

STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

UNDERSTAND
BE AWARE AND
RAISE YOUR VOICE



What is human trafficking?

Human Trafficking, also called Trafficking in Persons, is a form of modern-day slavery involving the recruitment or the facilitation of transportation or receipt of persons by using threats, force or deception in order to exploit them (which can include exploitation of labour as well as sexual exploitation among others) in order to make a profit.



What is human smuggling?

It is the crime whereby a person or a group of persons (the smugglers) helps another person or a group of persons to illegally cross an international border (thus bypassing the official entry requirements of a country of transit or destination) in exchange for money. If migrants do not have enough money, smugglers sometimes accept whatever valuable possessions they have instead of money.



Difference between human trafficking and human smuggling



Human trafficking involves exploiting men, women, or children for the purpose of exploitation (again exploitation can take various forms, such as forced labor, sexual exploitation or domestic servitude for example).



Human smuggling involves the provision of a service—typically, transportation or provision of fraudulent documents — to an individual who voluntarily seeks to gain illegal entry into a foreign country.



Therefore, Human Smuggling is a crime committed against a State, as opposed to Human Trafficking, which is a crime committed against a person.



Forms of human trafficking

The United Nations (UN) defined a number of forms of exploitation which victims of trafficking can be subjected to. These include exploitation in the sex, entertainment and hospitality industries, and as domestic workers or in forced marriages. Victims are forced to work in factories, on construction sites or in the agricultural sector without pay or with an inadequate salary, living in fear of violence and often in inhumane conditions. Some victims are tricked or coerced into having their organs removed. Children are forced to serve as soldiers or to commit crimes for the benefit of the criminals.



Who is vulnerable?



People who are in a situation of dire economic need (who may for example accept harsh labour conditions or very low wages)



People from marginalized communities, particularly children who account for more than 70% of all victims of bonded labour.



Undocumented migrants / Refugees in Pakistan, as well as Pakistanis seeking to leave Pakistan with the help of smuggling networks.



In certain contexts, and in specific situations, women, girls and boys for prostitution and domestic servitude, but also men for forced labour for example.

Victims may be forced or tricked into an exploitative situation, which constitutes trafficking if the traffickers use violence, deception or blackmail. In cases of children, the recruitment or transportation of a child to exploit him or her is considered trafficking, even if no force, threat or deception was used and even if the child consents to the form of exploitation s/he is subjected to.



Strategies used by human traffickers

Human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Pakistan, but also exploit victims from Pakistan abroad. Latest reports suggest that traffickers use different strategies to prey on their future victims, be they from Pakistan or coming from migrant and refugee communities. The most common strategies include:



Bonded Labor: A strategy through which traffickers exploit an initial debt assumed by a worker as part of the terms of employment and ultimately entraps other family members, sometimes for generations. This strategy is used in different sectors, particularly in agriculture, and brick kilns, but also in fisheries, mining, and textile/bangle/carpet making industries.



False promises and deception: Traffickers lure their victims, particularly children, by making fake employment promises, including through fake labour agent who use online fishing (fake employment offers online) or who directly pay families agreeing to place their children in employment. These strategies often result in the sexual exploitation of adults and children alike, or in the use of children for forced criminality (including drug trafficking) or forced begging.



Online recruitment: Traffickers have integrated technology into their business model at every stage of the process, from recruiting to exploiting victims with two main type of strategies: hunting (involving a trafficker actively pursuing a victim, typically on social media) and fishing (as exposed above, when perpetrators post job advertisements and wait for potential victims to respond).



Emotional attachment or forced/fake marriages: men seducing women and girls and luring them away from their families with promises of marriage have also been identified. Traffickers may also, create fraudulent marriage certificates, and exploit women and girls in sex trafficking in Pakistan and abroad in different countries like Iran, Afghanistan or China, among others.



Red flag for human trafficking

Fake claims about easy migration to other countries. Unless you are confident about your eligibility to legal migration, be suspicious about promises of easy and safe travel in different countries with strict entry requirements.

False and attractive salary-based job advertisements on social media and in newspaper. These jobs are often for nanny or au pair positions, modelling or in the hospitality and tourism industry. These people will pay for your flights and arrange a legal entry in the country and may provide you with all necessary documents. Be particularly vigilant, if you feel that they:

- are overpromising, especially in relation to money and salary
- don't ask many questions from you
- give you only limited information about your travel or job
- Interview you in a place that does not look appropriate to you
- do not share with you an employment contract, or if the contract is suspicious to you (if in Pakistan, they must provide you with a copy in recognized languages in Pakistan)
- The company does not seem to be well established or is unknown. Your gut says it's dangerous



Where to seek help?

Pakistan

For information on migration, referral and support contact the Migrant Resource Centre Pakistan (MRC) at **Hotline: +92-304-111-2-123** or **info@mrc.org.pk**

For internal trafficking complaint reach out to local nearest police station
For external/international human trafficking complaint reach out to the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) at **complainants@fia.gov.pk** or **Helpline: 111-345-786**

For cybercrime complaint, reach out to the Cyber Crime Wing at FIA at **helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk** or **+92 51 9106384**

Pakistan Citizen's Portal (PCP) is a Government-owned platform developed to promote citizen-centric participatory governance. Complaints can be registered via Mobile Application (available on both Android and iOS) <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.govpk.citizensportal&hl=en> and website <https://citizenportal.gov.pk/>

Abroad

In case the victims of trafficking need support abroad, the individual or their family members should contact the **Embassy of Pakistan** or its consulate offices in the country of transit or destination

In European countries, if you are a victim of trafficking in human beings or want to report a crime in relation to trafficking in human beings you may use one of the national hotline numbers or contact local service providers. Details are available here https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/national-hotlines_en

The Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in Pakistan help people make informed decisions when considering to migrate.

All services are offered free of cost!.

MRC offices are located in Islamabad and Lahore

Migrant Resource Centre - Islamabad

Mezzazine Floor, Shaheed-e-Millat Secretariat, Blue Area, Islamabad

Migrant Resource Centre - Lahore

Industrial Relations Institute, Adjacent to Rescue 1122, Near Chandni Chowk, Township, Lahore.

This informational material has been developed by the Migrant Resource Centre Pakistan. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

Funded by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund



Implemented by



Co-Funded and implemented by Austria and Bulgaria

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

