

UPCOMING EVENTS

- ♦ Launch of Report - Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan, Islamabad, January 2014
- ♦ Launch of the Drug Survey Report 2013, Islamabad, January 2014
- ♦ Launch of the Drug Survey Report 2013 at provincial level in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar, February 2014
- ♦ Workshops on Integrated Border Management, March and February 2014
- ♦ Training courses on Drugs and Precursors Identification, March and February 2014

UNODC in Pakistan Committed to Improving Regional Cooperation

As part of United Nation's global fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling under its Global Plan of Action United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been committed to enhancing cooperation amongst regional stakeholders.

In August 2013, officials from Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey were brought together on a common platform in Turkey, which is a pivotal country due to its geo-strategic location and strong cultural links transcending east and west. This meeting was initiated by UNODC Country Office Pakistan which organized the second regional meeting on human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This meeting was actively supported by Interpol and European

think tank - International Centre of Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). The participants deliberated upon the emerging trends, patterns and they formulated a constructive response to this form of transnational crime. UNODC in Pakistan is eager to facilitate countries in the region.

Mr. Cesar Guedes, the Representative of UNODC Pakistan, stressed in his opening remarks that vulnerable groups, in particular women and children, can fall prey to human traffickers." He concluded his speech by reiterating the importance and urgency in finding regional solutions to tackle this menace.

'A safer community, free from the threats posed by organized crime and drug use and confident in the integrity of the criminal justice system to provide access to justice'



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CORRUPTION AND THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

Corruption has a negative impact development, and undermines efforts to prevent and control the smuggling of migrants, and other forms of transnational crime and illicit trafficking. Organized criminal groups make frequent use of corruption, often together with intimidation and violence, to facilitate migrant smuggling operations. Criminal organizations take advantage of immigration control and public security systems that are weakened by corruption. Migrant smuggling operations would not be possible without corruption in one form or another.

An issue paper developed by UNODC's Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section in Vienna in November 2013, looks at the intersections between corruption and the smuggling of migrants, and the main challenges and good practices to prevent and combat these intertwined issues. The report is available at the UNODC website.



UNODC Drafts Laws on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Pakistan organized two seminars for participants from several law enforcement agencies and ministries, in order to introduce draft laws on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in the last half of 2013.

The UNODC Representative in Pakistan, Mr. Cesar Guedes, presented the audience with a global context of the challenges posed by human trafficking and migrant smuggling. He also praised the Government of Pakistan's efforts to tackle the challenges related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling, which is considered a form of modern day slavery. The Director of Immigration from the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Dr. Usman Anwar, said that traffickers and smugglers often provide false hope to their victims, who are vulnerable and risk their lives in hope of finding a better future.

In Pakistan, UNODC works alongside the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Law in identifying gaps in the domestic legislation and promoting the UNODC draft laws as part of a holistic assistance package. The proposed laws were draft

after UNODC received feedback from all relevant national stakeholders. The goal is to assist the Government of Pakistan in implementing the provisions contained in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its two protocols; The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and The Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. The Convention, which entered into force in 2003, is the main international instrument in the struggle against international organized crime. It was ratified by Pakistan in 2010. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to a series of measures against transnational organized crime, including the creation of domestic criminal offences (participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice); the adoption of new and sweeping frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation; and the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

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DOCUMENTS FOR PRISON MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPED BY UNODC

- ♦ Assessment of Prison System in Pakistan.
- ♦ Assessment of the Legal Aid Services in Pakistan.
- ♦ UNODC Model Prison Rules for Pakistan.
- ♦ Best Practices for Bailable and Non-bailable Offences in Pakistan.
- ♦ Training Provision for Prison Staff in Pakista: A Training Review and Assessment.
- ♦ Training Policy and Curriculum for Prison Staff in Pakistan.
- ♦ Pakistan Prison System Internal Inspection Manual.
- ♦ Pakistan Parole and Probation Handbook.
- ♦ Pakistan Parole and Probation Training Guide for Trainers.
- ♦ Training Manual for Prison Leaders in Pakistan.
- ♦ Improving Service for Female Prisoners in Pakistan.
- ♦ Training Manual for Prison Staff in Pakistan.
- ♦ Pakistan Prison Visitor Manual.



