



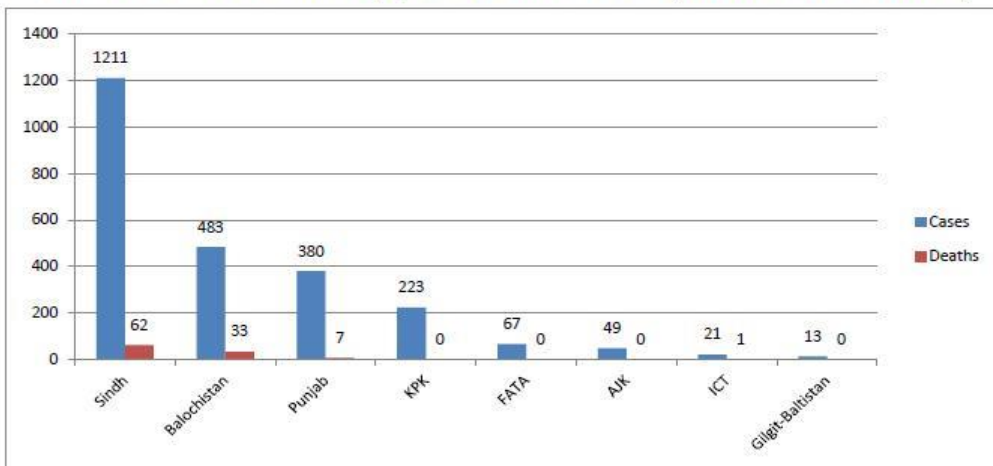
Improving lives and helping people



WHO: Measles deaths decline, but elimination progress stalls in some regions

The number of measles deaths globally decreased by 71% between 2000 and 2011, from 542 000 to 158 000. Over the same period, new cases dropped 58% from 853 500 in 2000 to 355 000 in 2011, according to new data released on 17 January 2013 by WHO, a leading member of the Measles and Rubella Initiative. Although the WHO Region of the Americas has sustained measles elimination since 2002, and the WHO Western Pacific Region is on track to achieve elimination, large outbreaks of measles are jeopardizing progress in the remaining regions that have these goals.

Measles cases and deaths by province in Pakistan (1-1-2012 to 19-1-2013)



Source: WHO, January 2013

There are countries where the population remains unprotected. An estimated 20 million children worldwide did not receive the first dose of vaccine in 2011. Pakistan is one of those countries where 0.9 million children were the victim. Around 4386 cases were reported in Pakistan in 2011. However, Pakistan has committed to eliminate measles by 2015 or 2020.

The measles outbreaks pose a serious challenge to the regional elimination efforts and signal where national health systems and routine immunization programmes need strengthening.

In this issue

- ▶ India, Pakistan Cricket teams unite to “Bowl Out Polio”2
- ▶ UNHCR project helps refugee, host community women overcome taboos in southwestern Pakistan3
- ▶ Education at the risk of life4
- ▶ Displaced and returning families require ongoing humanitarian assistance4
- ▶ UNHCR Pakistan accompanies Minister SAFRON and MoRR to high-return area in Kabul5
- ▶ FAO Pakistan and FAO Afghanistan in Baluchistan sharing meeting5
- ▶ WFP Donates Equipment worth 16.2 Million Rupees to Balochistan Health Department5
- ▶ Lights...camera...action! Pakistani youngsters tell stories of hope through one minute films6
- ▶ Encouraging sustainable livelihoods in district Badin7
- ▶ New Country Director of UNDP Pakistan Arrives7
- ▶ Supporting Improved Police-Prosecutor Cooperation in Pakistan8
- ▶ Leadership Training Course for Prison Policymakers Conducted8

Resuming progress in reducing measles cases and deaths means strengthening health systems so that they can provide effective immunization services and laboratory-supported surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases to all children.

The outbreaks also indicate the need to ensure that parents are fully aware of the benefits of immunization and the risks associated with not vaccinating children.

The survey of Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM – 2010/11) Pakistan's Routine Immunization Coverage does not meet the optimal Routine Immunization rate of more than 80%. "Pakistan's Routine Immunization Coverage is close to 65% with only some important cities of Punjab recording a better performance," the WHO Country Representative, Dr. Guido Sabatinelli stated. He said, that the huge difference of Routine

Immunization coverage between provinces, districts and cities is at the root of the current Measles outbreaks.

