THE MENACE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING
-PAKISTAN’S RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM-

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS-PAKISTAN
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**Mashood Ahmed Mirza**, Secretary NCHR

**Ghulam Muhammad**, Human Rights Fellow

ghulam.mamsni@gmail.com

**Alishba Kiani**, Programme Coordinator

**Nawal Zareef**, Internee
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MAP OF DOMESTIC ROUTES OF TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING

Source: NCHR
MAP OF INTERNATIONAL ROUTES OF TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING FROM PAKISTAN

Source: NCHR
THE MESSAGE OF THE CHAIRMAN

In Pakistan, men, women and children are being trafficked/smuggled from different parts of the country. This is most commonly observed in people from various parts of the province of Punjab, who are considered to be an easy target. In Punjab, urban cities and rural areas such as Gujranwala, Gujrat, Mandi Bahauddin, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sialkot are considered to be a hub for ‘easy targets’. Pakistani’s (nationals of Pakistan) are the tenth most identified individuals in the world who attempt at illegal migration to Australia as well as European countries. Pakistan is an important route for thousands of illegal migrants from Afghanistan, who use Balochistan’s border to gain access to Iran which then opens the gateway to Europe via Turkey. Moreover, the Gulf countries are an easy target for Pakistani’s who are employed as laborers, domestic workers and in agriculture. Dubai acts as a sex market for traffickers, where Pakistani women and girls – recruited on basis of a false job offer – are sold.

Although, cross-border trafficking is an issue that needs immediate attention, another issue in need of current attention is internal trafficking. Internal trafficking is substantially greater problem in Pakistan compared to transnational trafficking. One of the major factors and aiders of internal trafficking is bonded labor, followed by sex trafficking, domestic servitude, child begging, gender inequality and prohibited cultural practices. In addition, victims of war and domestic violence become easy targets for internal as well as transnational trafficking. Poverty is also a strong contributor to trafficking, where families and individuals belonging to poor families become easy targets and manipulated into trafficking.

The National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) is a human rights institution that expresses its concern about existing national laws against human trafficking in Pakistan. Despite the minimum standards of our human trafficking law, the government of Pakistan is making efforts to tackle the issue at hand. However, currently, Pakistan is unable to meet the mere minimum standards to combat trafficking, resulting in Pakistan landing on the tier 2 US watch list for the fourth consecutive time.

NCHR as a human rights institution is well aware about this crime against humanity and is determined to effectively curb trafficking, with special focus on the much neglected area of internal trafficking. NCHR will help the government of Pakistan by providing policy input and other recommendations as needed; to help the government in avoiding the threat of sanctions posed by tier 3 watch list. By means of this report, NCHR attempts to assess and understand the magnitude of human trafficking and smuggling in the country, as well as issues of victims of this heinous crime.

Furthermore, NCHR will attempt to build a partnership with UNODC and other institutions in Pakistan, to curb the problem of human trafficking and smuggling. NCHR, as an institution is committed to help victims of trafficking/smuggling with a special focus on women and children. The NCHR mandate has provided complaint services to victims of Trafficking, which allows them to submit their complaints to NCHR. NCHR as an institution will tackle these complaints and provide remedies accordingly and will bring issues in the notice of the Government for remedial actions.

I acknowledge the efforts of Secretary NCHR Mashood Ahmed Mirza, Human rights fellow Ghulam Muhammad, Programme coordinator Alishba Kiani and Intern Nawal Zareef for their inputs, particularly Human rights fellow Mr. Ghulam Muhammad for producing this report.

Justice (R) Ali Nawaz Chowhan
Chairman National Commission for Human Rights
ABSTRACT
Human Trafficking, whilst not a new phenomenon, remains a heinous activity as women and children are the most vulnerable members of society, yet it is exactly this vulnerability that makes trafficking possible in the first instance. Trafficking in human beings is a covert, multi-faceted and organised criminal activity making it extremely difficult to detect and prevent, particularly in light of its cross-border nature, whilst victims are themselves often difficult to be recognised. This makes trafficking in human beings such a complex activity to approach. There are legislative provisions and international conventions in place to protect trafficked persons but many responses are perhaps too little, too late. This paper, therefore, considers measures that have been put in place by the Pakistan Government to protect trafficked persons.

KEYWORDS
INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in human beings is a very sensitive issue as it is at the very intersection of contemporary anxieties concerning the global political economy, population growth, gender and ethnic stratification, transnational organised crime and human rights abuses, as well as the inability of states, groups of states and international agencies to control any of these effectively. Human trafficking is the modern form of slavery and considered to be the third-largest criminal activity in the world after arms and drug trade.\textsuperscript{1} It happens when people are recruited, transported, or received through deception, threat or force. Once trapped, they are exploited using threats, physical force, emotional abuse, or told they must pay off a large debt to their captors. They may be enslaved for years, or their entire lives. The problem is of global proportion. Almost every country, including Pakistan, is implicated in this shocking trade of human lives either as a place of recruitment; transit through to other countries, or a final destination for trafficked people. Due to the difficulties with identifying victims, the numbers remain vast but unknown. In most cases the crime is kept hidden and the definitions are not standard across cultures or law enforcement agencies.\textsuperscript{2}

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC’s) report of 2016 shows that in 2015, there were 244 million international migrants across the world.\textsuperscript{3} Furthermore, the UNODC report mentioned that at the end of 2015, more than 65 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations, where the second most evident victims were children globally,\textsuperscript{4} while sexual exploitation was noted as the commonly identified form of human trafficking.\textsuperscript{5} The number seems overwhelming, but we agree with the World Vision\textsuperscript{1} that even one person being captured and sold is one person too many.

The magnitude of this problem can be gauged from the fact that around 161 countries are reported to be affected by human trafficking. Human trafficking affects every continent and every type of economy\textsuperscript{ii}. The majority of trafficking victims\textsuperscript{iii} are between 18 and 24 years of age.\textsuperscript{iv} According to the UN report of 2012-2014, approximately 53,700 victims have been trafficked for sexual

\textsuperscript{1} FBI https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/human-trafficking
\textsuperscript{2} Mashood Ahmed Mirza, The menace of human trafficking, Pakistan journal of criminology 2009.
\textsuperscript{3} UNODC global report on trafficking 2016
\textsuperscript{4} Ibid
\textsuperscript{5} UNODC united nations office on drugs and crime https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html
exploitation globally." Furthermore, reports show that, there are 14.2 million people in the world who have been trapped using forced labor in industries such as, construction, agriculture, domestic work and manufacturing. It is reported that people are being kidnapped and have forcefully had their kidneys removed. Moreover, during organ transplant many victims died as well.

In addition, according to the US State Department – Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) – Pakistan is reflected as a source, transit and destination country for men, women and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The country is an important route for thousands of illegal migrants from Afghanistan as well, who cross into Iran from Balochistan’s border areas and then go to Europe via Turkey. A trafficking incident on 5 April 2009 reported that a container from Afghanistan was carrying 110 illegal migrants including Afghans, Tajiks, and Uzbeks who were passing illegally from Quetta towards the Iranian border. 62 of these migrants died and others were found unconscious due to suffocation in the transport container.

According to the UNODC report 2013, Pakistanis are the tenth most identified persons in the world that attempt irregular migration to Australia and European countries. The Hazara community in Pakistan migrates to other countries to escape persecution in Balochistan, which often leads to their captivity by traffickers and smugglers. Reports suggest that in 2013, when Bashar al-Assad started losing ground in the civil war, the Shia Hazara community smuggled themselves into Iran to fight beside the Syrian army.

The UNODC estimates that human trafficking generates $7 billion every year. Human trafficking exists because it is based on supply and demand. Using slaves means no labour costs, so manufacturers can undersell their competition. It also means the complete disregard and lack of respect for individual human beings. Research shows that victims are often recruited by a relative, a 'supposed' friend, or a trusted individual. Traffickers and victims often share the same nationality and female traffickers are often used to recruit women. Homelessness, economic downturn and

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6 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan July 2013
7 https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions
10 https://www.thenews.com.pk/archive/print/663658
11 UNODC report, 2013,
12 NCHR report, understanding the agonies of ethnic Hazaras
social instability as a result of national disaster or war are also factors, with women and children always being the most desperate and vulnerable. Moreover, poverty, lack of access to education and employment, and domestic violence create a supply of ‘surplus' children and vulnerable adults who can be easily manipulated and tricked by traffickers. Van Liempt reported that ‘increased demands for cheap labour and sex, coupled with restrictions on legal migration possibilities, have clearly opened a niche for traffickers'. The phenomenon of trafficking could not have grown to its current extent if market forces did not support such industries.

