FIA
FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN.

2016
2017

on Human Trafficking
and Migrant Smuggling

ANNUAL Report

on Human Trafficking
and Migrant Smuggling

Published by
The UNODC Research & Analysis Centre
Federal Investigation Agency

Acknowledgements

List of Abbreviations

AFP	Australian Federal Police
AHTC	Anti Human Trafficking Circle
AIIAP	Allama Iqbal International Airport
AF	Aurat Foundation
AFIS	Automated Finger Impression System
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BBIAP	Benazir Bhutto International Airport
BEOE	Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment
B/F	Brought Forward
BL	Black List
CCAR	Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees
CAR	Commissioner Afghan Refugees
CIS	Center for Immigration Studies
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
Cr. PC	Criminal Procedure Code
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
DD	Deputy Director
DFD	Deported on Forged Document
DG	Director General
DGIP	Directorate General of Immigration and Passport
DVC	District Vigilance Committee
EC	European Commission
ECL	Exit Control List
EU	European Union
FA	Foreigners Act
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HTMS	Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
IBMS	Integrated Border Management System
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IO	Investigating Officer
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KP	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
ML	Money Laundering
MOI	Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control
MOPHRD	Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development

MRP	Machine Readable Passport
MWTs	Most Wanted Traffickers
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NARA	National Alien Registration Authority
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Identity Card
NPB	National Police Bureau
OEC	Overseas Employment Corporation
OEP	Overseas Employment Promoter
OFD	Offloaded on Forged Documents
OPF	Overseas Pakistanis Foundation
PATCHO	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance
PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
SAFRON	Ministry of State Affairs and Frontier Regions
SHARP	Society for Human Rights and Prisoner's Aid
SOM	Smuggling of Migrants
SPARC	Society for the Protection of the Rights of Child
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UK	United Kingdom
UN.GIFT	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USA	United States of America
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WL	Watch List

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Latest trends suggest that criminals are turning to trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) since these crimes are seen as highly profitable. The objectives of this report are to assess the scale of the problem, to identify different trends in TIP and SOM and to inform law enforcement agencies on the issues related to the subject.

If we analyze the definitions of both the crimes, we would come to know the main difference is in the exploitation aspect of trafficking that is absent from the smuggling operation. However, making a profit is the main goal of both traffickers and smugglers. There are Similarities in their organization, ranging from small to large scale businesses. Regions of origin of trafficked people most reported are the Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Republics), Central and South-Eastern Europe, Western Africa and South-East Asia. The main destination countries are located at Western Europe, North America and Western Asia. Trafficked victims transit by Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe, and to a lesser extent South-East Asia, Central America and Western Africa.[1]

Several human trafficking and migrant smuggling (HTMS) cases are presented in Chapter II which reinforce the trends and the analysis of the relevant literature. The main areas focused in report are as follows:

- There are region specific trends and distinctions can be drawn among countries of origin, transit and destination;
- Criminals involved in TIP and SOM are particularly engaged in the handling of and movement of cash;
- There are links between TIP and SOM and other forms of organized crime;
- Prevention of HTMS calls for effective cooperation between all relevant agencies.

---

[1] http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Trafficking%20in%20Human%20Beings%20and%20Smuggling%20of%20Migrants.pdf

Introduction

Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling is a highly profitable and growing illegal trade according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), HTMS is the third largest source of income for the organized crime groups after drug and arms trafficking.

Scope: The scope of the study is to show the latest trends arising from human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The distinction between human trafficking and migrant smuggling is not always obvious to authorities in Pakistan. But after the passage of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrant Laws in Pakistan, a clear distinction is made which will be translated with time as the laws are implemented in the field.

Objectives: The key objectives of the report are the following:

♦ To measure the scale of the human trafficking and migrants smuggling in Pakistan;
♦ To identify and recognize trends in human trafficking and migrant smuggling;
♦ To inform LEAs and general public on related issue

Methodology: In preparing this report, the team has utilized following literature:

♦ Previous Research Reports of UNODC on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
♦ Reports produced by other international organizations such as IOM and OSCE
♦ Immigration data from Federal Investigation Agency Immigration Wing
♦ Prosecution data from Federal Investigation Agency Zones throughout Pakistan

1. Scope of Report Chapter 1

Nature of the problem

a. Definition of Human Trafficking:

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, contains the first internationally agreed upon definition of trafficking in persons. The United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime was ratified by Pakistan on 13 January 2010.

The Trafficking in Persons Protocol defines trafficking in persons as *"the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring 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 services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs"* (Article 3).

b. Definition of smuggling of migrants

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, entered into force on 28 January 2004. The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol deals with the growing problem of migrant smuggling, often committed by transnational organized crime groups at high risk to the migrants and at great profit for the offenders. A major achievement of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol was that, for the first time in a global international instrument, a definition of SOM was developed and agreed upon.

The definition of SOM in the Protocol is as follows: *"Smuggling of migrants shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident"*.

c. Differences and similarities between trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants are two concepts easily confused because of a few similarities and partial overlap often existing between both phenomena. They have common elements but still some differences between both criminal activities exists. Comparing trafficking in persons with smuggling of migrants as per UNODC:

	Smuggling of Migrants	Trafficking in Persons
Consent	Required	Becomes Irrelevant
Exploitation	Not Required	Required
Transnationality	Required	Not Required

Consent: The smuggling of migrants, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves migrants who have consented to the smuggling. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or, if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers.

Exploitation: Smuggling ends with the arrival of the migrants at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victims in some manner to generate illicit profits for the traffickers.

Transnationality: Smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking need not be. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or only moved from one place to another within the same country.

The business and profit-structured backbone of the whole landscape of the market of HTMS cannot be emphasized enough. Organized crime groups will form according to the end-goal of profit-maximization, they will engage in any sort of activity with their eyes on profit-maximization, will select their operation territory according to what is most profitable, co-operate with each other just as long as it is profitable, and so on. All this counts for both trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

d. Profiling the traffickers/smugglers

Profile of traffickers:

According to Europol, as HTMS is one of the most lucrative of organized crime activities, it attracts all levels of criminal interests from the low-level trafficker, the smaller groups operating on a more permanent basis through to the international networks dealing with large numbers of trafficked victims with connections in the source, transit and destination countries. The international groups increasingly interact with local networks to provide transportation, safe houses, local contacts, and documentation. The traffickers are often also involved in other crimes such as drug smuggling/dealing. They use trafficked human beings as drug couriers or they force them to perpetrate other crimes like theft.

Profile of smugglers:

In the SOM activity, there can be a range of different actors performing a range of different roles in the smuggling process. They go from the small-scale smugglers arranging ad-hoc services to larger smuggling networks dividing the work among the actors involved. These actors can have different functions: coordinator or organizer, recruiter, transporter or guide, spotter, driver, messenger, enforcer, service provider or supplier.

According to the UNODC Global Review on Smuggling of Migrants in 2010 and 2011, there is a consensus that smuggling networks function according to the "enterprise" model and that sophisticated networks have replaced small-scale businesses in regions where anti-smuggling law enforcement strategies are particularly robust.

e. Risk sectors:

Some industries may be at greater risk than others, for example those that rely on cheap or seasonal labour or involve difficult and dangerous jobs. Problems can arise over deficient systems of labour recruitment, particularly in industries with complex chains of subcontracting. The risk of forced labour and trafficking doubles when companies have lengthy supply chains, which may involve recruitment agents whose activities may be poorly monitored.

JP Morgan Chase distinguished three types of businesses at risk: the trafficking intermediaries such as travel agencies, the labour intermediaries like labour contractors for caretaker services, and labour users which can be farms, textile manufacturer, nail salon, etc.

According to Europol and multiple sources confirming and completing this, the typical areas - apart from the "invisible" sector such as domestic work and entertainment - where victims of trafficking can be found are:

- ♦ agriculture
- ♦ service sector
- ♦ HORECA sector (hotel/restaurant/cafés)
- ♦ construction industry
- ♦ textile enterprises
- ♦ retail
- ♦ manufacturing sector
- ♦ logging
- ♦ mining
- ♦ fishing

The use of Money Service Businesses is common due to the main use of cash in the trafficking business. The hawala or other informal banking system and the cash couriers are also used. The profits might be laundered by commingling the funds with the legitimate business activity of a front company's account or the company exploiting the victims.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION

a. General findings on trafficking in human beings:

Trafficking in human beings is one of the largest criminal enterprises and is virtually affecting all countries globally. According to the United Nations, governments reported trafficking in humans originating from 127 countries and exploited in 137 countries worldwide from 1996 to 2003.

Map of origin countries of Human Trafficking:

According to UNODC report on global patterns of human trafficking, the most frequently reported regions of origin for human trafficking are the regions of the Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet republics), Central and South-Eastern Europe, Western Africa and South-East Asia.
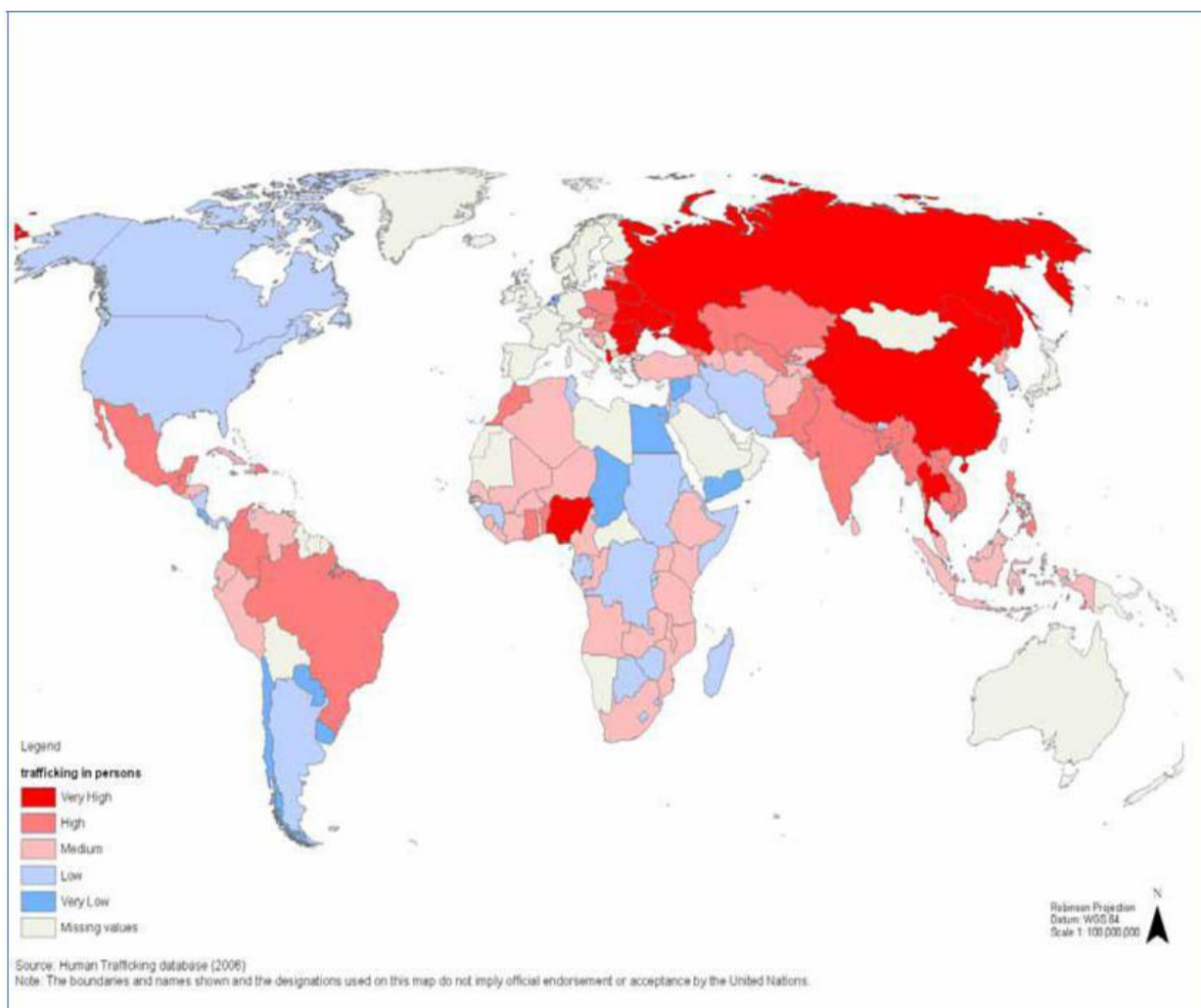
Global map of transit countries of Human Trafficking:

Countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe and Western Europe are reported as transit regions. Outside of Europe, South-East Asia, Central America and Western Africa are also frequently reported as transit sub-regions.

Global map of transit countries of trafficking in persons

Legend

trafficking in persons

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Missing values

Robinson Projection
Datum: WGS 84
Scale 1: 100,000,000
N

Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

b. General findings on smuggling of migrants[2]:

UNODC identifies the two major flows of migrants as illustrating the pull the North has upon its southern neighbors: from Latin America to North America and from Africa to Europe. The largest number of migrant's apprehension takes place along the southern border of the USA, meaning around 3 million entries each year of Mexicans (for about 90% of illegal migrants apprehended) and other Latin Americans using Mexico as a transit country. It is believed by UNODC that 90% of illegal Mexican migrants are assisted by professional smugglers.

The flow from Africa to Europe involves 4 predominant routes departing from the African coast: by sea from West Africa to the Canary Islands (Spain); by sea or land through Morocco and to southern Spain, Ceuta and Melilla; by sea from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria or Egypt to southern Italy and Malta; and by sea or land from Turkey to Greece.

---

[2]http://www.fatfgafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Trafficking%20in%20Human%20Beings%20and%20Smuggling%20of%20Migrants.pdf

2. Prosecution Data Analysis Chapter 2

Prosecution: Provincial Trends of Cases Dealt

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

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

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

Throughout Pakistan a total of 10,322 new enquiries related to HTMS were registered in the year 2017 at different AHTCs, out of which 4,189 were converted into cases, constituting a ratio of 40%; the rest being disposed of. If we compare it with year 2016, the ratio is lower which was 57.5%. Apart from these there were 6,459 new cases registered during the year 2017 and 7,435 in 2016. The figure is lower as compared to 2016. The chart and graph below show comparisons for each zone year wise.

Year 2016			
Zones	Registered	Enquiries to Cases	New Cases
Punjab	4974	2428	3349
Sindh	668	405	493
KPK	224	127	412
Balochistan	1975	1963	2340
Islamabad	1303	338	841
Total	**9144**	**5261**	7435
Year 2017			
Zones	Registered	Enquiries to Cases	New Cases
Punjab	6561	2003	3373
Sindh	751	473	526
KPK	251	179	447
Balochistan	1240	1226	1382
Islamabad	1519	308	731
Total	**10322**	**4189**	**6459**
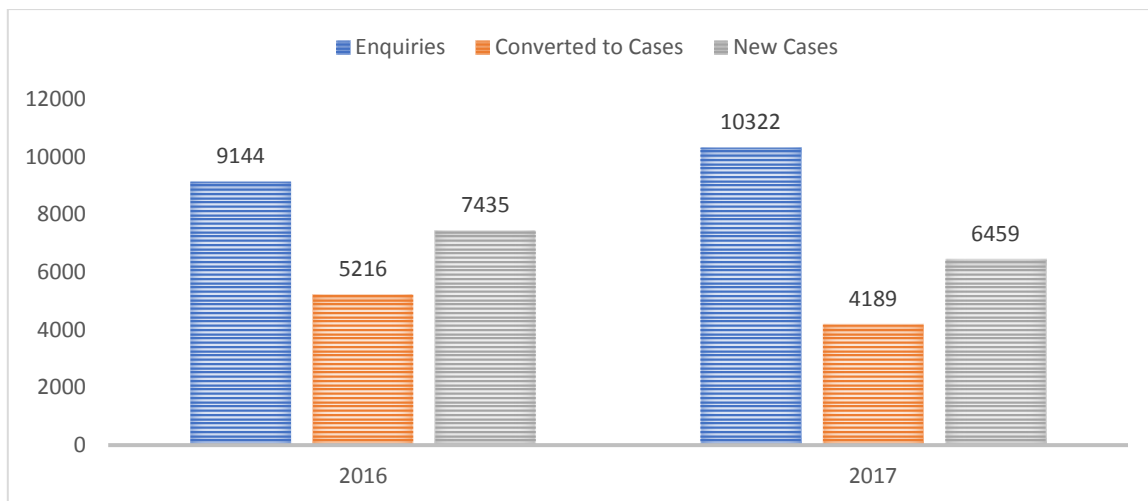
The highest ratio of enquiries, conversion to cases, and registration of new cases related to HTMS has been witnessed in Punjab Zone, followed by Balochistan. The high numbers in Punjab are caused by the frequency of people from source districts such as Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Mandi Bahauddin, and Dera Ghazi Khan moving abroad for better economic opportunities. The cases from Balochistan consist of deportees from Oman and Iran.

