

UPCOMING EVENTS

- ♦ Regional conference on Household survey methodologies, July 2013
- ♦ Conference on prison reform, July 2013
- ♦ Crime Scene Investigation Training for Provincial Police from KPK and Sindh, July 2013
- ♦ Training on gender responsive harm reduction services for medical practitioners, July 2013
- ♦ Regional conference on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, August 2013

UNODC developing core and specialised curricula for law enforcement agencies

In line with its mandate to assist with capacity building of law enforcement of criminal justice agencies in Pakistan, UNODC is developing a national training curriculum for law enforcement. The modules have been developed in cooperation with international law enforcement experts and are currently being rolled out in training courses to the different agencies in Pakistan.

The development of a standardized curriculum is an addition to the already well established e-Learning programme which is being implemented in cooperation with training institutes of the different law enforcement agencies across Pakistan.

The core curriculum consists of four blocks; 'Information and Intelligence', 'Evidence Gathering', 'Interviewing and 'Presentation of Evidence'.

In addition to the core curriculum, a series of specialized training courses with specific themes are being introduced. UNODC is, in collaboration with international experts, developing specialized training courses on topics such as 'Operational Planning and Execution', 'Financial Investigations', 'Intelligence Analysis', 'Drug Awareness', 'Covert Human Intelligence Source (CHIS) Handling & Management', 'Precursor Chemicals and Clandestine Laboratories', 'International Cooperation' and 'Training of Trainers'.

'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'



Plot # 5-11, Diplomatic Enclave, G-5, Islamabad
Tel: +92 51 2601461 Fax: +92 51 2601469 Email: fo.pakistan@unodc.org
Website: <http://www.unodc.org/pakistan>

Drug Use in Pakistan Technical Summary Report



THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 2013

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs gathered in Vienna from March 11 to 15, 2013, for its 56th session. In a side event to the meeting, the UNODC Country Office Pakistan launched the technical summary of its *Drug Use in Pakistan 2013 Report*.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters. In line with the 2009 *Political Declaration and Plan of Action*, the Commission monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control, and recommends measures to combat the global drug challenge. This includes working to reduce drug demand, promoting alternative development initiatives, and adopting supply reduction measures.

National Household Survey

A comprehensive survey of drug use in Pakistan has been undertaken by UNODC in collaboration with the Ministry of Narcotics and the Pakistani Bureau of Statistics. The survey aims to provide information on the prevalence and patterns of drug use among 15 to 64-year-olds in Pakistan. The study is the first of its kind on drug use in Pakistan, although periodical drug use assessments have been carried out over recent decades.

The National Household Survey seeks to understand the extent of illicit drug use as well as non-medical use of prescription drugs. Findings from the technical summary show 4.1 million Pakistanis aged between 15 and 64 are victims of drug addiction and experience its vast consequences.

The drug use survey is a key part of UNODC Pakistan's sub-programme on Drug Demand Reduction and HIV and AIDS. Specifically, the study will improve availability and use of data on drug use. It is intended to inform Government, civil society, and private-sector organisations in the design and implementation of effective prevention, treatment, and care services that are targeted, responsive, and led by need.

The technical summary of the *Drug Use in*

this issue

- UNODC work on Prison Reforms Monitoring and Evaluation P.2
- Drug Demand Reduction Campaign P.4
- National Dialogue on Precursor Chemicals Drug Use Survey P.5
- The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice P.8
- UNODC works to upgrade FIA Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling P.9
- The Container Control Programme P.11
- UNODC Developing Core Curricula P.12

Pakistan 2013 Report was presented during the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna in March this year. The full report will be launched this summer, with a regional conference on the household survey methodologies planned for early July.

