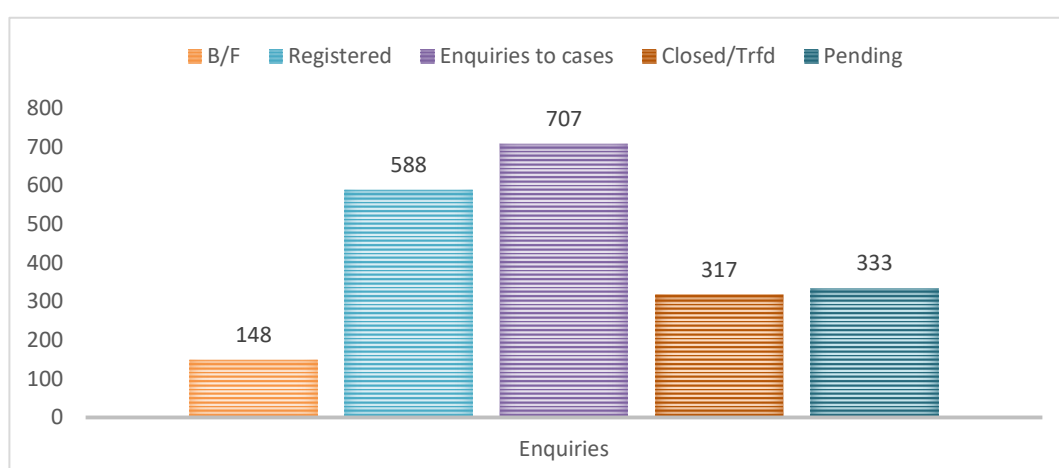
2.3.3 Sindh Zone

The FIA Sindh Zone comprises of different Circles located in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur. Apart from the AHTCs, there are three immigration checkpoints located at Quaid-e-Azam International Airport Karachi, Khokharapar land route, and Mohammad Bin Qasim Seaport.

Following are the lists and comparison of enquiries, cases, court work, and proclaimed offenders for Sindh Zone AHTC wise.

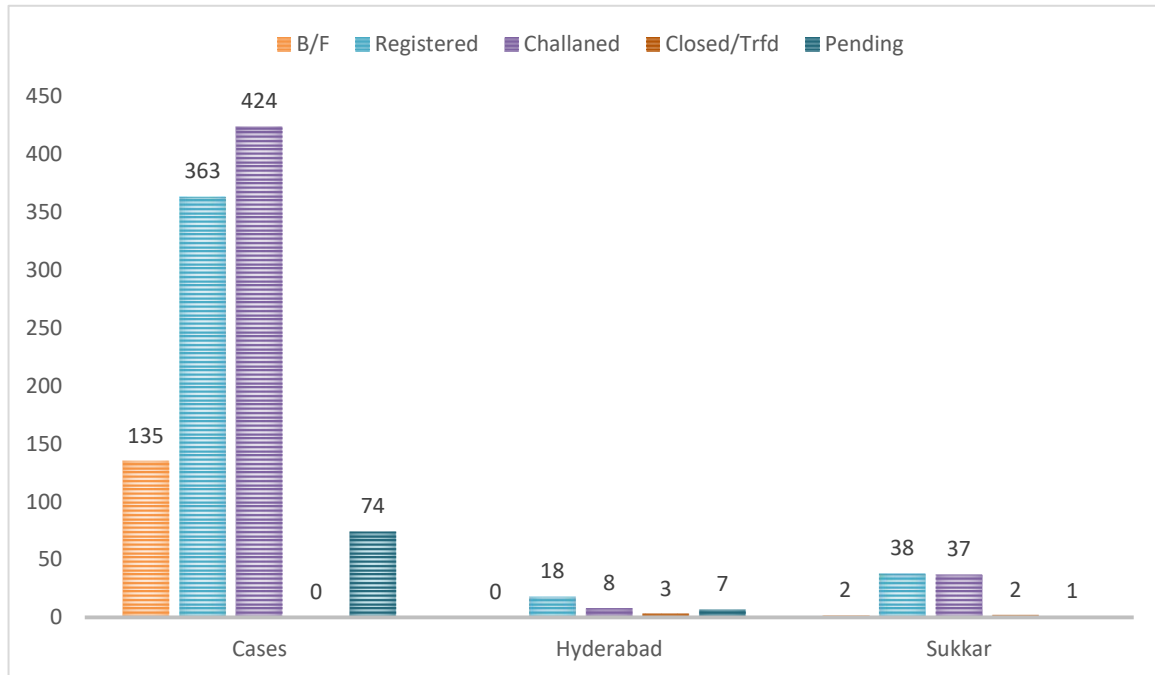
A total of 736 inquiries were dealt, of which 88% were converted to cases and closed. 12% are pending to be carried forward to next year. The ratio of case handling is higher than the previous year's 80% and pending cases ratio of 27%.

Enquiries: 88% handled, 12% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Karachi	144	563	707	306	320	81
Hyderabad	02	16	18	8	7	3
Sukkur	02	9	11	3	6	2
Total	148	588	736	317	333	86



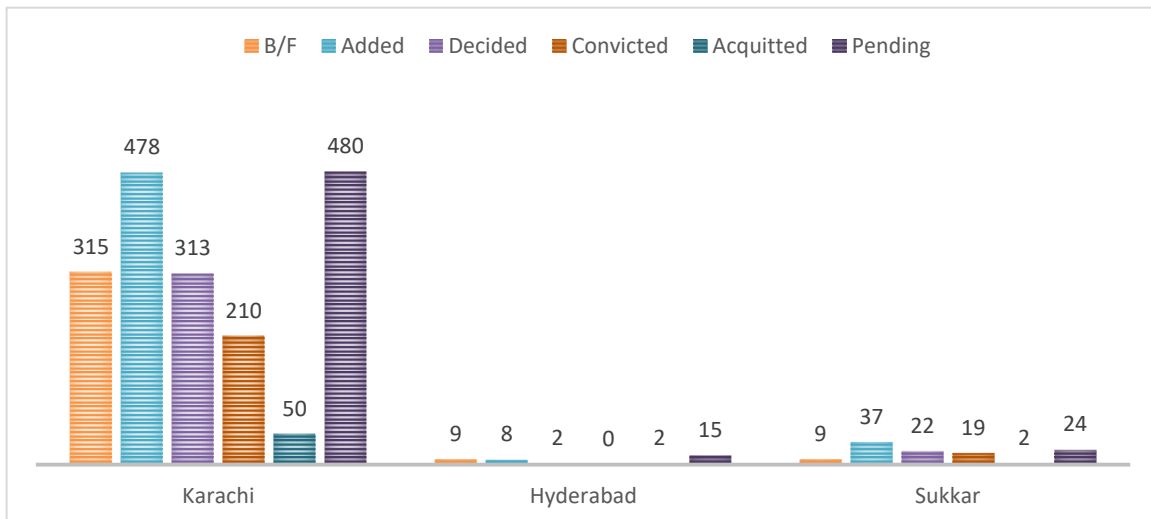
The total number of cases dealt by Sindh Zone was 556 during the year, of which 469 were sent to court, 5 were closed, and 82 are pending to be carried forward to next year. The case handling ratio has been 85% this year, higher than the previous year's ratio of 73%.

Cases: 88% handled, 12% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Karachi	135	363	498	424	0	74
Hyderabad	0	18	18	8	3	7
Sukkur	2	38	40	37	2	1
Total	137	419	556	469	5	82



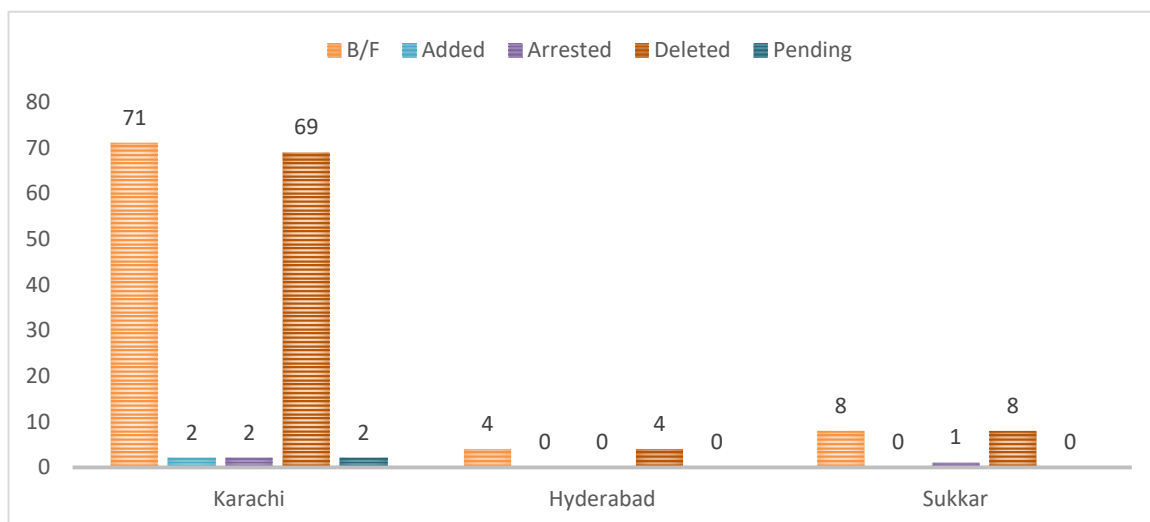
For court cases, a significant change has been noted during the year with an overall conviction rate of 26.7%. Out of a total 856 cases 39% have been decided; of which 6% are acquittals and the remainder pending judgment in court. The table below shows AHTC wise progress.

Court Work: 26.7% Conviction Rate							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Decided	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending
Karachi	315	478	793	313	210	50	480
Hyderabad	9	8	17	2	0	2	15
Sukkur	9	37	46	22	19	2	24
Total	333	523	856	337	229	54	519



The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during the year was 2, and a further 2 were added this year. 81 were deleted from the list after clearance, and 2 are still pending judgment. The table below shows progress ATHC wise.

Proclaimed Offenders						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Karachi	71	2	73	2	69	2
Hyderabad	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sukkur	8	0	8	0	8	0
Total	83	2	85	2	81	2



2.3.4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Zone

KP Zone has four Anti Human Trafficking Circles located in Peshawar, DI Khan, Abbottabad, and Mardan. There is one immigration check point at Bacha Khan International Airport Peshawar, and one at Torkham Border to Afghanistan. Below is the analysis of how many enquiries, cases, and court work have been handled; and the list and comparison of enquiries, cases, court work, and proclaimed offenders for this Zone, AHTC wise.

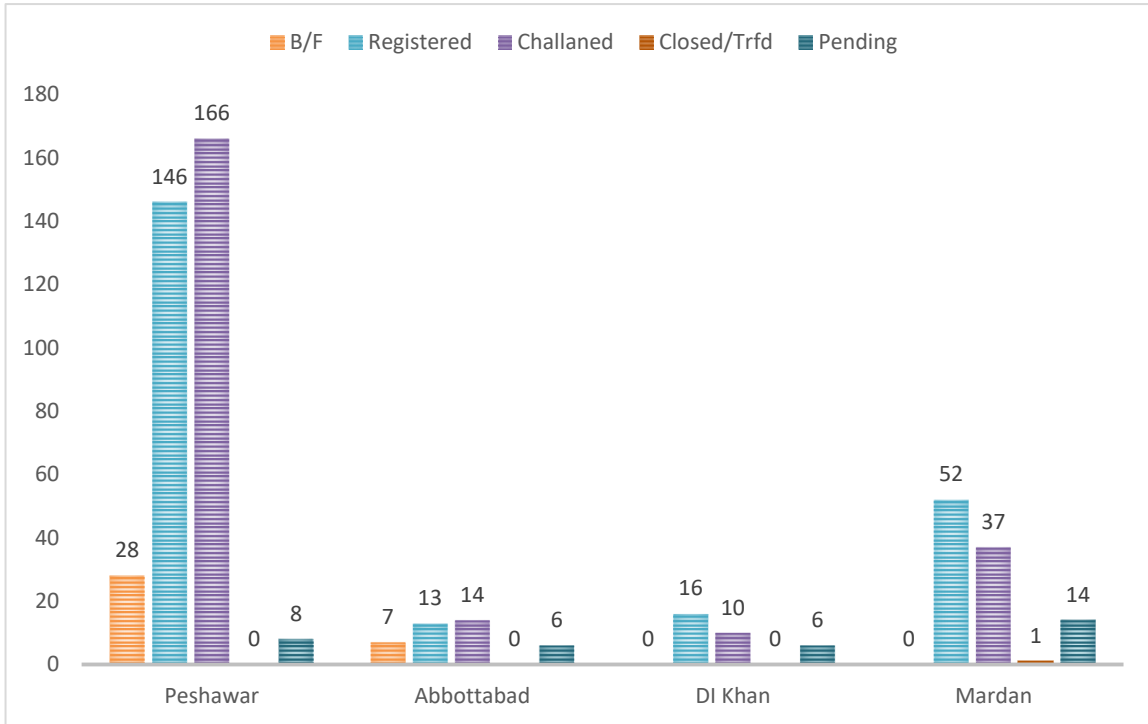
Overall 166 cases were dealt with, of which 114 were converted to cases, 42 were transferred, and 10 are pending to be carried forward to next year. Pendency rate is 6% with an overall handling ratio of 94%.

Enquiries: 94% handled, 6% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Peshawar	12	105	117	99	16	2
Abbottabad	12	14	26	8	17	1
DI Khan	4	4	8	2	6	0
Mardan	2	13	15	5	3	7
Total	30	136	166	114	42	10



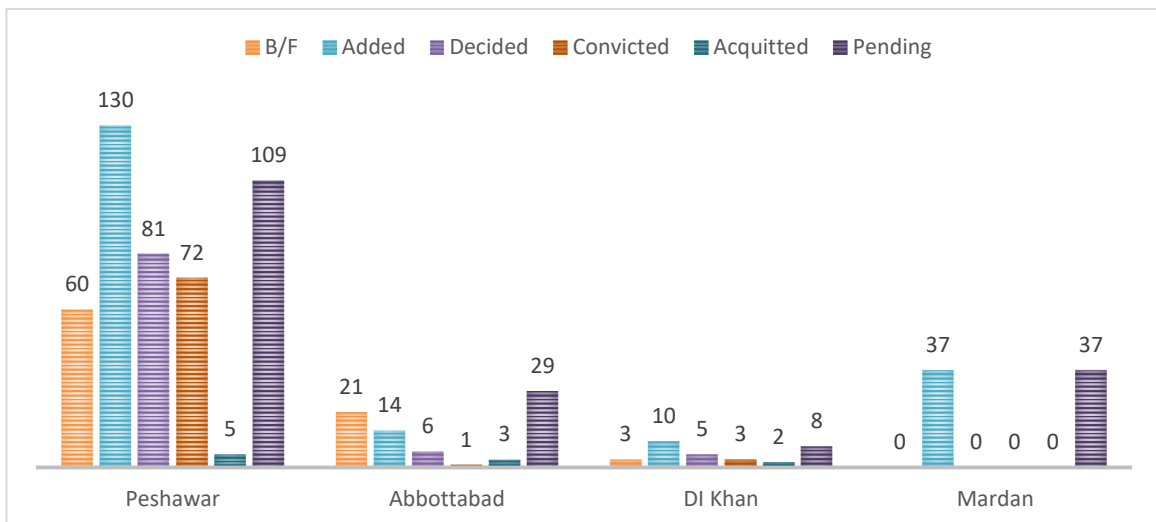
The total number of cases dealt by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Zone during the year was 262, of which 227 were sent to court, 1 was closed, and 34 are pending for the following year. The case handling ratio has been 87%, with a 13% ratio of pending cases.

