

July - September 2016



Human Trafficking & Migrant smuggling Newsletter

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“The problem of human trafficking cannot be addressed by a single stakeholder, whether public, private or non-governmental. In order to be effective and to provide a sustainable solution to the issue, engagement must be multi-stakeholder in approach and focused on partnerships”.

*United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime*



Situation Analysis

It is an established fact that Pakistan is a source, transit and destination country when it comes to human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The Government of Pakistan is making a concerted effort to control this crisis and has taken numerous proactive steps in this direction. Regardless, many Pakistanis feel compelled to seek better economic opportunities abroad. In particular, natural disasters, poor economic opportunities and the precarious security situation have compelled several Pakistani nationals to flee in search of a better life in Europe and the Middle East.

Apart from the root causes, there is an additional need to review the legal regime, particularly the Emigration Ordinance of 1979. This may help lower the incidents of human trafficking and migrant smuggling from Pakistan to Europe and other regions. The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(UNODC), has already proposed two laws, the Smuggling of Migrants Act of 2016 and the Trafficking in Persons Act of 2016, which are under consideration in the upper house of Pakistan's Parliament, the Senate. The main purpose of these acts is to impose the rule of law upon the criminal elements engaged in human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

As per the FIA, there are more than 1000 organised trafficking networks operating across the country, and as Pakistan is a signatory to international conventions on transnational organised crime, it is obligated to ensure compliance with this convention. The two draft laws pending in the Senate will pave the way forward on compliance and swift action against these criminal networks.

It should be noted that the Province of Balochistan is a preferred route for these criminal networks as it shares a lengthy border with Iran,

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Arrest of Traffickers and Proclaimed Offenders:

1. The FIA arrested a human trafficker on Thursday 29 September 2016 from Rawalpindi. The raid was carried out with the help of local police, leading to the arrest of an individual named Adresh Malik. Adresh, with the help of his accomplices, had trafficked passengers to Libya on fake visas during the month of August.
2. Similar raids were carried out in other parts of Rawalpindi and Islamabad on the same day, in which two traffickers along with one proclaimed offender were arrested. The arrests were made in collaboration with local police following the collection of field intelligence. The two traffickers, known as Mohammad Khalid and Azeem, were holding twenty and six passports respectively, which were recovered during the raid. The proclaimed offender, Mohammad Ahmed was arrested at BBIAP while returning from the UAE. The Bahawalpur Police had wanted Mohammad Ahmed since 2011.
3. On Saturday 24 September 2016, the FIA arrested four human traffickers, including one woman. These traffickers were arrested in Rawalpindi on a tip-off and were involved in extorting money from people by sending them abroad on fake or forged documents. The traffickers were identified as Farman Ullah, Sajjad Butt, Faiza Kabir and Malik Dawood. The last individual was also a proclaimed offender in three cases.
4. During the month of August, the FIA received a complaint from Mr Zahid Iqbal against travel agents at Union Manpower located at Rawalpindi. According to the complaint, Shahid Iqbal, brother of Zahid Iqbal committed suicide in Saudi Arabia on 31 July 2016 over the non-payment of wages. According to the complainant, Shahid Iqbal flew to Saudi Arabia in May this year after paying a sum of PKR 300,000 to the agents of said agency. He was promised a job in a packing

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Convictions, imprisonment & penalties

The Anti-Human Trafficking Circle in Rawalpindi received a complaint against a travel agent, Amraiz Akhter, from one of his victims. The FIR was lodged on 29 September 2016 and the case was subsequently pursued in court. After a full year, the FIA prosecutor, Khalid Naeem, managed to secure a conviction against the accused. The special court of Judge Muhammad Naeem sentenced the accused to eight years of imprisonment and a penalty of PKR 100, 000.

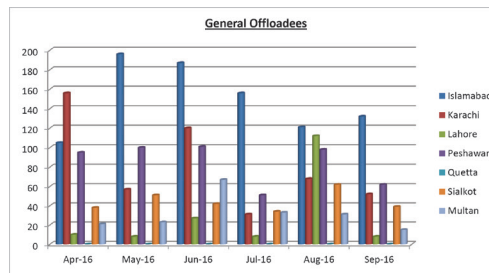
Judge Muhammed Naeem has dispensed similar verdicts in the recent past. For example, in December of 2015 he sentenced Musteem Shahid to ten years of imprisonment and a penalty of PKR 600, 000 on similar charges, in addition to sixteen years of imprisonment and a fine of PKR 100, 000 to Mohammed Sharif on February 22 of this year.