Considering the aforementioned information, it is established that Human Trafficking/Smuggling perversely effects the basic fundamental rights guaranteed to human beings. The National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) recommends effective measures to curb issues relating to the problem. These issues have been discussed with great length in this report.

The report developed by using secondary and primary data such as in-depth interviews, phone calls, data through electronic and print media reports, previous reports on human trafficking and human smuggling. The FIA officials, Director Levies Balochistan and victims of Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling inside and outside country were also approached to collect data.

**BACKGROUND**

Trafficking in human beings and their subsequent exploitation in varied forms is one of the most despicable forms of violation of human rights. Trafficking in its widest sense includes not just prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, it also includes forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery or trade in human beings for removal of organs. Trafficking clearly violates the fundamental right to a life with dignity. It also violates the right to health and health care, right to liberty and security of person, right to freedom from torture, violence, cruelty or degrading treatment. It is a violation of basic rights for children who have been trafficked, or victims of child marriages as their right to education, to employment and to self-determination are denied.

One such victim told NCHR that, “Initially the agent told me that I will be provided with comfortable travel conditions and good employment in Europe but when I reached the Iran border I was abused and beaten by the agents. The agents deceived me and I had to travel on foot through rough mountains. I was kept in horrifying places where I remained in custody of agents for many
days because they were demanding more money.” As a result, it is evident that combating Human Trafficking requires that Human Smuggling be addressed as a priority as well.

Human trafficking/smuggling victim stories have portrayed an image of immense concern, where victims tried brave attempts across borders, seas, urban cities as well as elite parts of the country to improve their standard of life. One such victim from Gujrat told NCHR, “I have been treated like an animal on my way to Europe. I have been threatened and beaten by traffickers and smugglers. They treated us like slaves and we were being sold from one agent to another.”

Traffickers use a variety of methods to recruit their victims. They commonly target vulnerable individuals by placing advertisements for comparatively well-paid employment positions in destination countries. Once the individuals arrive, they find that they have been deceived about the nature or conditions of the work they have to do. Another respondent from Saudi Arabia informed NCHR that, “In gulf countries some of the laborers are treated like slaves. Initially they are called for jobs such as driving and shop keeping however, later they are faced with horrible conditions and are often beaten by Arabs.” He further revealed that “some laborers are vulnerable to suicide due to the immense violations by their employers such as when they kept them in desert areas and were forced into horrible conditions. This response is a punishment for unintentional bad behaviour by their slaves.”

Traffickers also use a number of methods to stop victims from escaping. These include debt bondage, threats, violence, detention, and withholding of personal legal documents such as passports and visas. They often threaten to hurt or kill a victim's children or family in their home country. Furthermore, uncertainty about their migration status and fear of being detained or deported makes victims afraid to seek help. The UN report on Trafficking describes that there are organized criminal networks of traffickers who are transnational partners at UAE hotels and other venues who are involved in the application of visas. Individuals leave Pakistan on original but fraudulently obtained passports and legitimate visas as entertainers.

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14 NCHR interview respondent from Europe
15 UNODC global report on trafficking 2016
16 Victim interview with NCHR
17 NCHR interview from Saudi Arabia
18 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan July 2013
A respondent from Dubai told NCHR that, “Pakistani’s who are in Dubai offer fake jobs to people from Pakistan and keep their passports in their custody, with aims to engage them in other jobs. The initial offer is a good job in a company but in reality it is all made up. Other companies demand labor from Pakistan through travel agents, but travel agents are also involved in such schemes.” In addition, according to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan’s (HRCP) report, those who have been arrested once and attempted twice are now trafficking/smuggling agents because they are familiar with all routes. There is a mafia including lawyers, judges and agents who minimize the punishment of victims and agents for money. One victim of smuggling told NCHR that “Many people whose first attempt failed and were deported to Pakistan are ready to go illegally again and agents initially also give loan to victims that loan must be paid after on arrival of Europe or other places. Once they arrived there then the agents took them on their custody and take work from them as they want. i.e do violence and make them slaves.” While discussing this point the FIA Deputy Director told NCHR that “The agents promise the victims that once they are arrested they would be smuggled again to Europe using the same payment.” He explained the logic behind this that “when victims are arrested then they refuse to identify the name of any agent or sub agent to FIA because of this greed to reach Europe.”

The HRCP report also highlighted that once the deportee is presented in court the sub agent pays all fines relating to the victim and then withholds him at an unknown location till the victim’s family is able to repay all dues including the advocate fee, boarding, food etc. The report further shows that in Quetta the main agents have sub-agents which may include policemen, lawyers and transporters.

According to FIA, Pakistan, with its peculiar socio-economic circumstances is particularly at risk given that approximately 60% of its 220 million population are under thirty years of age and therefore, are an easy target for criminals who specialize in exploiting the intending economic migrants. It is reported that in Pakistan, the most powerful gangs involved in this crime traffic/smuggle hundreds of people, including children and women from all across Pakistan,

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19 NCHR Interview from Dubai
20 Human trafficking through Quetta, report by human rights commission of Pakistan
21 interview FIA
22 NCHR interview Trafficking victim
23 NCHR Interview FIA
24 Human trafficking through Quetta, report by human rights commission of Pakistan
25 FIA report to NCHR
particularly people from different parts of the province of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, who become an easy target for Traffickers/Smugglers such as people from Gujranwala, Gujrat, Mandi Bahauddin, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sialkot.26

Explaining the history and causes of migrant smuggling from Central Punjab, FIA told NCHR that a large number of Pakistani nationals from Central Punjab – especially from Gujranwala – migrated to European countries during the 1960s and 70s. This, as a result improved their socio-economic conditions relative to their origin homes, such as in Gujranwala, Gujrat, Mandi Bahauddin and etc. The socio-economic success of these migrants impacted their relatives, neighbours and other civilians in the area, who were impressed by the prosperity of people living in Europe. As a result, they started their struggle to gain access to European countries. The past couple of decades have shown the success of these migrants to reach Europe and quickly contribute to local European economies. The European economy benefitted from cheap young labour from Pakistan, while the migrants benefitted from improved socio-economic conditions.27

Furthermore, reports find that women and children – in most cases – are being smuggled through the use of valid visas to countries such as Iran and Saudi Arabia. The visas are obtained for purposes of pilgrimage i.e. Hajj and Ummrah and are then misused for smuggling persons to European countries.28 It is also important to note that the Iranian government annually deports 20,000 to 26,000 smuggled Pakistanis via the Taftan border connecting with Balochistan, while the Saudi government jails such smuggled persons without holding a trial.29 In view of transnational smuggling, NCHR spoke with an FIA official who replied saying “FIA have no resources to deal with smuggling and trafficking on an urgent basis.” He further said that “FIA has a limited staff of 4500 personnel across Pakistan.”30

Seeing the high deportation rate from Iran to Pakistan via the Balochistan border, the Government established a court with a special session judge and a special immigration judge in Quetta in 2003. The purpose is to deal with cases of trafficking and smuggling. It is reported that the largest

27 FIA report to NCHR
30 FIA official Interview NCHR
number of cases of deportees are from Punjab. They mostly belong to poor families who are looking to improve their standard of living via migration to Europe.\textsuperscript{31}

Moreover, two recent incidents of human smuggling/trafficking in Turbat and Libya via boat shed light on the dangers faced by victims of this crime. The first incident took place on 15 November 2017, where 15 men were killed in Buleda, the Iranian border to Balochistan, who were attempting to gain access to Europe illegally via Iran and Turkey.\textsuperscript{32} FIA claimed that the gang of human trafficking/smuggling involved in the incident is from Gujranwala and has been arrested.\textsuperscript{33} The other incident occurred in Libya on the night of 31 January 2018, where a boat drowned in sea and resulted in the death of 33 Pakistanis. Among the dead, 13 were identified as Pakistanis by their passport who were going to Europe illegally.\textsuperscript{34}

**INTERNAL TRAFFICKING IN PAKISTAN**

Pakistan's largest human trafficking problem is of bonded labor which is concentrated in the provinces of Sindh and Punjab, particularly in brick kilns, carpet making, agriculture, fishing, mining, leather tanning and production of glass bangles. Estimates of Pakistani victims of bonded labour – including men, women and children – vary widely but are likely over one million. Parents sell their daughters into domestic servitude, prostitution, or forced marriages, and women are traded between tribal groups to settle disputes or as payment for debts.

