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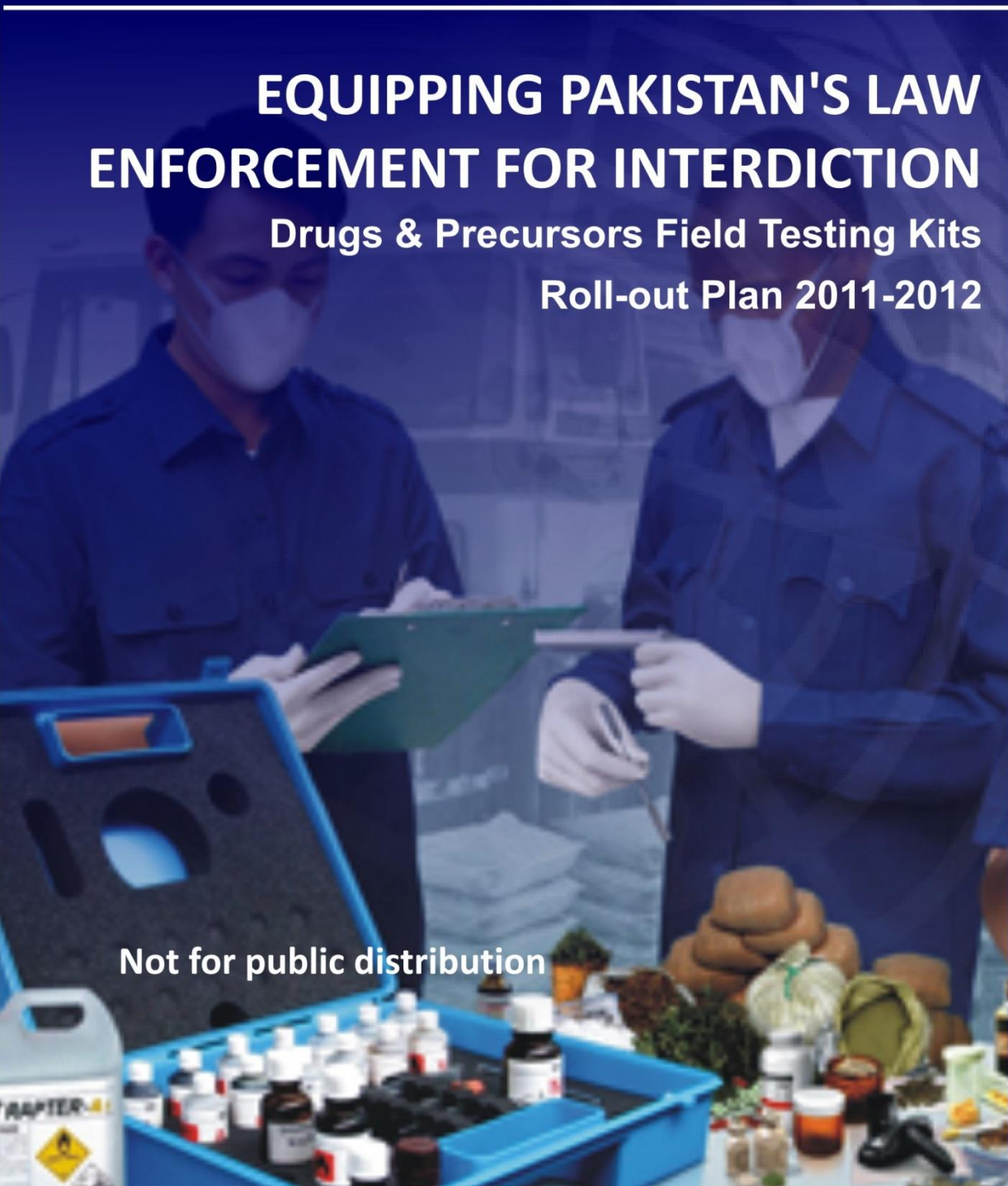
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Country Office Pakistan

EQUIPPING PAKISTAN'S LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR INTERDICTION

Drugs & Precursors Field Testing Kits
Roll-out Plan 2011-2012

Not for public distribution





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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to develop a strategic approach to UNODC's 2011-2012 roll-out of drugs and precursors field testing kits to law enforcement agencies with counter-narcotics mandates in Pakistan. The document outlines UNODC's past distribution of drugs and precursors field testing kits and outlines a way forward for the coming two years. The report estimates the likely needs of law enforcement agencies for these kits, with the purpose of informing internal UNODC planning. The report is not intended as a comprehensive assessment of law enforcement agencies' needs in relation to the field testing kits – which will be determined through a future survey. It should be noted that UNODC's distribution of, and related training strategy for, field testing kits is part of a broader programme of assistance to Pakistani law enforcement agencies to combat drugs and precursors trafficking.

2. UNODC'S FIELD TESTING KITS ROLL-OUT 2008-2010

Since 2008 UNODC, under its Pakistan Border Management Project, has provided a total of 350 drugs and precursors field testing kits to a number of Pakistani law enforcement agencies including the Anti Narcotics Force, Customs, Department of Excise and Taxation, Pakistan Coast Guards, Balochistan Police, and the Maritime Security Agency. UNODC has typically determined law enforcement agencies' needs for the field testing kits through consultations with the ANF, who have subsequently distributed the kits. The last request from the ANF for more kits was in February 2010. A snapshot of UNODC's roll-out, to date, of drugs and precursors field testing kits is shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Drugs and Precursor Field Testing Kits Issued by UNODC

Agency	Phase I			Phase II			Phase III			Total No. of Kits Issued (Per Agency)			
	Drugs	Precursors	CBT Module	Drugs	Precursors	CBT Module	Drugs	Precursors	CBT Module	Drugs	Precursors	CBT Module	Total
ANF	35	40	75	52	8	60	-	-	-	87	48	135	135
Customs Intel. & Inv	-	-	-	-	20	20	51	45	96	51	65	116	116
Excise & Tax Lahore	5	10	10	10	10	20	10	5	15	25	25	45	50
Pakistan Coast Guards Karachi	-	-	-	10	10	20	14	-	14	24	10	34	34
Balochistan Police	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10
Maritime Security Authority Karachi	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
										197	153	345	350

Source: UNODC Country Office Pakistan and Ministry of Narcotics Control.