UNODC Continues Working Towards Prison Reform in Pakistan

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners is the guiding principle setting out what is generally acknowledged as good practice in the treatment of prisoners and the management of correctional facilities. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the custodian of the Rules and aims to assist countries in developing prison systems which work towards the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, by responding to each prisoner's individual needs.

Prison security, capacity building of staff, development of a prison registry software, as well as the need to change outdated legislation and rules, were topics discussed during a prison reform conference organized by UNODC in Islamabad in August, 2013. The conference was held as an effort to bring together key actors working with the prison system in Pakistan. 41 representatives from the Provincial Home, Prisons and Reclamation and Probation Department, Provincial District and Session Judges, Federal Ministries as well as civil society organisations participated in the discussions.

Several of the key speakers stressed the importance of bringing forward issues from each region in order to understand the differences in needs and challenges between the provinces.

Debates around categorisation and separation of high and low risk prisoners were also central. The panel consisted of Mr. Muhammad Ayub Qureshi, IG Prisons Balochistan; Mr. Muzaffar Alam Siddiqui, DIG Prisons Sindh; Malik Muhammad Shaukat Feroz, DIG Prisons Punjab and Mr. Shah Salman, Deputy Director Prisons Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Overcrowding of prisons poses a serious challenge to the criminal justice system in Pakistan and other countries. It puts severe pressure on prison management, and affects the ability to categorise and separate high and low risk prisoners, including separation of minors from adult prisoners. There is an urgent need to increase capacity in both prisons and also in the criminal justice system as a whole.

UNODC is working with the Federal and Provincial governments to refine and modernize outdated prison rules for Pakistan along with developing prison legislation, monitoring systems and parole and probation reference materials for prison staff.



UNODC Works to Improve Prison Management in Line with International Standards

April 2012

Training of Trainers

Since 2011, UNODC has been working in partnership with prison departments and other government counterparts to support their efforts to reform Pakistan's prison system. This effort is being carried as part of UNODC's Criminal Justice Programme.

In September 2013, UNODC carried out a 'Train-the-Trainer Course for Prison Staff' at Sindh Judicial Academy in Karachi. This course is designed to educate trainers from provincial prisons and personnel responsible for carrying out inspections of prisons. The purpose of the training is to enhance the core capacities of prison staff and enable them to carry out their duties according to national and international laws and standards.

Enhancing Prison Monitoring Systems

In April 2013, the translated (from English to Urdu) Pakistan Prison Staff Inspection Manual, Checklist and Related Forms were completed and distributed. During this same period, the Pakistan Prison Visitor Manual, Checklist and Related Forms were also completed and distributed. Both of these tools were translated into local language.

To support institutionalization and sustainability of these products, UNODC has been conducting a series of training courses, including Training of Trainers (TOT). Four detailed modules have been developed for: training of senior level prison staff, training of mid-level prison staff, training of prison warders and a training package for staff of female prisons.

From September-November 2013, a number of training courses were delivered on the Pakistan Prison Visitors Manual to Judiciary, Probation and Parole representatives, Civil Societies, Ex-Officials and NOVs in Karachi, Quetta, Lahore and Islamabad (for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).



EDUCATION WORKS!

UNODC'S Monitoring and Evaluation team routinely contacts former trainees, to enquire about the usefulness of the courses and material provided to the participants.

Two participants at a training course on drug-related HIV/AIDS prevention at Quetta Prison Department, conducted for prison officials, gave the following statements:

One female participant informed that as a result of the course, she has started arranging different events for prisoners, where she give practical examples on how to prevent HIV/AIDS, which she learnt through a course with UNODC.

