



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR TURKMEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS



FINAL REPORT

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE	English Language Training for Turkmen law enforcement officers
DONOR	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)
BUDGET	USD 145,000
DURATION	October 2019 – June 2021 (with no-cost extension till June 2022)
OBJECTIVE	To enhance Turkmenistan’s capacity to counter transnational organized crime and promote mutual legal assistance based on enhanced legal and overall English language proficiency among law enforcement and justice sector professionals who are responsible for international cooperation in criminal matters
TARGET GROUPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Internal Affairs• Ministry of National Security• Border Service• State Customs Service• State Migration Service• General Prosecutor’s Office• Ministry of Justice• Supreme Court• Central Forensic Bureau under the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry• Financial Monitoring Service under the Ministry of Finance and Economy• Ministry of Foreign Affairs

COURSE OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE

The project’s main goal was to facilitate the improvement of the English language skills of Turkmen law enforcement officers using modern training materials and interactive teaching methods.

The language training course targeted the staff of various law enforcement and judicial bodies, as well as experts from the Financial Monitoring Service under the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Central Forensic Bureau under the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry.

“The main goal of our language courses is to increase the level of English proficiency among Turkmen practitioners who are responsible for international cooperation in their respective ministries and agencies. We focus on law enforcement officers mainly, but staff from financial monitoring institutions and forensic laboratories also participate. This will make it easier for them to work with foreign partners, which is crucial for mutual legal assistance and international cooperation on criminal matters”,

Mr. Koen Marquering, UNODC International Program Coordinator in Central Asia.

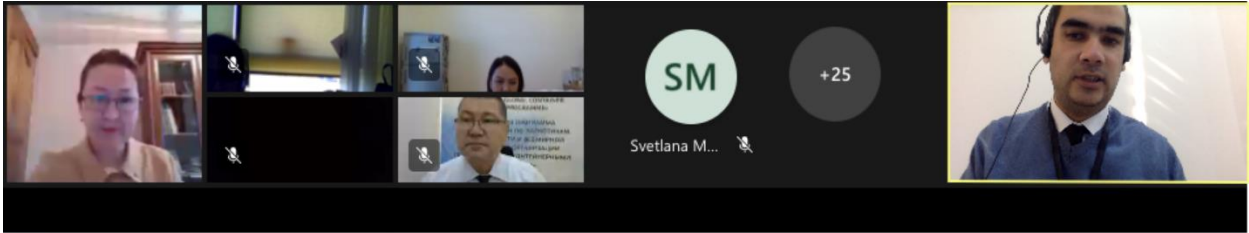
The English language training program was split into two seven-month-long rounds of intensive English language training. Training sessions were conducted by two English language tutors. Classes were held three times a week. Each training session lasted three hours.

The COVID-19 global pandemic significantly affected the launch of the training course and its modality. The launch of the first round of ELT was approved by authorities of Turkmenistan in October 2020 following numerous discussions and negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Due to the COVID-19-related restrictions and quarantine measures imposed by the Government, as well as upon the request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the ELT training sessions were conducted in online mode through Zoom and Google Meet platforms.

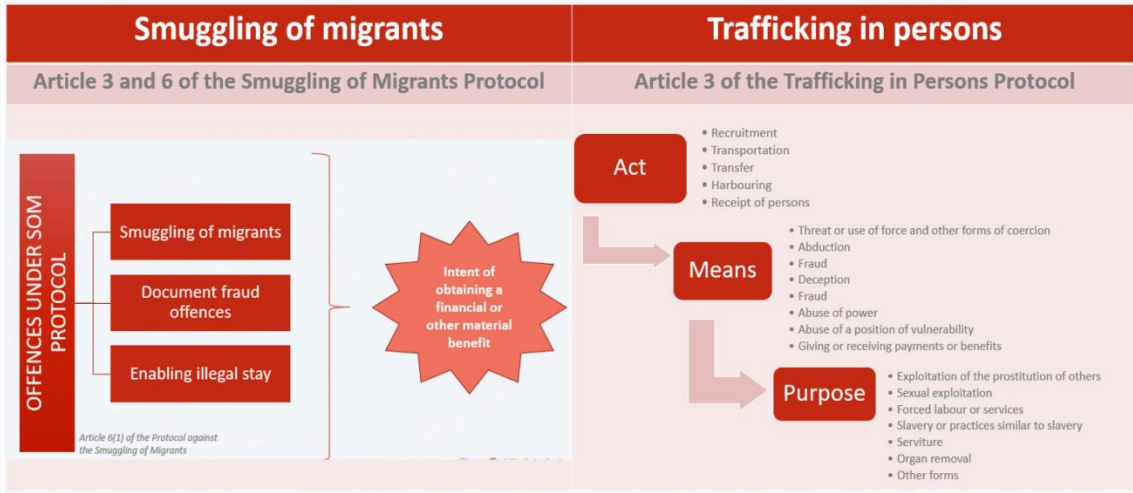
EXPECTED RESULT 1 (ELT PROGRAMME FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT DEVELOPED)

The ELT course curriculum (Annex I) was developed by the project trainers based on the American Headway Third Edition teaching and training package for elementary, pre-intermediate and intermediate levels provided by the US Embassy in Ashgabat (93 sets + 2 sets of audio CDs for tutors), as well as New Headway Fourth edition for upper-intermediate level (25 sets) and Headway Fifth edition for the advanced level (25 sets) which were procured for training purposes for students studying on upper-intermediate and advanced levels. To cover topics related to law enforcement English for Police and English for Law Enforcement study books were distributed among the training participants. To cover topics related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants UNODC’s education for justice training materials were used.