As an emergency response to the outbreak in Sindh, the Provincial Health Ministry of Pakistan had started a large Measles vaccination campaign targeting 2.9 million (29,00,000) children in eight districts of Sindh. "Measles campaign has been planned between 31st December 2012 and 9th Jan, 2013 for 8 districts in Sindh; Sukkur, Khairpur, Larkana, Qamber-Shadadkot, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Ghotki and Kashmore. During this campaign, children from the age of 9 months to 10 years will be vaccinated. "A total of 1,300,000 vaccine doses have been dispatched by the National Authorities to the 8 districts," stated Dr. Sabatinelli.

Sindh Province has been hardest hit, accounting for 49 per cent of the 2,447 measles cases reported through the Disease Early Warning System from 1 to 19 January.

India, Pakistan Cricket teams unite to "Bowl Out Polio"

New Delhi / Islamabad, January 5, 2013 - Clashing for the One Day International match in Delhi, the India and Pakistan cricket teams are united for a common goal: to defeat polio. Cricket stars Younus Khan and Imran Farhat administered polio drops to children and joined the appeal to Bowl Out Polio.

"We need to ensure a world free of polio paralysis for children. We need to win against polio, to Bowl Out Polio," they said.



The players appealed to parents and polio workers to ensure that all children up to the age of five years are protected against polio, with two drops of oral polio vaccine in every round, so that polio is eradicated at the earliest.

As a symbol of their commitment to the cause, India and Pakistan teams will wear ribbons with 'Bowl Out Polio' when they play the One Day International tomorrow. The electronic periphery boards at the Feroz Shah Kotla grounds will flash the message of "Bowl Out Polio".



Joining the teams to appeal for polio eradication will be about one hundred children on the stands wearing yellow jackets with polio messages. The '4s' and '6s' cards waved by the crowds will also read "Bowl out Polio".

The Board of Cricket Control in India and the Pakistan Cricket Board has extended full support to the polio eradication messages at the match.

While Pakistan is among the remaining three countries in the world still fighting the disease, India's battle against polio will continue until polio is eradicated globally.

This is the third time that India and Pakistan teams have come together to advocate for polio eradication. In 2004, the captains of the two sides ran with children holding "Bowl out Polio" banners in Pakistan. In 2007, the players got together during a test match in India to administer Oral polio vaccine to children, symbolic of their support and commitment to rid their countries of the crippling disease. The events struck a poignant chord in both countries and helped garner community interest and support to the polio eradication programme.

Pakistan (UNHCR) – Durkhanai, an Afghan refugee, and Hira Shaheen, a Pakistani, are two women sharing a story of courage and resilience. The sole bread winners in their families, the two live in a conservative neighbourhood in the south-western city of Quetta. Both not only earn income for themselves through their expertise in local handicrafts but also assist dozens of other under privileged women in making use of their traditional skills for a living, thanks to UN refugee agency-run project.

Three years ago, when Durkhanai, mother of 10, first enrolled herself in skills training with a UNHCR partner organisation she faced resistance from her community elders. “I had to feed my children. My husband never recovered from the injuries he sustained in shelling during the Soviet occupation,” she said with a firm voice. The project is called the Quetta Urban Development Programme (QUDP) under UNHCR’s Refugee Affected Hosting Area (RAHA) initiative – designed to improve the lives of people living in locations that have been impacted by the long presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Forty-five-year-old Durkhani, after completing her training, is now successfully applying her skills to make around 15,000-20,000 Pakistan rupees (157-210 USD) a month. “I stood and told them (community elders) if you promise to provide food and education to my children and medicines for my husband, I’m ready to stay home,” she added.

Since its launch, some 280 refugee and Pakistani women have been trained in the production of traditional embroidered dresses, carpet bags, beadwork, embroidered leather bags and wallets, key chains and items for home décor. The centre provides a chance to Afghan refugees and local Baloch women to exchange cultural knowledge and skills. Here, women are trained, provided with raw materials and given access to the market to sell their products at profitable rates.

The project, run through a local non-governmental organization, Innovative Development Organization (IDO), also works to improve the quality of social services and infrastructure such as sanitation schemes, building pavements and solid waste collection points.

Initiated in 2009, the RAHA programme is a major element of the new regional strategy on Afghan refugees agreed between the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan along with UNHCR. Across Pakistan, the RAHA programme is benefiting more than 2.5 million Afghan refugees and Pakistanis.

Jose Belleza, Senior National RAHA Coordinator said, “UNHCR stands ready to support integrated development

projects aimed at promoting social cohesion between the Pakistani and refugee communities.” He also noted, “The RAHA programme is implemented in recognition of the long tradition of hospitality in Pakistan towards Afghan refugees by boosting essential services in areas where refugees used to live or currently living, helping Pakistanis and Afghan refugees alike.”