Cases: 87% handled, 13% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Peshawar	28	146	174	166	0	8
Abbottabad	7	13	20	14	0	6
DI Khan	0	16	16	10	0	6
Mardan	0	52	52	37	1	14
Total	35	227	262	227	1	34



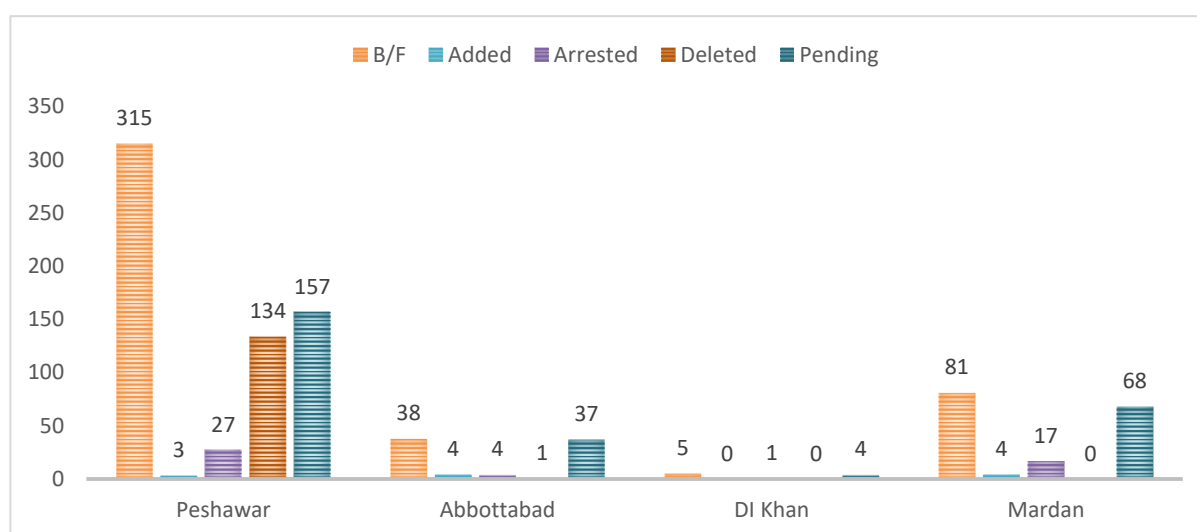
KP Zone handled 275 court cases, of which 76 of those charged were convicted, 10 acquitted, and 6 sent to the record room until further notice. It should be noted that only those cases are sent to record room where investigators have no clue as to how it should be approached in the court of law. These cases are brought back to routine, once clarifications are achieved or referencing is required in other cases. There were 92 cases decided but with judgment pending in court. Overall conviction rate for the Zone remained 27%, with 66% pending cases during the year.

Court Work: <u>27% Conviction Rate</u>								
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Decided	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Peshawar	60	130	190	81	72	5	4	109
Abbottabad	21	14	35	6	1	3	2	29
DI Khan	3	10	13	5	3	2	0	8
Mardan	0	37	37	0	0	0	0	37
Total	84	191	275	92	76	10	6	183



The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during the year was 49, a further 11 being added this year, 135 deleted being deleted from the list after clearance, and 266 still pending judgment. The table below shows the progress ATHC wise.

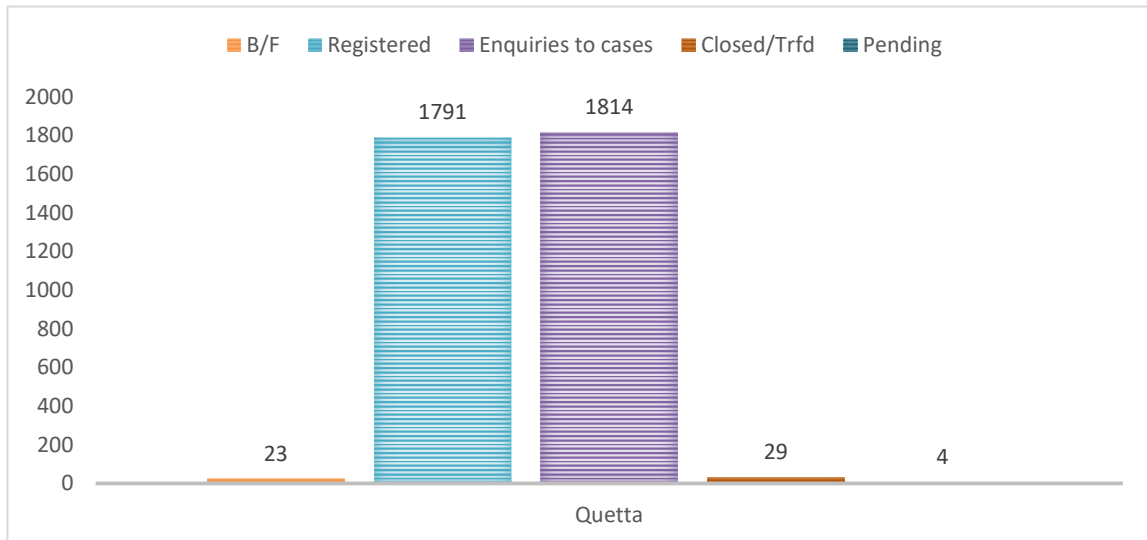
Proclaimed Offenders: 11% arrested, 78% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Peshawar	315	3	318	27	134	157
Abbottabad	38	4	42	4	1	37
DI Khan	5	0	5	1	0	4
Mardan	81	4	85	17	0	68
Total	439	11	450	49	135	266



2.3.5 Balochistan Zone

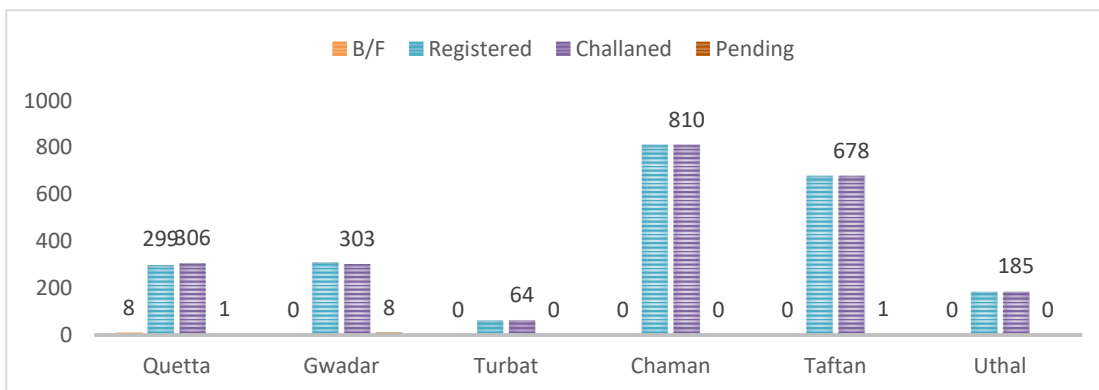
Baluchistan Zone's territorial jurisdiction covers the whole of the province for the purpose of investigation and enquiry, in relation to its scheduled offences. There are three Anti Human Trafficking Circles in Quetta, Gwadar, and Turbat. Apart from the AHTCs there are five immigration check points located at different areas within the province, at Chaman, Taftan, Gwadar Airport, Turbat Airport, Quetta International Airport, and Gwadar Seaport. Below is the progress of this Zone in terms of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Enquiries: 98% handled, 2% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Quetta	23	1791	1814	1781	29	4
Total	23	1791	1814	1781	29	4



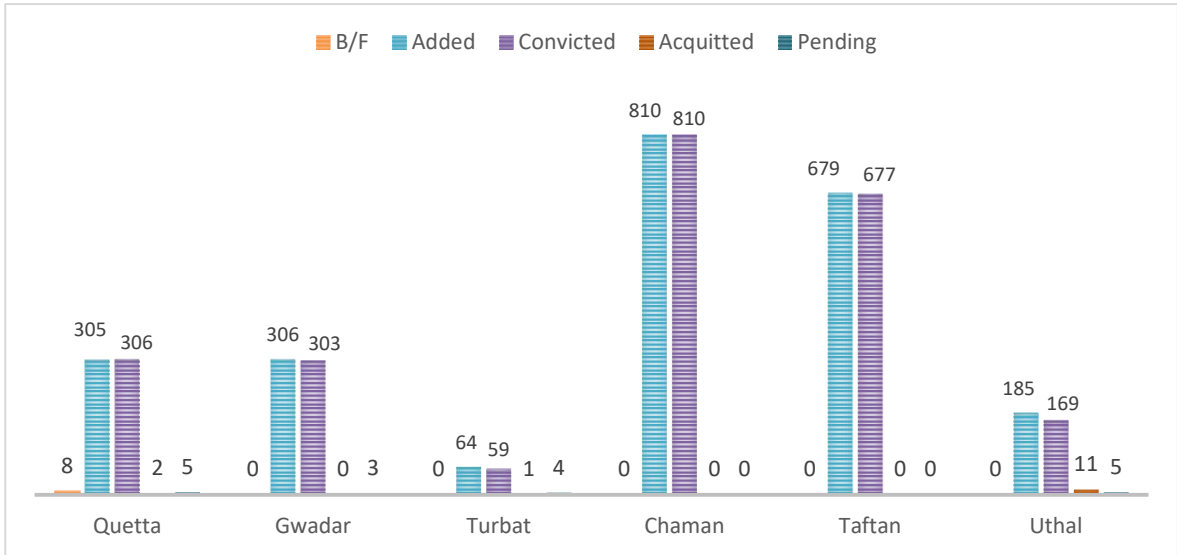
Cases: 99% handled, 1% pending

AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Quetta	8	299	307	306	0	1
Gwadar	0	311	311	303	0	8
Turbat	0	64	64	64	0	0
Chaman	0	810	810	810	0	0
Taftan	0	679	679	678	0	1
Uthal	0	185	185	185	0	0
Total	8	2348	2356	2346	0	10

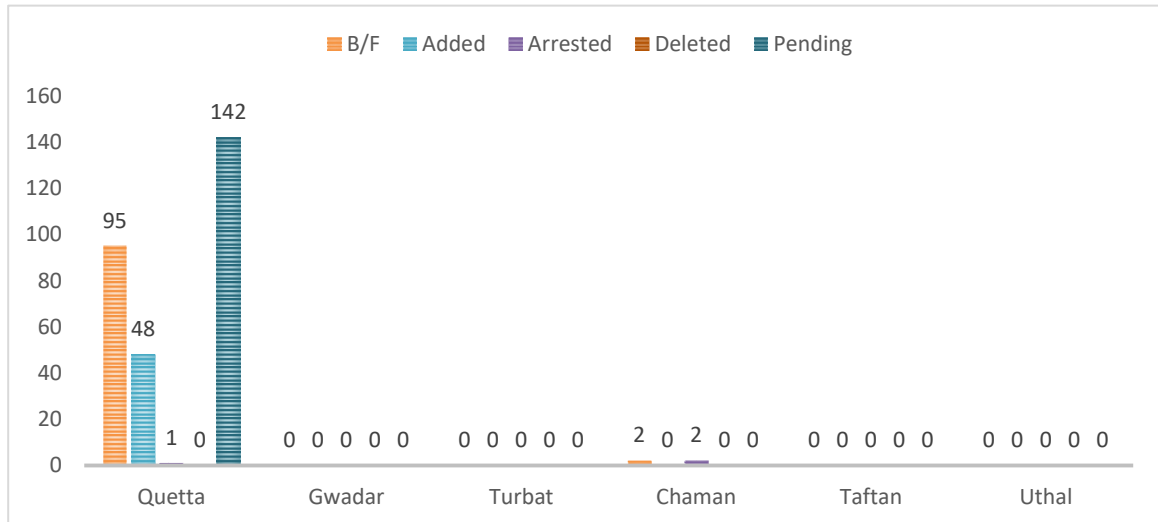


Court Work: 99% handled, 1% pending, 98.5% Conviction Rate

AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending
Quetta	8	305	313	306	2	5
Gwadar	0	306	306	303	0	3
Turbat	0	64	64	59	1	4
Chaman	0	810	810	810	0	0
Taftan	0	679	679	677	0	2
Uthal	0	185	185	169	11	5
Total	8	2349	2359	2324	14	19



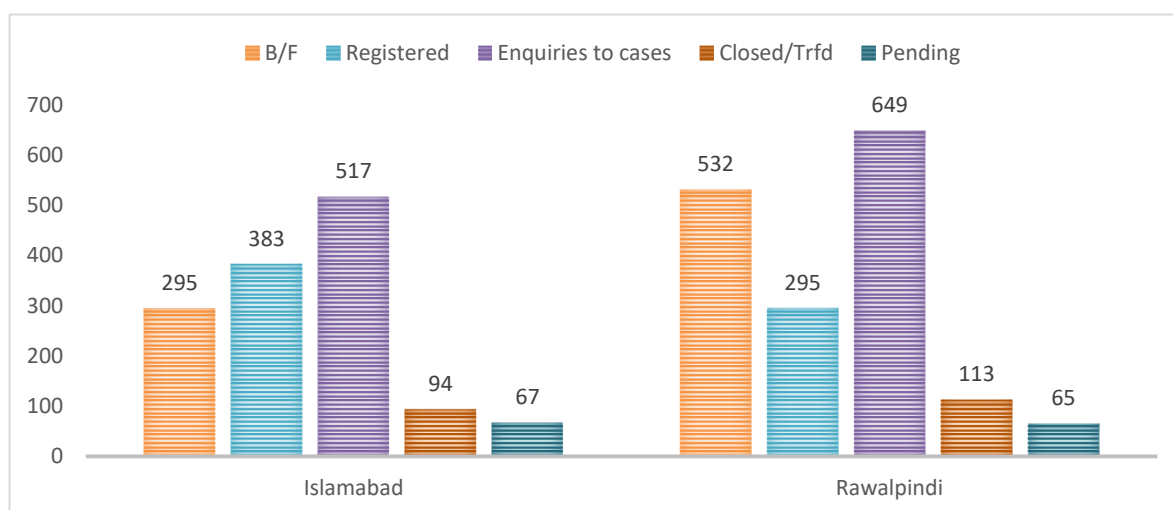
Proclaimed Offenders: 2% arrested, 98% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Quetta	95	48	143	1	0	142
Gwadar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaman	2	0	2	2	0	0
Taftan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uthal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	48	145	3	0	142