In Balochistan, source districts viz. Gwadar, Taftan, and Quetta are located near border areas. These are highly reported routes, particularly from Taftan to Iran. The graph below shows comparison per zone.
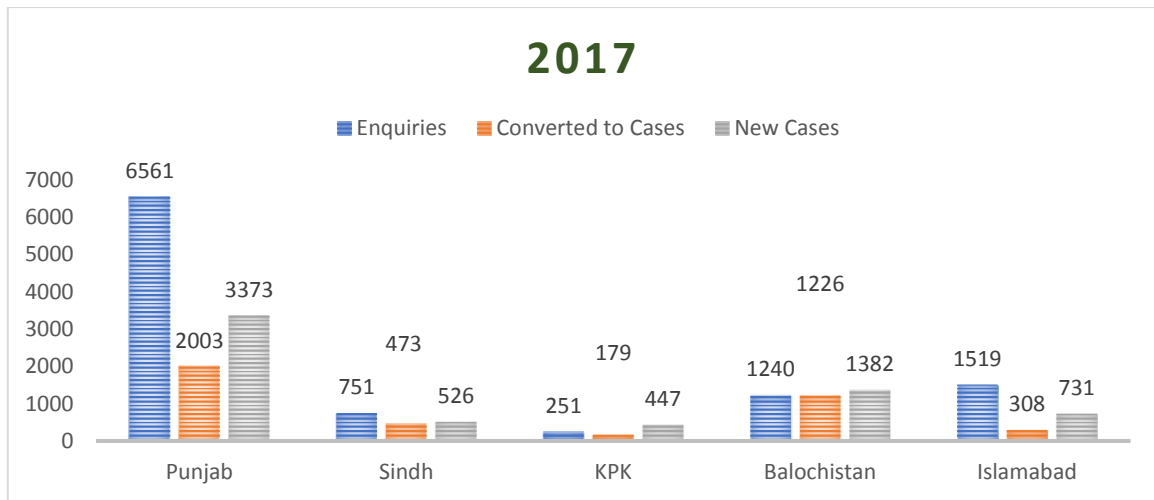
2017

The situation was almost the same for year 2016 when we compare the particular statistics of 2016 where Punjab is on top followed by Balochistan. The number of new inquiries and cases were high in Punjab and Balochistan in year 2017 as compared to 2016. The detailed figures can be shown in succeeding graph.
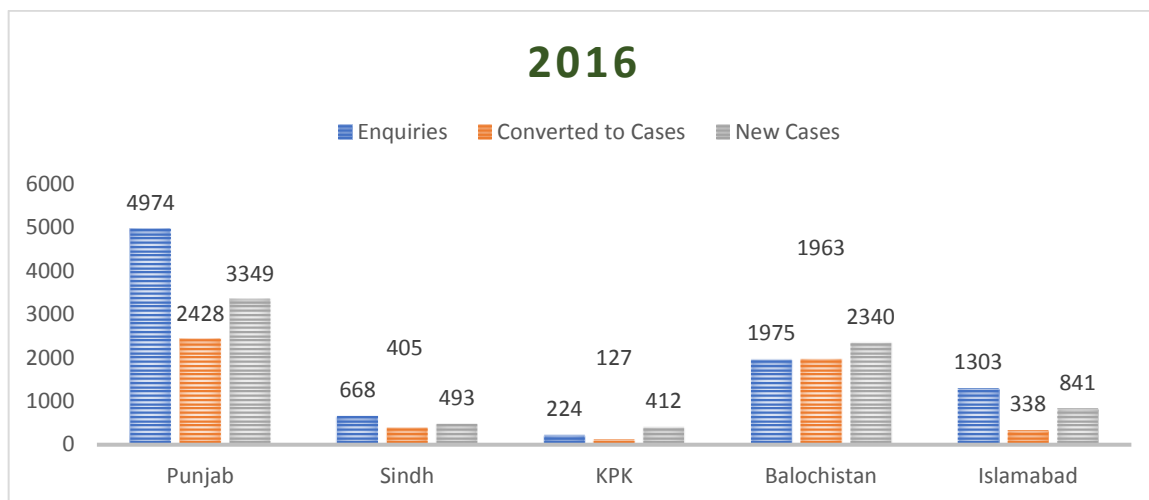
2016

As Compared to 2016, there has been an increase of 25% in the registration of enquiries. Conversion of these into cases is 20% lower than in 2016, and registration of new cases 0.1% higher than in the previous year which is very minute. The graph below shows a clearer picture.

Comparison

Legend: Enquiries — Converted to cases — New cases
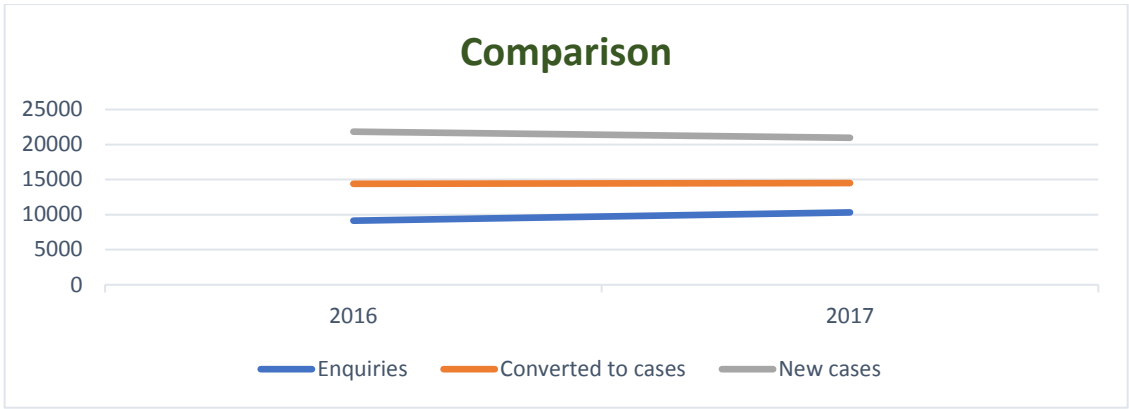
Arrest of Most Wanted Traffickers

In 2016 FIA arrested 22 most wanted human traffickers from different areas of Pakistan. As compared to 2017 when 20 were arrested, there is a decline in progress. For most wanted human traffickers, FIA also publishes a Red Book listing all their names. In 2017 101 most wanted human traffickers and smugglers were added to the list. The figure is higher than in 2016 when 92 such persons were added. Below is the comparison year-wise.

MOST WANTED HUMAN TRAFFICKERS 2016 & 2017

Legend: MWTs 2016 — Arrested in 2016 — MWTs 2017 — Arrested in 2017 — Linear (MWTs 2016)
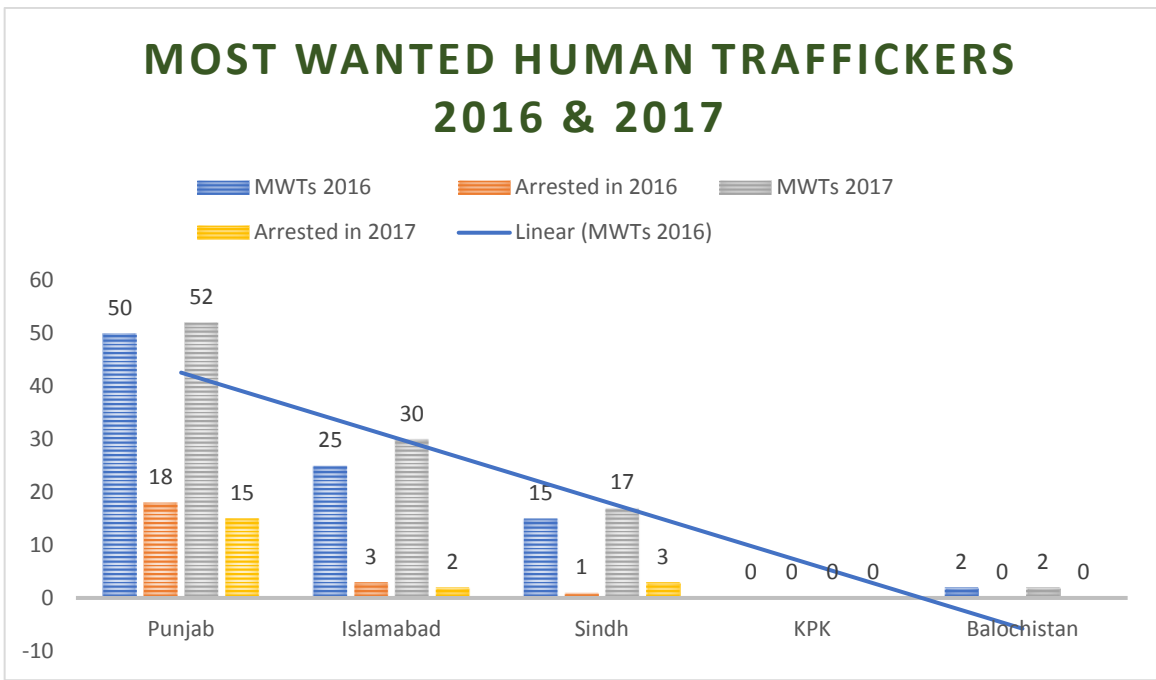
Punjab Zone:

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

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

Following are the list and comparison of enquiries, cases, court work, and proclaimed offenders for Punjab Zone, AHTC wise. As compared to 2016, where pendency rate for enquiries was 12.5%, 2017 has a significant improvement and pendency has fallen to 11%, with an overall handling rate of 88.2% of enquiries in this Zone.

Enquiries 2016						
Handled 87.5%, Pending 12.5%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Lahore	181	1682	1863	717	967	179
Gujranwala	278	1708	1981	820	922	239
Faisalabad	80	965	1045	493	412	140
Multan	314	619	933	398	365	170
Total	**853**	**4974**	**5822**	**2428**	**2666**	**728**
Enquiries 2017						
Handled 88.5%, Pending 11.5%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Lahore	179	1534	1713	522	1039	152
Gujranwala	239	2564	2803	659	1913	231
Faisalabad	140	1350	1490	474	880	136
Multan	170	1113	1283	348	600	335
Total	**728**	**6561**	**7289**	**2003**	**4432**	**854**

PUNJAB ENQUIRIES 2016 & 2017
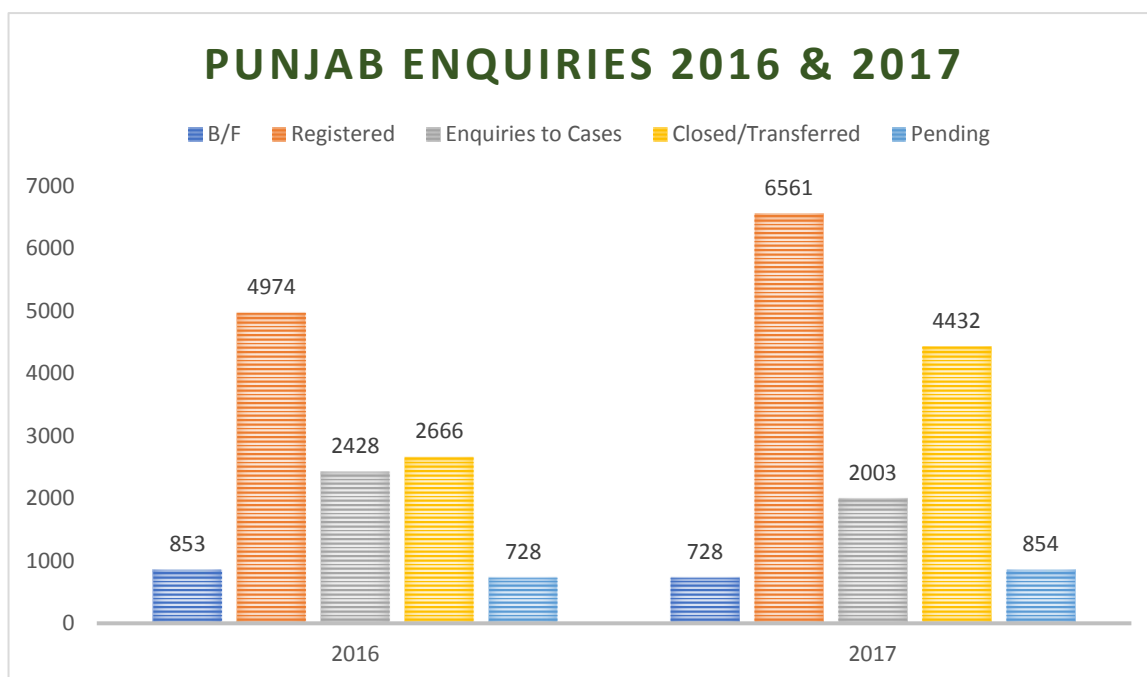
As far as cases are concerned, the ratio is a bit higher this year. During 2017, 79.6% of overall cases were handled, and 20.4% are pending to be transferred to next year's total. The previous year the pendency rate was 22.3%. Details of cases handled by each AHTC can be seen below. It should also be noted that the figure of overall cases was higher during the 2016 as compared to 2017.

Cases 2016						
Handled 77.7%, Pending 22.3%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Lahore	249	1205	1454	1075	136	243
Gujranwala	560	1229	1789	1160	145	484
Faisalabad	121	488	609	409	77	123
Multan	177	427	604	447	12	145
Total	**1107**	**3349**	**4456**	**3091**	**370**	**995**
Cases 2017						
Handled 79.6%, Pending 20.4%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Lahore	243	1181	1424	1115	74	235
Gujranwala	484	1302	1786	1338	76	372
Faisalabad	123	495	618	400	99	119
Multan	145	395	540	369	3	168
Total	**995**	**3373**	**4368**	**3222**	**252**	**894**

PUNJAB CASES 2016

Legend: B/F, Registered, Challaned, Closed/Transferred, Pending

	B/F	Registered	Challaned	Closed/Transferred	Pending
Lahore	249	1205	1075	136	243
Gujranwala	560	1229	1160	145	484
Faisalabad	121	488	409	77	123
Multan	177	427	447	12	145

PUNJAB CASES 2017

Legend: B/F, Registered, Challaned, Closed/Transferred, Pending

	B/F	Registered	Challaned	Closed/Transferred	Pending
Lahore	243	1181	1115	74	235
Gujranwala	484	1302	1338	76	372
Faisalabad	123	495	400	99	119
Multan	145	395	369	3	168

For court cases, a significant change has been noticed during the year with overall conviction rate falling to 15.4% from 18.2% of last year. Below table shows AHTC wise progress.

Court Works 2016							
Conviction Rate: 18.2%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Lahore	1380	1075	2455	570	5	142	1738
Gujranwala	1985	1160	3145	602	29	29	2485
Faisalabad	357	405	762	190	7	35	530
Multan	933	447	1380	54	34	168	1124
Total	4655	3087	7742	1416	75	374	5877
Court Works 2017							
Conviction Rate: 15.4%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Lahore	1738	1120	2858	593	6	73	2186
Gujranwala	2485	1338	3823	501	55	33	2367
Faisalabad	530	400	930	234	0	35	661
Multan	1124	369	1493	81	67	92	1253
Total	5877	3227	9104	1409	128	233	6467

PUNJAB COURT WORKS 2016

PUNJAB COURT WORKS 2017
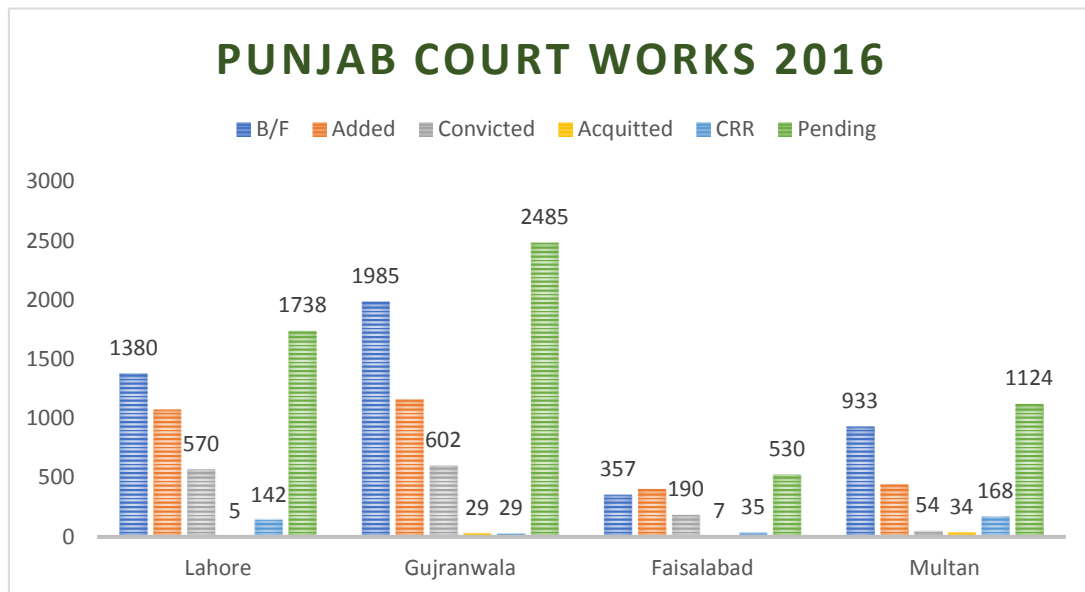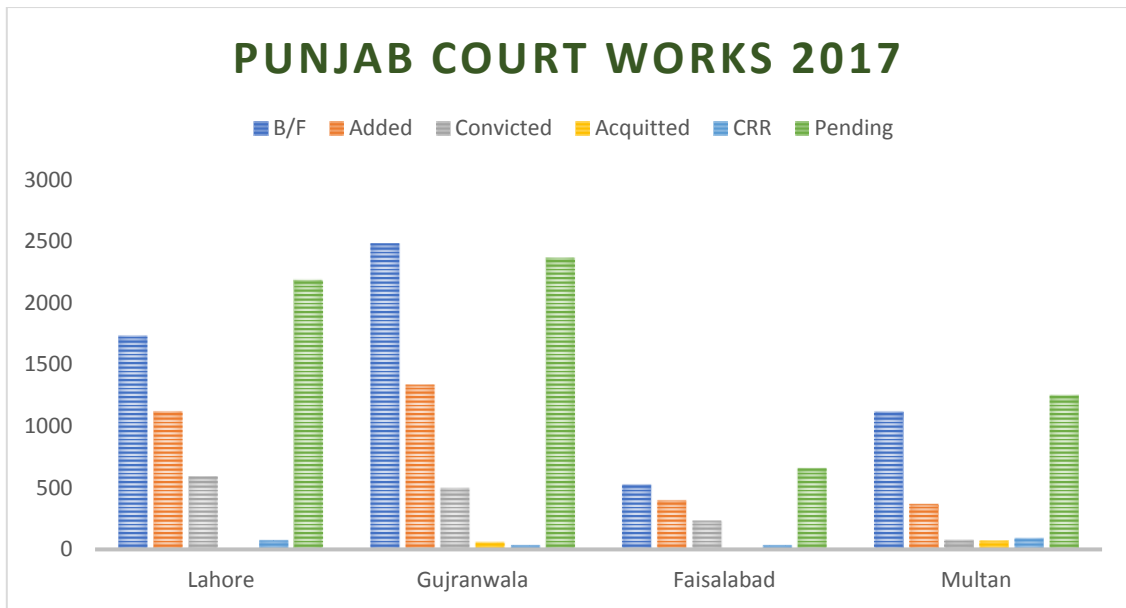
The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during 2017 were 768, higher than 533 in 2016. 275 were also deleted from the list after clearance whereas 1,103 are still pending. The pendency figure is higher as compared to 2016 which is 806. Details are shown in the table below.

