



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**

Country Office Pakistan

Strengthening Pakistan's Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Health Response to COVID-19

(Update – May 2020)



"By respecting human rights in this time of crisis, we will build more effective and inclusive solutions for the emergency of today and the recovery for tomorrow."

UN Secretary-General António Guterres
23 April 2020



#coronavirus | #COVID19



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Abbreviations

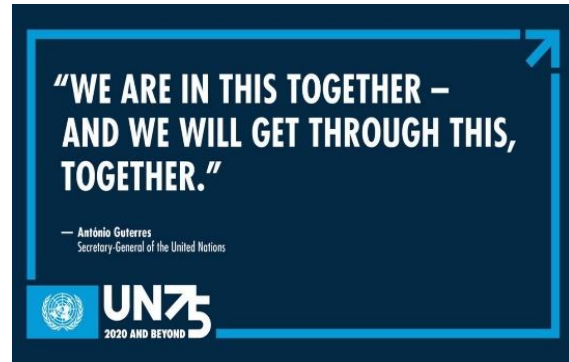
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHTMS	–	Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
AJK	–	Azad Jammu & Kashmir (federally administered territory of Pakistan)
AML	–	Anti-Money Laundering
AMLA	–	Anti-Money Laundering Act
ANF	–	Anti Narcotics Force
APG	–	Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering
APT	–	Advanced Persistent Threat
ARIN-WCA	–	Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West and Central Asia
ARIN-AP	–	Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Asia-Pacific
ART	–	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASF	–	Airport Security Force
ATS	–	Amphetamine-type stimulants
CARIN	–	Camden Asset Recovery Network
CARs	–	Central Asian Republics
CDNS	–	Central Directorate of National Savings
CFT	–	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CN	–	Counter-narcotics
CT	–	Counter Terrorism
CTED	–	Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate
CTD	–	Counter Terrorism Department
CTLP	–	Counter Terrorism Online Learning Platform
DLO	–	Dru Liaison Officer
DRAP	–	Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan
ETN	–	Provincial Excise, Taxation and Narcotics-Control Departments
FATF	–	Financial Action Task Force
FBR	–	Federal Board of Revenue
FC	–	Frontier Corps (border police)
FCR	–	Full Cost Recovery
FIA	–	Federal Investigation Agency
FMU	–	Financial Monitoring Unit (of the SBP)
FSRBs	–	FATF-Style Regional Bodies
GB	–	Gilgit-Baltistan (province)
GBV	–	Gender-based Violence
GBVAWG	–	Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls
GoP	–	Government of Pakistan
HCV	–	Hepatitis C Virus
HIV/AIDS	–	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HTMS	–	Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
IATFs	–	Inter Agency Task Forces
I&I	–	Intelligence & Investigations (also known as ‘Customs Intelligence’)
ICAP	–	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICT	–	Islamabad Capital Territory (Police)
IFFs	–	Illicit financial flows
ILO	–	International Labour Organisation
IMF	–	International Monetary Fund
IOM	–	International Organisation for Migration
KP	–	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (province of Pakistan)
LE	–	Law Enforcement
LEAs	–	Law Enforcement Agencies

M&E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
MER	–	Mutual Evaluation Report
MIUs	–	Mobile Interdiction Units
MLA	–	Mutual Legal Assistance
MLJ	–	Ministry of Law and Justice
MNC	–	Ministry of Narcotics Control
MOFA	–	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOI	–	Ministry of Interior
NAB	–	National Accountability Bureau
NACTA	–	National Counter Terrorism Authority
NADRA	–	National Database and Registration Authority
NAPA	–	National Academy for Prisons
NCSW	–	National Commission on the Status of Women
NEC	–	National Executive Committee
NGOs	–	Non-Governmental Organisations (international and national)
NH&MP	–	National Highways and Motorway Police
NLC	–	National Logistics Cell
NPB	–	National Police Bureau
NR3C	–	National Response Centre for Cyber Crime
OP-III	–	One UN Programme III (2018-2022)
PCUs	–	Port Control Units
PMSA	–	Pakistan Maritime Security Agency
PoEs	–	Points of Entries
PPE	–	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	–	Project Support Cost
PSX	–	Pakistan Stock Exchange
RD	–	Regional Directorate (of the ANF in all provinces)
ROL	–	Rule of Law
SBP	–	State Bank of Pakistan
SDGs	–	Sustainable Development Goals
SECP	–	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SIC	–	Special Intelligence Cell (of the ANF)
SME	–	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMS	–	Short Message Service
SOPs	–	Standard Operating Procedures
TI	–	Triangular Initiative
TIP & SOM	–	Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
TOC	–	Transnational Organised Crime
TOT	–	Training-of-the-Trainers
UN	–	United Nations
UNAIDS	–	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCAC	–	UN Convention against Corruption
UNHCR	–	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	–	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UNSDF	–	United National Sustainable Development Framework
UNTOC	–	UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime
UNWOMEN	–	The UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
U.S.A.	–	United States of America
UTPs	–	Under-trial prisoners
WB	–	The World Bank Group
WHO	–	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

The outbreak of COVID-19 has brought the entire world to a standstill. On top of taking lives, the pandemic is devastating economies globally and adding risk to international security and stability. Nations, and societies are striving to control the spread of the pandemic by enforcing lockdowns that are driving masses into financial insecurity.

This unprecedented situation continues to have a major impact on economies across the globe. While nations struggle to overpower the pandemic, mitigate human suffering, and prevent an economic fallout, they are also pursuing implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, *“a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom”*. In many ways, the current crisis has created a further impetus for countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Soon after the declaration of COVID-19 as a pandemic, United Nations (UN) Secretary General António Guterres warned that a recession ‘of record dimensions’ is a near certainty. He stressed the need for a coordinated global response to the pandemic that ensures equal opportunities for developing countries to “recover better”. In a more recent video message, Mr. Guterres has called for smarter efforts to reach out to the older and most vulnerable people through digital technology.

Mr. Xiangmin Liu – the President of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has also warned the global community about criminals, who have been taking advantage of the pandemic, to carry out financial fraud and exploitation scams – including advertising and trafficking in counterfeit medicines; offering fraudulent investment opportunities; and engaging in phishing schemes to prey on virus-related fears. Mr. Liu has pointed out that while malicious cybercrime, fundraising for fake charities, and medical scams are expected to increase, terrorists can also exploit these opportunities to raise funds¹.

The first two cases of the COVID-19 pandemic were confirmed in Pakistan on February 26, quickly spreading across all provinces and territories within days. Provincial governments started enforcing lockdowns on March 21, more than a week after the World Health Organisation (WHO) had announced COVID-19 as a pandemic. As of May 16, the spread rate has resulted in 38,799 cases² and 834 deaths while continuing to be on the rise. The pandemic coupled with continued persistence of other endemic and epidemic spread of infectious diseases (including poliomyelitis and multi-drug resistant typhoid)³ in Pakistan subjects people to added vulnerability. Furthermore, the economic instability caused by the lockdowns along with the return of overseas Pakistanis due to the economic impacts in other countries, is aggravating an already dire situation of unemployment and poverty in the country.

In response to the multi-layered nature of the COVID-19 crisis, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) has undertaken relevant sectoral measures, and instituted safeguards to ensure adherence to social distancing. A National Action Plan (NAP) was developed and approved on March 13, to: (i) contain and respond to the outbreak in a timely and efficient manner; (ii) prioritise financial resources and increase the domestic and international investment for country emergency preparedness; and (iii) implement

¹ <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/statement-covid-19.html>

² As of 16 May 2020, 359,264 people have been tested for COVID-19

³ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/651371585953227830/pdf/Pakistan-COVID-19-Pandemic-Response-Effectiveness-Project.pdf>

emergency preparedness actions by strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration with government sectors, private sector and civil society at the provincial level.

A significant, and much warranted, focus of the NAP rests on the containment and response of the outbreak. Compliance with lockdowns as well as administration of emergency response to suspect cases has overstretched routine mandates of Pakistan's security forces and law enforcement agencies (LEAs).

As Pakistan's security forces and LEAs rapidly become the public face of GoP's COVID-19 response, their level of public legitimacy increasingly determines their ability to make or break this response. This realignment of mandates is also likely to influence crime trends, governance and socio-economic revival in Pakistan over the coming months.

This policy brief provides a snapshot of the challenges and risks expected to emerge from the current COVID-19 crisis in Pakistan. It elaborates required immediate- and medium-term response measures by UNODC Country Office Pakistan (COPAK) in order to effectively support the GoP in its fight against the pandemic as well as related crises. Furthermore, this living document will be continually edited and updated, to urge identification and activation of available financial and other resources, to ensure proactive institutional preparedness and response.

UNODC in Pakistan

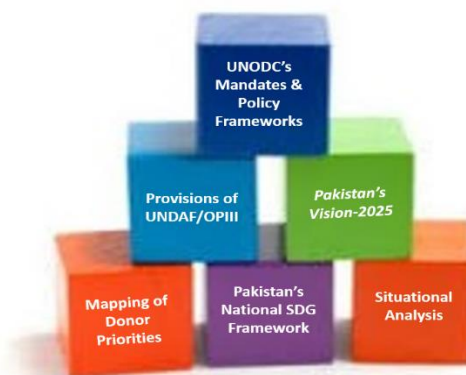
The UNODC mandate embraces the three founding pillars of the UN system: peace and security, development, and human rights. It recognises that the rule of law (ROL), combined with effective criminal justice system, and health-oriented responses to drug use are both enablers, and part of sustainable development. As a global leader in the struggle against illicit drugs and organised crime, UNODC is well positioned to support Member States' implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at normative, analytical as well as operational levels. Specifically, UNODC can support efforts to achieve health, security, and justice for all - particularly the most vulnerable - to ensure that *'no one is left behind'*.

Over the years, UNODC's long-standing engagement in Pakistan has allowed it to develop an integrated programming approach that empowers right holders through a participatory process. UNODC Country Office Pakistan (COPAK) is recognised to deliver high quality, sustainable, technical assistance since 1974.

COPAK largely assists the GoP in accomplishing goals ensuing from:

- the three UN drug control conventions;
- the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC);
- the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); and
- various international instruments to prevent and counter terrorism (CT).

COPAK works directly with federal and provincial stakeholders in Pakistan, international organisations, other UN entities, as well as the civil society to develop and implement integrated capacity-building programmes in the country. Additionally, through facilitation at various bilateral, regional, and multilateral forums, the office promotes wider cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) against illicit trafficking, smuggling and other transnational organised crime (TOC), including terrorism. COPAK's implementing partners and programme stakeholders are enlisted at Annex A.



Drivers of UNODC COPAK's Programmatic Support

UNODC COPAK is a member of the United National Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF)/One UN Programme III (2018-2022) or OP-III. Salient outcomes of this framework are given as per Annex B. UNODC COPAK assists the GoP in achieving all targets under the SDG 16⁴. UNODC COPAK's Normative Support to Pakistan is depicted at Annex C.

UNODC COPAK also supports multi-stakeholder partnerships for improving policy coherence at the international level (and to Pakistan in convening them at the national level) under SDG 17⁵. It also supports the GoP on health and gender inclusiveness. Overall, COPAK's support to the GoP under SDGs 3, 5, 16 and 17 creates a ripple effect, contributing to achievement of several other SDGs, as depicted in the figure.



UNODC's Programming Support to the GoP for achieving SDGs

⁴ 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'

⁵ 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development'.

UNODC COPAK takes pride in its swift adaptability to GoP's emerging needs and changing strategic priorities. COPAK currently supports Pakistan's efforts in managing borders with Afghanistan and Iran, and the coastline. Additionally, it supports various ROL, criminal justice, anti-money laundering (AML), anti-corruption, health, and CT responses. More recently, the country office continues to promote peace and sustainable well-being in Pakistan, by enhancing its capacity in AML and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), in accordance with the forty recommendations of the FATF⁶; and actions recommended by the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)⁷ in its Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) of Pakistan, October 2019⁸. The GoP's authorities responsible for implementing recommendations of the MER (as identified by the APG) are given as per Annex D.

Situation Analysis – Impact of COVID-19 on Pakistan

While the world is striving to implement an effective response to the COVID-19 crisis, national level strategies are largely subject to each country's socio-economic standing and priorities. Pakistan as an emerging market economy is faced with competing priorities to contain the virus while also maintaining economic activity. In so far, Pakistan is attempting to handle the crisis cautiously and by learning from global experiences – particularly in enforcing public-health measures with reduced services, treatment, and recovery. Pakistan's NAP for COVID-19 recognises the need for a robust response plan to contain the current outbreak and prevent its escalation through further transmission.

The NAP provides a policy capacity-building framework for federal, provincial, and regional stakeholders to prevent, detect, and respond to COVID-19 and/or other novel pathogens with pandemic potential in Pakistan. It encourages organisational reforms including reorganisation of health security establishment at national, provincial and district levels, to handle the current pandemic situation promptly, as well as preparedness of all concerned GoP stakeholders for the future.

While the GoP is making concerted efforts to improve health emergency responses and communities' compliance within the new order, countrywide lockdowns have drastically impacted income opportunities for the masses, particularly the daily wagers. Additionally, many jobs have been lost due to closing of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). These factors have compounded the predicament of existing unemployment and poverty in the country.