2.3.6 Islamabad Zone

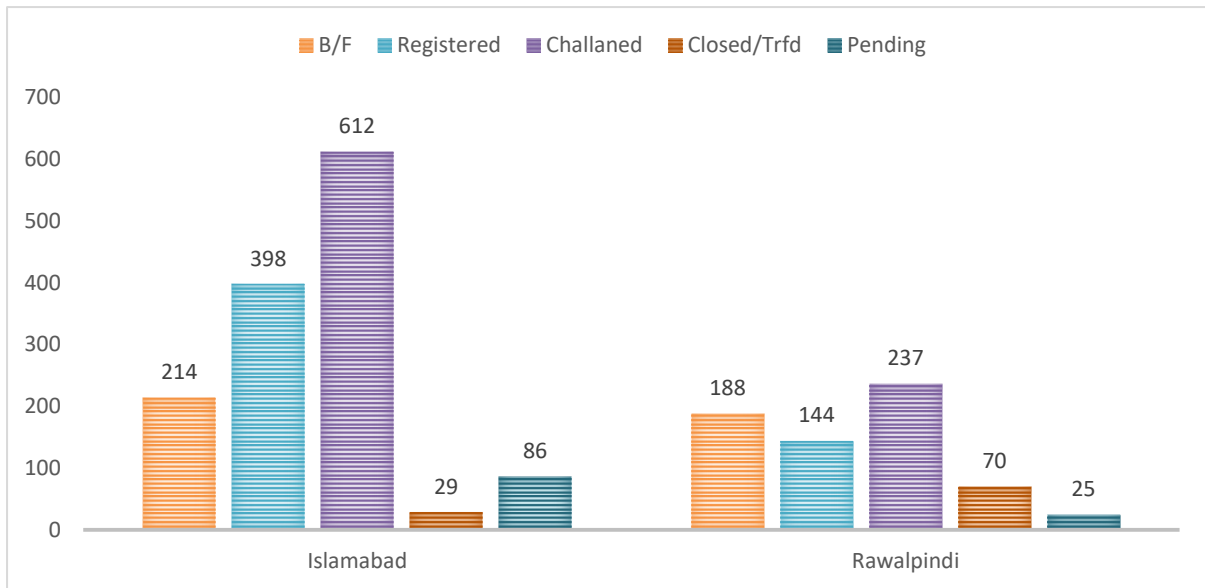
Islamabad Zone includes Districts Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chakwal, and Attock; Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. There are two immigration check posts in the Zone at Benazir Bhutto International Airport Islamabad and Sost land route in GB. Following is the analysis of Islamabad Zone's legal action on HTMS cases; and the detailed comparison of enquiries, cases, court work, and proclaimed offenders for AHTC wise. As compared to last year, where pendency rate for enquiries was 46%, this year a significant improvement is seen with its falling to 9%, with an overall handling rate of 91% of enquiries.

Enquiries: 54% handled, 46% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Islamabad	295	383	678	517	94	67
Rawalpindi	532	295	827	649	113	65
Total	827	678	1505	1166	207	132



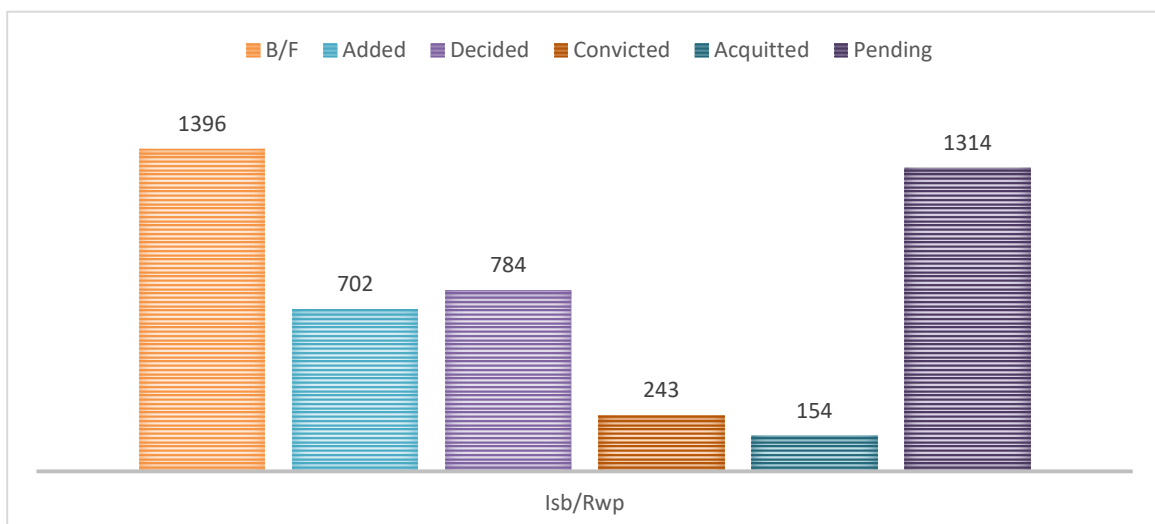
As far as cases are concerned, the ratio is again higher this year. During the year 88% of overall cases were handled, and 12% are pending for transfer to next year's total. Details of cases handled by each AHTC can be seen below.

Cases: 88% handled, 12% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed/ Transferred	Pending
Islamabad	214	398	612	497	29	86
Rawalpindi	188	144	322	237	70	25
Total	402	542	944	734	99	111



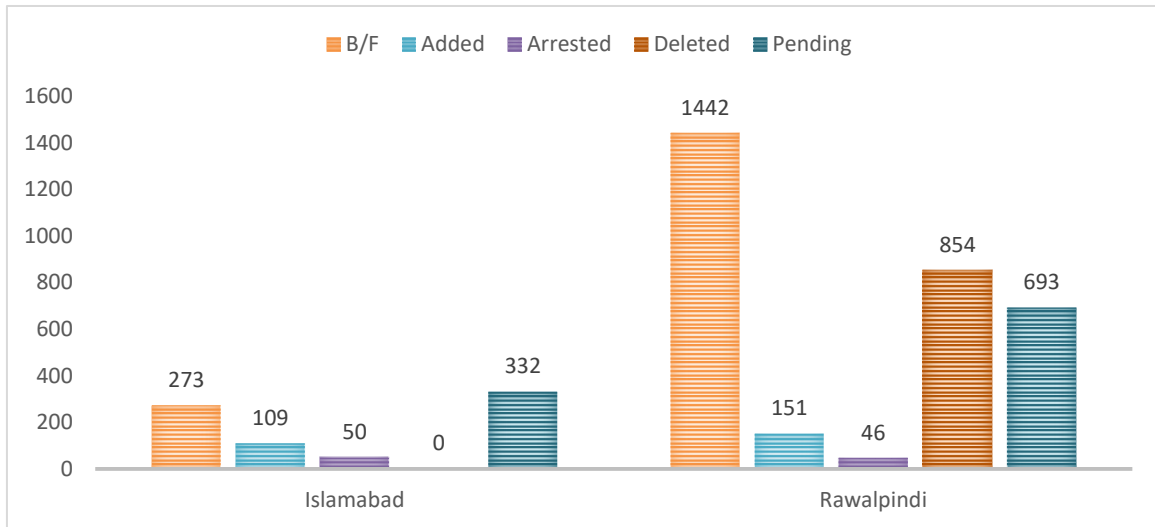
As far as court cases are concerned, there has been an increase in conviction rate of Islamabad Zone. This year the conviction rate has been 11.5%, higher than the previous year's 7%. Out of a total 2,098 cases another 243 cases are decided but their judgments pending in court. The table below shows AHTC wise progress.

Court Work: 11.5% Conviction Rate								
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Decided	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Islamabad	1396	702	2098	784	243	154	387	1314
Rawalpindi								
Total	1396	702	2098	784	243	154	387	1314



The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during the year was 96, and a further 260 were added this year. 854 were deleted from the list after clearance whereas 1,025 are still pending judgment. The table below shows progress ATHC wise.

Proclaimed Offenders: 3% arrested, 97% pending						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Islamabad	273	109	382	50	0	332
Rawalpindi	1442	151	1593	46	854	693
Total	1715	260	1975	96	854	1025



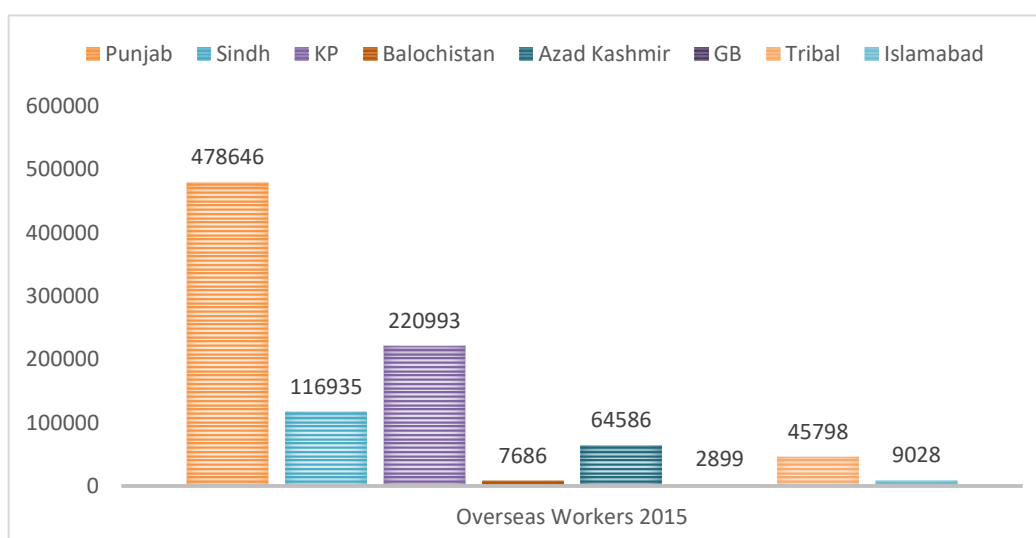
3.1 International Migration

There are several types of migration flows from Pakistan to countries in the European Union, North America, and the Middle East. Formal channels, mostly air routes, are used. A number of migrants went to developed countries as students and remained there after finishing their studies. Most migrants however, typically young men, enter these developed countries illegally; while some enter legally and then remain there in violation of their visa terms.

Those who use formal channels, or enter the developed countries as students, usually belong to the middle or lower middle class. The ones migrating illegally or legally and who violate visa terms are the most difficult to estimate or document.

As per the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, a total of 0.94 million workers abroad were registered in 2015 from different parts of Pakistan. The table below shows the breakdown province and region wise.

Sr No	Province	Overseas Workers
1	Punjab	478,646
2	Sindh	11,6935
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	220993
4	Balochistan	7686
5	Azad Kashmir	64,586
6	Gilgit Baltistan	2899
7	Tribal Areas	45,798
8	Islamabad	9028
Total		946,571¹

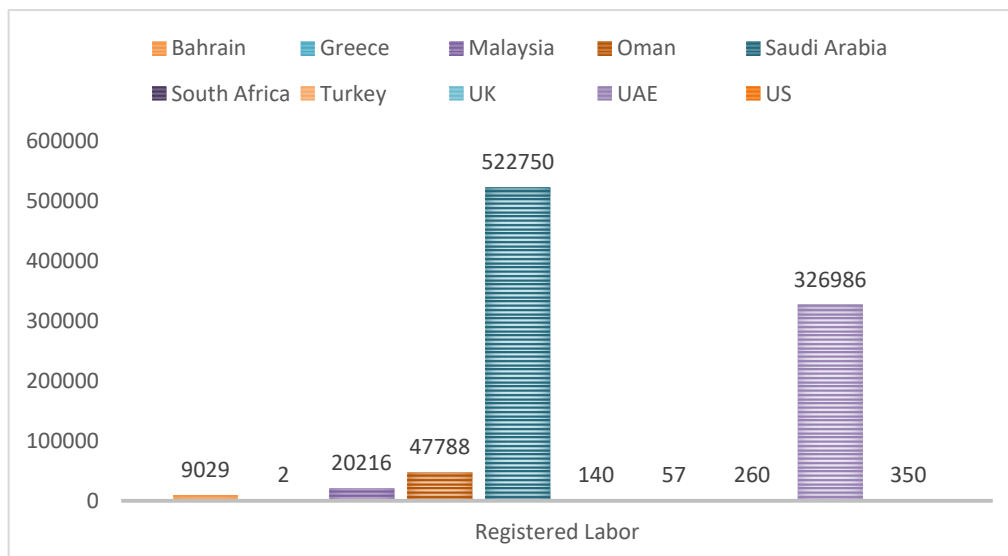


¹ Data in the table from Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development 2015

As per figures from the Ministry of OPHRD, Punjab remained on top with almost half a million workers legally registered to work abroad. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remains second with 220,993 registered workers in different countries.

If we further analyze the situation, the majority of migrants have been recorded in the Middle Eastern and Gulf countries. The table below shows figures of registered labour that migrated from Pakistan to the top ten countries.

S N	Country	Total
1	Bahrain	9029
2	Greece	2
3	Malaysia	20,216
4	Oman	47,788
5	Saudi Arabia	522,750
6	South Africa	140
7	Turkey	57
8	UK	260
9	UAE	326,986
10	USA	350
Total		927,578²



A total of 522,750 workers were registered in 2015 for Saudi Arabia alone, constituting 56% of the overall figure. After Saudi Arabia 326,986 workers were registered for the United Arab Emirates in the year 2015 constituting 35% of the overall figure.