The UNODC *drugs field testing kit* gives law enforcement personnel the necessary means to test for natural, semi-synthetic and synthetic drugs. Specifically, the kit provides the means to detect: natural drugs such as opium, marijuana, hashish and hashish oil; semi-synthetic drugs including morphine, codeine, heroin, cocaine and methaqualone; and, synthetic drugs including amphetamines, mescaline, methamphetamine, methylphenidate and barbiturates. By using the UNODC *precursors field testing kits*, Pakistani law enforcement personnel have the means to identify a number of precursor substances. Specifically, the kit enables personnel to test for hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, potassium permanganate, and acetic anhydride.

Each field testing kit, contains a user manual and instructions sheet written in English. Agencies that have received the kits have also been issued CD-ROMs containing a Computer-Based Training (CBT) module, in English, on how to use the kits. To further support its distribution of field testing kits UNODC has conducted 8 workshops, training approximately 200 law enforcement personnel on how to use the kits effectively. During these workshops, each participant received a pocket-sized acetic anhydride kit – a third type of field testing kit that has been distributed by UNODC.

3. FIELD TESTING KITS AND UNODC'S COUNTRY PROGRAMME

As part of the Pakistan Country Programme (CP), UNODC has continued to supply drugs and precursors field testing kits to law enforcement agencies with mandates in counter-narcotics – falling under its Sub-Programme 1: 'Illicit Trafficking and Border Management'. During 2010, a visiting international law enforcement expert conducted two missions to Pakistan to provide UNODC Country Office Pakistan strategic advice on how to improve its support for drug and precursor control in Pakistan. A number of recommendations were made, including the need for UNODC to review its roll-out of drugs and precursors field testing kits to ensure 1) that all the relevant law enforcement agencies, with a stake in counter-narcotics, were being supplied this equipment and 2) that these agencies were receiving an adequate supply of the kits.

Importantly, however, UNODC's supply of field testing kits is part of a broader assistance programme aimed at building the capacity of Pakistan's law enforcement agencies to counter the challenge of drugs and precursors trafficking. Complementary activities include:

- The provision of training and equipment, related to drugs and precursors, to the ANF Training Academy in Islamabad;
- The production of Urdu versions of CBT modules relating to drug and precursor identification;
- The production of an Urdu version of the DVD and accompanying handbook on 'Detecting Precursor Trafficking and Clandestine Drug Laboratories' for law enforcement agencies; and
- The production of an Urdu version of the DVD and accompanying handbook on 'Precursor Training of the Chemical Industry and Business Community' for entities involved in the trading and transport of precursor chemicals.

Taken together, these activities represent a holistic approach towards achievement of Outcome 1 'Drugs and precursors operations identified and acted upon' of UNODC's Sub-Programme 1.

4. LOOKING AHEAD

First, as part of reassessing its strategy behind the issuing of drugs and precursors kits, UNODC is also improving the contents of the kits. The manuals and instructions contained within each kit, currently in English, is in the process of being translated into Urdu and Pashto – to better meet the needs of those personnel whose English language skills are minimal. As well, UNODC will also investigate options to translate the CBT module on using the kits, currently only provided in English, into Urdu and Pashto.

UNODC's Field Testing Kits Roll-out Plan 2011-2012 (Figure 7, page 19) is guided by four organising principles:

- First, where needed, UNODC will distribute the kits to a *broader range of law enforcement agencies* with a mandate or stake interdicting drugs and precursors – beyond those already provided for in the past.
- Second, UNODC will prioritise its distribution of kits to those law enforcement agencies operating along known drugs and precursors trafficking routes – in particular, the border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan and the ports in Karachi and Gwardar (for drugs leaving Afghanistan and precursors entering Pakistan).
- Third, where information is available, UNODC will consider the drugs and precursors seizure rates of the different agencies to inform its understanding of likely agency needs.
- Fourth, UNODC will place an increased emphasis on ensuring the kits reach operational locations and/ or personnel in the field – thus, widening the geographic access to this essential equipment. Therefore while UNODC will continue to issue kits to agencies' respective central and regional headquarters – which are strategically important due to the large number of personnel often present at these locations – it will pay closer attention to encouraging these headquarters pass the kits to personnel in the field. Beyond headquarters and operational locations, UNODC will also ensure that its distribution plan is sustainable, by providing kits to each law enforcement agency's key training institutions as well as increasing the number and geographic reach of its training workshops.

4.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH DRUGS & PRECURSORS MANDATES

MINISTRY OF NARCOTICS CONTROL

Pakistan's counter-narcotics work is guided by the Anti Narcotics Policy 2010 and the Drug Control Master Plan 2010-14. The federal Ministry of Narcotics Control (MNC) frames and implements law enforcement and other drug demand reduction policies. The MNC is responsible for the issuance of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for the import of precursor chemicals for pharmaceutical medicines as well as industrial units. The Narcotics Interdiction Committee (NIC) comprising heads of federal and provincial law enforcement agencies are supposed to meet every six months to review and evaluate the narcotics interdiction measures and performance of the agencies concerned in this regard. UNODC could use this forum as an opportunity to collect data on seizure rates, survey law enforcement agencies for their field testing kits needs, and refine its roll-out plan accordingly.

Anti Narcotics Force

The Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) has been the primary beneficiary of UNODC drugs and precursors field testing kits in the past. It collects intelligence and is responsible for arrests, drug seizures and the investigation and prosecution of offenders. The ANF has demonstrated a capacity for interdiction in recent years, seizing significant quantities of both drugs and precursors. The total manpower of the ANF is approximately 3000 personnel – with almost half the its staff on secondment from the Army. This is considered a light force relative to the country's challenge of drugs and precursor trafficking. Due to the shortage of personnel in the ANF, narcotic powers to search, arrest, freeze and trace have been delegated to the FIA, FC, PCG and Pakistan Customs.