Internal trafficking poses a greater threat in Pakistan than transnational trafficking. According to the state department bonded labor is considered to be the main source of internal trafficking in Pakistan.\textsuperscript{35} Along with this, natural disasters and a rise in insurgency and conflict have displaced thousands of people from their households. According to the Aurat Foundation report, a million people have been displaced from their homes due to flooding and armed conflict, these people had been at risk of trafficking to fulfil their economic circumstances. The report also indicates that internal trafficking exists in Pakistan in different forms. Poverty often forces parents to be involved

\textsuperscript{31} Human trafficking through Quetta, report by human rights commission of Pakistan
\textsuperscript{32} https://tribune.com.pk/story/1559105/1-15-bullet-riddled-bodies-found-turbat/
\textsuperscript{33} https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/tag/human-trafficking/
\textsuperscript{34} https://www.dawn.com/news/1387268
\textsuperscript{35} State department https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2016/258837.htm
in trafficking. Moreover, the volatile cultural practices play a role in aiding internal human trafficking.

Domestic servitude is a widely recognized form of internal trafficking. In Pakistan, this form of trafficking is most evident in elite households, where the upper-middle class citizens use children for daily household chores. These children often come from poor families and are sold into domestic servitude by their parents in the absence of a child’s consent. A prominent case in Pakistan is the “Tayyeba Case”. On 28 December 2016, a former additional session judge and his wife in Islamabad tortured a 10-year-old girl Tayyeba in their house. There were visible wounds found on the little girl who was working as a housemaid. The Supreme Court took Suo Motu notice on this case and asked the Islamabad High Court to add charges of slavery and human trafficking to the case. On 17 April 2018 the Islamabad High Court sentenced former additional session judge Khurram Ali Khan and his wife Maheen Zafar to one year in Jail and imposed a fine of Rs 50,000 on each convicted individual.

In addition to this, child begging is the most commonly known exploitation of children, where children are trafficked for the purpose of begging. This is evident everywhere, from public parks to traffic signals to streets to shrines and on roads. The beggar Mafia uses disabled children to earn money in the name of charity and the child gains sympathy from people who give money.

Furthermore, although forced marriage is not a new notion, it still continues to exist in the modern world. In Pakistan forced marriages are evident in every culture but is most prominent in Baloch and Pashtun cultures. In these cultures, a girl is married off without her consent, solely on the basis of her parent’s decision. In Baloch and Pashtun culture, it is found that there is a tradition called “vani or Swara”. After a conflict between two tribes, one of the tribes demands a girl as a conflict resolution to fulfil any losses during the fight. The girl is treated like a slave and an icon of revenge, however such cases are rarely found today.

37 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan July 2013
38 https://www.dawn.com/news/1322524
40 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan July, 2013
41 https://pakobserver.net/beggars-in-pakistan/
It is also observed that the Panchayat system is used to make decisions in Punjab and Sindh. The Panchayat uses its authority in these cultures to decide how a girl will be used – either as a victim of group sex or as a victim of some other exploitative situation. Many such cases have been reported in electronic and print media in Pakistan. One prime example is the 17-year-old girl in Multan who was raped on Panchayat’s orders on 18 July 2017. The Panchayat ordered this as revenge for her brother’s crime of raping another girl.\textsuperscript{42}

The Transgender Guru Chaila system is also a form of modern slavery which is a complex phenomenon to grasp. From a perspective it appears that this system is in place for the protection and survival of the transgender community. However, from a human rights perspective, the Guru Chaila System is a system of trafficking and slavery in which many Gurus are found to exploit their Chelas. The Gurus sell off their Chelas to other Guru’s in exchange for monetary benefits. Transgenders who are relatively attractive are sold for more profits than the rest. The transgender community is also considered an easy target to be smuggled as sex workers. This is because of parental neglect and lack of having a shelter or ‘home’. As a result, they are often recruited by Gurus.

Another form of trafficking reported is Child Soldering. In this, children are sold by parents or kidnapped by non-state actors. During the Afghan war many children were faced with poor life conditions and as a result flee to Pakistan. Reports have suggested that these child refugees were abducted and then sold by the middlemen.\textsuperscript{43} Infants have also become victims of this, as often they are being sold or are victims of illegal adoptions. These infants are then used for production of pornographic content.\textsuperscript{44} In addition, disabled persons also become victims of slavery where they are exploited and threatened if they do not do as told.\textsuperscript{45}

**INCOMING TRAFFICKED/SMUGGLED PERSONS TO PAKISTAN**

According to UN report on Human Trafficking, there are four million irregular migrants in Pakistan. The report further discussed that 2.7 million are Afghans, which comprises the largest group of this figure. Approximately more than one million are Bengali, Burmese and Bangladeshis.\textsuperscript{46} The majority

\textsuperscript{42} http://dunyanews.tv/en/Pakistan/399447-Girl-was-raped-on-Panchayats-order-Multan-CPO-te
\textsuperscript{43} http://gvnet.com/humantrafficking/Pakistan.htm
\textsuperscript{44} https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=SgpEpebbhWcC&pg=PA88&lpg=PA88&dq=babies+being+adopted+illegal+for+trafficking+in+pakistan&source=bl&ots=wtPtzWHum2&sig=Zz6NeM83V8T2-
\textsuperscript{45} http://aconspiracyofhope.blogspot.com/2013/04/human-trafficking-of-mentally-and.html
\textsuperscript{46} http://www.pakvoices.pk/pakistans-failed-fight-human-trafficking/
of Afghans arrived before 1985 and most of Bangladeshi, Burmese, and Bengali arrived before 1997. The Government of Pakistan registered 1.39 million Afghan refugees in the country. Their stay has been extended 6 times in Pakistan and now it has been extended again till December 2018. It should also be noted that forty-eight thousand refugees voluntarily returned to their country – Afghanistan – in 2017. In addition to this, it is reported through media that many refugees have made fake national identification cards (NIC) in Pakistan and illegally gained the status of Pakistani national as well. Moreover, Pakistan shares a long porous border with Afghanistan comprising of 2500 kilometres (km), while a 900 km land border with Iran and a 1000 km coastline on the Arabian Sea in Balochistan as well as Sindh. This poses a great challenge for the Government to maintain order at such large borders.

The government set up the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) to deal with immigrants and their citizenship status. The NARA has been set up under the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance 2000, in January 2001 to record the influx of illegal migrants, register foreigners and issue permits to those who want to work or run businesses in the country. Out of 4 million illegal migrants from 78 countries in Pakistan, only 117800 foreigners are registered under NARA, 2.2 million are living in Karachi and 90% of them belong to the Bengali community. During the period of 2012 to 2016 a total number of 52144 foreigners were arrested and 40149 foreigners were deported from Pakistan.

**FACTORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING IN PAKISTAN**

The major factors of Human Trafficking/Smuggling are globalization, unsatisfactory local condition, population growth, law and order situation, persistent socio-economic inequalities, and volatile cultural practices. These have increased human mobility from one place to another. In Pakistan poverty, gender discrimination and volatile cultural practices are believed to be the most

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49 https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/afghan-refugees-likely-get-sixth-extension-their-stay
50 https://www.dawn.com/news/787196
51 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan july 2013
52 http://newslinemagazine.com/magazine/in-search-of-an-identity/
54 https://tribune.com.pk/story/1402423/pakistan-deported-40149-aliens-five-years/
55 https://pakobserver.net/preventing-human-trafficking/
56 UNODC global report on trafficking 2016
common factors aiding to Human Trafficking/Smuggling.\textsuperscript{57} In essence early marriages, traditional dowries where daughters are considered to be an economic burden are sold off.\textsuperscript{58} Due to war and persecution many people are escaping their homes in search of a safe haven which aggravate trafficking and smuggling, such as in the case of Pakistani Hazara community. The Pakistani Hazara community are gaining access to other countries illegally because of persecution. As a result five hundred Hazaras are missing.\textsuperscript{59} In other regions, where law and order has proved incapable of reaching a satisfactory mark, people are moving towards other areas. An example of this is people in Afghanistan who are being smuggled via Pakistan in search of a better life.\textsuperscript{60}

Along with this, other factors of Human Trafficking/Smuggling in Pakistan include:

I. Gangs of trafficking or perpetrators who know that they will not be brought to justice or punished immediately.

II. Lack of awareness results in poor families, who are unemployed or unable to find work, to get involved in trafficking. This occurs because they are not aware of the concerns or intentions of agencies who play a role in luring them by deception for purposes of employment.

III. Gender based violence and inequality.

IV. Poor families sell their daughters in marriage to get money in the name of dowry. Studies show that 40 percent of girls are married before the age of 18.\textsuperscript{61}

V. Cases of internal trafficking are not reported. If they are reported, then the case is registered under different crimes instead of trafficking.

VI. The aforementioned cultural practices are causes of internal trafficking, where these practices are accepted and are never reported.

