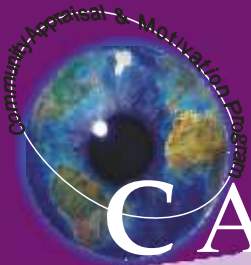


# Countering Human-Trafficking

quarterly

# Newsletter

Issue No. 4 - October to December 2007



## CAMP

### Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme

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### Trafficking versus Smuggling

According to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air “smuggling of migrants shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.” Smuggling is concerned with the manner in which a person enters a country illegally, with the involvement of third parties. Trafficking is a more complicated concept and involves the elements of deceit, coercion, fraud and exploitation.

Trafficking is often related to forms of smuggling. However it is frequently difficult to legally establish whether there were elements of deception and/or coercion, and whether these were sufficient to elevate the situation from one of voluntary migration (including smuggling), to one of trafficking. Organized crime groups that manage the recruitment and smuggling of migrants, are frequently the same groups involved in the exploitation of these migrants abroad.

Not all migrant smuggling constitutes trafficking; smuggling does not require coercive or deceptive means. In fact, barriers to regular forms of migration cause people to seek out other means of

migration, including smuggling. Trafficking, on the other hand, requires coercive or deceptive means and a person does not consent to being trafficked, even where he or she has consented to be smuggled across international borders.

The Paris convention of 1904 elaborated the concept of white slavery for the first time. This was followed by a series of agreements, superseded by the 1949 United Nations (UN) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and their Exploitation. Until the mid 1990s, trafficking was often viewed as a form of human smuggling and a type of irregular migration.

The definition of “trafficking in persons” in the “Trafficking Protocol” is the first-ever agreed upon international definition of trafficking.

(Courtesy: The Pakistan Thematic Group's Position Paper on Human Trafficking by IOM, June 2005)

### The Bali Process, People Smuggling & Human Trafficking in Asia

The Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in Bali, Indonesia from 27-28 February 2002 (the Bali Conference), provided an unprecedented opportunity for ministers and senior officials from countries throughout a broad region to exchange information and plot

new directions in combating people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

The conference set out to establish a foundation for coordinated regional action to reduce the transnational crimes of people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and to address challenges presented by unregulated migration and the impact that it has on society.

In order to meet this objective, "Ad Hoc Experts' Groups" were formed with mandates to establish an operational framework or 'mechanism' through which concrete initiatives could be undertaken to:

- Develop and strengthen regional smuggling, trafficking and related legislation;
- Improve regional cooperation in law enforcement, information and intelligence exchange;
- Strengthen national capacities to reduce smuggling and trafficking and related
- transnational crimes.

The two experts' groups were guided by

coordinators from New Zealand, Experts' Group 1 on regional cooperation and information sharing, and Thailand, Experts' Group 2 on policy, legislation and law enforcement. In the year following the first Bali conference, the two expert groups succeeded in establishing a framework through holding planning meetings to develop strategies and provide direction for follow-up action, and through targeted outcome-oriented workshops on law enforcement, legislative and return issues and information gathering and exchange. These initiatives were aimed at galvanizing participation and "ownership" within the region and developing a strategy to address the objectives set out by the ministers.

(Courtesy: [www.baliprocess.net](http://www.baliprocess.net))

### Camel Jockeys-Innocent Victims History and Background:

Camel racing is known as popular entertaining sport in the Middle Eastern States, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE); where climate is hot, terrain is dry and most of the land is desert. Camel Racing involves the jockeys aging from 4 to 10 years old children who are ruthlessly tied to the Camels to run in deserts on certain tracks; where these children are usually crushed under the feet of contesting Camels.

In order to manage these children, children trafficking of four to ten years old from Pakistan and other South Asian mostly under developing, has become a common practice for last three decades. Yet, most of the studies done in this context, cover issues like reasons for trafficking, target communities from where children have been trafficked, routes of trafficking etc. However no report yet could empathize with the innocent & victim children being

helpless and small children.