In a recent press briefing at the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) on COVID-19, Minister for Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Mr. Asad Umar quoted calculations by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) that estimates unemployment of close to 18.5 million people, or 30% of the labour force, in case of complete shutdown. The calculations further predict that between 20 million and 70 million people in the



⁶ <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/FATF%20Standards%20-%2040%20Recommendations%20rc.pdf>

⁷ The APG is part of a global network of similar bodies, referred to as FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs), that focus implementation of the international standards against money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing related to weapons of mass destruction. It has 41 member jurisdictions, international supporting organizations, and observers from outside the region. Key supporting organizations include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNODC, the UN's Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Commonwealth Secretariat and the INTERPOL

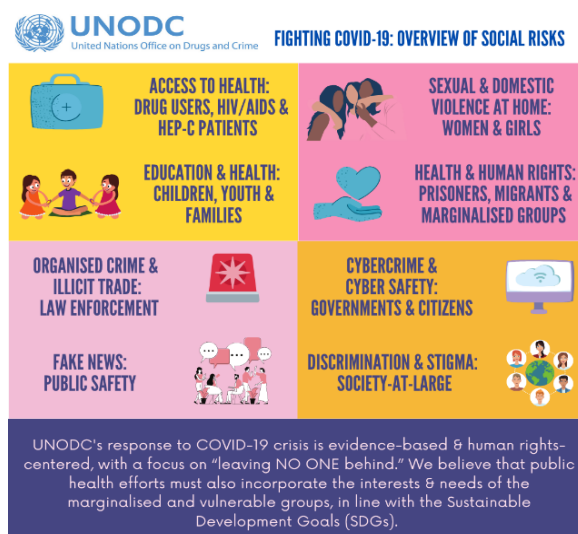
⁸ <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer-fsrb/APG-Mutual-Evaluation-Report-Pakistan-October%202019.pdf>

country might fall below the poverty line over the next three months. During his statement, Mr. Umar also confirmed that Pakistan has suffered a loss of Rs 119 billion (or USD 745.380 million) in April alone, and that the GoP anticipates a further loss of Rs 2 trillion to Rs 2.5 trillion in as little as three months in case of “moderate to severe lockdown conditions to contain outbreak of the coronavirus”. He also cited the findings of a survey conducted by the Gallup Pakistan, which estimated that one out of every four Pakistanis had reduced their food intake in the wake of the financial problems caused by the pandemic.

Realizing the severity of these socio-economic challenges and their prospected adverse effects upon the Pakistani people, the GoP has mobilised its ‘Ehsaas’ Programme⁹, to provide shelter and food to the poor, including the currently unemployed labour force. GoP has also created special accounts, where overseas Pakistanis and other nationals can deposit financial support to the ongoing national effort. To mitigate economic impact, GoP has recently enforced smart lockdown, with resumption of construction work and permission to the SMEs to resume work for limited hours. The UN and several international organisations have redirected their existing funds, as well as mobilised fresh multi-donor funds to support the GoP.

Ongoing lockdowns and restricted movement have also overstretched routine mandates of the Pakistan’s LEAs to support orderly medical response to the pandemic frontline. Recent reports suggest that disruption caused by COVID-19 coupled with changing socio-economic norms is quickly being exploited by criminal groups as a ‘window’ to scale up activities.

The unexpected rise in demand for medical supplies, misinformation, and confusion, has led to hoarding and diversion of necessary emergency resources for quick monetary gains. Markets are rife with sale of counterfeit medical products, drug trafficking, and online fraud. Increased use of digital means for business and socio-economic continuity has also increased people’s vulnerability to cybercrime. Lockdowns have also exposed drug users and potential victims of human trafficking to exploitation by trafficking networks. Women are more exposed to domestic violence. Likewise, human rights of those living below the poverty line, especially women, children and elderly are under increased threat.



Pakistan had closed its land borders with the neighbouring countries in the third week of March, to stem the spread of COVID-19 cases inland. Since the beginning of May 2020, the GoP has allowed Torkham and Chaman (two main border crossing points between Pakistan and Afghanistan) to remain open three days a week, for cargo trucks mainly carrying humanitarian aid and trade consignments to/from Afghanistan. Though a controlled movement involving seaports and land borders, TOC groups can possibly continue trafficking and smuggling in the garb of such legal



⁹ The word ‘Ehsaas’ means ‘Realization’. This special programme launched by the GoP on 27 March 2019 – is about the creation of a ‘welfare state’ by countering elite capture and leveraging 21st century tools—such as using data and technology to create precision safety nets; promoting financial inclusion and access to digital services; supporting the economic empowerment of women; focusing on the central role of human capital formation for poverty eradication, economic growth and sustainable development; and overcoming financial barriers to accessing health and post-secondary education. <https://www.pass.gov.pk/Overview.aspx>

movements. Particularly, they can exploit opportunities associated with humanitarian aid at this time, when governments and LEAs are more sympathetic towards those who have suffered from the pandemic, and they are striving to mitigate further loss of human lives. Under this environment, the TOC groups can also use the Darknet and cryptocurrencies for making clandestine deals and laundering the proceeds of crime.

Increased seizures of Afghan opiates in and across Pakistan since the general lockdowns began indicates an upsurge in illicit drug trafficking along land and maritime routes. Resumption of air travel during recovery stage of the COVID-19 crisis may further increase opportunities for illicit trafficking drugs and precursor chemicals; smuggling of migrants, cash, cultural artefacts and wildlife; and counterfeit medicines (as potential 'cures' for the Coronavirus and other diseases).

These fallouts and more also pose a considerable challenge in Pakistan's efforts to revive economic stability through resumption of trade with Afghanistan, Iran and the Central Asian Republics (CARs)¹⁰; as well as expansion of trade with Turkey and Malaysia. These setbacks can also adversely impact recent peacebuilding efforts in Afghanistan.

Challenges, Risks and UNODC COPAK's Response

Community based Policing to Promote ROL

The 'What'

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed limitations and institutional weaknesses within the criminal justice system, underscoring the need to implement timely and adequate response strategies to emerging issues.

As social distancing measures and diminished resources take their toll in Pakistan, the routine mandates of its police services have expanded significantly. Currently, the police must enforce lockdowns, maintain law and order, as well as provide additional services required for the ongoing national crisis management effort. This realignment of the police and the role of criminal groups would have important influences upon governance, crime trends and socio-economic revival in Pakistan.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected the criminal justice systems across the country. While lockdowns may be paving the way for radical reshaping of police mandates and criminal-justice systems seen in modern times, they can also have serious implications on provision of human rights in Pakistan.

It has emerged over the recent weeks, that locking down of public movement and the sealing of borders have slowed or stopped some criminal activities. However, this deviation seems only temporary, as criminal activities tend to reconstitute themselves to meet both old and new market demands.

TARGET 16-3



PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

TARGET 16-10



ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

TARGET 5-5



ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

¹⁰ Prime Minister Imran Khan had inaugurated 24/7 trade with Afghanistan in September 2019

This criminal opportunism is expected to expand further as the crisis unfolds. New forms of criminal activity can increase diversion of life-saving resources, thereby weakening Pakistan's response to the health emergency when most needed and denying the vulnerable of basic human rights i.e. access to health care, recovery and rehabilitation. Criminal activity can also exacerbate inequality, injustice, and socio-economic fragmentation in Pakistani society, which anti-social elements and terrorists take advantage of. It can lead to widespread chaos and lawlessness, and challenge ROL, posing a challenge for the GoP.



As the economic damage caused by the pandemic is becoming more pronounced, more and more people are likely to engage in criminal activities. Families may find the economic burden more difficult to bear, consequently forcing more children into child labour. Likewise, closure of schools might place young people (already on the peripheries of crime) at greater risk of recruitment into criminal groups and gangs, as they fight boredom and the social constraints of the lockdown. Monitoring children and youth and staging preventive interventions can also be very difficult in this environment, as teachers, community leaders and social workers are all confined indoors.

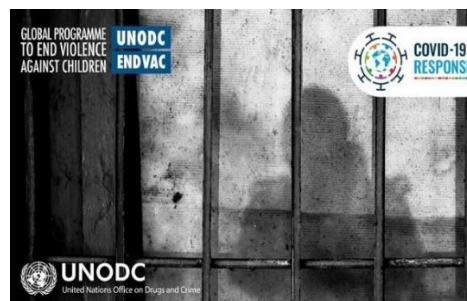
Also, amidst these times, the ability for citizens to attend court as witnesses, defendants and jurors has been reduced considerably, in a context of social distancing. The right of defendants to a fair trial may only be ensured by finding alternative arrangements for courts to operate remotely using technology.

These challenges and risks can have serious implications for organised crime (and associated illicit market activity) and other state institutions in medium- and long-term. Particularly, they place a unique and considerable strain on the Pakistan's police force, who are already stretched, supporting the national health response at the frontline. The department is rapidly becoming the public face of GoP's response to the COVID-19. It needs to handle the crisis proficiently, to strengthen its public legitimacy and ROL in the country.

The 'How'

The police have emerged as one of the most essential public service providers in the wake of COVID-19. Pakistan's NAP for COVID-19 looks up to the police to play a vital role in controlling the pandemic through surveillance; enforcing lockdown; protection of life and property; quarantining people in their localities; supporting the distribution of cash, food and medical supplies. The NAP further requests their undertaking public awareness raising on COVID-19. The police are adjusting their human resources and operations to cope with the pandemic, however, they are not prepared and equipped for such a situation where there is also a significant lack of protection gear for police personnel.

The role of the police as front liners increases their risk of getting and transmitting the virus to the public. These risks can be mitigated by social distancing and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). However, new procedures and PPEs have not yet been fully rolled out. Despite the challenges surrounding the police operations, an adaptive approach to respond to the crisis would help to reduce the burden on the criminal justice system. The Police has adopted arrests as a last resort, and offenders with minor offences are not been taken into custody. In Sindh, Police officers have started using on-the-spot tickets and fines as mitigating measures to enforce social distancing.



UNODC Pakistan is mandated to support and strengthen the ROL to work towards a just, secure, peaceful and inclusive criminal justice system where the institutions uphold the ROL whilst ensuring the delivery of quality and timely services to citizens in a coherent, impartial, equitable, transparent and accountable manner.

UNODC Pakistan has responded rapidly to the crisis, as well as imposition of social distancing rules, including a nationwide lockdown. Key elements of UNODC's response include adapting work streams to make them relevant to the COVID-19 crisis, while providing technical assistance and support to each institution within the criminal justice chain. UNODC's responses did not miss to keep an eye on the vulnerability of the current crisis to corruption and continued with its technical support to key government institutions.

As part of UNODC's support to the GoP, UNODC has launched a targeted Virtual Advocacy Campaign (VAC) to support stakeholders to:

- a. Identify and position high priority issues in the criminal justice system related to COVID-19;
- b. Enable criminal justice leadership to establish strategic preparedness and crisis response; and
- c. Effectively lobby to generate swift response and apply the relevant mechanisms to achieve greater impact on those whose lives are at stake due to the risks posed by COVID-19.



The VAC is being rolled out through a series of thematic 'Knowledge Sharing Seminars' developed and designed as a springboard for disseminating key outputs and recommendations from the knowledge products of various components, such as Advocacy Briefs and other products being developed in response to COVID-19. UNODC has developed and disseminated four advocacy briefs, two of which focus on the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 in prisons, while the other two highlight the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls. All briefs propose recommendations to be considered by the relevant criminal justice stakeholders, provincial departments, and civil society organisations.

UNODC Pakistan's ongoing programmes to support and improve the police service in Balochistan and Sindh have responded to the COVID-19 crisis through the following initiatives:

- A series of online training modules have been developed, focusing on the police. The modules include thematic areas related to personal protection, best practices for protection against COVID-19, managing stress due to challenges posed by the pandemic, community-police engagement to fight against COVID-19 and safety measures for vulnerable populations especially women and children. The training will be covering different functions of policing including; arrests, detention, dealing with criminals and community policing. The trainings will be rolled out starting with Balochistan and will be replicated in the remaining provinces of Pakistan.
- A policy brief for the police has been developed. It provides critical information to assist police officers and sensitise them to understand the dynamics of COVID-19 and how the virus impacts their work. The brief provides guidelines and recommendations on how the police can adapt their operations and procedures to manage the risk caused by the pandemic.

Apart from this, UNODC under its unique initiative of ROL Roadmaps project for Balochistan and Sindh, continues to provide technical assistance to the criminal justice stakeholders in both the provinces which includes and not limited to:

- Weekly forums of the governance structures (Delivery Units and Technical Working Groups) under the ROL Roadmaps of Balochistan and Sindh to assess the situation on the ground, the needs and possible responses by the criminal justice stakeholders with the technical support of UNODC.
- Consultative sessions to draft strategies, guidelines, and recommendations on the release of Under-trial prisoners (UTPs) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) keeping the judiciary on board as well.
- Impact study of the criminal justice sector of Balochistan and Sindh. This study will be a dynamic study, hence conducted on quarterly basis to capture real time data to measure the impact of the crisis during the pandemic and afterwards. It will provide criminal justice actors with a unique opportunity to have real time information at their disposal that will allow them to make evidence-based decisions and develop targeted solutions understanding associated challenges and its impact.
- The provision of necessary PPEs to the criminal justice institutions of Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh.



Preventing Cybercrime

The 'What'

Comprehensive social distancing measures in Pakistan have led to a significant increase in the use of online communication by individuals, businesses, and public authorities. Combined with remote working and education, there are now more Internet users, who may be less knowledgeable of cyberthreats. These homebound, isolated, bored, and economically constrained people are likely to take more risks, while working remotely, than they would in routine work or educational settings. Thereby presenting a large, attractive, and vulnerable target-set for cybercriminals to exploit.



The success of much of the COVID-19-related cyber-criminality relies upon email phishing attacks as the initial vector of infection – where when people click on a link or a document, the account is compromised. The compromise may be visible to the victim but, more often, it is covert and enables the criminal to establish and maintain long-term access to the account, organisation, and associated information technology (IT) services. It enables the Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) groups to gather sensitive information, deface websites, change the detail of documents, delete data, and disseminate misinformation and disinformation.



Analysis of recent crime trends points to proliferation of several online scams, whereby cybercriminals have evolved their modus-operandi to defraud people by exploiting their fear and lack of knowledge, e.g.:

- Offering of unsound investment advice (including cryptocurrencies); explicitly profiling and targeting senior citizens (who are often less sensitised to online risks) to download and forward ransomware-infected links through COVID-19 spam emails; and spreading of disinformation;
- Business Email Compromise¹¹ (phishing-compromised email accounts which pretend to be a senior official in the target organisation) continues to use social-engineering, enhanced by the added urgency



¹¹ [https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/definition/business-email-compromise-\(bec\)](https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/definition/business-email-compromise-(bec))

of the pandemic, to encourage the movement of funds to a criminal bank, foreign exchange or cryptocurrency account, or is used to obtain sensitive data for malicious use;

- Proactively targeting females and school-age children, while seeking to groom¹² and sextort¹³ individual children, through to broader infiltration in online classes (Zoom-bombing¹⁴) and blackmailing¹⁵; and
- Posting advertisements of various medicines (including allopathic, homeopathic, and traditional medicines), sanitisers and the PPE over e-commerce platforms and the Darknet. It has exposed the most vulnerable to a risk of buying overpriced, substandard, fake, and dangerous pharmaceuticals, non-existent hand-sanitisers and PPE. They can also accelerate the spread of communicable diseases, increase drug resistance, worsen health conditions of the COVID-19 patients, and ultimately kill them.