It is also important to note that if victims of trafficking are recovered, they are not ready to return home. This is largely because of the stigma attached to the problem\textsuperscript{62}. Family, friends and relatives are main drivers in brainwashing the victim and preparing them to attempt illegal travel to other

\textsuperscript{57} http://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/ijc/Recommendations/14.pdf
\textsuperscript{58} http://www.hamariweb.com/articles/article.aspx?id=96145
\textsuperscript{59} Understanding the agonies of ethnic Hazaras, NCHR report, 2018
\textsuperscript{60} UNODC global report on trafficking 2016
\textsuperscript{61} Aurat foundation report, 2012, internal trafficking of girls and womens in Pakistan.
\textsuperscript{62} Ibid
The most important aspect is the lack of good laws and resources given to FIA as well as the lack of coordination between FIA and other law enforcement agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PUSH FACTORS</strong></th>
<th><strong>PULL FACTORS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poverty, unemployment, poor wages, increased population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political</strong></td>
<td><strong>Insufficient policies, unstable political system, no respect for human rights, insufficient protection</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td><strong>Unequal social system, injustice in the society, forced marriages, no protection, no equal services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental</strong></td>
<td><strong>Natural calamities, earthquakes, floods, displacement due to mega projects etc.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FIA

**MAJOR ROUTES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND HUMAN SMUGGLING**

The most frequently used land routes of Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling are the coastline and Iran border which is used for reaching Gulf States and European countries. It is observed that from the border areas of Iran they are picked up by Smugglers/Traffickers and transported to Turkey, Libya, Greece, Italy, Spain and EU countries. It is reported that more than 8% of women and children are being smuggled using this route. People from Afghanistan are also being smuggled and trafficked using the same route.

The following main land routes are being used for Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling in Pakistan:

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63 http://www.lead.org.pk/hr/attachments/issues/Human%20Trafficking.pdf
64 FIA report to NCHR
65 NCHR response from Chagai
67 NCHR interview with Iran border victims and Afghanistan victims
Route 1. Afghanistan Route

Thousands of people are smuggled from Afghanistan via the District Chaghi in Balochistan to Iran. Chaghi is the main route for Trafficking/Smuggling people to Europe and Gulf countries. It is important to note that when Iran built a 15 feet high wall along its border with Afghanistan, people from Afghanistan continued smuggling using the Balochistan route. There are Human Trafficking/Smuggling agents on both sides of the border, who smuggle thousands of individuals illegally. It has become the main source of income for native residents of Chaghi, as they have no other employment options but to indulge in such criminal activities. Chaghi is considered to be the most regressive area despite its geographic location declaring it a mineral rich district in Pakistan. The researcher is also a resident of Chaghi, who, when asked about smuggling was confronted with the objection of snatching an individual’s livelihood. The smugglers mobilize Iranian vehicles to carry people, entering Pakistan through an area called Duk. This is a deserted area near the Pak-Afghan border. The smuggled persons are taken from Duk via Nokundi to Mashkhail and Rajay – the smaller cities near the Iranian border.

When crossing over from Afghanistan, the Taliban demand two thousand rupees per vehicle. This payment gives smugglers access to use the Taliban dominated border area. Each vehicle contains 20 to 30 passengers and the drivers are paid Rs.3000 to 4000 per trip (from Afghan border to Iran border). These dealings are being headed from Kabul or Shahar Nou with Pakistani agents. The Afghan borders from where they are being Smuggled/Trafficked are desert areas. For a few kilometres the passengers pass the desert area by foot. These people suffer from different kinds of difficulties despite the hard routes. They are often robbed on the way by local robbers and at times these robberies are pre-planned. Human Trafficking/Smuggling rarely occurs in daylight and therefore, is mostly a night crime.

The distance from Afghanistan to Mashkail (Iran border) is covered in about 8 to 10 hours. After reaching the Iranian border, the individuals are facilitated for and accommodated for many days till a safe, clear route is signalled by the Iranian human traffickers/smuggling agents. Alongside this,
smuggling is evident at the Taftan border to Iran. There are many plazas and hotels who have dealt with agents to accommodate the smuggled individuals secretly.\(^{68}\)

**Route 2. Quetta to Iran Border**

It is the safest route for trafficked/smuggled people who travel from different parts of the country. In this route most people travel by buses and train to reach Quetta then travel by bus to Iran’s border. The owners and drivers of buses are also involved in trafficking/smuggling. They clear the way from different security posts by saying that they are in search for work. This route is considered to be the main means for people inside the country as well as the pilgrims when going to Iran. These people travel from Quetta to district Chaghi via Nokundi to Taftan, Mashkail and then Jodar and many other crossing points near Iran’s border (Jodar is a crossing point near Iran border) from there migrants reach Iran by foot on mountainous areas. The smuggled people will be guided by rahbalad (those who know the routes) to cross the mountainous area and reach to Zahidan (an Iranian city).\(^{69}\)

Another respondent from France (originally from central Punjab) shared his story with NCHR about how he reached Greece. He said that, “I have been smuggled by train to Quetta then by bus to Taftan (Iran border) where we were kept in a room with no roof and no toilet. We entered into Iran with consent from the Iranian security forces. In Zahidan, the city agents of Iran made fake passports and visas for us and then we travelled by bus to Tehran using these fake passports and visas. We were like buying from one agent to another. From Tehran we moved towards the Turkish border where, on the way we were removed from the bus near a security check post. The agents made us walk to their own vehicles from the side (kecha) roads to bypass the security check posts. After walking for 4 consecutive days, we entered Turkey from rough mountainous areas. I felt so weak, I could not walk anymore however, if I stopped the agents would beat me with sticks. It was like we were animals and they were shepherds. We reached a city named Arz room in Turkey. After that we were moved to a city called Ankara by train. The train master was involved with the trafficking/smuggling agents. The train master did not ask us who we are and where we are going. After reaching Istanbul we were kept in a house like a jail. Then we were moved towards the border city of Turkey close to Greece, in

\(^{68}\) NCHR Observation

\(^{69}\) Ibid
a truck that was full of empty jars of fruit. We were kept inside the fruit jars to hide us. Due to suffocation two of our friends lost consciousness. The first attempt to cross the Turkish border to enter Greece failed due to tight security. The agent sent us back to Istanbul to wait for a clear route. After waiting 10 days in Istanbul, finally in an ambulance, us 25 passengers were tossed. We were laying on top of each other and were not allowed to get off the ambulance to eat something or use the washroom. After 12 hours in the ambulance we reached a city named Arzmeer near the sea. Now, we had to sit in a boat to reach Greece. We hid in bushes for two days for further clearing of routes. The agents roared sheep while keeping an eye out for a safe route. Finally, using the boat we reached Greece after 36 hours.”

**Route 3. Karachi to Turbat Route**

Turbat is near the Iran border. In this route people are being Trafficked/Smuggled using the route from Karachi to Turbat via the coastal highway to Iran. It is considered an unsafe route for the rest of Pakistani people, particularly those who belong to the region of Punjab.

It is reported that people are also being smuggled using sea routes from the coastal highway of Karachi to Gwadar. The agents hire small boats for illegal migrants, sometimes after a daylong stopover in the port city of Gwadar, board along the shore at Pasni, Jiwani, Pishukan or Surbandan. From there they enter Iran.

The FIA described the following other present routes being used for illegal migrants/ emigrations from Pakistan to known destinations:

1. Pakistan > Dubai > Libya > Italy > European Countries
2. Pakistan > Doha > Libya > European countries
3. Pakistan > Doha > Lesotho > South Africa
4. Pakistan > Central Asian states (Azerbaijan) > Eastern Europe > Western Europe
5. Pakistan > Thailand > Malaysia/Indonesia-Australia

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70 NCHR interview respondent victim from France
71 Ibid
73 FIA report to NCHR
FIA used these problematic routes to defend their inability to control human trafficking and human smuggling. They claimed that on Pak-Iran borders the presence of FIA is limited to the immigration post at Taftan only. However, instead of passing through Taftan, the intending illegal migrants leave Pakistan via the unmanned or unofficial border between Pakistan and Iran, which is very porous and difficult to control.  

CONCEPTUALISATION AND DEFINITIONS

According to its dictionary meaning, the concept of trafficking denotes a trade in something that should not be traded in. Thus, we have terms like drug trafficking, arms trafficking and human trafficking. It is appropriate to clarify the terms 'slavery' and 'human trafficking' at the first instance, because there is an inescapable overlap between the terms “slavery” and “human trafficking,” although the technical definitions are a bit different. For the purpose of this report the terms will be used interchangeably, because all trafficked people live in slave-like conditions. The international Slavery Convention of 1927 signed by the League of Nations and carried on by the United Nations, defines that “Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised”. The concept of trafficking in people refers to the criminal practice of exploitation of human beings where they are treated as commodities for profit and after being trafficked, are subjected to long term exploitation.