### Human-trafficking

Human-trafficking has become a grave concern for the Government of Pakistan particularly and World's civil societies generally. Over a million people are reportedly trafficked each year; women and children are alarmingly noticed as the main victims. Children abducted or taken from Pakistan to convert them to camel jockeys share large figures of human-trafficking.



### Articles of UN Convention disproving child abuse

However with passage of time the international community has realized the magnitude of the problem and devised instruments to



used as the camel jockeys in such areas because a comprehensive investigative report was missing describing the situation of these

combat this menace. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Children (UNCRC) explicitly prohibits exploitation of children and

recognizes protection and upbringing within the family.

**Article # 6:**“Every child has the inherent right to life, and the state has an obligation to ensure the child's survival and development.”

**Article # 9:**“The child has right to live with his or her parents unless this is deemed to be incompatible with the child's best interest. The child also has the right to maintain contact with both parents if separated from one or both.”

**Article # 11:**“Te state has an obligation to prevent and remedy the kidnapping or retention of children abroad by parents or third party.”

**Article # 19:**”The state shall protect the child from all forms of maltreatment by parents or others responsible by parents or other responsible for the care of the child and establish appropriate social program for the prevention of abuse and the treatment of victims.”

**Article # 32:**“The child has the right to protected from work that threatens his or her health, education or development. The state shall set minimum ages for employment and regulate working conditions.”

**Article # 33:**“Children have the right to protection from the use of narcotics and psychotropic drugs, and from being involved in their production or distribution.”**Article # 34:**“The state shall protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.”

**Article # 35:**“It is the state's obligation to make every effort to prevent the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.”

**Article # 36:**“The child has the right to protection from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare not covered in articles, 32, 33, 34 and 35.”

Being a party to UNCRC, Government of Pakistan has ratified the Optional Protocol on trading of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has also ratified ILO Convention 182 on elimination of worst forms of child labor.

**From where children are obtained?**

It has been observed that these children are mainly obtained from poor families in the southern part of Punjab province, and unfortunately this trade has been a cold-bloodedly continued for past so many decades. It is needed to be ponder upon that how many families have either willfully or involuntarily have lost their kids.

**Who is responsible?**

There have been studies conducted; aimed at understanding some of the aspects i.e. impetus for trafficking, ultimate affected communities and the trafficking routes. None have focused on the children's traumatic experience once they had been trafficked.

**What Pakistani Government is doing?**

The President of Pakistan promulgated prevention and control of human trafficking Ordinance on 3rd October 2002 to prevent and control human trafficking to protect and assist victims of trafficking. The penalty marked out is a fine and prison sentenced of 7-10 years. Further in May 2005, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have signed and agreement to help return the re-integrate under age camel racers to their native countries. The UNICEF and

Government of UAE and Pakistan took joint responsibility to ensure immediate actions undertaken for smooth repatriation of these children with their families and communities. Since the large majority of children are from the Punjab, the Government of Pakistan gave this important mandate to the provincial government of Punjab and in particular its Child protection and Welfare Bureau (CPWB), Lahore.

Courtesy: [www.ungift.org](http://www.ungift.org)

**Qatar to use robots in camel races. Doha is set to substitute robots for jockeys in camel races in 2005 denies abusing child jockeys.**



Robot costs just under 5,500 dollars

(My curiosity is aroused. Will the robot-ridden, left reined camels veer to the left away from the right hand with the whip? Most riders in these races seem to be carrying a whip in their right hands.)



Qatar is set to substitute robots for jockeys in camel races, a favorite sport in the oil-rich Gulf region which has faced widespread criticism over the use of child jockeys from the Indian subcontinent.

But the sport's supremo in Doha insists Qatar never abused child camel jockeys in the first place and that the plan to use "robot-jockeys" within the coming year was not in response to protests by human rights groups. Sheikh Hamad bin Jassem bin Faisal al-Thani said the robot was being developed by a Swiss company. He announced last March that robot-jockeys had been used in a camel race for the first time and the practice would be repeated.

