

CHILD TRAFFICKING

Trend Analysis Report on Camel Jockeys in District Rahim Yar Khan



Report by: Sarah Javeed



Save the Children
Sweden

Our vision is a world in which every child attains the right to survival,
protection, development and participation.

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children, and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives.

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Message from the Country Director

No nation is immune to the curse of human trafficking. Lack of good governance, socio-economic crisis and abject poverty are some of the primary contributors for this thriving 'industry'. However, over the last few years there has been a growing understanding of this predicament at the global level and more and more nations are joining forces to rid their territory of this menace.

While the act of trafficking human beings is nefarious in all its forms and manifestations, the most disturbing dimension of this inhuman practice is associated with the trafficking of children. Unfortunately this heinous practice has been rampant in many parts of the world, including Pakistan. Very young children are transported to places far away from the comfort of home to engage in various sets of illegal and inhuman activities that not only deprive them from a chance to enjoy the little pleasures of childhood but more often than not leave behind life-long scars.

It had come to the notice of Save the Children Sweden that the practice of trafficking children from the Rahim Yar Khan District to serve as camel jockeys in Middle Eastern countries was alarmingly high. Taking heed of this situation, Save the Children Sweden initiated an intervention whereby trafficked children in the Middle Eastern region were repatriated with their families and the community was sensitized to prevent more children from being trafficked.

The report in hand provides an overview of the trends in human trafficking in District Rahim Yar Khan after the advent of Save the Children Sweden's intervention in the area. The two-fold purpose then helped to evaluate the current state of affairs in Rahim Yar Khan with regard to trafficking of children for camel jockeying and comprehend the level of existing vulnerability for the same.

There are a number of individuals who deserve appreciation for their efforts vis-à-vis the development and conduct of this research as well as in ensuring the success of our initiative in Rahim Yar Khan.

Here, I must acknowledge the role of Mr. Khuram Gondal, Senior Programme Manager, Child Protection and Child Rights Governance for providing technical backstopping during the research process and coordinating with relevant stakeholders to ensure that it materialised.

Our implementing partner, PRWSWO deserves a great deal of appreciation for supervising the research process in field and arranging accessibility to local community representatives.

It is hoped that the report in hand will facilitate understanding of the ground realities contributing to the existing programmes of many organisations designed to combat child trafficking. We hope this overview will serve as an advocacy tool attracting the attention of policy makers and decision-makers to address the issue and create an enabling environment for the healthy and secure childhood of children.

Ghulam Qadri

Country Director

Save the Children Sweden

Executive Summary

This study fundamentally aimed to assess the trends of human trafficking in District Rahim Yar Khan with focus on children trafficked as camel jockeys. After the 2005 ban on child camel jockeys in the UAE, the number of children trafficked from Rahim Yar Khan reduced considerably. However, poverty, a major cause of most trafficking cases remains as prevalent as ever. Therefore, a general assumption is that those vulnerable households who were previously at the risk of child trafficking had found other means of livelihood with a probability of other forms of trafficking.

It is a recognised fact that data on trafficking is difficult to collect due to the complexity and discreet nature of the issue. Thus, the findings of this study are more indicative rather than conclusive in nature. The conclusions drawn from the research need further investigation in order to accurately understand the situation and evolve effective policy guidelines to address the issue.

Considering the research objectives, the following results have been drawn:

Objective 1: To assess the trend (increase or decrease) of trafficking of children for camel racing;

Trafficking of children for the purpose of hiring them as camel jockeys has certainly reduced since the ban by the UAE government in 2005. However, trafficking of children as camel jockeys has not completely abolished and discreet trafficking of children to the UAE and Gulf States is still evident in the district. According to the field information collected during the research, some children stayed back even after the ban and have still not returned, while some are still being trafficked as jockeys but through different means, such as, illegal travel documents (false NICs and birth certificates). However, it is very difficult to quantify the number of children who are engaged as camel jockeys or to estimate the prevalence rate of such children in the District of Rahim Yar Khan.

Objective 2: To investigate the new trends of trafficking and to find out if any other group(s) of people, besides children, are also being trafficked and for what purpose;

The research strongly indicates that there are growing trends of human trafficking in the District. Across the board, all stakeholders reiterated that many young girls and women were being trafficked not only in the international market but also within the country. Although, there were no official records or documentation available in this regard, however; local communities, NGOs, activists and district government authorities were quite aware of this practice and expressed the urgency of addressing the issue. Under the garb of domestic labour, most of these girls and women ended up being sold as sex workers in the urban red light areas of the country. In addition to trafficking of females, there were also indications of trafficking of family units as bonded labour to certain districts of South Punjab and Sindh. These were mostly

those poverty stricken households that were completely trampled under debt and had little choice left but to serve as virtual slaves of big landlords.

Objective 3: To identify the most vulnerable communities and children in district Rahim Yar Khan;

Rahim Yar Khan is a known destination for Arab Sheikhs for hunting purposes. Similarly, the district also has a significant feudal culture due to its rich agriculture accompanied by huge landholdings. Due to both these practices, the district is relatively more developed and progressive in terms of infrastructure and other related services. However, a vast majority of the population lives under the shadow of poverty due to exploitative practices of the Arab tourists as well as feudalism. Poverty was termed as the main cause of human trafficking in the low income localities in the urban areas and most villages in the rural areas. According to the NGOs active in human trafficking issues, Tehsils Rahim Yar Khan and Sadiqabad had a higher trend of human trafficking due to higher poverty rates.

Therefore, it would be reasonable to determine poor households as the most vulnerable in the context of human trafficking rather than any particular ethnic group, community or sex.

Objective 4: To map the existing services being delivered by civil society organizations and government agencies to address the issue;

Human Trafficking is a recognised issue amongst all the concerned stakeholders in District Rahim Yar Khan as well as most other relevant authorities and NGOs in Pakistan. Therefore, at the district level certain mechanisms are operative to address the problem of trafficking both at the district government tiers and the level of civil society organizations. International NGOs and donor agencies involved in human rights issues also seem to be quite active in terms of strengthening local partnerships to address this concern. A few NGOs are actively working with the district government, INGOs and donor agencies mostly on advocacy and awareness raising with local communities as well as provision of social services for the affected families and local population, like free schooling, life-skills sessions with children, vocational trainings etc.

District government and other local authorities i.e. police department, lawyers' groups, local politicians etc. are well aware of the situation, however implementation and law enforcement seem to be the weak links in this scenario. There is a definite need for vigilant support mechanisms that can ensure effective implementation of such programmes and schemes that can control human trafficking not only through awareness raising but also provision of alternate solutions for the people. Furthermore, there is also a need to strengthen partnerships between the government departments and the NGOs for coordinated efforts rather than isolated, one-time activities that are not sustainable.

1.0 Introduction

Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon fuelled by growth in poverty combined with a growing global sex market. This human exploitation is driven by poverty, uneven development, corruption at the official tiers, gender discrimination, harmful traditional and cultural practices, civil unrest, natural disasters and lack of political will to end it. The number of child victims trafficked worldwide for sexual exploitation or cheap labour on an annual basis is 1.2 million. Human trafficking, the third largest international crime, following illegal drugs and arms trafficking, is believed to generate billions of dollars in the black market each year. Driving the trade is the demand for commercial sexual exploitation. Seventy-nine per cent of all global trafficking is for sexual exploitation.¹

What is “Trafficking”?

The UN Trafficking Protocol entered into force in 2003, as a supplement to the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. The Trafficking Protocol provides a comprehensive definition of “trafficking” that can be separated into several components.

According to the Protocol, “trafficking in persons” (men and women) involves three elements which must be present for the situation to be considered trafficking; action, means and purpose.

The UN Trafficking Protocol recognises that there is a different standard for trafficking in children. Trafficking in children (boys and girls under the age of 18) involves only two elements; action and purpose.

Trafficking involves exploitation that can continue well after the victim has arrived at their destination. Trafficking involves victims of a crime who have either never consented to migrating for work or, if they did consent initially, that consent has become meaningless due to the deception and abuse they suffer.

Trafficking can occur within a country (internal or domestic trafficking), and between countries (international trafficking).

Elements of Trafficking in Persons

For Men And Women

Action: There must be an action by the traffickers, in the form of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

Means: The action must be undertaken by one or more of the following means:

- Force or the threat of force

¹ UNODO, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2009*. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/globalreport-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

- Other forms of coercion
- Abduction
- Fraud
- Deception
- Abuse of power
- Abuse of a position of vulnerability
- Giving or receiving of payments or benefits
- Consent of a person having control over another person

Purpose: The action must be for the purpose of “exploitation”. Exploitation includes, at a minimum:

- Prostitution of others
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour or services
- Slavery or practices similar to slavery
- Servitude
- Removal of organs

For Children

Action: There must be an action by the traffickers, in the form of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

Purpose: The action must be for the purpose of “exploitation”.

Exploitation includes, at a minimum:

- The exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of prostitution
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour or services
- Slavery or practices similar to slavery
- Servitude
- The removal of organs

(As defined in the UN Trafficking Protocol)

Unknown numbers of children are trafficked within and across the borders of South Asia. They are trafficked into situations of exploitation and abuse, such as, hazardous labour, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, begging and criminal activities. Trafficking represents a failure to protect the rights of the most vulnerable

children. Until recently, few people in affected communities spoke of trafficking, and efforts to fight it emphasized criminal responses rather than protection and reintegration of trafficked children.