The working definition of trafficking which is as stated in the U.N. Protocol (2003) to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, 2000, to which Pakistan is a signatory is adopted. It defines trafficking in (article 3 (a)) as:

“the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

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74 FIA response
The definition of trafficking consists of three core elements, the action of trafficking, the means and the purpose. If all the elements of human trafficking are present, the fact that an adult initially consented is irrelevant. It is also considered trafficking if the victim had no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to abuse. If the victim is a child, it is considered trafficking even if there is no threat or use of force. Trafficking need not be across borders; it can occur within the borders of a single country.

In the light of the definition of these exploitative situations vulnerability refers to that section of a population, in a socio-economic context of severe deprivation, which is at risk because of its inability to cope with the pressure of life and living. It is understood to “refer to any situation in which the person involved has no real and acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved.” The term “forced or compulsory labour shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”

Besides this, it is also imperative to churn out key differences between the crimes of 'human trafficking' and 'human smuggling'. The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants also helps to draw a distinction between trafficking and smuggling, although commentators have pointed out the continued difficulty of measuring trafficking given the range of actions and outcomes covered by the term. But usually smuggling occurs when someone is paid to assist another in the illegal crossing of borders. This relationship typically ends after the border has been crossed and the individual has paid the smuggler a fee for assistance. If the smuggler sells or 'brokers' the smuggled individual into a condition of servitude or if the smuggled individual cannot pay the smuggler and is then forced to work that debt off, the crime has now turned from smuggling into human trafficking. The key distinction between trafficking and smuggling lies in the individual's freedom of choice. A person may choose and arrange to be smuggled into a country, but when a person is forced into a situation of exploitation they are then victims of human trafficking. Central to the distinction is the denial of the victim's liberty. Smuggling in the migration context is defined as “the facilitation of illegal border crossing, often (but not necessarily) for financial gain.” Smuggling, in contrast with trafficking, “does not require an element of exploitation or violation of human rights.” Both are however deemed illegal and connected with organised crime or other types of crime as well.
TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trafficking</th>
<th>Smuggling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal, Illegal or no Border Crossing</td>
<td>Illegal Border Crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal or Illegal Documents</td>
<td>Illegal (false or stolen) Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Taken</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coercion and Repeated Exploitation</td>
<td>Commodity: a Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Movement, Control</td>
<td>Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity and Individual Crime Against an Individual</td>
<td>Crime Against the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profitable Business Involving Human Beings Criminal Networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Organization of Migration (IOM)

It is also important to establish what a human rights issue is and what a migration issue is. Migration and human trafficking, though separate and distinct processes, are connected. It is also important to note that though the boundaries between volunteer/non-volunteer migrations are becoming blurred, migration per se is not a crime. The pressing need for work and life opportunities has turned migration into a common livelihood strategy, creating a fertile field for traffickers and unscrupulous 'employment agents'.

CRIMINALIZATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, the constitution is a Supreme Court decision and an act of Parliament that serves to outlaw bonded labor. The Constitution of 1973 lists a number of fundamental rights ostensibly guaranteed to all Pakistani citizens. The constitution states that all laws which are inconsistent with, or in derogation of, these fundamental rights are void. Slavery and forced labor are addressed in article 11 of the constitution:

“(1) Slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form.

(2) All forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited.”

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The Zina Hudood Ordinance (1979)\textsuperscript{xiv} criminalises Zina (extra-marital sex, including adultery or fornication), Zina-bil-jabr (rape outside of a valid marriage), and selling, hiring, buying or disposal of any person for the purpose of prostitution (Section 13, 14). This poses a challenge for victims of prostitution especially women and children. The offence of Zina criminalizes prostitution in a way to charge the buyer, as well as the seller\textsuperscript{xv}. According to this, law enforcement agencies are at times wrongfully convicting victims of human trafficking who are forced into prostitution. The victims are wrongfully charged while the actual seller or trafficker responsible for the actual crime walks free. The challenge here is how to curb the issue of convicting the guilty party not the victim. A number of countries including South Korea, Chile and Sweden criminalized the act of buying prostitutes while protecting the victims of prostitution. The main factor influencing the criminalization of buying and not selling was to reduce the demand of prostitution which in return would reduce the market for prostitutes and exploiters\textsuperscript{xvi}.

The punishment for these acts is life imprisonment. The Foreigners Act of 1949 and Foreigners Order of 1951 does not permit foreigners to enter Pakistan except from designated areas and in a specified manner. New laws relating to illegal immigrants (1996) lay down a jail term of up to 10 years for unauthorized entry into the country. The Employment of Children Act lowered the minimum age for employment from 15 to 14 in mining, factories, shops and other commercial and industrial establishments. The Child Labour Act, 1991 allows children to be employed in 'hazardous' occupations if they are carried out with the help of family members or in a government-recognised formal school.

Moreover, the Khyber Pakhtun Bill, to provide for the prevention, control and prohibition of internal human trafficking prescribes punishment against forced prostitution and/or sexual exploitation for up to twenty-five years’ imprisonment. This targets the trafficker while protecting the victim however, it still does not discourage the large demand for prostitutes. As a result, the incentive to force trafficked persons into prostitution still exists.

The Prevention and control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002 (hereinafter PACHTO) has been promulgated to deal with all types of human trafficking. It is a comprehensive legislation and the first of its kind in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region. The PACHTO defines human trafficking to include trafficking for any purpose, viz. prostitution, forced labour and services, etc. This ordinance takes into consideration even mental injury of a person as an act of exploitation and provides for harsher sentences for serious violations. It also takes into
consideration the organised nature of the crime and casts a vicarious liability on each member of the
group by providing stringent punishment. The ordinance also includes provisions for compensation
to the victims. Under Pakistani law, the level of proof for 'Zina' (extra-marital sex) and 'Zina-bil-jabr'
(rape outside of a valid marriage), which is liable to 'hadd', requires either a confession or at least
four Muslim male witnesses. If this high evidentiary requirement cannot be satisfied, then the crime
of Zina or Zina-jal-jabr is liable to tazir, which does not require four Muslim male witnesses. If
unable to prove rape, the court takes the rape victim's statement as a confession of adultery, which
results in the punishment of the rape victim. Under the Child Labour Act, 1991, children may be
employed in hazardous places if the work is carried out with the help of female family members or
any schools recognised by the government. This leaves ample scope for violations of the human
rights of such children (Hadd and tazir are Islamic punishments). 76

ANALYSIS OF PACHTO

Pakistan's principled legislative response to trafficking in persons is PACHTO, which is a
comprehensive legislation the first of its kind in the SAARC region, which mostly covers all
possible forms of Human Trafficking into or out of Pakistan, especially women and children, with
respect to the modes and objectives. One of the country's major problems is the smuggling of
Pakistani children to Gulf countries for camel racing. Law enforcement agencies and the
immigration department feel that increasingly high profits and lessening fear of harsh punishment
have bolstered syndicates of human traffickers across Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

Under PACHTO, trafficking is defined as kidnapping, abducting, using coercion, or giving or
receiving any payment or benefit for a person's transport into or out of Pakistan, to buy, sell, recruit,
detain, harbour, obtain, secure, or receive a person, with or without their consent. The law punishes
planning or executing a plan of trafficking to attain any benefit for purposes of exploitative
entertainment, among other things. Exploitative entertainment includes sexual practices or sex.
Planning to commit a trafficking offence, but not doing so, is punishable with up to five years in
prison and a fine; planning or executing a plan of trafficking into or out of Pakistan may be punished
by up to seven years in prison and a fine; and if the trafficking offence includes kidnapping,
abduction or attempting to kidnap or abduct, punishment may be up to 10 years in prison and a fine.

PACHTO also prohibits buying, selling, harbouring, transporting, providing, detaining, or obtaining

a child or woman by coercion, kidnapping, abduction or by giving or receiving any benefit for trafficking the child or woman into or out of Pakistan, for purposes of exploitative entertainment. Punishment may be up to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine or up to 14 years' imprisonment and a fine if kidnapping or abduction took place. The law further punishes: altering documents to facilitate an offence; preventing or restricting a person's liberty to move or travel; organized criminal activity in connection with trafficking, and repeated violations. This statute also provides some assistance to child victims, such as medical care and shelter.

However, the legislation suffers from certain limitations. There is no specific attention to child trafficking as distinct from others. Legislation is focused on trans-border trafficking and not on domestic/internal trafficking. Its jurisdiction is only extended to Federal Investigating Agency (FIA).