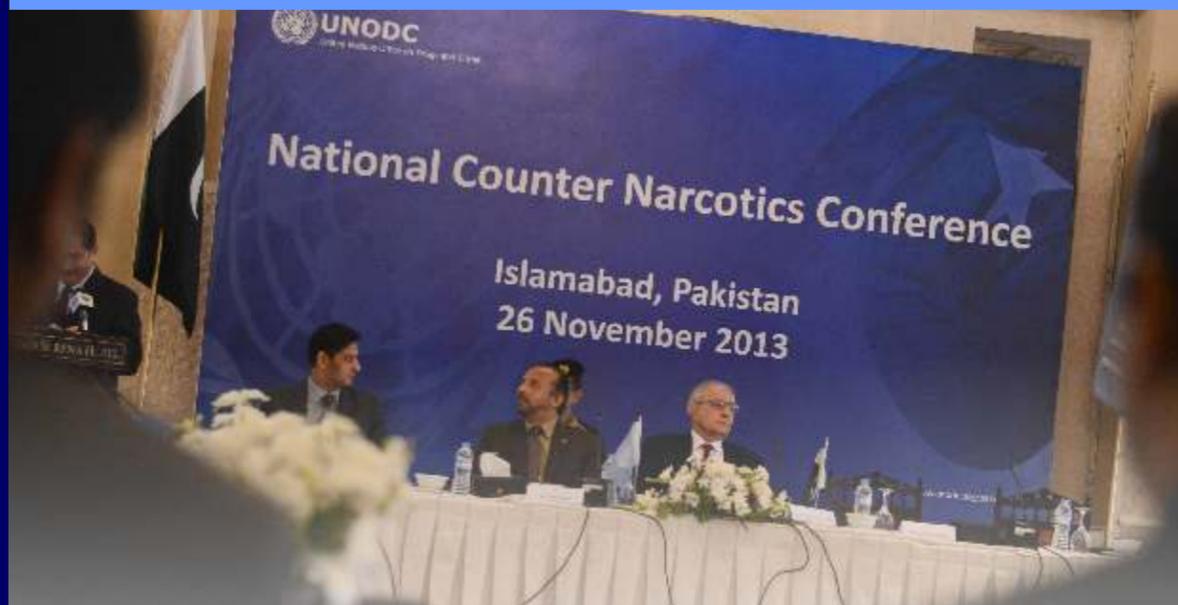
A second participant, who also works at Quetta Prison Department, went on to share publications on the prevention of HIV/AIDS, which he had been given during the course, with the prison's barber and local dispensary.

In order to increase the availability of treatment services UNODC's Sub-Programme on Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS, aims to mainstream knowledge about drug treatment and HIV prevention through the existing public health system. Extension of services to vulnerable groups, such as prison populations, is part of UNODC's contributions to global initiatives in Pakistan.



Afghanistan produces the majority of the world's illicit opiates. Estimated potential opium production increased from 4,700 tons in 2010 to 7,000 tons in 2011, which is comparable to the levels of previous years. In Afghanistan itself, potential opium production fell to 3,600 tons in 2010 but resurged to 5,800 tons in 2011. An increase in potential opium production was reported in South-East Asia in this period with Myanmar showing an increase from 580 tons in 2010 to 610 in 2011, while Lao People's Democratic Republic increased from 18 to 25 tons in the period. For Mexico, an estimate of opium production decreased from 2009-2010, following a yearly increase since 2005. It is estimated that 3,400 tons were consumed or trafficked as raw opium while the rest was converted into heroin, resulting in 467 tons of potential heroin manufacture in 2011, which is an increase of 384 tons estimated in 2010. Afghanistan remains the main country cultivating opium poppy, followed by South-East Asia and countries in Central and South America.

Source: World Drug Report 2012



National Conference on Counter Narcotics Policy

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) organized a National Counter Narcotics Conference in Islamabad in November 2013, in an effort to bring together key actors involved in the struggle against illicit drug and precursor trafficking facing Pakistan. The conference was held against the backdrop of the 2014 withdrawal of NATO and ISAF from Afghanistan.