Because it has primary responsibility for counter-narcotics law enforcement, including the production, smuggling, trafficking and use of narcotics and illicit psychotropic substances, the ANF will remain a high priority recipient of UNODC field testing kits. In the roll-out, UNODC will place increased emphasis on ensuring more of the kits go beyond the regional directorates to reach ANF police stations in the field. As well, UNODC will ensure the ANF Training Academy has an adequate supply of the kits for training purposes.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE – FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE

The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) of the Ministry of Finance is the main government agency charged with controlling and containing smuggling. It is responsible for setting quotas for industrial units in the import of chemicals, including precursor chemicals. It has delegated anti-smuggling powers (except the powers of adjudication) to the Pakistan rangers (Punjab and Sindh), Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, and Pakistan Coast Guards under the Customs Act 1969. Pakistan Customs , which reports to the FBR, works against the movement of contraband goods and is a facilitator of bona fide trade. It also has specialist drug units which vary in size.

Pakistan Customs

As the guardian of Pakistan's borders against movement of contra band goods, as well a facilitator of bona fide trade, Pakistan Customs will remain a high priority to UNODC in its distribution of drugs and precursors field testing kits. Reporting to the FBR, Pakistan Customs is divided into two divisions: first, is the Intelligence and Investigation Division which has a central intelligence function and investigative offices throughout the country; second, is the various Customs Collectorates that are responsible for collecting duties and ensuring that all imports and exports contain no contraband. Customs has executed significant seizures in recent years and its institutionalised role in port processes gives it both the presence and information collection networks to identify drugs and precursors shipments.

So far, UNODC has provided kits to Customs Intelligence and Investigations. While this should continue in the future, UNODC will also extend its supply of kits to each Model Customs Collectorate, to ensure more operational personnel are receiving this essential equipment. UNODC will also ensure supply of kits to the key Customs training institutions in Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore..

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Within the Ministry of Interior (MOI) there are a number of attached departments and autonomous bodies that deal with illicit trafficking, smuggling and border management. The Civil Armed Forces – Frontier Corps, Pakistan Rangers, Pakistan Coast Guards – are responsible for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of drug control.

Frontier Corps (FC) – Balochistan and KPK

The forces of these paramilitary organizations are deployed along Pakistan's borders with Afghanistan and Iran, in the provinces of KP and Balochistan. While their primary function is to maintain security in these border areas, they also undertake operations against drug trafficking. Given its large number of personnel (approximately 45,000 FC forces deployed in Balochistan and 68,000 in KPK) and its strategically important location along Pakistan's borders, UNODC has identified the FC, and its key training institutions, as priority recipients of drugs and precursors testing kits.

Pakistan Rangers

The Pakistan Rangers are a paramilitary force responsible for re-enforcing provincial police in the maintenance of law and order, and preventing and detecting crime in Pakistan's border regions. It has a specific mandate in anti-smuggling operations – such as human trafficking, narcotics smuggling and illegal migration – as well as internal security duties. The Rangers Punjab is manning 414 border out-posts along the Pakistan's eastern border with India, while the Rangers Sindh is safeguarding the 912 kilometre border with India in Sindh. By virtue of its mandate and strategically important location along Pakistan's borders (and Corps headquarters across Punjab and Sindh more generally), the Pakistan Rangers have a clear stake in countering drugs and precursors trafficking. Reflecting this, UNODC's has included Pakistan Rangers, and its key training institutions, in its roll-out plan.

Pakistan Coast Guard (PCG)

The PCG is responsible for the security of Pakistan's coastline, with its sphere of operation extending from 30kms to 120kms inland. The main responsibilities of the PCG are to counter-narcotics, prevent illegal immigration, counter terrorism, and checking weapons smuggling. The PCG is one of the agencies that the ANF delegated powers to carry out seizures, arrests and investigations. Recognising its role in countering drugs and precursors trafficking, UNODC will redoubling its support of the PCG by supplying more kits – with the aim of reaching more operational personnel – and ensuring the PCG's key training institution has access to the kits for training purposes.

PROVINCIALY ADMINISTERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Provincial police

The provincial police forces are responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order, and protection of the life and property of citizens. While counter-narcotics is not their primary focus, provincial police forces are important in this area by virtue of their role as first responders. The provincial police are able to prevent offences due simply to their large manpower.

While the Government of Pakistan has delegated specialised functions of the police (including anti-narcotics) to other law enforcement agencies, the police are still empowered to take action when required. For example, police have a duty to check the trafficking and distribution of drugs. Local police forces also have a potential to generate useful information in relation to counter-narcotic operations, due to their proximity to industry, shops and local communities. As the seizure data above demonstrates, provincial police forces have been active in interdicting drugs, although, at present they are unlikely to be playing a part in precursor control. Either way, provincial police would benefit from a managed introduction to the drugs and precursors field testing kits – reflected in the roll-out plan.

Frontier Constabulary and Levies

Provincial police do not have a presence in the border and tribal regions of Pakistan. Instead, the Frontier Constabulary and Levies have been delegated police mandates. Levies are responsible for policing in tribal areas and function under the respective Political Agents. The Frontier Constabulary supports provincial police in KPK and Balochistan. Their large manpower and location in areas known to be drugs and precursors trafficking routes, makes the Frontier Constabulary and Levies important prospective players in counter-narcotics. Similar to the provincial police forces, the Frontier Constabulary and Levies would benefit from a managed introduction to UNODC's drugs and precursors field testing kits.

Department of Excise and Taxation

The Department of Excise and Taxation is the main tax collecting agency for each provincial government. It is the exclusive authority that issues and administers licensees of liquor and is also responsible for the suppression of excise and narcotics related crimes. As such, UNODC has provided drugs and precursor kits to the Department of Excise and Taxation in Lahore. As an example of their relevance to countering narcotics, the Department of Excise and Taxation in Sindh seized over 2,000kgs of drugs from January to June 2010 (see seizure data above). Ideally, each provincial department should have access to the kits – which is reflected in the roll-out plan.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Maritime Security Agency

The 2,500-strong Maritime Security Agency (MSA), under the Ministry of Defence, is a coast guard and patrolling Pakistan's territorial waters. It is responsible of maritime law, maintenance of sea lanes, border control and anti-smuggling operations. As the MSA is the only agency operation in deep seas, it conducts a significant amount of counter-trafficking operations, including counter-narcotics. As part of its roll-out plan, UNODC will redouble its efforts to ensure that adequate numbers of kits are being provided to the MSA – in particular, ensuring they are reaching their battalions.