Gulf Arab monarchies are trying to bring order to the national sport in the face of protests over the trafficking of young children from the subcontinent as jockeys. The US State Department and human rights groups have raised the alarm over the exploitation of children by traffickers who pay impoverished parents a paltry sum or simply resort to kidnapping their victims.

The children, mostly from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka or Pakistan, are then smuggled into the oil-rich Gulf states. They are often starved by employers to keep them light and maximize their racing potential. Mounting camels three times their height, the children some as young as six face the risk of being thrown off or trampled. Officials in Qatar's organizing committee of camel races have been proudly circulating sketches of the robots, which suggest the final product will be a much more advanced version of the one used on a trial basis earlier

this year. According to Sheikh Hamad, the Swiss company was paid around 1.37 million dollars to produce the robots, which will cost just under 5,500 dollars apiece. "The committee will buy 100 robots and rent them out at prices subsidized by the government," he said. But Sheikh Hamad refuted claims that Qatar had abused or trafficked child jockeys.

"All are Sudanese, who entered the country legally" accompanied by their parents or other legal guardians, he maintained. There are some 100 youths aged nine to over 20 who are either



professional camel jockeys or undergoing training in Qatar. Only jockeys aged 14 or more are allowed to take part in races. An official said last month that Qatar was drafting a bill that would ban hiring people under 18 as jockeys for camel races. The legislation should be ready next April. Qatar's main camel race carries a prize of more than 190,000 dollars, 10 percent of which goes to the parent or guardian of the jockey, who also gets a monthly salary of up to 400 dollars.

*(Courtesy: /http://www.middle-east-online.com/english*

### **Killing for carpets— slavery and death in Pakistan's carpet industry**

"Oriental" carpets are valued throughout the world. They are found in the homes of the well-to-do, on the floors of corporate boardrooms, and in marbled palaces of sheiks and kings. They come from Asia and the Middle East -- Iran, Kashmir, China, and the Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union. They are also made in Pakistan, in factories in which children as young as four years of age, often chained to their looms, squat shoulders hunched, for 14 hours a day, six days a week, making beautifully intricate carpets by tying thousands of knots with fingers gnarled and callused from years of back-breaking labor.

In Pakistan, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 children between the ages of four and fourteen work full-time as carpet weavers. UNICEF estimates that children make up 90% of Pakistan's carpet industry. Boys aged seven to ten are preferred for their dexterity and endurance. They earn one-quarter to one-third the salary of adult weavers, and they are obedient. They are from Pakistan's poorest families, sold by their parents to put food on the table. The parents are on average paid about \$200 for

five years of their sons' labor. After the expenses for a child's food, training, tools, and raw materials are taken out, the balance is paid to the parents in installments as long the child is working, in some cases up to ten years.

Child labor is epidemic in Pakistan. 11-12 million children work full-time, half of them under 12 years of age. Only one-third of school-aged children attend school. The children of the poor, especially the lowest castes, begin to work as soon as they can walk, plowing fields yoked together and seeding and harvesting crops. Brick factories, sports-equipment factories, steel mills, and stone-crushing plants employ children. They have no education, no sanitation, and no health care. Children are a commodity -- bought and sold like cattle, but unlike cattle, they are smarter, and they are cheaper to run than a tractor. In fact they are treated worse than tractors or cattle.

High-quality carpets may cost \$2,000 in the US -- more than a child working 14 hours a day, six days a week, could earn in ten years. These carpets are intricately-woven tapestries with more than 1,000,000 knots. Children as young as four years of age squat before looms, weaving. They are thin, malnourished, and small for their age. Their backs are curved from lack of exercise and from bending to the looms. Their hands are scarred and callused from the repetitive work. They often have difficulty breathing due to cotton dust, and from tuberculosis. The monotony of tying thousands of knots is torture, like a death sentence, which it is for many of them. Most suffer from "captive-child syndrome" which kills half of Pakistan's working children by age 12.