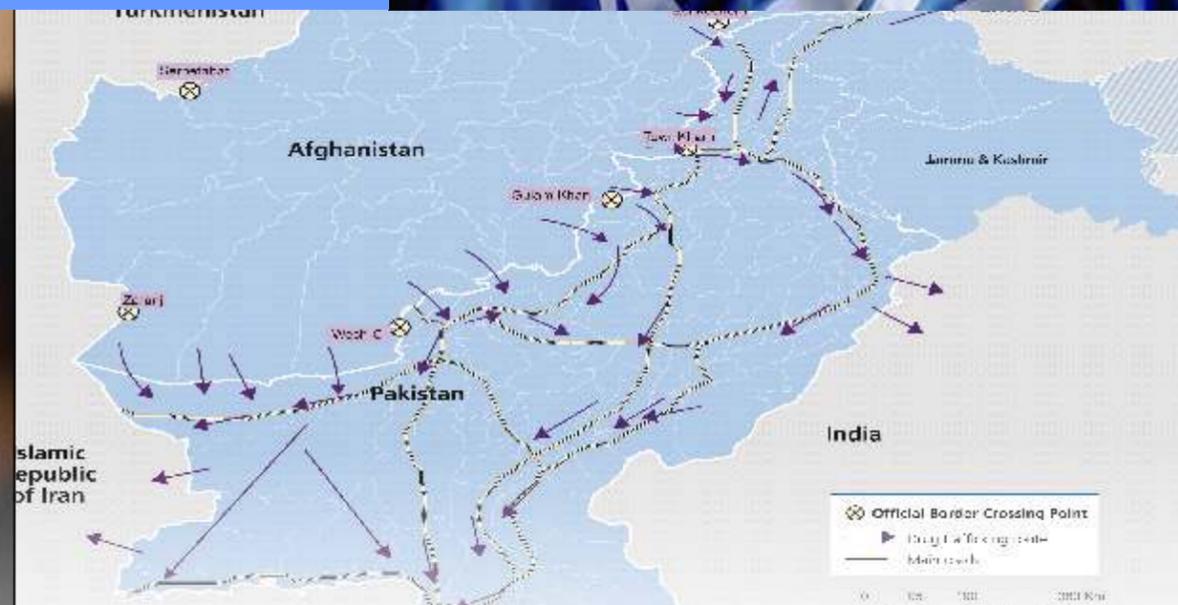
An overwhelming majority of the supply of the world's illicit opiates originate from Afghanistan. The Pakistani law enforcement agencies are the first line of defence against the illicit drug flows coming from the country, and Mr. Cesar Guedes, the Country Representative of UNODC Pakistan, complimented their efforts in his opening remarks. The diplomatic community, civil society and international organizations were among the participants in the day long discussions. Representatives of different Pakistani Law Enforcement Agencies also participated in the conference.

The chief guest of the event was the Governor of Balochistan, Mr. Muhammad Khan Achakzai, who pointed to the vast economic interests in drug trade for both producers and traffickers, and said that it is crucial to provide alternate livelihood to farmers in order to give them incentives to move away from poppy cultivation. The

drug problem has a negative impact on societies in the province of Balochistan, through which major trafficking routes go. The Governor pointed to the Makran Coast, a semi-desert coastal strip in the south of Sindh and Balochistan which has a long and unguarded coastline extensively used by the drug traffickers. He stressed the importance of providing satisfactory equipment to the national law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Muhammad Akbar Khan Hoti, The Secretary of the Narcotics Control Division delivered the key note, and in his opening remarks said that the Government of Pakistan is determined to tackle the menace of drug trafficking. He highlighted the high seizures of illicit drugs made by the Anti Narcotics Force, as a manifestation of its work against drug trafficking. Pakistan is committed to all international conventions related to drug trafficking, and is determined to work with the international community to tackle the issue, said Mr. Hoti.

The conference ended with recommendations for further enhancing the role of UNODC in providing crucial support to the Government of Pakistan, assisted by the international community.



UNODC Trains Officials in Use of Chemical Testing Equipment

UNODC's sub-programme on Illicit Trafficking and Border Management works to strengthen law enforcement agencies' capacities to interdict the flow of illicit traffic of drugs and precursor chemicals. The illicit flow of drugs and chemicals poses serious challenges to border management and has a negative impact on development and security, especially in the border areas and along the drug trafficking routes. Pakistan is geographically vulnerable to drug and precursor trafficking, sharing a 2,430km-long, porous border with Afghanistan, the world's largest producer of illicit opium. Cannabis is also produced in large quantities in the sub-region. Most of the cannabis trafficked in the region also originates from Afghanistan, and is processed in the inaccessible areas of Pakistan's FATA region. The majority of drugs trafficked from Afghanistan come through Khyber Pakhtunkwa.

Delivery of modern drug and chemical testing equipment and training on how to use it in line

with international standards to law enforcement officials, is part of an extensive capacity building package which UNODC is implementing in Pakistan. Officials from the Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) and Pakistani Customs were trained in the use of the HazMatID 360, a very effective testing device for identifying narcotics and chemicals. The training sessions were conducted at the ANF

Delivery of modern drug and chemical testing equipment and training on how to use it in line with international standards to law enforcement officials, is part of an extensive capacity building package which UNODC is implementing in Pakistan.

Academy in Islamabad in August 2013. Over the course of two weeks, six training courses of two days each were conducted with a total of 90 participants. The course taught the trainees to set up the testing equipment, to ensure that it functions properly and to conduct tests efficiently. Participants were also trained in how to distinguish good results from bad results, and to separate results in case of mixtures.