In this environment, various terrorist groups are also exploiting information gaps to attract new recruits. They are increasingly using the Internet and social media networks, to reach out to a relatively expanded and soft target-audience, comprising less-aware people, who believe in religious, political and or epistemological ideologies. They are spreading their own narratives – as to the unascertained reasons behind the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic – by capitalizing on chaos and confusion that prevails.

The 'How'

As diverse as these challenges to the public-health sector may be, one common factor is that criminal interests are preying on the public's need for assurance and protection against the pandemic, and their faith in trusted institutions, to opportunistically profit from the chaos. UNODC believes that whilst cybercrime threats emerging from the COVID-19 crisis are global, responses must also be global: countering cybercrime in one jurisdiction can reduce risk in another. Therefore, information on new threats and crime types by UNODC and other international partners (e.g. Europol's COVID-19 analysis¹⁶ and INTERPOL's Cyber Threat Assessment¹⁷ etc.) must continue to be shared and utilised internationally.

While victims are likely to face delays in achieving justice during lockdowns, UNODC recommends:

- Increased public awareness campaigns which are culturally sensitive and easy to understand by GoP;
- Regular computer-security updates to be rigorously applied and routinely backed-up of information;
- Creation of tactical and strategic law-enforcement opportunities, such as deployment of under-cover LE officials and Anonymous Online Child Sexual Abuse Reporting hotlines;



¹² <https://www.esafety.gov.au/parents/big-issues/unwanted-contact>

¹³ <https://www.esafety.gov.au/key-issues/image-based-abuse/take-action/deal-with-sextortion>

¹⁴ <https://tcrn.ch/3buz3gW>

¹⁵ Claiming to know – and reveal – the victim's use of online pornography

¹⁶ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/catching-virus-cybercrime-disinformation-and-covid-19-pandemic>

¹⁷ <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Cybercrime/COVID-19-cyberthreats>

- Empowerment and prevention focused awareness-raising for vulnerable groups, especially children and older people. Transparent and accountable measures against misinformation and disinformation to provide assessed, credible and useful information;
- Public reporting of successful arrests or disruptions of cybercriminals who sought to exploit the current crisis must be enhanced, as it will promote cyber-confidence among LEAs and public; and
- Utilisation of UNODC's public diplomacy resources: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/covid-19.html>.

Immediate Activities (to be implemented during and immediately after the lockdown) – 4 months:

- Facilitate virtual interagency conferences for information-sharing, joint risk assessments and developing COVID-19 related guidelines and tools for the GoP and LEAs, such as SOPs;
- Design and deploy a media campaign for the public (involving the use of print, electronic and social media) to air short advertisements and periodic SMS to the general public;
- Strengthen public-private partnership by operationalizing recently upgraded hotline of the ANF; and
- Support GoP in policy analysis by developing analytical briefs and threat assessment reports, to map cybercrime, as emanating from the COVID-19 crisis.

Medium-term Activities (to be implemented during the pandemic recovery stage) – 6 to 18 months:

- Facilitate three (03) virtual interagency roundtable conferences to evaluate existing and emerging cybercrime threats;
- Translate and deploy three (5) existing global eLearning modules (related to cybercrime in English language, as enlisted as per Annex C, for easy assimilation by the junior officers.
- Strengthen existing laws and regulations related to the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and to gather and share electronic evidence across borders;
- Enhance capacity to conduct open-source investigations, while respecting human rights;
- Establish a cybercrime analysis and interdiction centre at ANF's Special Intelligence Cell (SIC) to counter sale of narcotics through the Darknet; and
- Set-up a special Cybercrime Monitoring and Response Unit for strengthening strategic interagency coordination, to be linked with the National Response Centre for Cyber Crime (NR3C) of the FIA.

Treatment, Care and Rehabilitation of people with drug use disorder in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

The 'What'

Pandemics and health emergencies like the current COVID-19 outbreak, can cost many lives and pose additional risks to the global economy and overall security and stability. Ensuring continued access to health care during a pandemic, including services for people who use drugs and treatment of drug use disorders, therefore, are key not only to protect the health of populations, but also key to security and stability of a country.

Drug use disorders are frequently accompanied by somatic conditions such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), hepatitis B and/or C and tuberculosis, lung or cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, and injuries and traumas, among others. Moreover, people with drug use disorders, especially those who inject drugs, may have a compromised immune system. Finally, stigma and discrimination



linked to drug use and drug use disorders often result in limited access to basic resources such as housing, employment, health care and social support.

Due to aforementioned reasons, it may be more difficult for people who use drugs and with drug use disorders to protect themselves and they may be particularly at risk of developing COVID-19. Therefore, it is important to ensure the continuity of adequate access to health and social services for people who use drugs and with drug use disorders and provide the continuum of care required as described in the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders (UNODC/WHO, 2020) to the best extent possible also in times of crisis. This includes low-threshold services as well as psychosocial treatment and pharmacological treatment in a range of settings. This is also in line with the strong mandates of the Member States of the UN Nations that have, inter alia, committed to health for all leaving no one behind in the 2030 agenda, and highlighted the need to protect the health, safety and well-being of individuals, families, vulnerable members of society, communities and society as a whole in the UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document on addressing the world drug problems.

The 'How'

HIV Patients:

UNODC is working with governments, civil society, and community partners to:

- Assess the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on availability and accessibility of HIV prevention, treatment, and care services.
- Assess the likelihood of interruption to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prison and develop contingency plans for continued access to those services.
- Develop and disseminate specific technical guidance on HIV service provision for people who use drugs and people in prison in the context of COVID-19 prevention and control.

For Drug users:

The continuity and sustainability of drug dependence treatment, comprehensive HIV and HCV and other low-threshold services for people who use drugs must be ensured during the COVID-19 pandemic. Closing down of services will only result in no access to drug treatment services, overdose management, physical withdrawals and health emergencies thus resulting in the increase in the number of deaths of people with substance use disorders, the overcrowding of drug dependents at the hot spots and increase in the needle sharing, with no access to testing and antiretroviral therapy (ART) will result in increase of transmission risks for HIV and other blood borne diseases, and impact on service quality.

Drug dependence treatment and comprehensive HIV and HCV and other low-threshold services for people who use drugs should establish a safe working environment for the service providers.

TARGET 3·8



ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

TARGET 3·C



INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TARGET 3·D




IMPROVE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS

Suggestions about treatment, care, and rehabilitation of people with drug use disorder:




Continuity of low-threshold services

Distribute naloxone to people likely to witness an opioid overdose including those who use opioids, outreach workers, and first responders for emergency responses to opioid overdose; maximize efforts to distribute clean needles to people who inject drugs to avoid sharing of needles; consider the continuation of peer support even through remote means of communication.



Address the safety of the staff and the patients at the services

Consider the need to organize the delivery of services so that the risks associated with close contact with people or any other form of social gathering are minimized; for example, waiting rooms and queues in outpatient settings might need to be reorganized, whilst in residential settings, measures to reduce the spread of the virus amongst people already in treatment, whilst ensuring continuity of care will need to be applied. Train staff, including outreach workers, on COVID-19 prevention and provide them with protection equipment.




Make sure the premises of the services are clean and hygienic

Refer to WHO guidance including: surfaces and objects wiped with disinfectant regularly, regular and thorough hand-washing by staff and people that visit the services promoted; sanitizing hand rub dispensers are made available in prominent places around the premises; dispensers are regularly refilled; posters promoting hand-washing are displayed; ensuring that that staff and people visiting the services have access to places where they can wash their hands with soap and water.




Address continued access to the services

Consider the continued access of people to the services even and especially in times of crisis; prepare service continuation plans, make sure overall recommendations for infectious respiratory diseases are followed and special guidelines for COVID-19 patients are in place.



Continuity of psycho-social therapies

If therapies, including group therapy, need or will need to be suspended, consider the possibility of providing contact remotely⁹ (e.g. by phone or internet)^{4, 5} and/or on an individual basis to provide patients with the care and support required.



Provide people with information on and means to protect themselves at every possible occasion

Refer to WHO guidance to provide information to people about how to protect themselves and provide people in contact with the services with basic hygienic necessities to protect themselves from the virus, such as soap². Encourage people not to gather together to the extent possible, highlighting dangers for themselves and others. Brief staff and people in contact with the services that, if COVID-19 starts spreading in their community, anyone with even a mild cough or low-grade fever (37.3 C or more) needs to stay at home.



Support homeless people, including people with drug use disorders

Provide shelter keeping in mind social distancing guidance, as possible; distribute safety and hygiene equipment when possible and ensure access to the basic WHO recommended prevention measures



Under no condition should a person be denied access to health care based on the fact that they use drugs!

Ensure access to respiratory assistance, including intensive care when required, to people who use drugs and with drug use disorders without discrimination. Consider the fact that people with drug use disorders who are not yet in treatment, might be interested to start in this time of crisis: it is crucial to be ready to provide support as soon as possible. For this purpose, drug treatment centers can establish separate triage services to address COVID-19 related queries and drug treatment demand without delays.



Continuity of pharmacological therapy

Consider measures for continued access of all medications, including restocking, providing delivery at home, take-home medication, extended prescriptions and extended-release formulations.

- Naloxone to be provided to people who use opioids and/or those likely to witness an opioid overdose.
- Opioid agonist maintenance therapy with methadone and buprenorphine (including extended release buprenorphine where available) for take-home doses.
- If withdrawal is a concern, ensure people have access to supportive medication.

Providing Comprehensive HIV¹ Services for and with People who Use Drugs During the COVID-19 Outbreak

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITIES IS ESSENTIAL IN ALL RESPONSE MEASURES

01 → People who use drugs can be particularly vulnerable to COVID-19 due to underlying health issues, stigma, social marginalization and higher economic and social vulnerabilities, including a lack of access to housing and health care.

03 → The continuity and sustainability of comprehensive HIV¹, HCV and other low-threshold services for people who use drugs must be ensured during the COVID-19 epidemic.

05 → Comprehensive HIV¹, HCV and other low-threshold services for people who use drugs should establish a safe working environment.

02 ← People have the right to health even in countries under lockdown or where a state of emergency has been declared. This includes access to life-saving comprehensive HIV harm reduction¹ services and programmes.

04 ← Closing down services will only result in the over-crowding of those that stay open, which will increase transmission risks and impact on service quality.

06 ← Adequate funding should be made available.

¹ WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users, 2012 revision. (Geneva, WHO, 2012)


UNODC HRD wishes to acknowledge the valuable support and contributions of the following experts: Annette Wenter and Nadine Puznyk (World Health Organization), Roman Konstantinov (United Nations Development Programme), Jane Butler (UNAIDS), Judy Chang (International Network of People who use Drugs), Maitze Ozkan (Consultant), Mik Southwell and Janine Briggs (International Drug Policy Consultants), Naomi Burke-Shyne, Robert Cook, Diga Tsubert (Harm Reduction International), Edith Reiger (Consultant), Pulani Narayana (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria). Coordinated by: Inésica Chaparro (UNODC).

For Prisoners:

Ensure that prisons are included in national preparedness and response plans for COVID-19. The continuity and sustainability of comprehensive HIV and HCV services for people in prison must be ensured during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ensure that health services in prisons are at least commensurate to those outside and that people living and working in prison have access to preventive and control measures, diagnostics and care for COVID-19 and other health conditions (HIV, HCV, drug dependence, mental health), in a manner that respects medical ethics and human rights.

Consider non-custodial measures at all stages of the administration of criminal justice, including at pre-trial, trial and sentencing and post-sentencing. Priority should be given to non-custodial measures for alleged offenders and sentenced people with low-risk profiles and caring responsibilities, with preference given to pregnant women and women with dependent children.

<h3>Mental Health and COVID19</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More research on COVID19 than on mental health outcomes of it• Fear vs. stress vs. anxiety (difference, where to draw limits, how to make the best of a situation)• Fear calls for action so make sure your action does not exacerbate your stress (make it helpful).• Direct vs. indirect effects of COVID19 pandemic<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contamination, social/physical distancing, unknown future, economic stress, working from home, parenting under stress...	 <p>UNODC</p> <p>Falsified medicines can contain harmful substances and endanger health</p>
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COVID-19 Preparedness and Responses in Prisons

The 'What'

As closed, restricted, and often congested places, the prisons across the world are 'hotbeds of communicable diseases.'

Pakistan is known for its prison overcrowding which poses a health hazard even in the best of times. During a pandemic, it is a ticking time bomb. It is for these reasons that rights activists are describing prisons as a 'petri-dish' for COVID- 19.

Pakistan has one of the largest prison populations in the world, with prison facilities operating at 134% of their actual capacity, i.e. these prisons are accommodating 77,275 inmates as against laid-down capacity of 57,742 inmates. The inmates consist of individuals from the most vulnerable segments of society, including juveniles, mentally ill, physically disabled, terminally ill and the elderly prisoners.

According to the report of a judicial inquiry commission, almost 2,400 of these prisoners are already suffering from chronic contagious diseases such as hepatitis, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and



tuberculosis¹⁸. A lack of adequate medical facilities and doctors for prisoners has exacerbated the situation. Moreover, overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, lack of proper ventilation, insufficient provision of means for maintaining personal hygiene, lack of access to clean drinking water, and poor nutrition puts the detainees, prison staff, visitors, and the general public at high risk of getting infected by the pandemic.

OVER-CROWDING					
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KPK	BALOCHISTAN	TOTAL
TOTAL JAILS	42	24	37	11	114
CAPACITY	32,477	13,038	9,642	2,585	57,742
CURRENT PRISONERS	47,077	17,239	10,871	2,088	77,275
OVER-CROWDING	12,946	4,201	1,229	-497	19,510
PERCENTAGE	45%	32.22%	12.74%	-	33.78%

These vulnerabilities can create devastating consequences for GoP's ongoing efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. There is need to devise a coherent approach to protect this prison population, both by the federal and provincial governments.