But this cruelty is unnecessary, and it is also illegal. Although Pakistan has continuously violated the United Nations Convention on Child Labor, in 1992, as a result of international pressure, Pakistan passed the Bonded Labor Act, which abolished indentured servitude and the "peshgi" system of payment to parents to bond children in labor. However, the law is routinely violated by the carpet manufacturers, and is not enforced by the Pakistani government.

As a result, the task of abolishing bonded labor in Pakistan has been left to the human rights community, the most well-known and effective organization being

the BLLF (Bonded Labor Liberation Front), founded by Ehsan Ulla Khan. Ehsan Khan and his workers visit factories, giving the child workers information concerning their rights under the Bonded Labor Act, telling them that bonded labor has been abolished, and letting them know that they are free to leave if they wish. Since 1988, the BLLF has liberated 30,000 adults and children from brick kilns, farms, tanneries, and carpet factories. In addition, the BLLF has established its own primary schools and has placed more than 11,000 children in them.

Iqbal Masih was one of those freed from slavery in the carpet factories by the BLLF. He had been bonded to a carpet manufacturer at four years of age by his parents who could not afford to care for him. His parents were paid a meager sum for his services. He bent to his loom for six years, but at the age of ten, he was saved from his life of monotony, deformity, and ill-health by Ehsan Khan.

He proved to be a special child, became a BLLF worker, and freed many children as he himself had been freed. Ehsan Khan saw in Iqbal a child of superior intelligence and great courage, with a unique personality and energy. Under his tutelage, Iqbal became a spokesman for the bonded children of Pakistan, and traveled to the US and Europe to convince potential buyers of Pakistani carpets to withhold their money until Pakistan enforced its child labor laws. And he was very effective. In 1992, 1993, and 1994, Pakistani carpet sales fell for the first time in two decades.

But, this tale does not have a happy ending. On April 16, 1995, 13 year old Iqbal was shot to death while visiting relatives. According to Ehsan Ulla Khan, Iqbal was killed by the "carpet mafia", members of the Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association, intent on maintaining bonded child labor in their factories, at any cost. The Pakistani government has done nothing to bring Iqbal's killers to justice. In fact, following Iqbal's death, the FIA, Pakistan's secret police, raided BLLF headquarters in Lahore, and the Pakistani press, the voice of the government, carried on a campaign against the BLLF and Ehsan Khan. As a result of press attacks, and intimidation and harassment by the FIA, BLLF operations, including its child welfare and

education programs, have nearly shut down. The Pakistani press also initiated a campaign against Ehsan Ulla Khan, accusing him of misappropriating funds and even of murdering Iqbal. Fearing for his life, Ehsan Khan, while on a visit to Europe for the BLLF, decided to remain there. All of his efforts on behalf of Pakistan's bonded children appear to be at risk. If attacks on the BLLF do not soon stop, the BLLF, the only hope for tens-of-thousands of children, will perish, as will the memory of Iqbal Masih, the courageous carpet weaver from Pakistan.

(Courtesy: [Gvnet.com/humantrafficking/pakistan.htm](http://Gvnet.com/humantrafficking/pakistan.htm))

### Victims of human traffickers catch eye of caretaker

ANSAR BURNEY, known for his work for prisoners, has set his sight elsewhere after becoming minister for human rights in the caretaker government at the center. "Given the limited time the caretaker govt.



will have, I will concentrate on one mission only-reining in trafficking in human being," he declared in a talk show on the state-run PTV over the weekend.

But, why the priority to human trafficking?

Merits of the point apart, the bitter fact is that 10,380 such Pakistanis have been deported by different foreign countries since the beginning of the year. The redeeming factor was that the figure for 2007 was 28 percent less than that for 2006.