The challenges surrounding the collection of data on trafficking in persons are well documented (Makkai, 2003; EC, 2004; UNODC, 2006).

Trafficking, like many crimes, is inherently difficult to quantify and study. It is an underground and organised criminal activity that cannot be measured by traditional data collection methods.

Victims are often unwilling or unable to come forward and report their experiences to the authorities. As such, recorded crime statistics do not accurately reflect the real incidence of trafficking in persons.

In many countries trafficking is a relatively new addition to the criminal statute books. As a result, most government officials and agencies are only just learning how to identify and respond to trafficking cases. If officials do not recognise a case as “trafficking”, then data on these cases will not be collected, or alternatively, valuable data about trafficking cases may be misclassified under other categories of crime, such as, illegal migration, illegal prostitution or sexual assault. The laws in many countries can undermine effective data collection. For example, the laws in some countries only cover certain forms of trafficking, such as, trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation or trafficking in women and children across international borders. Some countries have no specific laws on trafficking. The lack of an effective and comprehensive legal framework to address trafficking limits the capacity of government officials to arrest offenders, identify and assist victims, and also to collect data about all forms of trafficking.

While there has been a growth in research on trafficking, this has not resulted in a comprehensive picture of the trafficking situation. It has not provided all of the information needed about how to combat trafficking effectively. Research on trafficking has focused mainly on international trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. Accordingly, the available data is skewed towards these forms of trafficking. There have been very few studies on trafficking of men, and trafficking for other forms of exploitation, such as, forced labour. There have been very few studies that seek to evaluate systematically the impact of specific anti-trafficking initiatives. As a result, the level of knowledge about “what works” to combat trafficking is low.

A review of the literature shows that there is no guidebook or agreed set of principles on how to successfully collect relevant, reliable data on trafficking. The lack of guidance on this issue reflects the newness and complexity of the subject and the large number of practical issues that need to be addressed, before it is possible to “improve data on trafficking”.

In order to take this matter forward, it is necessary to start developing some “best practice” principles to assist governments and agencies wanting to improve their data on trafficking, which are:

Principle 1 – To be useful, data has to be relevant to the intervention objectives

Principle 2 – Data needs to be reliable and regular

Principle 3 – Data must be protected

Principle 4 – Data must be turned into information and knowledge

These principles are not unique to trafficking. However, they have been applied to the trafficking context.²

Policy Development Regarding Child Trafficking

With regard to policy development, most countries in South Asia approach child trafficking either in the form of national action plans specifically on child trafficking, or as an issue integrated within other plans on human trafficking or children’s rights. Stronger coordination of these different planning processes is necessary, as is active political support to mobilise resources and ensure effective implementation of programmes and interventions. A number of actors – governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations and community based organisations – are working on anti-trafficking initiatives in the region, using various approaches and methodologies. The components of anti-trafficking programmes include; prevention, protection (including victim identification, rehabilitation and reintegration), empowerment and participation. Some of these programmes are envisaged within national plans of action, while others are implemented outside this framework.

Despite the existence of a number of national and regional coordinating mechanisms, effective coordination between the various actors remains a challenge. Reliable quantitative and qualitative data and information regarding child trafficking in South Asia are scarce. This is partly due to the lack of a mechanism for systematic, harmonised and disaggregated data collection, analysis and dissemination. Investment in prevention has been limited due to lack of analysis of root causes, limited information about child vulnerability and difficulties in focusing on the social groups and individuals most at risk. To ensure effective intervention it is crucial to evaluate the impact of preventive awareness-raising and community mobilisation programmes and to scale up good practices. Another factor needing more attention and preventive action is the ‘demand side’ – including the demand for children from clients, brothel owners, factory owners and households in need of domestic servants.

The rehabilitation and reintegration process faces challenges, such as, establishing national minimum standards, guidelines and protocols of care, protection and reinte-

² International Organization for Migration and ASEAN, *ASEAN and Trafficking Persons; Using Data as a Tool to Combat Trafficking in Persons*, 2007

gration. It is also important to identify national human resource needs and to support capacity-building of professionals, particularly in the field of social work. Professionals working with children need further skills development on child rights, including child protection and child participation. Monitoring and evaluation serve as a key in ensuring that children's rights are safeguarded by existing services and in preventing secondary victimisation. On this basis, and given that in South Asia child trafficking is increasingly addressed through adoption of a children's rights approach, there is an urgent need to develop comprehensive national child protection systems in the region. These have to operate at national and community levels to prevent child trafficking, investigate and prosecute perpetrators and assist trafficked children. Child-friendly legal, medical and psychosocial services, community mobilization for child protection, training of service providers, development of child friendly reporting mechanisms, good data collection and analysis, and monitoring and evaluation are all key components of a national child protection system. Such a system needs to be inclusive to cater for the diversity of children (for example, in terms of age, gender, ability status and ethnicity) and to address the root causes of this phenomenon, such as discrimination and poverty. Involving children and adolescents in the development and evaluation of such systems is also crucial.³

The Country Context and Purpose of the Study

Pakistan is no exception to this growing global trend of human trafficking especially amongst the vulnerable groups, which include the poor, women and children. Being a highly populated developing country of almost 160 million people, Pakistan is engulfed with growing poverty due to multifold reasons primarily based on poor governance, mismanagement and corruption. Specific regions of the country report high incidence of human trafficking because of lower education levels, unemployment and high prevalence of feudalism. District Rahim Yar Khan in South Punjab is considered one of the prime areas of child trafficking.

The Rahim Yar Khan District is famous because of its proximity to the Cholistan desert, where the climatic conditions are similar to the UAE and other Gulf States. The desert is well known for hunting, and each year Arab sheikhs and kings access the area for this reason. But to fulfil their recreational activities, these seasonal tourists have expanded their game to young children, either through kidnapping or buying them from their poverty stricken parents or guardians, to be used for camel racing. There are millions of dirhams at stake in these races and the Arab Sheikhs, mostly from UAE, purchase these children and force them to serve as camel jockeys. This use of children as camel jockeys is not only an internal event when the Sheikhs visit the area, but such children are also trafficked outside the country mostly to the Middle Eastern countries.

³ UNICEF, *Innocenti Research Centre, South Asia in Action: Preventing and Responding to Child Trafficking, Child Rights-Based Programme Practices, 2008*

In the past 15 years, many children have been trafficked to UAE and Gulf States for this purpose.⁴

In 2005, after immense pressure from international humanitarian groups and organizations, UAE government imposed a ban on using children (under 18 years) as camel jockeys. In order to further decrease the usage of children as jockeys, UAE introduced robot camel jockeys, but this practice did not take off as anticipated and human camel jockeys continued to be used. However, this ban reduced the booming influx of child trafficking from such countries as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sudan. Although, the practice was not completely stopped but it definitely became more undercover and selective; resulting in a lower number of children being sent as camel jockeys. Whereas, there were still incidents of child trafficking in the area, it was also becoming evident that other forms and methods of human trafficking were replacing the trafficking of camel jockey children not only in this specific region, but also in other parts of the country.

This was a growing cause of concern for the Pakistan government, as well as National and International actors working for human rights issues. To further explore the situation, Save the Children Sweden decided to conduct a situation analysis in the district that would indicate the present trends of human trafficking specifically child camel jockey trafficking in District Rahim Yar Khan.

1.1. Study Objectives

The main objectives of the research were to:

- assess the trend (increase or decrease) of trafficking of children for camel racing;
- investigate the new trends of trafficking and to find out if any other group(s) of people, besides children, are also being trafficked and for what purpose;
- identify the most vulnerable communities and children in district Rahim Yar Khan;
- map the existing services being delivered by civil society organizations and government agencies to address the issue.

⁴ Save the Children Sweden and Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization, *Camel Jockeys of Rahim Yar Khan*, 2004

2.0. Study Methodology

As discussed in the first part of this report, collecting data on human trafficking issues is a difficult and complex process primarily because of the covert nature of the issue. Victims or others involved in the process are mostly unwilling to come into the open and provide information as human trafficking is considered a crime both at the national and international level. However, research consulting team had the advantage of being facilitated by Save the Children Sweden's partner NGO, Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization (PRWSWO), which has been active in the area since 2004, on a Save the Children Sweden supported programme for the rehabilitation and reintegration of Camel Jockey children. PRWSWO works at the community level with children and their families who have returned after working as Camel Jockeys including those who are at high risk of further trafficking and in need of being rehabilitated and reintegrated into the mainstream society. PRWSWO assisted the consultants in identification of localities and families of trafficked children during the data collection process, which otherwise would have been a very difficult and time consuming task.

The research has been conducted through a combined methodology of both qualitative and quantitative tools. The quantitative tools helped in collection of statistical data which could reflect in quantification of information to indicate human trafficking trends, while the qualitative methods of focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were a source of supplementary information targeted at attitudinal and behavioural aspects of human trafficking.

The study based its primary information on the camel jockey children and their families as a major source to indicate the present trends of human trafficking in the district. However, for an in-depth understanding of the prevailing situation, all other concerned stakeholders were also included as important actors who could provide insight into the subject.