The Constitution of Pakistan provides for security, safeguards to arrest and detention, and prohibits slavery and forced labour as fundamental rights. Despite these legal provisions, most trafficking cases are tried under the Passport Act, which imposes very low fines. There is lack of harmony between the PACTO and PPC provisions. For instance, the offences of PACTO does not establish any correlation with the relevant provisions of the PPC, but authorizes the First Class Magistrate to pass sentences only up to three years, PACTO empowers them to pass higher sentences. So whilst trying these cases the First Class Magistrate will never pass a sentence that is more than three years.xvii

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) deals with the problem of trafficking. The SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution of 2002 was signed by Member States including India. The main purpose of this Convention is to promote cooperation amongst Member States so that they may effectively deal with the various aspects of trafficking in women and children, i.e. the prevention of the use of women and children in international prostitution networks, particularly where the countries of the SAARC region are the countries of origin, transit and destination, the repatriation and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.78

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PAKISTAN'S RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM

Despite the minimum standards of our law, the government efforts for combating Human Trafficking and Human smuggling in Pakistan is evident. Pakistan has responded to the challenge of human trafficking by envisaging a strategy of prosecution, protection and prevention. The bonded labor system (Abolition) act BLSA prohibits bonded labor. The provinces adopted their own labor laws. In March 2017, the Sindh government passed a legislation restricting the employment of children, child prostitution and forced labor. Punjab also passed a law in September 2016, criminalizing child labor younger than the age of 14 at brick kilns and need written contracts between employers and employees outlining the amount of wage, wage advance, and the advance payback schedule have been discussed. It is necessary that the contract should be sent to the government if in case the contract is not written between the employer and employee then it can be assumed that the employer is liable under the BLSA.  

Despite bonded labor being the core issue of internal trafficking, it is reported that the action on labor trafficking remained inadequate where all provinces in 2016 investigated only 11 forced labor cases, prosecuted 5 labor cases and zero convictions of forced labor during 2016. However the province of Punjab was the only province that took legal action against trafficking.

The government formed a National Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking headed by the Minister for Interior, for policy making. It has also established an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking, Smuggling and Illegal Immigration headed by Secretary Interior to oversee implementation of the PACHTO. In 2005 a National Plan of Action (NPA) to combat human trafficking was drawn up by the government of Pakistan. Besides combating trafficking, rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking are also given priority under NPA. Under the NPA, legal and law-enforcement systems are activated to strengthen the implementation of the PACHTO. The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is designated as the lead organization in combating the human trafficking problems in Pakistan. It has setup an Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATU) within the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) for country wide operations. Besides this an Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) consisting of all the Law Enforcement Agencies has been operationalized which includes FIA, Frontier Corps (FC) Balochistan, Balochistan Levies, Coast Guards, Maritime Security Agency, and Police, with the task to intercept people being trafficked and to apprehend human traffickers.

79 https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271258.htm
80 Ibid
traffickers at points of origin. Anti-trafficking units have also been established in the provincial police departments. The government launched the National Plan of Action in 2005. It established the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) for helping authorities in detecting document frauds, established the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA), introduced Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) put in place at nine ports to prevent document forgeries and frauds, introduced computerized National Identity Card (NIC) and Machine Readable Passports (MRP) and created a database of people coming in and out of the country.

According to the FIA Red Book 2016, FIA established an Immigration Vigilance Unit and Internal Accountability Unit to monitor its employees to ensure principle of zero tolerance against connivance of officials. For arrest or apprehension and deportation repatriation, the FIA took on board the foreign Missions and Interpol for arrest of wanted perpetrators. FIA has also upgraded their website and email system to register complaints, making it more effective. Through comprehensive strategy and better coordination the inter Agency Task Force was also made effective.\(^\text{81}\)

In addition, it is reported that FIA registered cases against Human Traffickers in 2017 amounted to a total of 3,334 out of which 2,784 were in Punjab, 85 in KP, 82 in Sindh, 59 in Balochistan, and 324 cases in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), whereas in 2016, a total of 4,096 cases were filed out of which 3,349 were in Punjab, 140 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 77 in Sindh, 181 in Balochistan, and 324 cases in ICT.\(^\text{82}\) It is reported that 200 Pakistanis have been killed during the last decade while attempting to reach European countries.\(^\text{83}\)

Recently, on 2\(^{nd}\) January 2018, media reported that FIA arrested 1085 human traffickers and 229 proclaimed offenders. In addition, approximately 79 are court absconders, while among the arrested 4 of them are registered in the red book 2016.\(^\text{84}\) In the year of 2017 FIA has arrested 3148 traffickers.\(^\text{85}\) FIA also claimed that they have arrested three people from Gujranwala who were

\(^{82}\) https://www.geo.tv/latest/173398-7430-cases-registered-under-campaign-against-human-trafficking-fia
\(^{83}\) https://www.dawn.com/news/1403309
\(^{85}\) https://www.geo.tv/latest/173398-7430-cases-registered-under-campaign-against-human-trafficking-fia
involved in smuggling the – 15 victims of the Turbat massacre. It is also important to mention that in the areas of the long porous border of Balochistan – which is the main land route for smuggling – FIA has been equipped with only one check post to deal with transnational trafficking. As part of its efforts, recently on 16 April 2018, FIA sent two senior officials to Turkey to set up an FIA office there. The purpose is to check the activities of human smuggling networks and controlling the illegal movement of Pakistani migrants.

Recently reported data by FIA shows the magnitude of deportees of migrants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deportees</td>
<td>12222</td>
<td>10836</td>
<td>3603</td>
<td>4543</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>2448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016 under PACHTO, the government investigated 98 alleged traffickers, 60 prosecuted and 25 convicted. It is also reported that the government under the PPC investigated trafficking cases, prosecutions and convictions. First time data reported from Islamabad and the province of Balochistan and Sindh. In 2016, Punjab investigated 1241 sex trafficking cases and prosecuted 1779 and convicted 119 cases. In 2016, the province of KPK investigated 55 sex trafficking cases, prosecution of 263 cases of sex trafficking while the KPK government did not convict any traffickers. The Sindh government investigated 35 sex trafficking cases and 164 prosecutions, but did not convict any sex trafficker. The government of Balochistan investigated 6 sex trafficking cases, prosecution of 16, and did not convict any one in 2016. The Islamabad capital territory (ICT) investigated 22 sex trafficking cases, prosecuted 108 and did not convict any one in 2016. It is also reported that the Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit Biltistan reported sex trafficking cases. The Azad Jammu Kashmir investigated 12 sex trafficking cases and prosecuted 19 and did not convict any, while the Gilgit Baltistan investigated 3 sex trafficking cases and prosecuted 4 and convicted one trafficker during 2016.

The reports show that the authorities may have charged sex trafficking victims with moral crimes and detained and charged undocumented victims of being ignorant of

86 https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/245217-fia-claims-human-smuggling-is-on-decline
87 https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/245217-fia-claims-human-smuggling-is-on-decline
89 FIA response to NCHR
90 https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271258.htm
trafficking indicators and also allowing false charges against bonded laborers to be brought by brick kiln or landowners.  

FIA’s report further described the following efforts of FIA against Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling.

1. Installation of integrated border management system (IBMS) at all 26 notified FIA immigration posts (Entry / Exit points) in Pakistan.
2. Forgery Detection Machines at international airports.
3. Capacity Building of Immigration Staff
4. Zero Tolerance Policy against inefficiency and corruption complaints of immigration staff.
5. Offloading of unauthorized intending migrants based on screening and information received from different sources including airlines and PIA Task Force etc.
6. Human Intelligence
8. Issuance of machine Readable Passports (MRPs) to Pakistan nationals.
9. Case Management System (CMS)
10. Publication of Red book of most wanted Human Traffickers (MWTs) by FIA every year.
12. Maintenance of Exit Control List (ECL), passport control list of lost or stolen passports, and the list of Interpol Red warrants in FIAs IBMS database to check/ stop the movement of persons on these lists.
13. Establishment of research and Analyses Centre (RAC) at FIA headquarters in collaboration with the UNODC for identifying the latest trends and routes being adopted by the Human Smugglers/ Traffickers.
14. A system of “24/7 “FIA helpline for complaints and support has partly been set up at the FIA Headquarters, Islamabad.
15. FIA Liaison office in Sultanate of Oman
16. Proclaimed offenders (PO) Squads have been notified in every FIA Circle.