KEY FINDINGS:

- ♦ An estimated 5.8 per cent of the population in Pakistan aged between 15 and 64 had used any drug in the last 12 months. Of these, three-quarters are men and one-quarter women.
- ♦ 813,000 or 0.7% of the population are regular heroin users, and 345,000 (0.3%) opium users. Combined, one million people, or 0.9% of the population are using opiates.
- ♦ The number of people who inject drugs (PWID) is now estimated to be 423,000 nationwide, or 0.4% of the population.
- ♦ Among PWID (surveyed), 73 per cent reported sharing syringes, claiming only one needle was available--but only 1.0 per cent of all people who inject drugs had accessed needle and syringe supply or exchange services in the past six months.

PRISON REFORM AND ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT

Detention and imprisonment are measures imposed on individuals who are suspected or convicted of having broken that country's criminal law. Overuse of prisons, however, leads to a series of challenges in responding appropriately to the social reintegration needs of offenders as well as violating those who are innocent.

The major areas of concern regarding prisons include: overcrowding, poor conditions and health services, lack of reintegration programmes and information systems as well as strategic planning, lack of inter-institutional communication, poor or lacking inspection and monitoring systems, lack of support and information for civil society, lack of funding and human resources for prisons and increasing numbers of prisoners with special needs.

The detrimental impact of imprisonment, not only on individuals, but also on families and communities, together with economic factors, must be taken into account when considering the need for prison reform.



UNODC's work on prison reform and prison management

UNODC assists the Government of Pakistan to improve the criminal justice system and the processes that implement justice, including law enforcement and prosecution and prison services. Over the past two years, UNODC has developed a program of assistance in the area of prison reform. At the beginning of 2013, UNODC conducted a national training course on prison management and leadership for senior-level prison officials. This is part of a training package for prison staff that was recently developed.

UNODC has also developed two major documents to support prison monitoring in Pakistan. These include the *Pakistan Prison Internal Inspection Manual* and the *Pakistan Prison Visitor Manual*. Both manuals include a checklist to support monitoring efforts.

In addition, 15 delegates from provincial prison and home departments, together with representatives from UNODC Pakistan, participated in a prison reform study tour to Thailand in March. The delegates visited the Thailand Institute of Justice, central prisons, as well as a women's prison, a juvenile prison, and a drug treatment centre. As part of the visits, the group was given a briefing on actions taken by the Government of Thailand to improve the prison system's capacity to rehabilitate inmates and provide alternatives

to imprisonment.

UNODC also has a special focus on prisoners with special needs and on improving services for female prisoners in Pakistan. A series of training courses directed at prison staff that work with female prisoners have therefore been initiated. More than 30 prison staff members have already been trained this year.

In addition to its work on prison reform and prison management, UNODC has developed the Pakistan Parole and Probation Handbook in collaboration with provincial departments of Reclamation and Probation and the Government of Pakistan. The concepts and models that constitute the handbook have been developed in response to requests and feedback presented in several workshops on parole and probation. To implement use of the handbook, UNODC trained eight master trainers from the Reclamation and Probation Department. The provincial departments of Parole, and Reclamation and Probation are an essential criminal justice partner with a defined role and highly dedicated officers. Reintegration of offenders and prisoners into the community are the most important responsibilities of these officers, which directly affects community safety.



Monitoring and evaluation of expanding e-Learning program

UNODC Pakistan recently evaluated its *e-Learning* programme to assess the impact of the programme on the development of knowledge and skills of law enforcement personnel, as well as the capacity of law enforcement training institutions and agencies.

As part of UNODC Pakistan's broader Country Programme, *e-Learning* delivers computer-based training to 17 Pakistani law enforcement agencies. Since 2010, *e-Learning* has become UNODC Pakistan's largest training programme, and is cross-cutting in its contribution towards four UNODC outcome areas. UNODC's *e-Learning* programme continues to expand in 2013 with new centres opening up countrywide. Some previously established centres are being expanded and upgraded and several new centres are expected to open throughout the year.

Nationally, Pakistani law enforcement personnel have completed nearly 25,000 *e-Learning* modules. Together this represents more than 60,000

hours of training imparted through the programme since its inception. Considerable knowledge gains have been shown through pre- and post-testing.