Punjab POs 2016						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Lahore	587	73	660	117	5	538
Gujranwala	269	63	332	229	10	93
Faisalabad	149	61	210	76	18	116
Multan	98	73	171	111	1	59
Total	1103	270	1373	533	34	806
Punjab POs 2017						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Lahore	732	181	913	324	2	587
Gujranwala	438	42	480	211	0	269
Faisalabad	299	83	382	96	137	149
Multan	156	93	249	137	14	98
Total	**1625**	**399**	**2024**	**768**	**153**	**1103**

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS PUNJAB 2016 & 2017
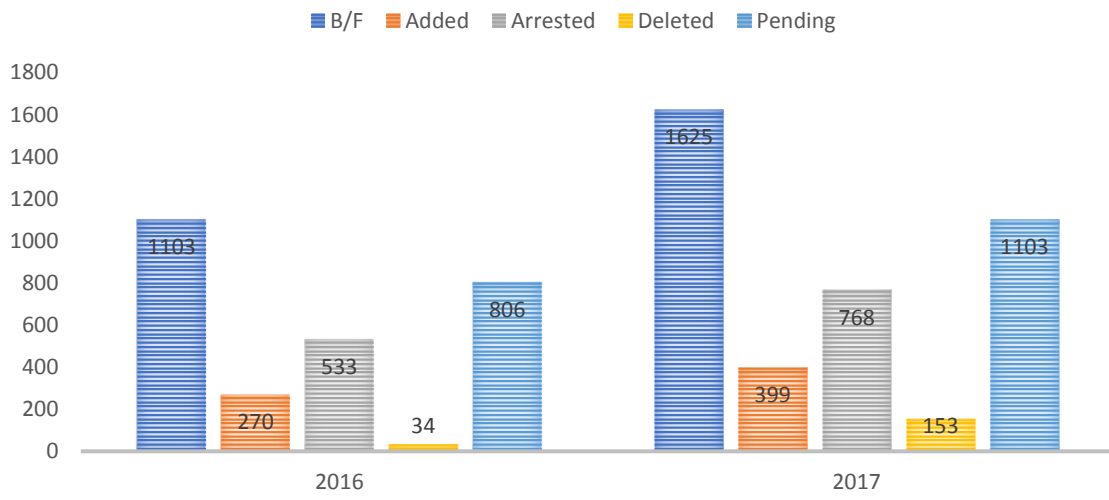
Sindh Zone:

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

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

A total of 874 enquiries were dealt in 2017, of which 83.8% were converted to cases and closed. 12% are pending to be carried forward to next year. The ratio of case handling is almost the same as compared to 2016 with an ignorable fluctuation.

Enquiries 2016						
Handled 83.7% Pending 16.3%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Karachi	81	647	728	397	219	112
Hyderabad	3	10	13	6	3	4
Sukkur	2	11	13	2	4	7
Total	**86**	**668**	**754**	**405**	**226**	**123**
Enquiries 2017						
Handled 83.8%, Pending 16.2%						
Circles	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Karachi	112	722	834	462	241	131
Hyderabad	4	16	20	4	10	6
Sukkur	7	13	20	7	8	5
Total	**123**	**751**	**874**	**473**	**259**	**142**

SINDH ENQUIRIES 2016 & 2017
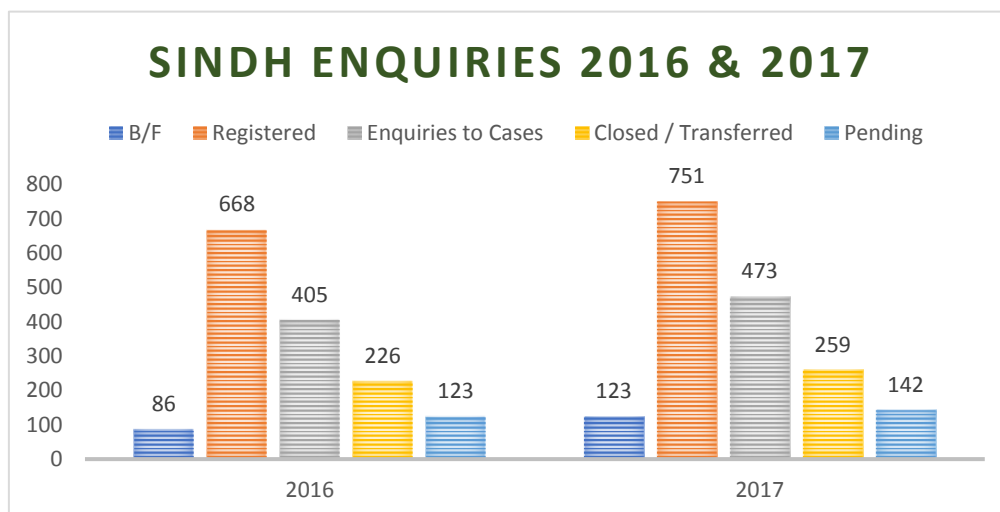
The total number of cases dealt by Sindh Zone in 2017 were 633, of which 559 were sent to court, 3 were closed, and 71 are pending to be carried forward to next year. The case handling ratio has been 88.7% this year, higher than the previous year's ratio of 81.4%.

Sindh Cases 2016						
Handled 81.4%, Pending 18.6%						
Circles	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Karachi	74	459	533	428	1	104
Hyderabad	7	8	15	14	0	1
Sukkur	1	26	27	25	0	2
Total	**82**	**493**	**575**	**467**	**1**	**107**
Sindh Cases 2017						
Handled 88.7%, Pending 11.2%						
Circles	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Karachi	104	487	591	530	3	58
Hyderabad	1	5	6	5	0	1
Sukkur	2	34	36	24	0	12
Total	**107**	**526**	**633**	**559**	**3**	**71**
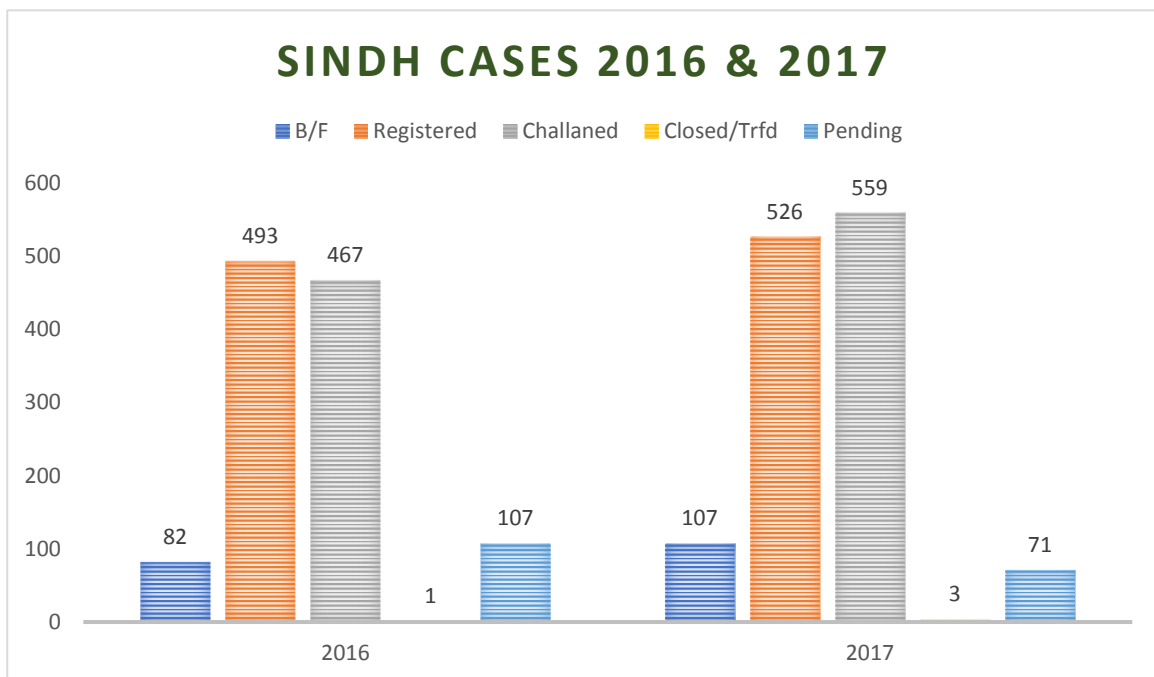
For court work, a minor change has been noted during the year 2017 as compared to 2016 with an overall conviction rate of 35.9%. Out of a total 1,104 cases 42.5% have been decided; of which 15.7% are acquittals and the remainder pending judgment in court. The table below shows AHTC wise progress.

Sindh Court Works 2016							
Conviction rate 34.2%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Karachi	480	444	924	330	51	51	492
Hyderabad	15	14	29	2	4	4	19
Sukkur	24	17	41	8	1	1	31
Total	**519**	**475**	**994**	**340**	**56**	**56**	**542**
Sindh Court Works 2017							
Conviction rate 35.9%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Karachi	492	530	1022	388	70	45	519
Hyderabad	19	8	27	2	4	2	19
Sukkur	31	24	55	6	0	0	49
Total	**542**	**562**	**1104**	**396**	**74**	**47**	**587**
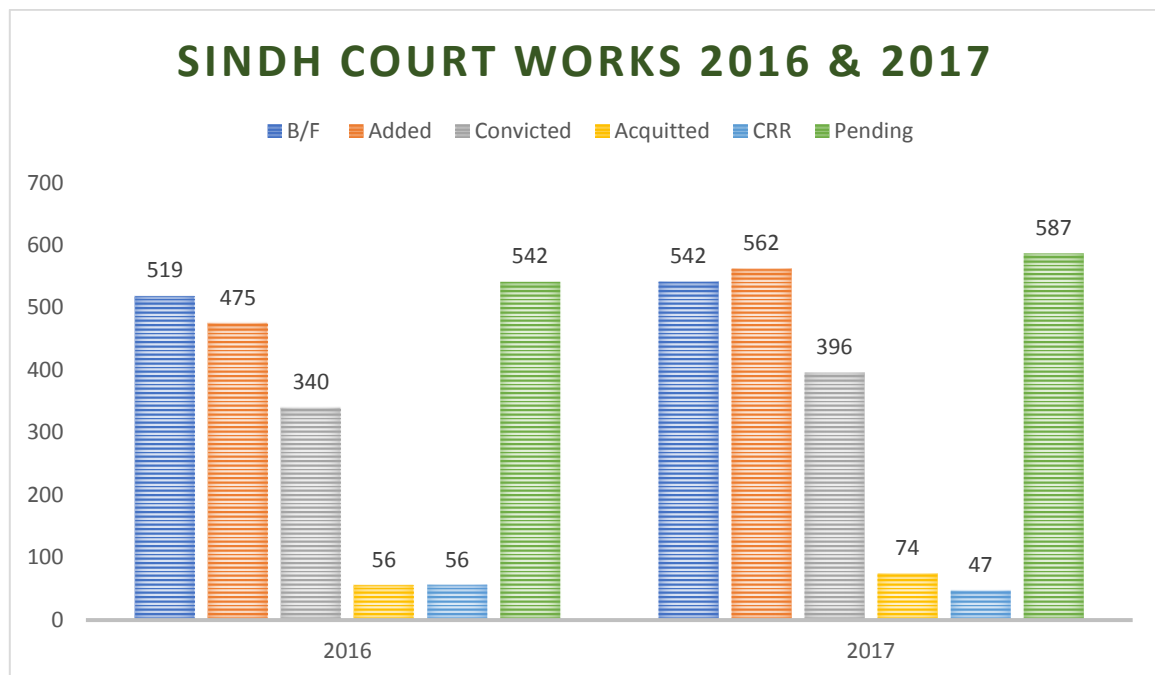
The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during 2017 were 12, and a further 23 were added this year. Only 1 was deleted from the list after clearance, and 37 are still pending judgment. For 2016 number of arrested proclaimed offenders were 5 out of total 32 with 27 pending and 30 newly added. The table below shows progress ATHC wise.

Sindh Proclaimed Offenders 2016						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Karachi	2	30	32	5	0	27
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sukkur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**30**	**32**	**5**	**0**	**27**
Sindh Proclaimed Offenders 2017						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Karachi	27	14	41	11	0	30
Hyderabad	0	8	8	1	1	6
Sukkur	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total	**27**	**23**	**50**	**12**	**1**	**37**
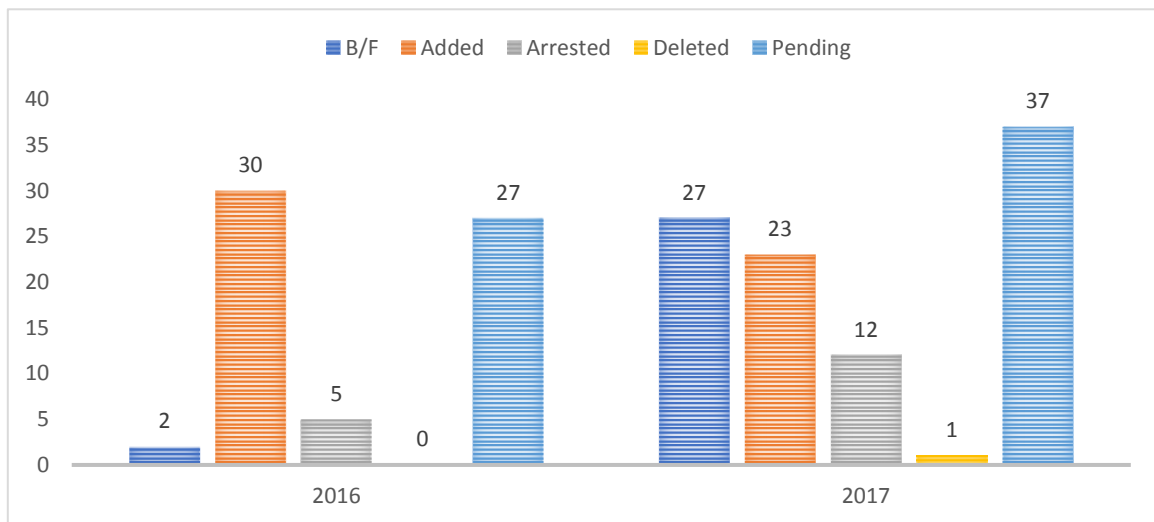
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Zone:

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

Overall 4,257 cases were dealt with, of which 2,186 were converted to cases, 1,103 were transferred, and 968 are pending to be carried forward to next year. Pendency rate is 22.7% with an overall handling ratio of 77.3%. As it can be witnessed through the table below, the number of enquiries has significantly increased for the year 2017. This is mainly due to the reason of more and more people travelling to Middle East.

KPK Enquiries 2016						
Handled 79.5%, Pending 20.5%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Peshawar	2	152	154	93	41	20
Abbottabad	1	35	36	10	9	17
D. I. Khan	0	2	2	2	0	0
Mardan	7	35	42	22	9	11
Total	**10**	**224**	**234**	**127**	**59**	**48**
KPK Enquiries 2017						
Handled 77.3%, Pending 22.7%						
Zones	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Peshawar	123	751	874	473	259	142
Abbottabad	48	251	299	179	60	60
D. I. Khan	6	1240	1246	1226	11	9
Mardan	319	1519	1838	308	773	757
Total	**496**	**3761**	**4257**	**2186**	**1103**	**968**

KPK ENQUIRIES 2016 & 2017

Legend: ■ B/F ■ Registered ▥ Enquiries to cases ■ Closed/Trfd ■ Pending

2016: B/F 10, Registered 224, Enquiries to cases 127, Closed/Trfd 59, Pending 48

2017: B/F 496, Registered 3761, Enquiries to cases 2186, Closed/Trfd 1103, Pending 968
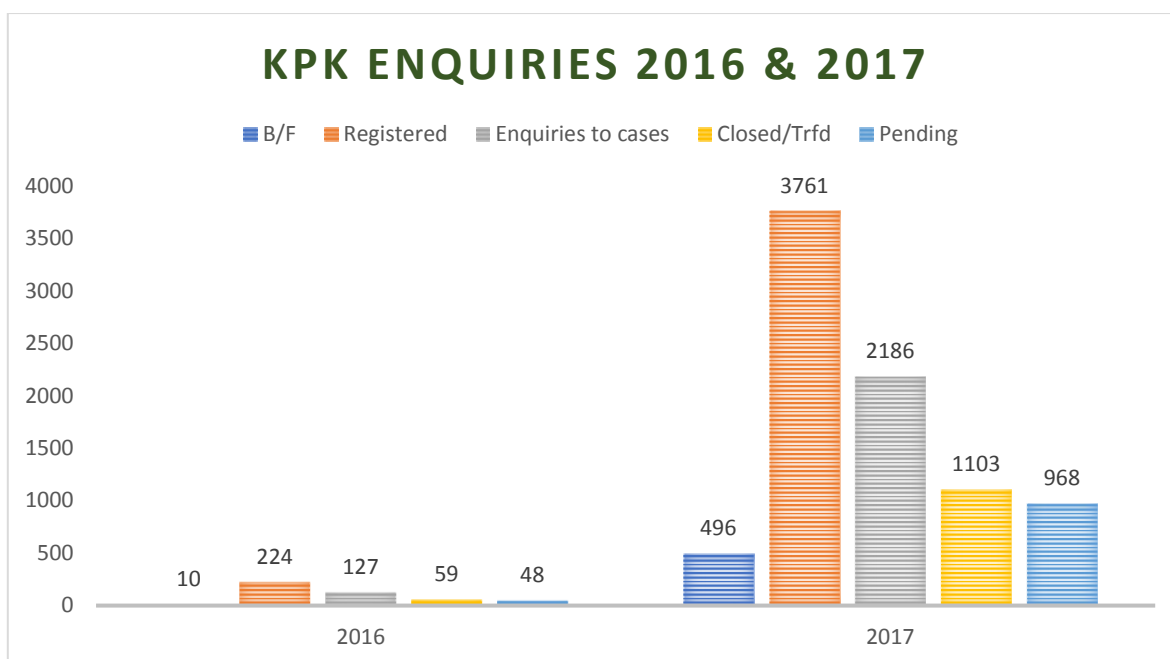
The total number of cases dealt by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Zone during 2017 was 526, of which 426 were sent to court and 99 are pending for the following year. For 2016, total cases handled were 446 out of which 266 were sent to court, 2 were transferred and 78 are pending. The case handling ration has declined minutely for the year 2017. Details are shown in the table below.

