



Success Stories


f r o m U N O D C



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime





“The true measure of success
for the U.N. is not
how much we promise,
but how much we deliver
for those who need us most”

Ban Ki-moon



From detox to day job: working with females who use drugs in Pakistan

Women make up a quarter of people who use drugs in Pakistan. The 'Drug use in Pakistan 2013' report highlights that 6.7 million people aged between 15 and 64 used drugs in the last year: 63.4% of that group (4.25 million) are considered dependent and in need of drug treatment.



Women make up a quarter of people who use drugs in Pakistan. The 'Drug use in Pakistan 2013' report highlights that 6.7 million people aged between 15 and 64 used drugs in the last year: 63.4% of that group (4.25 million) are considered dependent and in need of drug treatment.

UNODC supports NGOs to provide drug treatment and HIV prevention, referral for treatment and care services for females who use drugs. In 2013 there were only 1,990 beds available for drug treatment in Pakistan and facilities for female drug user were limited.

UNODC engaged the Phoenix Foundation for Research and Development, based in Lahore, in January 2010, as part of a project to map females who use drugs in 13 major cities of Pakistan. Previously, drug use among female was entirely unacceptable.

UNODC spoke with Ms Summaira Iqbal, Project Manager at the Phoenix Foundation about the work they have been doing with drugs and HIV prevention among women who use drugs and inject drugs, funded by UNODC.

"Female addiction is not accepted in our society: there is denial by the community, spouses and families. The first big challenge was to identify and register addicts onto the detoxification project and mobilise the community. Some of the women were scared to be identified because they thought that their organs such as kidneys might be removed and sold if they came for treatment."

The stigma surrounding addicts meant the women often suffered abuse: "Many female users had very low self-esteem because they

were physically, psychologically abused. They were socially not accepted and HIV/AIDS sufferers were stigmatised and discriminated against".



Logistics were also a challenge for the project. Lahore is the second largest city in Pakistan with an estimated population of more than 10 million, tackling a city of that size and reaching out to some of its most vulnerable members posed serious challenges.

“There was little cooperation amongst the families of users for home-based detoxification and with only one vehicle, also provided by UNODC, it was difficult to repeat a visit to the same cluster of users again within a fortnight.” Ms Summaira explained.

The project successfully reached out to more than 500 women in the first year, who were registered for home detoxification under the UNODC funded project. The treatment lasted between 20-25 days depending on the condition of the woman and her surroundings.

“For the project we hired all female staff other than finance officer and driver which led to the success of the project. Females were happy and discussed their personal lives and problems with the project staff.

“We had strong liaison with Narcotics Control Division, Anti Narcotics Force, National and

“Many female users had very low self-esteem because they were physically, psychologically abused. They were socially not accepted and HIV/AIDS sufferers were stigmatised and discriminated against”.

Provincial AIDS Control Programmes. They were invited to all the events and the women had the

chance to discuss about their issues time and again.”

In the original outline vocational training was not part of the original project, but the Phoenix Foundation identified the need to provide the recovering addicts with practical skills.

During two year project, 30 females have been trained in beauty therapy, tailoring, mehndi design,

flower making, art and craft, handmade jewellery and computer skills.

“Of the original 30, 17 trained females are doing different skills for income generation including beauty parlours, stitching of dresses and earning good amount to support their family. One lady who got computer training is now doing job in office as computer operator.”

The project has also meant that a number of the women who have successfully detoxified have gone on to help others overcome their dependence on drugs as peer educators: “We have trained women to help mobilise their communities by sharing their experiences and promoting healthier choices. They

create awareness amongst current drug users of the treatment we offer and they are also facilitating in the free female treatment and rehab centre being run by Phoenix Foundation with the support of the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, US department of State.”

When asked how the UNODC funded project and work that the Phoenix Foundation does benefits the community, Ms Summaira concluded: “Before the project no one talked about addiction in females and there was denial and hesitation in community to confront the issue. After the intervention of the project Phoenix Foundation staff worked hard to

Cesar Guedes, Country Representative, UNODC Pakistan said:

“Our research has shown that female drug use is growing and that not treating dependent users causes a host of social problems.

mobilise the community. Raising awareness of the issue encouraged more women to come forward and discuss their issues and problems with us.”

Cesar Guedes, Country Representative, UNODC Pakistan said: “Our research has shown that female drug use is growing and that not treating dependent users causes a host of social problems.

“We have been pleased with this project to start working with females who use drugs in Pakistan. The behavioural change within the community has been noticeable, hygiene has improved and there is awareness that treatment is available and where to

go get help. These are all steps on the road to better treatment for drug dependent women in Pakistan and preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS.”