The *e-Learning* programme is unique in its capacity to reach law enforcement personnel in remote locations with little access to established training facilities. The programme is also a cost-effective method of capacity building. In the first quarter of 2013, five *e-Learning* centres were established – three in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and two in Balochistan. This year the geographic distribution is weighted towards Punjab and

Sindh, with activity across all parts of the country. In Punjab, seven new centres and one expansion will be completed, followed by five new centres and one expansion in Sindh, five new centres in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three new centres in Balochistan, two new centres in Gilgit-Baltistan, and one new centre in the Islamabad Capital Territory.

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WHAT IS THE E-LEARNING PROGRAMME?



Designed in collaboration with law enforcement experts from around the world, *e-Learning* is an interactive, multimedia, computer-based training platform. The *e-Learning* platform uses visuals, including graphs, animation, video, photographs, and text, as well as sound to deliver foundational knowledge to law enforcement personnel on issues relating to drugs and crime.

e-Learning delivers standardised training courses adapted to local realities and delivered in local languages.

The *e-Learning* programme comprises 92 training modules, and has been translated in 18 languages for use across 52 countries. Globally, UNODC has established 300 *e-Learning* centres. In Pakistan, *e-Learning* is available in English, Urdu, and Pashto languages and the training covers all law enforcement agencies in Pakistan.

PLAYING CARDS WITH DRUG ABUSE AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION MESSAGES



An innovative part of UNODC's drug demand reduction campaign is an information package, developed in 2012, which includes posters and playing cards with HIV prevention and drug abuse awareness messages. Each playing card carries a message of drug abuse prevention, or informs about the dangers of HIV and how to protect against infection.

To date, almost 1000 sets of playing cards have been delivered. Cards have been delivered to prisons in all provinces of Pakistan, to non-government organisations working to reduce drug abuse and prevent the spread of HIV infection, and to relevant institutions and departments in Pakistan. To complement the playing cards, posters with picture messages on how to avoid HIV infection were delivered to prisons in the four provinces.

UNODC's programme on drug demand reduction and HIV and AIDS is working to increase the Government of Pakistan's capacity to implement drug use prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programmes.



Drug Demand Reduction Campaign in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

As part of UNODC's work on drug demand reduction, a campaign was launched on February 23 in six cities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Education and information material about drug abuse prevention will be distributed in Mardan, Nowshera, Kohat, Charsada, and Abbottabad. Simultaneously, a campaign will be run on radio, television and in printed media. Mr Shahid Afridi, the Pakistani cricketer and UNODC goodwill ambassador, will be actively involved in the drug prevention campaign.

Billboards with drug prevention messages will be set up in cities covered by the campaign, and posters, sun screens, pamphlets, wrist bands, badges, and T-shirts with drug prevention messages will be distributed. UNODC is also working to establish a telephone hotline where the public can seek information from trained professionals on drug abuse prevention. The hotline is expected to be established soon.

The campaign was initiated because of higher levels of drug use in the province. According to the technical summary report of a recent study by UNODC, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Narcotics Control and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the highest prevalence of drug use in Pakistan.

The study found 11 per cent of the population use illicit substances. The most common drugs used are cannabis (5.1 per cent of the population), opioids (5.8 per cent), tranquilisers and sedatives (2.4 per cent), and opiates (1.4 per cent). Opioids are largely synthetic substances, while opiates are found in nature and derived from opium poppies.

Further, around 30,000 men and women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported having used Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). This makes the prevalence of ATS use higher in the province than in other parts of Pakistan. ATS includes substances such as amphetamine and methamphetamine. The use of these substances, which has increased globally in recent years, is a relatively new phenomenon in many countries.

Fact: Up to 70 per cent of the world's supply of illicit opiates come from Afghanistan. One of the main routes for trafficking of Afghan opium (and cannabis) goes through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



National Dialogue on Precursor Chemicals held in Islamabad

As part of its work on illicit trafficking of precursor chemicals, UNODC Pakistan organised a national workshop in October 2012 with participants from law enforcement agencies, regulatory authorities, and the pharmaceutical industry. The workshop provided a forum for law enforcement agencies and industry partners to exchange ideas and cooperate to reduce illicit trafficking of chemicals.