4.2 DRUGS & PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING ROUTES

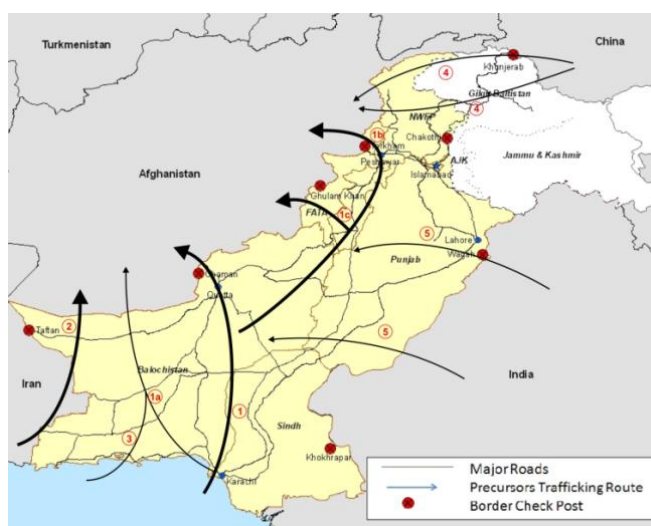
Pakistan is a transit, destination and to a lesser extent producing country for several types of drugs and internationally restricted precursor chemicals. Pakistan is geographically vulnerable to drug and precursors trafficking, sharing a 2,430km-long porous border with Afghanistan, the world's largest producer of illicit opium and hashish. The primary drugs of concern are opiate derivatives and cannabis. The focus on opiates makes it a challenge for overstretched law enforcement agencies to prepare for other drug problems, such as synthetics and their related precursor chemicals. The region has experienced a significant increase in synthetic drug production and trafficking over the past 10 years. There are now significant consumption and production bases in some neighbouring countries.

Trafficking Routes

A factor shaping law enforcement agencies' need for drugs and precursors field testing kits is the strategic significance of their location. As a rule, law enforcement agencies operating along known drugs and precursors trafficking routes will be considered a priority for receiving the kits.

Pakistan is not only a key trafficking route for opiates leaving Afghanistan, but also a key trafficking route for precursors entering Afghanistan. Even though Pakistan has ceased licit domestic manufacturing of acetic anhydride, it retains a legitimate demand for the chemical in a number of industries, particularly textiles, pharmaceuticals and paint-making. While the focus of interdiction effort tends to be on unlicensed imports, Pakistani law enforcement officials are also concerned about the diversion of licensed imports.

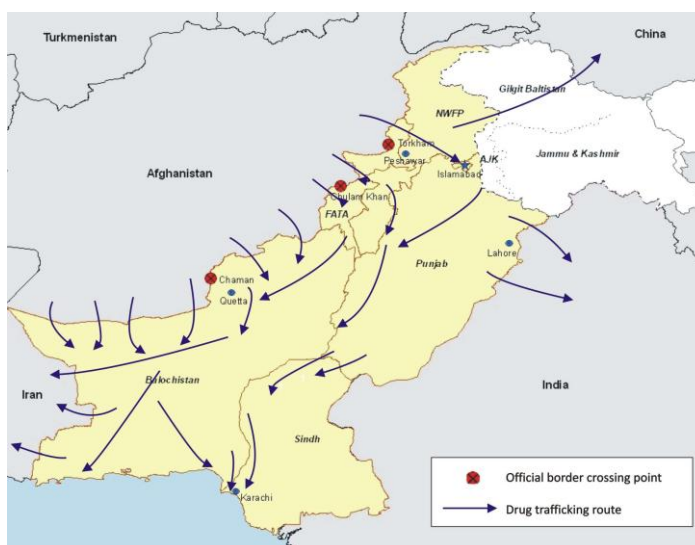
Figure 2: Acetic anhydride trafficking trajectories



Acetic anhydride remains the highest-priority target for precursor interdiction against heroin production. For example, a significant portion of Afghanistan's heroin production occurs in provinces bordering Pakistan – particularly important have been Helmand and Nimroz, which adjoin Pakistan's Balochistan province. Based on information collected in Afghanistan and Pakistan, there are probably a number of acetic anhydride trafficking routes through Pakistan. These include: large consignments coming from Karachi into Afghanistan through Balochistan, KPK and FATA; from Iran through Balochistan into southern Afghanistan; through irregular landings on Balochistan's coast; from the Khunjerab Pass (China) into eastern Afghanistan; and from India to join central smuggling flows.

Generally, most drug seizures occur in the vicinity of entry and exit points, where law enforcement agencies are strongest rather than within the country.¹ Limited smaller seizures within Pakistan occur almost entirely along major trade and transport corridors – although this could simply reflect the limited reach of law enforcement agencies.² Detailed and precise information on drug trafficking routes is largely unavailable, and the representation of routes in Figure 7 is intended to provide a broad indication of general flows.

Figure 3: Drug trafficking through Pakistan



Based on this information, UNODC's roll-out plan for drugs and precursors field testing kits prioritises law enforcement agencies operating along the border Afghanistan-Pakistan border, the Iran-Pakistan border, and at the air, sea and dry ports in Karachi, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

4.3 SEIZURES

Analysing which law enforcement agencies have demonstrated a capacity to seize narcotic substances is one way of estimating their likely need for drugs and precursors field testing kits. More simply, seizure data serves to reinforce the fact that many law enforcement agencies – beyond the lead agencies, ANF and Customs – have a stake in countering narcotics.

Currently, there is a lack of available official government information that shows the breakdown of seizures across law enforcement agencies with mandates in counter-narcotics. Generally, most data focuses on seizures made by the ANF and Customs only. To support its roll-out strategy, UNODC will reassess how to gain better and more regular access to seizure data for all law enforcement agencies to which it provides the kits. In the meanwhile, however, it is possible to make an initial estimate of need based on information provided to UNODC by the ANF, which covers drugs seizures by Pakistani law enforcement agencies from January to June 2010 (see Figure 3 below).

¹ 'An Overview of the Drug Situation in Pakistan,' *UNODC Country Office Pakistan*, November 2010.

² 'An Overview of the Drug Situation in Pakistan,' *UNODC Country Office Pakistan*, November 2010.