Background



UNODC's programme on drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS builds the Government's capacity to plan, resource and implement drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and comprehensive harm reduction services

Since 2008, UNODC has been advocating with the relevant authorities for adaptation and implementation of comprehensive service packages for HIV prevention, referral for treatment, care and support to females who use drugs and spouses of males who use drugs and female prisoners, based on the information collected through needs assessment.

UNODC has enhanced the availability and use of data on drug use by producing a national drug survey 'Drug use in Pakistan 2013'. The household survey was conducted by the Bureau of Statistics and supported by UNODC, Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control, Narcotics Control Division and the Government of Pakistan. The report will be used to aid the development of drug treatment and use reporting systems.

To increase the availability of treatment services, this Sub-Programme mainstreams drug treatment knowledge through the existing public health system. The extension of services to vulnerable groups will also be accelerated, as part of UNODC's contributions to global initiatives in Pakistan.

In the field of drug abuse prevention, Sub-Programme 3 mainstreams foundational knowledge into the education system and community-level prevention organizations. By disseminating basic training through teacher training institutes, this Sub-Programme ensures the next generation suffers less from drug use.



Working together for prisoners with disabilities

Working with prisoners with mental and physical disabilities presents challenges for the prison system in Pakistan. Nearly a third of detained people or in juvenile detention in Pakistan are disabled. That includes mentally and physical handicaps as well as psychological illnesses. In line with the make-up of the overall prison population, they are mostly men and have often been involved in sexually related crimes.



The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime prison reform programme works to improve the management of prisons in Pakistan in a variety of ways; via capacity building training programmes conducted with staff at all levels within the prison system, including train-the-trainers sessions to ensure that prison trainers are able to continue utilizing the UNODC materials without the direct support the UN.

The prison structure in Pakistan was designed to house approximately 45,000 prisoners and currently houses nearly double that amount. Overcrowding puts pressure on prison staff's ability to deliver effective services, as well as the negative impact on the mental and physical health of prisoners. The lack of basic training means prison staff are often not equipped with the skills to understand how to improve the conditions for prisoners, or deal with prisoners with specialized needs.

To enhance its Prison Reform Programme, UNODC partnered with UNESCO to provide specific training on managing prisoners with disability to prison staff via series of training sessions, as well as train-the-trainer classes.

"The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) makes it clear we need to look at people with disabilities and promote their rights.

"We realized that we needed to do something with UNODC," said Ms Humaira Naseer, a consultant at UNESCO, "Our first step towards working together was identifying the opportunities under the One UN programme.

We saw there was a need to work with prison staff at all levels and with psychologists working in prisons." There were two phases to the initial project: ten training sessions, conducted by UNODC and

UNESCO with an international consultant, were completed by prison staff about how to apply CRPD. Phase two was aimed at psychiatrists, wardens and deputy wardens to increase their understanding of the needs that prisoners with disabilities have. TOT was delivered to Prison Directors, managers and prison staff. The training included delegates from Punjab, KPK and Sindh; the provinces that have the largest prison populations.

The need for training was evident Humaira explained: "We were bombarded with questions from the prison staff. They were unaware of the

CPRD and did not notice the psychiatric or physical problems that they encountered in the prisoners. We were asked why this isn't incorporated into their basic training in the academy.

"The trainees were particularly concerned about health and hygiene; with 10–15 people per cell with a shared bathroom in the same room, living in these conditions affects the mental state of the prisoners.

"The prison staff told us: 'we are humans, we cannot see them living in squalor'"

Part of UNODC's prison reform programme examines and encourages the development of rehabilitation programmes within prisons. Prisons currently struggle to provide training and education to prisoners to help prevent them reoffending. "Prisoners are often rejected by their families," Humaira explained "they need to be empowered. They need to be linked with markets, providing prisoners with a means to support themselves."

"For female prisoners particularly, they are sitting doing nothing: they have hours to stitch, knit - make something they can sell outside. And that skill is something they can take with them when they finish their time in prison."

Mr Cesar Guedes, Country Representative for UNODC in Pakistan concluded: "The collaboration between UNODC and UNESCO has been very productive and extremely worthwhile. Human rights are central to what we do in Pakistan and increasing understanding of how to work with disabled prisoners is part of the solution to improving conditions for

prisoners in the country.

"Being able to call on the expertise of another UN agency to complement and enhance the work of UNODC helps us to work towards a better future for Pakistan alongside our Government counterparts.

"We will continue to work to improve conditions for marginalized prisoners and for the needs of the prison population as a whole."