The focus of the workshop was on developing practical solutions based on international standards for precursor trafficking control.

As a part of the workshop, the International Narcotics Control Board gave a presentation on current international and regional challenges with regard to the illicit trade of precursor chemicals, focusing on trafficking routes and weaknesses in current control mechanisms. The Board is an independent and quasi-judicial control organ that monitors the implementation of international drug control treaties.

An important outcome of the workshop was the issuance of a letter by the Ministry of Narcotics

Control endorsing the list of precursors currently under international control (see column). Effectively this means that anyone exporting precursor chemicals to Pakistan must notify the Ministry of their shipment. In addition, UNODC is in the last stages of finalising a voluntary code of practice for chemical industries that has been agreed on by industry officials and law enforcement agencies.

The focus of the workshop was on developing practical solutions based on international standards for precursor trafficking control.

The UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances requires countries to adopt and implement measures to control and monitor the legitimate trade in drug precursors.

International cooperation and the involvement of industry is essential for successful control and monitoring. Government law enforcement agencies are therefore required to implement control measures in close cooperation with the private sector, including commercial chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

WHAT ARE PRECURSORS?



Drug precursors are chemicals with licit uses. They are found in the synthesis of plastics, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, perfumes, detergents or aromas. However, many of these same chemicals are required to manufacture illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine, ecstasy or methamphetamines. Due to precursors' legitimate uses, they cannot be prohibited. As such, control mechanisms are necessary to monitor the legitimate trade of these chemicals.

In the west Asia region, which produces mainly opium and heroin, there is a special focus on the precursor chemical Acetic Anhydride (AA). There are currently 23 precursors that are under international control.

For further reading and resources on drug and precursor trafficking, visit the UNODC website: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>

**REGIONAL
DRUG TRADE
AND LOCAL
CONSUMPTION**



One of the busiest drug trafficking routes in the world goes through Pakistan. Up to 70 per cent of the world's supply of illicit opiates come from opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, which neighbours Pakistan. Although Afghan opiate production is generally not intended for Pakistani markets, areas along the drug trafficking route inevitably experience a rise in the number of opiate and cannabis users. Most Afghan opium poppies are cultivated in the south of the country, which is geographically close to Pakistan. Around 50% of the opiates produced are estimated to transit through Pakistan on the way to global markets. Afghanistan, together with Morocco, also produce the majority of the world's supply of cannabis resin or hashish. Afghan cannabis is trafficked along the same routes as opium, and many farmers are involved in the production of both.

According to UNODC's 2013 Afghanistan Opium Risk Assessment, increases in opium poppy cultivation are expected in



Drug Use Survey

Around 6.4 million adults in Pakistan, or about 5.8 per cent of the adult population, have used drugs in the last 12 months. This is according to the recently released Drug Use in Pakistan 2013 - Technical Summary Report. Further, 4.1 million people are dependent on drugs, yet treatment and specialist interventions are in short supply and are rarely free of charge. Nearly one quarter of the population is living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day. This makes it very difficult, if not impossible, for many addicts to afford access to structured treatment. As a consequence, less than 30,000 drug users are treated each year.

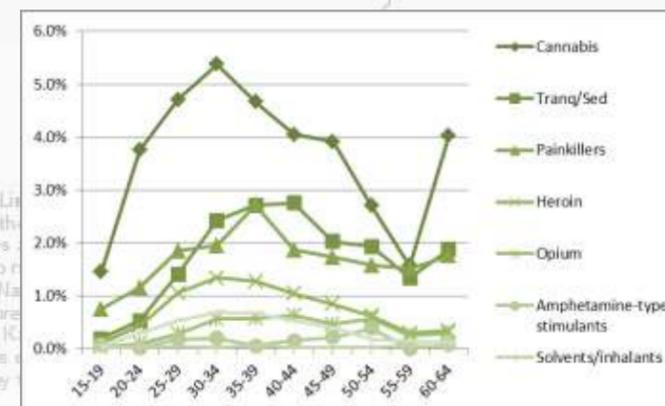
Further significant findings from the summary report include that Pakistan has a high prevalence of non-medical use of prescription drugs, nationwide. This problem is particularly apparent among women. Almost all women who admitted to using drugs also said they resort to misusing opioid-based painkillers, and to a lesser extent tranquillisers and sedatives. In Pakistan, these drugs are readily available in pharmacies