KPK Cases 2016						
Handled 82.5%, Pending 17.5%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Peshawar	8	255	263	243	0	20
Abbottabad	6	21	27	21	0	6
D. I. Khan	6	14	20	15	0	5
Mardan	14	122	136	87	2	47
Total	**34**	**412**	**446**	**366**	**2**	**78**
KPK Cases 2017						
Handled 81.2%, Pending 18.8%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Peshawar	20	219	239	220	0	19
Abbottabad	6	41	47	27	0	20
D. I. Khan	5	10	15	10	0	5
Mardan	48	177	225	169	0	55
Total	**79**	**447**	**526**	**426**	**0**	**99**
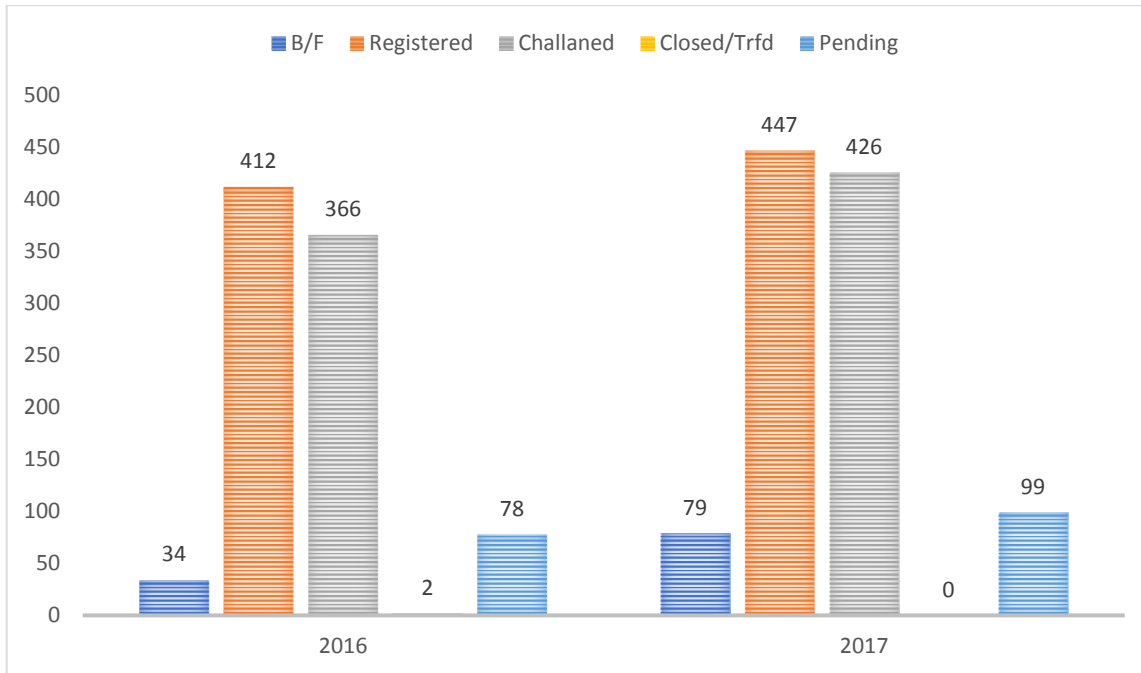
KPK Zone handled 717 court cases in 2017, of which 318 were convicted, 28 acquitted, and 7 sent to the record room until further notice. In 2016, a total of 554 cases were handled out of which 247 were convicted, 19 acquitted and 280 were pending. As far as cases sent to record room are concerned, it should be noted that only those cases are sent to record room where investigators have no clue as to how it should be approached in the court of law. These cases are brought back to routine, once clarifications are achieved or referencing is required in other cases. Overall conviction rate for the Zone remained 44%, which is consistent with 2016.

KPK Court Works 2016						
Conviction rate 44.6%						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Peshawar	109	243	352	202	11	4	135
Mardan	29	21	50	7	1	2	40
Abbottabad	8	20	28	6	1	0	21
D. I. Khan	37	87	124	32	6	2	84
Total	**183**	**371**	**554**	**247**	**19**	**8**	**280**
KPK Court Works 2017						
Conviction rate 44.4%						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Peshawar	146	220	366	172	0	4	210
Mardan	84	169	253	137	18	2	96
Abbottabad	38	27	65	4	2	0	59
D. I. Khan	21	12	33	5	8	1	19
Total	**289**	**428**	**717**	**318**	**28**	**7**	**384**
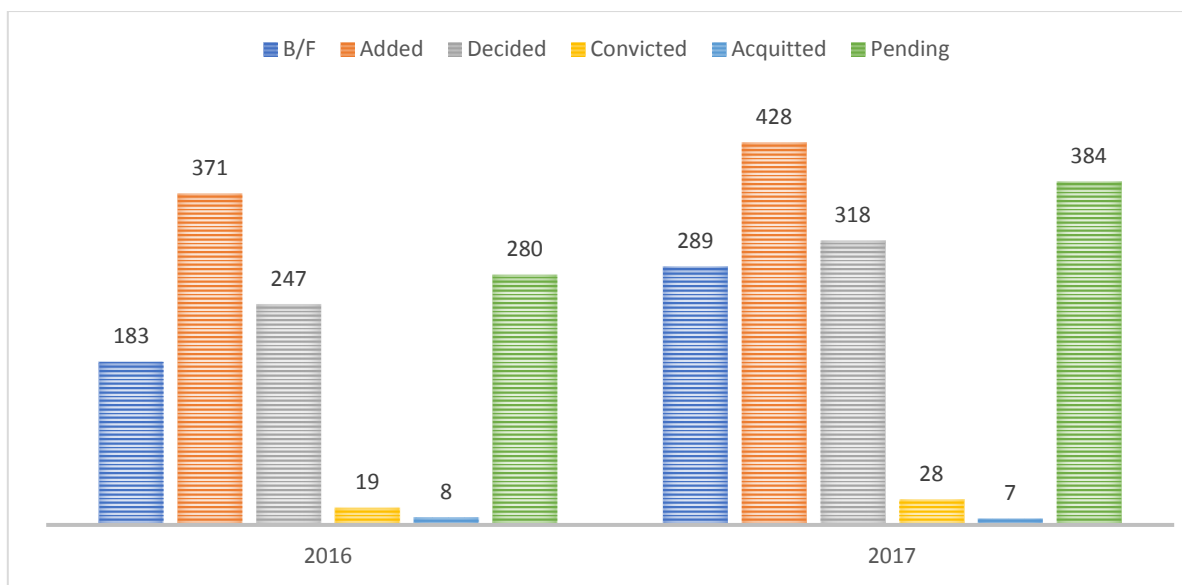
The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during 2017 was 40 which is less that the number of arrests made in 2016 (58), a further 4 were added this year, 49 deleted from the list after clearance, and 54 still pending judgment. The table below shows the progress ATHC wise.

KPK POs 2016						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Peshawar	157	6	163	44	9	110
Mardan	37	2	39	12	0	27
Abbottabad	4	0	4	2	0	2
D. I. Khan	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total	**198**	**9**	**207**	**58**	**9**	**140**
KPK POs 2017						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Peshawar	109	2	111	35	49	27
Mardan	1	1	2	1	0	1
Abbottabad	27	1	28	3	0	25
D. I. Khan	2	0	2	1	0	1
Total	**139**	**4**	**143**	**40**	**49**	**54**
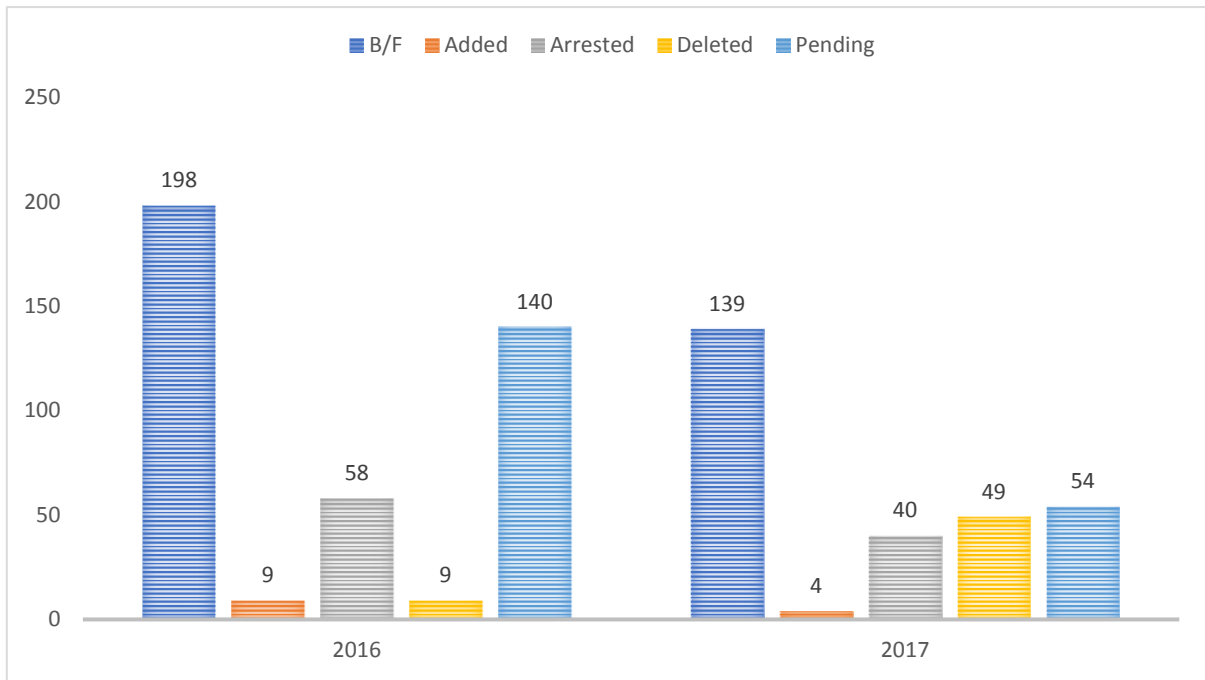
Balochistan Zone:

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

The volume of cases registered in 2016 was higher than in 2017. Total enquiry handling was the same as compared to 2016. Below is the progress of this Zone in terms of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Balochistan Enquiries 2016						
Handled 99%, Pending 1%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Quetta	4	184	188	172	10	6
Chaman	0	1058	1058	1058	0	0
Gwadar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uthal	0	93	93	93	0	0
Taftan	0	640	640	640	0	0
Total	4	1975	1979	1963	10	6
Balochistan Enquiries 2017						
Handled 99%, Pending 1%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Quetta	6	62	68	48	11	9
Chaman	0	685	685	685	0	0
Gwadar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uthal	0	19	19	19	0	0
Taftan	0	474	474	474	0	0
Total	6	1240	1246	1226	11	9
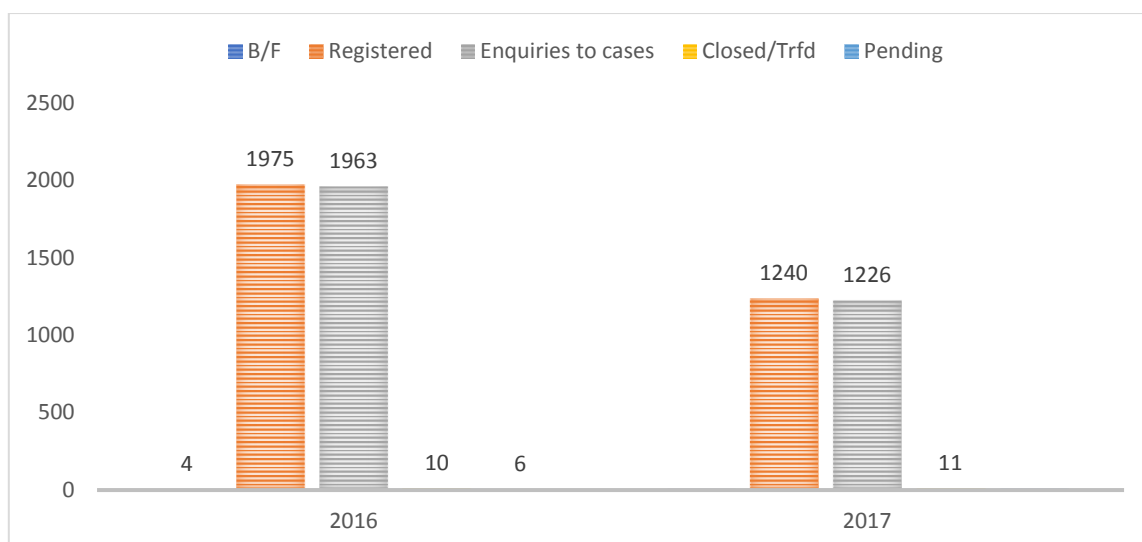
As far as cases are concerned, the overall case handling of Balochistan in 2016 and 2017 was 99% which is greater than any other province.

Balochistan Cases 2016						
Handled 99.9%, Pending 0.1%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Quetta	1	183	184	182	0	2
Chaman	0	1058	1058	1058	0	0
Gwadar	8	319	327	327	0	0
Turbat	0	28	28	28	0	0
Uthal	0	112	112	112	0	0
Taftan	1	640	641	641	0	0
Total	**10**	**2340**	**2350**	**2348**	**0**	**2**
Balochistan Cases 2017						
Handled 99.7%, Pending 0.3%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Quetta	2	63	65	66	0	0
Chaman	0	685	685	681	0	4
Gwadar	0	115	115	115	0	0
Turbat	0	26	26	26	0	0
Uthal	0	19	19	19	0	0
Taftan	0	474	474	474	0	0
Total	**2**	**1382**	**1384**	**1381**	**0**	**4**
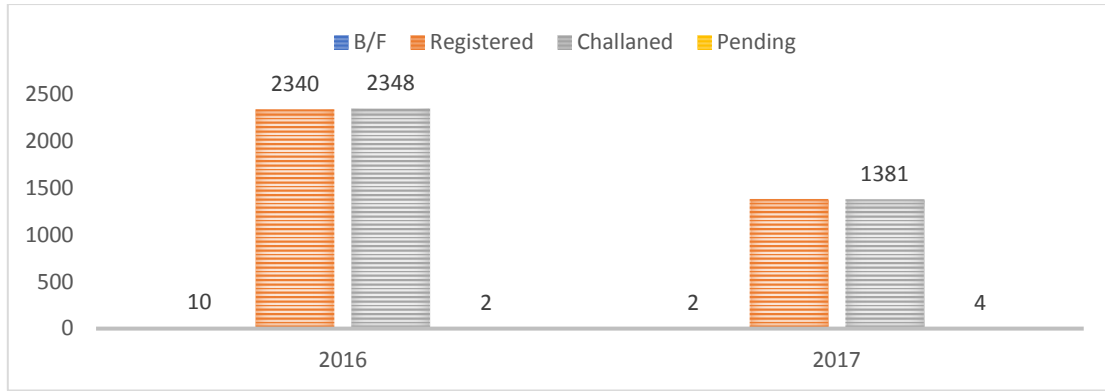
For court work, the conviction rate as compared to other provinces is much higher but in comparison with year 2016, the rate of 2017 is a bit lower. Details can be seen in the table below.

Balochistan Court Works 2016							
Conviction rate 98.5%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Quetta	5	182	187	172	11	0	4
Chaman	0	1058	1058	1058	0	0	0
Gwadar	3	327	330	307	23	0	0
Turbat	4	28	32	31	0	0	1
Uthal	6	112	118	102	4	0	12
Taftan	2	640	642	641	0	0	1
Total	**20**	**2347**	**2367**	**2311**	**38**	**0**	**18**
Balochistan Court Works 2017							
Conviction rate 95.2%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Quetta	4	66	70	46	2	0	22
Chaman	0	681	681	681	0	0	0
Gwadar	0	121	121	88	25	2	6
Turbat	1	26	27	25	1	0	1
Uthal	12	19	31	24	1	6	0
Taftan	1	474	475	474	0	0	1
Total	**18**	**1266**	**1405**	**1338**	**29**	**2**	**30**
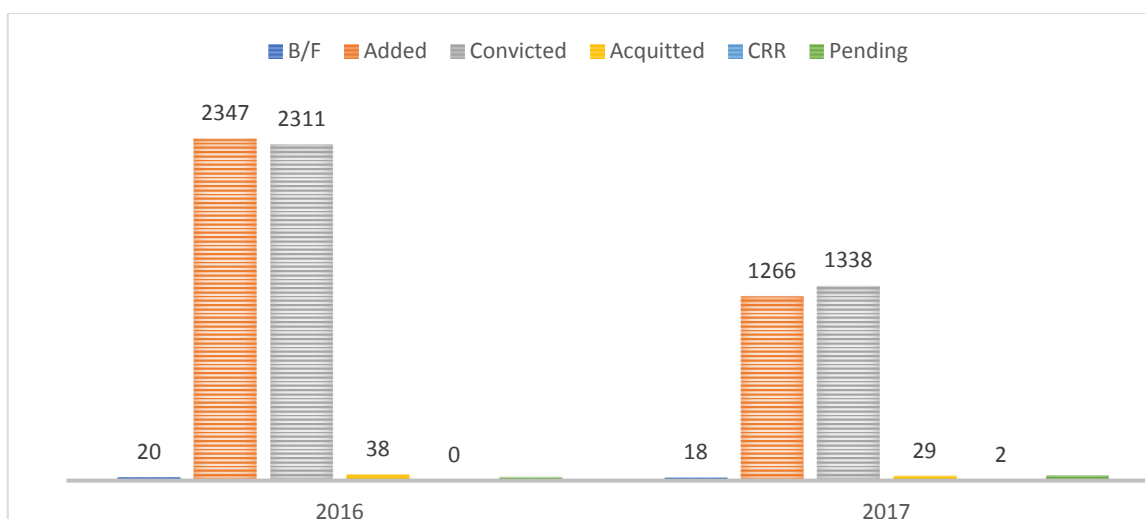
The number of proclaimed offender arrested during 2017 was 1 which is less than the number of arrests made in 2016 (2), a further 21 were added this year, none deleted from the list after clearance, and 22 still pending judgment. The table below shows the progress ATHC wise.