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91 https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271258.htm
17. PO’s CNICs and Passports are being blocked
18. PO’s properties are being traced out and attached U/s 88 Cr. P.C.
19. POs mobile numbers / SIMs are being blocked
20. POs bank accounts are being traced and efforts made to block them through SBP. 92

Other than the aforementioned efforts Pakistan does not comply with the minimum standards to combat trafficking. 93 This is why Pakistan consecutively, for the fourth time is on the tier 2 US watch list countries. 94 This means that Pakistan has significant trafficking issues but it is taking steps to curb the problem. However, it still fails to meet the minimum requirement of the trafficking victims protection act. 95 If it is placed on the tier 3 list of countries, then it means that Pakistan is making no progress to improve the trafficking situation. NCHR is committed to help the Government by policy input and other recommendation to save Pakistan from sanctions which will be imposed by the United States if Pakistan is moved to the tier 3 countries list. 96

**Prevention of Smuggling of migrants Bill, 2018**

On 10 April 2018, the National Assembly of Pakistan approved the “Prevention of Smuggling of migrants Bill, 2018’, which defined the penalties of five years’ imprisonment on perpetrators and penalty of half a million rupees. Following are the Salient features of the bill:

- Whoever intentionally engages in or attempts to engage in smuggling of migrants shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend up to five years but which shall not be less than three years and with a fine of up to Rs. 500,000.
- All offences shall be cognizable, non-bail able and non-compoundable.
- The FIA or other agencies may especially be empowered by the government through notification in official gazette and shall be responsible for investigation of offences under this bill. 97

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92 FIA response to NCHR
93 [http://www.lead.org.pk/hr/attachments/issues/Human%20Trafficking.pdf](http://www.lead.org.pk/hr/attachments/issues/Human%20Trafficking.pdf)
94 [https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271258.htm](https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271258.htm)
96 Sophia Akram, Human trafficking in Pakistan – laws and lacunas: a look at the implementation of the prevention and control of human trafficking ordinance 2002
KP- BILL, TO PROVIDE FOR THE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND PROHIBITION OF INTERNAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Salient Features:

The bill covers the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) with primary focus on internal trafficking; neglecting cross-border trafficking and ignoring the large border KP shares with Pakistan’s neighbour. The bill is attached in annexure 1.

- Prescribed punishment against forced prostitution and/or sexual exploitation.
  - Twenty-five years’ imprisonment and liable to fine as well.
- Prescribed punishment against organ removal of any person
  - Condition; if conducted with provision to medical standards, in the best interest of such person, with reference to relevant laws or rules in act at time being, will not constitute an offence.
  - Fourteen years’ imprisonment and liable to fine as well
- Prescribed punishment against trafficking for terrorizing public at large.
  - Activity which likely causes or to be caused to terrorize the public at large.
  - Life imprisonment and liable to fine as well.
- Prescribed punishment against customary practices such as bride price
  - Bride price, any prohibited compensation or transaction, buying or selling women for any monetary benefits or other gains by means of consensual or non-consensual marriage.
  - Imprisonment up to ten years and liable to fine.
- Prescribed punishment against forced beggary
  - Monetary benefit that causes humiliation and exploitation of such person to be so employed or used.
  - Imprisonment up to 14 years and liable to fine to whosoever involves in the commission of the offence.
- Prescribed punishment against domestic forced and bonded labor.
  - Cannot directly or indirectly compel any person through monetary means for domestic, forced and bonded labor.
  - Imprisonment up to 7 years and liable to fine.
- Prescribed punishment against internal trafficking for the purpose of custody of a child under any circumstance.
  o Custody of child cannot be used in a manner for aforementioned means of trafficking.
  o Life imprisonment and liable to fine.
  o Condition: Court while providing judgement keep in view the extent of offence.
- Prescribed punishments for organized individual groups and repeated commission of offences.
- Compensation provided to victims as prescribed by courts
- All offences under this act are to be tried by Court of Sessions
- All offences are cognizable and non-bailable
- In case of inconsistency the provisions of this Act shall be prevailed

The Khyber Pakhtun Bill, to provide for the prevention, control and prohibition of internal human trafficking prescribes punishment against forced prostitution and/or sexual exploitation for up to twenty-five years’ imprisonment. This targets the trafficker while protecting the victim however, it still does not discourage the large demand for prostitutes. As a result, the incentive to force trafficked persons into prostitution still exists.

**Current Lawas**

**Analysis of The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2018**

The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2018, defines trafficking in persons as an offence committed by “any person who recruits, harbours, transports, provides or obtains another person, or attempts to do so, for compelled labour or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud or coercion, commits an offence of trafficking in persons.” This offence is punishable with a maximum sentence of up to seven years and/or with a fine which may amount to one million Pakistani rupees. Moreover, the act places special emphasis on the protection of women and children. It has prescribed a punishment for a maximum of ten years, but no less than two year and/or a fine which may amount to one million Pakistani rupees. It has been addressed in *The Menace of Human Trafficking/Smuggling – Pakistan’s Response to the Problem*, that the most vulnerable targets for trafficking in a society are women and children. It is thus imperative to separately target this issue,
which this act has done successfully. The presumption in the case of a child is that the prosecution is not obligated to prove actual use of force, fraud, or coercion. In addition, the court is to invalidate the consent of a child victim, even in the case where the consent was given on behalf of a child by his/her parent or guardian.

This Act also provides protections for victims. A victim of trafficking in persons is not criminally accountable for an offence under this act, however it can become a witness. This said, in the case where a victim becomes a witness, there are clear rules to protect the witness by allowing court proceedings to be conducted in camera, restricting access to record the court proceedings, allowing evidence by a witness to be permitted behind a screen or video link or other means of technology, and the allowance of using a pseudonym. These protections are not only in place for the safety of victims but also act as an incentive for victims to come forward in prosecuting their predators. Moreover, in Pakistan, there is a lack of awareness and stigma attached to trafficking in persons. This often makes the road to recovery difficult for victims. Under section 14 of this Act, the government is responsible for raising awareness and taking measures to prevent trafficking. This includes developing information programs, increasing national and international cooperation to target root-causes with special focus on vulnerabilities of women and children, as well as to create a method to collect data and promote research to counter trafficking. Although, this act provides flexibility for provincial government to make rules to counter trafficking, if those rules are found to be inconsistent with those made by federal government, then the federal government rules will prevail.

This act provides an exceptional model to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, addressing the main factors while providing protection for victims. One important aspect this act has overlooked is the protection for victims of sex trafficking, who are often convicted under the Zina Ordinance. The Zina Ordinance should be interpreted by judicial bodies in its correct form, to charge the actual seller (owner of brothels) not the victims forced into prostitution. It must also provide protection for victims of sex trafficking to not be charged under adultery. Moreover, such court proceedings must be kept private and records sealed to protect the victim from moral and character assassination in society. This act must also include provisions to provide professional counselling to victims as well as development of support programs to ease the transition of integration into society. Another aspect that is often overlooked is the inability for victims to return home. In
such cases, the government must provide adequate compensation for victims to find housing and sustain basic necessities of life.

**Analysis of The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2018**

The purpose of The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2018 is to provide “effective measures to prevent the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, to promote and facilitate national and international co-operation in this regard and to protect the smuggled migrants and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.” It defines smuggling of migrants as “the facilitation, for benefit, of illegal entry of another person.” This includes a foreigner (defined in the Foreigner’s Act 1946) coming into Pakistan or going from Pakistan into another country of which he/she is not a citizen or a permanent resident. It also includes a citizen of Pakistan (specified by the Citizenship Act of 1951, into a country of which the individual is not a national or permanent resident. The Act states that anyone who intentionally engages or attempts smuggling of migrants is imprisoned for a maximum sentence of five years or a minimum sentence of three years and fined up to one million Pakistani rupees. It also states that any individual who produces or attempts to produce document to enable or aid in smuggling has committed an offence. Moreover, anyone who “procures, provides, or possesses, or attempts to procure, provide or possess a document” for smuggling of migrants has committed an offence. This is punished with a sentence between 1-3 years and a fine up to million Pakistani rupees. It also lays out punishments for harbouring illegal residents for benefits, laying out a sentence between 1-3 years and a fine up to one million rupees. Aggravated offences, where the smuggled migrant is faced with “serious injury, life-threatening illness, or death, or other circumstances that endanger or are likely to endanger, the life or safety of the smuggled migrant or another person [,] the offence involves cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of another person; or where the offence was committed as part of the activity of an organized criminal group” is punished with a sentence of 5-14 years and a fine up to two million rupees.

This Act attempts to curb the problem of human smuggling by providing means to prevent it but not addressing ways to combat it. To eliminate a problem, the broader spectrum must be looked at. Transnational trafficking and smuggling have many similarities. They both involve the illegal crossing of borders, illegal documentation, criminal networks, and both are profitable businesses. To tackle the issue of human trafficking it becomes imperative to tackle human smuggling as well. As a result, it is important to have a
strict standard for both smuggling and trafficking, where those responsible for providing services are primarily criminalized, trafficked victims are not treated like criminals and smuggled persons are secondarily criminalized. It is important to eradicate the root of the problem for it to cease to exist. The Government of Pakistan must then provide an Act for the prevention of trafficking and smuggling in persons, rather than two separate acts to tackle an issue that aides one another.

CONCLUSION

'The Government of Pakistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Despite these significant overall efforts, including the prosecution of some trafficking offences and the launch of public awareness programming, the government did not show evidence of progress in addressing the serious issues of bonded labour, forced child labour, and the trafficking of migrant workers by fraudulent labour recruiters; therefore, Pakistan is placed on the tier 2 watch list. The government continued to punish victims of sex trafficking and did not provide protection services for victims of forced labour, including bonded labour.'