and can often be purchased without a prescription. This is due to a lack of knowledge among many pharmacists regarding drug supply. Legal frameworks to control prescribing practices exist in Pakistan but they are not being implemented consistently during the dispensing process.

Further findings from the summary show that the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the highest prevalence of drug abuse in Pakistan. This is likely due to the region's proximity to Afghanistan with its opium poppy cultivating areas (see column). According to the summary report, nearly one per cent of all drug users in Pakistan are abusing opiates such as opium and heroin, with the highest occurrence of use in the Afghan border areas. However, cannabis was found to be the most commonly used drug in Pakistan with 3.6 per cent of the adult population listed as users. Findings from the survey also show that 420,000 drug users are estimated to be injecting drug users which is the highest estimate ever reported in the country. Vulnerability

to HIV and other blood-borne diseases is considerable as many drug users also report sharing injecting equipment.

The survey also reveals the emergence of methamphetamine use in some areas of the country. The abuse of methamphetamine has been a growing global phenomenon in recent years, although growth in the region is relatively recent. No previous study in Pakistan has generated data related to the use of amphetamine-type stimulants such as methamphetamine.



Annual drug use prevalence and distribution / coverage of low-threshold services for drug users

	Men		Women	
	Annual prevalence (95% CI)	Number	Annual prevalence (95% CI)	Number
Cannabis	6.8 (6.5-7.2)	3.94m	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	95k
All opioids	3.3 (3.1-3.5)	1.9m	1.5 (1.4-1.7)	810k
Painkillers	1.6 (1.5-1.8)	930k	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	760k
Opiates	1.7 (1.2-2.1)	970k	0.1 (0.00-1.00)	50k
Tranquillisers/sedatives	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	750k	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	840k
Cocaine	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	7.7k	0.0001 (0.00-0.001)	80
Solvents/inhalants	0.06 (0.03-0.09)	33k	0.001 (0.00-0.004)	400
ATS	0.1 (0.07-0.14)	60k	0.14 (0.1-0.2)	73k
Amphetamines	0.1 (0.04-0.1)	39k	0.13 (0.1-0.2)	72k
Methamphetamines	0.04 (0.01-0.06)	21k	0.002 (0.00-0.01)	1k
Injection drug use	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	440k	0.1 (0.06-0.1)	7k
Any illicit drug use	8.5 (8.1-8.9)	4.9m	2.9 (2.7-3.1)	1.6m

amine.



most regions of Afghanistan and in the main poppy-growing provinces in the south. Afghan opium is smuggled to and through neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Within Pakistan there are indications that the main drug trafficking goes through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan to Iran in the west, and through the sea-ports of Karachi and Port Qasim in the south. Internationally, there are three main trafficking routes traffickers of illicit Afghan opiates and cannabis use:

- Balkan Route: through Pakistan and/or Iran to Turkey then into Europe.
- Northern Route: through Central Asia to Russia.
- Southern Route: via the ports and coastline of Iran and Pakistan to the Middle East and Africa.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE



Mutual legal assistance, or MLA, is one of the most important tools in combatting transnational crime. Increased globalisation means increased international crime, so states need to cooperate to prevent and prosecute international criminals. As this need has increased in recent years, states have put in place competent, central and national authorities to generate and process requests for mutual legal assistance with other states in areas related to criminal matters, extradition, and asset recovery.

A central authority is generally composed of three elements: personnel with expertise, infrastructure, and appropriate resources. Each of these elements is instrumental in ensuring that a central authority functions effectively.