A senior official of the immigration department of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) said expulsion of "illegal Pakistanis" from Oman registered the

biggest fall-from 7,730 in 2006 to 1,944 in 2007.

But the reverse was true in the case of Iran and Turkey.

Iran has adopted 5,275 Pakistanis this year so far compared to 4,357 last year. Similarly Turkey deported 164 Pakistanis in 2006 but in 2007 the number rose to 2,886 and was still rising as the deportations continue.

It was an alarm raised by the Pakistan embassy in Greece in May 2007 that triggered the hunt for illegal Pakistanis in the two countries. The embassy alerted Islamabad that human smugglers had brought a huge number of illegal Pakistanis immigrants to Turkey who were expected to be pushed into Greece and Italy.

Since the Greek authorities deported just 73 Pakistanis this year, it was believed that most of the "huge number" was hiding in Turkey.

In Pakistan, as elsewhere, the frustrated jobless and young men with dreams of

making it good in Europe-fall willing victims to the gang run by mafia, perhaps with local patronage. Once snared, the traffickers transport their victims overland, or through sea routes, to Iran and Turkey and onwards to Europe.

"On the whole, it is the responsibility of Frontier Constabulary deployed on Pakistan Iran to check illegal border crossing," the Fata official said. Border patrolling and heightened vigilance had made secret crossing difficult but not impossible, he added the official who had visited the detention centers for illegal immigrants in Turkey.

One such deportee, Mohammad Wilayat of Hafizabad, told Dawn that ever since his return in June this year he has been seeking FIA's help in recovering his Rs 600,000 from the "travel agent" who sent him on perilous journey but to no avail, because after 48 hours they were arrested by the Turkish authorities. "In the detention centers, we were given sea water and

boiled wheat to eat. We had no money-not even to buy poison,” said the deportee. Wilayat, who was coaxed into quitting school by his agent and try his luck in strange lands, said he saw skeletons lying near the border crossing into Turkey of immigrants who were exhausted and were left to die there by the travel agents.

(Courtesy: Daily Dawn Islamabad, Tuesday November 20, 2007)

### The Senate was told that Government of Pakistan has rejected the report of United Nation regarding Pakistan not doing enough to stop human smuggling.

State Interior Minister Zafar Iqbal Warraich told Senate on Wednesday that Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and Interior Ministry has taken meaningful steps to stop human trafficking in the country and the government has strongly rejected the UN report in this regard. British High Commissioner in Pakistan himself lauded the role of FIA for stopping human smuggling and United State has deleted Pakistan's name from its watch list, he added. Zafar Iqbal Warraich further said report of United Nation regarding Pakistan for not doing enough to stop human trafficking is baseless. He said Pakistan has taken all steps to stop human smuggling due to which reservations of British and US in this regard has been removed. Meanwhile, Federal Health Minister Nasser Khan told Upper House a particular lobby is working against Pakistan and several Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and European Countries are trying to defame Pakistan.

**The losing End** [aktribune.com](http://aktribune.com)

*What is my fault; what is my sin? That I was born a girl!  
Today, I am a daughter, Tomorrow I will be a mother.  
I'm Eve, I'm Mary; I'm Fatima; I'm Zainab;  
This is my fault, this is my mistake!  
I'm punished for the doing of the father,  
The arrow of slander and insult pierce my soul,  
People forget my name, Everyone calls me swara,  
This is my sin, this is my fault,  
This is my mistake, this is my guilt,  
I was bargained as swara, I was disgraced,  
I am swara, And will be called swara.*

### SWARA - A case study

Intermittently, we hear cases of honour

killing, forced marriages or archaic customs victimising the woman under different names in every province. We know much about karo kari, Vani or khoon baha but NWFP's Pakhtunwali culture which breeds swara remains the least reported of all cases. May be because the people have accepted it as a part of their life, since it is a 'custom' they have grown up with.