The HazMatID 360 is able to identify thousands of substances, solid or liquid, using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR). FT-IR is a technique which is used to obtain an infrared spectrum of absorption, emission, photoconductivity or Raman scattering of a solid, liquid or gas. By comparing the molecular fingerprint of the tested substance with the data loaded in the equipment's library, the HazMatID can give results that are nearly 100% accurate. The machine is portable and can easily be brought to a location for on-the-spot chemical testing with quick results. For law enforcement agencies operating in the remote border areas of Pakistan, this kind of technology will effectively increase capacity to identify illicit substance trafficking. UNODC has so far delivered HazMat IDs to the ANF as well as to the provincial police in Balochistan. UNODC has procured another 15 HazMat IDs which are planned for distribution among law enforcement agencies through 2014.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children is part of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. Trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. The goal of the definition is to facilitate national approaches with regard to establishing domestic criminal offences that would efficiently support international cooperation in tackling trafficking in people.



Awareness Campaign Against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

With the support of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, UNODC rolled out a 90-day long national public awareness campaign against human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Pakistan in 2013.

According to research, the majority of both the traffickers and victims from Pakistan belong to the four districts of Punjab; Sialkot, Mandibahuddin, Gujranwala and Gujrat. Victims are trafficked/smuggled through Balochistan to Iran and on to other destinations. The campaign is focused on the origin and the transit destinations to increase general awareness among the population about the dangers associated with this crime.

The first segment of the campaign was implemented in Punjab, while the second segment targeted the province of Balochistan. Balochistan is the prime transit route, and seen as the most convenient way of exiting Pakistan to Turkey via Iran.

The campaign was developed in partnership with the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), and carried a message in Urdu which translates as

The campaign focused on the origin and the transit destinations to increase general awareness among the population.



"Stand up against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, it is illegal, unethical and unislamic." Hundreds of thousands of flyers and posters were distributed in the four districts of Punjab as well as Balochistan. A similar message was also disseminated through national and local media in order to reach a wide audience.

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime that ruthlessly exploits women, children and men for a number of purposes, including forced labour and domestic servitude. It represents a modern day form of slavery. UNODC is committed to assist the Government of Pakistan in improving its capabilities to effectively deter, detect and counter human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

The closing ceremony of the National Public Awareness Campaign on human trafficking and migrant smuggling was held in Lahore on September 27, 2013 in collaboration with the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) after completion of the first phase of the. Civil society, alumni, local partners and international organizations were invited to the event.



UNODC Screens Documentary on Human Trafficking

In October 2013, UNODC organized a screening of the documentary 'Not My Life' in Islamabad. UNODC's Country Representative in Pakistan, Mr. Cesar Guedes and the Australian High Commissioner, Mr. Peter Heyward, provided introductory remarks at the event. In addition the event included a Q&A session with Robert Bilheimer, the film's director and Academy Award nominee.

The documentary 'Not My Life' takes viewers into a world where millions of men, women and children are exploited through forced labour, begging and child soldiering, representing modern day slavery. "Human traffickers are earning billions of dollars on the backs and in the beds of our children," says Robert Bilheimer, "and yet no one knows this is happening. We have a huge responsibility, right now, to learn the truth and act on it."

'Not My Life' ultimately sends a message of hope that victims of slavery can be set free and go on to live extraordinary lives. Those who advocate for them are growing in numbers, and increasingly effective. UNODC Pakistan, through its Country Programme, is one of the organizations assisting the Government of Pakistan in its

efforts against human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

The governments of Austria, Norway and Sweden along with numerous organizations from the United States of America contributed to this documentary through the UNODC Office in Vienna.

At the screening of the documentary in Pakistan, Mr. Cesar Guedes said "the ongoing conflicts in the region (Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq) combined with struggling economies and limited job opportunities provide a conducive environment for traffickers. Criminal groups usually operate with impunity in absence of a strong and fair criminal justice system. Vulnerable groups especially women and children are actively preyed upon by criminal syndicates for exploitation purposes."