Background

UNODC's programme on criminal justice (Sub-Programme 2) seeks to improve the criminal justice systems and processes that implement justice, including law enforcement agencies, prosecution and prison services.

UNODC assists Pakistan's prosecutions services, prison management and provides technical support in updates to regulatory frameworks. In the prison management programme, UNODC works to build capacity in the prison system as well as probation and parole services. It works closely with colleagues and UN agencies to tackle drug use and HIV/AIDS with the prison system, as well as working marginalised prisoners.

Sub-Programme 2 also implements UNODC 's responsibility under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Detection and case management form the core of this work and Pakistan's anti-corruption agencies are supported in advocating changes through evidence-based research. UNODC works with provincial governments across Pakistan.

A picture of drug use in Pakistan

In 2014 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control released crucial data on the state of drug use in Pakistan. The comprehensive household survey throws light onto previously unknown areas of drug use and the make-up of dependent drug users in Pakistan.



The UNODC Pakistan report provides a snapshot of drug use in Pakistan, giving detailed and accurate information into the situation in the country today.

It is the first household survey of its type: over 51,000 households were surveyed alongside interviewing over 4,500 users of opiates and cannabis in addition to 1,200 'key informants' – people who have regular contact with drug users or have knowledge of patterns and trends amongst drug users. Data was gathered from drug treatment centres including the number of drug users that are treated there.

**Cesar Guedes, Country Representative,
UNODC Pakistan said: “The Drug use survey
is the most comprehensive
survey of drug use in Pakistan
ever conducted”.**

“Drug use is a complicated area, the solutions are not simple and the outcomes are not always clear. Without having an accurate picture of what is actually happening it is impossible to plan an effective response. The data provided in the report will form the base line for future planning and designing of drug prevention and treatment

programmes in Pakistan.”

DrFarrukh Ansari, Programme Officer for Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS said: “The drug use survey has shown us the dimensions, scale and dynamics of drug use in the country. It outlines not only the facts about what drug use in Pakistan looks like today, but also the policy and social implications.

“There is a lack of understanding about the scale of drug use and which groups are most affected by the narcotics trade and easy access to over-the-counter opiates in the form of painkillers.”

The size of Pakistan and the difficulty of reaching some areas both for security and geographical reasons presented challenges to the survey team. The low literacy levels particularly amongst women and in rural areas had to be taken into account as well in the design and delivery of the survey.

Injecting drug users and the HIV/AIDS population Afghanistan produces over 74% of the world's heroin according to recent data. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is over 1640 miles (2,640 kms) long; its porous nature mean the flow of citizens and drugs between the two countries presents a constant challenge to law enforcement organizations. UNODC estimates that 40% of the drugs produced in Afghanistan transit through Pakistan.

Drugs trafficked through Pakistan sadly leave collateral damage in their wake; the survey estimates that Pakistan has 430,000 injecting drug users. Access to opiates such as heroin is affordable for much of the population, whilst treatment can be financially out of reach and inaccessible depending on where you are in the country.

As the number of injecting drug users has increased, so has the HIV population. 11% of injecting users had HIV in 2005 and this has moved upwards each year from 21% in 2008 to 37.8% in 2011.

A majority of HIV positive people who inject drugs are not aware of their HIV status and are not taking precautions to prevent further spread of the HIV infection.

"A lot of users are unaware of their condition and how their behavior increases their risk of spreading the disease or contracting it if they are unaffected.

Sharing needles is extremely common, only 1% have access to needle exchange programmes, and prostitution is often a means to fund their habits.

"Some users sell their blood to blood banks and hospital to make the necessary money: if it's not well analyzed HIV can be passed on to the wider population.

"We need to raise the awareness of how HIV is transmitted not only among injecting drug users, but more widely as well - only 13% of the general population were able to accurately name the three ways HIV is transmitted. Education about the risks and how to mitigate them is essential" Dr Farrukh explained.

Availability of treatment

There is a significant need and demand for a range of quality drug treatment and care services for those who have developed dependence on drugs. The

majority of people interviewed (76%) reported a strong desire for treatment. However, lack of quality drug treatment, or inability to afford treatment, are major barriers to accessing services. Drug treatment services that cater for the specific needs of women who use drugs are particularly scarce and women are less likely than men to access treatment services.

The survey also provides information on the social and economic consequences of drug use. Social problems mainly include family and marital disputes, high rates of unemployment, high risk of transmitting HIV and other communicable diseases and crime. Heroin use was reported to cause the majority of the social problems.

Mr Cesar Guedes concluded: "Drug use in Pakistan 2013 provides a backbone of information to support not only the development of UNODC's own policy plans for drug abuse prevention and treatment, but

those of the donors, government counterparts and NGOs who work to reduce the impact of drug use in the region.”