A pakhtun girl with her little dupatta tucked behind her ears, very soon learns the art of endurance and modesty. She also manages to balance her little brother on her frail wrist, making sure he does not fall on the rugged ground where she stands barefoot. From childhood she hands him the better portion of meat, waives off her share of inheritance in his favour, transforms herself from the helpless to a human shield ready to fend off harm from her male relatives.

Women are seen as embodiment of honour; to be defended at any cost. The general perception is that taking a woman from another party is a central symbol of superiority in the worldview of the pakhtun and they do that in the name of honour. A proverb goes; 'Sacrifice wealth to save the head, sacrifice head to save namoos (honour).'

One such culturally sanctioned for a dispute resolution involved women in the form of 'Swara', where a girl is given in marriage to the enemy's family as compensation for a crime committed by a male relative. The Pakhtuns argue that swara is practised for the large collective good.

Historically, it was considered important as the disputes were on large and more serious scale between two warring tribes. In such wars, hundreds of people would be killed with no hope of ending the dispute with any form of dispute resolution. Hence, the girls in such cases played the role of ambassador of peace, cementing tribal or financial ties. Such a betrothal was considered a symbol of honour but

now the men folk take it as a shield after committing any sort of sin.

Syedzada, Speaker District Swabi says, “The custom that started with positive logic has now transformed into an ugly custom. Even little girls are given to the enemies' family which is totally against the teachings of Islam.” But that does not justify the practice even before it turned into an 'ugly custom'.

But all cases are not taken to courts and all girls are not lucky to escape the clutches of their so-called husbands. Ironically, the Pakhtunwali culture has been so ingrained in them that they don't consider it inhuman or illogical. Even the girls take it as their duty to restore the honour of the family, which is at stake because of a male member of the family. Rarely, if someone raises a voice against this custom or runs away to save a swara girl, the lives of other family members are under constant threat.

Waziraan and Daud from Mithiani Nosheroferoze, Sindh got married in 2006. Since, Waziraan's family did not approve of the marriage, a jirga decided that either they should be killed under karo kari or else Daud would have to give his three minor nieces as compensation to male members of Waziraan's family. For the past few months Waziraan, Daud, the three minors girls namely Aneela (1), Shaneela (3), Tasleem (six months old), and two other members of their family have abandoned their homes and are living in a makeshift tent. Waziraan's family is threatening the other family members of Daud. The issue has been in the Supreme Court since September and the police assured them security. But, with the present political upheaval they are reluctant to return to their homes, as they are unsure of the promises.

Talking about the law, Pakistan Penal Code has criminalized swara in a 2004 amendment which clearly states that, whoever gives female in marriage or otherwise as compensation shall be punished with great rigorous

imprisonment which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than three years.' So, it is unambiguous that even if it is done with the consent of both the parties it still remains a punishable crime.

The question arises; than how is it possible that the practice still continues in several areas of the country? Aren't the law enforcers punishing the sinners and how they can get away with the crime? Political instability and disparity in the state may be the reason.

With the number of NGOs working in different remote areas of the country to eliminate such customs and traditions, there is a hope that the extent to which it is practiced could be minimized. For this, watchdogs monitoring the jirga proceedings can be of help. Then, different communities should be linked when it comes to the betterment of the area and should report such incidents to help the aggrieved party. People should be clear about the rights that law bestows on them and in case of any prohibition, they should approach the police. Along with this, the most important thing is to inculcate enough consciousness among people to allow them to raise a voice against the injustices and nib the evil in the bud.

*(Courtesy: The News International, November 20, 2007)*

**Four-Days' Specialized Capacity Building Training on Counter Human Trafficking for NGOs & Human Rights Activists, November 10-13, 2007**

CAMP organized second Four days' Capacity Building Training Workshop on



Countering Human Trafficking for NGOs Representatives and Human Rights Activists from November 10-13, 2007. Nominations for the training workshop were

solicited from the entire NWFP for effective experience sharing, coordination and support system amongst all the NGOs Representatives and Human Rights Activists. Due to deteriorating law and order



situation in the province, some of the interested organizations could not send their representatives for the said training.