Part of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol is UNODC's primary goal with respect to combating migrant smuggling. The organization works to promote global adherence to and assist States in their efforts to effectively implement the protocol. The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol aims to:

- ♦ Prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants
- ♦ Protect the rights of smuggled migrants
- ♦ Promote cooperation between states

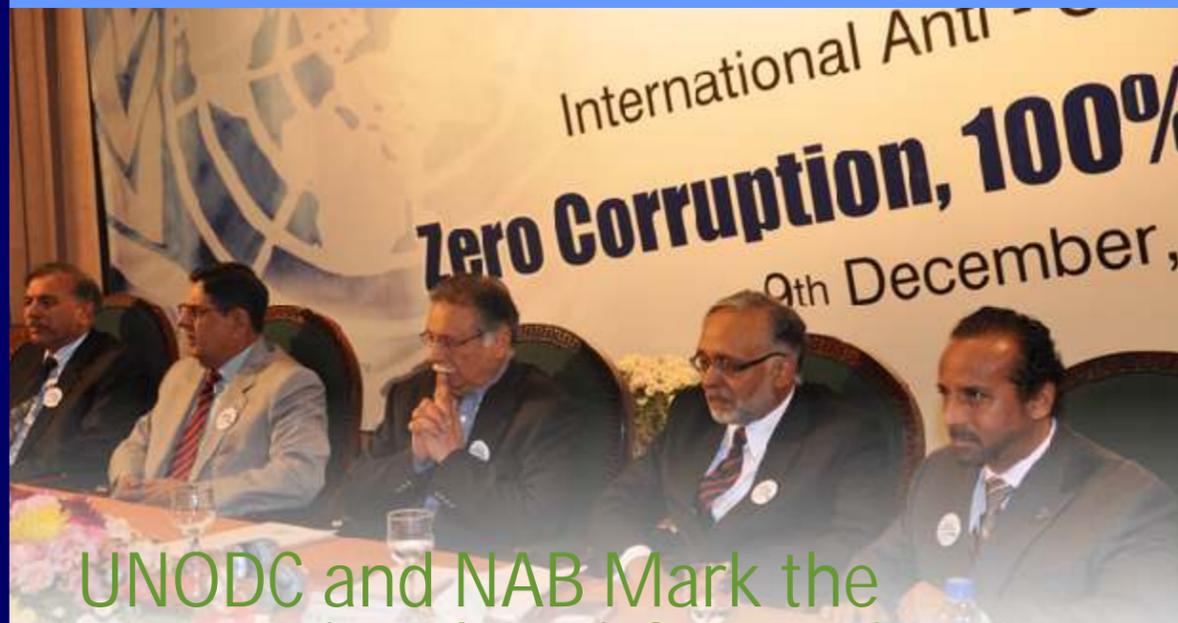
In providing technical assistance towards achieving these goals globally, UNODC's response is focused on two working areas:

- ♦ Assisting states in bringing their legislation in line with the Protocol, and
- ♦ Assisting states in developing an effective criminal justice response to migrant smuggling

ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY SIDE EVENT: PAINTING AND DRAWING COMPETITION FOR CHILDREN



UNODC and the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) sponsored a painting and drawing competition among children and youth from various schools across Pakistan as a side-event to the International Anti-Corruption Day. The theme of the competition was "Prevention of Corruption is a Must for Development" and children and youth from ages 8-19 years old from 27 schools and colleges in Islamabad and Rawalpindi participated. The participation of these young people is consistent with remarks from Yuri Fedotov, Executive Director for UNODC who noted that the campaign, titled "Zero Corruption - 100% Development" is "designed by young people to raise awareness about corruption." The participants depicted various illustrations with anti-corruption messages. Cesar Guedes, Country Representative remarked that, "These youth are the leaders of tomorrow and the creativity that they have demonstrated in this competition bodes well for the future of Pakistan."



UNODC and NAB Mark the International Anti-Corruption Day in Islamabad

To mark the International Anti-Corruption Day in Pakistan on December 9, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Pakistan and the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) organized a seminar at the Islamabad Club. The event was attended by over 200 guests including officials from the Government of Pakistan, the United Nations, the diplomatic community, students and teachers.