Comparing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons



bravo

Task 3 You are going to hear a summary of the criminal justice process in England and Wales. Before you listen, read the chart and complete as much as you can. Use these words.

refer acquitted sentenced pleads (x2) remanded proceeds dropped prosecute granted

Now listen to the summary, check your answers and complete the remaining gaps.

1 The police have enough evidence to charge the suspect.

The police p _____ the suspect.

The police r _____ the case to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).

2 The CPS reviews the case and decides whether or not to proceed (is there enough evidence?)

The charges are d _____. No further action is taken (NFA).

The CPS p _____ with the case.

3 The suspect is g _____ bail or is r _____ in custody until the trial.

Such topics as criminal justice systems, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, dealing with the victims of trafficking in persons, organized crime and criminal activities associated with organized criminal groups, mutual legal assistance and extradition, crime scene investigation, forensic techniques and process of crime investigation, as well as topics related to international cooperation, such as using the official language in correspondence and face-to-face conversations were covered during the course.

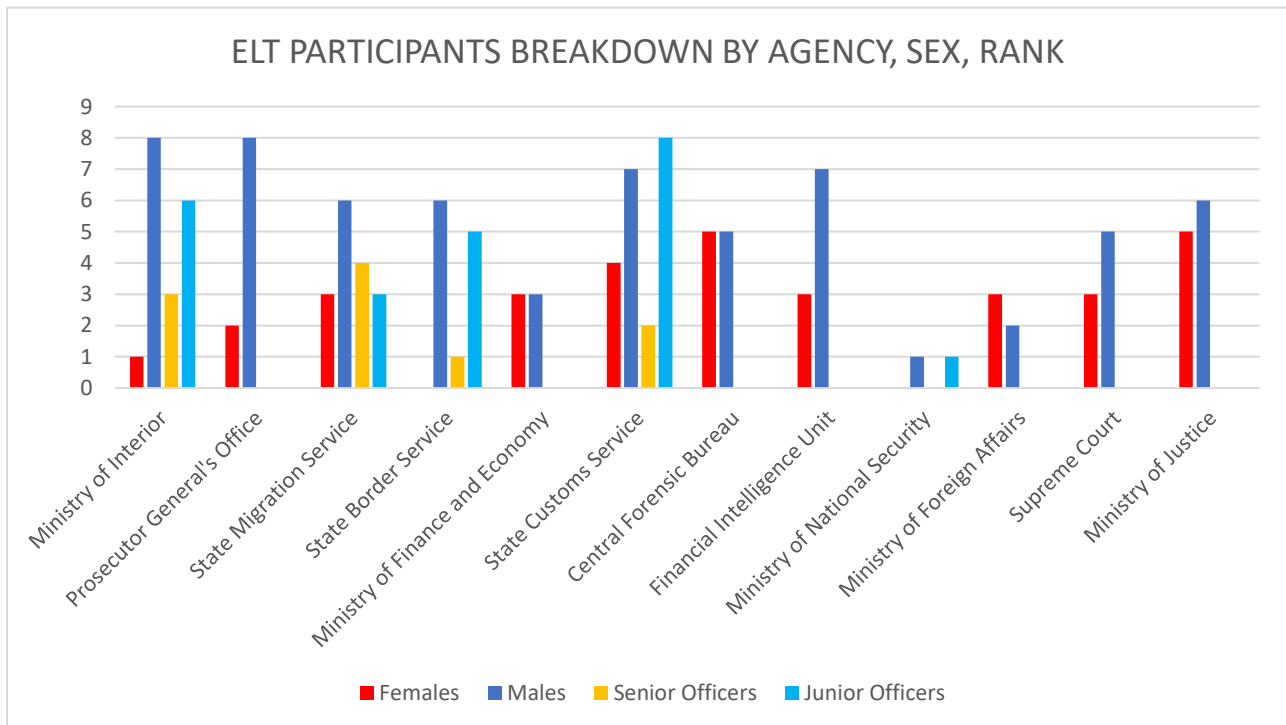
EXPECTED RESULT 2 (COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INCREASED)

Forty-four officers were involved in the first round of ELT and sixty-five in the second round, including thirteen returned students who took part in the first round of the training course and requested further continuation of study through their respective agencies.