The GoP is also obligated under domestic and international law to protect the rights of prisoners during public health emergencies. For example, the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) set out prisoners' health care as a state responsibility. E.g., Rule 24 (1) urges that 'Prisoners should enjoy the same standards of health care that are available in the community; and should have access to necessary health-care services free of charge without discrimination on the grounds of their legal status'¹⁹. Likewise, Article 12 of the International Covenant on 'Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' stipulates that 'the states must respect, protect and fulfil the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health including those who are imprisoned or detained'.

Pakistan's existing legal framework allows executive and judicial authorities the discretion to carry out exceptional measures such as immediate release, commutation, suspension of sentences, conditional early releases and granting of bails to the under-trial prisoners UTPs. The Public Health Emergency Provisions Ordinances 1944 further empowers the GoP to make rules to this effect.

Recently, several Prison Departments across Pakistan have been trying to minimise the transmission of the pandemic, nonetheless, largely overcrowded nature of prison quarters and correctional facilities make enforcement of social distancing measures impracticable. These prisons also have a limited capacity to identify, isolate and or quarantine infected inmates through proactive planning and implementation.



¹⁸ <http://lrfpk.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Policy-Paper-Protection-of-Pakistani-Prisoners-during-COVID-19-Pandemic.pdf>

¹⁹ https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Nelson_Mandela_Rules-E-ebook.pdf

UNODC COPAK, under its support to the GoP under Criminal Justice and Legal Reforms, together with Drug Demand Reduction, Prevention and Treatment component, has geared up to the challenge, in close collaboration with the Prisons Department, Government of Sindh. The partnership has resulted in piloting of an agile and collaborative training module, that uses smart technologies of Microsoft Teams and Zoom. A pilot training, conducted on 14 April 2020, united senior leaderships, critical decision-makers, and prison administration as one collaborative team, to devise measures for prevention and control of COVID-19 outbreak in the prisons. After its success in the Sindh Province, this module was replicated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Punjab subsequently.



The 'How'

UNODC COPAK can support the federal and provincial governments by:

- Providing technical support for drafting the Prison Rules and Prison Acts, in accordance with international standards and best practices;
- Developing Guidelines and SOPs for the Prison Staff during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Supporting treatment of Prisoners according to the Nelson Mandela Rules;
- Providing Prison staff and prisoners with basic hygienic items (masks, gloves, soaps and sanitisers);
- Improving healthcare standards in the prisons;
- Supporting de-crowding of the prisons to lower the risks of transmission of the COVID-19, by drafting recommendations in consultation with the relevant stakeholders;
- Supporting GoP's efforts to prioritise emergency release of vulnerable prisoners;
- Increasing awareness on establishment of isolation units;
- Reducing the incoming and outgoing traffic; and
- Sharing international best practices with national counterparts.



UNODC infographics for preventing and controlling the outbreak of COVID-19 in prison population are given at Annex H.

The Nelson Mandela Rules

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Nelson Mandela

"It is said that no one truly knows a nation until one has been inside its jails. A nation should not be judged by how it treats its highest citizens, but its lowest ones."

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

18
July

Nelson Mandela International Day

- Promote humane conditions of imprisonment
- Raise awareness about prisoners being a continuous part of society
- Value the work of prison staff as an important social service

Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls

The 'What'

Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls (GBVAWG), is common in many societies, where it erodes social cohesion and development. Emergency situations, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, aggravate the threat of GBVAWG to individuals, families, and societies. Some countries including Pakistan have imposed self-isolation and travel restriction measures for people entering the country, which may entail confinement in accommodation in conditions that place women and their children at a heightened risk of violence, among other challenges.

Economic abuse is a prevalent correlative to other forms of GBVAWG. In the context of the unemployment and other adverse economic impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, women and their children may be particularly vulnerable to economic abuse and associated deprivations during this time.

For instance, under this environment, a sharp increase in the cases of violence against women, particularly domestic and intimate partner violence, not just in Pakistan but across the globe, has exposed the gruesome face of the crisis. There is an urgency to act through rapid response mechanisms to ensure preparedness and mitigation of the associated risks, particularly the ones associated with the protection of vulnerable groups such as women, girls, juveniles and prison inmates across Pakistan, in the face of the COVID-19 health crisis, before it proliferates and overwhelms the Criminal Justice system.

Similarly, a quick overview of Pakistan's nationwide police records also shows a rising trend in domestic and child abuse during the lockdown²⁰. The Ministry of Human Rights' 1099 helpline, which receives approximately 40,000 calls a month on average through which GBV cases are reported, has only received 13 calls during the month of March 2020. This is a strong signal that with perpetrators in close proximity, victims are reluctant to report incidents and cases.

The impact of measures to curb COVID-19 is bound to disproportionately affect certain groups, including victims and survivors of domestic violence, homeless women, older women and women and girls with disabilities. Women and girls who are deprived of their liberty, displaced, refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and those living in conflict affected areas are particularly at risk during the COVID-19 emergency. For example, evidence from refugee camps and humanitarian assistance zones confirms that where families or individuals are held or housed in close proximity for extended periods of time, rates of violence against women and children are high²¹.

TARGET 5-1



END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5-2



END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5-5



ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

TARGET 5-A



EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

²⁰ <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/652780-domestic-violence-during-covid-19>

²¹ See <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24818066>. See also WHO fact sheet on COVID-19 and violence against women

The 'How'

UNODC can provide support to the GoP by:

- Conducting rapid assessments and scoping studies to inform planning, programming, and implementation of responses, including feedback from civil society service providers. Communities, including survivors' organisations, should be consulted on their needs and access to technology;
- Introducing e-learning and/or webinars for capacity-building of public as well as private service providers across all sectors, including those involved in child protection, on how to handle disclosures of violence against women and girls exacerbated by the pandemic; make referrals for further care; or switch to online support;
- To the extent possible, monitoring and evaluating interventions, including gathering data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability, to help inform efficiency and efficacy of interventions;
- Preparing and coordinating training programmes for criminal justice professionals and other technical assistance activities to be started as soon as measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 are lifted. Where possible, an initial phase of training can be started, using relevant e-learning modules and/or webinars. The training should be tailored to specific existing needs and gaps, based on the issues covered by existing UNODC tools and manuals on violence against women and violence against children;
- Organising calls or virtual workshops with relevant officials of criminal justice institutions to discuss the impact of measures to address COVID-19 on GBVAW survivors and promote options to ensure effective criminal justice responses in the short and longer term;
- Supporting the drafting, or revision of, SOPs for criminal justice institutions to ensure the availability and accessibility of victim protection and other essential police and justice services for survivors of GBVAW during the COVID-19 emergency; and
- Developing key messages and through an awareness campaign increase knowledge of public on how criminal justice systems should respond to GBVAWG in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

TARGET 5·B



PROMOTE
EMPOWERMENT OF
WOMEN THROUGH
TECHNOLOGY

TARGET 5·C



ADOPT AND
STRENGTHEN POLICIES
AND ENFORCEABLE
LEGISLATION FOR
GENDER EQUALITY

TARGET 16·10



ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS
TO INFORMATION AND
PROTECT
FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS

Accountability and Prevention of Corruption

The 'What'

Corruption, along with criminal exploitation remains a major global public-health challenges. It can take effect in procurement, in diversion of funds, allocation of resources, individual-level corruption of bribes paid for preferential medical treatment and the ability to flout quarantine restrictions.

To mitigate the impact of COVID 19, the federal and provincial governments have launched substantial fiscal, monetary, and macro-financial relief programmes. The necessary and rapid introduction of these measures will increase risks of corruption and money laundering. A relief package of PKR 1.2 trillion was announced by the Federal Government on March 24, 2020. Key measures include: (i) elimination of import duties on emergency health equipment; (ii) relief to daily wage workers (PKR 200 billion), (iii) cash transfers to low-income families (PKR 150 billion), (iv) accelerated tax refunds to the export industry (PKR 100 billion), and (v) financial support to SMEs (PKR 100 billion). The economic package also earmarks resources for an accelerated procurement of wheat (PKR 280 billion), financial support to utility stores (PKR 50 billion), relief in fuel prices (PKR 70 billion), support for health and food supplies (PKR 15 billion), electricity bill payments relief (PKR 110 billion), an emergency contingency fund (PKR 100 billion), and a transfer to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the purchase of necessary equipment to deal with the pandemic (PKR 25 billion).

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to be mindful that the purpose of the recent economic relief programmes rolled out by countries is not to provoke economic stimulus activity, as would happen in times of cyclical recession, but rather, to prevent economic catastrophe and provide financial, medical and social support to the poor, the elderly, women and youth, people with disabilities, the unemployed, SMEs²² and those lacking access to social and public services along three primary axes:

- Economic safety nets for citizens, workers and businesses in distress;
- Mobilisation of adequate medical, institutional, and human resources to address the health emergency; and
- Psychosocial support resources to strengthen physical and mental well-being during the lockdown period.

The 'How'

UNODC, in the context of ongoing programmes to fight corruption and money laundering, urges federal and provincial authorities in Pakistan to maximise the transparency and effectiveness of the COVID-19 Financial Relief Programme by:

- Strengthening country ownership and participatory decision-making as means to enhance transparency and oversight of the relief programme;

²² While large business, such as airlines, manufacturing and the travel industry will certainly be negatively impacted, their recovery can be addressed through future economic stimulus and "bailout" measures, while the immediate priority of economic rescue should be focused on affected workers in those industries.

TARGET 16-5



SUBSTANTIALLY
REDUCE CORRUPTION
AND BRIBERY

TARGET 16-6



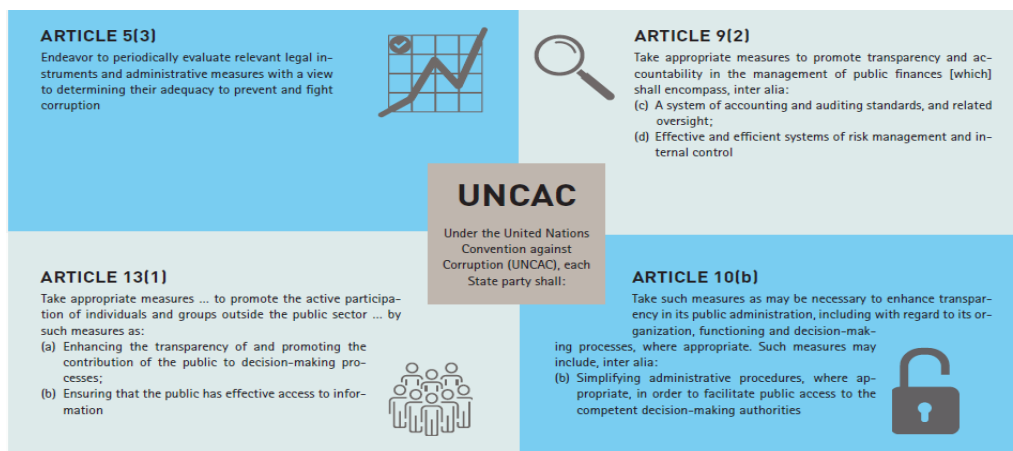
DEVELOP EFFECTIVE,
ACCOUNTABLE AND
TRANSPARENT
INSTITUTIONS

TARGET 16-10



ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS
TO INFORMATION AND
PROTECT
FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS

- Enhancing clear, objective, and transparent regulatory and supervision mechanisms for financial supervision and monitoring;
- Establishing revised and effective legislative and regulatory frameworks for provisions in the relief programme, including the provision of support in managing the risks of corruption in humanitarian relief operations; and
- Ensuring effective monitoring, reporting and compliance mechanisms – strengthening the role of private sector reporting and compliance plus supervision frameworks.



Illicit Trafficking and Border Management

The ‘What’ – *Situational analysis, challenges, risks and what needs to be done:*

The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan (2,430 kms) is well-recognized for its porous and lawless nature. There are many factors that contribute to difficulties for the border LEAs to monitor and or access this border region. These include, amongst others, rough geographical terrain, demarcation issues and weather conditions. The remoteness and distance from service centres create gaps in deployment in some areas, which makes cross-border coordination between counterpart Drug Liaison Officers (DLOs) difficult.



Additionally, there are several villages that fall on both sides of this boundary line. Strong socio-cultural linkages between people living in these villages, coupled with geographical layout make surveillance and checking of cross-border movement extremely difficult.

Pakistan had begun construction of a border fence to counter movement of militants, traffickers and smugglers across this border region in 2016, which had been planned to be completed during 2020. While approximately half of the border has been successfully fenced, most of the area remains open to cross-border movement by TOC groups, from various locations, at the time of their own choosing. Additionally, the current economic crunch being faced by Pakistan due to the COVID-19 crisis is likely to slow down remaining construction of the border fence in near future.

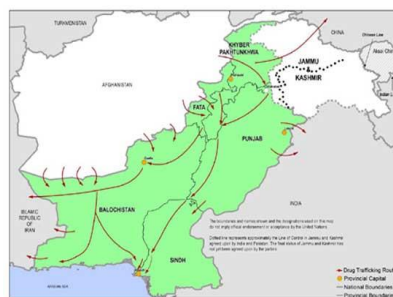
UNODC has been facilitating counter-narcotics (CN) discussions between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran under the Triangular Initiative (TI) since 2007 – to help the countries in addressing common challenges – under the principle of common and shared responsibility. The TI partners have been making concerted

efforts to curb illicit flows of Afghan opiates and associated money-laundering; however, continuous improvements are required to integrate these efforts, through promotion of mutual dialogue and international capacity-building support.

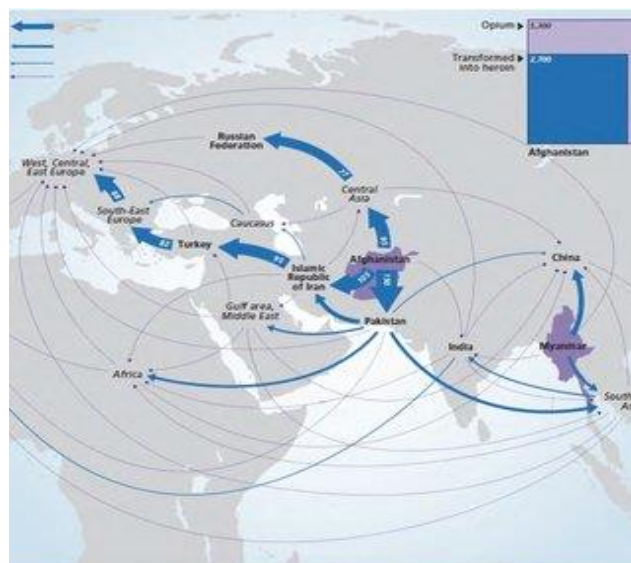
The general lockdown measures that have been enforced by the GoP at the Points of Entries (PoEs) Torkham and Chaman since March 21 have hindered movement of illicit consignments of drugs and other contraband items to some extent. Nevertheless, partial resumption of movement of trade and humanitarian consignments recently has created opportunities for TOC groups, to attempt trafficking and smuggling in the garb of such legal movements. They can exploit opportunities associated with humanitarian aid at this time, when governments and LEAs are more sympathetic towards those who have suffered from the pandemic, and they are striving to mitigate further loss of lives. These TOC groups can also use the Darknet and cryptocurrencies for making clandestine deals and laundering the proceeds of crime.