Study Sample Universe

The quantitative survey was conducted in four localities of district Rahim Yar Khan focusing on households where one or more child or children had been trafficked as camel jockeys. Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan was selected, where according to PRWSWO data; camel jockey children were more prevalent. Similarly, localities were also selected on the same criterion of high incidents of children trafficked as camel jockeys. However, as child trafficking is more prevalent in rural areas, three rural localities were visited in addition to one urban. A total of 100 households were surveyed (25 in each locality) through a structured questionnaire. (*Questionnaire is attached in Annex I*).

The qualitative component comprised 1 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 15 in-depth interviews. The focus group discussions were arranged in the PRWSWO office in Rahim Yar Khan with 4 groups of male Camel Jockey Children from various localities of the Tehsil. These children were former camel jockeys who had returned about two years ago. Each group had 7 to 8 participants divided into young and older age categories.

Two FGDs were conducted with young girls (under 18 years) and two were conducted with the older boys (13-18 years) at the community level. Four FGDs 4 were conducted with adult men and women (2 each) including parents of formal camel jockeys in each of the 4 localities where the survey had also been conducted.

The in-depth interviews were held with key stakeholders concerned with human trafficking issues as well as selected community level key informants, such as, local counsellors and influentials who could shed some insight into reasons and current trends of trafficking in the area. NGO activists working with local organisations engaged in addressing human trafficking, government officials, lawyers and doctors were also interviewed for their views on the subject for a holistic view of the entire situation. (*In-depth interview guidelines are attached in Annex II*).

The categories of focus group discussions and interview respondents are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of Focus Group Discussions and In-Depth Interviews according to Categories

Focus Group Discussions	Categories
4 FGDs with Camel Jockey Children	2 with young boys (8 to 12 years) 2 with older boys (13 to 18 years) – from different localities
2 FGDs with girls	Young girls between the ages of 10 to 18 years in Chak 104-P and Chak 88-P
4 FGDs with community men and women	2 female groups 2 male groups
Stakeholders In-depth Interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local doctor in Chak 88-P 2. Medical specialist (cardiologist)- Rahim Yar Khan 3. Village influential – Chak 104-P 4. Village influential – Chak 104-P 5. Local school Principal – Dhoop Sari 6. NGO activist – Jag Welfare Movement Rahim Yar Khan 7. NGO Activist – Sangeet Welfare Organization 8. UC Lady Counsellor – Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan 9. UC Lady Counsellor-Tehsil Sadiqabad 10. Lady Counsellor – Chak 116 –P 11. DCO – District Rahim Yar Khan 12. District Officer, District Social Welfare Department 13. SHO Police Station, Rahim Yar Khan City 14. Project Officer PRWSWO 15. Advocate – District Bar Association Rahim Yar Khan 16. Advocate – District Bar Association Rahim Yar Khan

The household survey was conducted by a team of four enumerators, familiar with the subject of human trafficking as well as the local communities. The focus groups and in-depth interviews were carried out by a team of one male and one female researcher with prior experience of qualitative research. The survey data has been processed, tabulated and analysed in SPSS. The total duration of the research was 30 days.

3.0. Findings of the Research

This section gives the findings of the research according to the household survey, the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with the key stakeholders. It is divided into three main sections. Section I is the background section of the survey respondent households including the FGD participants main characteristics. This section also gives the perceptions and understanding of the respondents about the issue of human trafficking. Section II provides information on the trends and patterns of human trafficking and Section III comprises the existing institutional support for addressing human trafficking.

3.1 Background and Socio-economic Household Profile of Trafficked Children

The household survey was conducted through purposive sampling technique whereby the surveyors visited only those households which had one or more children who had been trafficked at some point in time as a camel jockey(s). Therefore, it is not possible to detect a prevalence rate of children who have ever been trafficked or are currently elsewhere through trafficking. But the data from this survey does indicate the socio-economic profile of the trafficked child/children's households and the conditions they were living in while away from their homes.

The main respondents of the survey were any adult family member available at the time of the interview. In 49 percent cases the mother was the respondent, followed by 48 percent fathers and only in 3 percent cases some other relative was the respondent. In majority of the instances both the parents were alive, while 16 percent children had only one parent. Significant number of parents belonged to the age bracket of 40 years and above. Mean age of mothers was 43.9 and fathers' was 49.9 years. Joint family system was more prevalent (76 percent households). Table 2 gives complete details.

Taking into view the low literacy levels at the national level as well as the available data on education for the trafficked children, it is not surprising that the survey shows that majority of the parents were illiterate with an even lower literacy rate for the mothers. The mean education level of mothers was 0.26, while for the fathers it was 0.76. Table 3 shows details of the education

Table 2: Respondents' Parents Profile and Family System

Parents Characteristics and Household Structure		Percentage	Total Cases
Status of Parents	Both alive	83.8	83
	Mother/ Father died	16.2	16
	Total	100.0	99
Age of Mother (in yrs)	Below 30 yrs	1.0	1
	30-39 yrs	31.6	31
	40-49 yrs	46.9	46
	50-59 yrs	14.3	14
	Above 59 yrs	6.1	6
	Total	100.0	98
Age of Father (in yrs)	30-39 yrs	4.8	4
	40-49 yrs	41.0	34
	50-59 yrs	41.0	34
	Above 59 yrs	13.3	11
	Total	100.0	83
Family Structure	Joint	76.0	76
	Nuclear	24.0	24
	Total	100.0	100

Table 3: Education of Parents

		%	n
Mother's education (class passed)	No Schooling	96.0	96
	Primary	3.0	3
	Middle	1.0	1
	Total	100.0	100
Father's education (class passed)	No Schooling	89.0	89
	Primary	7.0	7
	Middle	2.0	2
	Matric/+	2.0	2
	Total	100.0	100

A significant percentage of families were living in joint family systems, therefore, the total family size in the surveyed households was quite large. The mean average family size was 8.3 persons per household. The data further shows that in general households had more young family members (under 18 years) as compared to adults. The mean average of boys under 18 years was 2.6 and for girls under 18 years it was 2.0 as compared to 1.9 adult males and 1.8 adult females in each household (Table 4).

Table 4: Mean Number of Family Members

	Mean	n
Number of Men, above 18 yrs	1.9	100
Number of Women, above 18 yrs	1.8	100
Number of Boy(s) up to 18 yrs	2.6	100
Number of Girl(s) up to 18 yrs	2.0	100
Number of HH members	8.3	100

Data further indicates that most couples had 3 or more children, which is apparently the main reason for larger family sizes. Detailed numbers of household members according to age groups are given in table 5.

Table 5: Percentage of household members

		%	n
Number of Men, above 18 yrs	None	6.0	6
	1	42.0	42
	2	27.0	27
	3/more	25.0	25
	Total	100.0	100
Number of Women, above 18 yrs	1	52.0	52
	2	24.0	24
	3/more	24.0	24
	Total	100.0	100
Number of Boy(s) up to 18 yrs	None	1.0	1
	1	14.0	14
	2	36.0	36
	3/more	49.0	49
	Total	100.0	100
Number of Girl(s) up to 18 yrs	None	11.0	11
	1	20.0	20
	2	45.0	45
	3/more	24.0	24
	Total	100.0	100
Number of HH members	less than 6	8.0	8
	6-10	77.0	77
	more than 10	15.0	15

The recorded level of education amongst the children in each household was quite low. Even during the FGDs with boys and girls, very few participants were attending school. Some of the formal camel jockey boys were attending schools established by

the PRWSWO programme, while a few were going to local government schools. According to the survey data, mean number of boys attending any school at present was 1.1, while for the girls it was only 0.8. This indicates that not every child under 18 years was attending school further reinforced in table 6.

Table 6: Percentage of Household Children in School

		%	n
How many boy(s) at present attend any school	None	39.0	39
	1	28.0	28
	2/more	33.0	33
	Total	100.0	100
How many girls(s) at present attend any school	0	50.0	50
	1	21.0	21
	2	29.0	29
	Total	100.0	100

In most cases the adult males of the family were responsible for household income. However, in many cases at least two family members were working. Very few women and girls were actually contributing in the household income. Table 7 shows that after adult males, boys under 18 years were working as compared to a very small number of women and girls less than 18 years.

Table 7: Mean Numbers of Earning Members

	Mean	n
How many MEN earning hands in the family	1.17	100
How many WOMEN earning hands in the family	.13	100
How many BOY(S) earning hands in the family	.88	100
How many GIRL(S) earning hands in the family	.08	100
Number of HH earner-all	2.26	100

Table 8 gives further details regarding the number of earning members per household according to gender and age. In 98 percent households girls under 18 and 88 percent adult women were not working, which is also reflected in the focus group discussions with young girls and adult females. Only 3 girls out of a total of 24 girls in two groups were working for a living. Similarly in adult female groups only 4 women were working either as domestic help, or local school teachers, while the remaining stayed at home. But a significant percentage of boys under 18 were contributing in the household income. A noticeable percentage of adult males were unemployed (20%).