Training course participants were divided into four groups (two elementary, one pre-intermediate and one upper-intermediate) based on a pre-testing exercise to determine the level of knowledge of the course participants.

“I can say for sure that knowing and understanding English is as important as being an expert in your field. Knowledge acquired will give me more confidence while communicating with English speakers without using interpreter services.”

N. Gurbanova, Customs Officer



alpha **At the scene**

OBJECTIVES

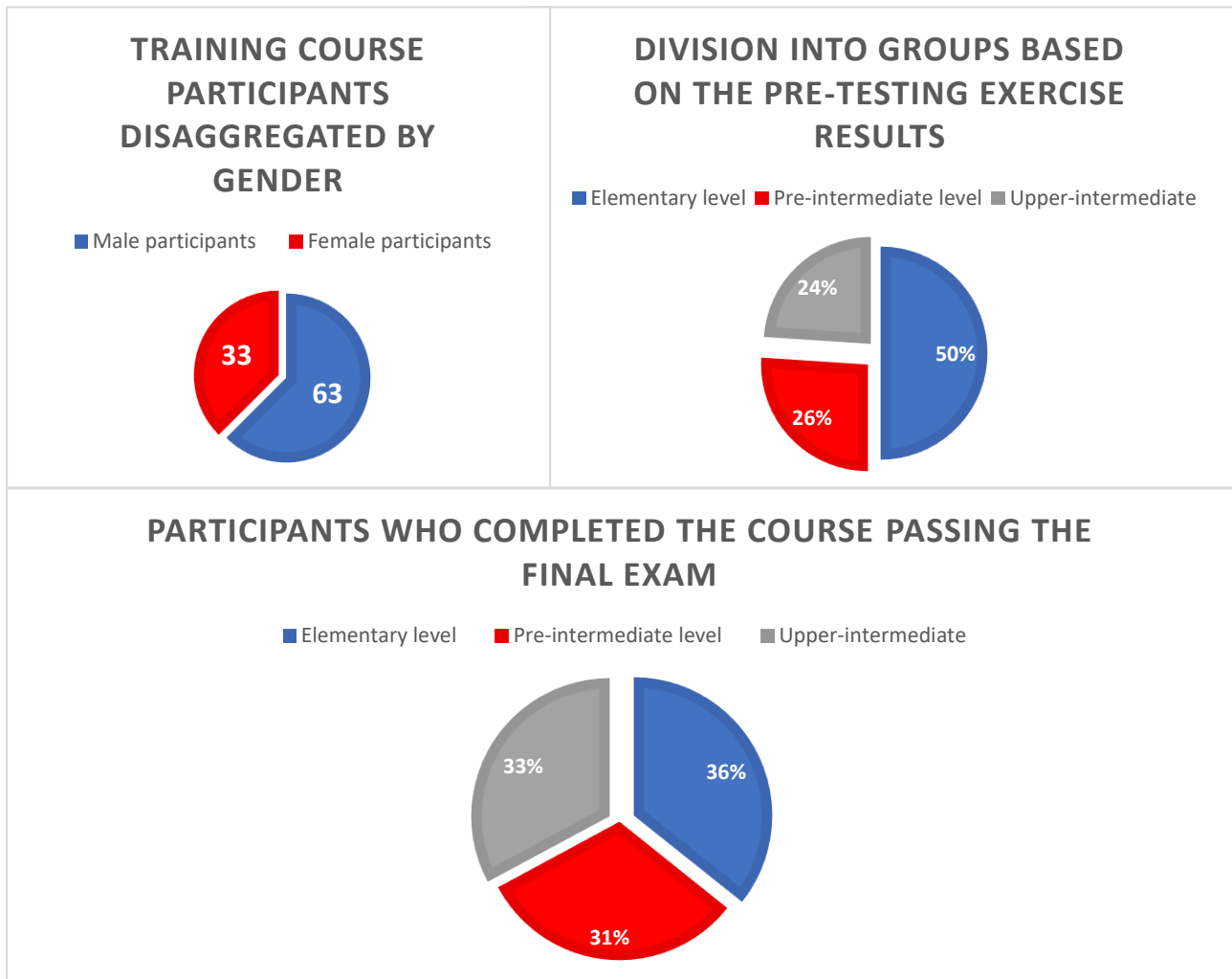
- types of physical evidence and forensic equipment
- forensic techniques: specific collocations
- present passive

Speaking Task 1 Work in pairs. Do you work with a specialized Scene of Crime Department? What usually happens at a crime scene? What processes do you follow?

Vocabulary Task 2 Label the pictures. Use these words.