The latest research brief of UNODC (based on evidence derived from the most recent data from government authorities and open sources, including the media) suggests an overall shortage of numerous types of drugs at the retail level, as well as increases in prices, reductions in purity and that drug users have consequently been switching substance (for example, from heroin to synthetic opioids) and/or increasingly accessing drug treatment²³.

Statistics given at Annex E enlists major seizures of Afghan opiates across Pakistan's border regions and through to other countries since early March 2020, when Pakistan had enforced a general lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These include three major seizures by the Sri Lankan Navy, where large consignments of drugs were seized, and several Pakistani traffickers were arrested. The incidents provide evidence of increasing trends of drug trafficking into/across Pakistan's borders, particularly via maritime routes, despite, and likely due to, the pandemic.



These trends indicate that various drug trafficking networks have been exploiting the outbreak of COVID-19 as an opportunity to increase or diversify their activities, to meet both old and new market demand. In this scenario, TOC groups can continue attempts of trafficking and smuggling of various types and scales through Pakistan's land borders and maritime routes. For example, they can possibly traffic drugs²⁴ and precursor chemicals; smuggling of migrants, contraband items (weapons, ammunition, explosives), counterfeit medicines – as potential 'cures' for the Coronavirus and other diseases), cash, cultural artefacts, wildlife and food items; under the disrupted trade conditions and possibly under cover of pandemic-related aid consignments.

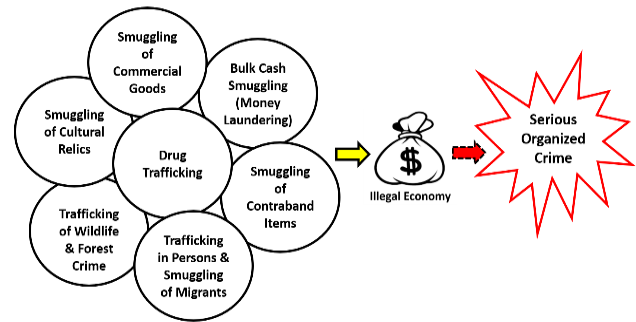


²³ <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/covid/Covid-19-and-drug-supply-chain-Mai2020.pdf>

²⁴ Including New Psychotropic Substances (NPS) and Synthetic Drugs

Resumption of air travel during recovery stage of the COVID-19 crisis may further increase opportunities for the traffickers and smugglers, hence exacerbate these challenges.

While peace and development²⁵ remain central pillars of Pakistan’s foreign policy framework, the country has successfully implemented effective CT responses over the years with good results. Recently, it has also played a role in facilitating dialogue and a peace-deal between the United States of America (U.S.A.) and the Taliban. In these times, motivated by the pandemic, it is highly likely that disgruntled militant groups will continue generating illicit financial flows (IFFs) by utilizing various TOC – to destabilise the region through acts of terrorism.



Illegal economy generated due to nexus between various TOC fuels instability and terrorism

The current crisis requires, more than before, scaling-up of Pakistan’s combat against illicit trafficking and smuggling – to strengthen border management, peace and development. The situation warrants that not only must LEAs safely manage testing for those crossing borders, but also be better prepared to identify and tackle new forms of cross-border criminal opportunism associated with the pandemic. Operational capacities of the Pakistani LEAs can be enhanced by improving their personal protective measures; strengthening of interconnectivity – to facilitate data sharing and joint analysis; and operational planning and coordination – to facilitate integrated domestic and regional responses against various forms of trafficking, smuggling and other TOC. These measures will facilitate smooth supply of essential food and medical items, and resumption of legal trade flows, which will support Pakistan and Afghanistan in appropriately managing the pandemic and its associated socio-economic impacts.



The ‘How’ – UNODC COPAK’s Response:

UNODC COPAK will continue working closely with the ministries and LEAs operating across Pakistan, and those responsible for its western borders with Afghanistan and Iran, and the coastline. In response to the pandemic, COPAK will further strengthen operational responses of the counterparts working under the Inter Agency Task Forces (IATFs) on Narcotics-Control and Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (AHTMS); and anti-smuggling working groups (please refer to Annex F), by implementing the following:

Immediate Activities (to be implemented during and immediately after the lockdown) – 4 months:

- Introduce virtual connectivity between the Anti Narcotics Force (ANF), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Pakistan Customs and other members of the IATFs improved through provision of fifty (50) laptop computers and wireless broadband devices;
- Facilitate virtual interagency conferences for information-sharing, joint risk assessments and developing COVID-19 related guidelines and tools, such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
- Technically assist UNODC’s Global eLearning Programme to develop and deploy a module on ‘*Safe and Secure Law Enforcement (LE) Practices in a Pandemic Environment*’;

²⁵ It will seek good governance, institutional reforms and modernization of Pakistan’s public sector through ‘Deployment of New Technologies’ (underpinned)

- Improve CN LEAs' capacity to operate under a pandemic/post-pandemic environment through provision of five hundred (500) PPE such as facemask, gloves and overhaul suits and sanitisers to various border LEAs;
- Strengthen public-private partnership by operationalizing recently upgraded hotline of the ANF and developing media advocacy content (short advertisements and periodic Short Message Service (SMS) to the public, including the ANF-community relations in the COVID-19 environment);
- Support GoP in policy analysis by developing analytical briefs and threat assessment reports, to map illicit drug trafficking and other forms of TOC, as emanating from the COVID-19 crisis.

Medium-term Activities (to be implemented during the pandemic recovery stage) – 6 to 18 months:

- Develop an android software application to report interdictions and seizures of various crime (including TOC and cybercrime);
- Develop a software application for taking eLearning training online;
- Convert various face-to-face instructor-led training (COPAK's core²⁶ and specialist²⁷ modules) into Online Webinars and eLearning modules;
- Improve CN LEAs' capacity to operate under a pandemic/post-pandemic environment through provision of following equipment:
 - i. Five (05) hand-held chemical analysers and two hundred (200) drugs and precursor identification kits to detect drugs and precursor chemicals;
 - ii. Fifty (50) detection dogs to the ANF, FC KP and Balochistan, Pakistan Customs, Pakistan Coast Guards and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA), for screening consignments for drug trafficking at all PoEs (land, air, and sea); and
 - iii. Ten (10) locally assembled double-cabin vehicles to the ANF, for establishing Mobile Interdiction Units (MIUs) in Balochistan (subject to prior approval and tax-exemption by the FBR);
- Enhance CN LEAs' knowledge and technical skills by organizing ten (10) virtual Training-of-the-Trainers (TOT) focusing UNODC COPAK's three core and seven specialist training modules; and
- Translate and deploy five (05) out of various global eLearning modules (that currently exist in English language) into Urdu language for easy assimilation by the junior officers. Please see Annex G.



²⁶ COPAK's core training curriculum modules include: 1) information gathering and analysis; 2) gathering and presenting of evidence; and 3) interviewing techniques (separate modules are available for junior-, mid-level and senior officials)

²⁷ COPAK's specialist training curriculum modules include: 1) Strategic Management of Intelligence Products; 2) Precursor Chemicals and Clandestine Laboratories; 3) Strategic Risk Management of Dangerous Materials; 4) International Cooperation and Procedures; 5) Strategic Coordination and Information Sharing; 6) TOT in Modern Teaching Methods; and 7) Strategic Management of Training Development (separate modules are available for mid-level and senior officials)

Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (HTMS)

The 'What'

Many factors shape the dynamics of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (TIP & SOM) in Pakistan, including;

- International political and security landscape;
- macro socio-economic dynamics; and
- national LE capacity.



In Pakistan, all of these factors are currently impacted by the pandemic, consequent lockdowns, closure of PoEs, and widespread economic depression.

With respect to TIP, while the state is struggling to inculcate capacity of authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to provide essential services to the victims of this crime, criminals are adjusting their business models to a 'new normal', using modern communication technologies.

The pandemic has exacerbated and brought to the forefront the systemic and deeply entrenched economic and societal inequalities that are among the root causes of human trafficking. It is possible that transnational criminals have already capitalised on the desperation of illegal migrants who are currently stranded enroute to destination countries, by upping the prices, given the challenges to transport them. They can add to the suffering of these migrants by abandoning them. Identifying victims and potential victims of human trafficking is expected to be more difficult in these times. The lockdowns have likely enabled traffickers to take better control of their victims, both physically and emotionally. Such situations can lead to more extreme forms of abuse (including sexual abuse) as well as deny victims opportunities to escape, their identification, and public reporting.

Ongoing preventive measures are likely to reduce in the coming few weeks, as the COVID-19 situation normalises, causing a sudden relapse of irregular migration (and related smuggling) driven by economic factors, as well as an increase of regular asylum-migrations. Human smugglers have also borne exponential financial losses due to the lockdowns. Further extensions may push them to resume TIP & SOM activities, by adopting more clandestine routes, to bypass the current travel restrictions enforced by Pakistan and its neighbouring countries.



Additionally, many Pakistanis have recently been deported from across the world aggravated the recent fall in employment and living standards. This along with Pakistan's future economic conditions (viz job creation and poverty alleviation) is likely to incentivise communities towards smuggling of various types.

Future patterns and flows of both regular and irregular migration from Pakistan would also largely depend upon economic revival of the prospect destination countries, as well as socio-political acceptance of the Pakistani migrants in those cultures and societies.

The 'How'

In close coordination with UNODC's Global Programme, COPAK will support Pakistan in:

- Developing rapid assessment tools for countries to evaluate the impact of the pandemic on essential services for victims as well as on LE and justice capacities;
 - Providing grants to NGOs through the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to offer services to victims of trafficking who need more support during the COVID-19 crisis;
 - Increasing awareness of trafficking and smuggling perils among 'high-risk' groups, minors, and the public through information dissemination campaigns;
 - Enhancing capacities of the LE authorities to effectively prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute trafficking and smuggling crimes through diversified training, sharing of international best practices and prevention of COVID-19;
 - Facilitating cross-border cooperation at the request of countries, by promoting international operational and judicial cooperation between the Pakistani LE authorities and their counterparts abroad;
 - Supporting anti-trafficking units at their request to procure PPE to interact safely with victims;
 - Conducting studies on the impact of the pandemic on victims of human trafficking and the modus operandi of organised crime groups;
 - Improving capacities of provincial social welfare and labour departments, provincial commissions of status of women and children as well as federal government and provincial shelters to assist the various groups of trafficking victims and vulnerable smuggled migrants through specialised training;
 - Establishing a Women's Leaders Network under UNODC Global Action against TIP & SOM for the Middle East and Asia that will also look at the vulnerabilities of women to trafficking in persons during the pandemic; and
- Developing SOPs and Guidelines for Immigration and Anti-Human Trafficking Unit to enable their safe interaction with public during the pandemic and especially with victims.



Preventing Terrorism

The 'What'

While government institutions, including security ones, are increasingly occupied with efforts to prevent and control COVID-19, terrorist groups are exploiting the health crisis online to spread their own narratives and attract new recruits online. In fact, terrorist groups have increased their focus on communication by using the Internet and social media networks to reach out to a world population that currently spends on the Internet more time than prior to the crisis, because of telecommuting and home schooling.



Whether through online magazines, such as the ISIS newsletter Al-Naba' and several others, online chatrooms or social media applications, the Internet remains even in the current situation, an effective tool for terrorist groups to spread violent narratives, recruit, and incite others to commit terrorist attacks.

Terrorist groups have used online channels to spread online propaganda on COVID-19, presenting the virus as an ally against western countries or as "divine retribution"²⁸, and spreading misinformation on government efforts against the virus. Recently, ISIS reiterated such incitement and propaganda following the appeal of the UN Secretary-General for a global ceasefire²⁹.



During the months of March and April this year we have witnessed an increase in number of attacks against LEAs and Paramilitary which resulted in loss of lives especially in the province of KP which borders with Afghanistan. Additionally, members of Al-Qaeda were arrested by police in Karachi in April as they planned to target Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), the City Court, the Police Training Centre, and offices of the LE and intelligence agencies³⁰. As the GoP tackles the health and economic fallout from COVID-19, it must not overlook security issues, including the risk of frustration over lockdowns and economic hardships abetting radicalisation and recruitment. Terrorist groups are increasingly exploiting the virus outbreak to spread racial hatred, and narratives of doomsday and end-of-times. Terrorist groups linked with IS and Al-Qaeda have increased social media propaganda to radicalise and recruit vulnerable individuals. At the same time, these groups have urged their supporters to carry out lone-wolf attacks and use the coronavirus possibly as a bioweapon³¹.

The 'How'

The readiness of UNODC to immediately provide relevant technical assistance and capacity-building is the result of its longstanding experience with the online delivery through its specialised counterterrorism learning platform (CTLP). Thus, overcoming the challenges related to in-country delivery.

In raising awareness and to preventing the exploitation of COVID-19 by terrorist groups to further use the Internet for terrorist purposes the below-proposed interventions cover UNODC COPAK's main areas of technical assistance and capacity-building:

- Providing LE officers/investigators with a set of multi-level trainings ranging from the fundamentals of open-source investigations, encryption and darknet investigation,

TARGET	16-7
ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING	
TARGET	16-10
ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS	
TARGET	16-A
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME	

²⁸ <https://abcnews.go.com/International/terrorist-groups-spin-covid-19-gods-smallest-soldier/story?id=69930563>
²⁹ <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-counter/2020-04-03/secretary-generals-press-briefing-update-his-appeal-for-global-ceasefire-following-the-outbreak-of-coronavirus-%28covid-19%29> <https://www.aa.com.tr/ar/https://aawsat.com/home/article/2220516/>
³⁰ <https://nation.com.pk/19-Apr-2020/four-al-qaeda-terrorists-apprehended-in-karachi>
³¹ <https://www.rsis.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CTTA-April-2020.pdf>

to artificial intelligence in predicting crime especially terrorism, while promoting human rights and the ROL.