The case both set an example to human

traffickers and smugglers that leniency and miniscule penalties can no longer be expected, and also highlighted the FIA's efforts and resolve to curtail the scourge of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling.

Quarterly Data Analysis

General Offloaders								
Station	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	2 nd Qtr Total	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	3 rd Qtr Total
Islamabad	105	196	187	488	156	121	132	409
Karachi	156	57	120	333	31	68	52	151
Lahore	10	8	27	45	8	112	8	128
Peshawar	95	100	101	296	51	98	62	211
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sialkot	38	51	42	131	34	62	39	135
Multan	21	23	67	111	33	31	15	79
Total	425	435	544	1404	313	492	308	1113



Analysis: There has been an overall decrease of 291 cases in comparison with previous quarter, i.e. 20.73%. However, a sharp increase has been observed at Lahore airport of 45 to 128 cases, i.e. an increase of 184.44%, and a slight decrease of cases at Multan airport from 111 cases to 79 cases, i.e. 28.83%, in comparison with the previous quarter.

Islamabad airport remained at the top where a maximum number of passengers were offloaded during the third quarter of 2016 (409 in total), followed by Peshawar (211), Karachi (151), Sialkot (135), Lahore (128) and Multan (79).

Islamabad: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decline of 79 cases has been observed with lesser fluctuation between the months of August and September 2016.

Karachi: In comparison with the previous quarter, a sharp decrease of 182 i.e. 54.65%

cases has been observed with steep increases between the months of July and August 2016.

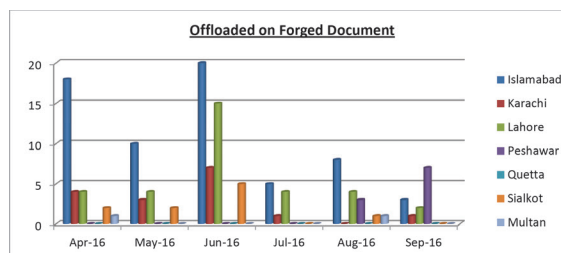
Lahore: In comparison with the previous quarter, a sharp increase was observed from 45 to 128 cases, i.e. an increase of 184.44%.

Peshawar: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 85 cases has been observed, i.e. a decrease of 28.72%.

Sialkot: In comparison with the previous quarter, a minor increase of 04 cases has been observed with fluctuation in August 2016.

Multan: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 32 cases has been observed i.e. 28.83%, with fluctuation in July 2016.

Offloaded on Forged Documents								
Station	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	2 nd Qtr Total	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	3 rd Qtr Total
Islamabad	18	10	20	48	5	8	3	16
Karachi	4	3	7	14	1	0	1	2
Lahore	4	4	15	23	4	4	2	10
Peshawar	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sialkot	2	2	5	9	0	1	0	1
Multan	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total	29	19	47	95	10	17	13	40



Analysis: There has been an overall sharp decrease of 55 cases, i.e. 57.89%, in comparison with the previous quarter. A major decline has been observed at Islamabad airport from 48 cases to 16 cases, i.e. 66.67% decrease.

the maximum number of passengers offloaded due to “forged documents” during the third quarter of 2016, i.e. 16, followed by Lahore 10, Peshawar 10, Karachi 02 Multan 01 and Sialkot 01.

Islamabad airport remained at the top with

Islamabad: In comparison with the previous

quarter, a sharp decrease of 32 cases, i.e. 57.89% has been observed.

Karachi: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 12 cases has been observed, i.e. 85.71% decline.

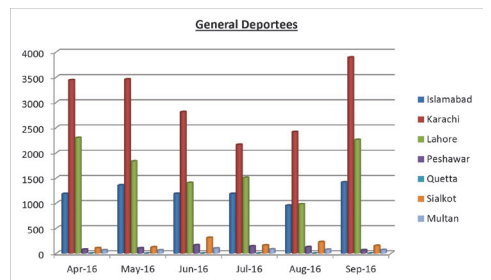
Lahore: In comparison with the previous quarter, decline of 13 cases has been observed, i.e. 56.52% decline.

Peshawar: In comparison with the previous quarter i.e. no cases, 10 cases have been reported in the current quarter.

Sialkot: In comparison with the previous quarter, i.e. 09 cases, a sharp decrease of 08 cases has been observed, i.e. 88.89% decline.