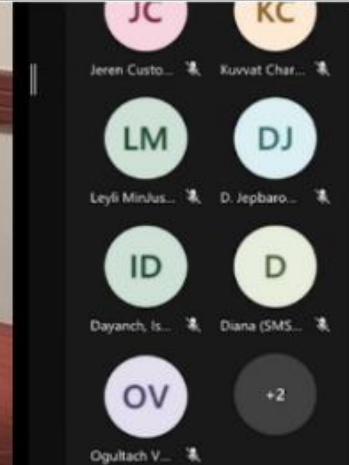
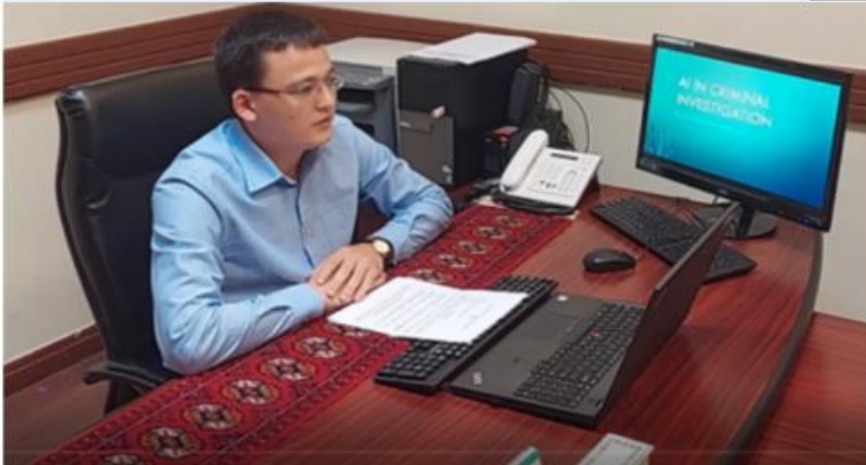
crime-scene tape fingerprints fibres swab blood bullet casings tyre marks hair

Totally, seventy law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners out of ninety-six have completed two rounds of ELT passing the final merit exams on pre-intermediate, intermediate and advanced levels. Twenty-three students failed the final exam, and three students did not complete the training course due to a change in the workplace.



My Point of View

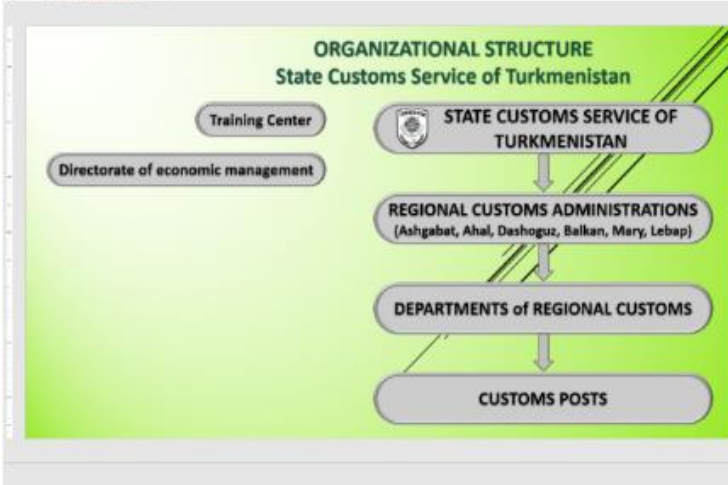
- Each person, despite his/her position in society, should have a sense of responsibility for another person's life and social conscience of the importance of the fight against drug trafficking.
- While there is demand, there will ALWAYS be supply.