For MLA requests to be effective, it is important they are generated and processed quickly, and that any obstacles that can arise when working with legal systems of different countries are avoided.



The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

In a side-event to the 22nd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC Country Office Pakistan together with delegates from Pakistani authorities and the Pakistani criminal justice system, discussed the challenges and way forward for criminal justice in Pakistan. Mr Collie Brown, UNODC's Criminal Justice Advisor gave an overview of UNODC's work in Pakistan with particular focus on Criminal Justice.

Mr Saud Ahmed, former Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Interior and now Director General of the Federal Investigation Agency, presented an overview of Pakistan's criminal justice system. He stressed the need to improve trust

between citizens and the state. In addition, the threat of terrorism and a complex security landscape has a negative impact on criminal justice.

Criminal justice expert, Mr Ali Ashtar Ausaf highlighted the importance of establishing a system that enables law enforcement agencies to communicate across. His comments underline the importance of a mutual legal assistance tool and support centre. Mr Ausaf also stressed the need for prison reform in the country and a stronger focus on rehabilitation. Strengthening prison legislation as well as regulatory and policy frameworks is part of UNODC's work in Pakistan within its criminal justice program.

Central Authority established to handle requests

In April this year a Central Authority, which will deal with mutual legal assistance requests to and from Pakistan, was established in Islamabad. The establishment of the central authority shows real progress in the country's capacity to deal with transnational criminal cases and cases of extradition.

UNODC has provided assistance on mutual legal assistance to the Government of Pakistan under its criminal justice sub-programme. Since 2010,

UNODC has provided the Government with a writing tool to support relevant government agencies and ministries in dealing with mutual legal assistance requests. In addition, UNODC has provided technical expertise to support finalisation of the Government's mutual legal assistance law. In April 2011, UNODC and the Government began work on establishing a central authority to handle incoming and outgoing requests of mutual legal assistance.

A Case Management System:
Observations and recommendations
for improved data management and reporting

UNODC works to upgrade FIA Case Management System

In Pakistan, UNODC is working closely with the Federal Investigation Agency to increase capacity for handling cases related to human trafficking through its Case Management System.

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling is a multi-billion dollar business for criminals around the world. Dealing with this 'modern-day slavery' is a daunting challenge for law enforcement agencies, and appropriate systems for managing such cases must be in place. Pakistan, because of its socio-economic conditions and geographical location, is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. This is according to Mr Saud Ahmed, former Director General of the FIA, in a statement issued to UNODC. Mr Ahmed went on to express appreciation for UNODC's work to prevent such crimes. "It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to record my appreciation for the valuable work of UNODC in prevention and protection of victims and prosecution of offenders. It goes without saying that its unstinting efforts in raising awareness, promotion of protocols, capacity building of officers and strengthening of partnerships and coordination have been extremely helpful in Pakistan", he wrote.

In January 2013, UNODC held a workshop for Federal Investigation Agency system operators

on best practices for system administration, web use, and system security. UNODC has also upgraded the Case Management System, which will strengthen the Agency's ability to collect and efficiently manage and analyse data.

Training courses are also conducted regularly by UNODC for law enforcement agencies in Pakistan, with a focus on the Federal Investigation Agency. Such courses cover issues related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This is an important element in UNODC's work to improve information collection, analysis, and reporting on migration-related crime in the country.

Earlier this year, UNODC conducted two workshops for the Agency on best practices for information collection and analysis, in-line with international standards. UNODC is continuously working on capacity building for the Federal Investigation Agency to enable it to effectively deal with migrant smuggling and human trafficking cases.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING, VULNERABLE GROUPS AND REGIONAL TRENDS



Criminals involved in human trafficking often target countries or places where institutions are weak. Conflict zones and countries in crisis are typical examples. Vulnerable groups, such as refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, and ethnic minorities, are at a higher risk of falling victim to human trafficking. Women and children within these groups are particularly at risk.