Figure 4. Drugs Seizures by Pakistani Law Enforcement Agencies January-June 2010³

Agency	Cases Registered	Arrests	Quantity of Narcotics Seized (Kgs ⁴)			
			Opium	Heroin	Hashish	Morphine
ANTI NARCOTICS FORCE						
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44	64	115	98.5	8,150	0
Rawalpindi	108	139	36.5	170.5	3,243	0
Punjab	96	156	34	75	4,039.5	0
Sindh	63	62	153	381.5	2,339.5	0
Balochistan	16	15	558.5	0	2,795.5	3456
Gilgit-Baltistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotals	264	436	897	725.5	20,567.5	3456
CUSTOMS	78	43	11	98	12,818	-
Subtotals	78	23	11	98	12,818	-
DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE & TAXATION						-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0	0	0	0	0	-
Punjab	155	182	1	26.5	63	-
Sindh	175	186	0	20.5	2,474	-
Balochistan	1	0	0	0	1	-
Gilgit-Baltistan	0	0	0	0	0	-
Subtotals	331	368	1	47	2,538	-
FRONTIER CORPS						
Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	25	18	36	17.5	1,446	-
Frontier Corps Balochistan	9	0	3,645	30	2,870	-
Subtotals	34	18	3,681	47.5	4,316	-
PAKISTAN RANGERS						
Punjab	4	2	0	0	0	-
Sindh	65	148	0	0	22.5	-
Subtotals	69	150	0	0	22.5	-
PROVINCIAL POLICE						
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police	12,618	12,780	859.5	57.5	12,336	-
Punjab Police	25,400	26,353	161	317	5,820	-
Sindh Police	1,097	1,265	2	3.5	357	-
Balochistan Police	194	224	7	12	2,901.5	-
Gilgit-Balistan Police	7	8	1	0	10,150.5	-
Azad Jammu & Kashmir Police	236	272	0	298	46.5	-
Islamabad Capital Police	53	90	5	15.5	111.5	-
Subtotals	39,605	40,992	1,035.5	703.5	31,723	
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS & MOTORWAYS POLICE	15	15	4.5	1	760	-
Subtotals	15	15	4.5	1	760	-
PAKISTAN RAILWAY POLICE	38	38	0	4	24.5	-
Subtotals	38	38	0	4	24.5	-
FATA SECRETARIAT	30	28	83.5	156.5	1009.5	-
Subtotal	30	28	83.5	156.5	1009.5	-
PAKISTAN COAST GUARDS	4	13	0	0	900	-
Subtotal	4	13	0	0	900	
AIRPORT SECURITY FORCE	5	12	0	15.5	2	-
Subtotal	5	12	0	15.5	2	
MARITIME SECURITY AGENCY	1	0	0	4	0	-
Subtotal	1	0	0	4	0	-
TOTALS	40,474	42,093	5,713.5	1,802.5	74,681	3,456

³ Source: ANF Headquarters Report on Drugs and Precursors Trends in Pakistan, provided to UNODC August 2010. Note: information in this table refers to drugs seizures only – it does not include precursors seizures.

⁴ Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 0.5 kilogramme.

Overall, Figure 5 highlights that provincial police made the most drugs seizures, followed by the ANF, Customs and Frontier Corps. Further analysis of the data (Figure 6) identifies Khyber Pakhtunkwa Police are the type of law enforcement agency with the most seizures during this period, followed closely by Customs, and then Gilgit-Baltistan Police, ANF Khyber Pakhtunkwa, ANF Balochistan, Frontier Corps Balochistan, and Punjab Police – all of which seized over 6,000kgs of drugs.

Figure 5. Drug Seizures by Type of Law Enforcement Agency January-June 2010⁵

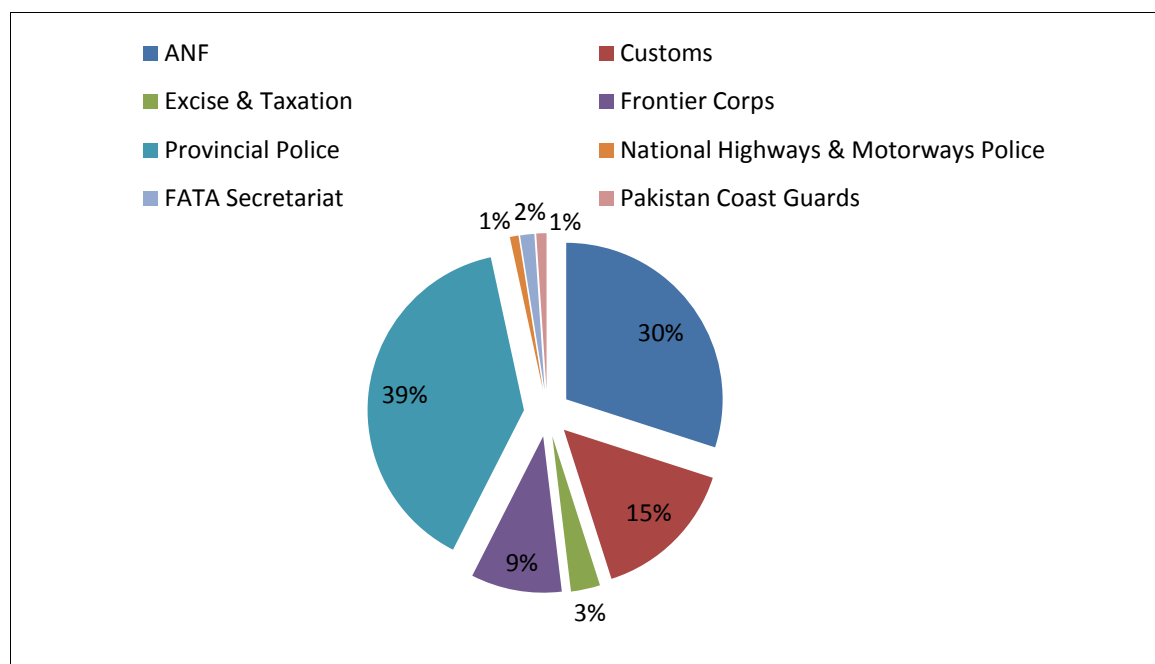
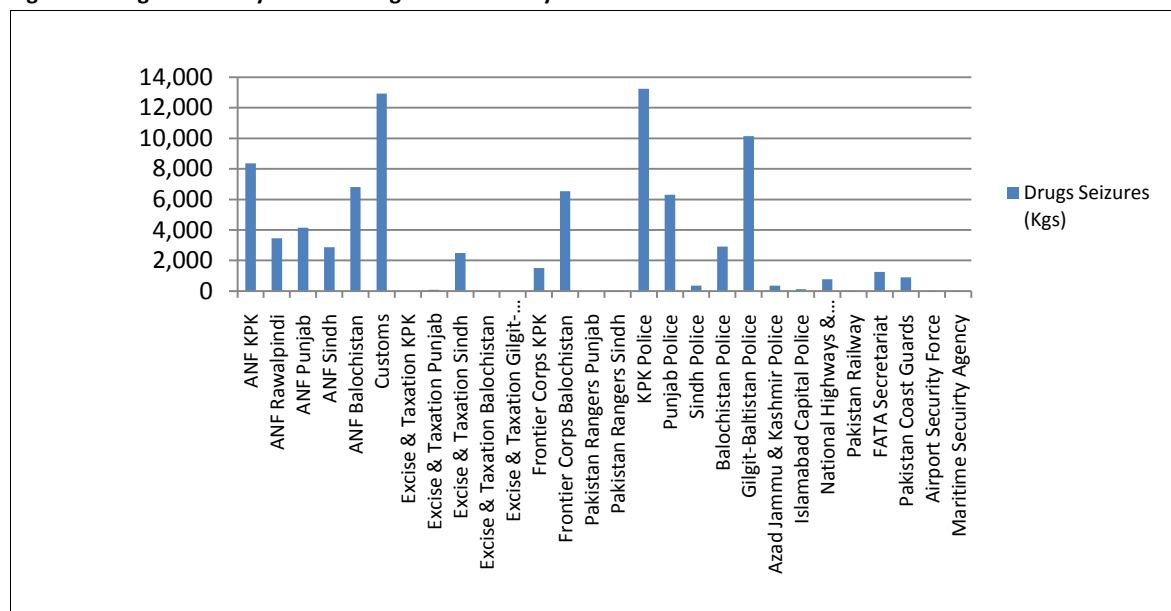