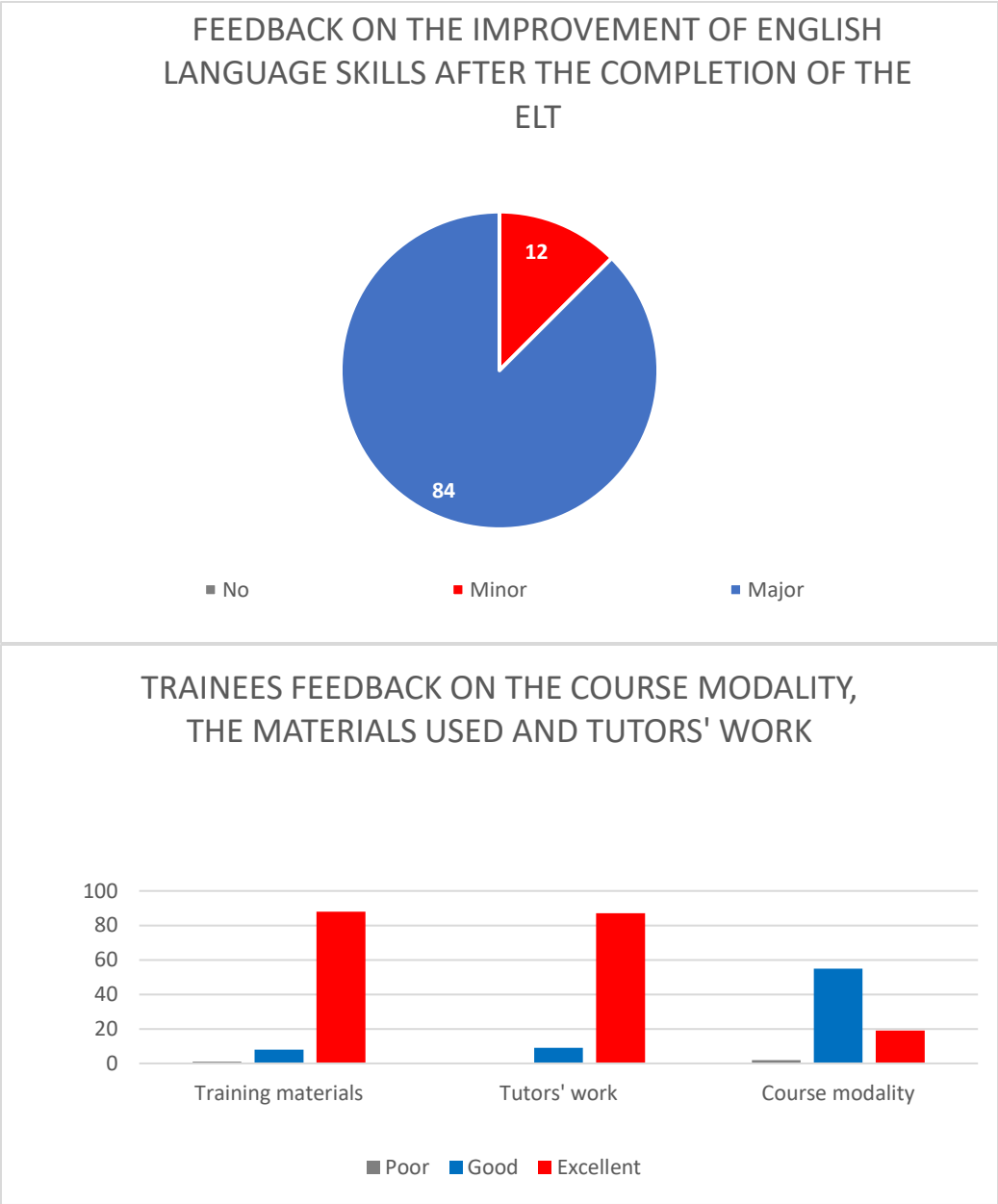


The combating trafficking in persons – an important part of the security of the world

Turkmenistan allocated the combating trafficking in persons into a separate **priority direction of the state policy**, including the section of "migration and trafficking in persons"

Participants: UNODC, Rustam..., Svetlana Mamedovam..., Jeren (Customs), Sheker Altyyewa, Nurbamal Gurban..., and others.





EXPECTED RESULT 3 (POTENTIAL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INFORMATION SHARING IS INCREASED)

Throughout the entire training process, the ELT trainees represented their respective agencies on various platforms and events. Training participants representing the Prosecutor General’s Office, Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court of Turkmenistan participated in the online consultations and practical workshop on international judicial cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance organized by UNODC in June 2021 and July 2022, thus exchanging experience with representatives of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic, Eurojust, European Judicial Network and other states of South Caucasus and Central Asia. ELT trainees from the Central Forensic Bureau of Turkmenistan took part in the training on Safe Handling of Synthetic Opioids organized by the UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Service in Vienna in December 2021.

“The course has proven its effectiveness, as evidenced by the feedback received from the course participants, as well as by the fact that many agencies expressed interest in continuing the training.

Most of the participants have significantly improved their knowledge and skills, and the acquired knowledge and vocabulary will help them in the future in performing their official duties while working with foreign partners.”

Mahym Meredova, English language tutor

An online conference on International cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants was conducted within the training course with students of the advanced and intermediate groups.

Following the two rounds of the intensive English language training, the nine most successful students from the first and the second rounds of the course, identified through the final testing, enjoyed the opportunity to visit UNODC HQ in Vienna to meet the UNODC thematic sections and practice the acquired English communication skills, as well as partake in the briefings and presentations prepared by the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, Organized Crime Branch, the Laboratory and Scientific Section, as well as Vienna International Anti-Corruption Academy.

“I consider the knowledge of the English language very important and even necessary for successful interaction with foreign colleagues, as well as for searching and obtaining the necessary data and information that is available only in English. This course has greatly improved our communication skills thereby increasing our work’s efficiency.”

S. Kazimova, Forensic expert





KEY PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST SET TARGETS



- **96** law enforcement officers and other criminal justice practitioners (63 males/ 33 females) from **12** agencies took part in two rounds of the training course, divided into 4 groups based on the English language proficiency level. **70** students completed the training course (39 males / 31 females).



- **9** successful students (3 males / 6 females), alumni of the first and the second rounds of ELT, visited UNODC HQ in Vienna as well as Vienna International Anti-Corruption Academy to learn about the work of the UNODC and IACA and practice their English communication skills.