Balochistan POs 2016						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Quetta	142	1	143	0	143	1
Chaman	1	0	1	1	0	0
Gwadar	0	1	1	1	0	0
Turbat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uthal	0	3	3	0	0	3
Taftan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**143**	**5**	**148**	**2**	**143**	**4**
Balochistan POs 2017						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Quetta	1	21	22	1	0	21
Chaman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwadar	0	3	3	0	0	3
Turbat	0	1	1	0	0	1
Uthal	3	0	3	0	3	0
Taftan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**25**	**29**	**1**	**0**	**22**
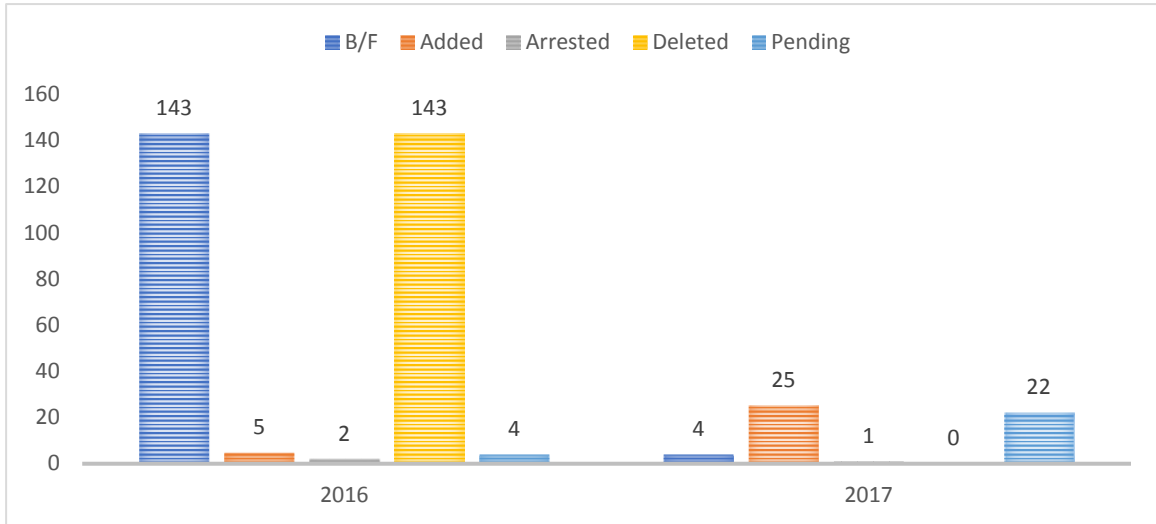
Islamabad Zone:

Islamabad Zone includes Districts Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chakwal, and Attock; Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). There are two immigration check posts in the Zone at Benazir Bhutto International Airport Islamabad, which has now been shifted to the new Islamabad Airport and Sost land route in GB. Following is the analysis of Islamabad Zone's legal action on HTMS cases; and the detailed comparison of enquiries, cases, court work, and proclaimed offenders for AHTC wise. As compared to 2016, the ratio of handling of enquiries is much lower in 2017 which has increased the number of pending cases as well. The data can be seen below in the tables.

Islamabad Enquiries 2016						
Handled 77.8%, Pending 22.2%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Islamabad	67	660	727	126	453	148
Rawalpindi	65	643	708	212	325	171
Total	**132**	**1303**	**1435**	**338**	**778**	**319**
Islamabad Enquiries 2017						
Handled 58.8%, Pending 41.2%						
AHC	B/F	Registered	Total	Enquiries to Cases	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Islamabad	148	481	629	141	331	157
Rawalpindi	171	1038	1209	167	442	600
Total	**319**	**1519**	**1838**	**308**	**773**	**757**
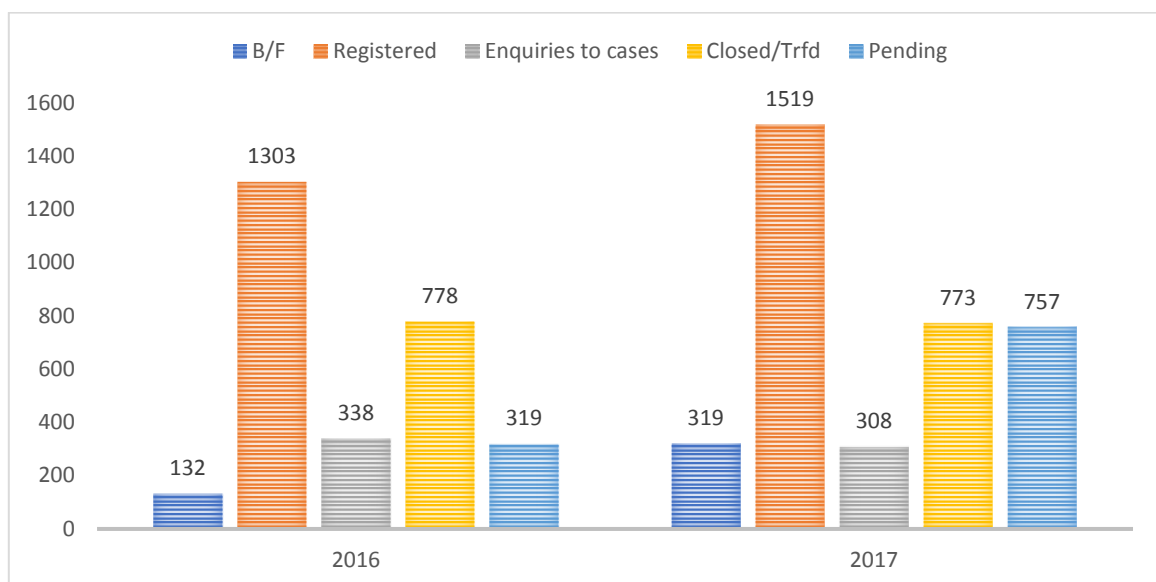
As far as cases are concerned, the ratio is again lower this year as compared to 2016. During the year 80% of overall cases were handled, and 20% are pending for transfer to next year's total. Details of cases handled by each AHTC can be seen below.

Islamabad Cases 2016						
Handled 81.2%, Pending 18.8%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Islamabad	86	566	652	520	13	119
Rawalpindi	25	275	300	238	2	60
Total	**111**	**841**	952	**758**	**15**	**179**
Islamabad Cases 2017						
Handled 80%, Pending 20%						
AHTC	B/F	Registered	Total	Challaned	Closed / Transferred	Pending
Islamabad	119	524	643	524	9	110
Rawalpindi	60	207	267	190	6	71
Total	**179**	**731**	**910**	**714**	**15**	**181**
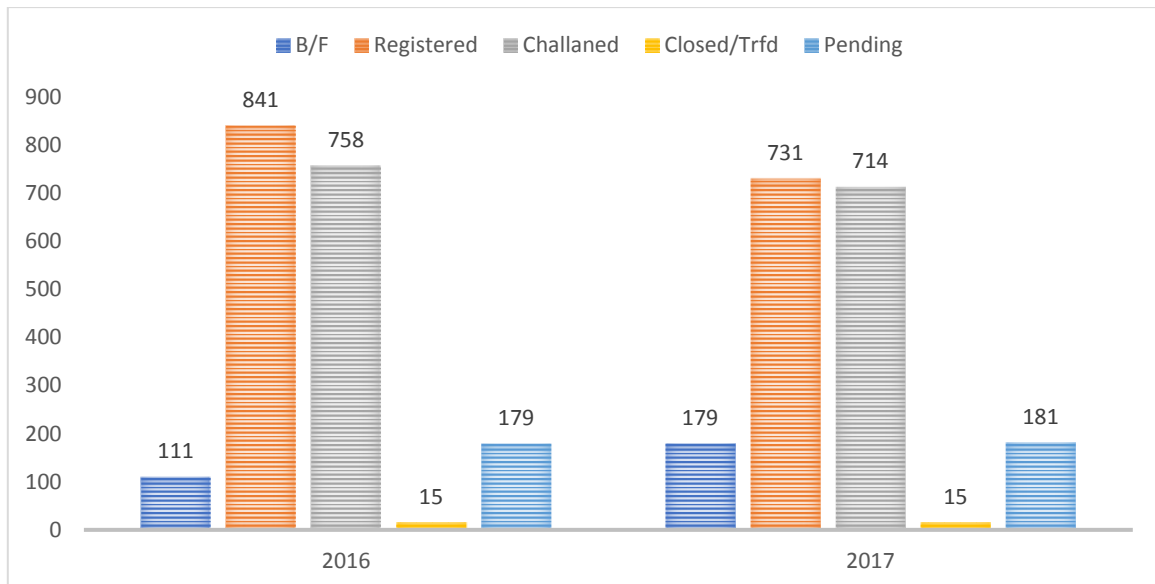
As far as court work is concerned, there has been an increase in conviction rate of Islamabad Zone in 2017. This year the conviction rate has been 24.4%, higher than the previous year's 18.3%. Out of a total 1,899 cases another 347 cases are decided but their judgments pending in court. The table below shows AHTC wise progress.

| Islamabad Court Works 2016							
Conviction rate 18.3%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Islamabad	1314	823	2137	391	143	496	1107
Rawalpindi							
Total	1314	823	2137	391	143	496	1107
Islamabad Court Works 2017							
Conviction rate 24.4%							
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	CRR	Pending
Islamabad	1107	792	1899	463	103	347	986
Rawalpindi							
Total	1107	792	1899	463	103	347	986
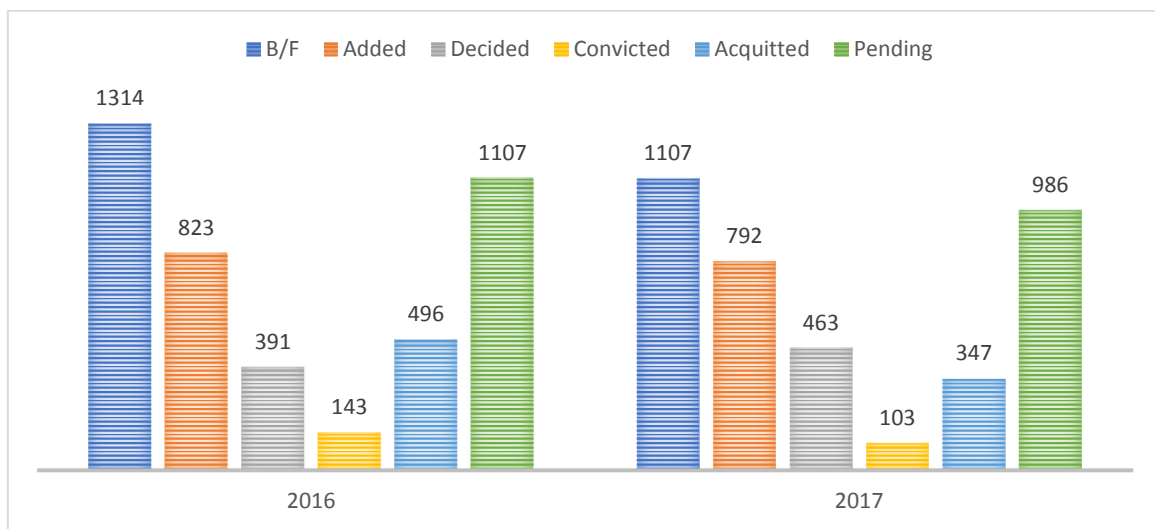
The number of proclaimed offenders arrested during the year 2017 was 118 which is lower than the figure of 2016 (238). A further 103 were added this year. 11 were deleted from the list after clearance whereas 776 are still pending judgment. The table below shows progress ATHC wise.

Islamabad POs 2016						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Islamabad	332	76	408	57	1	350
Rawalpindi	693	119	812	181	179	452
Total	**1025**	**195**	**1220**	**238**	**180**	**802**
Islamabad POs 2017						
AHTC	B/F	Added	Total	Arrested	Deleted	Pending
Islamabad	350	27	377	66	0	311
Rawalpindi	452	76	528	52	11	465
Total	**802**	**103**	**905**	**118**	**11**	**776**

3. Deportation Trends Analysis
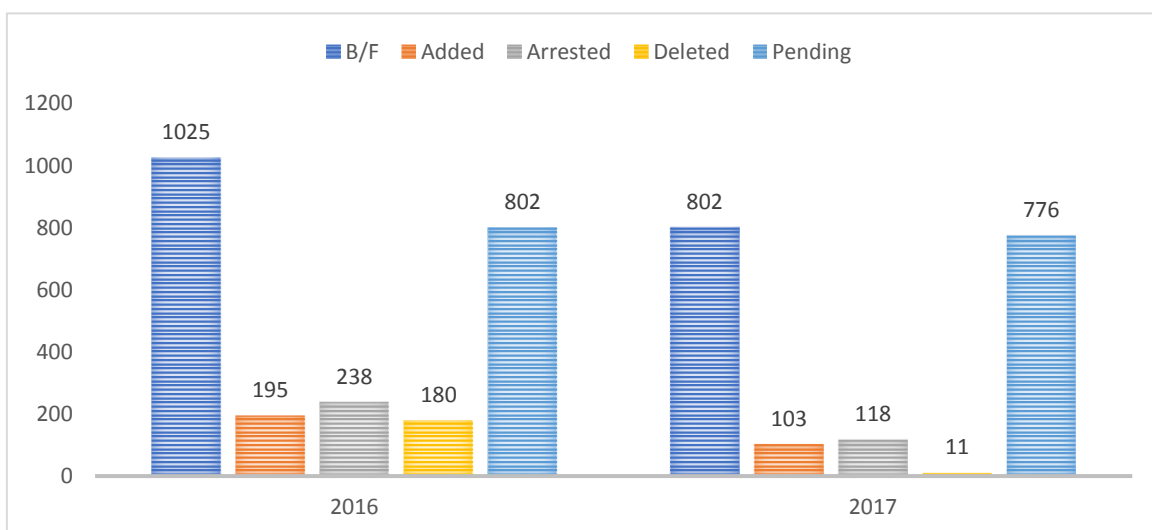
Deportation

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

a. General Deportees

In 2017 the FIA received 123,093 such persons at different airports mentioned below, from different countries. The number is higher as compared to 2016 which was 82,744. Deportees via land and sea routes are counted separately. During the year, 21,620 land route deportees were received via Iran, and no deportee was received via the sea route.

The following graph and table presents the month wise breakup of general deportees received in 2016 and 2017.
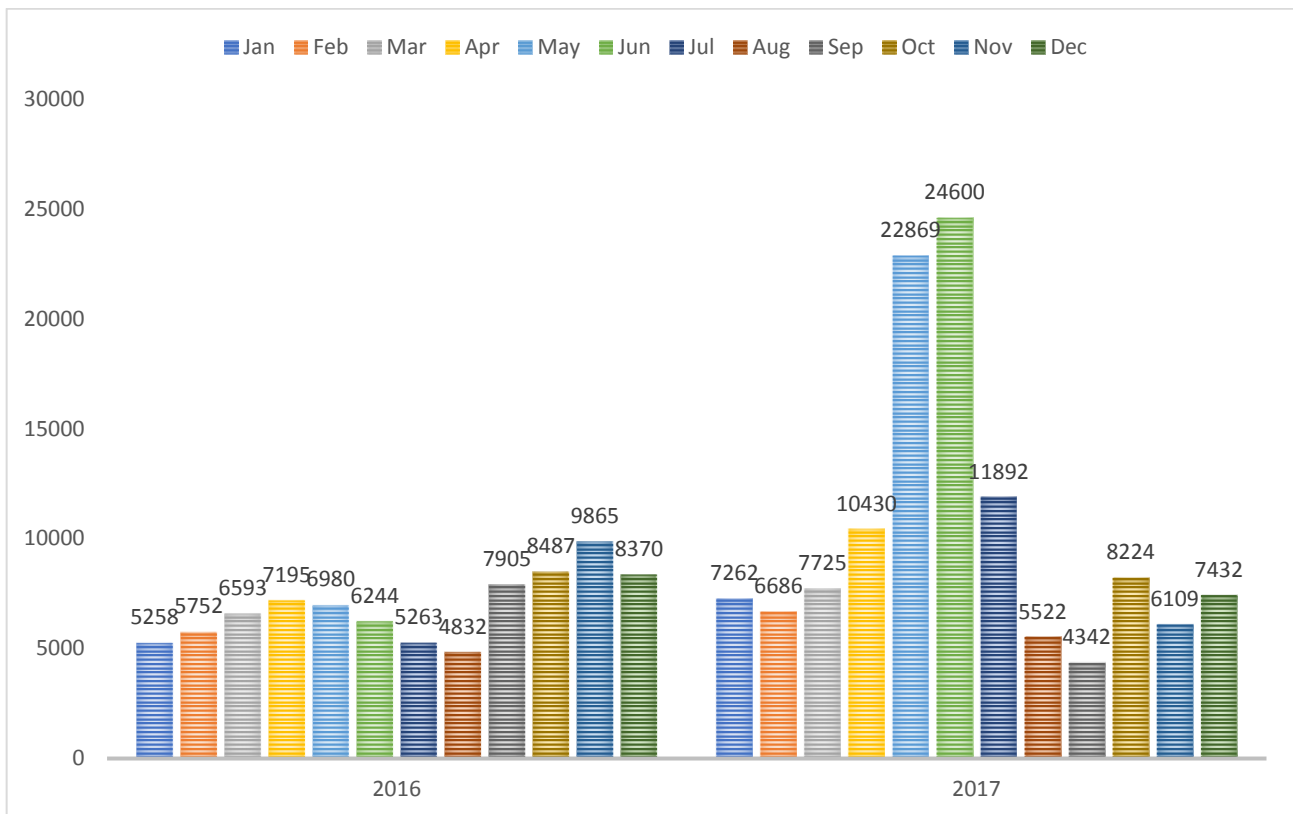
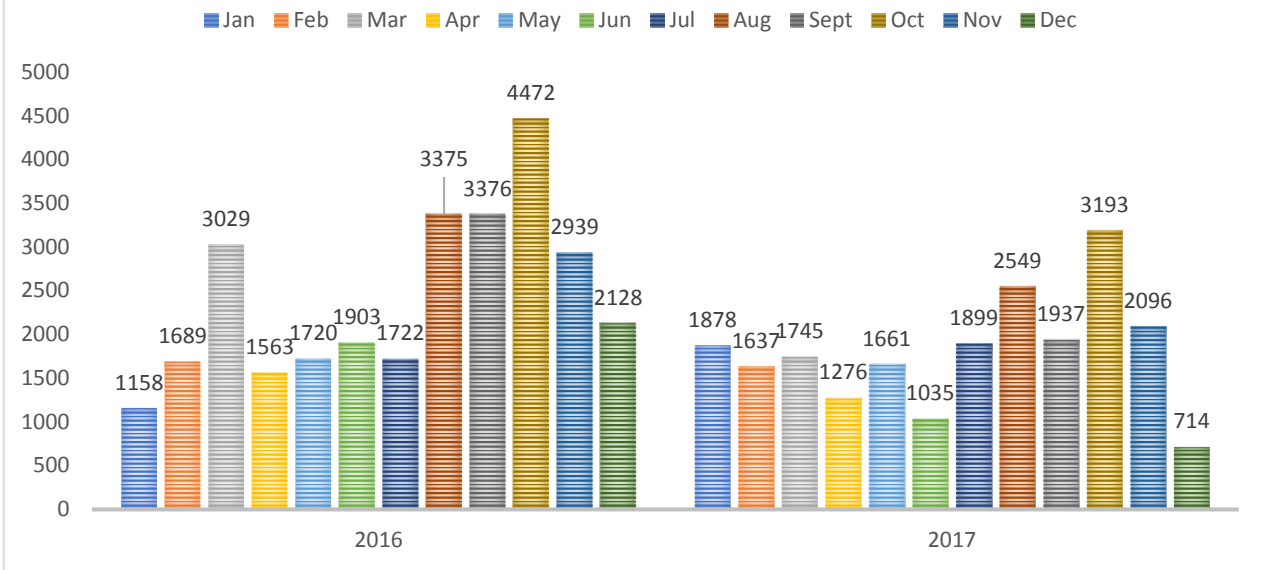|							General Deportees 2016						
Station	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total
ISB	1028	1010	838	1188	1372	1191	1189	955	1425	1422	2100	1187	14905
PESH	152	238	289	80	106	163	144	130	66	63	49	77	1557
FSD	0	0	4	11	23	35	13	41	39	14	17	3	200
Multan	99	33	45	65	62	101	83	79	71	127	100	78	943
Sialkot	76	67	76	108	121	312	160	227	152	214	281	294	2088
Karachi	2621	3006	4350	3445	3461	2812	2163	2418	3893	4869	4631	5426	43095
Lahore	1282	1398	991	2298	1835	1630	1511	982	2259	1778	2687	1305	19956
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: -	5258	5752	6593	7195	6980	6244	5263	4832	7905	8487	9865	8370	82744