Figure 6. Drug Seizures by Individual Agencies: January – June 2010



⁵ Source: UNODC Country Office Pakistan, based on figures provided by the MNC. Note: Agencies that seized less than 1% of the total drugs seized for this period are not represented in the chart – including, Pakistan Rangers, Pakistan Railway Police, Airport Security Force, and the Maritime Security Agency.

4.4 ROLL-OUT PLAN 2011-2012: UNODC DRUGS & PRECURSORS FIELD TESTING KITS

Based on the above considerations, UNODC's roll-out of drugs and precursors field testing kits is shown below in Figure 8.

Figure 7. Roll-out Plan 2011-2012

Agency & Location	Type of Location ⁶	Estimated Number of Kits ⁷		Force Strength ⁸	Timeline for Implementation ⁹							
		Drugs	Precursors		2011				2012			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MINISTRY OF NARCOTICS CONTROL												
Anti Narcotics Force												
Peshawar Regional Directorate	Regional headquarters; covers 4 police stations, 1 airport, 1 x dry port	20	20	TBC		10 D 10 P				10 D 10 P		
Rawalpindi Regional Directorate	Regional headquarters; covers 4 police stations, 1 airport, 1 dry port	5	5	TBC			2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P	
Lahore Regional Directorate	Regional headquarters; covers 8 police stations, 1 x dry port, 1 x airport	16	16	TBC			8 D 8 P				8 D 8 P	
Karachi Regional Directorate	Regional headquarters; covers 7 police stations, 2 sea ports, 1 airport	21	21	TBC		10 D 10 P				11 D 11 P		
Quetta Regional Directorate	Regional headquarters; covers 8 police stations, 1 seaport, 1 dry port, 1 airport	24	24	368		12 D 12 P				12 D 12 P		
ANF Training Academy Islamabad	National, interagency training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
	Subtotal	88	88			33 D 33 P	10 D 10 P			34 D 34 P	11 D 11 P	
	Total		176	3000			43 D 43 P				45 D 45 P	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE & REVENUE – FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE												
Customs												
Regional Directorate Islamabad (Intelligence & Investigations)	Regional headquarters	3	3	TBC			1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P	
Regional Directorate Lahore (Intelligence & Investigations)	Regional headquarters	5	5	TBC			2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P	
Regional Directorate Karachi (Intelligence & Investigations)	Regional headquarters	6	6	TBC		3 D 3 P				3 D 3 P		
Model Customs Collectorate Appraisement – Karachi	Covers 2 sea ports	6	6	TBC		3 D 3 P				3 D 3 P		
Model Customs Collectorate Exports Karachi	Covers 2 sea ports	10	-	TBC		5 D				5 D		
Model Customs Collectorate Preventive – Karachi	Covers 3 sea ports, 2 airports	8	8	TBC		4 D 4 P				4 D 4 P		
Model Customs Collectorate PACCS – Karachi	Covers 3 sea ports	6	6	TBC		3 D 3 P				3 D 3 P		

⁶ Where information was available, the organisational breakdown of the agencies beyond their regional headquarters has been provided to more accurately estimate the need – particularly for operational staff in the field. Where the operational breakdown is not shown, UNODC will request data.

⁷ The number of kits to be distributed to law enforcement agencies is an estimate only. The number of kits will be dependent on variables including: the results of a needs survey; internal UNODC capacity to deliver the kits and provide adequate training support for their use; the likely capacity of law enforcement agencies to absorb / effectively utilise the kits; and donor funding.

⁸ The figures provided are an estimate of each agencies *overall* force strength. To gain an accurate estimate of how many personnel, within each law enforcement agency, are likely to have a direct counter-narcotics role a formal needs survey will need to be conducted.

⁹ This is an indicative timeline, which may be subject to change.