- Alignment of ELT with overall UNODC's activities to address the transnational organized crime:

- Central Forensic Bureau is more engaged in UNODC ICE Programme's briefings and symposiums;
- Finance Intelligence Unit and General Prosecutors Office engaged in AML/CFT-related activities, including through the Egmont Group;
- GPO engaged in International cooperation in the area of countering trafficking in persons and transnational organized crime, including through CASC Initiative.

LESSONS LEARNED AND FOLLOW UP

Though the training course was conducted in online mode due to COVID-19-related restrictions set up by the Government, overall project outcomes, strong interest and engagement of the course participants in the English language training process, as well as the feedback, received from the national counterparts witnesses the overall success of the project.

Requests to proceed with the organization of similar language courses with a strong focus on the specific areas of international cooperation between law enforcement and criminal justice bodies were received from the Ministry of Justice, State Customs Service, Financial Monitoring Service, Supreme Court and other agencies.

MEDIA ARTICLES

- 1 Launch of the first round of ELT <https://www.facebook.com/UNODCCentralAsia/posts/pfbid02bHwJLNBh5iGJWjmhsR1vn5zD4kF8n36R2yaAn3i4eodYb3zBPM6yJSrCeEBH7WMCI>
- 2 Launch of the second round of ELT <https://www.unodc.org/centralasia/en/news/unodc-and-inl-facilitate-english-language-training-for-law-enforcement-and-justice-practitioners-in-turkmenistan.html>
- 3 Completion of the ELT course <https://www.unodc.org/centralasia/en/news-cj/turkmen-law-enforcement-officers-completed-english-language-training-course.html>
<https://turkmenistan.un.org/en/201468-turkmen-law-enforcement-officers-completed-english-language-training-course>

ANNEX 1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR LE OFFICERS IN TURKMENISTAN COURSE CURRICULUM

Main objective:

The present practical English training course aims at **enhancement of legal and overall English language proficiency**, developing listening, reading and written skills of law enforcement officers and justice sector professionals in order to engage with counterparts and counterpart institutions in other countries.

The topic areas and language focus of the training course is aimed at law enforcement and the criminal justice system but may also apply to other entities, such as Financial Intelligence Units, Forensic Services and other relevant civil servants.

Course duration: February 2021 – June 2022 (7 months/round)

#	Course level	Duration	Nr of working days	Nr of working hours	Total number of hours
1	Elementary	15 weeks	3 days per week	3 hours per day	135
2	Pre-intermediate	15 weeks	3 days per week	3 hours per day	135
3	Intermediate	15 weeks	3 days per week	3 hours per day	135
4	Upper-intermediate	15 weeks	3 days per week	3 hours per day	135
5	Advanced	15 weeks	3 days per week	3 hours per day	135

UNIT	TOPICS AND VOCABULARY AREA	GRAMMAR	NUMBER of HOURS
Elementary course curriculum - American Headway 1 / E4P / E4LE			
The world of law enforcement	Alphabet and spelling Numbers and time Shift work Equipment Law enforcement agencies	Verb to be - am/is/are Possessive adjectives - my/your/his/her Verbs: have/go/live/like Possessive 's Present Simple: he/she/it Questions and negatives: <i>What does he do?</i> <i>He doesn't ...</i>	22

Traffic and vehicles	Types of vehicles Vehicle description Radio telephony alphabet Parts of car Vehicle and driving offences Driving license	Present Simple 2: <i>I/you/we/they</i> Adverbs of frequency: <i>always, usually, often, never</i> There is /are Some/any/a lot of This/that/these/those	22
Out in the community	Describing a community Types of anti-social behaviour Dealing with anti-social behaviour Community policing	Can/can't Was/were/could Past Simple 1 Regular verbs: <i>Worked, learned, studied</i> Irregular verbs: <i>Began, came, had, met.</i> Time expressions: <i>last night, yesterday morning</i>	22
Emergency call	Types of Emergencies Domestic violence Parts of body Describing injuries Calming down and reassuring Describing an assault Describing an assailant Dealing with injuries Asking questions about an incident	Past Simple 2: He told... Questions: <i>how many/where/why...</i> Negatives: <i>We didn't...</i> Time expressions: <i>In 1903; 50 years ago; at 9:00; on Monday</i>	25
Crime and Punishment	Types of Crime Types of Punishment Police Courts Questioning the suspect	Countable and non-countable nouns: <i>Tea/cheese/apples/eggs</i> <i>I like ... and I'd like ...</i> How much...? / How many..? Some/Any	22
Reporting a crime	Reporting a crime – Sample report When it is an emergency Hot- and Helplines	Comparative adjectives: <i>Bigger, more romantic, better, worse</i> Superlative adjectives: <i>best, most popular, busiest.</i> Present Continuous <i>In/at/on</i> Something/nothing: <i>somebody/nobody/ everywhere/anything</i>	22