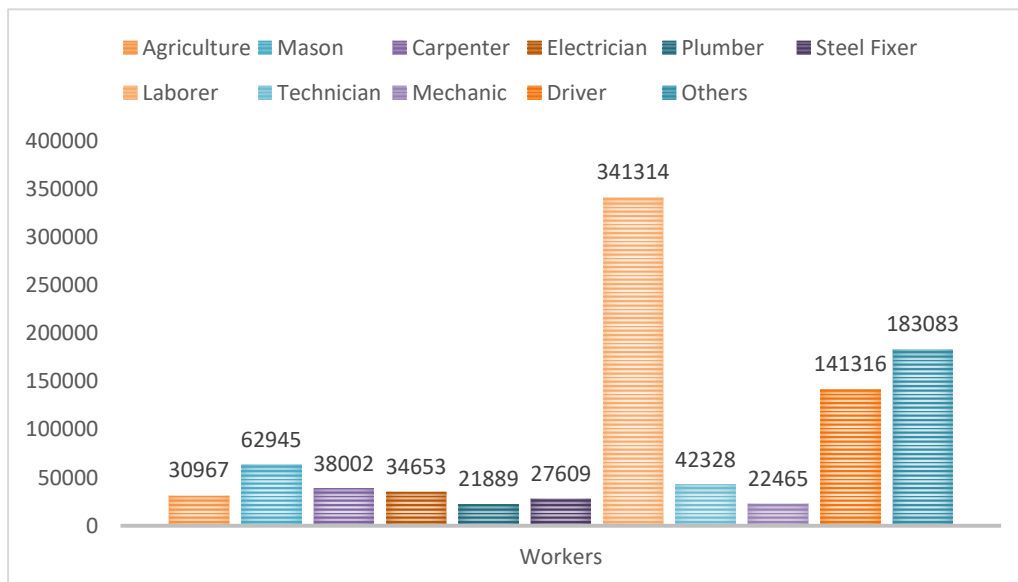
As per the data from MOPHRD, more than 91% migrant workers moved to Saudi Arabia and UAE alone in the year 2015. The remaining 9% migrated to different countries like Malaysia, Oman, Bahrain, UK and the US.

Initially, when migration to the Middle East started in the 1980s, the demand was for construction workers; later it switched to workers with skills in sectors such as transport, trade, social infrastructure, and security services. Unlike migrants to developed countries, those in the Gulf included large numbers

² Data in the table from Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development 2015

of uneducated people from rural areas; their remittances home directly impacted on poverty. The table below shows details of types of workers who migrated to different countries during 2015. The majority are labourers and drivers.

Sr No	Categories	Worker
1	Agriculture	30,967
2	Mason	62,945
3	Carpenter	38,002
4	Electrician	34,653
5	Plumber	21,889
6	Steel Fixer	27,609
7	Laborer	341,314
8	Technician	42,328
9	Mechanic	22,465
10	Driver	141,316
11	Others	183,083
Total		946,571³



Moreover, migration between Pakistan and Afghanistan has been a traditional feature of the history of the region. It became very noticeable in the 1980s with the civil war and foreign military intervention in Afghanistan. With 1.39 million⁴ registered Afghan refugees, apart from undocumented Afghans, Pakistan has been host to the largest population of refugees anywhere in the world. There also has been a steady flow of Muslim migration from other countries such as India, Bangladesh, and Burma to Pakistan.

As per data from NARA, which now comes under NADRA, Pakistan is a destination country for 1.03 million⁵ Bangladeshis, the second largest group of illegal migrants in Pakistan⁶. Currently the biggest group of illegal migrants is 2.21 million⁷ Afghans who prefer using Chaman and Torkham borders for entering Pakistan. The table below shows the figures of migrants from different countries.

³ Data in the table from Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development 2015

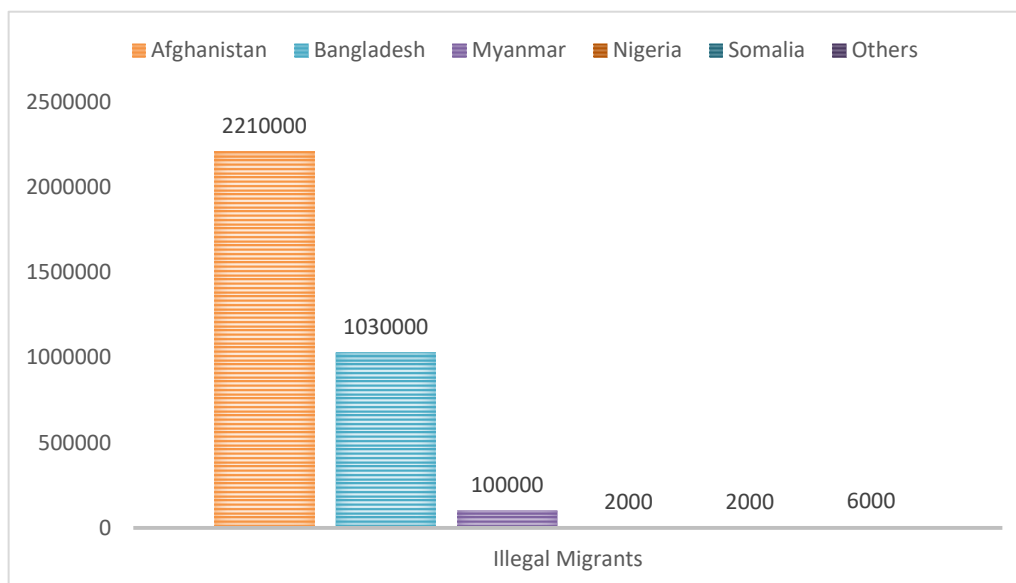
⁴ UNHCR

⁵National Alien Registration Authority 2013

⁶National Alien Registration Authority 2013

⁷National Alien Registration Authority 2013

Sr. No	Country	Population in Pakistan
1	Afghanistan	2,210,000
2	Bangladesh	1,030,000
3	Myanmar	100,000
4	Nigeria	2,000
5	Somalia	2,000
6	Others	6,000
Total		3,350,000⁸



3.2 Deportation

At the FIA two kinds of deportees are recorded; General Deportees (GDs) and those Deported on Forged Documents (DFDs). General deportees are mostly deported on overstay, expired passport, damaged passport, lost passport, expired visa, entry refusal, cancelled visa, expired resident permit, criminal case, black listed in destination country, passport held by kafeel (guarantor), etc. Most of them are released at airports and checkpoints.

3.2.1 General Deportees

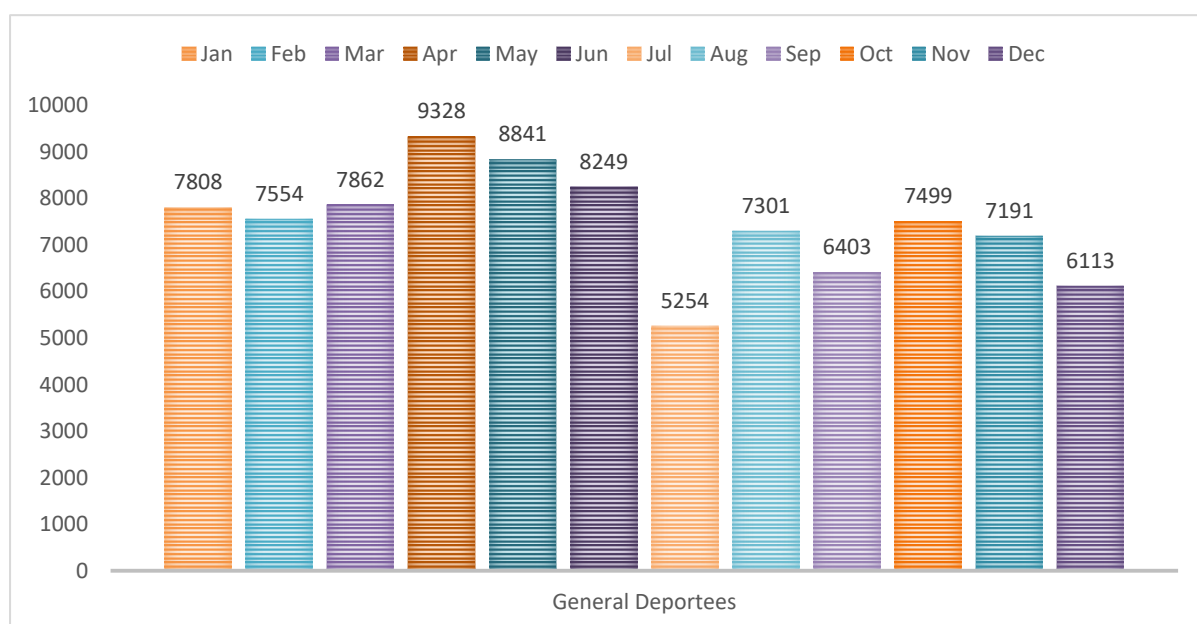
In 2015 the FIA received 89,403 such persons at different airports mentioned below, from different countries. The number is higher as compared to 2014 which was 71,533. Deportees via land and sea routes are counted separately. During the year 26,903 land route deportees were received via Iran, and no deportee was received via the sea route.

The following table presents the month wise breakup of general deportees received in the year 2015.

⁸National Alien Registration Authority 2013

	Islamabad	Peshawar	Sialkot	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Total
January	1497	339	83	3839	2050	0	7808
February	1385	419	50	4641	1059	0	7554
March	1003	674	183	4418	1584	0	7862
April	1480	514	169	4854	2311	0	9328
May	1782	321	192	4076	2467	3	8841
June	2621	195	242	2767	2389	35	8249
July	1258	178	189	2187	1418	24	5254
August	1502	125	135	3732	1775	32	7301
September	1037	99	185	3767	1278	37	6403
October	1287	144	371	3973	1677	47	7499
November	1422	134	312	4224	1077	22	7191
December	1213	286	68	3305	1205	36	6113
Total	17487	3428	2179	45783	20290	236	89403

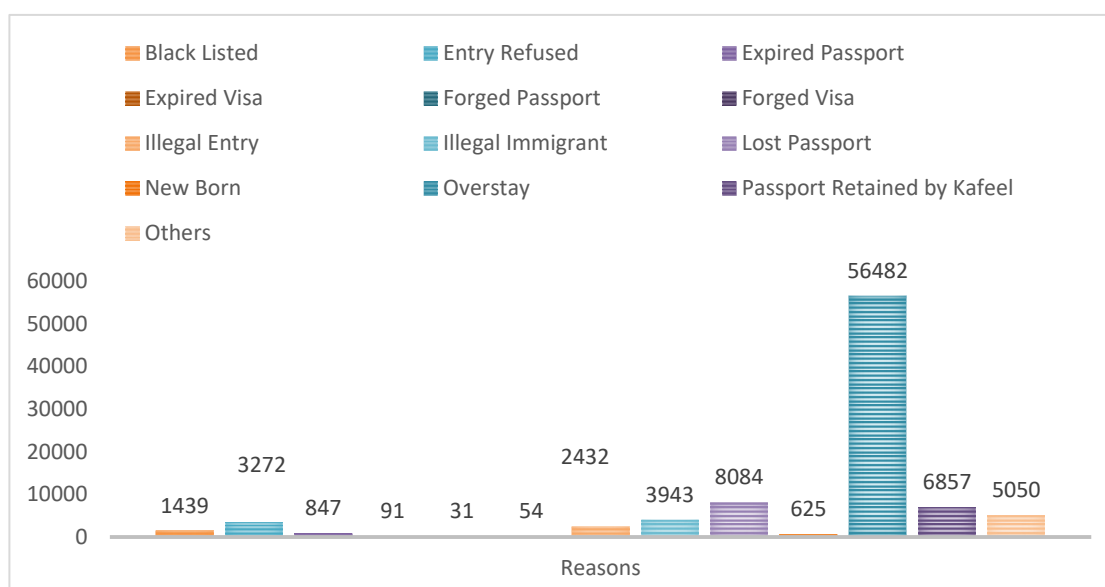
The highest number of deportees were 9,328 in the month of April followed 8,841 deportees received by the Federal Investigation Agency in May.



3.2.2 Deportation Reasons

If we look into the Figures of general deportees, the main reason behind their deportation is overstay; followed by lost passport, passport retained by kafeel, and illegal migration. The following table shows this pattern clearly.

S. No	Reason	Total
1	Black listed	1439
2	Entry refused	3272
3	Expired Passport	847
4	Expired visa	91
5	Forged Passport	31
6	Forged visa	54
7	Illegal entry	2432
8	Illegal Immigrant	3943
9	Lost Passport	8084
10	Newborn	625
11	Overstay	56482
12	Passport retained by kafeel	6857
13	Others	5050
Total		89207

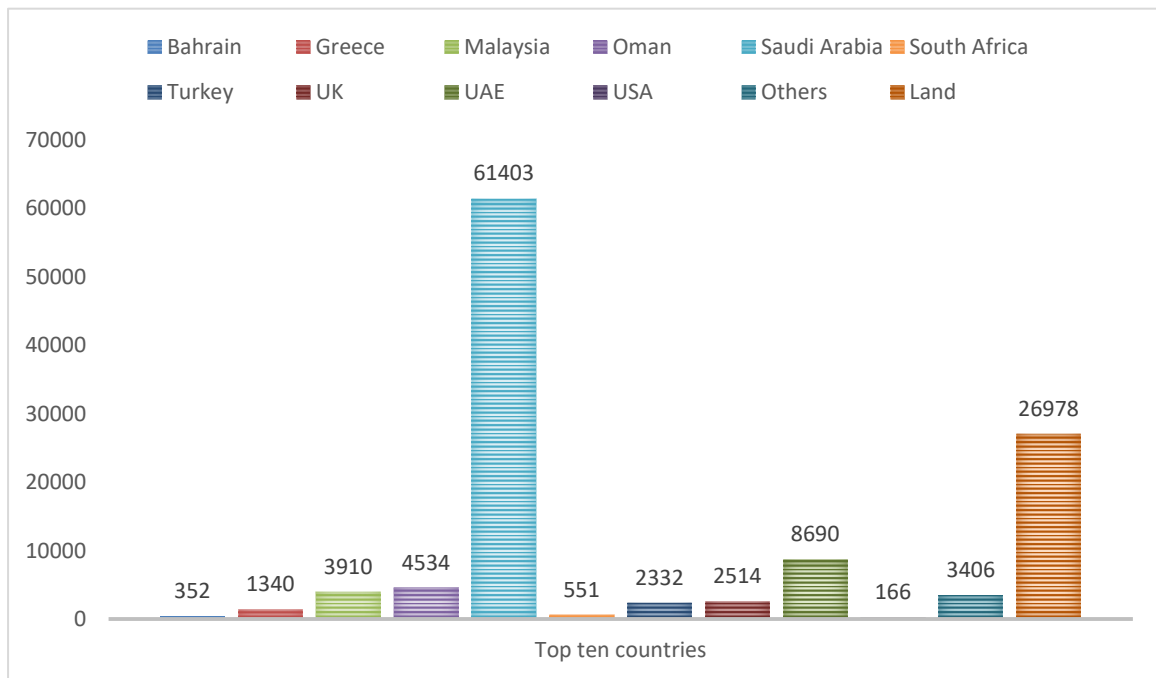


3.2.3 Deportees from Top Ten Countries

Out of the total figure of deportation at the airports 61,403 were deported from Saudi Arabia alone constituting 52% of the overall figure, followed by 26,978 deportees from Iran via land route constituting 23%. The remaining 25% of deportees were received from Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Turkey, Greece, etc. The table shows exact figures from the top ten countries.