Background

According to the survey, 6.7 million people, or six percent of the population aged 15-64, had used drugs in the previous 12 months. Among these, approximately 4.25 million people are considered to be dependent on drugs. The most common drug used is cannabis, with a prevalence of 3.6 percent, equivalent to four million people having used it in the past year. An estimated 860,000 people, 0.8 percent of the population, are regular heroin users and 320,000, 0.3 per cent of the population, use opium. Poly drug use was also common, with one in five reporting combining drugs. The majority of people who reported drug use in the study were aged between 25 and 39 years. Of all people who reported drug use, 78 percent were men and 22 percent were women. Women predominantly use tranquilisers, sedatives and amphetamines.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- ♦ Need for increased support of existing supply and demand reduction measures outlined under the Pakistan Vision 2025
- ♦ Strengthening the national response requires

sustained and stable commitments from the Government, civil society and private sector, supported by the international community

Supply reduction

- ♦ Increased efforts by law enforcement agencies to reduce the supply of narcotics particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Balochistan with focus on synthetic drugs (particularly ATS) and precursors nationwide
- ♦ Increased enforcement and controls by Federal and Provincial level health authorities to regulate supply chain management and dispensing of prescription drugs

Demand reduction – Drug and HIV prevention

- ♦ Drug prevention: added focus on school-based prevention and with families; across the health sector where professionals need to be trained to be aware of the associated risks of, and manage, non-medical prescription drug misuse
- ♦ HIV prevention: increased expansion and uptake of low-threshold services for HIV and hepatitis prevention and treatment for people who inject drugs, their spouses and prisoners in partnership with Government of Pakistan, WHO, UNAIDS and CSOs/NGOs

Demand reduction – Treatment, support and care



- ♦ Nationwide expansion in structured treatment provision and low-threshold services for people who use drugs
- ♦ Increase treatment effectiveness in line with evidence-based international best practices; support provincial-level roll out of 'National Treatment Protocols for Drug Use'

Research, monitoring and evaluation

- ♦ Strengthen capacity in regular M&E and specialist research particularly amongst at-risk sub-groups of drug users and those more vulnerable to drug use in order to measure drug prevalence, patterns and trends over time

International cooperation

- ♦ Unfaltering and expanded international engagement and cooperation

e-learning:
across the country
and across the board

100,000 hours of e-Learning have been completed by law enforcement personnel across Pakistan in only four years.





Customs and excise officials from KPK complete e-learning courses as part of a UNODC led five-day course on identifying drugs and precursors

Pakistan is a large, highly populated country with a constantly evolving security situation that makes providing standardized training to law enforcement challenging. Since the UNODC e-Learning programme began in 2010, 15,000 law enforcement personnel across Pakistan have completed courses. There are now 40 e-Learning centres spread across the country. The roll-out means whether you're in Azad Jammu or Sindh, law enforcement are able to access the same standard of training and learn the same approach.

The e-Learning courses are adapted from UNODC's global initiative to deliver best-practice training in across a diverse range of subjects from drug and precursor testing, searches and interdiction techniques to crime scene investigations. Adapted for Pakistan, the programme has 92 modules and can be evaluated and monitored (pass rates for modules, individuals etc.) through the Learning Management System.

The programme is delivered in a range of languages including Pashto and Sindi as well as Urdu. It has provided a cost-effective, interactive way for large numbers of personnel to learn. The range of centres



The Police training centre on Sariab Road in Quetta, Balochistan was established in 2011 by UNODC – picture taken in June 2014

across the country means that law enforcement personnel are able to get the training they need without having to travel – an important consideration in remote regions and sparsely populated regions such as Balochistan, where the security situation is particularly volatile and challenging.

The e-Learning courses have proved to be really popular with the officers taking them, Mr Raheel Ahmed, Secretary Excise and Taxation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) explained: "My officers loved the training. It was a different experience for them."

For a lot of law enforcement personnel, it's the first time they have used a computer so the courses provide an opportunity to learn 'on-the-job' but also to gain a new life skill.


"It was a new medium they were introduced to. Most of our personnel were not familiar with

computers, so that was an entirely different process for them." Mr Raheel explained.

E-learning has had unexpected benefits to the trainees, Dr Usman, Director Immigration, Federal Investigation Agency Lahore said: "e- Learning gives confidence and knowledge to my officers. It has improved the working of Immigration staff who use computers."

Mr Cesar Guedes, Country Representative of UNODC Pakistan said: "e-Learning is one of our most comprehensive programmes which spans the work we do Pakistan. It has been embraced by law enforcement personnel across the country, should be proud to have completed 100,000

"The knock-on benefits of law enforcement gaining IT skills is very pleasing and something the men/women who have taken training can continue to build on in their personal and professional lives."