Table 8: Percentage of Earning Members

		%	n
How many MEN earning hands in the family	None	20.0	20
	1	59.0	59
	2/more	21.0	21
Total		100.0	100
How many WOMEN earning hands in the family	None	88.0	88
	1	11.0	11
	2/more	1.0	1
Total		100.0	100
How many BOY(S) earning hands in the family	None	39.0	39
	1	39.0	39
	2/more	22.0	22
Total		100.0	100
How many GIRL(S) earning hands in the family	None	98.0	98
	2/more	2.0	2
Total		100.0	100
Total Number of HH earner-all	1	36.0	36
	2	30.0	30
	3/more earners	34.0	34
Total		100.0	100

For adult male members, the most common occupation was daily wage-based labour followed by employment in the service sector. In 99 percent households, young boys less than 18 years had been formal camel jockeys, while currently young boys economically engaged were employed as mostly daily labourers followed by factory workers. The same pattern emerges amongst the focus group participants and community key informants that majority households were dependent on daily labour work. Table 9 gives details of the various employment sectors according to gender.

Table 9: Percentage of Main Employment Sectors

Main source of livelihood-HH*	Daily wager	%	58.0
	Skilled labour	%	9.0
	Agriculture	%	10.0
	Domestic help	%	10.0
	Service sector	%	14.0
	Vendor	%	2.0
	Handy Crafts	%	2.0
	Others	%	5.0
Total	%	100.0	

*Multiple response

What kind of work were these children engaged in outside the country	Shops/ Market	%	1.0
	Jockeys in (camel) races	%	99.0
Total		%	100.0
What kind of work were these children engaged in within the country	Domestic work	%	16.7
	Factories	%	33.3
	Construction labour	%	44.4
	Shops/ Market	%	5.6
Total		%	100.0
		N	18

The mean average monthly household income from the survey data was Rs. 7, 815. Table 10 shows that there is not much difference in the monthly income levels even if more than one member is earning, which is also reflective of the fact that probably boys under 18 years are not paid the same amount as adult males even in case of daily labour work. Furthermore, ironically in households where children had been sent as camel jockeys or for that matter any other category of labour work, not much of a drastic difference is evident in the monthly income of the family. In four households, there was a child presently working outside the country and their average monthly income was Rs. 10,250.

Table 10: Average Monthly Household Income (in Rs)

What is the average monthly income of the household			
		Mean	n
Number of HH earner-all	1	6694.4	36
	2	6850.0	30
	3/more earners	9852.9	34
	Total	7815.0	100
Are there any children outside Pakistan at present or in the past	No	9250.0	2
	Yes-in the past	7680.9	94
	Yes-at present	10250.0	4

3.2. Trends and Patterns of Child Trafficking

There was a total consensus amongst all stakeholders that human trafficking was a manifestation of poverty. People are compelled to search for any kinds of economic opportunities that can change their living conditions and improve their economic levels.

“Parents themselves send their children for such work because they need the money. They think that the child will earn handsome amount as a camel jockey which will change their lives”.

(Focus Group Discussion, Male Community Group)

According to the NGO activists and lawyers consulted during the research, not only was poverty the main reason for child trafficking in Rahim Yar Khan, but lack of awareness and low education levels were also major causes.

“There is no doubt that child trafficking is a major issue in this district, but this is further coupled with high levels of illiteracy and lack of awareness about human rights and the consequences associated with child trafficking. Many poor people get tricked by agents and become greedy, thus they end up sending their innocent children for such dangerous games as camel racing”.

(Advocate, District Bar Association, Rahim Yar Khan)

According to many respondents in the interviews, young boys were rampantly trafficked to UAE and other Gulf States as camel jockeys during the 1980s, while this trend continued for the next 20 years, but now after the ban on using children as camel jockeys and some awareness through a few civil society organisations and the media, this practice has gone down considerably. According to the survey data, out of 100 interviewed households, in 94 cases children had previously worked as camel jockeys and had returned 3 to 4 years earlier. Only in 4 cases, young boys were still in the Middle East working as camel jockeys. Moreover, there were only 2 boys working within Pakistan but outside Rahim Yar Khan District. Table 11 provides information on the percentage of surveyed household children according to their trafficking status.

Table 11: Status of Child's Work Inside and Outside the Country

		%	N
Children's traffic/work status	Children worked outside Pakistan (in past)	78.0	78
	Children worked inside Pakistan (in past)	16.0	16
	Children Currently working outside Pakistan	4.0	4
	Children Currently working inside Pakistan	2.0	2
	Total	100.0	100

It is evident from the data as well as discussions with the children and their parents that the trend of sending children whether as camel jockeys or any other purpose was not limited to one child only. If given the opportunity there were a significant number of parents who had sent more than one child in order to have additional earning hands. In the group discussions with the camel jockey boys, there were at least 2 to 3 cases in each of the 4 groups where brothers had gone together. Table 12 gives details.

Table 12: Percentage of Boys and Girls Trafficked

		Are there any children outside Pakistan at present or in the past				Total	
		Yes-in the past		Yes-at present			
		%	n	%	n	%	n
How many BOYS children in the family have worked outside Pakistan	0	1.1	1			1.0	1
	1	64.9	61	75.0	3	65.3	64
	2	28.7	27	25.0	1	28.6	28
	3	3.2	3			3.1	3
	4	2.1	2			2.0	2
How many GIRLS children in the family have worked outside Pakistan	Total	100.0	94	100.0	4	100.0	98
	0	100.0	94	100.0	4	100.0	98

The children (mostly boys groups) and their parents reported that in case of camel jockey children, the younger the child, the better it is. Some children were said to be as small as 3 years at the time they were sent. The mean average age for a child to be trafficked as a camel jockey was 5 years. Common destinations mentioned by majority of the children and adults were Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Oman, Qatar and Sohwan.

“My parents told me that it would all be very nice. The work was only to graze cattle and then return to play and eat. But when I reached there it was nothing like that”.

(Former Camel Jockey Boy)

“Young boys would do nothing but roam around the streets the whole day with their friends. So parents thought why not send them to Dubai to earn a living. Actually you see life here is also quite difficult, children don’t go to school and get into bad company and start taking drugs, therefore, parents look for ways and means to get them out of this social environment”.

(Former Camel Jockey Boy)

Majority of the respondents said that children were trafficked through networks of agents, who usually did not provide correct information about the nature of work to be done in the host country.

According to the group participants both adult and children, as the trend of camel jockey children started becoming more common in the region, parents themselves started to work as agents, who travelled with their own as well as other’s children to the UAE and Gulf countries.

“Around 10 to 15 years back, many female recruitment agents cropped up. These women were not only travelling with their own children besides others, but were also earning as sex workers in these countries”.

(Focus Group Discussion, Community Women)

This was further confirmed by children themselves, who reported travelling with their parents, who stayed with them for a while before returning to Pakistan for the next batch of children.

“I remember that I was very small around 3 years old when I went to Dubai. First time when I sat on the camel, it was in my father’s lap. Even then I was so scared, I used to cry all the time when I saw a camel and screamed when I had to sit on one. My father helped me get used to it”.

(Former Camel Jockey Boy)

Although payment to the trafficked child is usually arranged on a monthly basis, but many children are not paid the amount they are actually given by the employers. The agents who are mostly responsible for the child’s income do not deliver the full payment to the child or the parents. In those cases where the parents are the agents of their own children payment issues do not arise as the mother or father receive it themselves.

“Our son went when he was 7 years old. We sent him in a group through an agent. He has returned after almost two years and we have not received a single paisa yet”.

(Focus Group Discussion, Male Community Group)

Table 13: Payment Patterns and Sources of Trafficking Information

		%	n
What is the payment pattern	Monthly	100.0	97
	Total	100.0	97
Who is responsible for child's income abroad	Agent	53.1	52
	Father and or Mother	37.8	37
	Relative	9.2	9
	Total	100.0	98
How did family find out	Agent	89.8	88
	Father and or Mother	6.1	6
	Relative	4.1	4
	Total	100.0	98
Did they pay that person	No	5.1	5
	Yes	94.9	93
	Total	100.0	98

Most families invest quite a large amount to send their children. Significant amounts are borrowed or people sell their assets as a future investment in the hope that the child's earning will compensate this amount in a quick manner. Unfortunately, in many cases the amount invested on the children by their families does not really payback as anticipated. Quite a few children get cheated by the agents or others involved in the trade and don't receive the committed amount. But even if the child on an average was sending back home Rs. 9,670, it is not only a substantial amount for a 4 or 5 year old to earn, but it is also more than two adult earning hands in the family.

The data also shows that there is very slight difference in the past and present average monthly incomes. Table 14 shows the average income levels of children who have worked outside Pakistan in the past as well as those who are working at present.

Table 14: Average Monthly Income of Child (in Rs)

		How much child/children being paid for their work outside the country (Rs)		
		Mean Rs.	Minimum	Median
Are there any children outside Pakistan at present or in the past 3 yrs	Yes-in the past	9,670	0	8,000
	Yes-at present	10,000	8,000	8,000
	Total	9,684	0	8,000

Table 15 gives details about the travel arrangements and the average mean amount spent by the families at the time they had sent their children as camel jockeys. In 79 percent cases, the agent was responsible for the travel arrangements including passport and other formalities. This person was also responsible for how, where and when the child would get to the country where he was being trafficked.