							General Deportees 2017						
Station	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total
ISB	1677	1785	1625	2451	6587	5742	2148	982	993	1601	1035	1678	28304
PESH	85	54	41	250	410	158	119	54	27	44	25	155	1422
FSD	30	32	11	8	20	19	17	14	13	11	7	9	191
Multan	58	73	90	955	2509	3279	824	187	194	650	291	105	9215
Sialkot	338	300	544	831	1939	2455	1089	407	333	456	456	301	9449
Karachi	3629	2531	3276	3339	5854	7643	5612	2727	1719	3370	3219	4435	47354
Lahore	1445	1911	2138	2596	5550	5304	2083	1151	1063	2092	1076	749	27158
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: -	7262	6686	7725	10430	22869	24600	11892	5522	4342	8224	6109	7432	123093

The highest number of deportees were 24,600 in the month of June 2017 followed by 22,869 deportees received by the Federal Investigation Agency in May 2017. Apart from that below is the comparison table of deportees from Iran via land.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2016	1158	1689	3029	1563	1720	1903	1722	3375	3376	4472	2939	2128	29074
2017	1878	1637	1745	1276	1661	1035	1899	2549	1937	3193	2096	714	21620
Total	3036	3326	4774	2839	3381	2938	3621	5924	5313	7665	5035	2842	50694

LAND DEPORTEES FROM IRAN

b. Deportation Reasons

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

S#	Reason	2016	2017
1	Accompanied	241	1368
2	Black listed	2466	1732
3	Deported by Govt	832	6406
4	Entry refused	3115	3070
5	Expired Passport	1239	1047
6	Expired Visa	87	96
7	Forged Passport	11	20
8	Forged Visa	66	79
9	Illegal entry	3922	6812
10	Illegal Immigrant	6643	5942
11	Lost Passport	4306	4464
12	Newborn baby	709	2483
13	Over stay	55888	85435
14	Passport retained by Kafeel	530	59
	Total	**80055**	**119013**
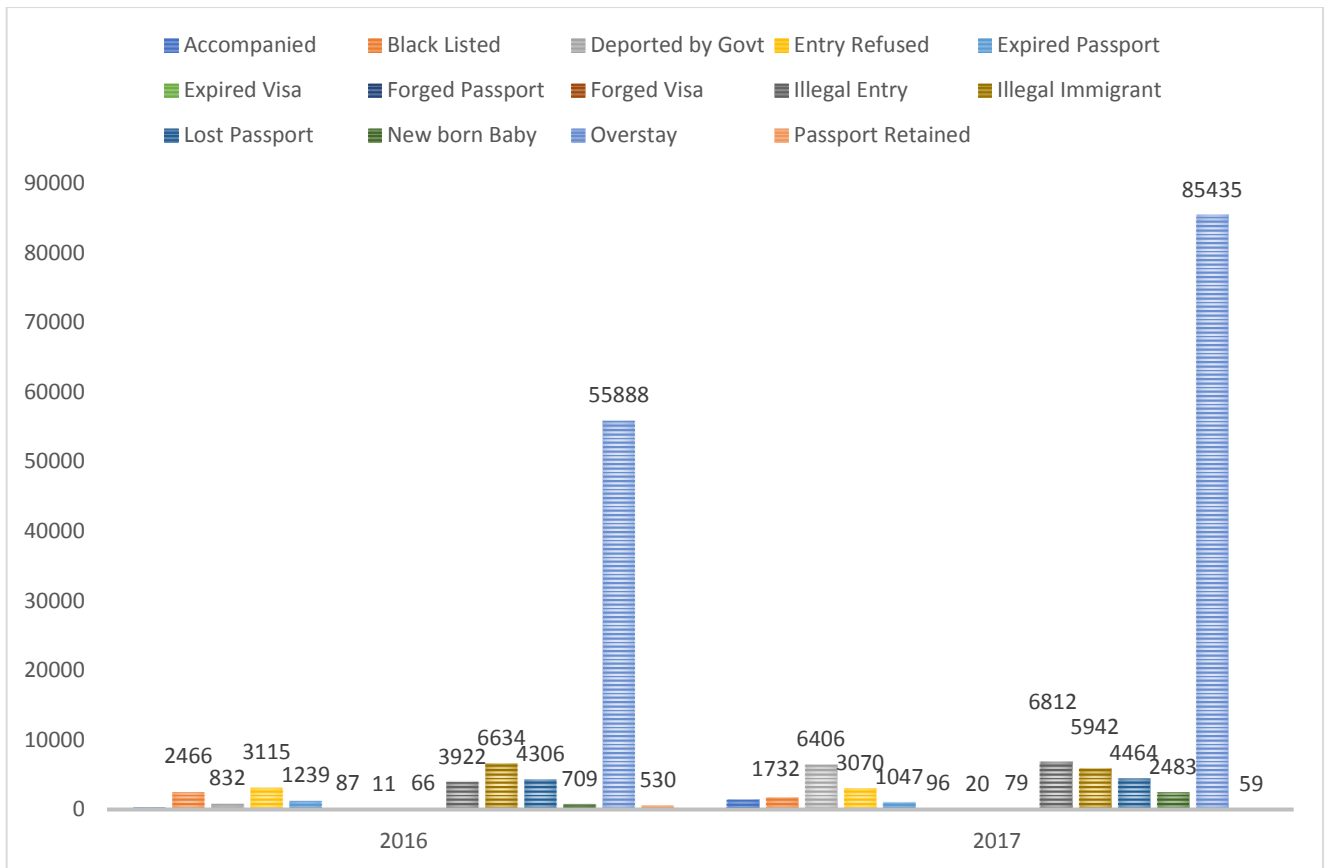
c. Deportees from Top Ten Countries

Out of the total figure of deportation at the airports 93,736 were deported from Saudi Arabia alone constituting 76% of the overall figure, followed by 10,393 deportees from UAE constituting 8.5%. Number of deportees from Saudi Arabia rose 38% which is significantly high as compared to 2016. The deportees from Greece almost doubled in 2017 as well as from Oman. The table shows exact figures from the top ten countries.

S. No	Country	2016	2017
1	Bahrain	186	136
2	Greece	958	1987
3	Malaysia	3700	3165
4	Oman	1804	3165
5	Saudi Arabia	58399	93736
6	South Africa	567	511
7	Turkey	2146	4925
8	UK	1895	1769
9	UAE	10003	10393
10	USA	215	280
11	Others	2867	3026
Total		**82740**	**123093**
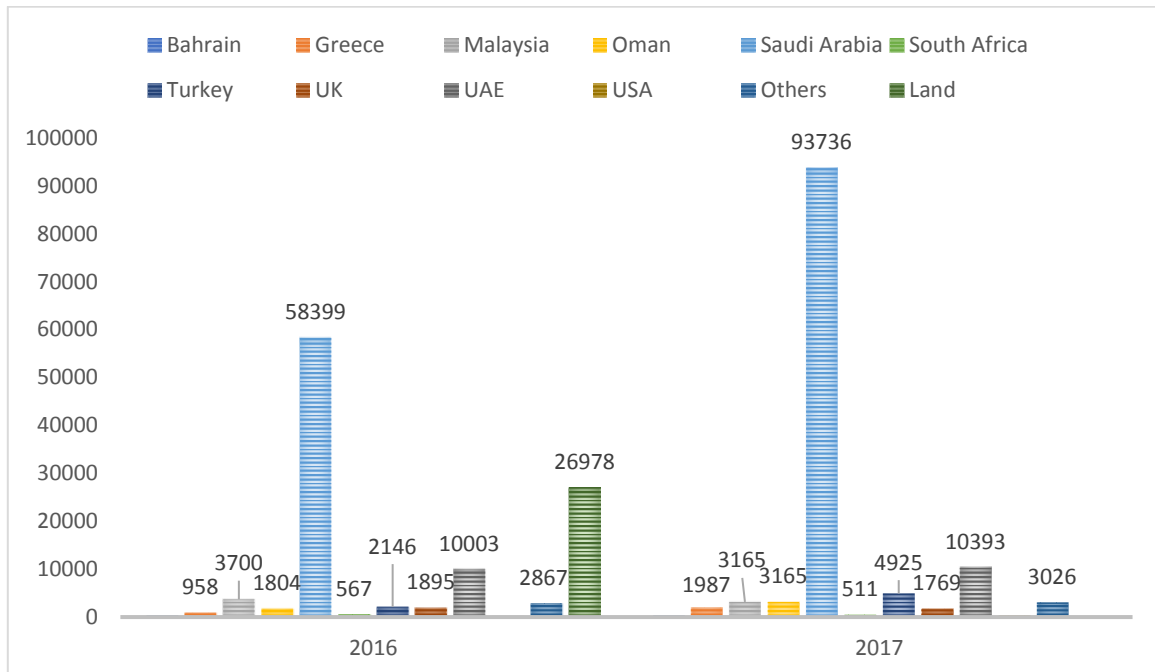
d. Age Breakdown of Deportees

If we look at further details of deportation, it becomes clearer that the age group 18–40 tends to migrate mostly in search of better economic opportunities, followed by the age group 40–50. The numbers of other age groups including minors and senior citizens remain low. The following table shows trends of deportation vis-à-vis different age brackets.

Age	2016	2017
Below 18	2616	5534
18-29	40055	44150
30-39	25061	43800
40-49	11786	21938
50-59	2905	6663
Above 60	321	1008
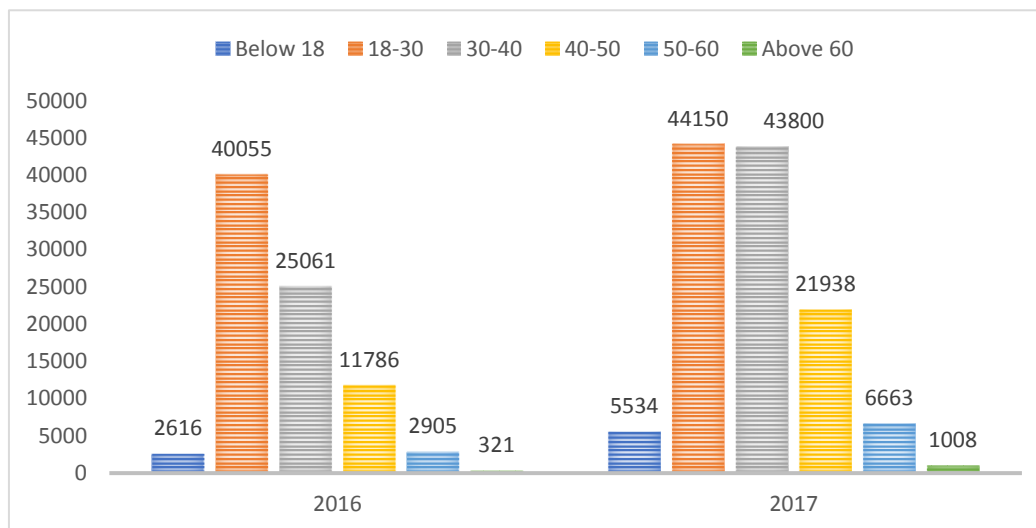
In 2017, 87,950 deportees from the age bracket 18–40 were received by FIA, constituting 71.5% of the overall figure. As far as minors and elders are concerned they constitute a mere 5.3% of the overall figure. However, it is worthy to note that the deportation figure of minors has doubled as compared to 2016 and for elders it is threefold.

e. Gender Segregation of Deportees

As far as gender ratio is concerned, only 5.6% women were deported from different countries of the total deportation figure, the majority being men. As per custom and tradition, men most often provide for their families hence they go abroad for better economic opportunities. The majority of women travel along with family members migrating overseas. The ratio for female deportees was 2.2% during 2016.

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

Station	Annual 2016		Annual 2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Islamabad	14529	376	27703	601
Peshawar	1546	11	1416	6
Faisalabad	195	2	192	0
Multan	914	15	8387	830
Sialkot	2068	36	9331	115
Karachi	42395	699	43464	3891
Lahore	19262	692	25651	1506
Quetta	0	0	0	0
Sost	0	0	0	0
Total:	**80909**	**1831**	**116144**	**6949**

GENDER WISE DEPORTEES FOR YEARS 2016 & 2017

■ Male 2016　■ Female 2016　■ Male 2017　■ Female 2017

6949

80909

116144

1831
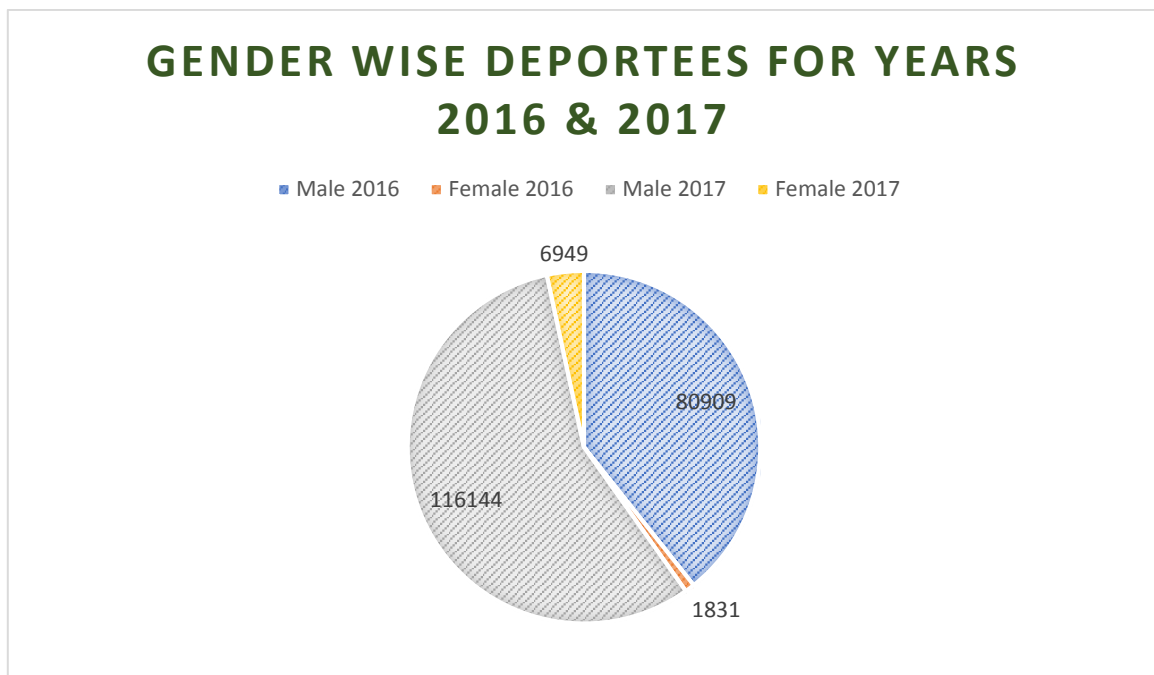
f. Provincial Segregation of Deportees

As per the data, most of the deportees (70,243) received belonged to Punjab; followed by 29,922 deportees from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and 17,928 from Sindh. People from southern Punjab, as noted earlier, tend to move abroad for better economic opportunities. The tables and graphs below show a picture of the current situation.