It is illegal,
un-Islamic
and immoral

...was the hard-hitting message of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Federal Investigations Agency (FIA)'s anti human-trafficking and migrant smuggling campaign. Less than a year on, the results speak for themselves.

انسانی اسمگلنگ

غیرقانونی،
غیراسلامی
اور غیراخلاقی ہے

اس کے خلاف
بینو رکاوٹ

The challenging security situation, weak economy and government focus on counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency make Pakistan a fertile hunting ground for human traffickers. The most affected regions are Punjab and Balochistan. Victims are typically women and children, Afghan males trafficked as forced labour and women into prostitution in the United Arab Emirates. The smugglers often come from the same communities as their victims and live close by: their identities are an 'open secret'.

UNODC and the FIA designed a public awareness campaign which appeared on the radio, in local newspapers, on billboards, flyers and posters as well as being sent via SMS. The flyers and information were specifically targeted at areas that human traffickers are known to work in such as airports and bus terminals. The message was clear, direct and simple to understand: The anti-human trafficking messages were

Stop Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Insaani Ismuggling ke khilaf -Bano Rukawat

**It is Illegal, Un Islamic and Immoral
Yey Gher Kanooni, Gher islami
aur gher ikhlaqi hai**

accompanied by a call-to-action to contact the FIA helpline with information that could help to catch the people smugglers. A dedicated Skype channel was set-up, as well as an email address to

give the public as many means as possible to get in touch.

"This was the first campaign of its kind in Pakistan. It had never happened before and when we started, we had our apprehensions." said Director of Immigration at the FIA Immigration Lahore, Dr Usman.

UNODC identified that to make the campaign a success, they had to give the public the means to pass on their knowledge about human trafficking cells anonymously. The FIA's existing helpline number had fallen out of use, UNODC provided the technical support needed to get the communication channels working.

The number was manned and received nearly 15 – 20 calls per day alongside emails and messages on Skype over the two month period of the campaign. In addition, the FIA engaged law enforcement to raise their awareness of human trafficking as a crime and addressed students at colleges to alert them to the potential dangers as young people are prime targets for traffickers.

The information provided via the FIA helpline led to the capture of 55 human traffickers to date (August 2014). The UNODC backed campaign clearly tapped into frustration felt in Punjab about the activities of the traffickers and the FIA helpline provided an outlet to communicate information that has led to the significant number of arrests.

Dr Usman added: "The phone line generated a lot of response from the public. Initially we had calls about what was and wasn't illegal to do with immigration, but then we started to get information on who is involved in human trafficking. This information has led a significant number of arrests.

"The impact of the campaign has been far reaching, not only has it helped to raise awareness with the public that human trafficking is illegal and dangerous – it has raised the profile of the FIA. One of our most crucial stakeholders, law enforcement, now understand our role in preventing human trafficking."

led to criminals involved in human trafficking being apprehended.

"The public awareness campaign has been so successful in Punjab that it has been replicated in Balochistan where the vast majority of victims are trafficked before going onwards to Iran and beyond."

Talking about next steps, Dr Usman concluded: "We hope the next stage to the campaign will be to make a soap opera based on the real experiences of people who have been trafficked abroad. Pakistan is very fond of watching soap operas and drama and this would help us to make even more people aware of the dangers of human trafficking."

Background

UNODC's programme on illicit trafficking and border management (Sub-Programme 1) enhances the core capacities of Pakistan's law enforcement agencies to reduce illicit traffic and manage borders primarily through the provision of foundation and specialised training and equipment. Law enforcement agencies struggle to interdict trafficking and smuggling of various kinds and scales, which pose a challenge to governance, development and security. UNODC is there to support, guide and enhance Pakistan's law enforcement to tackle this pernicious crime.

Essential information

- ◆ Two month public awareness campaign
- ◆ Generated 15 – 20 calls to the helpline per day
- ◆ Led to the arrest of 55 human to date

Cesar Guedes, country representative, UNODC Pakistan said: "We are delighted with the results of the public awareness campaign: it shows a clear need for more campaigns and routes for anonymous reporting in Pakistan. The desire, knowledge and willingness to report such horrible crimes is apparent in the numbers of calls and that the strength of that information has



“It begins from a doubt...”

UNODC Container Control Programme is making an impact on trafficking on illegal drugs and chemicals in Pakistan's major ports.



© Alamy

Approximately 90% of world trade is conducted using maritime containers. Over 500 million are shipped around the globe per year in international supply chains. Only 2% of those containers are inspected.