S. No	Country	Total
1	Bahrain	352
2	Greece	1340
3	Malaysia	3910
4	Oman	4543
5	Saudi Arabia	61403

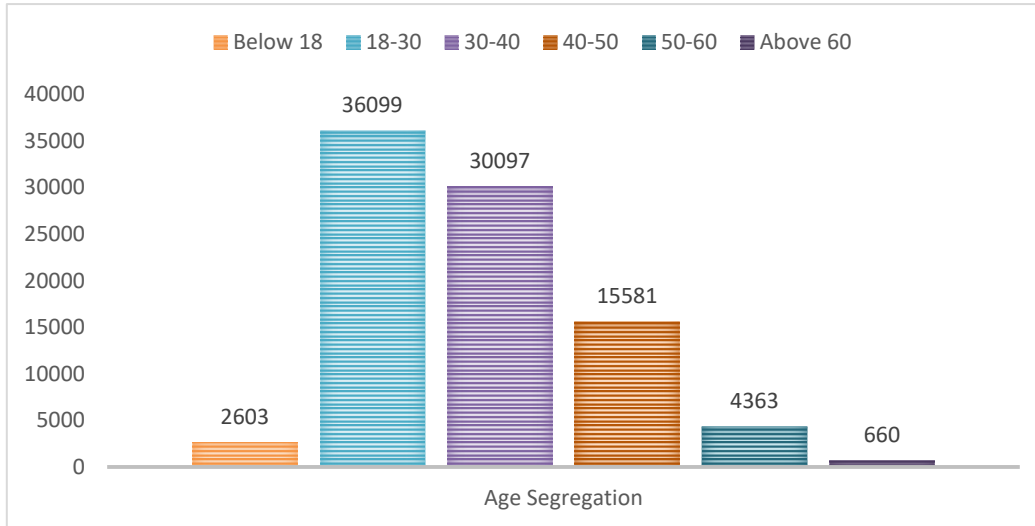
6	South Africa	551
7	Turkey	2332
8	UK	2514
9	UAE	8690
10	USA	166
11	Others	3406
Total		89207
Oman via Sea		0
Iran via Land		26978
Total		116185



3.2.4 Age Breakdown of Deportees

If we look into the further details of deportation, it becomes clearer that the age group 18-40 tends to migrate mostly in search of better economic opportunities. The numbers of other age groups including minors and senior citizens remain low. The following table shows trends of deportation vis a vis different age brackets.

Age	Total
Below 18	2603
18-30	36099
30-40	30097
40-50	15581
50-60	4363
Above 60	660
Total	89403



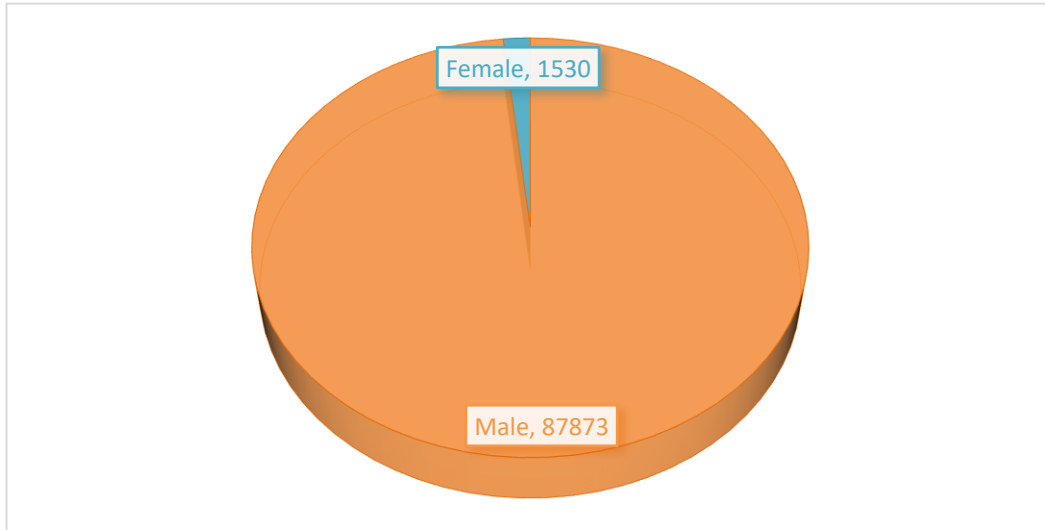
In 2015, 66196 deportees from the age bracket 18-40 were received by FIA, constituting 74% of the overall figure. As far as minors and elders are concerned they constitute a mere 3.6% of the overall figure.

3.2.5 Gender Segregation of Deportees

As far as gender ratio is concerned, only 2% women were deported from different countries of the total deportation figure, the majority being men. As per customs and traditions, men most often provide for their families hence they go abroad for better economic opportunities. The majority of women go to travel along with family members migrating overseas.

The table and graphical analysis below show the overall picture of gender breakdown station-wise.

Station	Gender	
	Male	Female
Islamabad	17043	444
Peshawar	3410	18
Sialkot	2162	17
Karachi	45457	326
Lahore	19565	725
Multan	236	0
Total	87873	1530

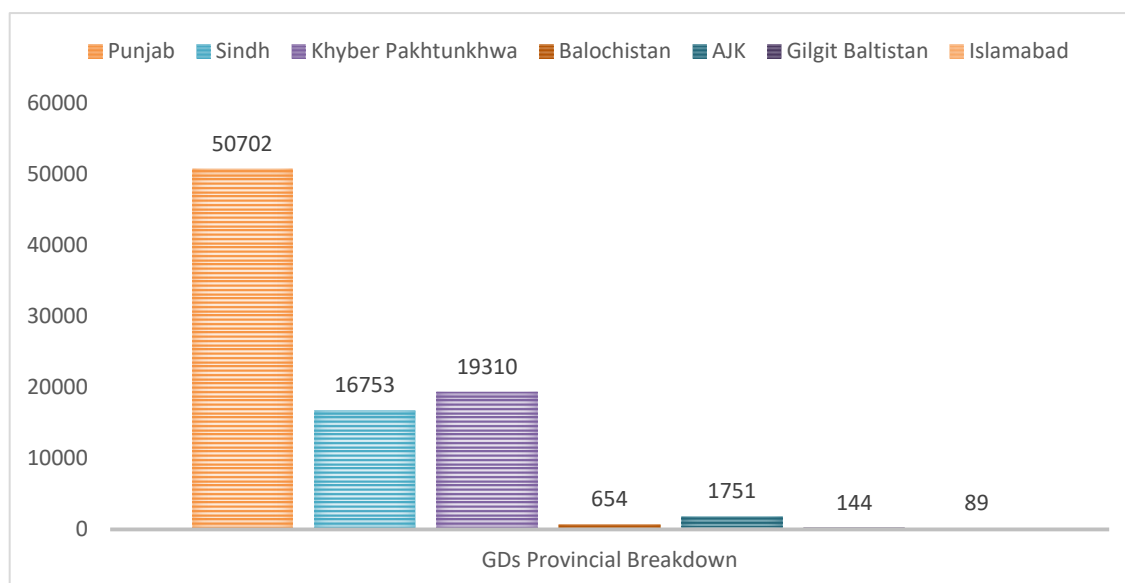


3.2.6 Provincial Segregation of Deportees

As per the data, most of the deportees (50,702) received belonged to Punjab; followed by 19,310 deportees from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and 16,753 from Sindh. People from southern Punjab as noted earlier tend to move abroad for better economic opportunities. The tables and graphs below show a picture of the current situation.

Punjab		Sindh		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		Balochistan	
Station	Deportees	Station	Deportees	Station	Deportees	Station	Deportees
Islamabad	9365	Islamabad	2919	Islamabad	4060	Islamabad	194
Peshawar	896	Peshawar	521	Peshawar	1974	Peshawar	4
Sialkot	1756	Sialkot	98	Sialkot	280	Sialkot	4
Karachi	24464	Karachi	10438	Karachi	10229	Karachi	232
Lahore	14008	Lahore	2767	Lahore	2760	Lahore	214
Multan	213	Multan	10	Multan	7	Multan	6
Total	50702	Total	16753	Total	19310	Total	654

AJK		Gilgit-Baltistan		Islamabad	
Station	Deportees	Station	Deportees	Station	Deportees
Islamabad	822	Islamabad	64	Islamabad	63
Peshawar	26	Peshawar	1	Peshawar	6
Sialkot	38	Sialkot	2	Sialkot	1
Karachi	382	Karachi	29	Karachi	9
Lahore	483	Lahore	48	Lahore	10
Multan	0	Multan	0	Multan	0
Total	1751	Total	144	Total	89



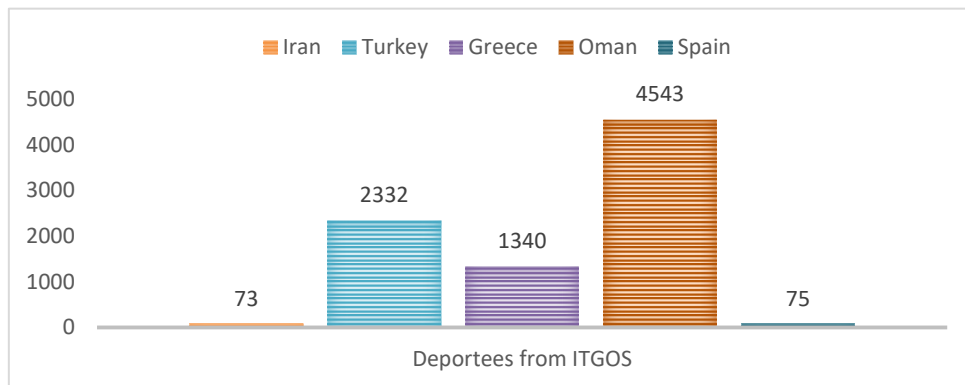
3.2.7 Deportation from ITGOS

From 2010 to 2012 more than one third of annual deportees were returned from Iran, Turkey, Greece, Oman, and Spain. These represent the main transit and destination countries for Pakistani nationals heading to Europe, suggesting that the European countries remain among the key destinations for Pakistani nationals.

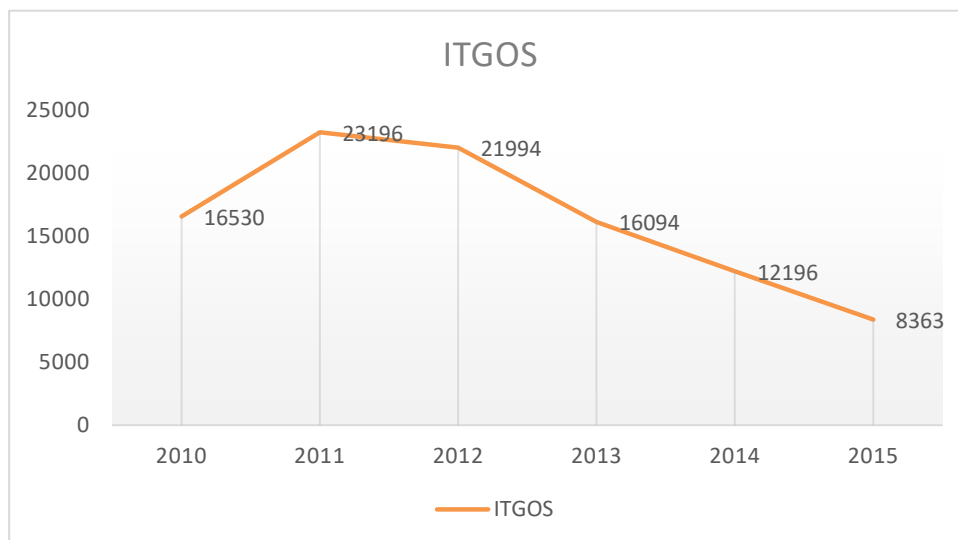
Due to the large numbers of Pakistanis arriving in Oman by boat, the FIA has established a liaison office in Oman to identify and repatriate irregular migrants. However it is still unknown how many irregular migrants use Oman as a destination or transit point, although the presence of the FIA in this receiving county appears useful for information collection and interdiction purposes.

The table below shows general deportation figures from ITGOS during the year 2015 with month wise trends, showing data from each month. As per the data, Oman remains on top with 4,543 deportees; followed by Turkey with 2,332 deportees. 1,340 deportees were received from Greece, with 73 and 75 from Iran and Spain respectively. FIA also records deportees from Iran who arrive in Pakistan via Taftan land route: this year 26,903 deportees were received in this category.