The Chief Guest was Mr. Pervaiz Rasheed, Federal Minister for Information and Communication, and Law, Justice and Human Rights. He delivered a speech centred on the theme of the day: "Zero Corruption, 100% Development." Mr. César Guedes, Country Representative for Pakistan, said in his statement that although Pakistan's participation in the community of nations committed to combat corruption, much needs to be done. Corruption has a negative impact on all sections of society, and strikes the poorer populations particularly hard. Funds that are intended for essential public services, such as the health sector, are diverted due to corruption. This has a severely deteriorating effect on confidence in local and national governments, including the legal system and law enforcement services. Mr. Neill Wright, the Acting UN Resident Coordinator in Pakistan also delivered a statement. The remarks by the

speakers highlighted corruption as a global concern and noted its presence in both rich and poor countries. Several speakers also cited evidence which showed that corruption contributes to instability and poverty and disproportionately affected the poor. The event also focused on how corruption hinders efforts to achieve development goals. It undermines democracy and the rule of law by allowing organized crime, terrorism and other threats to flourish.

The joint UNODC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) campaign "Zero Corruption - 100% Development" focuses on the corrosive effects of corruption on development, highlighting that this crime undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to human rights violations, distorts markets, erodes quality of life and allows organized crime and other threats to security to flourish. The campaign aims to bring together people from all walks of life in the fight against corruption, serving as a global call for action and raising awareness about the UN Convention against Corruption. Taking back what is lost to corrupt leaders is everyone's responsibility - the International Day is observed the world over by governments and civil society organizations, the private sector and the media and the general public.



UNODC Support to Balochistan Police Helps Save Lives

On November 23, 2013, a bomb blast went off in the city of Quetta. In an interview with UNODC's Monitoring and Evaluation Team, The Deputy Inspector General of Investigations in Quetta, said that the barricade tape given by UNODC as part of the CSI kit was used after the blast. The police officers on the spot secured the scene with the tape after the bomb blast, aware of the importance of keeping bystanders away from the blast area. Shortly after, a second blast went off in the same area. Since the scene had been secured with barricade tape, many lives were saved.

In an effort to support the Balochistan Provincial Police, UNODC has been delivering equipment and training courses to law enforcement officers from Balochistan police districts. The effort is part of a plan to improve the rule of law in Balochistan, and includes working towards improved law enforcement services and prosecution of criminal cases. UNODC is delivering assistance aiming to improve crime scene awareness and investigation, by focusing on improving the collection and preserving of crime scene evidence by law enforcement personnel. As of 2013, the organization has provided agencies in 28 districts of Balochistan with pocket guides, DVDs and other information material ensuring that officials have access to the e-Learning mod-

ules even in remote areas. In addition, UNODC has handed over 100 CSI kits and 600 first responder kits to Balochistan Police. Accompanying training on international best practices and modern investigation techniques for selected investigation officers, as well as better preservation of the crime scenes for first responders, has also been delivered.

Traditionally, criminal investigations in Pakistan rely on eyewitness testimony, rarely taking into consideration physical evidence, treating it as a secondary element in the investigation. This affects case preparation, and diminishes the quality of cases presented to the courts. It also does not guarantee that the rights of witnesses and the accused parties will be upheld. Improving the skills of investigators increases the use of forensic evidence in criminal cases. An expected outcome of the assistance is increased understanding of the importance of physical evidence, resulting in an enhanced capacity to carry out criminal investigations, and subsequently improved quality in the cases being presented before the courts.

UNODC'S DELIVERY OF CSI KITS AND TRAINING ON INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES PER PROVINCE IN 2013:

- ♦ 230 investigation officers trained in Khyber Pakhtunkwa and CSI kits distributed.
- ♦ 100 investigation officers trained in Sindh and CSI kits distributed
- ♦ 50 investigation officers trained in Punjab and CSI kits distributed.
- ♦ 100 investigation officers trained in Balochistan CSI kits distributed.

CSI Awareness Campaign

In addition to delivery of CSI equipment, UNODC has implemented a CSI awareness campaign in KPK and Balochistan. Posters, DVDs, CSI and first responder pocket guides were distributed to all districts of KPK and Balochistan. Training of trainers have been conducted at police stations in all provinces. Testing equipment for hazardous material, drugs and chemicals has been provided at key locations and 16 police personnel from Balochistan Police have been trained on how to use this.



In 2013 UNODC Country Office Pakistan implemented 220 activities. Activities include: training courses, workshops, seminars, study tours, delivery of equipment (such as vehicles, IT, CSI kits and more), missions and meetings.

Since the start of the Country Programme, UNODC has conducted 123 training courses and 43 workshops. A total of 3475 participants had been trained by the end of 2013. The office has published 21 reports, conducted 26 assessments and developed 17 curricula during the course of the Country Programme.