Pre-intermediate course curriculum – American Headway 2 / E4P / E4LE

<p>Civil disorders</p>	<p>Equipment Strikes and demonstrations Tactics Dealing with crowds Policing a large event</p>	<p>Tense review: <i>Present, Past, Future</i> Question words: <i>Who..? Why..? Whose...? Which...? How much..?</i> Present tenses <i>Present Simple – Present Continuous</i></p>	<p align="center">22</p>
<p>At the police station</p>	<p>The police station Roles and responsibilities Custody suites Legal rights of detainee ID-procedures: fingerprinting and identity parades Interviewing practice and Interview techniques</p>	<p>Past tenses <i>Past Simple – Past Continuous</i> Prepositions in time expressions Quantity: <i>Much/Many</i></p>	<p align="center">22</p>
<p>Crime scene investigation</p>	<p>Crime scene investigation Process for crime scene investigation Physical evidence Physical descriptions</p>	<p>Going to future Verb patterns <i>want / hope to do, enjoy / like doing, look forward to doing, would like to do</i> Future forms – going to / will Comparatives and superlatives</p>	<p align="center">22</p>
<p>Forensics</p>	<p>Forensic techniques E-fits DNA-testing Describing DNA testing techniques</p>	<p>Present Perfect: <i>I've been... I haven't...</i> Ever/never and Yet/just <i>Have to / don't have to... Should / must</i></p>	<p align="center">22</p>
<p>Criminal Justice Systems</p>	<p>Penalties and Punishments Explaining Criminal Justice System Legal Systems Court Procedures / In Court Cross examination Mutual legal assistance and Extradition Sentencing Interpol notices</p>	<p><i>Narrative tenses</i> Joining sentences- Conjunctions Passives Verb+noun Adverb+adjective</p>	<p align="center">25</p>
<p>Organized crime</p>	<p>Organized crime groups and activities Describing criminal activities associated with organized crime Psychology of organized crime</p>	<p>Present Perfect Continuous First conditional: <i>if+will</i></p>	<p align="center">22</p>

Intermediate course curriculum – American Headway 3 / E4LE / E4MP

UNIT	TOPICS AND VOCABULARY AREA	GRAMMAR	NUMBER of HOURS
Crime and Punishment	Crimes Crimes against the person Crimes against property Crime and the media Crime fixation Punishments Sentencing Appropriate sentences	Naming tenses: <i>Present, Past, Present Perfect</i> Auxiliary verbs: <i>do, be, have</i> Present tenses. <i>Simple and Continuous</i> Stative verbs: <i>like, know, understand</i>	22
Criminal Justice Systems	Penalties and Punishments Explaining Criminal Justice System Legal Systems Court Procedures / In Court Cross examination Mutual legal assistance and Extradition Sentencing Interpol notices	Past tenses: <i>Simple and Continuous</i> Past perfect <i>Used to...</i> Advice, obligation and Permission Modal and related verbs	25
Criminal Investigations	Interviews and interrogations Conviction and sentence Crime, investigation and social relevance	Future forms <i>Will, going to, or Present continuous?</i> Future possibilities: <i>may, might, could</i> Information questions	22
Organized crime	Organized crime groups and activities Describing criminal activities associated with organized crime Psychology of organized crime	Present Perfect, Simple and Continuous Adverbs: <i>just, yet, already</i> Verb patterns: <i>Verb+ing</i> <i>Verb+infinitive</i> <i>Adjective+infinitive</i>	22
Dealing with Vehicle Crime	Introduction Organized crime Cars, customs officers and crime	Conditionals: <i>Might/could have done</i> <i>Should have done</i> Noun phrases Articles: <i>a/the/no article</i> Possessives: <i>their /theirs</i> Reported speech Reported thoughts Reported question	22

Drugs and Alcohol	Drugs legislation Drug-related offences Drug-related crime Drink and drug driving Customs control Physical effects of drugs and alcohol	Comparative adjectives Superlative adjectives Prepositions of place and movements	22
Upper-intermediate course curriculum – New Headway / English for Law Enforcement			
Trafficking in Persons	Introduction into TIP Reasons for TIP Trafficking in children and adults Trafficking techniques Implementation of human rights	The tense system Auxiliary verbs: <i>be, do, have</i> Modal auxiliary verbs: <i>can, could, may, might</i> Full verbs English tense usage: the simple aspect, the continuous aspect, the perfect aspect Active and passive	25
Countering Terrorism	Introduction Defining terrorism Historical perspectives The terrorists Terrorism and media Cause and effect	Present Perfect: Simple and Continuous Unfinished past, present result, indefinite past Narrative tenses: Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect. Time clauses Questions and negatives question forms, asking for descriptions, indirect questions; Forming negatives, negative questions.	22
Organized crime	Fighting Global Crime Describing criminal activities associated with organized crime Psychology of organized crime	Future forms: will, going to, will and shall for timetables, future continuous, future perfect Expressions of quantity: <i>a little ..., lots of ..., few ..., not much ..., hardly, any ..., fewer....</i>	22