More than 4000 containers pass through Pakistan's sea ports every day. Port authorities have 24 hours to 'clear' containers to make sure legitimate trade isn't impeded. As Pakistan sits on some the busiest trade routes for trafficking illicit drugs and chemicals, the challenge of inspecting sufficient containers provide traffickers with a means to conceal their products and avoid detection.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the World Customs Organisation (UNODC-WCO) operates the Container Control Programme (CCP) with the Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) in Pakistan.

Port Control Units have been set up in nine locations in Pakistan, along the country's main road and rail links covering the major cities, industrial areas and its international borders with Afghanistan, China and India.

Rafi was working as an inspector checking cargo and containers, when he was selected for UNODC training in

profiling and detection. Rafi said: "It's not possible to check 4000 containers a day. We use profiling to help us identify the suspect containers.

"Before UNODC there was no profiling and we had no way to capture data. I realised after my training that data is very important: you can't profile and identify the suspect containers without it."

The previous system Rafi had worked on in Karachi was paper-based. This manual system made it difficult to keep up with the volume of data and made cross-referencing and identifying patterns almost impossible. UNODC installed a database and trained the customs officials how to use it, ensuring the data entered is in the correct format and is kept up-to-date.

"You can risk profile by collecting and comparing data looking for certain activities that indicate something specific. You look at who the exporter is, what the cargo is – towels for example - the destination and who is the clearing agent. You start to get a sense from looking at the data which containers need to be opened."

The Port Control Units can then communicate with each

"Before UNODC there was no profiling and we had no way to capture data. I realised after my training that data is very important: you can't profile and identify the suspect containers without it."



other via ContainerCOMM, a secure web-based system that can encrypt sensitive information and allow exchange of sensitive information. The same system can be used internationally as well.

“One of the largest seizures we have had was 588kg of heroin spread across four containers. I saw the exporter in the data and knew that there was something wrong with the shipment. Three of the containers had already been shipped, but the last one had yet to be cleared in Karachi. We got two containers back to Pakistan and the drugs seized. It shows how profiling and reacting quickly can have a big impact.

“It begins from a doubt, if you have a doubt – you will find something,” Rafi explained.

The training and development he's received have meant big changes for Rafi, he's gone from not being able to use a computer to the database's biggest advocate and an inspiration to the team at the Port.

Colonel Sharukh, training manager of the Container Control Programme said: “Now there are many Rafi's! It's a team effort and there are many dedicated, enthusiastic people.”

Cesar Guedes, country representative of UNODC Pakistan said: “Part of the success of this programme is the law enforcement teams working in the Ports are working together. They've seen the benefits of the UNODC database, system and training and the impact it can have on day-to-day lives.”

For more information visit <https://www.unodc.org/ropan/en/BorderControl/container-control/ccp.html>

“The culprit must not go free...”

Co-operation, good communication and flexibility are attributes that many organisations aspire to but struggle to achieve. UNODC has been working with the prosecution service in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) to help improve cooperation between police and prosecutors in the region.





In 2012, Mr Atif Khattak was the Director General of Prosecutions for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK): one of his goals was to increase co-ordination between the police and prosecutors.

“When I started as Director General, there was no mechanism in place for the Police and Prosecutors to talk to one another and no understanding of why this was important. My first step was to make the two organisations liaise. I arranged a meeting with the Inspector General of the Police. We succeeded

“I have been in the prosecution service for more than 22 years and the culprit must not go free has always been at the front of my mind.”

Mr Khattak explained to UNODC at his office in Peshawar.

in establishing our willingness to cooperate and started to filter that down through the ranks.

As part of its country programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) encourages greater co-ordination and co-operation between the Police and Prosecutors.

Mr Khattak arranged for UNODC training on 'Police-prosecutor cooperation' which included practical sessions as well as access to reference tools such as manuals and DVDs.

UNODC organised and facilitated five days of

training attended by the police and prosecutors.

A core component of the course is about increasing understanding that better co-operation will lead to less time wasted and less poor quality evidence being collected.

Mr Khattak explained: “Prosecutors need to issue guidelines to police. A prosecutor is more able to get a conviction if the Police or investigating agency collect the right kind of evidence and if the prosecutors are given early access and able to identify poor quality evidence in a more timely manner.”

“By working together to gather sufficient quality evidence, the burden on the courts can be reduced and the ratio of convictions will increase.”