- Developing and unifying, as appropriate, SOPs, and recommended practices on chain of custody for the collection regarding the identification, preservation, collection, examination, and presentation of digital evidence.
- Enhancing the knowledge and capacities of prosecutors and judges of the credibility and legitimacy of digital evidence to maximise its acceptance before the court in terrorism-related cases.
- Providing criminal intelligence analysis equipment for training purposes as well as other relevant software/hardware/tools to assist open source established investigations units according to their needs; and to contribute to the establishment of specialised Internet units where they do not exist.
- Delivering PPEs, masks, gloves and sanitisers to Counter Terrorism Departments (CTD) across the country, in addition to developing Guidelines/SOPs to their interaction with public during investigation and prosecution of cases.



The Terrorism Prevention Branch Counter Terrorism Online Learning Platform (CTLP) (<http://ctlp.unodc.org>):

The CTLP was launched in 2011 and was updated to include most recent options of the online delivery of trainings. This allows UNODC to remain operational during crisis, and thus continue supporting its beneficiaries in challenging times. The CTLP includes different types of tailor-made online training in multiple languages trainings, ranging from webinars, 2/3-day eLearning courses to two to six-week eLearning courses, such as “Countering the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes”. Successes of trainings delivered via the CTLP are measured by details survey and polls.

Container Control Programme

The ‘What’

COVID-19 has hit some businesses particularly hard such as tourism, restaurants, retail, sports & entertainments, etc. Global transportation is one of those heavily affected by the pandemic. All modes of transport including aviation, shipping and railroad have experienced significant decline in volume and revenue. International air travels declined 44% to 80% in the first quarter 2020 compared to 2019.³² As a result there has been 31% decline in airliners belly cargo in March 2020 with a potential revenue loss of USD 1.8 Billion in air cargo in a month. In the shipping industry, by April 2020, on average seaports experienced 41% decrease in container vessels and 77% decrease in passenger vessels³³.

As COVID-19 affects legitimate businesses, it affects organised crime groups as well. TOC groups that are parasitic on the global economy – relying on global supply chains to produce, transport and sell illicit goods – will be the hardest hit. These groups are accustomed to adapting to circumstances, but as this is probably the fastest and most



³² <https://www.icao.int/ICAO-Coronavirus-Econ-Impact>

³³ <http://www.porteconomics.eu/2020/05/01/covid19-port-economic-impact-barometer-week-18-reports-stabilization-or-slight-improvements/>

significant change they have had to face, one would speculate that it will take them awhile to adjust and restore their business model.

Exploiting the legitimate container movements is a common way for traffickers to deliver illegal good such as narcotics, precursors, arms and ammunitions, counterfeits, etc. across the world. Now at the time of pandemic the reduced volume of container movements provides criminal groups shorter cover for their illicit shipments. All around the world there are less containers moving legitimate goods, hence there are less opportunities for concealments. But from the other hand there are less customs and LE officers on duty due to revised work shifts amid the pandemic. Less customs officers at work means less frequent checks and controls and therefore softer scrutiny. As such the current condition is not so unfavourable for the smugglers and criminal networks. A seizure of 700 kg Heroin plus 80 kg Opium – the biggest Port Control Unit (PCU) haul in years – at Port Qasim International Terminal on 11 April 2020, indicates that traffickers are keen to exploit the situation as much as they can.

Apart from the continued threat of narco-traffickers, the COVID-19 situation created other smuggling concerns. The pandemic created a huge worldwide demand for certain medicines and medical equipment. The overwhelming demand and shortage of genuine products has led to black-markets and made many opportunists to hoard, smuggle or produce counterfeit or substandard face masks, COVID-19 test kits, disposable gloves, sanitisers etc. The trade of counterfeit and substandard goods especially those related to healthcare has boomed during the pandemic which poses additional health risks for the public and healthcare providers.

Despite the overall decrease in import/export of non-essential goods, there has been an exponential increase in shipments of some healthcare products mentioned earlier. Since these items are on high demand both by public and hospitals, it is expected that at Customs they will be put on green channel for speedy clearance. As such, it will not be a surprise if criminal networks start using consignments of face mask, gloves, test kits, etc. as a cover to conceal their illicit goods.

Custom officers are faced with some new challenges amid COVID-19 pandemic. The first challenge, in terms of enforcement and physical verification, is the shortened working hours and alternate working modalities. This leaves the officers with less time for physical checks and controls. Shortage of time is already a big challenge for customs administrations and COVID-19 restrictions further increase this burden. Another challenge is to identify counterfeit and substandard medical equipment that come through from the genuine products. Lastly, special focus is required for urgent medical item deliveries and make sure there are no illegal concealments in there.

The 'How'

Since 2004, the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme has been supporting customs administrations and relevant LEAs to build an inter-agency alliance which would help to efficiently identify high-risk consignments. This aim is achieved through creating Joint Port Control Units (PCUs) whose officers are trained on risk analysis and dedicated to track high-risk consignments. In Pakistan, such Units has been established in Karachi and Port Qasim seaports in 2009, Karachi Jinnah International Airport (2016), Lahore Allama Iqbal International Airport (2018), and Islamabad International Airport (2019).

TARGET 16·B



PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES

TARGET 17·1



MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC REVENUE COLLECTION

TARGET 17·6



KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COOPERATION FOR ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

TARGET 17·10



PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO

TARGET 17·14



ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In addition, to their usual functions in tracking high-risk consignments and intercepting illicit goods and cargoes, the PCUs and Air Cargo Control Units in Pakistan are currently tasked and engaged with the below activities as a response to COVID-19 Pandemic:

- Participation in the World Customs Organisation global operation “STOPS” April-June 2020, which will focus specifically on counterfeit, illicit and substandard medicines, while also maintaining a general focus on all goods related to the COVID-19 pandemic which may pose a threat to consumer health and safety. Subject to national legislation and regulations, all means of transport will be covered (land, sea and air) at import, export and transshipment, with particular attention on Customs-controlled areas at major points of entry such as:
 - Land borders;
 - Seaport, airports, dry ports;
 - Bonded warehouses and other licensed premises;
 - Free zones; and
 - Mail and express parcel services.
- Additional Scrutiny on goods under the list of Harmonised System Codes related COVID-19 possible misuses, defined by WCO.
- Adoption of new risk indicators relevant to the current situation; such as the possible use of medical cargoes as a concealment cover.



Regional Cooperation

The ‘What’

Drug and crime issues that currently impact Pakistan also have regional and global involvements as well as consequences. Criminals and traffickers do not respect borders, and this is even more blurred in the cyber realm. Pakistan has been an active and strategic partner internationally in its efforts to counter illicit drug trafficking, TOC, and IFFs, including CFT.

In the West and Central Asia region, Pakistan has been an active contributing partner to UNODC’s Regional Programme (RP) covering eight countries: Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Under this partnership, now in its ninth year, there have been significant achievements in terms of sharing of information and good practices in countering drugs and crime and building strong responses to social and economic impacts to these criminal activities. The RP has also demonstrated successes in region wide operations resulting in major seizures and arrests.

As indicated in national level responses, criminal activity is continuing during the COVID-19 crisis and expanding into other areas. There continue to be major illicit drugs seizures in the region that have occurred during the pandemic, with the work becoming more complicated due to the additional pressures on LE stakeholders. Thus, it remains critical that momentum is maintained on regional cooperation and coordination efforts during the COVID-19 crisis, and that it continues to be further developed and strengthened.



It clear also that while initial responses to the COVID-19 pandemic have been national, that is, on a country by country basis, regional and global cooperation will ultimately be key to defeating the spread of the virus. Through UNODC's the regional platforms, countries can continue to work together to support efforts in the immediate region to address multifarious crime and trafficking challenges arising in the COVID-19 environment.

The 'How'

With respect to regional LE cooperation, UNODC will:

- Continue to strengthen operational work across the region in the COVID-19 environment. This will involve: strengthening the capacity of counterpart agencies to connect virtually and securely (procurement of some equipment and software); running trial meetings of the initiatives and groupings through virtual means; continuing the exchange of Liaison Officers strictly around specific operational parameters when countries agree and restrictions allow; conduct of high level policy meetings either virtually or in reduced numbers as conditions allow.
- Assess the possibility to expand e-learning at national institutions within the region and to strengthen connectivity between those institutions.

With respect to regional cooperation in criminal justice and legal matters, UNODC will:

- Continue to support the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West and Central Asia (ARIN-WCA), by assessing how to strengthen connectivity and adapt more training to be conducted virtually. This can be challenging, as a lot of the training is hands-on with practical activities. This will include strengthening connections between ARIN-WCA and other ARIN bodies around the world, such as Camden Asset Recovery Network (CARIN) and ARIN-Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP).
- With respect to prisons, UNODC is currently actively working in a number of countries including Pakistan as indicated earlier in this document. UNODC will support forums to exchange of best practices within and across regions both with respect to COVID-19 responses and other good practices in line with UN crime prevention and criminal justice international standards. There has been a significant increase in GBV due to social restrictions during the COVID-19 environment. The RP is currently conducting training and outreach on GBV in Pakistan and several other countries. It will continue promoting networking and sharing of best practices in the region.
- UNODC will support forums to exchange of best practices within and across regions both with respect to COVID-19 responses and other good practices in line with UN crime prevention and criminal justice international standards.

With respect to regional cooperation on prevention and treatment of drug abuse as well as HIV prevention, UNODC will:

- Continue to support regional connectivity between countries for two established regional networks of which Pakistan is a part, that is the network of designated treatment centres and an NGO network for agencies involved in prevention and treatment, the Asian Drug Demand Reduction Association.
- Assess the feasibility of, and then run, regional virtual workshops on issues such as: continuity of drug treatment services in the COVID-19 environment; health responses in prison settings; best practices in outreach on GBV in the COVID-19 environment, among others.



With respect to trends analysis and research;

- It has become very clear, relatively quickly that there is a need to adapt work on trend analysis to understand changing crime and trafficking trends in the COVID-19 environment. This work will be conducted through an established network of drug analysts under the designated counter narcotics bodies and the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre, of which Pakistan is an observer.
- There is emerging evidence that with the tighter restrictions on land borders there is an increase in trafficking southwards and through maritime routes. UNODC will examine possibilities to strengthen connectivity and have countries monitor these trends connecting West and Central Asia with South and South-East Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa.

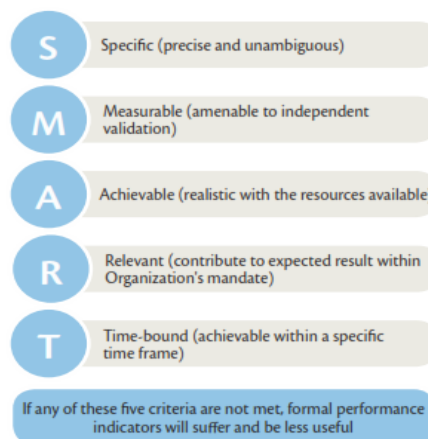
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The spread of the novel COVID-19 virus stands to impact every facet of humanitarian and development programme design and implementation.

The UNODC COPAK has a well-established Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system in place to ensure smooth implementation of its programmes and projects. Procedures for programme management are applied under the framework of the UNODC results-based management, to ensure timely and effective delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building.

With modifications of ongoing and development programming, online assessment tools remain even more important, as physical access becomes restricted. These tools can be used to ensure both accountability in programme implementation and continued learning. Together with online tools, telephonic interviews, collection of videos and photos, and website monitoring can be utilised to evaluate any intervention. In this regard, the proposed immediate and mid-term activities will be regularly monitored by the programme staff.

Achievements of results under each thematic area will also be tracked by the UNODC M&E unit periodically, which is well equipped with M&E tools and systems including the online assessment tools, participants feedbacks, short surveys and more.



"SMART" Performance Indicators



Evaluation in the Programme or Project Lifecycle

The UNODC will report progress of its COVID-19 responses through periodic progress reports and will publish narrative reports on the results of its interventions. UNODC will also collect and publish human interest stories to assess and share the impact of its various interventions. These reports and success stories will be made available to counterparts, donors and other humanitarian and development partners. The process evaluation will also be undertaken with the support of the programmes.

Communication and Advocacy

The 'What'

COVID-19 has disrupted the way the world normally functions. Its rapid outbreak, followed by shutting down of the global economy, has pushed industries and agencies into a clash with uncertainty. It has once again raised the importance of communication, as it enables dissemination of technical knowledge and international best-practices with those mostly in need.



UNODC COPAK has always accorded a central role to communication, within its overall strategy to develop solutions for drugs and related challenges in Pakistan. Several communication tools enable the Office to maintain partnerships with its key stakeholders and programme beneficiaries. It continues to pursue its overall programmatic goals and objectives in these difficult times, by adopting gender mainstreaming and human rights-based approaches, to strengthen GoP's response to the pandemic.



The 'How'

Under the ongoing pandemic environment, the overall objective of UNODC COPAK's communication framework will be to effectively advocate, harmonise, and share information, both internally and externally, on all thematic pillars of UNODC's specialised mandate in Pakistan. It will position COPAK as an effective and strategic partner to the GoP.

UNODC COPAK has already developed a comprehensive communication strategy "a living document" and has been following the tools aggressively for advocacy and visibility. The strategy can be tweaked a bit to take care of the business as the new normal.



Immediate Approach

- Participating in the UN support to the Risk Communication & Community Engagement (RCCE) Task Force and planned to support in advocacy, awareness, preparation of IEC material and community engagement and specific advocacy material for UNODC national counterparts to support government departments as first line fighters;
- Keeping UNODC Pakistan website up to date;
- Sharing advocacy briefs and messages provided by WHO, UNICEF and UNODC via Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn through UNODC pages;
- Using the National Goodwill Ambassador to send out tweets and retweet the messages nationally and globally;
- Disseminating Advocacy Briefs (Leaflets) related to drug users HIV/AIDS and Prisons in Balochistan and Sindh Jails plus the civil society organisation; and
- Launching a nationwide COPAK's COVID-19 Response Awareness Campaign targeted towards Police, LEAs, and criminal justice stakeholders (audio, video, and print).