In summary, the training proved to be successful, deliberative and result oriented. Participants were energetic, articulate, motivated and eager to absorb new concepts, skills and knowledge. The diverse cultures, age range and the mix of male and female representatives worked extremely well in terms of promoting the ability to share experiences and ideas they have had during their professional career so far. Most of the participants had a very little knowledge and idea about the issue of human trafficking in Pakistan at the beginning of the training; but by the end, the workshop provided a solid foundation in which the participants were capacitated with knowledge, awareness, and skills to counter human trafficking and how to apply these strategic lessons and tools to their core work activities in their respective organizations and ultimately help the weaker and vulnerable segment of the society.

The training workshop achieved enormously to strengthen the capacity and enhance knowledge of NGOs and Human Rights

Activists in counter- trafficking techniques through a series of specialized learning sessions and to promote inter-institutional cooperation for developing effective counter

trafficking mechanism; Facilitate knowledge and experience sharing for more harmonized and coordinated role among NGOs and human rights activists towards countering human trafficking in NWFP and Support the development of core thematic network on counter human trafficking involving governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and other institutions.

**Specialized Capacity Building Training on Counter Human Trafficking for Media Persons (Print & Electronic), November 17-18, 2007**

CAMP organized third Four-day Capacity Building Training Workshop on Countering Human Trafficking for Media Persons (Print & Electronic) from November 17-18, 2007. Nominations for the training



workshop were solicited from the entire NWFP for successful experience sharing, coordination and support system amongst all the Media Persons. Invitations were sent to all the press clubs of the province to solicit nominations of the suitable candidates. It is interesting to mention here that invitations were also sent to the prominent Journalists of FATA for the training workshop. Representatives from almost all the prominent Newspapers and TV channels also participated. In abstract, the training workshop proved to be successful, result-oriented and multi-dimensions, because the participants shared their experiences, perceptions and schemas about the issue of human trafficking. Participants were energetic, articulate, motivated and eager to absorb new concepts, skills

and knowledge. The diverse organizational cultures, mode of working provided them an opportunity to share their professional experiences



and ideas they have had during their career so far. It is noteworthy to mention here that most of the participants had considerable knowledge, information, case studies, know how of the Government Department's modus operandi for the issue of human trafficking in Pakistan. But it is pertinent to mention here that by the end, the workshop improved their existing foundation of the subject, enhanced their capacity of knowledge, understanding, and skills to counter human trafficking. The Media kit provided by the resource person proved to be an effective tool for them as far as pitching the story and proper coverage of human trafficking cases in the print and electronic media is concerned.

### European Initiative for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR)

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) is a European Union programme that aims to promote and support human rights and democracy worldwide.

Democracy and human rights are perceived as universal values, inextricably linked and to be pursued in their own right. They are also seen as integral to effective work on poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as vital tools for conflict prevention and resolution, and as the indispensable framework for combating terrorism. Democratic processes of accountability are also key to ensuring government transparency and combating corruption.

Moreover the international agendas have begun to highlight root causes of conflict and the importance of ensuring human rights, rule of law and inclusive democracy to avoid alienating communities and creating conditions of insecurity.

There is general acceptance of the need for “local ownership” of the development and democratization process, engaging governments and all leading local stakeholders, including national parliaments.

Key EIDHR objectives include:

- 1) Enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in countries and regions where they are most at risk;
- 2) Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform, in supporting conflict prevention and in consolidating political participation and representation;
- 3) Supporting actions on human rights and democracy issues in areas covered by EU Guidelines, including on human rights dialogues, on human rights defenders, on the death penalty, on torture, and on children and armed conflict;
- 4) Supporting and strengthening the international and regional framework for the protection of human rights, justice, the rule of law and the promotion of democracy;
- 5) Building confidence in and enhancing the reliability and transparency of democratic electoral processes, in particular through election observation.