Table 15: Travel Arrangements

Who was responsible for travel	Agent	%	78.6
	Self, sold land/animal	%	12.2
	Relative	%	1.0
	Borrowed	%	8.2
Total		%	100.0
How much did the family spend on travel (Rs)		Mean Rs.	44793
		Minimum	8000
		Median	40000
		Maximum	170000
Total		N	92

Most children who are sent as camel jockeys manage to stay there on an average of more than 4 years. Some reported that they had worked as jockeys for 10 or more years.

Table 16: Mean Duration of Work Abroad (in months)

Duration worked abroad	Mean months	54
	minimum months	2
	median months	48
	maximum months	120
	N	100

“I left as a small child and came back almost grown. It was very difficult in the beginning and all of us who had newly arrived use to cry most of the time. But then you get used to it”.

(Former Camel Jockey)

Although these children stayed in the trafficked country for considerable periods, 99 percent never visited home. Only one child visited home once in-between. Apparently, the children rarely got leave or never asked for it. However, almost 83 percent parents said that they managed to keep some kind of contact with the child. A significant percentage of parents were living there during the period the child was working. Apparently, in many cases, other family members like father or uncle also managed to find a job on the camel farms.

According to the trafficked children, they used to live in remote desert areas, where there were huge set-ups of camel farms. The children were expected to get up at dawn and take the camels for grazing, the remainder of their day would be spent practicing camel racing.

“The race only took place once or twice a year. But we prepared for it the entire year”.

(Former Camel Jockey)

All group participants narrated similar conditions stating that the living quarters were very clean and hygienic, the food quality was not bad but they were given limited quotas to maintain the required weight for a good camel jockey. Some boys told horrifying stories of abuse as part of their training.

“They wanted light weight boys like really small and thin ones. If someone was thought to be gaining weight, the masools would make them run in front of a jeep. In some cases they even gave electric shocks as punishment for not obeying their orders”.

(Former Camel Jockey)

The participants felt that otherwise the attitude of the staff and the *Masools* was gener-

ally polite with them, but a few boys did indicate that incidents of sexual abuse. There is a high probability that the boys felt hesitant talking about such a subject in a group setting, otherwise further details could have been disclosed.

“I was around 6 or 7 years old when I went. I used to cry a lot and was also scared of camel racing. The Masool used to take me home with him. He used to feed me well, but I still did not like it”.

(Former Camel Jockey)

One older boy openly discussed the issue of sexual abuse during the older boys’ group discussion, which was denied by none of the other participants.

There was no debate amongst any of the stakeholders regarding the hazardous nature of work the camel jockey children have to perform. It was common knowledge amongst all, children and adults alike, that being a camel jockey could be fatal or the child could be disabled for life. Now when the children had returned, the parents and children both said that they would never return to this kind of work, but one does wonder if they were unaware of the kind of work their children were doing during all those years when they were working as jockeys. However, none of the boys in any of the groups expressed the desire to go back and work as camel jockeys. But neither were the children consulted in the past for this purpose. The main decision making mostly rest with the head of household (mainly father) and the child has mostly no say in it.

“My son went as a camel jockey in 2001. He died three years ago in an accident during the race. They compensated us with Rs. 1,40,000 and nothing else”.

(Focus Group Discussion, Female Community Group)

“In some cases, children have died in the Middle East and no one knows about it. The families are not informed by the child’s employers and the families have been waiting for years for their child to return”.

(Lady Counsellor)

It is quite apparent that after the slowing down of trafficking of children for camel races, people would look for other forms of economic opportunities which could offer, if not equal then reasonable economic benefits as compared to the local employment market. According to most of the respondents, internal trafficking networks had become quite active in the region. In the surveyed households, fourteen families had children working in some other region of the country (there were no girls under 18 years who were reported to be working elsewhere in Pakistan by any family in the survey). The mean average age at the time of work in other areas of the country was higher as compared to the camel jockey boys (Average 13 years). The average income levels were also lower with maximum amount quoted as Rs. 9,500 in one case and mini-

mum Rs. 1,200 at present. Table 17 provides details of average monthly income of children working within Pakistan but away from home.

Table 17: Average Monthly Income of Child Inside Pakistan (in Rs)

		How much (Rs/Month) was or is the child/children being paid for their work within the country		
		Mean Rs	Minimum	Median
Are there any children working inside Pakistan at present or in the past	Yes-in the past	4,625	3,000	4,750
	Yes-at present	3,657	1,200	3,000
	Total	3,872	1,200	3,250

From the mean duration of months such children have spent in their place of work (23 months) it becomes evident that internal trafficking is a fairly recent practice, but carried on in more or less the same way as international trafficking. Although the family does seem to be playing a more hands on role due to easier accessibility, but agents and contractors are involved in significant number of cases. The family did not maintain regular contact with their children, but in 97 percent cases the children made regular visits to home at least once a year for a week or so.

Table 18 provides data on the various factors concerned with internal trafficking of children (under 18 years).

Table 18: Various Means of Internal Trafficking of Children

		%	n
What is the payment pattern	Monthly	100.0	18
	Total	100.0	18
Who is responsible for child's income Inside Pak	Children	5.6	1
	Contractor	33.3	6
	Father	27.8	5
	Local Agent	5.6	1
	Mother	5.6	1
	Relative	5.6	1
	Relative, agent	5.6	1
	Self	11.1	2
Total	100.0	18	

How did family find out inside Pakistan	Agent	5.6	1
	Contractor	44.4	8
	Father	5.6	1
	Land lord	11.1	2
	Relative	11.1	2
	Relative, agent	5.6	1
	Self	16.7	3
	Total	100.0	18
Did they pay that person?	No	72.2	13
	Yes	27.8	5
	Total	100.0	18

Another form of trafficking that is fast emerging in the region as well as elsewhere in the country is that of sending women and young girls to work in the cities. Many of these women and girls end up as sex workers without prior knowledge of what awaits them. Almost all stakeholders consulted during the study exhibited concern about this spreading trend. According to the respondents, there were networks of agents who recruited these young victims on the pretext of employment in the cities, where they are sold off as sex workers. Even in cases where young girls were sent to work as domestic help, they are exploited and abused by their employers.

“Parents when sending their daughters to other cities for work purposes are mostly unaware that these girls will actually be used for sexual purposes. The agents or people who are actually running these networks always talk to the families of such girls on the pretext of employing them as domestic maids in big cities”.

(Lady Counsellor)

“I went to Lahore when I was eight years old to work as a house maid. The people I was working for were very mean. I had to work day and night, was not given proper food or bedding. I used to cry a lot and missed my family as well. After two years, I returned home with my father. Now I am studying and feel happy”.

(Eleven years old victim during girls’ focus group discussion)

There were also some instances reported in which young girls were trafficked to Middle Eastern countries as domestic help, but were forced to live in deplorable conditions with very low wages that did little to improve the conditions of their families back home.

With experience the agents and the various networks active in human trafficking have become wiser and have adopted methods to fulfil the legal formalities required for international travelling. Several respondents reported that presently the recruitment agents

are using fraudulent means to make fake National Identity cards of minor boys and girls to take them abroad for labour work.

“Nowadays, fake IDs and passports are very common. After paying money to their connections in the concerned authorities, agents manage groups to travel as families mostly to Middle East and even some European countries for young girls and boys to work as domestic help. Many are also sold in the international sex market. So far the concerned authorities have not been able to do anything about this practice”.

(Advocate, District Bar Association, Rahim Yar Khan)

Reverting back to the issue of camel jockeys, some of the respondents and focus group participants still reiterated that even after the ban on camel jockey children, Rahim Yar Khan District continued to indulge in the practice. Again fake ID cards and passports are used in this scenario to project minor children as adults for travel purposes. Once they land in the country of destination, the agents and their accomplices take charge to deposit the child to the employers.

“Right now I am fifteen years old. I have worked as camel jockey four years back, but returned after the ban. Tonight I am going back to work as a jockey. My brother is already there in UAE. The agent helped make my ID card and other documents so I can travel to Dubai. We had to spend 1 lakh Rupees for this entire process. There I will be received by the *Badoo* at the airport. I will stay at his house for the night and next day go to work”.

(Young Camel Jockey, Chak 104/P)

3.3 Institutional Support for Addressing Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is considered a global issue with a growing number of countries involved. Certain countries have the demand while others serve as supply countries. Pakistan is a country of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking, including the trafficking of children. It is the destination point for those being trafficked from Bangladesh and Myanmar, the transit point for those brought in from the far East and Bangladesh to be taken elsewhere, and the recruiting ground for those that are internally trafficked or sent to Gulf States.

Pakistan has a comprehensive set of federal and provincial laws pertaining to children, all relating to different policy areas; employment, education, juvenile justice and guardians. As a general rule, federal laws override provincial laws pertaining to the same issue. Certain laws cover sexual exploitation and abuse of children, but no single law deals specifically with the different aspects of (the suppression of) violence against children. In practice, violations of children’s rights, child sexual abuse and the exploitation and

trafficking of children are mostly covered by the outdated Penal Code and the Hudood Ordinance.

Whereas in recent years the legal framework has been strengthened, particularly in relation to juvenile justice and the trafficking of persons, the absence of laws concerning violence against children including the commercial sexual exploitation of children has translated into poor legal protection for children. The complex question of age, brought about by the inconsistent legal definition of a child within and between the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), national laws, customary laws and cultural practices is still unresolved. In the absence of a uniform legal definition of a child, it is hard to appreciate the seriousness of the government's efforts to devise and design child protection policies. There are some child protection laws but enforcement is weak.

