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Pokiston's Action to Counter Terrorism

PROJECTIVES

- Enhance investigation processes and the use of forensic evidence by the Sindh Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) for the preparation of terrorism cases.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Sindh Prosecution Directorate and Judiciary to effectively prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases.
- Improve provincial and inter-provincial coordination on counter-terrorism, to strengthen capacity on counter-terrorism related strategic analysis and to promote greater judicial integrity and human rights compliant judicial processes in terrorism

NEWSLETTER

April - June 2021 (Q2)



Frontline Defence: UNODC armours 20 vehicles to strengthen counter terrorism efforts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In line with its commitment to Pakistan under Pakistan's Action to Counter Terrorism (PACT), UNODC has armoured 20 soft-skinned vehicles owned by the Counter Terrorism Department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Equipped with B6-level ballistic protection, these vehicles provide safety against prevalent threats of IEDs, VBIEDs, Suicide Bomb IEDs, and high-powered rifles such as AK-47s.

Keys to 20 vehicles were handed over in a ceremony held in Peshawar on June 21, 2021. The ceremony was attended by the European Union (EU) Ambassador to Pakistan, H.E. Ms Androulla Kaminara, Inspector General Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr Moazzam Jah Ansari, UNODC Country Representative, Mr Jeremy Milsom, and Director General (Research) NACTA, Mr Muhammad Ali Babakhel.

In her opening remarks, Ambassador Kaminara lauded the success of PACT in KP, stating,

'The project has contributed in two ways: on one hand, it has strengthened the capacity of the law enforcement agencies and judiciary to respond to terrorism in Khyber

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Pakhtunkhwa, while on the other it has strengthened trust in these institutions.'

Mr Milsom reiterated UNODC's commitment to Pakistan and KP, noticing that the vehicles would significantly enhance the mobility and response of the police department against terrorism. On behalf of the KP Police, Mr Ansari extended his gratitude to PACT and EU, highlighting that the vehicles will provide a safe working environment for KP CTD personnel by reducing the risk, especially in high-risk areas.

This initiative was made a success with the collaboration of NACTA and the financial support of the European Union.

https://www.unodc.org/pakistan/en/stories/unodc-pact-in-collaboration-with-nacta-handed-over-20-converted-armoured-vehicles-to-the-counter-terrorism-department-ctd-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-kp-police-with-the-financial-support-of-the-european-union-eu.html



Mapping first-ever Counter Terrorism Strategy for CTD Sindh

UNODC has successfully drafted afirst-ever department wide CT strategy. Titled 'Sindh Counter Terrorism Strategy 2021- A Roadmap for Counter Terrorism Department' it provides an in-depth analysis of Sindh's CTD that helps develop a vision, identifies goals and objectives, and chalks out key performance indicators (KPIs) for the institution.

The document lays out a counter terrorism strategy designed to enhance the effectiveness of Sindh's CTD. It goes on to elaborate CTD's goal in achieving excellence through reorganisation of police units, ensuring specialisation of officials within each sub-department, upholding human rights, developing effective prosecution mechanism, and preservation of institutional memory. The document provides a strategic framework to guide the department in its day-to-day operations and resource management and allocation. A vision-centric and capability-driven approach takes a holistic view of the organisation to discern existing capabilities and put these in line with the strategic vision by identifying gaps and structuring these back on the strategic roadmap as initiatives and outcomes. Protection of human rights is made an integral part of the strategy overseeing CTD's working through and through.



Building strong investigative foundations

PACT Sindh organized a 'Basic Terrorism Investigation Course' for **148** newly inducted direct inspectors of Sindh Police. Held at the School of Investigation at Shahid Hayat Police Training College in Karachi, the month-long course started on May 24 and ended on June 18, 2021. The initiative brought together participants from various districts of Sindh province including a significant number of women officers. The training was preceded by an opening ceremony hosted by the UNODC.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony, Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP) Mr Naeem Ahmed Sheikh appreciated the efforts of the PACT team and UNODC for capacity building of Sindh Police and CTD Sindh, observing that the trainees would greatly benefit from content designed by PACT.