Punjab			Sindh			Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			Balochistan		
Station	Deportees		Station	Deportees		Station	Deportees		Station	Deportees	
	2016	2017		2016	2017		2016	2017		2016	2017
ISB	9821	11099	ISB	955	1109	ISB	3334	14459	ISB	65	57
PESH	350	73	PESH	72	10	PESH	1111	1331	PES	7	2
FSD	199	189	FSD	0	1	FSD	0	1	FSD	0	0
Multan	908	8841	Multan	6	139	Multan	11	177	Multan	0	26
Sialkot	1984	9047	Sialkot	44	28	Sialkot	63	243	Sialkot	5	5
Karachi	14143	20836	Karachi	18956	14711	Karachi	8805	9893	Karachi	451	1250
Lahore	14890	20158	Lahore	1355	1930	Lahore	3185	3818	Lahore	170	494
Quetta	0	0	Quetta	0	0	Quetta	0	0	Quetta	0	0
Sost	0	0	Sost	0	0	Sost	0	0	Sost	0	0
Total	**42295**	**70243**	Total	**21388**	**17928**	Total	**16509**	**29922**	Total	**698**	**1834**

| AJK			Gilgit-Baltistan			Islamabad		
Station	Deportees		Station	Deportees		Station	Deportees	
	2016	2017		2016	2017		2016	2017
Islamabad	490	1292	Islamabad	9	159	Islamabad	227	129
Peshawar	17	5	Peshawar	0	1	Peshawar	2	0
Faisalabad	0	0	Faisalabad	0	0	Faisalabad	0	0
Multan	0	7	Multan	0	0	Multan	0	27
Sialkot	21	148	Sialkot	2	2	Sialkot	0	65
Karachi	680	534	Karachi	63	20	Karachi	5	56
Lahore	226	528	Lahore	40	16	Lahore	68	177
Quetta	0	0	Quetta	0	0	Quetta	0	0
Sost	0	0	Sost	0	0	Sost	0	0
Total	**1434**	**2514**	Total	**114**	**198**	Total	**302**	**454**

PROVINCE WISE DEPORTATION
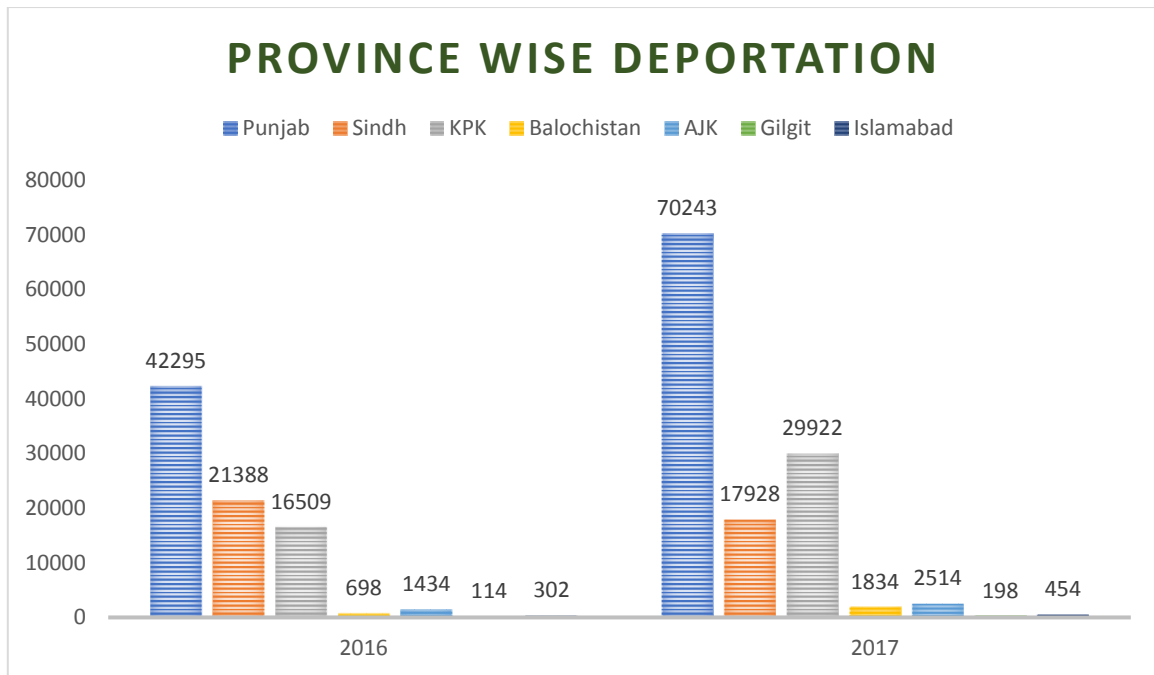
g. Deportation from ITGOS

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

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

The tables below show general deportation figures from ITGOS during the year 2016 and 2017 with month wise trends. As per the data, Turkey remains on top with 4,925 deportees in 2017 and 2,146 in the year 2016 almost doubling the figure; followed by Oman with 2,448 deportees in 2017 and 1,804 in 2016. 1,987 deportees were received from Greece in 2017, with 91 and 74 from Iran and Spain respectively. FIA also records deportees from Iran who arrive in Pakistan via Taftan land route: this year 21,620 deportees were received in this category.

S#	Country	Year 2016												Total
		Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	
1	Iran	3	2	1	3	6	15	8	14	4	2	2	19	**79**
2	Turkey	3	82	104	83	311	327	85	189	120	279	325	238	**2146**
3	Greece	1	3	27	55	35	109	97	62	104	130	189	146	**958**
4	Oman	11	228	165	138	210	154	130	135	129	184	102	218	**1804**
5	Spain	5	15	13	4	5	5	6	13	6	3	4	12	**91**

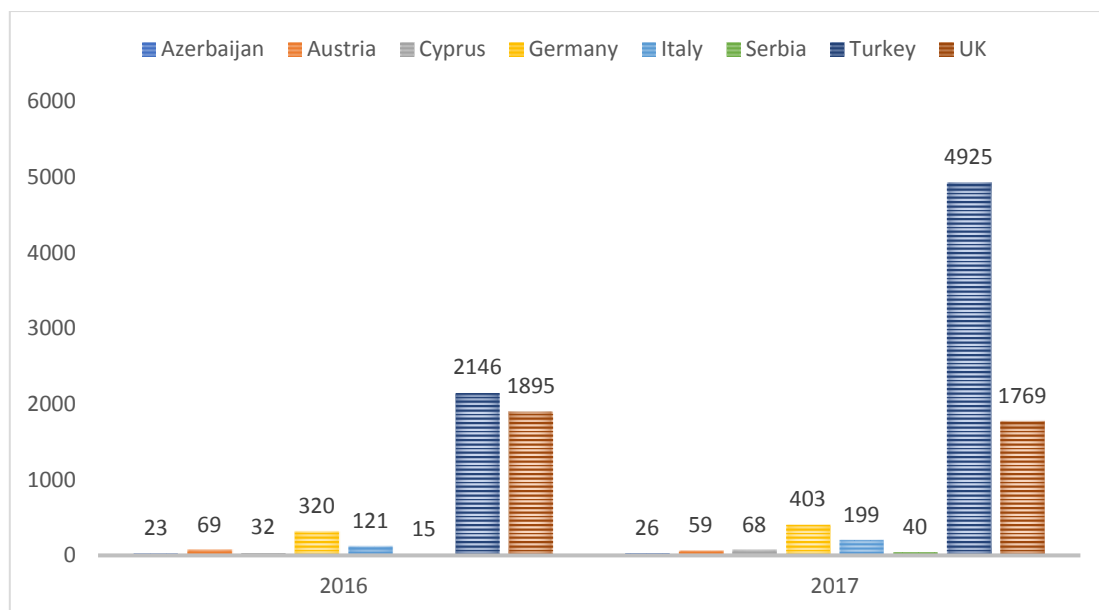| S#	Country	Year 2017												Total
		Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	
1	Iran	6	3	13	2	11	15	1	7	13	11	2	7	**91**
2	Turkey	326	377	585	538	502	487	470	284	287	336	361	372	**4925**
3	Greece	150	153	323	129	169	166	173	156	178	144	118	128	**1987**
4	Oman	159	150	163	383	165	246	153	125	290	195	214	205	**2448**
5	Spain	4	10	18	4	2	1	4	9	2	4	10	6	**74**

DEPORTATION OF ITGOS
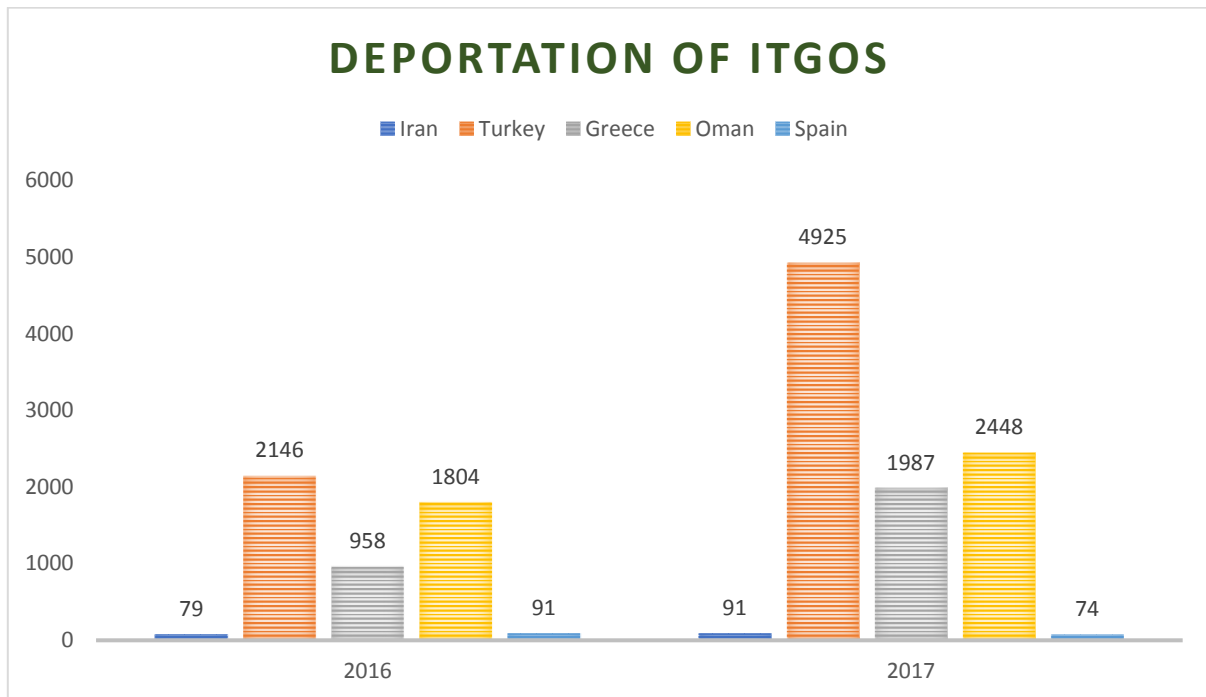
Since 2013, a decline in the deportation figure has been witnessed due to the recent economic downturn in Europe. Figures suggest that the European Union is becoming a less attractive destination. The chart shows a gradual decline in the numbers. Apart from that it is worth to note an overall increase in deportation from ITGOS in comparison with year 2016.
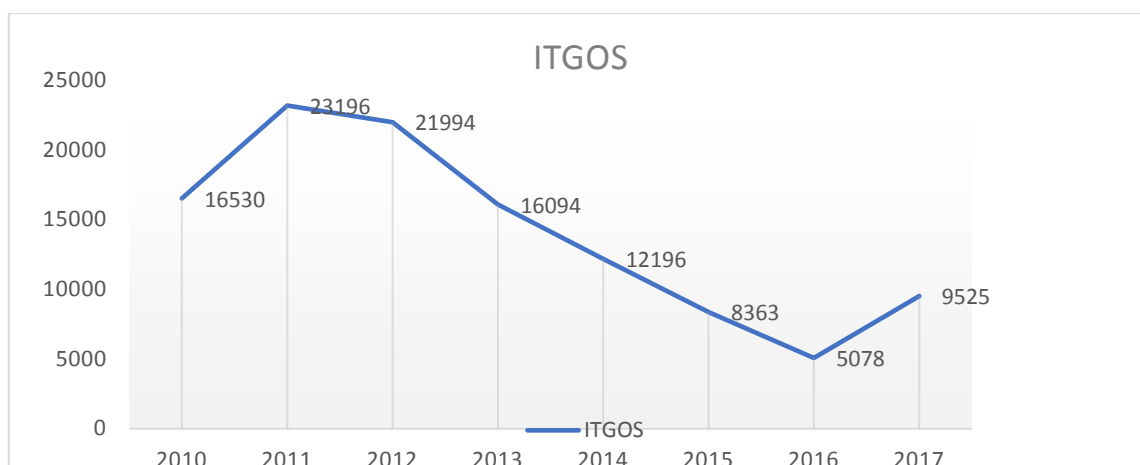
h. Deportees from Europe

During the year a total of 7,489 deportees were received from Europe, of which the highest number (4,925) came from Turkey. The main reasons were overstay and violation of visa terms and conditions. The United Kingdom stands second, whence 1,769 deportees were received during 2017. The table below shows figures from European countries with monthly trends. The overall figure of 2017 is 40% higher as compared to 2016.

Countries	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Total
Azerbaijan	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	**23**
Austria	1	2	15	8	2	2	4	6	6	6	11	6	**69**
Cyprus	4	3	1	1	4	0	3	3	2	2	2	7	**32**
Germany	7	24	18	33	70	9	30	31	31	11	27	29	**320**
Italy	2	4	13	16	7	6	7	8	8	14	19	17	**121**
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	**15**
Turkey	3	82	104	83	311	327	85	189	120	279	325	238	**2146**
UK	118	195	238	196	157	145	133	152	130	133	181	117	**1895**
Total	**139**	**312**	**390**	**338**	**554**	**490**	**265**	**393**	**298**	**446**	**571**	**425**	**4621**
Countries	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Total
Azerbaijan	0	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	2	2	7	4	**26**
Austria	1	1	3	2	6	4	10	3	13	2	8	6	**59**
Cyprus	14	2	6	4	3	5	4	3	1	7	10	9	**68**
Germany	14	23	55	22	29	21	41	51	40	21	27	59	**403**
Italy	16	29	27	18	19	9	2	18	11	16	23	11	**199**
Serbia	1	4	0	10	4	5	5	0	0	9	1	1	**40**
Turkey	326	377	585	538	502	487	470	284	287	336	361	372	**4925**
UK	194	135	194	153	131	87	108	197	155	149	98	168	**1769**
Total	**566**	**573**	**870**	**755**	**694**	**619**	**640**	**556**	**509**	**542**	**535**	**630**	**7489**

Chart legend: Azerbaijan, Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Turkey, UK

2016 values: 23, 69, 32, 320, 121, 15, 2146, 1895
2017 values: 26, 59, 68, 403, 199, 40, 4925, 1769

i. Deported on Forged Documents

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

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

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

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

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

With efforts made by the Agency over the years, the number of DFDs is declining. With the assistance of UNODC, different types of training are being imparted to frontline FIA officers to detect forgery or fake documents, which have helped control the issue and have reduced the number of cases passing through Pakistani checkpoints. As compared to 2016, the deportation rate on forged documents rose up in 2017. In 2016 there were 6 and 88 DFDs in categories A and B respectively. In 2017 the figures rose up and came at 6 and 168 in categories A and B respectively. The graph shows a clear image of DFDs month-wise.
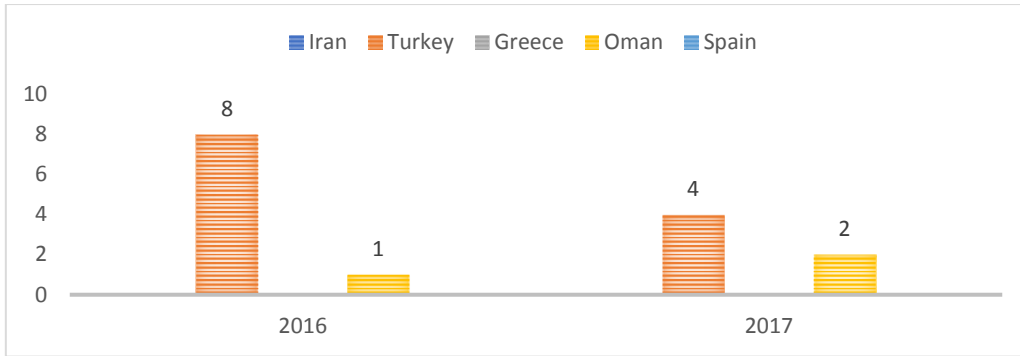
Deported on Forged Documents				
Stations	2016		2017	
	A	B	A	B
Islamabad	0	8	2	12
Karachi	2	14	1	8
Lahore	3	60	0	131
Peshawar	0	0	0	0
Quetta	0	0	0	0
Sialkot	0	2	0	11
Faisalabad	0	3	3	4
Multan	1	1	0	2
Total	6	88	6	168
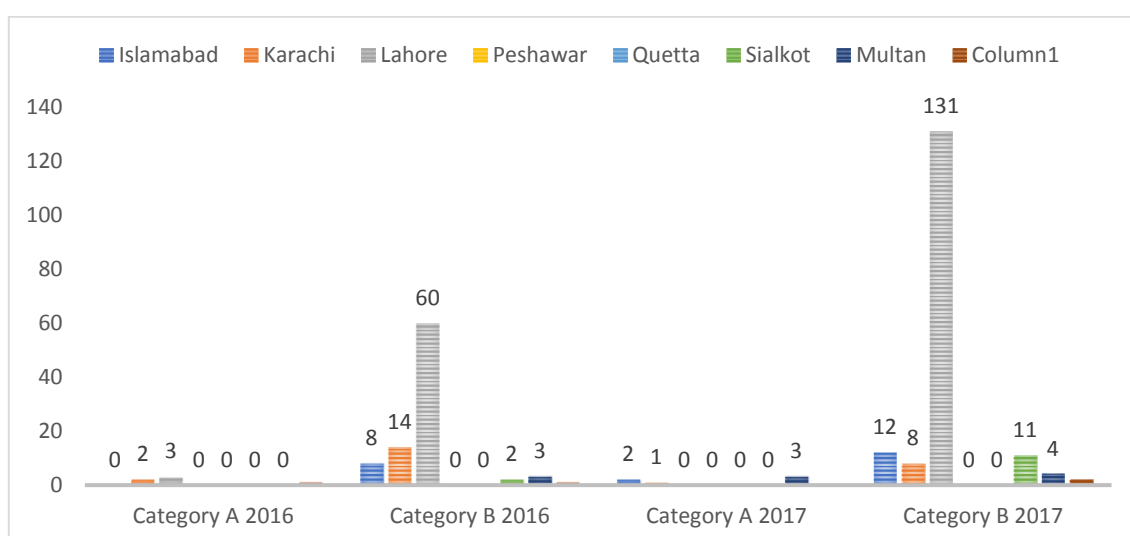
j. DFDs from ITGOS

During the year a total of 6 were deported on forged documents from these countries: 4 from Turkey and 2 from Oman. None were reportedly deported from other countries during 2017. The figure declined as compared to 2016 where 8 were deported from Turkey and 1 from Oman.