Multan: With 01 case reported in the previous quarter, again only 01 case was observed in this quarter.

General Deportees									
Station	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	2 nd Qtr Total	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	3 rd Qtr Total	Total
Islamabad	1187	1359	1191	3737	1189	955	1420	3564	7301
Karachi	3445	3457	2812	9714	2163	2418	3893	8474	18188
Lahore	2299	1836	1409	5544	1511	982	2259	4752	10296
Peshawar	80	105	163	348	144	125	66	335	683
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sialkot	108	123	312	543	160	227	152	539	1082
Multan	64	62	101	227	83	78	71	232	459
Total	7183	6942	5988	20113	5250	4785	7861	17896	38009



Analysis: A decrease of 2217 cases has been observed in comparison with the previous quarter, i.e. an overall decrease of 11.02%. A decrease of 173 cases at Islamabad airport has also been observed, while Karachi airport remained at the top where a maximum number of passengers were deported during the quarter, i.e. 8474, followed by Lahore 4752, Islamabad 3564, Sialkot 539, Peshawar 335 and Multan 232.

Lahore: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 792 cases was observed, i.e. 14.29%, with a significant increase in September 2016.

Peshawar: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decline of 13 cases has been observed, i.e. 3.74%, with a sharp decrease in September 2016.

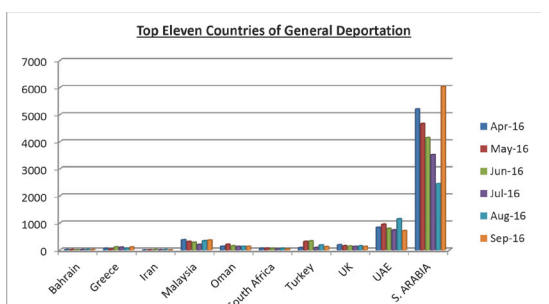
Karachi: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 1240 cases has been observed, i.e. 12.77%, with a comparative increase in September 2016.

Sialkot: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 4 cases has been observed, i.e. 0.73%, with sharp fluctuation between the months of July-August and August- September 2016.

Islamabad: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 173 cases has been observed, i.e. 4.63%, with sharp increase in September 2016.

Multan: In comparison with the previous quarter, an increase of 05 cases has been observed, i.e. 2.2%.

Top Ten Countries of General Deportation									
S. No	Country	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	2 nd Qtr Total	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	3 rd Qtr Total
1	Bahrain	15	14	9	38	16	20	14	50
2	Greece	55	35	109	199	97	62	104	263
3	Iran	3	6	15	24	8	14	4	26
4	Malaysia	374	309	284	967	205	334	360	899
5	Oman	138	210	154	502	130	135	135	400
6	South Africa	61	62	53	176	41	58	43	142
7	Turkey	83	311	327	721	85	189	120	394
8	UK	196	157	145	498	133	152	130	415
9	UAE	831	953	796	2580	741	1142	714	2597
10	S. ARABIA	5206	4662	4142	14010	3524	2447	6032	12003
	Total	6962	6719	6034	19715	4980	4553	7656	17189



Analysis: Overall a decrease of 2526 cases, i.e. 12.81%, has been observed in comparison with the previous quarter. A minor decline in cases has been observed from the UK from 498 to 415 i.e. 16.67%; Bahrain increased from 38 to 50 cases, or 31.58%; Malaysia decreased from 967 to 899, a decline of 7.03%; Oman had a substantial decrease from 502 to 400, a decline 20.32%; South Africa from 176 to 142, a decline of 19.32%; Turkey had a sharp decline from 721 to 394, a decrease of 45.35%; Bahrain had an increase from 38 to 50, an increase of 31.58%; the UAE had a minor increase from 2580 to 2597, an increase of 0.66%, and Saudi Arabia had a slight decrease from 14010 to 12003, a decrease of 14.33%. Saudi Arabia remained at the top from where maximum number of passengers were generally deported during the quarter, i.e. 12003,, followed by UAE (2597), Malaysia (899), the UK (415), Oman (400), Turkey (394), Greece (263), South Africa (142) and Iran (26).

Saudi Arabia: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 2007 cases has been observed, i.e. 14.33%, with major fluctuations between the months of July- August and August-September 2016.

UAE: In comparison with the previous quarter, an increase of 17 cases has been observed, i.e. 0.66%, with major fluctuations between the months of July- August and August-September 2016.

Malaysia: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 68 cases has been observed, i.e. 7.03%, with fluctuation between the months of July - August 2016.