The curriculum has been designed and reviewed by Training Module Review Committee under the framework of PACT. The course featured lessons on **critical incident response**, **leadership**, and **ethics** while investigating cases of terrorism. It comprised a conceptual framework and practical exercises to promote teamwork and skill development. The course concluded with an assessment and a session on efficiency and discipline benchmarks in the Sindh Police.

https://www.unodc.org/pakistan/en/stories/unodc-in-collaboration-with-nacta-organizes-a-basic-terrorism-investigation-course-for-newly-inducted-direct-inspectors.html

Sindh Prosecutor Trainings – the full roll out

After an intensive training session for the Prosecution Department in Q1, 270 freshly recruited prosecutors in Q2 were also given training. The training rollout program, consisting of 12 sessions was attended by prosecutors belonging to various districts of Sindh.

The training was conducted on modules developed broadly under PACT, aiming to enhance capacity building in technical and legal spheres during terrorism-related trials.

The training curriculum covered core topics relevant to the practice of Prosecution during judicial proceedings especially, Examination of Witnesses, Presentation of Circumstantial Evidence, and Use of Forensic Evidence.

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During the examination session, prosecutors were lectured on types of questioning, rules of witness competence, rules of credibility, types of witnesses, rights of the accused, as well as examination in chief a cross-examination.

On presenting circumstantial evidence participants were apprised on different types of evidence with lectures on circumstantial evidence and their evidentiary value. This was followed by a presentation on precedential landmark decisions where either circumstantial evidence was used as the basis of conviction, or an acquittal was granted due to the presence of only circumstantial evidence.

The training on the use of forensic evidence contained presentations and lectures on the importance of forensic evidence, as circumstantial evidence, along with types of forensic evidence. Examples of the use of forensic evidence such as ballistic reports, serologist reports, CDRs, geofencing, and signal triangulation, were shared to train the prosecutors on the presentation of these reports during the trial.

Overviews of relevant modules including cooperation among police prosecution and understanding of terrorism financing cases were also communicated to the trainees.

The lectures were followed by practical exercises of conceptual knowledge to solidify the understanding of each subject. Additionally, pre and post-assessment were conducted to measure learning among participants.



Studying the potential for Pre-Trial Conferences in Anti-Terrorism Courts in Sindh

Justice delayed is justice denied. WhilePakistan's Anti-Terrorism law requires AT cases to be adjudicated within 7 days, it often takes a much longer period. The delay undermines the right of parties to participate in trial effectively and prolongs the suffering of the victim or appellant, as well as the accused in the case.

In line with its commitment to provide evidence-based research for its stakeholders, the PACT project conducted a study to assess average timelines for disposal of antiterrorism trials, the potential of pre-trial conferences to speed the process, and its practical implementation.

The study highlights that average AT case resolution timelines last well over hundreds of days whether they are monitored from an angle of sharing prosecution evidence or the framing of charges. It also notes that while cases may legally be adjudicated in as little as one hearing, an average case was subject to about 20 hearings before judgement.

Noting national examples such as the Expeditious Justice Project (EJI), as well as learning from similar models followed in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Philippines; and studying the powers of the court under the law—the study recommends organizing pre-trial conferences in AT courts in Sindh on a trial basis.

According to the study, a pre-trial conference would effectively:

- Fix schedule of the trial at the time of receipt of the police report by the court in consultation with prosecution and defence
- Schedule dates of hearing for each stage on a template
- Provide copies of the schedule to the parties
- Disallow unnecessary adjournments

While the implementation of a pre-trial conference is expected to pose challenges, the study recommends that a pilot court, with the endorsement of senior leadership, SOPs, and impact analysis on hearing data over a period of time, can provide the necessary proof of success.

Coverage







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