As a follow-up to the World Summit for Children in 1990, the Government of Pakistan developed a National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children 1990-2000. Following the 2002 UN special Session on Children, an NPA was prepared. The goals and targets as set forth by the outcome document "A World Fit for Children" will be reflected in the new NPA. The new NPA intends to address the situation of exploited children, including physical and psychological recovery and social integration. The NPA intends to provide strategies for improved protection as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Apart from the NPA for children, an NPA for women, including a chapter on the girl child, was adopted. The NPA against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation was revised by the National Commission for Child Welfare and Development (NCCWD) in collaboration with Save the Children Sweden, UNICEF and the Pakistan Paediatric Association (PPA). The NPA was adopted by the Federal Cabinet in May 2006. In Pakistan's legal system, protection of the child is anchored on the constitution and family codes, pertaining to the social welfare of children and women inside the family. The law considers the family a fundamental unit of society. The Constitution of Pakistan declares that all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection under the law. Article 3 of the constitution provides for the elimination of exploitation. The following forms of non-discrimination are addressed by the constitution; equality before the law, the special protection for women and children, the entitlement of minorities to education in their own religion, and the entitlement to basic necessities due to disability. Several articles of the constitution provide for the legal protection of the child against discrimination.

The Pakistan Penal Code criminalises kidnapping, abduction, or inducing a woman to compel her to marriage; to procure a minor girl under 18; or to import a girl under the age of 21 from abroad with the intent that she may be or knowing that it be likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person (Section 366) with a punishment of up to

10 years imprisonment. But this law doesn't cover boys, thus leaving them unprotected. Kidnapping a child under 10 years is punishable with death under the Penal Code. Section 370 criminalises buying or disposing of any person as slaves or dealing in slaves, and Sections 399 and 340 prohibit wrongful confinement and restraint.

The Constitution of Pakistan provides for security, safeguards to arrest and detention, and prohibits slavery and forced labour as fundamental rights. Despite these legal provisions, most trafficking cases are tried under the Passport Act, which imposes very low fines.⁵

Pakistan has three laws that address human trafficking: the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002 (Trafficking Ordinance); the Pakistan Suppression of Prostitution Ordinance, 1961; and the Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979.

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

The Trafficking Ordinance also prohibits buying, selling, harbouring, transporting, providing, detaining, or obtaining a child or woman by coercion, kidnapping, abduction or by giving or receiving any benefit for trafficking the child or woman into or out of Pakistan, for purposes of exploitative entertainment. Punishment may be up to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine or up to 14 years' imprisonment and a fine if kidnapping or abduction took place. The law further punishes: altering documents to facilitate an offence; preventing or restricting a person's liberty to move or travel; organised criminal activity in connection with trafficking, and repeated violations. This statute also provides some assistance to child victims, such as medical care and shelter.⁶

However, despite a reasonably comprehensive strategic and legal framework for addressing human trafficking, Pakistan has been able to achieve little in context of effective control over the practice. Even at the district level, not only the district government of Rahim Yar Khan is very aware of the issue, but the civil society organisations are also playing a pivotal role in awareness raising, rehabilitation and reintegration of the

⁵ Trafficking of Women and Children in South Asia and Within Pakistan, a national study

⁶ ECPAT International and Pakistan Paediatric Association, Situational Analysis Prostitution of Boys in Pakistan (Lahore and Peshawar) 2006

trafficked population. But human trafficking in the area continues with new trends and patterns.

At the district level, Government Child Protection Units administered by the Child Protection and Welfare Bureau of Punjab have been established which assist trafficked children and each registered child receives a stipend of Rs. 600 per month. Since the past three years under the Punjab Commission for Child Welfare and Development (PCCWD), there is a District level Commission for Child Welfare and Development (DCCWD) comprising representatives from concerned organisations and government agencies, but this committee has yet to hold a formal meeting since its inception. In comparison, an effective example is that of PRWSWO that has also formed community level Anti-Trafficking Committees in their project localities that have regular monthly meetings to appraise the current trafficking trends and issues in each respective area.

The district government especially the Social Welfare Department are quite committed to the cause of controlling human trafficking, but restrained due to multiple reasons like limited human and financial resources including lack of decision making powers. The District Social Welfare Department is working with the Punjab Child Protection Bureau on trafficking issues in the area, but pace of these interventions is very slow due to bureaucratic hiccups. On the other hand, the district level police force since the ban on child camel jockeys are basically inactive and treating the issue as a closed matter.

“Since the ban in 2005, presently camel jockey children are almost non-existent. There are only sporadic cases in some specific communities, otherwise, people have stopped sending their children to work as camel jockeys”.

(SHO Police, District Rahim Yar Khan)

The most effective role being played in this regard is by the INGOs and NGOs, who have been able to keep the issue alive by providing community level interventions such as free education services for the local children, counselling and rehabilitation sessions for the trafficked children (repatriated) and their families in addition to awareness through print material and interpersonal communication. However, NGOs are constrained by limited scale of work due to time bound programmes and budgetary constraints. NGOs like PRWSWO, Bunyad, and Jago Social Movement are some of the key organisations active in programmes addressing human trafficking issues in District Rahim Yar Khan.

Thus the overall institutional support for combating human trafficking issues is quite weak at all the tiers of administration. Policy-makers and planners seem to be more concerned with the countries International obligations rather than focus on the root cause of the issue, which is addressing poverty and improving social services to the people with particular emphasis on education.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings of this study basically indicate that human trafficking is still a continuing issue in District Rahim Yar Khan. Since the 1980s until 2005, the District due to high poverty trends has had high incidents of child trafficking as camel jockeys to the Middle East States. After the ban imposed by the UAE government, there was a reduction in the number of children travelling to the UAE and Gulf States as camel jockeys, but the practice was not totally eradicated or abolished. Recruitment agencies and networks are still operational in the region and new ways have been devised to send children and adults to the international trafficking destinations.

Another growing form of human trafficking in the area as well as other parts of the country is the trafficking of young girls and women within the country. Trafficking networks and agents are active in sending women and young girls as domestic labour, bonded labour and sex workers to other regions of the country. In most instances, families and victims remain unaware of the exact nature of work they are being taken for. Some manage to return while others get lost in the system.

Keeping in view the main objectives of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn from the results of the research:

Objective 1: To assess the trend (increase or decrease) of trafficking of children for camel racing;

Trafficking of children for the purpose of hiring them as camel jockeys has certainly reduced since the ban by the UAE government in 2005. However, trafficking of children as camel jockeys has not completely abolished and discreet trafficking of children to the UAE and Gulf States is still evident in the district of Rahim Yar Khan. According to the field information collected during the research, some children stayed back even after the ban and have still not returned, while some are still being trafficked as jockeys but through different means like illegal travel documents (false National Identity Cards and Birth Certificates). However, it is very difficult to quantify the number of children who are engaged as camel jockeys or to estimate the prevalence rate of such children in the District of Rahim Yar Khan.

Objective 2: To investigate the new trends of trafficking and to find out if any other group(s) of people, besides children, are also being trafficked and for what purpose;

The research strongly indicates that there are growing trends of human trafficking in the District. Across board all stakeholders reiterated that many young girls and women were

being trafficked not only in the international market but also within the country. Although, there were no official records or documentation available in this regard, but local communities, NGOs activists and district government authorities were quite aware of this practice and felt the urgency of addressing the issue. Most of these girls and women were sent as domestic labour but ended up being sold as sex workers in the urban red light areas of Pakistani cities. In addition to trafficking of females, there were also indications of trafficking of family units as bonded labour to certain districts of South Punjab and Sindh. These were mostly those poverty stricken households who were totally trampled under debt and had little choice left but to serve as virtual slaves of big landlords.

Certain incidents also came forth whereby adult males continued to explore the international markets for better economic opportunities. Local men were still travelling abroad mostly to the UAE and Gulf States as labourers and farm hands at the camels and stud farms in the region.

Objective 3: To identify the most vulnerable communities and children in district Rahim Yar Khan;

Rahim Yar Khan is a known destination for Arab Sheikhs for hunting purposes. Similarly, the district also has a significant feudal culture due to its rich agriculture accompanied by huge landholdings. Due to both these practices, the district is relative more developed and progressive in terms of infrastructure and other social services. However, vast majority of the population lives under the shadow of poverty due to exploitative practices of the Arab tourists as well as feudalism. Poverty was termed as the main cause of human trafficking in the low income localities in the urban areas and most villages in the rural areas. According to the NGOs active in human trafficking issues, Tehsils Rahim Yar Khan and Sadiqabad had a higher trend of human trafficking due to higher poverty rates.

Therefore, it would be reasonable to determine poor households as the most vulnerable in context of human trafficking rather than any particular group, communities or gender.