DFDs ITGOS	2016	2017
Iran	0	0
Turkey	8	4
Greece	0	0
Oman	1	2
Spain	0	0
Total	9	6

k. DFDs from European Countries

A total of 9 were deported on forged documents during the year from different countries mentioned in the table below; with 4 from Turkey, followed by 4 from Azerbaijan and 1 from Italy. No DFD was reported from the United Kingdom during 2017. There is a rise in the figure as compared to 2016.

DFDs European Countries	2016	2017
Azerbaijan	5	4
Austria	0	0
Cyprus	0	0
Germany	0	1
Italy	0	0
Serbia	0	0
Turkey	8	4
United Kingdom	1	0
Total	**14**	**9**
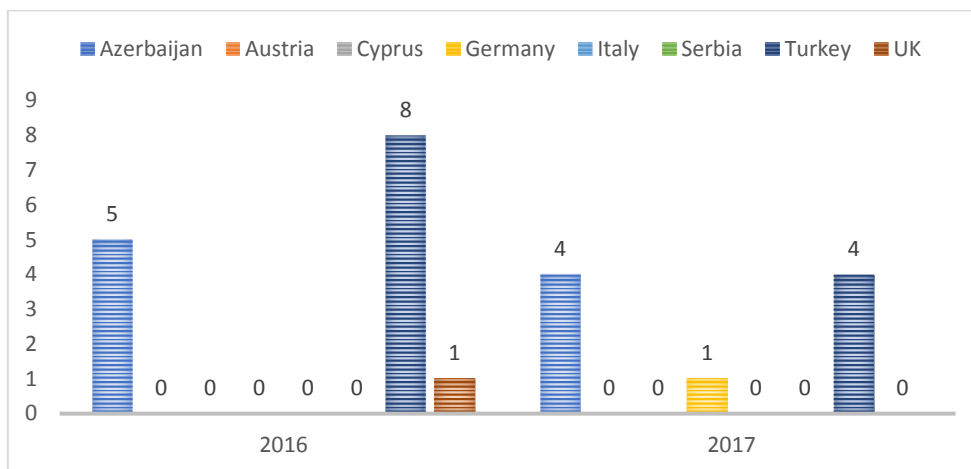
l. DFDs from GCC Countries

A total of 86 were deported on forged documents from different GCC countries during 2017. UAE remained on top with 76 DFDs, followed by Qatar with 6 and Saudi Arabia with 2 The overall number of DFDs from GCC countries rose up in 2017 as compared to 2016.

DFDs GCC Countries	2016	2017
Bahrain	0	0
Kuwait	0	0
Oman	1	2
UAE	44	76
KSA	0	2
Qatar	2	6
Total	**47**	**86**
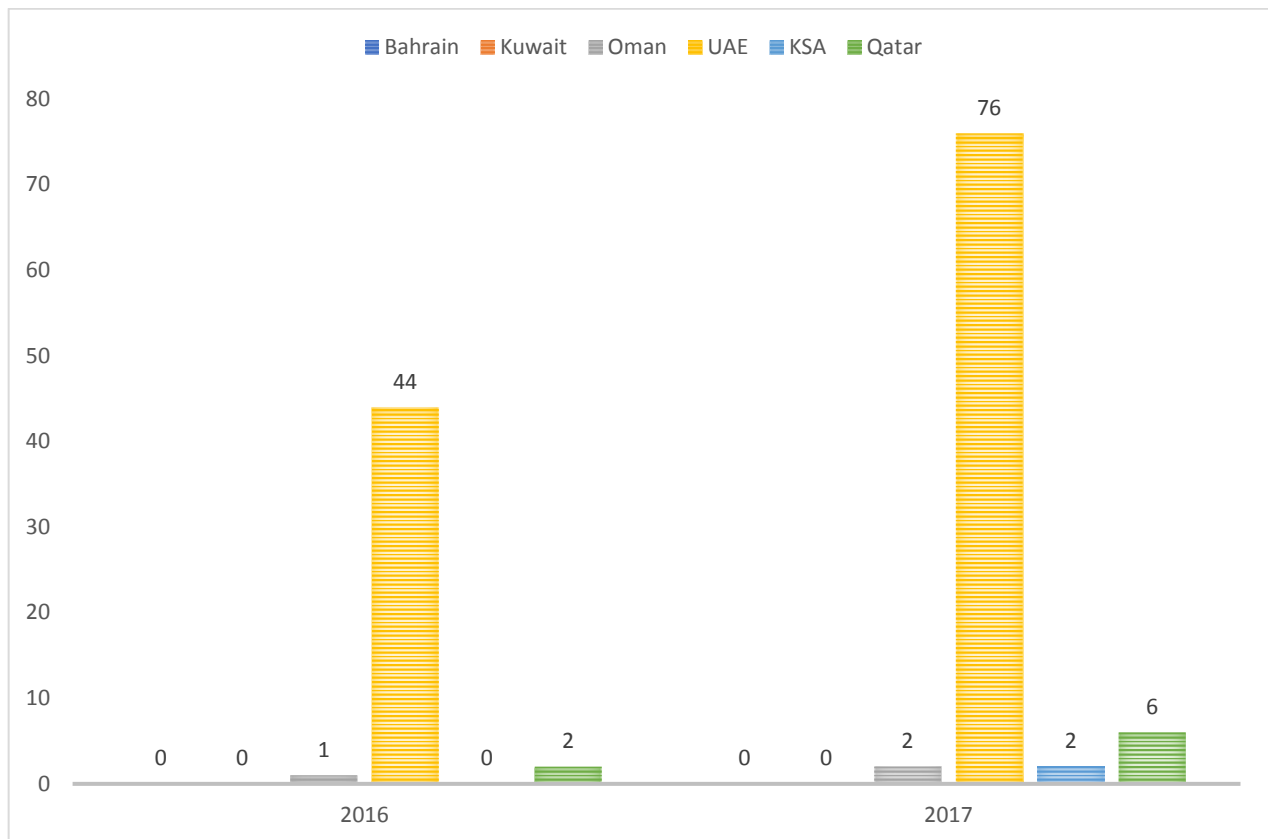
Offloading of Passengers
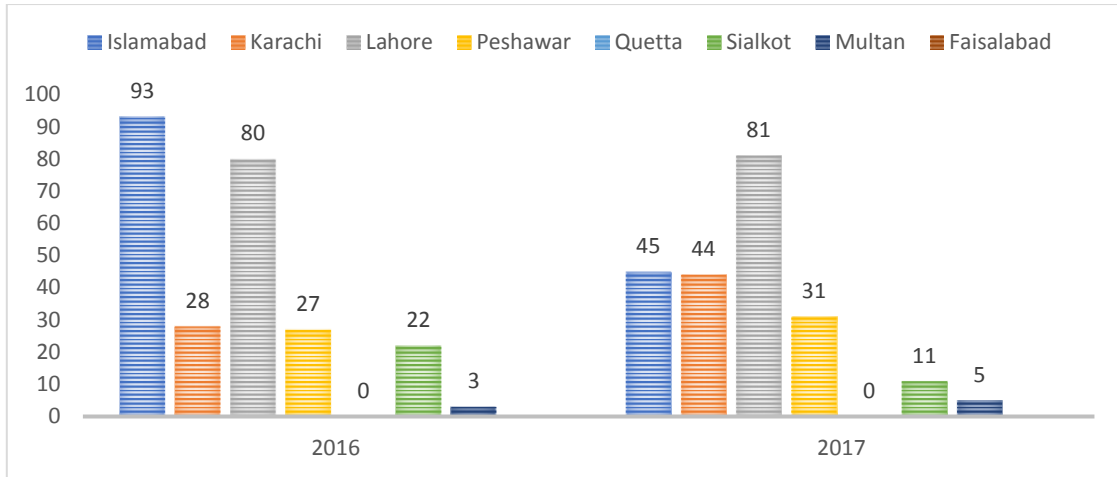
a. Offloaded on Forged Documents (OFDs)

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

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

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

During 2017 a total of 218 passengers were offloaded on forged documents. The table and graph below show the monthly comparison of OFDs for 2016 and 2017.

OFDs 2016												
Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Islamabad	4	6	10	18	10	20	5	8	3	5	4	0	**93**
Karachi	3	2	1	4	3	7	1	0	1	0	2	4	**28**
Lahore	14	7	7	4	4	15	4	4	2	10	5	4	**80**
Peshawar	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	0	5	**27**
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Sialkot	2	0	2	2	2	5	0	1	0	2	4	2	**22**
Multan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	**3**
Total	**23**	**15**	**25**	**29**	**19**	**47**	**10**	**17**	**13**	**24**	**15**	**16**	**253**

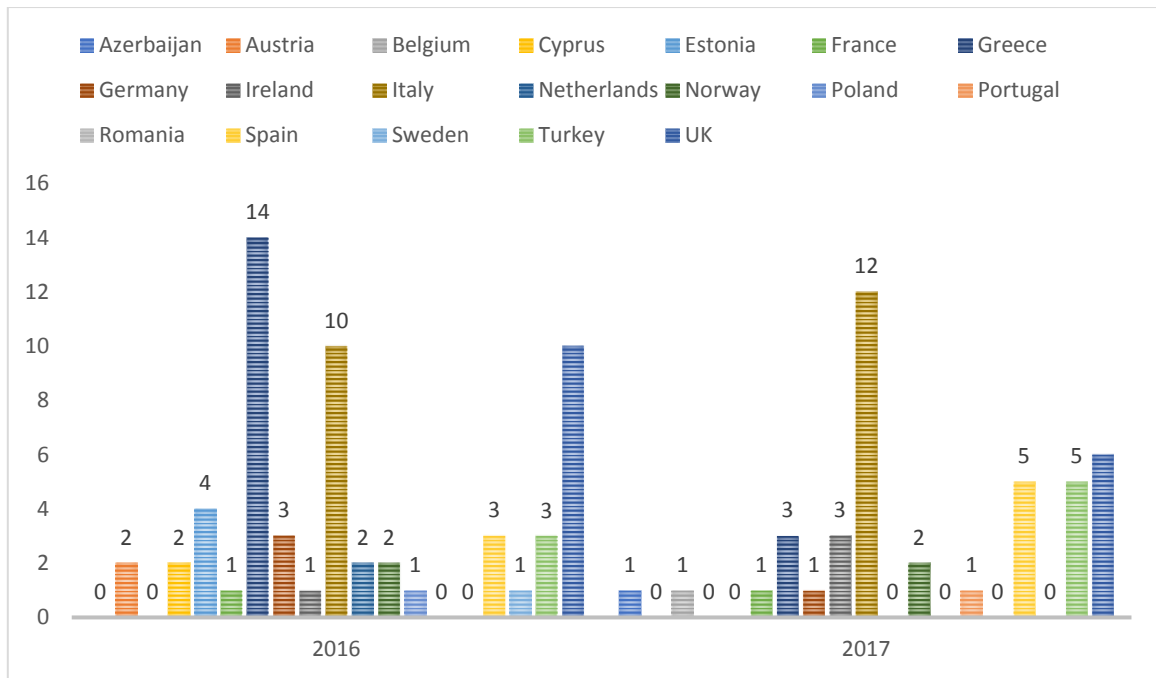| OFDs 2017												
Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Islamabad	11	1	2	1	6	8	5	0	2	4	3	2	**45**
Karachi	6	3	2	4	10	2	4	2	1	6	2	2	**44**
Lahore	9	11	7	4	7	16	2	3	2	8	8	4	**81**
Peshawar	1	2	1	1	0	5	4	0	3	1	10	3	**31**
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Sialkot	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	3	**11**
Faisalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
Multan	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**5**
Total	**29**	**17**	**12**	**12**	**25**	**33**	**16**	**6**	**11**	**19**	**24**	**14**	**218**

Since 2014 the number of OFDs is on decline. In 2015 a total of 319 and in 2016 a total of 253 passengers were offloaded on forged documents and in 2017 218 were offloaded on forged documents. FIA, by taking concrete steps, have seen overall decline of 31% since 2015. The graph below shows year wise comparison between 2016 and 2017.
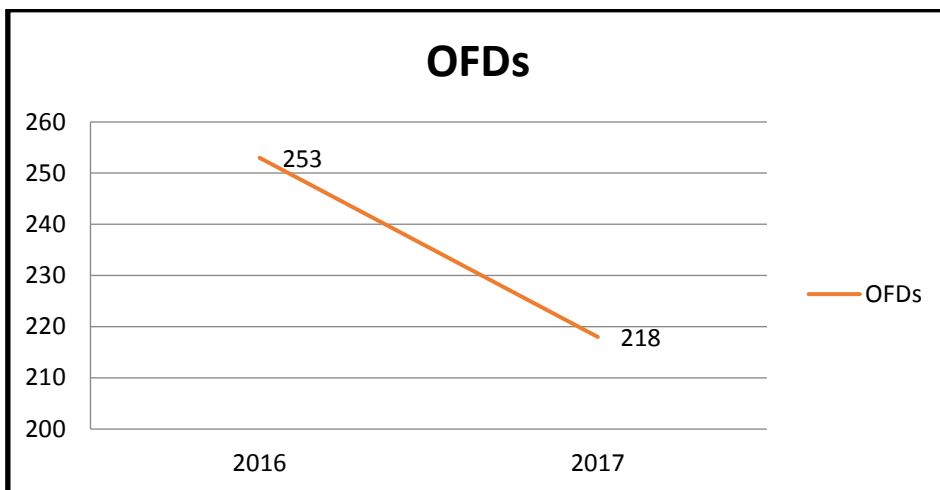
b. OFDs from European Countries

A total of 131 passengers were offloaded on forged documents while boarding flights to different European countries: the highest number (12) for Italy followed by 6 for UK, 5 for Spain and so on. Following is the table and graph showing these OFD details. The overall figure of OFDs from European countries is higher as compared to 2016.

OFDs European Countries	2016	2017
Azerbaijan	0	1
Austria	2	0
Belgium	0	1
Cyprus	2	3
Estonia	4	0
France	1	1
Greece	14	3
Germany	3	1
Ireland	1	3
Italy	10	12
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	2	2
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	1
Romania	0	0
Spain	3	5
Sweden	1	0
Turkey	3	5
UK	10	6
Total	**59**	**131**

Legend: Azerbaijan, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK

c. OFDs from GCC Countries

During the 2017 57 passengers were offloaded on forged documents while travelling to different GCC countries. On top of the list is UAE with 34 OFDs, followed by Saudi Arabia with 14, as seen in the table below. Details regarding other countries are given in the table below right.

| OFDs for GCC	2016	2017
Bahrain	1	0
Kuwait	0	1
Oman	0	5
Qatar	10	3
KSA	19	14
UAE	37	34
Total	**67**	**57**
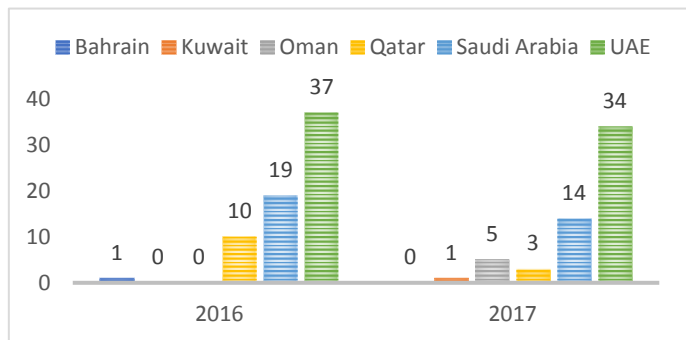
Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) Interception

The Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) has been established in FIA to control human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The taskforce comprises personnel from the FIA along with the Frontier Constabulary, Coast Guard, Balochistan Police, Levies, Maritime Security Agency, and ISI. Interceptions are carried out mostly in the Balochistan border area. In recent years a decline in interception was noted owing to the involvement of agencies in security related matters, but 2015 and 2016 has seen a significant increase therein. As far as 2017 is concerned, the figure significantly declined again due to involvement of security agencies in other matters.

Performance of IATF				
Sr No	Interceptions	2016	2017
1	Federal Investigation Agency	4372	1292
2	Frontier Corps	2306	219
3	Coast Guard	1424	153
4	Balochistan Police	325	39
5	Security Agency	15	24
	Total	8512	1727

In 2015 6,650 interceptions have been reported, while in 2016 the figure rose to 8512, 2017 saw a significant decline with total figure of 1727. IATF effectiveness during 2015 and 2016 was enhanced through regular meetings at FIA HQs, information sharing, and renewal of knowledge and interest in human trafficking.
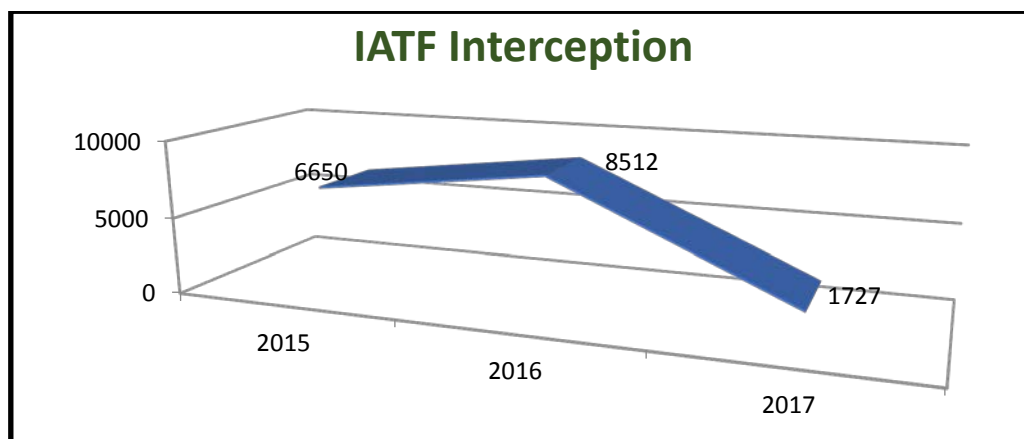
FIA
FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN.

Research & Analysis Centre
Federal Investigation Agency HQs G-9/4 Islamabad