Agency & Location	Type of Location	Estimated Number of Kits		Force Strength	Timeline for Implementation							
		Drugs	Precursors		2011				2012			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Model Customs Collectorate Lahore	Covers 2 airports, 1 border station, 3 new dry ports	9	9	TBC			4 D 4 P				5 D 5 P	
Model Customs Colelctorate Islamabad	Covers 1 airport, 2 dry ports , 1 border station)	7	7	TBC			3 D 3 P				4 D 4 P	
Model Customs Collectorate Peshawar	Covers 1 dry port, 1 airport, 1 border station	7	7	TBC		3 D 3 P				4 D 4 P		
Model Customs Collectorate Quetta	Covers 1 dry port, 1 airport, 2 border stations, 1 sea port	12	12	TBC		6 D 6 P				6 D 6 P		
Model Customs Collectorate Multan	Covers 1 dry port, 1 airport	6	6	TBC			3 D 3 P				3 D 3 P	
Model Customs Collectorate Sambrial	Covers 1 dry port, 1 airport	6	6	TBC			3 D 3 P				3 D 3 P	
Model Customs Collectorate Faisalabad	Covers 1 dry port, 1 airport	6	6	TBC			3 D 3 P				3 D 3 P	
Directorate General of Training & Research Karachi	Training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
Directorate General of Training & Research Islamabad	Training institution	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Directorate General of Training & Research Lahore	Training Institution	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
	Subtotal	103	93			28 D 23 P	21 D 21 P			29 D 24 P	25 D 25 P	
	Total	196		12,000		49 D 44 P				54 D 49 P		
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR												
Frontier Corps												
FC Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar	Regional headquarters	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
FC Balochistan, Quetta	Regional headquarters	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
Chitral Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Khyber Rifles, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Kurram Militia, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
South Waziristan Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Tochi Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Mahsud Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Mohmand Rifles, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Shawal Rifles, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Swat Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Orakzai Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Khushal Khan Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Dir Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Bajur Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Thal Scouts, KPK	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Zhob Militia, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Chagai Militia, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Sibi Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Kalat Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Makran Militia, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Kharan Rifles, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Pishin Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Dalbandi Rifles, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Maiwind Rifles, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Ghazaband Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Bambore Rifles, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Loralai Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Bolan Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Awaran Scouts, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Panjgur Rifles, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
Special Operations Wing, Balochistan	Corps	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		

Agency & Location	Type of Location	Estimated Number of Kits		Force Strength	Timeline for Implementation							
		Drugs	Precursors		2011				2012			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FC Scouts Training Academy Jalojai, Peshawar, KPK	Training institution	3	3	TBC		1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P		
FC Training Center Warsak, KPK	Training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
FC Battle School Balali, Quetta	Training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
	Subtotal	161	161			65 D 65 P				96 D 96 P		
	Total	322		116,000		65 D 65 P				96 D 96 P		
Pakistan Rangers				Punjab 16,000 Sindh 25,000								
Pakistan Rangers Punjab, Lahore	Headquarters	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Pakistan Rangers Sindh, Karachi	Headquarters	4	4	TBC		2 D 2 P				2 D 2 P		
Chenab Rangers, Sialkot, Punjab	Corps headquarters, Punjab	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Sutlej Rangers, Lahore, Punjab	Corps headquarters, Punjab	3	3	TBC			1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P	
Desert Rangers, Bahawalpur, Punjab	Corps headquarters, Punjab	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Rangers Islamabad	Corps headquarters, Islamabad	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Cholistan Rangers, Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab	Corps headquarters, Punjab	3	3	TBC			1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P	
Rangers Karachi 1	Corps headquarters, Sindh	4	4	TBC		2 D 2 P				2 D 2 P		
Rangers Karachi 2	Corps headquarters, Sindh	4	4	TBC		2 D 2 P				2 D 2 P		
Rangers Karachi 3	Corps headquarters, Sindh	4	4	TBC		2 D 2 P				2 D 2 P		
Rangers Hyderabad 1	Corps headquarters, Sindh	3	3	TBC			1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P	
Rangers Hyderabad 2	Corps headquarters, Sindh	3	3	TBC			1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P	
Rangers Nawabshah	Corps headquarters, Sindh	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Rangers Sakhar	Corps headquarters, Sindh	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Rangers Intelligence Wing Karachi	Corps headquarters, Sindh	3	3	TBC		1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P		
Rangers Punjab Academy, Lahore	Training institution, Punjab	2	2	500			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Rangers Punjab Academy Mandi Bahauddin	Training institution, Punjab	2	2	500			1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P	
Rangers Training School, Karachi	Training institution, Sindh	2	2	1,000		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
	Subtotal	49	49			10 D 10 P	12 D 12 P			11 D 11 P	16 D 16 P	
	Total	98		41,000		22 D 22 P				27 D 27 P		
Pakistan Coast Guards												
Pakistan Coast Guards Headquarters, Karachi	Headquarters; training institution	15	15	TBC		7 D 7 P				8 D 8 P		
Pakistan Coast Guards Training Center, Korangi	Training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
	Subtotal	17	17			8 D 8 P				9 D 9 P		
	Total	34		3,000		8 D 8 P				9 D 9 P		
PROVINCALLY ADMINISTERED AGENCIES												
Provincial Police												
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police	22 districts covering approximately 236 police stations	15	15	53,000		7 D 7 P				8 D 8 P		
Balochistan Police	24 districts covering approximately 168 police stations	15	15	36,000		7 D 7 P				8 D 8 P		
Punjab Police	34 districts covering approximately 635 police stations	10	10	168,000			5 D 5 P				5 D 5 P	
Sindh Police	21 districts covering approximately 475 police stations	10	10	99,000		5 D 5 P				5 D 5 P		
Gilgit-Baltistan Police	TBC	3	3	4,500			1 D 1 P				2 D 2 P	

