

Pakistan programme

Situation analysis

Opium poppy cultivation in Pakistan substantially declined over the past decade, reaching near zero in 1999. That achievement was sustained in 2000 and 2001. The UNODC target area, Dir district in the North-West Frontier Province, was opium-poppy-free for the third year in a row in 2001. However, Pakistan's geographic location neighbouring Afghanistan, places the country in a vulnerable position in terms of drug abuse and trafficking. According to the estimates of a recent UNODC-supported national assessment of drug abuse, there are about 500,000 chronic heroin abusers. That figure is lower than previous estimates, but still represents an extremely serious heroin abuse problem in the country. Pakistan continues to be one of the main conduits for heroin, morphine base, opium and hashish originating from Afghanistan. The main drug-trafficking route is across the border from Afghanistan into the province of Baluchistan, before crossing the border between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran into the Iranian province of Sistan-Baluchistan for onward transport towards Turkey and Europe. Other vulnerable areas are the border of the North-West Frontier Province with Afghanistan, the container ports in Karachi and Port Qasim and the international airports.

Objective

The objective is to support the Government of Pakistan in implementing its drug control policies through targeted technical assistance and advocacy.

Strategy

In view of recent developments, the focus of the UNODC strategy for Pakistan has shifted in recent years from supply reduction towards drug law enforcement and drug demand reduction. The present programme for Pakistan was developed on the basis of a strategy of strengthening interdiction capabilities of the countries neighbouring Afghanistan adopted by the "Six plus Two" group.

The UNODC strategy for Pakistan is closely linked with the national drug control master plan of Pakistan for 1998-2003, which was drawn up with UNODC support and approved by the Government in February 1999. During the biennium 2002-2003, UNODC will continue to support the Government in implementing the plan, providing policy advice as required, as well as assistance in the fields of drug law enforcement, supply reduction and demand reduction. UNODC drug law enforcement activities, launched in 1999, aim at reducing drug trafficking in Pakistan and in the region by further promoting existing cooperation between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and exploring opportunities for cooperation with the States of the Persian Gulf. Moreover, support to national law enforcement agencies is provided. Following the termination of the programme, new projects are envisaged: a) provision of assistance to the establishment of criminal intelligence units within the main law enforcement agencies, b) strengthening of national and regional cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and c) assistance to address the problems of money laundering related to drugs, crime and terrorism. In the area of drug demand reduction, UNODC projects aim at: (a) providing support to the establishment of a network of drug treatment centres that will deliver quality treatment and rehabilitation services to drug addicts; (b) providing support to community-based drug abuse prevention activities, also involving national youth organizations; and (c) assisting the Government in the prevention of HIV/AIDS among intravenous drug users in Karachi in cooperation with UNAIDS. Following several extensions of the successful Dir District Development project, UNODC's alternative development assistance to the Government of Pakistan is scheduled to cease in 2002.

Results

Outcome: improved operational capacities of national law enforcement agencies. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures by law enforcement agencies in key areas; number of law enforcement officers trained; law enforcement equipment delivered; assessment reports on the law enforcement situation in federally and provincially administered tribal areas available.

Outcome: drug-testing capabilities enhanced to efficiently support the arrest and conviction of traffickers. Objectively verifiable indicators: equipment procured; number of laboratory staff trained; increase in successful prosecution of drug cases.

Outcome: subregional cooperation promoted. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of cross-border meetings between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and reports available; assessment of cooperation between Pakistan and States of the Persian Gulf conducted and report available.

Outcome: network of 17 drug treatment and rehabilitation centres in Pakistan established. Objectively verifiable indicators: analysis of drug treatment situation carried out; network of treatment centres operational; number of treatment centre staff trained; increased number of clients seeking treatment; measurable reduction in relapse rates of clients of treatment centre network.

Outcome: drug abuse prevention initiatives mainstreamed. Objectively verifiable indicators: district drug abuse prevention committees established and functioning in 16 districts; drug prevention material produced; inclusion of drug prevention activities in ongoing initiatives of national youth organizations; studies on various aspects of drug abuse in Pakistan published.

Outcome: adverse health and social consequences of drug injecting minimized in Karachi. Objectively verifiable indicators: rapid situation assessment conducted and report available; provincial drugs and HIV/AIDS task force established; number of staff of non-governmental organizations trained for carrying out interventions; two drop-in centres for intravenous drug users established and outreach activities conducted; information campaigns conducted; post-intervention assessment conducted and report available.

Outcome: Zero poppy cultivation maintained in Dir District. Objectively verifiable indicators: Reports on the cultivation of opium poppy cultivation. Reports on action taken by Government against any resurgence of poppy cultivation. Completion of sub-project activities (infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and irrigation) as detailed in workplan for 2002.

Budget and funding

An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of \$2.7 million. The table below provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Pakistan programme budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Activities</i>		<i>Resources</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>General-purpose</i>	<i>Special-purpose</i>	
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	629.2	--	--	629.2	629.2
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	2 068.7	--	--	2 068.7	2 068.7
Total	2 697.9	--	--	2 697.9	2 697.9