EIDHR: European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights. For more information please visit: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/eidhr/eidhr\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/eidhr/eidhr_en.htm)

### Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP)

CAMP is a Pakistan based non-governmental and non profit organization registered under Societies Act of 1860 in

Pakistan. CAMP is mandated through its charter to take initiatives in contributing to Peace & Security, Sustainable Development and Disaster Management. These cross cutting themes are achieved through CAMP's core competencies in well devised research/surveys & advocacy campaigns, community mobilization and education, women empowerment, community physical infrastructure projects, non-formal education, landmine survivor assistance, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster affectees during emergencies.

The campaign of fostering a culture of human rights initiated by (CAMP) against human trafficking through a project titled, “Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on Counter Human Trafficking” is supported by the European Union under its European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) grant facility. This campaign stands to strengthen public and civil society organizations (CSOs) in protecting the rights of the vulnerable groups, especially women and children.

The duration of the project is 18 months with the objective to eradicate the menace of Human Trafficking from NWFP and to strengthen the capacity and enhance knowledge of law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations (lawyers, journalists and NGOs) in counter trafficking techniques through a series of specialized trainings for all the stakeholders and to promote inter-institutional cooperation for developing effective counter trafficking mechanism. It is pertinent to mention here that after imparting specialized trainings to all the relevant stakeholders of Human Trafficking a Counter Human Trafficking Thematic Working Group would be formed at the provincial level, which would consist of all the stakeholders. The sole purpose behind the establishment of this thematic working group would be to share all the relevant information regarding human trafficking amongst them and then refer those cases to the legal point where they will be provided legal aid.

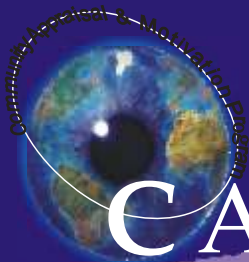
For more information please visit: [www.camp.org.pk](http://www.camp.org.pk)

# Countering Human-Trafficking

quarterly

# Newsletter

Issue No. 4 - October to December 2007



# CAMP

## Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme

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## Trafficking versus Smuggling

According to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air “smuggling of migrants shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.” Smuggling is concerned with the manner in which a person enters a country illegally, with the involvement of third parties. Trafficking is a more complicated concept and involves the elements of deceit, coercion, fraud and exploitation.

Trafficking is often related to forms of smuggling. However it is frequently difficult to legally establish whether there were elements of deception and/or coercion, and whether these were sufficient to elevate the situation from one of voluntary migration (including smuggling), to one of trafficking. Organized crime groups that manage the recruitment and smuggling of migrants, are frequently the same groups involved in the exploitation of these migrants abroad.

Not all migrant smuggling constitutes trafficking; smuggling does not require coercive or deceptive means. In fact, barriers to regular forms of migration cause people to seek out other means of

migration, including smuggling. Trafficking, on the other hand, requires coercive or deceptive means and a person does not consent to being trafficked, even where he or she has consented to be smuggled across international borders.

The Paris convention of 1904 elaborated the concept of white slavery for the first time. This was followed by a series of agreements, superseded by the 1949 United Nations (UN) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and their Exploitation. Until the mid 1990s, trafficking was often viewed as a form of human smuggling and a type of irregular migration.

The definition of “trafficking in persons” in the “Trafficking Protocol” is the first-ever agreed upon international definition of trafficking.

*(Courtesy: The Pakistan Thematic Group's Position Paper on Human Trafficking by IOM, June 2005)*

## The Bali Process, People Smuggling & Human Trafficking in Asia

The Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in Bali, Indonesia from 27-28 February 2002 (the Bali Conference), provided an unprecedented opportunity for ministers and senior officials from countries throughout a broad region to exchange information and plot