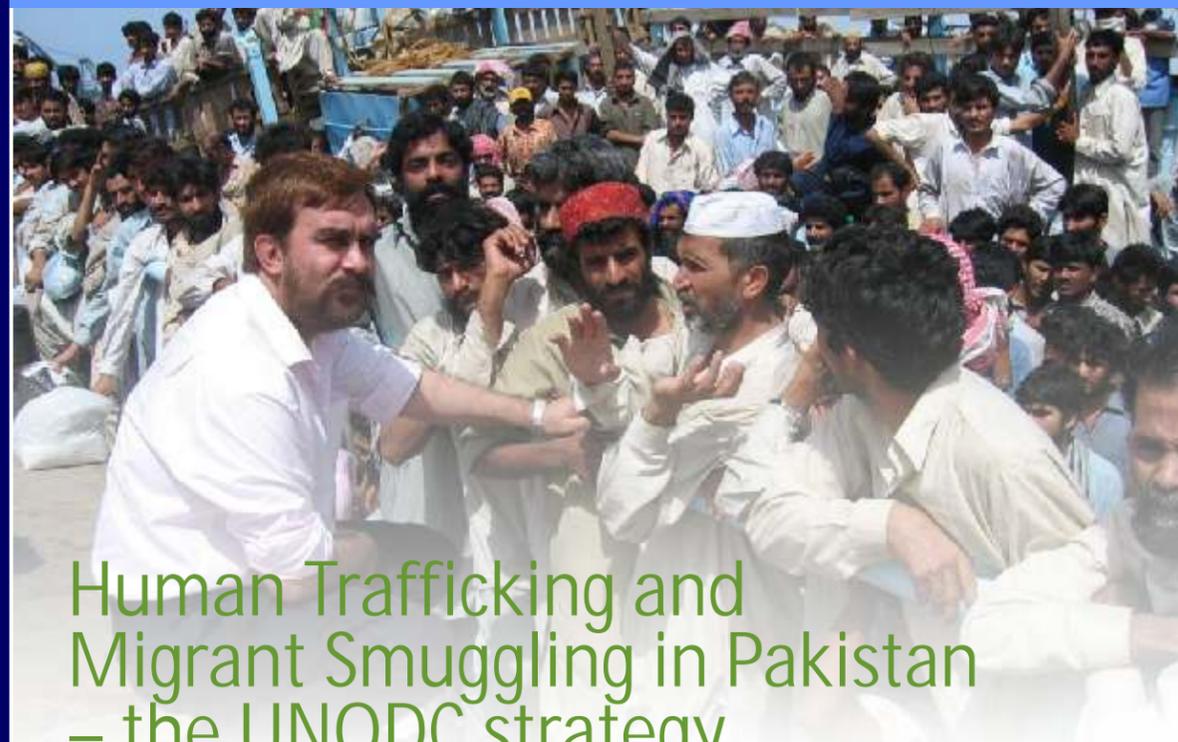
According to the 2012 *UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the majority of trafficking victims in South and East Asia and the Pacific are female. Exploitation for forced labour is more common than for sexual exploitation, at 47 and 44 per cent respectively, with exploitation for domestic servitude also frequently reported in the region.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING?

Human trafficking is when people are recruited or acquired by illegal means - such as force, fraud or deception - with the aim of exploiting them for purposes such as forced labour, sexual exploitation or domestic servitude.

Migrant smuggling is procuring the illegal entry of a person into a state, of which that person is not a national, to obtain a direct or indirect financial or other material benefit. The migrant is at high risk of being caught while the offender can potentially earn great profits. It is the act of smuggling migrants that is criminalised, while the migrants' rights ought to be protected.

The differences between these two crimes are not always clear, and sometimes what starts out as a migrant smuggling case can develop into one of human trafficking. While migrant smuggling involves consent from the outset, trafficking victims are deceived, threatened or forced. Migrant smuggling ends with arrival at the destination, while victims of trafficking endure ongoing exploitation from which they cannot voluntarily escape.



Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Pakistan – the UNODC strategy

Every year, hundreds of thousands of migrants are moved illegally by organised international networks of smugglers and traffickers, an increasing phenomenon in recent years. Very often the journeys made by smuggled migrants occur in inhumane and dangerous conditions. The UNODC Country Office Pakistan works to enhance legislative and regulatory frameworks related to these issues, as well as increasing knowledge and skills within law enforcement agencies.

In April 2013, UNODC conducted a meeting with Senators representing the ruling and opposition parties in Pakistan. Through the meeting, UNODC informed the Senators about proposed draft laws to bring Pakistan's legislation in line with relevant international best practices and standards on managing human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The Senators were presented with an analysis of existing gaps in the current legislative and regulatory framework of Pakistan, and they were made aware of the current lack of implementation of the existing laws. The issues presented will be shared by the Senators in an upcoming Senate meeting.

The international community is obliged to protect and assist victims of trafficking and migrant smuggling. Many of these victims endure excru-

ciating physical and psychological hardships through their pursuit of a better life. The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the most important international instrument in the fight against transnational organised crime.

UNODC works with law enforcement agencies in Pakistan, and particularly with the Federal Investigation Agency, to improve capacity in interdiction of human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases. (See page 9)

Globally, the human trafficking and migrant smuggling industries generates billions of dollars in profits for the traffickers, and the International Labour Organisation estimates that 20.9 million people around the world are victims of forced labour. The issue concerns virtually every country in the world, with 136 different nationalities trafficked and detected in 118 countries in 2012. One of the most worrying trends in the findings of the UNODC report: *Trafficking in Persons, 2012*, was the increase in child victims. Between 2007 and 2010, 27 per cent of detected victims were children and 75 per cent of the total victims were female. It is estimated that around 25 per cent of Pakistan's illegal economy is made up of profit from human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



The Container Control Programme

The Container Control Programme is a joint program between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). Currently the program is active in 41 countries around the world, and assists governments in creating sustainable law enforcement structures to detect illicit trafficking through the use of commercial shipping containers.

In November 2012, the Container Control Programme conducted a regional precursor chemical workshop, in line with a recommendation from the Paris Pact Initiative held in New Delhi, India, in late 2011. Participants included representatives from Afghan Border Police and Customs, Tajikistan Customs, Turkmenistan Customs, and Pakistan Anti Narcotics Force and Customs.

Several participants in the workshop stressed the benefit of having workshops and training courses that contribute to establishing links between law enforcement personnel in the region. This increases cross-border cooperation and understanding of regional issues, and informs officers about trends in drug and chemical trafficking. Further, the participants agreed that intensified participation in the Programme would be useful, particularly in Tajikistan, a coun-

try that experiences high levels of trafficking.

In the same month, officials from law enforcement agencies in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan met to participate in a separate workshop on Port Control Units. The workshop was organised by UNODC and WCO. The workshop included study tours to Karachi port and laboratory, and UNODC distributed drug and precursor testing kits to participants. A delegation from Ukrainian Customs also participated in the workshop and expressed a wish to establish cooperation to expand the Container Control Programme to their country.

More than 420 million containers move around the globe by sea every year, transporting 90 per cent of the world's cargo. Most carry licit goods but some are being used to smuggle drugs, weapons, and even people. The sheer volume of international maritime container traffic, the sophisticated and often ingenious concealment methods, along with the diverse routings adopted by illicit drug traffickers and other smugglers, invariably makes successful interdiction difficult. Some of the challenges in enforcing law at sea ports include a lack of adequate resources, inter-agency mistrust, complex port processes and systems, and other factors that are purposefully exploited by criminal organisations.

THE MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters. The Commission takes action through resolutions. It also reviews and analyses the global drug control situation.

The normative functions of the Commission fall under international drug conventions and it is authorised to consider and initiate implementation on all relevant matters. Taking recommendations from the World Health Organisation, the Commission makes decisions to place narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, functioning as a treaty organ under the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1954)* and the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)*. In addition, the Commission places precursor chemicals (see page 5) under international control, upon recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board. This is in line with the *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* from 1988.