Pakistan was previously placed on tier 2, a rating which means Pakistan is doing enough to combat the human trafficking problem, but its relegation to Tier 2 Watch list is attributable for not doing enough or not complying with the minimum bench marks.

The essential attributes of trafficking, which presuppose the very existence of vulnerable situations of inequality and injustice, coupled with the exploitation of these vulnerable circumstances by the traffickers and others, causing untold harm to the trafficked victim with a multiplicity of rights violations, provide a status of uniqueness to trafficking. Therefore, policies, programmes and strategies that address prevention of trafficking have to be unique, with focus and orientation to all these issues. Accordingly, prevention of trafficking needs to be addressed not only in relation to the source areas, but also the demand areas, the transit points and the trafficking/smuggling routes. The best method of preventing trafficking is by integrating it with prosecution and protection. Prosecution includes several tasks like the identification of the traffickers, bringing them to book, confiscating the illegal assets created out of trafficking, making the traffickers compensate for the damages and ensuring that they do not cause any further harm. Protection to the trafficked victim includes all steps in the redressal of the grievances and violations, which may be tangible or intangible that would help the victim to survive, rehabilitate and establish herself/himself. Thus,
prosecution and protection contribute to prevention. However, considering the fact that prosecution and protection are the issues that come up only after trafficking has taken place, prevention of trafficking remains the bottom line. Prevention strategies for the source areas can be identified only after understanding the vulnerability situations.
RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to address all aspects of human trafficking/smuggling, we recommend that:

- Strict implementation of present set of laws dealing with illegal migration.
- FIA alone cannot prevent this crime so police should also be nominated in Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002;
- Increase enforcement of the provisions of the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act (BLSA) among law enforcement officers.
- Government should add internal trafficking in the mandate of FIA and amend FIA Act 1974.
- There is need of a comprehensive law which addresses the volatile cultural practices, such as transgender Guru Chaila system etc, and also addresses some inhuman practices of the tribal and feudal system which caused modern slavery and internal trafficking.
- Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of the police officials on the issue to properly investigate and book cases under Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) relevant sections;

For FIA

- It is the need of hour that FIA link offices be established in Iran, Turkey, Greece, Italy, UK, UAE, Libya, South Africa, Central Asian States (Azerbaijan) and in the countries which are transit or destination countries of Human Smuggling from Pakistan.
- GSM locates be allowed and arranged through special funding for each FIA zonal office.
- Inter-agency cooperation amongst all stakeholders, who are also members of IATF, needs to be enacted especially the intelligence agencies and department responsible for border management (Pak Iran) and Pak Afghan border).
- Black listing for passport facility to repeaters/ illegal intending migrants be adopted.
- FIA should spread awareness campaign in local language in whole Pakistan especially areas who affected by Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling.
- FIA and law enforcement agencies should be trained in the identification of victims of human trafficking and smuggling especially vulnerable persons.
- There is need to increased check posts in Pak Iran and Pak- Afghan border as well, because the FIA’s one check post at Taftan Iran border is not enough to control this issue.
- There is a need to establish a mechanism for cooperation with other law enforcement agencies to enable joint or multi- agency investigations into migrant smuggling and human
trafficking offences and FIA should improve their ability to collect evidence other than witness testimonies.

- Establishment of rehabilitation centers for victims of trafficking;
- Effective measures to curb bonded labor to improve Pakistan's ranking in TIP report;
- Government should improve efforts to collect, analyze, and accurately report anti-trafficking data, distinct from data on smuggling and accede to the 2,000 UN Trafficking in person’s protocol.
- Government should increase prosecution and conviction of internal and transnational trafficking and smuggling.
- The ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of overseas Pakistanis and human resource department should adopt immediate measure to explore overseas employment/ legal migration for Pakistan nationals in foreign countries.
- There is need of capacity building of the print and electronic media to increase awareness, encourage policy reform and enforce existing laws related to trafficking.
- Foster a change in mindset in the police via capacity building so that there is a better comprehension of issues related to trafficking. This capacity building measure is necessary if victims and perpetrators are to be dealt with in an appropriate manner and dignity.
- Government should counter the volatile cultural practices and must take effective measure to tackle these issues.
- Government should set up a mechanism and budget for providing legal assistance to victims. This will also improve evidence collection against traffickers for prosecution.
- Strengthen the capacity of provincial governments to address human trafficking, particularly including internal trafficking such as bonded labor etc, through training, awareness raising, funding, and encouraging the creation of coordination taskforces and the adoption of provincial-level anti-trafficking action plans;
- There should be sensitization session for railway police officers to identify the victims, as the railway is the most common means of carrying the victims to sell them of into the hands of placement agencies or other buyers.
• Buses owners and drivers should also be sensitized about the identification of victims and next steps to inform FIA or Police by help line.

• There is need that NCHR to be a partner of UNODC in Pakistan against eliminating human trafficking in the country.

• Government must provide funding to NCHR in order to establish a special cell, which only deals with cases of internal trafficking, such as bonded labor, forced marriages, sex trafficking etc, and with particular focus on cases of children and females.

Protection for Victims of Prostitution

• Law enforcement agencies must be trained to consider the aspect of human trafficking when dealing with convictions of prostitutes.

• Law enforcement agencies must be aware of the sensitivity of the issue and be trained appropriately to deal with victims, especially minor children.

• The KP-Bill to provide for the prevention, control and prohibition of internal human trafficking should criminalize buying of prostitutes.

• A stronger penalty for buying prostitutes should be enforced to reduce the demand for the market.

• Section 292b Act XLV of 1860, must criminalize the buying and redistribution of child pornography.

• The Zina Ordinance should be interpreted by judicial bodies in its correct form, to charge the actual seller (owner of brothels) not the victims forced into prostitution.

• Proper counselling and legal support must be provided to victims of prostitution, especially minor children and police should be under obligation to submit investigation reports with reference to forced prostitution and the police prosecutors must ensure that such an investigation report is part of the police challan.

• Full monitoring of orphanages to stop selling or giving way of the custody of children or for adopting and ensure all such custodies may be as per law i.e Guardians and Wards Act 1890.
End Notes

1World Vision is an international NGO combating human trafficking.

2 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns (Vienna, 2006)

3 Estimates of victims vary widely according to the definitions used by the institutions carrying out the research and also due to the clandestine nature of the phenomenon.

• 12.3 million victims of forced labour are estimated in the world today, of whom some 2.45 million are trafficked according to ILO. Of these, most are trafficked into forced labour for commercial sexual exploitation, while one third are trafficked for other economic exploitation. Over half of the persons subject to forced economic exploitation, and almost all those subject to forced commercial sexual exploitation, are women.

• 700,000 to two million are trafficked across international borders annually, an estimate advanced by the United Nations Population Fund.

• The US Department of State has estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children trafficked across international borders each year, approximately 80 percent are women and girls.

• UNICEF reports that across the world, there are over one million children entering the sex trade every year and that approximately 30 million children have lost their childhood through sexual exploitation over the past 30 years.


5 The term “traffickers”, where it appears, is used to refer to: recruiters; transporters; those who exercise control over trafficked persons; those who transfer and/or maintain trafficked persons in exploitative situations; those involved in related crimes; and those who profit either directly or indirectly from trafficking, its component acts and related offences.


7 International Organization for Migration (IOM) defined trafficking as “the illicit engagement (through recruitment, kidnapping, or other means) and movement of a person within or across international borders, during which process the trafficker(s) obtains economic or other profit by means of deception, coercion and/or other forms of exploitation under conditions that violate fundamental human rights.”

8 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,


xi Ibid page 9


xiii Also: Smuggling is the service provided by intermediaries who organise illegal crossing of international borders. See Glossary in van Krieken, P. J. (ed.), 2001.

xiv The Hudood Ordinances, implemented in 1980 during the regime of Zia ul- Haq, prescribe punishments for adultery and rape. Most importantly, the ordinances implemented evidentiary requirements that make it difficult for perpetrators to be convicted for rape. In order to convict a man of rape, four male Muslim witnesses must testify against the defendant. Judges also require physical evidence of rape, such as torn clothes, bruises, and cuts, in order to prove that the woman resisted advances. If the woman is thought to have accepted the forced intercourse passively, she can be charged and convicted for adultery. In numerous such cases women are convicted of consenting to an act of adultery due to their "loose" character or for offering no resistance. These laws account for much of the increase in the women's prison population since the early 1980s and are one of the major reasons women are jailed or detained and their complaints of police misconduct go unanswered.


xvii Azam,Farooq, (2009), Human Trafficking, Human Smuggling and Illegal Migration to and from Pakistan. P.31.