Objective 4: To map the existing services being delivered by Civil Society Organizations and Government agencies to address the issue;

Human Trafficking is a recognized issue amongst all the concerned stakeholders in District Rahim Yar Khan as well as most other relevant authorities and NGOs in Pakistan. Therefore, at the district level certain mechanisms are operative to address the problem of trafficking both at the district government tiers and the Civil Society Organisations. International NGOs and donor agencies involved in human rights issues also seem to be quite active in terms of strengthening local partnerships to address the

issue. A few NGOs are actively working with the district government, INGOs and AID Agencies mostly on advocacy and awareness raising with local communities as well as provision of social services for the affected families and local population, like free schooling, life skills sessions with children, vocational trainings etc.

Major Recommendations emerging from the research are:

- Pakistan's laws on child trafficking need to be urgently strengthened to consistently protect all children against trafficking for sexual purposes. The Trafficking Ordinance's offence of child trafficking does not include cases where children are threatened, tricked or coerced into providing consent to be trafficked. Since its provisions are limited to trafficking in and out of Pakistan, it leaves out cases of internal trafficking.
- Pakistan's Prostitution Ordinance appears to address cases of internal trafficking by prohibiting the transport of a woman or girl into a province for prostitution, but does not include cases involving trafficking in and out of Pakistan, nor does it prohibit most of the activities that constitute trafficking, such as transferring, harbouring, or receiving a child for the purpose of prostitution. Moreover, it is limited to female children and offers no protection to boys.
- The Government needs to ensure enforcement of law and justice by channelling human and financial resources specifically allocated to monitor the situation and punish those who violate the law;
- The district government of Rahim Yar Khan needs to play a more proactive role in addressing the problem of human trafficking in the district. The political and administrative tiers of the government should work closely including all the other stakeholders involved. Forums like the District Commission of Child Welfare and Development (DCCWD) and Child Protection Units should be strengthened and activated rather than simply existing in files;
- NGOs and Civil Society Organizations are playing an effective role especially in awareness raising and rehabilitation services. Their role should be further expanded and scaled up to reach the optimal level of population vulnerable to these issues;
- The root causes of human trafficking need to be further explored and effective poverty reduction strategies need to be devised and implemented at the district level particularly according to the needs of the area;
- The emerging trends of female trafficking as well as other forms of trafficking should not be over-looked or brushed under the carpet by the concerned authorities. There is a definite need to carry out detailed and in-depth research on the prevalence of various forms of trafficking, with complete mapping of the internal and international destinations and networks involved in this heinous practice.

Annex I

Household Questionnaire for Trafficked Children

Note: Respondent should be Mother or Father of the Child

1.	a. Name of village/ Mohalla _____	
	b. Name of Union Council _____	

2.	a. Date of Interview (d/m/y) _____	
	b. Name of interviewer _____	

3.	Respondent is:	
	Mother of trafficked child	01
	Father of trafficked child	02
	Other (specify relationship)	77

4.	Age of trafficked child's parents.	Note: if dead code 00
	a. Mother's age _____ (yrs)	b. Father's age _____ (yrs)

5.	Education level of Parents	Note: Class passed, 00 for none
	a. Mother' education _____	b. Father's education _____

6.	Family Structure	
	Joint 1	Nuclear 2 Others 7

7.	Total number of HH member and children (siblings) of the trafficked child	
	a. Men, above 18 yrs _____	b. Women, above 18 yrs _____
	c. Boy(s) up to 18 yrs _____	d. Girl(s) up to 18 yrs _____

8.	How many children at present attend any school?	
	a. Boy(s) _____	b. Girl(s) _____

9. How many earning hands in the family? Note: code 00 for none

a. Men _____ b. Women _____

c. Boy(s) _____ d. Girl(s) _____

10. Main sources of livelihood (multiple responses are possible)

Daily wager 01 Skilled labour 02 Agriculture 03

Domestic help 04 Service sector 05 Vendor 06

Handycrafts 07 Others (specify) 77

11. What is the average monthly income of the household?

Note: all persons+ all sources

Rs. _____

12. Are there any children outside Pakistan at present or in the past?

No 0 Yes-in the past 1 Yes-at present 2

13. How many children in the family have worked outside Pakistan

a. Boy(s) _____ b. Girl(s) _____

14. Age of children who have worked outside Pakistan (At the time they were sent)

a. Boy(s) _____ (yrs) b. Girl(s) _____ (yrs)

15. What kind of work were these children engaged in outside the country?

Domestic work 01 Factories 02 Construction labour 03

Shops/ Market 04 Agricultural labour 05 On the streets 06

Jockeys in (camel) races 07 Others (specify) 77

16. How much was or is the child/children being paid for their work outside the country?

Rs. _____ per month

17. What is the payment pattern? Lump sum at the time of sending the child 01 Monthly 02 Whenever possible 03 In kind 04 Others (specify) 77
18. Who is responsible for the child's income in the trafficked country? (Specify)
19. How did the family find out about the availability of this kind of work for children outside the country? (Source of information)
20. Did they pay that person? No 0 Yes 1
21. If yes, how much? Rs. _____
22. How did they arrange the amount for paying this person or agency?
23. Who was responsible for the travelling arrangements and other details?
24. How much did the family spent on travel? Rs. _____
25. Which year did the child went abroad a. Child – 1 went in the year _____ b. Child – 2 went in the year _____
26. How long has the child been involved in this kind of work and if he has returned then how long did he/she stay there? a. Child – 1 _____(months) b. Child – 2 _____(months)
27. Did or does the child ever visit home? Ask question 30 No 0 Yes 1

28. If yes, how often

More than once, annually	01	Once, annually	02
Once, per two years	03	Others	77

29. If yes, for how long

For one weeks or less	01	More than a week	02
For one month	03	For more than one month	04

30. Does/did the family maintain any contact with the child in the trafficked country?

No	0	Yes	1	ask question 32
		Others	7	

31. If yes or others in above, then please explain how

32. Are/were you aware of the nature of work your child does or did, when outside the country?

No	0	Yes	1
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33. Are there any children working inside Pakistan (other than place of residence) at present or in the past?

No	0 (end interview)
Yes-in the past	1 (Region and place) -----
Yes-at present	2 (Region and place) -----

34. How many children in the family have worked/work In any other area of Pakistan

a. Boy(s) _____	b. Girl(s) _____
-----------------	------------------

35. Age of children who have worked in other areas of Pakistan (At the time they were sent)

a. Boy(s) _____ (yrs)	b. Girl(s) _____ (yrs)
-----------------------	------------------------

Annex II

Research Tools for Situational Analysis of Child Trafficking in District Rahim Yar Khan

Note: Verbatim notes to be taken – record the discussion if possible. Also document interesting case studies during discussion and if required follow-up briefly after the discussion.

Community Focus Group Discussions Guidelines

- 1. General Community Profile**
 - Approximate Population
 - Living Conditions
 - Family structure (nuclear or joint including average family size)
 - Main livelihood sources – men, women and children
 - Average monthly income levels per household
 - Ethnic groups
 - Education level of men, women, boys and girls
- 2. Issues pertaining to economic issues focusing on child labour**
 - Are there many families in which children work to earn a living?
 - Reasons for child labour
 - Gender of the child and the usual age group where they start working
 - What kind of work are children commonly engaged in?
 - Income levels
 - Migration patterns in the community: Are a lot of male family members compelled to work in other cities or other countries?
 - Which cities of the country or in case of international migration which countries?
 - Predominant reasons for migration
 - Do women and girls in the families also contribute in the household income? If yes, what kind of work and what are the general income levels?
- 3. Child trafficking trends and patterns**
 - Which localities or communities of the district or nearby districts is the practice of child trafficking common?
 - Rural or urban
 - Any particular group of people in which children are trafficked

- What is the kind of work these children are trafficked for?
- Are women or men also trafficked? What kind of work?
- Is the trafficking mostly outside the country or within the country (individual cases should not be focused upon but networks or trafficking through a pattern through either agents or recruitment agencies of similar outfits) – Discuss in detail about different emerging trends of trafficking in the area and whether men, women, children or families being trafficked.
- How do these families where children are trafficked find out about the availability of such work?
 - One another
 - Recruiting agents
 - Other sources (specify)
- What is the usual process in trafficking?
- Which country are children sent to or which regions of Pakistan in case of within the country?
- Is camel jockey children trafficking still common in the area? Is it only in other countries or also done in Pakistan also?
- Is child trafficking practice increasing or decreasing in the last 5 years, specially camel jockey children? Ask about changes overtime and the reasons for it?
- What is the usual age of such a child? Is it common to have more than one child from a family? Are girls also sent?
- Are other kinds of child trafficking practices replacing camel jockey trafficking? Reasons
- Are families of such children aware of the kind of work the children will be doing in these countries or within Pakistan?
- Are they aware of the hazardous nature of such work? Any recall of injuries or any other accident related to the nature of the child's work?
- How much is the family usually paid in return for the child's work and what is the process of payment?
 - Lump sum
 - Monthly payment
 - Others modes of payment
- Is the community aware of any legal issues attached to human trafficking especially children?
- Does any NGO, media person or government department ever visit them for this

purpose? If yes what is their purpose and what do they do? Any intervention to stop the trend of trafficking

- What is the general perception and feedback of the community on issues of trafficking (focus on child trafficking)

ANNEX III

Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002

An ORDINANCE to prevent and control Human Trafficking

WHEREAS the offences relating to traffic in human beings are incompatible with the dignity and worth of human being and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to provide effective measures to prevent offences related to human trafficking and to protect and assist victims of such trafficking