Since there has been greater liaison between police and prosecutors, there have been visible improvements in the conviction rates in KPK :

Percentage of trials which led to convictions		
2011	2012	2013
63%	67.5 %	70%

Percentage of trials conducted by the anti-terrorism courts which led to convictions				
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
63%	63%	67.5 %	67.5 %	70%

Source: Mr. Atif Khattak, former DG of Prosecutions KPK interviewed in June 2014

“UNODC has been instrumental in facilitating the different departments working together. When UNODC co-ordinated training between the police and prosecutors it has been a positive step.

“It’s about building trust with between the two services and ultimately with the public. Without trust and mutual understanding there is nothing.

“When people know breaking the law results in conviction then they will stop and it will result in there being law in the region.”

Mr Cesar Guedes, country representative of UNODC Pakistan said: “Encouraging co-operation is at the heart of what we do and the benefits are never more clear than between Police and prosecutors. What is striking from the work going on in KPK is that is it having an effect and creating an upwards trend in conviction rates and training

attendance. UNODC look forward to working in the region more.”

Background

Systems of criminal justice in Pakistan are diverse, ranging from informal dispute resolution to formal adjudication based on common law principles. Access to justice is fundamental to the stability of Pakistan by improving trust between citizens and state. The entire justice system continuum, including policing, prosecutions and prisons, needs to operate in coordination. Fundamentally, there are few rigorous systems in place for investigation, crime scene management and forensic capabilities.

UNODC's programme on criminal justice (Sub-Programme 2) seeks to improve the criminal justice systems and processes that implement justice, including law enforcement agencies, prosecution and prison services.

Working together and training gets results in KPK

Understanding what precursor drugs are, how to identify them and their role in drug production is essential to preventing their movement through Pakistan. Neighboring Afghanistan produces over 74% of the world's heroin according to recent data. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is over 1640 miles (2,640 kms) long; its porous nature mean the flow of people and drugs between the two countries presents a constant challenge to law enforcement organizations.



Drugs & Precursors Identification Training

at
Best Western Hotel, Islamabad
February 2014



According to a recent survey conducted by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is the worst hit province in drug abuse. The main trade route to and from Afghanistan passes through KPK, and the 'precursor chemicals' required to make drugs make their way through the province.

The Excise and Taxation (E&T) department in KPK has an important role in preventing the flow of precursors destined for Afghanistan and drugs for international market. Training provided by UNODC has significantly enhanced the capacity of the agency to seize large quantities of precursors and drugs.

“They made good use of social media also. They started putting up their photographs on Facebook and writing good things about the training.” Mr Raheel explained.

Mr Rahael Ahmed joined the Excise and Taxation department in KPK as Secretary in July 2013. He immediately realized the shortcoming in the department when it came to the area of identifying drugs and precursors. E&T officials did not have the knowledge and skills to effectively identify them and it was preventing them from completing their duties. At the time no official from the department had attended any specialized training nationally and internationally. The Secretary decided to focus on it and contacted UNODC for support, training and

to provide essential equipment.

UNODC arranged two back-to-back three days training sessions on drugs and precursors identification were planned. 70 officials, convened into groups of 35, attended training February 2014.

Additionally three senior officers also attended training on Pak–Afghan drugs and precursors identification in March 2014.

“All those who went for that training were very excited. For the first time in their life they were being sent to Islamabad, into a different atmosphere and being trained.

“They made good use of social media also. They started putting up their photographs on Facebook and writing good things about the training.” Mr Raheel explained.

At a previous UNODC event, Mr Raheel made contact with the Frontier Corps (FC) headquartered in Peshawar. They agreed to give the E&T officers 15 days of basic training including firing weapons and how to search vehicles. The FC also agreed to let Excise and Taxation officers use their e-Learning centre, set-up and funded by UNODC. It was the first time the FC has collaborated with a civilian organization and as nearby neighbors in Peshawar, it made perfect sense for the two departments to collaborate.

Linking promotions to training

“Now we are devising a policy regarding promotion. If you complete more training, you will have a greater opportunity for promotion. If there are departmental

reasons why promotion is not possible – the opportunity to get a better posting will be offered. Better posting mean chances of promotion in the future would increase.

“I have given this pep talk to my department and they like this idea. But even something as simple as me going out and shaking hands with the office was a big change and makes the officers feel more pride in their work.”

Results

Since February, seizures have increased including 47 kilos of heroin and over 570 kilos of Cannabis, a habitual drug of the FATA area.

Mr Raheel explained: “When I looked back at my force, and it’s supposed to be a force, they lacked discipline, training and not even equipped with how to use the weapons they handle. The purpose of getting closer to Frontier Corps, they needed to be trained in the same way the military are because if you come across war lords/smugglers they are mostly armed so they need to be prepared.”