Medium-term Approach and the Way Forward

UNODC COPAK will aim to extract maximum utility from available resources to run a successful COVID-19 Response Awareness Campaign. Accordingly, UNODC's approach to communications in Pakistan will be as follows:

Rely on five primary communications platforms to disseminate messages:

- UNODC COPAK and Global websites
- Web stories that focus on human interest major events and activities during and after COVID-19
- Press releases, interviews, and media engagement
- Publishing the work and events via UNODC Pakistan Twitter account
- Publishing the work and events via UNODC Pakistan Facebook account
- IEC material
- Other printed communication products
- Tailor multi-platform messages that utilise some or all the above platforms in a coordinated manner.
- Focus on building and utilising tools that can enhance messaging on the above channels, such as graphic and photo repositories, updated database of media contacts, use of available technologies such as smartphones, etc.
- Streamline, standardise and maintain consistency in the aesthetic and structural components of all the above platforms to present a cohesive organisational image.
- Maintain a balance in advocacy across all the thematic areas of COPAK and ensure that the emphasis is always on quality over quantity.
- Continue to consider ways to make our communications more innovative – including utilising
- New media and online tools, such as infographics – to help sharpen the potency of our messages.
- Continue engaging with UNCGP and RCCE and Global Communication for coherent approach.

Annexures

Annex A: UNODC COPAK's Implementing Partners and Programme Stakeholders

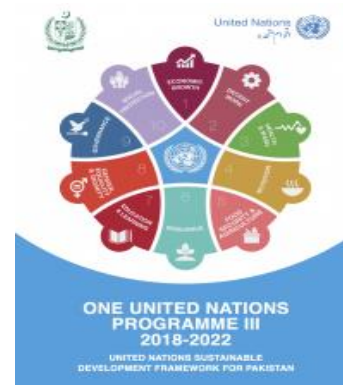
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) ▪ Ministry of Narcotics Control (MNC) ▪ Ministry of Interior (MOI) ▪ Ministry of Law and Justice (MLJ) ▪ Ministry of Human Rights ▪ Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination ▪ Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training ▪ Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs ▪ Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives ▪ Ministry of National Food Security and Research ▪ Ministry of Communications ▪ Ministry of Railways ▪ Ministry of Maritime Affairs ▪ Ministry of Defence ▪ Ministry of Postal Services ▪ Ministry of Statistics ▪ Ministry of Commerce and Textile ▪ Ministry of Industries and Production ▪ Ministry of Science and Technology ▪ Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, National History and Literary Heritage ▪ Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication ▪ Ministry of States and Frontier Regions ▪ Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony ▪ Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination ▪ Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs ▪ Economic Affairs Division ▪ Pakistan institution of parliamentary services ▪ Federal and Provincial Parliaments ▪ Auditor General's Office ▪ National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) ▪ National Accountability Bureau (NAB) ▪ National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) ▪ Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) ▪ Drug Regulatory Authority (DRAP) ▪ Civil Aviation Authority ▪ NDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) ▪ Press Information Department (PID) ▪ Higher Education Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law and Justice Commission ▪ Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) ▪ National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) ▪ National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) ▪ Federal Judicial Academy ▪ Federal Bureau of Statistics ▪ Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) ▪ Provincial Home Departments ▪ Provincial Health Departments ▪ Provincial Education Departments ▪ Provincial Women Development Departments ▪ Provincial Social Security Departments ▪ Provincial Reclamation and Probation Departments ▪ Provincial Prisons Departments ▪ Provincial Judicial Academies ▪ ANF, with its provincial Regional Directorates (RDs) ▪ FIA ▪ Pakistan Customs ▪ Intelligence & Investigations (I&I) FBR, or Customs Intelligence ▪ Federal Immigration and Passport Department ▪ National Academy for Prisons (NAPA) ▪ Public Prosecution Departments ▪ Federal and Provincial Levies ▪ Civil Administration Chaman & Taftan ▪ Frontier Corps (FC) KP and Baluchistan ▪ Pakistan Rangers Punjab and Sindh ▪ Pakistan Coast Guards ▪ PMSA ▪ Frontier Constabulary ▪ Balochistan Constabulary ▪ Airport Security Force (ASF) ▪ National Logistics Cell (NLC) ▪ National Police Bureau (NPB) ▪ National Police Academy ▪ Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) Police ▪ KP Police ▪ Balochistan Police ▪ Punjab Police ▪ Sindh Police ▪ Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Police ▪ Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) Police ▪ National Highways and Motorway Police (NH&MP) ▪ Pakistan Railways Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provincial CTDs (of the Police) ▪ Provincial Excise, Taxation and Narcotics (ETN) Departments ▪ Civil Society Organizations ▪ Youth ▪ Academia ▪ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ▪ International Organisation for Migration (IOM) ▪ International Labour Organisation (ILO) ▪ The UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN) ▪ United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) ▪ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) ▪ WHO ▪ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) ▪ The World Bank Group (WB) ▪ ADB ▪ Australia ▪ Austria ▪ Canada ▪ China ▪ Denmark ▪ France ▪ Germany ▪ Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ▪ Islamic Republic of Iran ▪ Italy ▪ Japan ▪ Kyrgyz Republic ▪ Norway ▪ The Netherlands ▪ Russian Federation ▪ Republic of Kazakhstan ▪ Republic of Tajikistan ▪ Republic of Uzbekistan ▪ Saudi Arabia ▪ Sweden ▪ Switzerland ▪ Turkey ▪ Turkmenistan ▪ United Arab Emirates ▪ United Kingdom ▪ United States of America ▪ Members of Foreign Law Enforcement Community ▪ International and national NGOs
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Annex B: Key Outcomes of the UNSDF/OPIII Framework

The UN system's dedicated partnership with Pakistan is built around a shared purpose: 'Delivering as One' to achieve the SDGs, in line with the GoP's priorities. The UNSDF/ OP III reaffirms this partnership, outlining collective aspirations for a new reality for Pakistan. The principle of 'Leaving no one behind' is the cornerstone of UNs commitment towards achievement of SDGs in Pakistan.

OPIII has identified and agreed upon **ten key outcomes** as priority areas for Pakistan:

1. **Economic Growth (Outcome 1):** By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, including those who are unskilled, benefit from improved inclusive and sustainable economic growth, progress towards full access to energy, and fair-trade practices (*SDG-8*).
2. **Decent Work (Outcome 2):** By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially women and youth, have improved access to productive livelihoods, income opportunities and decent work (*SDG-8*).
3. **Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) - Outcome 3:** By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, have access to, and benefit from, improved universal health coverage, including sexual and reproductive health, and equitable WASH services (*SDG-3*).
4. **Nutrition (Outcome 4):** By 2022, children, adolescent girls and boys, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons with disabilities have improved dietary intake, feeding and care practices, resulting in improved nutritional status, while reducing stunting and other forms of undernutrition (*SDG-3*).
5. **Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (Outcome 5):** By 2022, the people of Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised populations, have improved availability of, access to, and consumption of safe, nutritious and sufficient food, while promoting sustainable agriculture to achieve zero hunger (*SDGs 10 and 11*).
6. **Resilience (Outcome 6):** By 2022, the resilience of the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, is increased by addressing natural and other disasters, including climate change adaptation measures and the sustainable management of cultural and natural resources (*SDGs 11 and 15*).
7. **Education and Learning (Outcome 7):** By 2022, children and youth will have enhanced, equitable and inclusive access to, and benefit from, quality learning opportunities (*SDGs 10 and 11*).
8. **Gender, Equality and Dignity (Outcome 8):** By 2022, government institutions will have increased accountability towards gender equality commitments and social, economic, cultural, and political rights (*SDGs 5 and 10*).
9. **Governance (Outcome 9):** By 2022, the people in Pakistan will have increased knowledge of their rights and improved access to more accountable, transparent, and effective governance mechanisms and ROL institutions (*SDGs 10, 11 and 16*).
10. **Social Protection (Outcome 10):** By 2022, improved and effective social protection systems will be available for all, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalised populations (*SDGs 5, 10, 11 and 16*).



Annex C: UNODC's Normative Support to Pakistan for Achievement of SDG - 16

SDGs for Peaceful Societies



SDGs for Inclusive Societies



SDGs for Just Societies



Annex D: GoP Authorities Responsible for Implementing Recommendations of the FATF and APG on AML/CFT

Federal Authorities	
Agency	Responsibility
National Executive Committee (NEC)	NEC is established under the Chairmanship of Minister for Finance. Section 5(i) of the Anti Money Laundering Act (AMLA) empowers the federal government to nominate members on the committee. The NEC consists of Minister for Finance (or Advisor to the Prime Minister on Finance), Minister on Foreign Affairs, Minister for Law and Justice, Minister for Interior, governor SBP, Chairman SECP, and Director General FMU. NEC's mandate is to develop, review and oversee the implementation of the national AML/CFT strategy; determine predicate offences; provide guidance in framing rules and regulations; make recommendations to the federal government for effective implementation of the AMLA; issue directions; and discuss other relevant issues.
General Committee	General Committee comprises Secretaries (Ministries of Finance, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Law and Justice), Chairman NAB, Chairman-FBR, Director General-FIA, Director General-ANF, Deputy Governor-SBP, Commissioner-SECP and Director General FMU. Its objectives include developing/reviewing performance of investigating agencies, FMU and the financial and non-financial businesses and professions, relating to AML and reviewing training programs for government and private sector.
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance is the lead policy ministry for AML/CFT coordination. The Finance Minister leads the NEC and GC and is responsible for implementation of AMLA and other AML/CFT policy matters.
FMU	FMU is the national central agency for receiving, analysing and disseminating STRs and other reports relating to ML and TF and related predicate offences. FMU also conducts asset-tracing and temporary freezing of accounts. FMU plays a key role in the detection and investigation of financial crimes. The Director-General FMU acts as Secretary to the NEC and GC.
MLJ	MLJ is the lead agency for legislative drafting, judicial appointments (trial courts), the AGO and administering and resourcing the AG and the courts, and performing federal Government functions with regard to superior courts.
MOFA	MOFA is responsible for MLA incoming/outgoing MLA requests and treaty relationships relating to extradition, MLA and TF. MOFA gives domestic effect to Pakistan's obligations under different UNSCRs under the UN (Security Council) Act, 1948 and is responsible for proposing names for designation and de-listing to the UNSCR 1267/1989/2253 Al-Qaida/Da'esh and UNSCR 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committees. MOFA also chairs an Inter-Agency Committee on PF matters. The Strategic Exports Control Division (SECDiv) coordinates enforcement and a licensing regime re PF matters
MOI	The MOI is the lead agency for national sovereignty and security including implementation of Pakistan's targeted financial sanctions regime under UNSCR 1373. The primary responsibility of Interior Division is to ensure internal security.

SBP	SBP was established under the SBP Act 1956 as the central bank and is an autonomous institution. SBP is mandated to regulate the monetary and credit system of Pakistan and is responsible for supervising and regulating financial institutions under the Banking Companies Ordinance (BCO) 1962, Microfinance Institutions Ordinance 2001 and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947. SBP regulates and supervises commercial banks (conventional and Islamic), microfinance banks, development finance institutions and exchange companies.
SECP	SECP is an independent statutory body established under the SECP Act 1997. SECP regulates and supervises the capital market, non-banking finance companies, modarabas and insurance sector. It also supervises matters pertaining to the incorporation of companies including licensed NPOs and maintains the corporate registry.
PSX	PSX is a self-regulatory organization and acts as a frontline regulator of the capital markets. PSX is responsible for the supervision of its members' obligations under relevant rules and regulations.
NAB	NAB is a federal LEA responsible for eradication of corruption, corrupt practices, abuse of power, willful defaults, recovery of proceeds of crime and is principally governed by National Accountability Ordinance 1999 (NAO). The NAB is designated to investigate ML (see R.30) and has an internal prosecution services that prosecutes ML and predicates crimes under NAB's jurisdiction.
FIA	FIA was established under FIA Act, 1974. The FIA is responsible to keep checking on violations of Passport Act and Emigration Ordinance, investigating economic crime, and carrying out any other investigation of white-collar crime having inter-provincial and international ramifications, entrusted by the federal government. The FIA is designated to investigate ML (see R.30) and has an internal prosecution services that prosecutes ML and predicates crimes under FIA's jurisdiction.
ANF	ANF was established in 1997. It performs both enforcement and asset confiscation, forfeiture functions in connection with drug trafficking. It is the primary mandated enforcement agency under the Control of Narcotics Substances (CNS) Act 1997 and the ANF Act 1997. The ANF is designated to investigate ML (see R.30) and has an internal prosecution services that prosecutes ML and predicates crimes under ANF's jurisdiction.
FBR – Customs	FBR-customs is responsible for protecting Pakistan's borders against movement of contraband goods and is facilitator of bona fide trade. It provides a source of revenue in the form of taxes levied on the goods traded across the borders. It also helps to protect the domestic industry, discourage consumptions of luxury goods and stimulate development in the under -developed areas. The FBR-customs is designated to investigate ML (see R.30) and FBR has an internal prosecution services that prosecutes ML and predicates crimes under FBR's jurisdiction (see below).
FBR - Inland Revenue (IR)	FBR-IR was created in 2011 to probe matters of evasion in inland taxes. The FBR-IR is designated to investigate ML (see R.30) with the Directorate General operates with one headquarters and seven collectorate directorates including: Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Multan.