AND WHEREAS the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of Emergency of the fourteenth day of October, 1999, and the Provisional Constitution Order No. 1 of 1999, read with the Provisional Constitution (Amendment) Order No. 9 of 1999, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance: -

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
 - (a) This Ordinance may be called the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002.
 - (b) It extends to the whole of Pakistan
 - (c) It shall come into force at once
2. Definition. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context
 - (a) “benefit” includes monetary profit, proceeds or payment in cash or in kind
 - (b) “child” means any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years
 - (c) “Code” means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898)
 - (d) “coercion” means the use of force, violence, physical restraint, deception, fraud or acts or circumstances not necessarily including physical force but calculated to have the same effect, such as the credible threat of force or of infliction of serious harm

- (e) "document" related to human trafficking includes a passport, a travel documents and any identification document used by law enforcement authorities
 - (f) "exploitative entertainment" means all activities in connection with human sports or sexual practices or sex and related abusive practices
 - (g) "Government" means the Federal Government
 - (h) "human trafficking" means obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harbouring or receiving a person, notwithstanding his implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, kidnapping, abduction, or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit, or sharing or receiving a share for such person's subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any of the purposes mentioned in section 3
 - (i) "inhuman sports" include all sports involving, as a matter of normal course, infliction of physical or mental injury on a person against his will, intention or reasonable expectation
 - (j) "organized criminal group" means a structured group of two or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing any offence under this Ordinance, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, any financial or other material benefit and includes a person knowingly receiving or disbursing benefits accruing from the commission of any offence in relation to human trafficking by an organized criminal group; and
 - (k) "victim" means the person who is the subject of or against whom any offence under this Ordinance has been committed.
3. Punishment for human trafficking. The human trafficking shall be punishable as under.
- (i) Whoever knowingly plans or executes any such plan for human trafficking into or out of Pakistan for the purpose of attaining any benefit, or for the purpose of exploitative entertainment, slavery or forced labour or adoption in or out of Pakistan shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine:
 Provided that in case of an accused who, in addition to committing an offence as aforesaid has also been guilty of kidnapping or abducting or any attempt thereto in connection with such offence, the imprisonment may extend to ten years with fine:
 Provided further that whoever plans to commit an offence under this clause but has not as yet executed the same shall be punishable with a term of imprisonment, which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

- (ii) Whoever knowingly provides, obtains or employs the labour or services of a person by coercion, scheme, plan or method intended to make such

person believe that in the event of non-performance of such labour or service, he or any other person may suffer from serious harm or physical restraint or legal proceedings, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that if the commission of the offences under this clause involves kidnapping or abduction or any attempt thereto, the term of imprisonment may extend to ten years with fine:

Provided further that payment of any remuneration in lieu of services or labour of the victim shall not be treated as mitigating circumstance while awarding the punishment.

- (iii) Whoever knowingly purchases, sells, harbours, transports, provides, detains or obtains a child or a woman through coercion, kidnapping or abduction, or by giving or receiving any benefit for trafficking him or her into or out of Pakistan or with intention thereof, for the purpose of exploitative entertainment by any person and has received or expects to receive some benefit in lieu thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that if the commission of the offence under this clause involves kidnapping or abduction or any attempt thereto of the victim, the term of imprisonment may extend to fourteen years with fine:

Provided further that plea, if any, taken by the biological parents of the child shall not prejudice the commission of offence under this clause.

- (iv) Whoever knowingly takes, confiscates, possesses, conceals, removes or destroys any document related to human trafficking in furtherance of any offence committed under this Ordinance or to prevent or restrict or attempt to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, a person's liberty to move or travel shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

4. Offences committed by organized criminal groups. ---Where an organized criminal group is guilty of any offence under clauses (i),(ii),(iii) or (iv) of section 3, the term of imprisonment or each member of such group involved in the commission of such offence shall not be less than ten years imprisonment and may extend to fourteen years where the purpose of trafficking of a victim is exploitative entertainment and shall also be liable to fine.
5. Repetition of commission of offences. --Whoever repeats the commission of an

offence under this Ordinance, the term of imprisonment may extend to fourteen years and the offender shall also be liable to fine.

6. Compensation to the victim. The court trying an offence under this Ordinance may where appropriate direct:
 - (i) The competent authorities of the Government, at any stage of the trial to allow or extend the stay of the victim in Pakistan till such time, as the court deems necessary.
 - (ii) Payment of compensation and expenses to the victim in accordance with section 545 of the Code.
 - (iii) Government to make arrangements for the shelter, food and medical treatment of victim being an unaccompanied child or a destitute woman.
7. Proceedings under the Ordinance to be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law. The proceedings under the Ordinance shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other proceedings initiated under any other law for the time being in force.
8. Offences to be cognizable etc. All offences under the Ordinance shall be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable as construed by the Code.
9. Investigation. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or any other law for the time being in force, the investigation of the offences under the Ordinance shall be carried out by only such persons or agencies as are specially empowered by the Government in that behalf.
9. Investigation. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or any other law for the time being in force, the investigation of the offences under the Ordinance shall be carried out by only such persons or agencies as are specially empowered by the Government in that behalf.
10. Cognizance of offences etc. No court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try an offence punishable under this Ordinance.

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate of the First Class to pass any sentence authorised by this Ordinance.
11. Indemnity. No suit, prosecution or any other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government or any other person exercising any power or performing any function under this Ordinance or the rules made there-under for anything done in good faith.
12. Power to make rules. The Government may, by a notification in official gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

GENERAL PERVEZ MUSHARRAF

President.

Mr. JUSTICE MANSOOR AHMED

Secretary

Annex IV
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING RULES,
2004

Islamabad, 29 November 2004

S.R.O.970 (1)/2004_ In exercise of powers conferred by section 12 of the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002, (LIX of 2002), the Federal Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely:

1. Short title and commencement
 - (1) These rules may be called the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Rules, 2004
 - (2) They shall come into force at once.
2. Definitions.- In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.
 - (a) “court” means the court having jurisdiction to try the offences under the Ordinance
 - (b) “Government” means the Federal Government
 - (c) “Non-Governmental Organizations” means the Non-Governmental Organizations notified by the Government under these rules from time to time
 - (d) “Ordinance” means the Prevent and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 (LIX of 2002); and
 - (e) “victim” shall have the same meaning as defined in the Ordinance
 - (2) Words and expression used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meaning as in the Ordinance.
3. Recording statement and custody of the victim.
 - (1) A victim of an offence under the Ordinance, shall be produced before the court for recording his statement under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1998 (V of 1998), except where the victim is unable, or otherwise not feasible for any reason to be recorded in writing, to get his statement recorded
 - (2) In case the victim is an un-accompanied child or a destitute women, the court before whom such victim is produced may pass an order to keep him/her in a shelter home established by the Government or by the Non-Government Organizations for accommodation, food and medical treatment
Provided that where the victim is not satisfied with the Non-Governmental Organization to which his custody was given by the court, he may apply to the court for alternate shelter.
 - (3) The court may, for the welfare of the victim, hand over the custody to any of his blood relation after requiring a bound from the custodian for safe custody of the victim and his production before the court at the time and

place mentioned in the bond and shall continue to produce until other wise directed.

4. Establishment of shelter homes and security arrangements. – The Government shall establish shelter homes for safe custody of the victims and shall also make necessary security arrangement for the protection of the victims in the shelter homes whether established by the Government or the Non-Governmental Organizations.
5. Responsibilities of Non-Governmental Organizations.
 - (1) The Non-Governmental Organizations, to which the victims are handed over, shall be responsible for proper shelter, food and medical treatment at a notified place which shall be open to inspection by an inspecting officer notified by the Government.
 - (2) In case any Non-Governmental Organization is found involved in maltreatment with the victim or fails to fulfil its responsibilities of bproviding proper shelter, food and medical treatment, its notification may e cancelled, after giving an opportunity of being heard
6. Legal assistance to the victim.
 - (1) The Government shall and the Non-Governmental Organizations may provide necessary legal assistance to the victim during trial of the case and other legal proceedings under the Ordinance.
 - (2) The Government shall allocate appropriate funds for providing legal assistance to the victims.
7. Recording evidence and repatriation of the victim
 - (1) Where a victim is not a citizen of Pakistan, the court shall record the evidence of the victim at the earliest. If the victim is no more required for the trial, the court may direct the Government to facilitate such victim for this repatriation.

Provided that the victim whose presence is considered necessary by the court for the trial of the case or his immediate repatriation is not possible, shall be entitled to apply to the National Alien Registration Authority for his temporary registration as alien or for work permit.
 - (2) If the repatriation of the victim is decided, the Government shall in consultation with the concerned Embassy or, as the case may be, the High Commission of thhis/hercountry to which the victim belongs, make necessary arrangements for its safe return.
 - (3) The Non-Governmental Organizations may provide assistance to the Government in the process of repatriation of the victim.
 - (4) The Government shall establish special funds for repatriation of the victim
 - (5) The Government shall establish special funds for preparation of the victim [Ministry of Interior No. 13/54/2002-FIA (PO)]

MRS. AMNA IMRAN KHAN
Deputy Secretary (FIA)

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Save the Children
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