10 handbooks have been developed and distributed, in addition to seven brochures. In addition, numerous posters and other types of information material used in awareness campaigns such as the drug prevention campaign and anti-human trafficking campaign have been printed and disseminated throughout Pakistan.

Toolkit for law enforcement
To enhance communications and engagement with
and other marginalised, diverse, and vulnerable populations

UNODC Introduces Toolkit for Law Enforcement Officials Working with Drug Users and Vulnerable Groups

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Pakistan conducted a workshop at the Sihala Police Academy in Punjab in October 2013. The participants were presented with a toolkit developed specifically to help law enforcement agencies improve communication with drug users and marginalised groups. This is the first time UNODC has developed this type of material for law enforcement agencies. The toolkits were handed over in a pilot project to 40 station commanders from across Pakistan. Participants at the event said the toolkit was very useful and expressed hope that they would be able to work with UNODC to incorporate it into their core training.

UNODC cooperated with Dr. Nicholas Thomson from the University of Melbourne in conducting the workshop. "To be able to design a toolkit like this and to speak with the country's most senior officials has been incredibly valuable. It has helped us find the right strategy for ongoing advocacy with the police and has given us a chance to see how the toolkit can be delivered in Pakistan. Considering this is part of a broader regional program, we have got off to a great start." said Dr. Thomson. "Human rights based policing models are not normal topics of conversation with the Pakistani police, given their current pressures. The Toolkit training course has

found a way to raise these issues in a good learning environment, and the participants have been honest and welcoming in their feedback." he continued. Dr. Nadeem Rehman, UNODC's Adviser on Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/Aids, said the event has opened up communication with the police academies on a national scale in Pakistan. Around 6.4 million of the Pakistan's adult population is estimated to have used drugs in the last 12 months. This is equivalent to 5.8 per cent. 4.1 million individuals are dependent on drugs, but due to high costs of treatment and widespread poverty, less than 30 000 drug users get treated in the country every year. Working with law enforcement agencies on HIV issues is a long term endeavour on the organisation's side, and the positive reactions to the launch of the Toolkit has created a platform from which the organisation can continue to work for an improved environment for drug users in the region.



Post-implementation Survey after Awareness Campaign

In the first half of 2013, UNODC implemented a drug demand reduction campaign in six districts of Khyber Pakhtunkwa. The campaign was carried out as part of UNODC's programme on Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/Aids. During the campaign, information material about drug use prevention was distributed in Peshawar, Abbottabad, Nowshera, Mardan, Kohat and Charsadda. Parallel to this, a media campaign was launched on radio, television and in printed media, spreading awareness about the consequences of drug abuse. UNODC also established a telephone hotline where the public can seek information from trained professionals about the prevention of drug abuse.

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In an attempt to measure the impact of the campaign, UNODC implemented a post-campaign survey in the area upon completion. 300 people including youth, parents, teachers, religious scholars and the general public were interviewed upon the completion of the campaign.

The survey showed that approximately 68% of the youth interviewed after the campaign understand that the negative health consequences of drug use. 58% of the surveyed youth mentioned peer pressure as the main reason to end up trying drugs. Other findings show that awareness of the dangers of drug use and its harmful effects has had a general increase among the interviewees since the campaign. The survey also showed that most of the youth who had been exposed to the campaign in Peshawar, Abbottabad and Nowshera were aware of the main messages in the campaign, while in some of the rural areas of Mardan, Kohat and Charsadda the campaign had not reached the same number of people.

Monitoring and evaluation of activities is an important part of UNODC's work to improve and develop new strategies for implementing projects and campaigns.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a fundamental part of UNODC's programming. Systematic monitoring of UNODC programmes allows for documentation of results, processes and experiences. In implementing activities such as training courses and the usage of new e-Learning centres, data is collected through a variety of methods (such as field visits, interviews and pre/post test scores and more) and used as a basis for further decision making. Monitoring collected data ensures that implementation of activities is going according to plan and enables the organization to intervene or change a process if it is deviating from the plan. The information gathered in this process is further used to assess the projects in an evaluation analysis. The end result of this the analysis of the collected data which then can be used as a support for further strategic planning or decision-making and improve the Country Programme overall.

While monitoring is ongoing from the outset of a project, evaluation takes place upon completion of a project or programme, or after a certain phase of implementation. Information from the monitoring processes are used to understand how the implemented activities impacted and encouraged change.