NACTA	NACTA was created in 2009 and formally operationalized in 2013 under the NACTA Act 2013. For AML/CFT purposes NACTA's primary role is TF policy formation and cooperation and coordination through the National Task Force on CFT and TF Sub-committee of Task Force (see IO.1 and IO.9).
Central Directorate of National Savings (CDNS)	CDNS is an attached department of Ministry of Finance and responsible to sell approved government debt securities to the general public. CDNS collects proceeds of these securities through physical sale points i.e. National Savings Centres (NSS) and deposit into the federal government's SBP account. CDNS also offers some financial products including saving and pensioner accounts,
Pakistan Post	Pakistan Post provides postal services in all of Pakistan through a network of around 13,000 post offices. Pakistan Post also performs agency functions on behalf of federal and provincial governments, which inter-alia include savings bank, postal life insurance, collection of taxes, and payment of electricity, water, gas and telephone bills. In addition, Pakistan Post provides inward remittance through an international remittance company.
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP)	ICAP is a statutory body established under the Chartered Accountants Ordinance 1961 for the regulation of the profession of accountancy in Pakistan. ICAP performs a public interest function and is responsible for maintaining professional standards of excellence among chartered accountants, who are registered under the ordinance and are the only persons authorized to conduct audits of all public companies.
Pakistan Bar Council (PBC)	PBC is a statutory organization responsible for safeguarding the rights, interests and privileges of practicing lawyers, regulating their conduct and helping in the administration of justice. Its composition, powers and functions are described in detail by the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973. An important role is the promotion of legal education and free legal aid to deserving citizens.
Provincial Authorities	
Police	Each province has a police service that is the primary LEA responsible for a wide spectrum of LE responsibilities. The general powers of police are provided under the Police Order 2002 and Criminal Procedure Code 1898. Provincial police are not designated to investigate ML (see R.30). Counter- TF units within Counter-Terrorism Departments of provincial police are designated to investigate TF (see R.30).
Prosecution services	Each province has a criminal prosecution services responsible for the prosecution of TF and predicate crimes under the jurisdiction of provincial police services.
Home departments	Each province has a Home Department that is responsible for the proscription of individuals under Pakistan's targeted financial sanctions regime under UNSCR 1373.
Social welfare	Social welfare departments in each province are responsible for the registration of NPOs under The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance 1961, Societies Act of 1860, or Co-operative Societies act 1925.

Annex E: Seizures of Afghan Opiates involving Pakistan's Borders (March – April 2020)

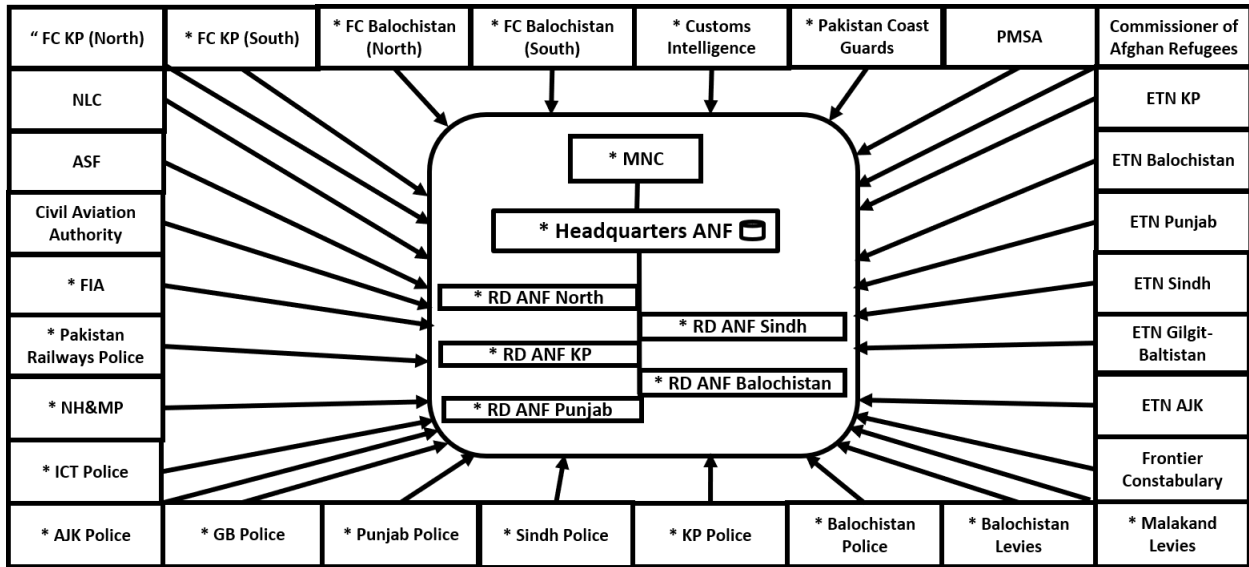
- On 5 March 2020, the Sri Lankan Navy seized 400 kg heroin and 100 kg Methamphetamine (Ice), worth USD 33.5 Million and arrested 16 persons, including eight from Pakistan. The consignment was hidden on two fishing trawlers which had originated from Pakistan's coastal belt;
- On 13 March 2020, the Sri Lankan authorities announced seizure of 99.5 kg heroin, worth approx. PKR 1 billion from a freight container carrying potatoes. The container had originated from Pakistan. It was seized in a raid carried out in Kochchikade, Negombo. Seven Pakistani nationals were arrested.
- On 28 March 2020, the ANF announced seizure of 3,015.938 kg of narcotics (worth PKR 0.1351 trillion) through 29 counter-narcotics strikes against drug peddlers in different parts of the Karachi metropolis, while 32 persons were arrested;
- On 1 April 2020, the Sri Lankan Navy seized 605 kg ice, and 579 kg ketamine from a flagless vessel in the country's southern waters. The drugs were worth USD 65 million. It was Sri Lanka's biggest drugs bust, where nine Pakistani men were arrested off the vessel;
- On 2 April 2020, the ANF announced seizure of 800 kg Hashish and 50 grams Ice worth PKR 2 Million from an individual in Hyderi Masjid in Purana Golimar, Karachi metropolis;
- On 3 April 2020, the ANF along with the Pakistan Navy seized 100 kg Ice (worth PKR 2.2 Billion) from a fast speed boat in general areas Pishukan near Jeewani coastal area of Balochistan;
- On 3 April 2020, the Pakistan Navy and Customs Intelligence, seized 100 Kg Crystal Meth at Ibrahim Hyderi near Bin Qasim area of Karachi. The drug valued at approximately PKR 1.6 Billion.
- On 11 April 2020, the ANF Intelligence busted 700 kg high-grade heroin and 80 kg opium/cocaine at the Port Qasim International Container Terminal Karachi, worth PKR 7 Billion. The container had been booked for Antwerp, Belgium under a pseudonym by a resident of Sahiwal, Punjab;
- On 13 April 2020, the Pakistan Customs (Preventive) Karachi 1.835 kg brown heroin powder and 765 grams crystal, worth PKR 27 Million from a van, which was intercepted at the RCD Highway³⁴;
- On 16 April 2020, KP Police seized 19 kg hashish, 500 gm heroin and 300 gm ice from two smugglers in Peshawar, KP;
- On 16 April 2020, the Indian border force announced seizure of 8.775 kg heroin near Pakistan border;
- On 16 April 2020, the ANF announced seizures of 1021 kg Heroin, 1020 kg Morphine, 315 kg Opium and 312.700 kg Hashish (worth USD 1297 million) in 11 CN operations. It included two major operations in Balochistan's border region (Chaghi), while three operations were conducted in Sindh;
- On 23 April 2020, the ANF announced 11 CN operations across the country, where 1,120 kgs Morphine, 315.800 kg Opium, 251.900 kg Hashish and 2 kg Heroin (worth USD US\$ 1.128 billion) were seized, while 10 individuals were arrested in KP, Sindh and Balochistan's border regions.
- On 26 April 2020, in a successful Intelligence-based Operation, PMSA and Pakistan Customs seized 2 fishing boats namely Al-MUHAMMADI & Al-MOBEEN at the high sea, carrying 2410 KGs of Hashish, 133 KGs of Brown Crystal and 181 KGs of ICE Crystal were recovered. The value of narcotics in International market is estimated to be Rs. 14.660 Billion (PKR).

These successful seizures indicate trafficking during the prevailing pandemic situation as following:

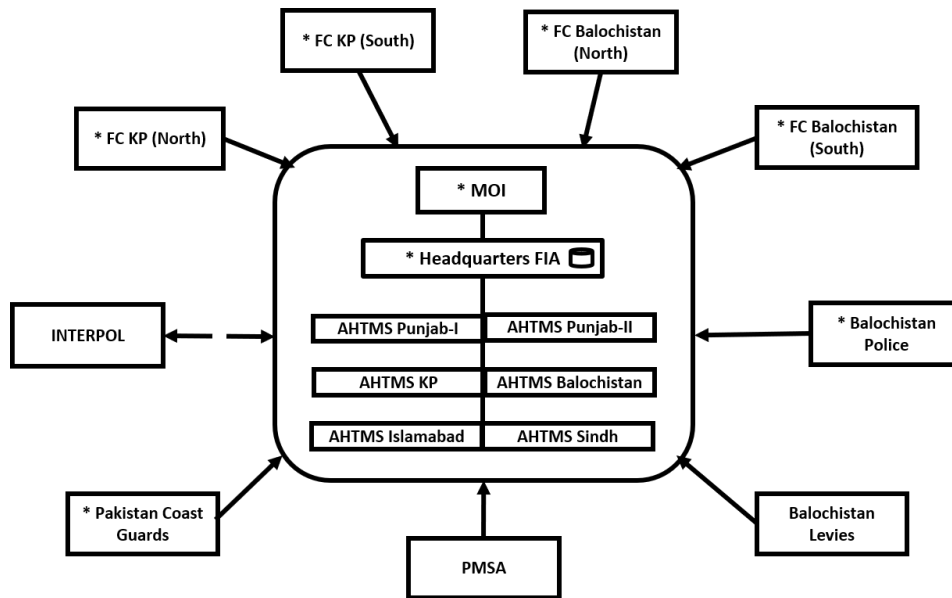
- **92% of opioids by land**
- **88% of cocaine by sea**
- **54% of cannabis by sea**
- **56% of Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) by land**

³⁴ It is 813 km long highway that originates from Karachi, passes through Bela, Khuzdar, Kalat, Quetta and into Afghanistan through the PoEs Chaman. It also joins N-40 National Highway between Quetta and PoEs Taftan, that further leads to Turkey and Europe.

Annex F: Networks of IATFs on Narcotics-Control, HTMS and Anti-Smuggling in Pakistan

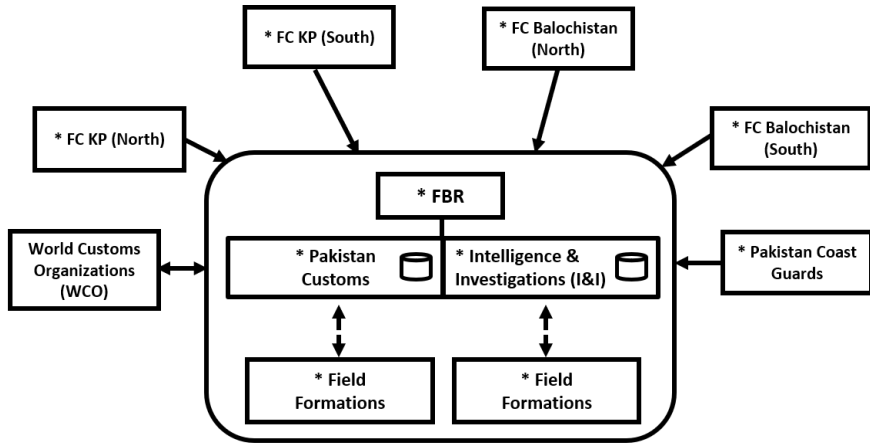


IATF on Narcotics Control in Pakistan (formulated in February 2010)

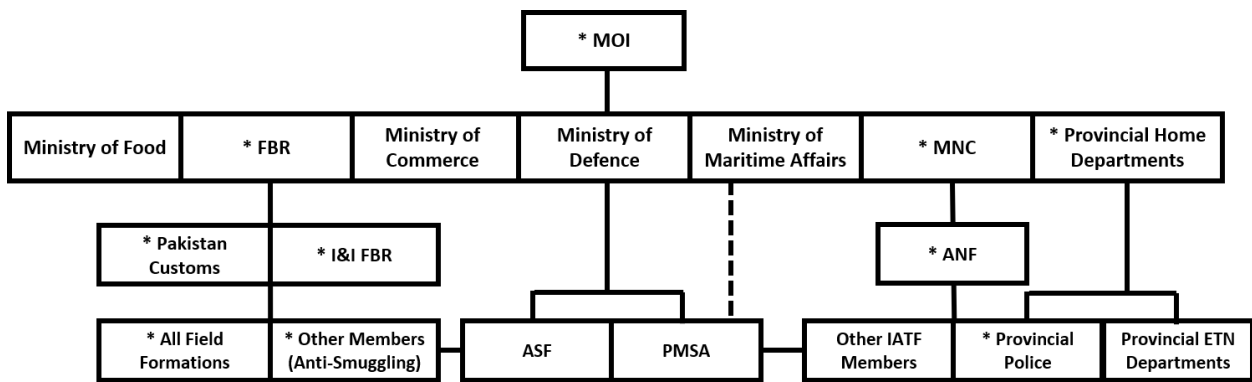


IATF on AHTMS (formulated in 2005)

** Recognized by the APG as one of the authorities responsible for AML/CFT (reference APG MER of Pakistan – October 2019)*



Anti-Smuggling Powers Delegated by the Pakistan Customs



Establishment of national-, provincial- and divisional-level crossing point anti-smuggling task forces by Prime Minister Imran Khan in November 2019)

** Recognized by the APG as one of the authorities responsible for AML/CFT (reference APG MER of Pakistan – October 2019)*

Annex G: List of potential Global eLearning Courses to be localised and delivered in Urdu

- Risk Profiling, Selection Methods, Document Review, Cargo Risk Indicators and Interdiction for Land Controls, Airports and Seaports.
- Understanding, Planning and Executing a Controlled Delivery (CD) operations
- Performing a Container Search
- Behavioural Indicators
- Body Carry
- Investigating Drug Organised Crime
- Interdiction of Precursors
- Understanding Money Laundering
- Non-Traditional Financial Institutions
- CFT
- Financial Investigations
- Informants
- Net Worth Analysis
- Basic Intelligence Analysis
- Commodity Flow Chart
- Application of Human Rights by LE Officers
- Preventing Conflict Using a Human Rights-Based Approach
- Document Fraud and International Cooperation
- Wildlife Crime
- Illegal Logging
- Digital Forensics – Cybercrime
- Alternatives to Imprisonment for Women Offenders
- Toolkit: Gender & Security Sector Reform
- Safe Handling and Disposal of Chemicals in Remote, Developing and Non-Secure Environments
- Rapid Disposal Procedures
- Special Investigative Techniques
- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters
- Organised Crime