ITGOS	Iran	Turkey	Greece	Oman	Spain	Total
January	3	192	226	257	1	679
February	4	144	252	158	1	559
March	4	188	122	126	9	449
April	0	199	116	380	25	720
May	1	193	147	529	5	875
June	8	203	79	1066	3	1359
July	6	156	52	556	2	772
August	22	185	85	429	9	730
September	7	281	84	408	2	782
October	4	268	78	498	6	854
November	13	307	79	118	7	524
December	1	16	20	18	5	60
Total	73	2332	1340	4543	75	8363



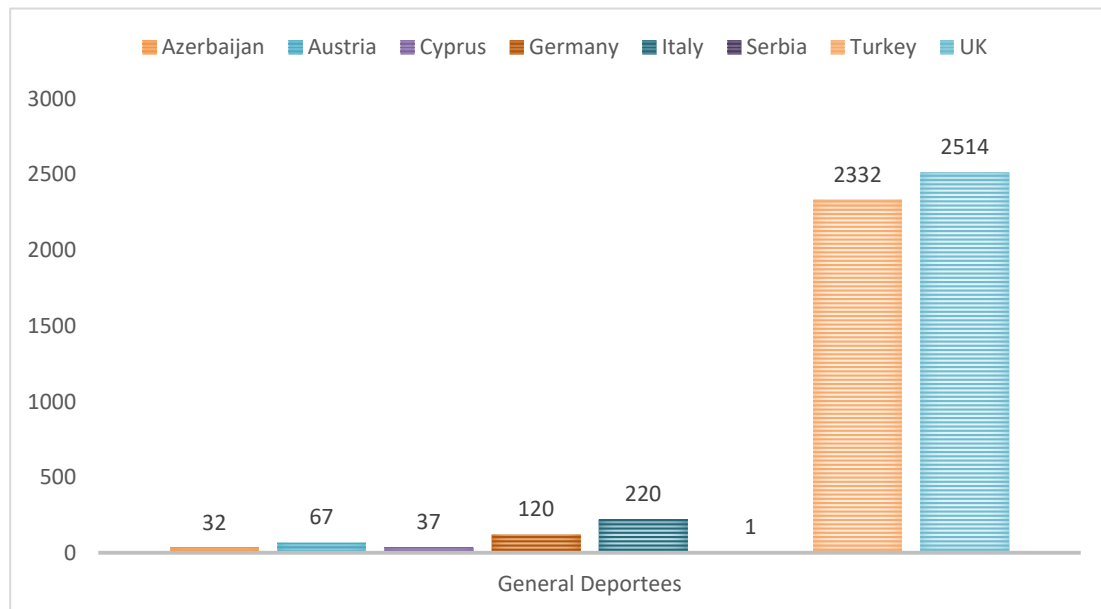
Since 2013, a decline in the deportation figure has been witnessed due to the recent economic downturn in Europe. Figures suggest that the European Union is becoming a less attractive destination. The chart shows a gradual decline in the numbers.



3.2.8 Deportees from Europe

During the year a total of 5,323 deportees were received from Europe, of which highest number (2,514) came from the United Kingdom. The main reasons were overstay and violation of visa terms and conditions. Turkey stands second, whence 2,332 deportees were received during 2015. The table below shows figures from European countries with monthly trends.

Countries	Azerbaijan	Austria	Cyprus	Germany	Italy	Serbia	Turkey	UK	Total
January	0	1	1	10	11	0	192	225	440
February	2	3	6	12	23	0	144	290	480
March	1	5	6	9	28	0	188	239	476
April	19	0	5	8	23	0	199	185	439
May	1	5	4	11	26	0	193	207	447
June	2	6	2	8	13	1	203	230	465
July	1	11	4	4	15	0	156	222	413
August	1	4	0	6	6	0	185	177	379
September	1	17	2	22	17	0	281	312	652
October	0	8	5	8	27	0	268	261	577
November	2	7	2	16	20	0	307	117	471
December	2	0	0	6	11	0	16	49	84
Total	32	67	37	120	220	1	2332	471	5323



3.2.9 Deported on Forged Documents

Deportees having travelled on illegal documents in the following cases are detained and sent to the Anti Human Trafficking Circles for legal action.

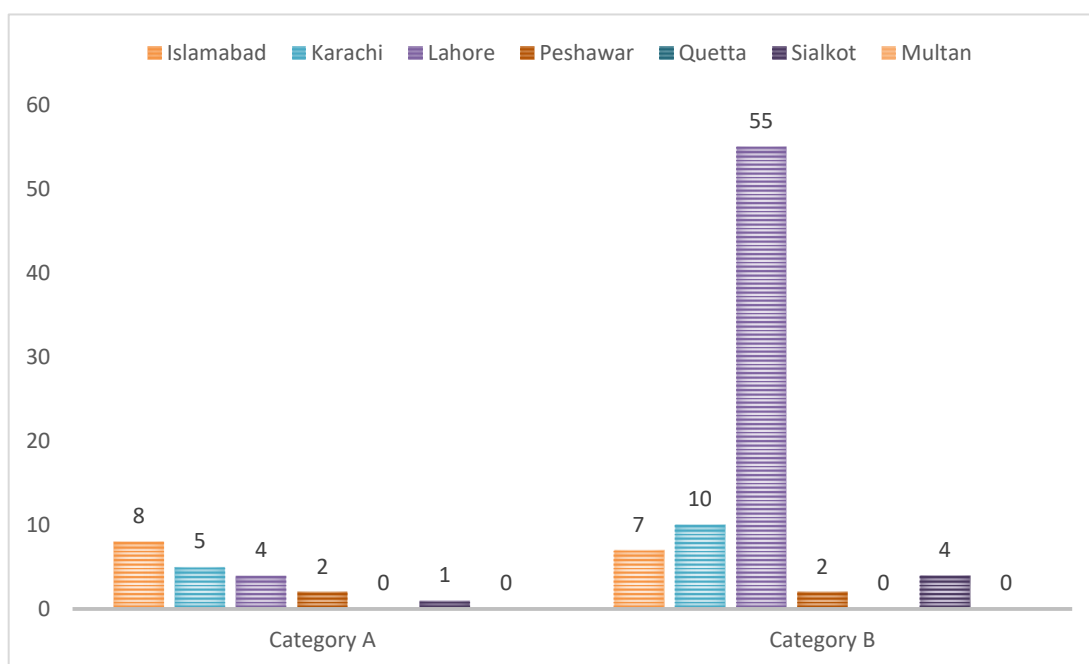
A person is classified as 'Category A' deportee if he has travelled on and engaged in:-

- ♦ Fake, forged, counterfeit, or tampered passports, visas, and residence cards
- ♦ Concealing and mis-declaring facts relating to travel documents
- ♦ Impersonation

A person is classified as 'Category B' deportee if he has travelled on genuine travel documents from the port of embarkation but has subsequently presented different or illegal documents in transit.

FIA immigration authorities scrutinize papers and check relevant documentation of those Pakistanis going abroad, especially to Malaysia and Dubai. These are the two main destinations from where most of these travelers try to illegally enter a third country of their choice.

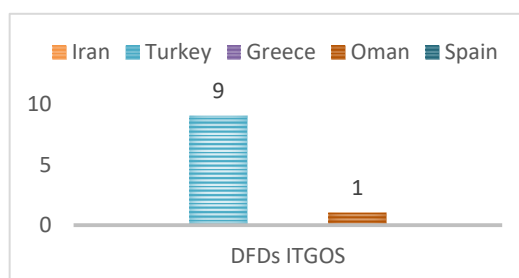
With efforts made by the Agency over the years, the number of DFDs is declining. With the assistance of UNODC, different trainings are being imparted to frontline FIA officers to detect forgery or fake documents, which have helped control the issue and have reduced the number of cases passing through Pakistani checkpoints. As compared to 2014, the deportation rate on forged documents has declined. In 2014 there were 25 and 106 DFDs in categories A and B respectively. In 2015 the figures remained at 20 and 78 in categories A and B respectively. The graph shows a clear image of DFDs month-wise.



3.2.10 DFDs from ITGOS

During the year a total of 10 were deported on forged documents from these countries: 9 from Turkey and 1 from Oman. None were reportedly deported from other countries during 2015.

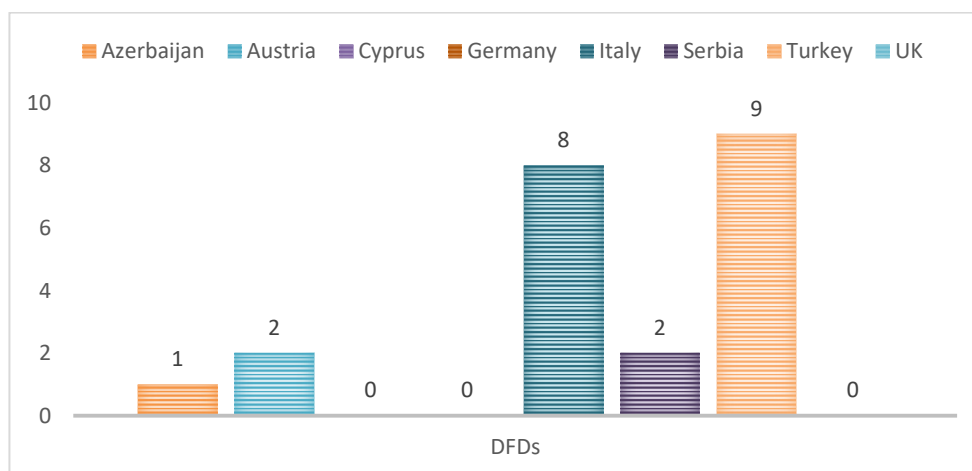
DFDs from ITGOS	DFDs
Iran	0
Turkey	9
Greece	0
Oman	1
Spain	0
Total	10



3.2.11 DFDs from European Countries

A total of 22 were deported on forged documents during the year from different countries mentioned in the table below; with 9 from Turkey, followed by 8 from Italy. No DFD was reported from the United Kingdom during 2015.

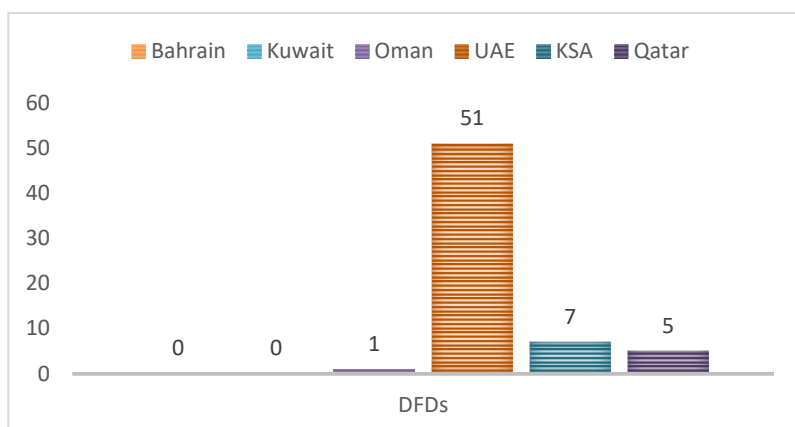
European Countries	DFDs
Azerbaijan	1
Austria	2
Cyprus	0
Germany	0
Italy	8
Serbia	2
Turkey	9
United Kingdom	0
Total	22



3.2.12 DFDs from GCC Countries

A total of 64 were deported on forged documents from different GCC countries during 2015. UAE remained on top with 51 DFDs, followed by Saudia Arabia with 7, and Qatar with 5.

GCC Countries	DFDs
Bahrain	0
Kuwait	0
Oman	1
UAE	51
KSA	7
Qatar	5
Total	64



3.3 Offloading of Passengers

3.3.1 Offloaded on Forged Documents (OFDs)

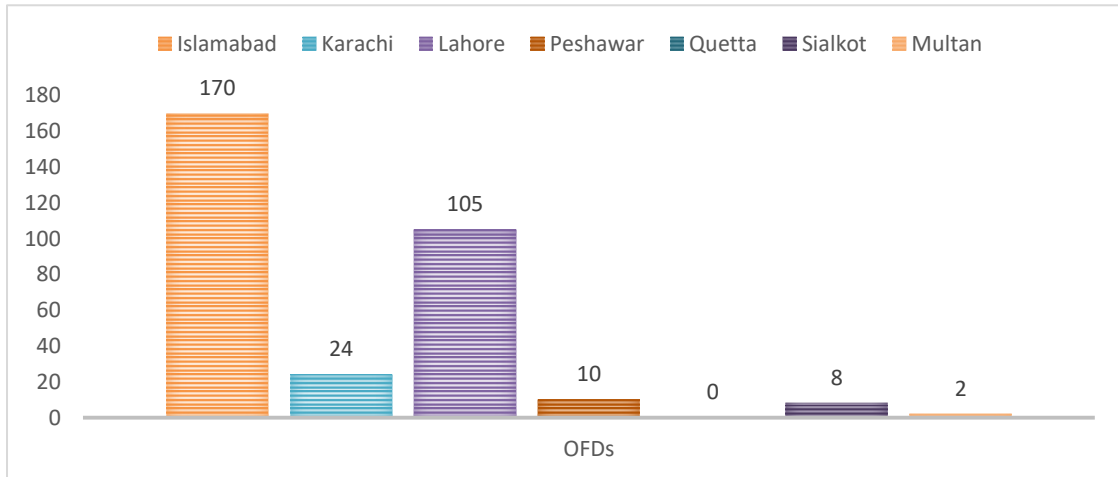
The Federal Investigation Agency in the past few years has adopted numerous measures to curtail human trafficking and migrant smuggling attempts. One of these is establishment and deployment of the integrated border management system (IBMS) at all immigration entry and exit points. This system has positively helped authorities in the identification not only of forged documents, but of most wanted smugglers and traffickers.

OFDs are offloaded and detained for legal action by FIA in the following cases:-

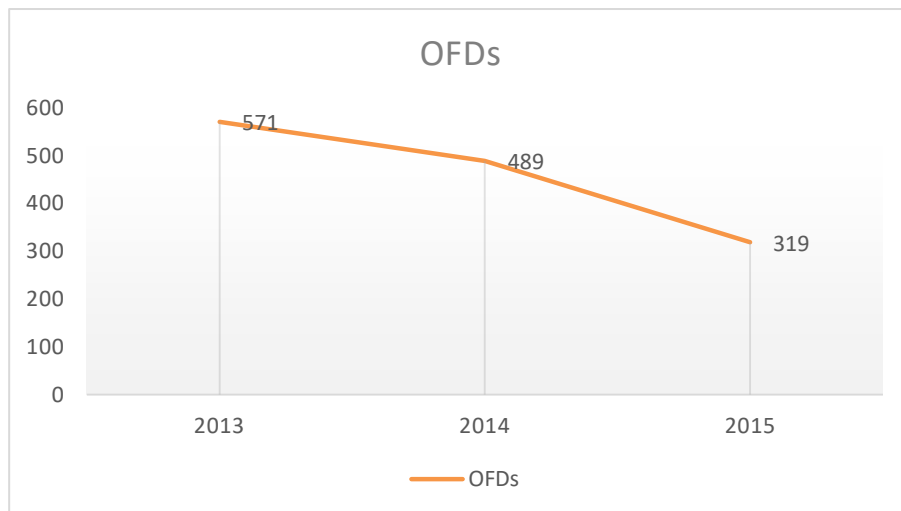
- ♦ Fake, forged, counterfeit, or tampered passport, visas, and residence card and other associated travel documents
- ♦ Concealing and mis-declaring facts relating to travel documents, and fraudulently acquired travel documents
- ♦ Impersonation

Station	Islamabad	Karachi	Lahore	Peshawar	Quetta	Sialkot	Multan	Total
January	16	3	7	1	0	0	0	27
February	22	5	5	0	0	0	0	32
March	15	3	11	1	0	2	0	32
April	8	1	15	1	0	0	0	25
May	18	2	11	1	0	1	0	33
June	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	14
July	12	1	15	0	0	0	0	28
August	11	0	3	1	0	2	0	17
September	4	3	6	2	0	0	2	17
October	5	3	14	1	0	0	0	23
November	29	1	10	2	0	1	0	43
December	23	1	2	0	0	2	0	28
Total	170	24	105	10	0	8	2	319

During 2015 a total of 319 passengers were offloaded on forged documents. The table and graph below show the monthly comparison of OFDs.