		Countable and uncountable nouns: <i>money, time/times</i>	
Computer crime, Fraud and Economic Crime	Credit card fraud as organized crime Front-line fraud Money laundering and international efforts to fight it Cybercrime Links to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	Modals and related verbs: <i>probability: must and can't, should, may and might, could</i> <i>Ability, advice, obligation, permission, willingness and refusal, requests</i> Relative clauses. Defining and non-defining relative clauses. Participles.	22
Combating Organized Crime	Transnational organized crime Email, business and official language Information and legal assistance requests Cultural property and wildlife crime Face-to-face discussions Liaising with overseas counterparts	Expressing habit <i>Present habit;</i> <i>Past habit.</i> Will and would, used to + infinitive, be/get used to + noun + ing form Modal auxiliary verbs 2: <i>Should have done, could have done, might have done, needn't have</i>	22
International cooperation	Transnational organized crime Email, business and official language Information and legal assistance requests Cultural property and wildlife crime Face-to-face discussions Liaising with overseas counterparts	Hypothesizing First and second conditionals. Third conditional. Other structures that express hypothesis. Determiners Each and every; enough; Articles	22

Advanced course curriculum – New Headway / E4MP / E4LE

UNIT	TOPICS AND VOCABULARY AREA	GRAMMAR	NUMBER of HOURS
Crime prevention	Safety and Security Crime prevention	Tense review:	22

	<p>Crime prevention campaigns Giving professional advice Describing a crime campaign</p>	<p><i>the simple aspect, the continuous aspect, the perfect aspect, active and passive, future forms, reflexive verbs.</i></p> <p>Adverbs and adjectives. <i>Positions of adverbs.</i> <i>Adverb collocations.</i> <i>Adverbs with two forms.</i> <i>Adjective order.</i></p>	
<p>Criminal Justice Systems</p>	<p>Penalties and Punishments Explaining Criminal Justice System Legal Systems Court Procedures / In Court Cross examination Mutual legal assistance and Extradition Sentencing Interpol notices</p>	<p>Verb patterns: <i>with infinitives, with the gerund,</i> <i>verb+that+clause,</i> <i>verb+infinitive/gerund</i></p> <p><i>with little or no change in meaning, perfect and passive forms</i></p> <p>Modal auxiliaries, present, future and past <i>Softening the message</i></p>	<p>22</p>
<p>Combating Organized Crime</p>	<p>Transnational organized crime Fighting Global Crime Describing criminal activities associated with organized crime Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants differences and commonalities Defining terrorism Cybercrime Information and legal assistance requests Liaising with overseas counterparts</p>	<p>Avoiding repetition. <i>Using auxiliaries to avoid repetition.</i> <i>Reduced infinitives.</i></p> <p>Adding emphasis: <i>Structures which add emphasis.</i></p> <p>Negative inversion Pronunciation. Emphatic do, does, did.</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>Crime scene investigation</p>	<p>Crime scene investigation Process for crime scene investigation Physical evidence Physical descriptions</p>	<p>Real and unreal tense usage <i>First (real), second (unreal), third (unreal)</i> <i>conditional sentences</i> Second and third mixed Hypothesizing about the present, past, and future. <i>Would</i></p> <p>Relative clauses: <i>Defining and non-</i></p>	<p>22</p>

		<p><i>defining relative clauses. Participles (as adjectives, and as reduced relative clauses), participles in adverb clauses.</i> <i>Just</i></p>	
<p>Forensics</p>	<p>Forensic techniques E-fits DNA-testing Describing DNA testing techniques</p>	<p>Discourse markers: <i>Naturally, basically, apparently...</i> Distancing the facts: Reporting with passive verbs: <i>It+passive verb+that clause, subject+passive verb+to-infinitive; seem and appear, quite.</i> Question tags. Replies.</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>International cooperation</p>	<p>Transnational organized crime Email, business and official language Information and legal assistance requests Cultural property and wildlife crime Face-to-face discussions Liaising with overseas counterparts</p>	<p>Future forms: <i>Will, going to</i> Present Continuous Present Simple Future Continuous Future Perfect <i>is/are to</i> Future in the Past Linking devices. Result: so /such, thus; Reason: as, since, because, for, due to, owing to; Purpose: infinitive, so (that); Addition: also, and, furthermore, what's more, too, in addition to; Contrast: <i>but, although, though, even though;</i> Time and sequence: <i>when, as soon as, after, once;</i> Condition: <i>providing/provided, as long as, so long as, in case (of).</i></p>	<p>22</p>

References:

1. Liz and John Soars. American Headway 1: Elementary, Student's Book. – 3th edition, Oxford University Press, 2016.
2. Liz and John Soars. American Headway 1: Elementary, Workbook with key. – 3th edition, Oxford University Press, 2016.
3. Liz and John Soars. American Headway 2: Pre-intermediate, Student's Book. – 3th edition, Oxford University Press, 2016.
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13. Mark Roberts. English for modern policing (E4MP)