When asked about next steps, Mr Raheel explained: “There needs to be more training in how to search vehicles and identify precursors. At the moment the drugs and precursors follow from East to West and we must stop that flow.

“My officers are used to seizing drugs, but precursor authentication is much harder.”

The change in the department has been significant: “Excise and Taxation was demoralized and resistant to change making it difficult to shake up. Through a combination of leadership and creating more opportunities and a rewards structure, the motivation is there now.” Mr Raheel commented.

UNODC training has been recommended to Excise and Taxation departments in Punjab and Balochistan via Mr Raheel in KPK.

“Our vision has broadened and we’ve discovered new things. Sat alone in the office there’s a limit to what you can do, but knowing what is on offer means we can make the most of our force for the good of Pakistan.”

Cesar Guedes, Representative of UNODC Pakistan said: “This is an example of how effective getting different law enforcement groups together around the table for workshops/training can be. It’s very encouraging to see so much action and we look forward to working with more Excise and Taxation teams around the country.

“There is always more to do and what is obvious to us is that we need to facilitate greater cross-organization working, provide more equipment and opportunities for training and knowledge sharing. By creating advocates amongst the law enforcement agencies, the UNODC outcome of ‘contributing to peace and stability’ within Pakistan can start to be achieved.”

Background

The Department of Excise and Taxation is the main tax collecting agency for each provincial government. It is the exclusive authority that issues and administers licenses of liquor and is also responsible for the suppression of excise and narcotics related crimes.

In 2010 after 18th Constitutional Amendment in the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the role of excise & taxation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been increased manifold. The subject of narcotics (opium and related drugs) has become a provincial subject.

Historically Excise and Taxation Department has been actively involved in control of narcotics and opium production and trade and this responsibility is assigned to Excise department in the rules of business.

For this purpose, the E&T-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa department has already drafted a bill named as “Provincial Control of Narcotics Substance Act 2013” which has been tabled to Provincial Cabinet for principal approval and after that will be tabled before Provincial Assembly.

They have established a separate wing of Excise and Narcotics with all supporting elements like wireless systems, human resources, weapons, mobile squads, intelligence squad etc.



Three sides of a triangle

Cross border collaboration between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan





As NATO winds down its troop presence in Afghanistan this year and the country's poppy cultivation rises, collaboration between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran to tackle drug flows looks set to become more important than ever.

Afghanistan produces 90 percent of the world's opium, the main ingredient in heroin, and is also a leading supplier of hashish. Narcotics from Afghanistan make their way to global markets through Pakistan and Iran.

The Triangular Initiative, sponsored and set up by UNODC, is the first of its kind, fostering a dialogue between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan about the threat posed by trafficking of Afghan opiates and associated precursor chemicals.

UNODC brokers talks between the three countries every six months, focusing on building trust between the members and sharing information. The neutral stance of UNODC has

"Addressing maritime trafficking routes is an issue of increasing urgency. During my recent mission to the Gulf countries, the use of maritime routes for drug trafficking was highlighted as one of the main challenges."

Executive Director of the UNODC, Mr Yury Fedotov, said at the Ministerial review meeting of the Triangular Initiative - Vienna - March 2014



allowed the previously hostile countries to come together and openly discuss their shared issues on narcotics control.

International bodies and governments say the drugs trade is helping to fuel the Taliban insurgency, which is estimated to receive up to US\$100m a year from the trade.

Mr Cesar Guedes, Country Representative of UNODC Pakistan said: "These talks provide a vital outlet to discuss the issues the region faces and how to tackle them. An open dialogue that addresses the join challenges of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan is the first step towards working together to solve them.

"We continue to work tirelessly to ensure this dialogue can continue."

"The success stories project encompasses the majority of UNODC's work, highlighting how UNODC has contributed to the safety and well being of Pakistan within the areas of criminal justice, border management including trafficking of humans and illicit materials and drug demand reduction.

There are many challenges within Pakistan. The vacuums in law and order at the border areas with Afghanistan and Iran, present criminals with the opportunity to ply their trade with impunity. The on-going security situation makes rule of law difficult to manage and the readily available supply of both drugs, and chemicals used in their production, is increasing the number of people who abuse drugs within the country, as well as the HIV/AIDS affected population.

The work of UNODC in Pakistan aims to counter these challenges, with the support of our international partners and donor organizations as well the continuing support of the Government of Pakistan and the country's law enforcement agencies".



César Guedes
Country Representative
UNODC Pakistan



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Plot # 5-11, Diplomatic Enclave, G-5, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: +92 51 2601461-2 Fax: +92 51 2601469 Email: fo.pakistan@unodc.org

Website: <http://www.unodc.org/pakistan>