Since 2014 the number of OFDs is on decline. In 2015 a total of 319 passengers were offloaded on forged documents. By the taking of concrete steps as noted above, the figure was 35% lower than in 2014 when 489 passengers were offloaded thus. The graph below shows year wise comparison.

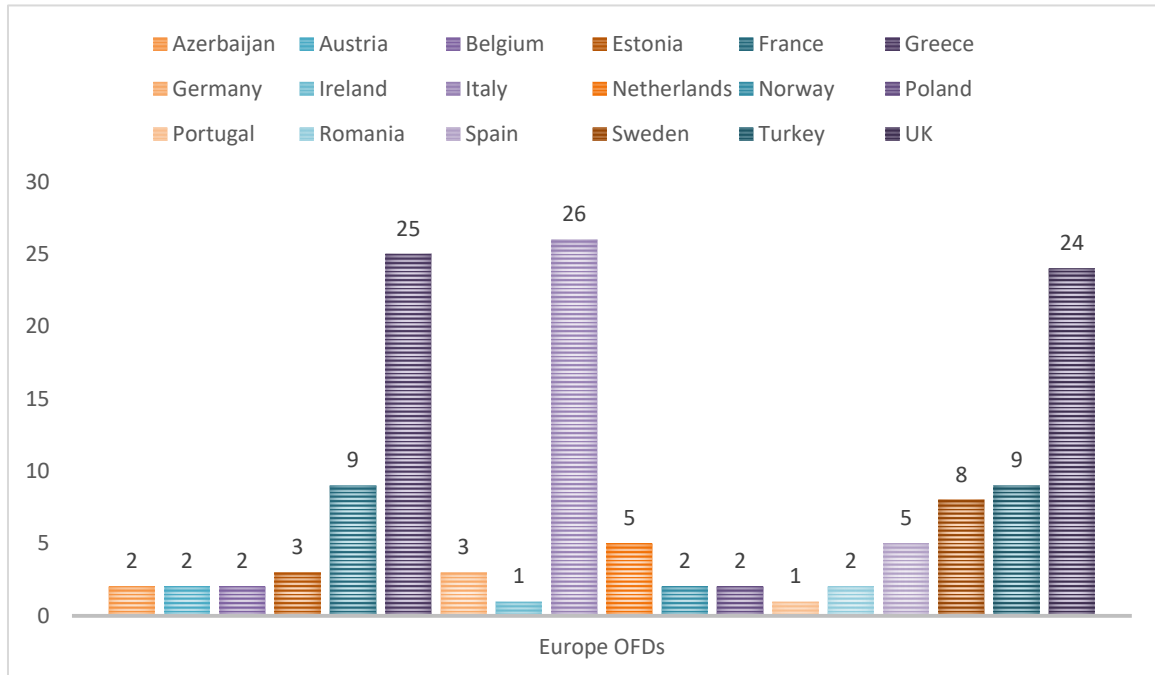


3.3.2 OFDs from European Countries

A total of 131 passengers were offloaded on forged documents while boarding flights to different European countries: the highest number (26) for Italy followed by 25 for Greece, and for the UK. Following is the table and graph showing these OFD details.

European Countries	No. of OFD
Azerbaijan	2
Austria	2
Belgium	2
Estonia	3
France	9
Greece	25
Germany	3
Ireland	1
Italy	26

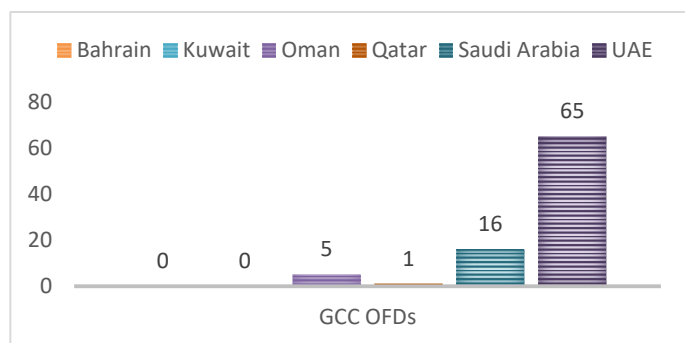
Netherlands	5
Norway	2
Poland	2
Portugal	1
Romania	2
Spain	5
Sweden	8
Turkey	9
UK	24
Total	131



3.3.3 OFDs from GCC Countries

During the year 87 passengers were offloaded on forged documents while travelling to different GCC countries. On top of the list is UAE with 65 OFDs, followed by Saudi Arabia with 16, as seen in the table below. Details regarding other countries are given in the table below right.

OFDs for GCC	No. of OFD
Bahrain	0
Kuwait	0
Oman	5
Qatar	1
KSA	16
UAE	65
Total	87

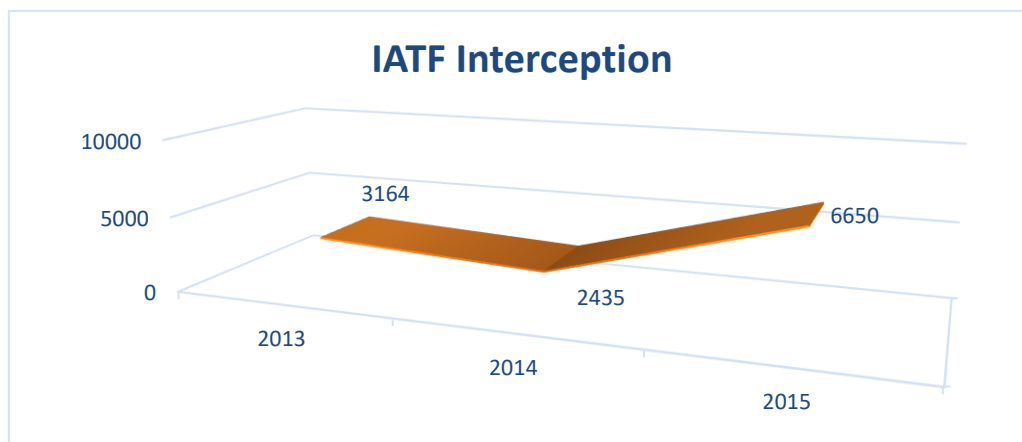


3.4 Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) Interception

The Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) has been established in FIA to control human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The taskforce comprises personnel from the FIA along with the Frontier Constabulary, Coast Guard, Balochistan Police, Levies, Maritime Security Agency, and ISI. Interceptions are carried out mostly in the Balochistan border area. In recent years a decline in interception was noted owing to the involvement of agencies in security related matters, but 2015 has seen a significant increase therein.

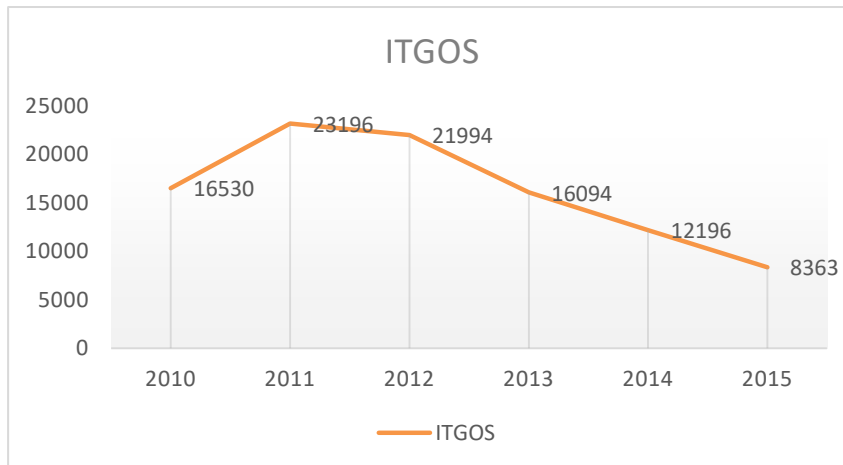
In 2015 6,650 interceptions have been reported, 273% higher than the previously reported figure of 2,435 in 2014. IATF effectiveness has been enhanced through regular meetings at FIA HQs, information sharing, and renewal of knowledge and interest in Human Trafficking.

Performance of IATF			
Sr No	Interceptions	2014	2015
1	Federal Investigation Agency	1168	4372
2	Frontier Corps	1030	884
3	Coast Guard	170	1173
4	Balochistan Police	61	218
5	Security Agency	6	3
Total		2435	6650

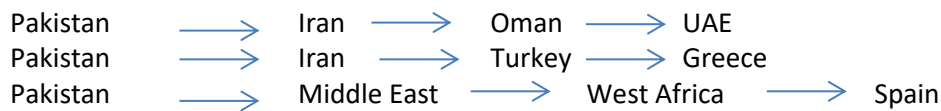


4.1 Routes

During the last few years, Pakistanis have largely been detected illegally entering Iran, Turkey, Greece, Oman, and Spain (ITGOS); but the number is on the decline after strict measures being taken by the FIA to control HTMS. Figures can be seen in the table below.



As previously reported, the following major routes are observed:-



UAE, Greece, and Spain have been observed to be the most popular destination countries whereas Iran, Turkey, and Oman serve as transit countries on these routes. During the year, Pakistan received 61,403 deportees from Saudi Arabia and 8,690 from UAE alone. It is noted that these countries are returning almost 50% of the total deportees since 2012.

4.1.1 Smuggling through South West Asia

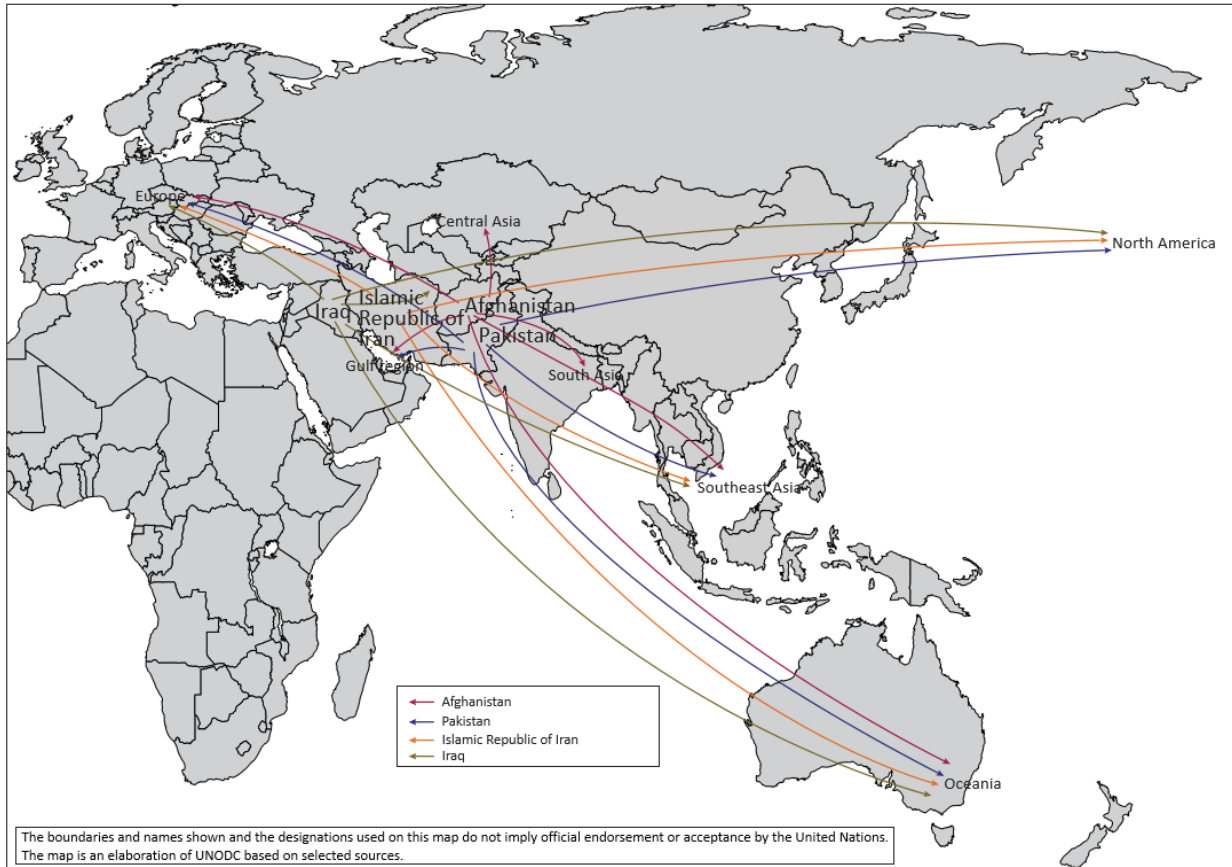
Quetta, capital of Balochistan province, is the main smuggling hub for Pakistani nationals proceeding to the Islamic Republic of Iran by land. Pakistani nationals sometimes travel to the cities of Karachi, Lahore, or Islamabad to board international flights to the Gulf region, Europe, or South-East Asia.

Iran is the most important transit point for irregular migrants from Pakistan. A major route leads from Quetta across the border towards the vicinity of Zahedan. From there smuggled migrants travel northwards to the region of Mashhad and thence on to Tehran.

A second route into Iran taken by smuggled Pakistani migrants leads through Balochistan across the border to Chahbahar on the Gulf of Oman. From there migrants continue along the coastline to Bandar Abbas and on to Shiraz and Tehran. From Tehran smuggled migrants organize the next stage of their journey to Europe, travelling to the cities of Urmia and Salmas near the Turkish border. This year alone FIA received 26,903 deportees via the Iran land route through the Taftan border.

Smuggled migrants travel in groups of two to five, regrouping with others near the border. From there they continue their smuggling journey to South East Asia and Australia, or go northward and westward to Turkey and Europe.