Agency & Location	Type of Location	Estimated Number of Kits		Force Strength	Timeline for Implementation								
		Drugs	Precursors		2011				2012				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
AJK Police	TBC	3	3	7,600			1 D 1 P					2 D 2 P	
Islamabad Capital Police	1 capital covering approximately 15 police stations	3	3	10,100			1 D 1 P					2 D 2 P	
Police Training College Hungu	Provincial Training institution	2	2	6,000		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P			
Police Training College Quetta	Provincial training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P			
Police Training College Sihala	Provincial training institution	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P					1 D 1 P	
Police Training College Karachi	Provincial training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P			
Police Training College Gilgit-Baltistan	Provincial training institution	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P					1 D 1 P	
Police Training College AJK	Provincial training institution	2	2	TBC			1 D 1 P					1 D 1 P	
National Police Academy (PSP)	National training institution	2	2	500		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P			
	Subtotal	73	73			23 D 23 P	11 D 11 P			25 D 25 P	14 D 14 P		
	Total	146		378,200		34 D 34 P				39 D 39 P			
Frontier Constabulary													
Frontier Constabulary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Provincial headquarters	15	15	TBC		7 D 7 P				8 D 8 P			
Frontier Constabulary Balochistan	Provincial headquarters	15	15	TBC		7 D 7 P				8 D 8 P			
Frontier Constabulary Training Center, Peshawar	Training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P			
Frontier Constabulary Training Center, Balochistan	Training institution	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P			
	Subtotal	34	34			16 D 16 P				18 D 18 P			
	Total	68		59,000		16 D 16 P				18 D 18 P			
Levies				KPK 5,000 Bal7,000									
Khyber Pakhtunkwa Levies (Office of Directorate General for Provincial Levies)	Headquarters & responsible for training	20	20	TBC		10 D 10 P				10 D 10 P			
Balochistan Levies (FATA Secretariat)	Headquarters & responsible for training	30	30	TBC		15 D 15 P				15 D 15 P			
	Subtotal	50	50			25 D 25 P				25 D 25 P			
	Total	100		12,000		25 D 25 P				25 D 25 P			
Department of Excise & Taxation				TBC									
Islamabad	Government department	3	-	TBC			1 D 3 D					2 D 3 D	
Lahore	Government department	6	-	TBC									
Quetta	Government department	8	-	TBC		4 D				4 D			
Peshawar	Government department	8	-	TBC		4 D				4 D			
Karachi	Government department	8	-	TBC		4 D				4 D			
Gilgit-Balistan	Government department	6	-				3 D					3 D	
Office of Directorate General for Excise & Taxation, Islamabad	Responsible for training	2	-	TBC			1 D					1 D	
Office of Directorate General, Lahore	Responsible for training	2	-	TBC			1 D					1 D	
Office of Directorate General for Excise & Taxation, Quetta	Responsible for training	2	-	TBC		1 D				1 D			
Office of Directorate General for Excise & Taxation, Peshawar	Responsible for training	2	-	TBC		1 D				1 D			
Office of Directorate General for Excise & Taxation, Karachi	Responsible for training	2	-	TBC		1 D				1 D			
Office of Directorate General for Excise & Taxation, Gilgit-Baltistan	Responsible for training	2	-	TBC			1 D					1 D	
	Subtotal	51	-	TBC		15 D	10 D			15 D	11 D		
	Total	51				25 D				26 D			

Agency & Location	Type of Location	Estimated Number of Kits		Force Strength	Timeline for Implementation							
		Drugs	Precursors		2011				2012			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE												
Maritime Security Agency												
Maritime Security Agency, Karachi	Headquarters	2	2	TBC		1 D 1 P				1 D 1 P		
1 st Battalion Uthal	Operations	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
2 nd Battalion Korangi	Operations	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
3 rd Battalion Gwadar	Operations	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
4 th Battalion Pasni	Operations	5	5	TBC		2 D 2 P				3 D 3 P		
	Subtotal	22	22			9 D 9 P				13 D 13 P		
	Total	44		2,500		9 D 9 P				13 D 13 P		
TOTAL KITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED (BY TYPE)		648	587			296 D 266 P				352 D 321 P		

4.5 TIMELINE

Overview

The roll-out plan above is split over two years – 2011 and 2012. In 2011, UNODC will distribute *half* of the total kits allocated for each agency – this will occur in either Q2 or Q3 depending on the geographic location of the individual agency. In 2012, UNODC will undertake the second phase of the roll-out, distributing the remaining kits to agencies – again, in either Q2 or Q3 depending on the location of the agency. This phased approach promotes sustainability by allowing UNODC and law enforcement agencies to evaluate the impact of the first dispersal of kits, with the aim of refining the roll-out plan in 2012 as needed. This will be particularly important for law enforcement agencies receiving the UNODC field testing kits for the first time. UNODC will solicit feedback to determine:

- if the number of kits provided was appropriate;
- if the kits reached operational locations;
- if the kits were effectively used; and
- if the manual, CBT module and training workshops were sufficient in building an understanding of how to use the kits.

2011

Quarter 2 (Q1)

In Q2 UNODC will release kits to agencies, of parts of agencies, based in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan Karachi, and along the coastline. This approach is consistent with the principle of prioritising the distribution of kits to law enforcement personnel located along drug and precursor trafficking routes. Beneficiaries will include:

- ANF Regional Directorates in Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta
- Customs Regional Directorate Karachi (Intelligence & Investigations); Customs Model Collectorates including Appraisement Karachi, Exports Karachi, Preventive Karachi, PACCS Karachi, Peshawar, and Quetta
- Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan

- Pakistan Rangers Headquarters Karachi; Rangers Karachi 1, 2 & 3; and Rangers Intelligence Wing Karachi
- Provincial police in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and Sindh
- Frontier Constabulary Headquarters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan
- Levies Headquarters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan
- Departments of Excise & Taxation in Quetta, Peshawar, and Karachi
- Maritime Security Agency Headquarters in Karachi, all four battalions

During Q2, UNODC will also ensure that the corresponding provincial training institutions in these areas are also supplied the kits. Beneficiaries will include:

- Directorate General of Training & Research Karachi
- Pakistan Rangers Training School Karachi
- Pakistan Coast Guards Training Center Korangi
- Police Training Colleges in Hangu, Quetta, and Karachi
- Frontier Constabulary Training Centers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan
- Office of Directorate General for Excise & Taxation in Quetta, Peshawar, and Karachi

Finally, all national training institutions, regardless of their location, will be provided the kits. The focus on training institutions meets UNODC's aim of maximising personnel's exposure to training on the use of the kits. Beneficiaries will include:

- ANF Training Academy Islamabad
- National Police Academy Islamabad

Quarter 3 (Q3)

In Q3 UNODC will distribute kits to the remaining law enforcement agencies, or parts thereof, identified in the roll-out plan.

2012

In Q1 UNODC will solicit feedback from agencies that received kits in Q2 of 2011. Depending on the feedback received, UNODC will roll-out the remaining allocated kits for



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