UK: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 83 cases has been observed, i.e. 16.67% decline, with a fluctuating declining trend.

Oman: In comparison with the previous quarter, a significant decrease of 102 cases has been observed, i.e.20.32%, with a steady figures between months of the current quarter, July – August – September 2016.

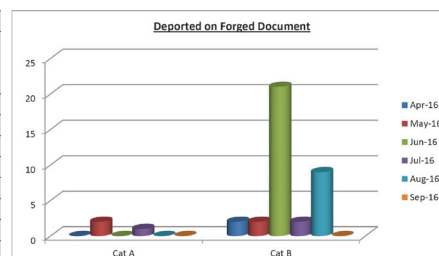
Turkey: In comparison with the previous quarter, a sharp decrease of 394 cases has been observed i.e. 45.35% decline with a sharp increase between the months, i.e. between July- August 2016.

South Africa: In comparison with the previous quarter, a decrease of 34 cases has been observed, i.e. 19.32%.

Greece: In comparison with the previous quarter, an increase of 64 cases has been observed i.e. 32.16% with sharp fluctuation between the months of July - August 2016.

Iran: In comparison with the previous quarter, an increase of 02 cases has been observed, i.e. 8.33%.

		Deported on Forged Documents												
Station	Apr 16		May 16		Jun 16		2 nd Qtr Total	Jul 16		Aug 16		Sept 16		3rd Qtr Total
	Cat "A"	Cat "B"	Cat "A"	Cat "B"	Cat "A"	Cat "B"		Cat "A"	Cat "B"	Cat "A"	Cat "B"	Cat "A"	Cat "B"	
Islamabad	0	0	0	0	0	2	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Karachi	0	1	0	0	0	5	06	0	1	0	0	0	0	01
Lahore	0	1	2	2	0	14	19	1	1	0	8	0	0	10
Peshawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Sialkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	1	0	0	01
Multan	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Total	0	2	2	2	0	21	27	1	2	0	9	0	0	12



Analysis: Data shows a decrease of 15 cases in comparison with previous quarter, i.e. 55.56% decline. It was observed that DFD cases mostly took place at Lahore airport

during the third quarter of 2016.

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which in turn acts as a further smuggling route to rest of the Middle East and Europe. From Iran, the trafficking victims are either taken to Turkey where they continue on to Europe or are sent to Oman and then further on to the United Arab Emirates.

It is pertinent to mention that Pakistan adopted computerised passports in 2004, which have replaced the previous, out-dated manual passports. This has proven extremely helpful in assisting the authorities to detect forgery. In addition, the Integrated Border Management System has also proved to be very helpful in the detection of fake or forged travel documents.

With respect to deportation, it is helpful to review the cases of Pakistanis being smuggled to Europe via Turkey. These Pakistani nationals often suffer in foreign jails for lengthy periods of months and even years before being repatriated to Pakistan. Within Pakistan, many traffick-

ing victims are detected at border posts along the Iranian border as they attempt to continue their journey onwards to Turkey and eventually destinations in Europe. Those who are deported from Oman are often en-route to the UAE in order to engage in low and semi-killed employment. In these situations they are often subjected towards bonded labour and serious human rights abuses.

In its efforts to combat this menace, the FIA routinely acts in a decisive and swift manner on the basis of field intelligence reports. In recent months greater focus has been given towards controlling entry and exit check points, often in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies. The collaboration between the FIA and UNODC has greatly strengthened its capacities. Recent trends have shown that forgery detection and passenger handling have been greatly improved, which is evident through the progress shown below.

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company with a monthly salary of SR 1400, while the actual salary was SR 700. The FIA, acting on the complaint, conducted a raid in August and arrested Mohammad Sheraz, Rehmat Hussain, Mohammad Khaliq and Raees Kiani from Union Manpower. They have been charged under the Emigration Ordinance along with other criminal sections.

5. In July, another arrest was made by the FIA when the US Embassy in Islamabad alerted them about possible visa fraud.

As per the details, three fake players were included on the Punjab Junior Football Team. Unlike the legitimate players on the team, the three fake players were each over the age of 16, and had been illegally included for the purpose of being smuggled to the United States. The US Embassy approached the FIA, after which the team manager, known as Ha-

mid, and the coach, known as Rizwan, were both arrested. Investigations revealed that both the manager and coach received 1.2 million PKR from each person to be smuggled to the US. The case has been registered and further investigations are being conducted.