Destination regions for migrant smuggling out of South-West Asia



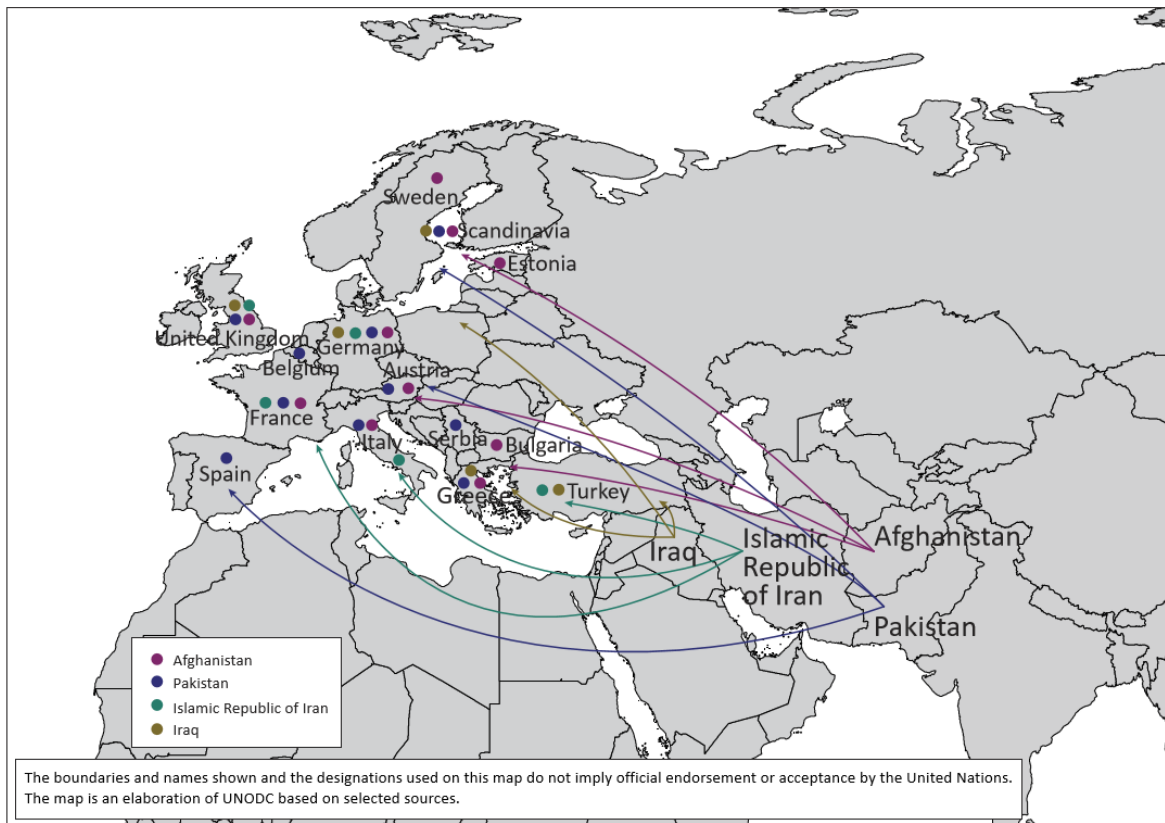
4.1.2 Smuggling to and through the Gulf Region

Pakistani nationals are smuggled by boat from Pakistan or Iran to Oman, with some continuing by land to UAE. Others fly from Pakistan to Abu Dhabi or Dubai, and then continue by air to destinations in Europe or South East Asia.

4.1.3 Smuggling to Europe

The smuggling of Pakistani migrants to Europe occurs along three main routes. The first leads through Turkey, Greece, and the Western Balkans. A second leads from Turkey into Bulgaria and thence through other Eastern European countries. The third route takes migrants through Central Asia, Russia, the Baltic States, and/or Belarus and Ukraine on to Poland or Slovakia.

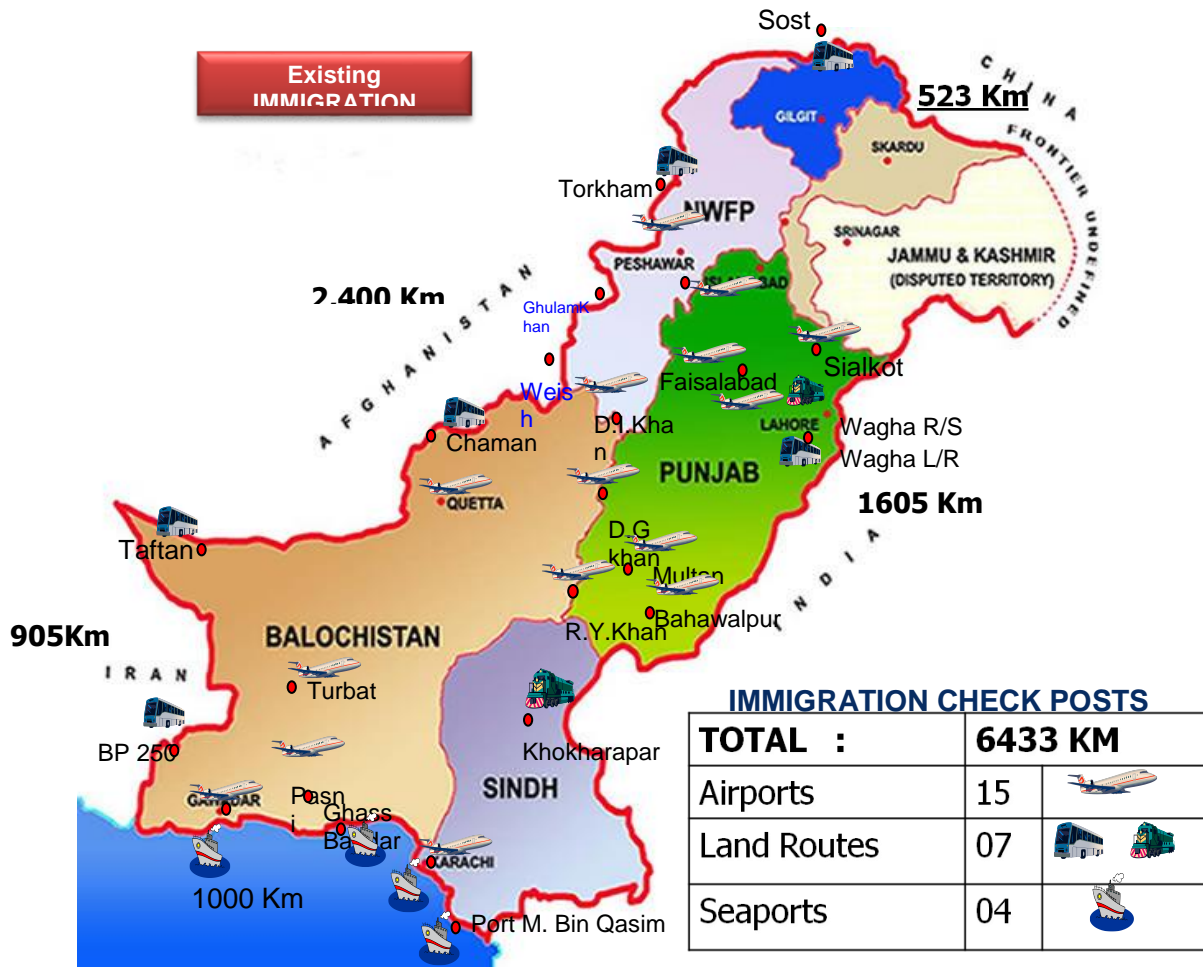
Destination countries in Europe for the smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia



4.1.4 Presence of FIA

There are eight major land routes existing for entering the country including Sost, Torkham, Chaman, Taftan, BP-250, Khokharapar (railway station), Wagah, and Wagah (railway station). In addition there are also four seaports, comprising Karachi Port, Port Qasim, Gwadar Port, and Ghass Bandar.

The FIA manages the above land routes; and the Anti Human Trafficking Circles (AHTCs) are also operational in Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Chaman, Turbat, and Taftan.



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

4.2 Labor Migration

Pakistan has a long history of labour migration; being the second-largest exporter of labour in South Asia after India⁹. Between 1971 and 2015 over 8.7 million Pakistanis went abroad officially for employment¹⁰ (BEOE).

High recruitment costs, non-compliance with placement terms, changes in the terms and conditions of employment, and/or reduced wages are the most common problems migrant workers encounter. The International Labour Organization assesses the costs of low skilled Pakistani workers who pay to migrate to UAE at about USD 2,300, while for Saudi Arabia they pay a staggering USD 4,300.¹¹

At destination cases include non-payment of salary, physical and sexual abuse, degrading living conditions, and retention of identity documents to name a few. In 2013 ILO estimated that as many as 600,000 people may be victims of forced labor across the Middle East, and identified migrant workers in low occupational categories as particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

⁹International Labor Organization, Islamabad Office

¹⁰Data from Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment, Ministry of OPHRD

¹¹ILO/SALM project and the World Bank-led Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)

This and other forms of labour exploitation and human rights abuses; along with debts taken on, or valuable assets sold, to cover the costs of migrating for work contribute to migrant workers' financial distress.

Another issue is the access to justice in Pakistan and in GCC countries. Some, though certainly not all, victims of placement and employment related exploitation seek legal redress for their grievances in their home countries; or in some cases in the countries of destination. However, many are discouraged from filing or pursuing complaints against their employers and/or agents, or are left with unresolved cases and unfavorable outcomes even when cases are pursued. Reasons for this may include lack of rights and judicial support for migrant workers in either country, fears of deportation or detention on grounds of their migration status; or restrictive visa policies preventing migrants from extending their visas for legal proceedings, which can take excessive lengths of time and impose severe personal and financial burdens on the migrants affected. Another related problem within the judicial system in many Arab countries pertains to the inadequate representation of migrant workers in the courts.

Although women migrant workers are fewer in number, evidence shows extensive abuse against female domestic workers¹². A great deal more research is needed however on female migrant workers' lives in destination countries.

¹²International Labor Organization, Islamabad Office

5.1 Working Together with Institutions to Combat Trafficking

Pakistan has several institutions to respond to cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. As explained earlier the FIA is the lead agency dealing with external human trafficking and migrant smuggling issues, while the provincial and federal Police departments handle internal trafficking. There are institutions such as the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development; and the Labour, Social Welfare, and Child Protection Departments; the National Commission on the Status of Women; and several LEAs, that require inter-departmental and inter-agency coordination for the provision of information, data, and services.

Traffickers and smugglers routinely move their victims from one place to another, either within a country or abroad. As a result any effective response to HTMS requires the collaboration of multiple agencies. Progress has been made in improving coordination between law enforcement agencies over the past few years: at the local, national, and regional level; but there is a need for inter-departmental coordination to further enhance the country's capacity to combat HTMS.

5.2 National Level

In Pakistan as noted the Federal Investigation Agency has formed an Inter-Agency Task Force to combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. The taskforce includes comprises the FIA along with the FC, Coast Guard, Balochistan Police, Levies, Maritime Security Agency, and ISI. Interceptions mostly auctioned are in the Balochistan and KP border areas. There is a need to further strengthen the role of FIA with all the relevant agencies involved.

Similarly FIA in collaboration with UNODC has drafted the Strategic Framework to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, which has been endorsed by the Government of Pakistan. Smooth coordination is required between FIA, Police, and other Law Enforcement Agencies to establish an effective mechanism to regularly share information and data related to HT and MS.

As per international best practices, there are mechanisms for referring victims of trafficking to appropriate services and organizations that function at the local level. This enables local departments and organizations to coordinate their efforts to protect people who have already been trafficked with their prevention efforts; and to target the preventive action towards individuals or communities sharing characteristics with those already trafficked. Such efforts need to be brought to Pakistan through the promotion of public-private partnerships.

5.3 Regional and International Level

At the regional level UNODC has assisted the FIA in conducting workshops inviting regional countries to share their best practices. Two such workshops have included representation from Afghanistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Australia, Republic of Korea, Central Asian Republics, Gulf States, Tunisia, South Africa, Nigeria, European Union countries, United Kingdom, Canada and Brazil; and five international organizations including UNODC, International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), and Gulf Cooperation Council Criminal Information Center (GCCC-ICCD) and Combined Maritime Forces (CMF). Through these workshops all the countries and organizations involved were able to present international best practices for improving border control mechanisms, and discuss regional cooperation for investigation/prosecution of HTMS and protection of victims. Such exercises should be organized frequently to promote regional cooperation.

5.4 Prosecution and Law Enforcement

Expertise in and techniques for detecting traffickers and smugglers, identifying and caring for victims, and prosecuting traffickers and smugglers has increased following the passage of PACHTO in 2002, and of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking in 2005, and the establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Circles by the FIA. As far as the conviction rate is concerned, it is low. There is a need to enhance the capacities and capabilities of Prosecutors at the FIA through targeted trainings, and to ensure better communication between investigators, prosecutors and the courts.

The confusion among law enforcement officials, especially the provincial police departments, about the difference between trafficking and smuggling of migrants needs to be eliminated. This lack of clarity has marred the progress of law enforcement initiatives in Pakistan. Considerable assistance has been provided by UNODC in training at both international and national levels for provincial Police departments. However there is a need for training courses presenting basic examples showcasing the differences HT and MS.

There has been progress with the justice system as well. A number of special courts for human trafficking cases have been designated in some parts of Punjab. These efforts need to be replicated, along with capacity building of the judges, at the district level.

5.5 Awareness Raising

In Pakistan it is assumed that the people trafficked and smuggled are not properly informed regarding the risks involved in illegal trafficking and migration, or the potential risks involved in accepting informal offers of employment away from home. Materials that stress the dangers awaiting potential migrants, and warn people against thus leaving their homes, should be designed and disseminated in those areas where trends show greater numbers of trafficking victims.

The formats for awareness raising materials may include seminars at grassroots levels, brochures, posters, public service messages on radio and television, stories of migrant experiences abroad, etc. In the past campaigns have been organized where countless posters, leaflets, and messages were produced but with no evaluation of their impact. A post-evaluation should also be conducted of the target community for better results and systematic learning.

There are several organizations in Pakistan working in the community at grassroots level. These organizations include National Rural Support Programme, Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Punjab Rural Support Programme, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme etc. Their expertise can be utilized to mobilize communities across the country against human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

5.6 Public-Private Partnership

Governments, civil society, and businesses in the private sector are largely geared towards catering to their constituents, fellow citizens, consumers, and clients through various mechanisms. Governments undertake development programmes and implement service delivery projects, civil society organizations launch rights based campaigns, and the private sector supports in cash and kind social sector developments largely for consumer benefit.

At the Federal Investigation Agency, public-private partnership initiatives to enable the Agency to maximize its outreach towards the community should be encouraged. These partnerships will also

ensure, apart from coordination, that no duplication of activities is being carried out to avoid wastage of funds.

5.7 Enhancing Capacity of FIA Academy

Recognizing that much work has been done to improve the quality of training at the Academy, steps should be taken to further enhance its capacity: ideally to enable all training activities of the FIA and of relevant LEA personnel to be conducted on the premises. While initially inputs from UNODC may be required, this would enhance the expertise of the Agency and reduce its dependency on donor agencies and international experts in the medium and long term.



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