Durkhanai met Hira; a young Pakistani woman at the skills training centre. Hira is an expert in local Balochi ethnic embroidery and her designs have attracted clients from as far as Thailand. She owes her success to the master trainers and facilitators at the centre, who, according to her, gave her “a new beginning”.

“With my limited schooling, I would never have been able to get a decent job,” she said and continued, “I never thought making embroidered dresses would enable me help my family.”

All the trained artisans are linked to the markets and organizations promoting the local handcraft business. This way they receive orders directly from the companies. Others, not yet comfortable dealing directly with markets, work through the IDO. Another similar UNHCR-funded intervention with a local partner organization is the Balochistan Foundation for Development (BFD), where some 195 women completed their skill development training. The training covers a range of skills from embroidery, sewing and cutting, and handicrafts, to traditional birth attendant.

The skills and efforts are paying off; and today Dukhanai’s children study in better schools. Her savings allowed her to buy a milking cow which enables her to supplement her income by selling milk and butter.

Hira, meanwhile, has been learning traditional Afghan beadwork from Durkhanai and Durkhani is equally fervent to learn the elegant Balochi embroidery. She explained how her training is beginning to benefit others, “I received orders from famous Pakistan fashion designer in Karachi and now I’m also training girls from underprivileged families like mine to enable them support their families.”

Since 2009 until December 2012, around 1,080 projects have been completed in 41 districts, mostly in the provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, benefiting over 1.5 million people. These projects were jointly implemented by eight Participating UN Agencies and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

RAHA has been extended to Sindh, Punjab and FATA in 2012 and 496 projects have been implemented in the sectors of health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure development, livelihoods, social services and environment.

Education at the risk of life

“I’m Afraid. I had a terrible dream yesterday with military helicopters and the Taliban. I have had such dreams since launch of the military operation in Swat.”

Malala Yusufzai wrote these lines in her diary on January 3, 2009, when the military operation had begun in the serene valley of Swat, located in the north of Khyber Pakhtunwa province



of Pakistan. Malala was 11 years old then, a tiny schoolgirl from Swat who had started writing, in pursuit of her passion for education, on the website of BBC Urdu as a columnist. Publishing articles under the pseudonym ‘Gulbakao’, she spoke of the importance of small things in her life; like not being able to wear the school uniform to avoid detection by the Taliban; the absence of her classmates whenever there was news of terror; and the hope of seeing her English teacher again after the curfew.

These small things speak of the high magnitude of fear and restrictions that a simple schoolgirl of Malala’s age had to face every day. They speak of the social and psychological changes girls of her age had to go through while pursuing education in Pakistan’s security-hit areas. Malala’s diary ended with the school closing “indefinitely” for the winter in 2009, when about two million inhabitants of Swat were temporarily displaced because of the full-blown military operation against the Taliban.

Malala soon became a symbol of defiance (against Taliban subjugation), hope, and courage for schoolgirls. Sadly, on the morning of October 9, masked Taliban gunmen answered Malala’s courage with bullets, singling out the 14-year-old on a bus filled with terrified schoolchildren. They shot her in the head and neck and hurt two of her

classmates. While her injured classmates finally returned to their school last week, Malala is still recuperating at a hospital in London. Restoration of Swat schoolgirls’ right to education is Malala’s main goal in life. And she wants to make it happen by becoming a politician and activist.

In Swat district, only one in three girls attend school. Malala’s fight has turned the spotlight on a wider problem in Pakistan. The 2012 Education for All Global Monitoring Report (GMR) of UNESCO, published in November, says that Pakistan has the second highest number of out-of-school children in the world - over 5 million – and the second highest number of girls out of school. According to sources in the government, more than 400 schools were shut down in Khyber Pakhtunwa province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan in 2009 due to security reasons. Unconfirmed reports suggest that the actual number of such schools may be two times higher than the official admission. Many of these schools had been targets of bombing and other terror acts. Thus, education still remains out of reach for thousands of boys and girls. Conflict in some parts of the country is certainly holding back progress in education. But conflict is not the only reason. The 2012 GMR says that Pakistan’s military spending is about seven folds higher than the assistance for education. Pakistan is one of a small number of countries that have reduced spending on education, which has dropped from an already abysmal 2.6% of the GNP in 1999 to 2.3% in 2010. Therefore, the security situation is just one of the trouble spots in a long list of worries. Poverty alleviation and lack of resources for a sound education system are among other serious concerns. President Asif Ali Zardari during a high level meeting in Paris has pledged \$ 10 Million to contribute to girls’ education around the world including specially young girls of Pakistan.

“I’m sad watching my uniform, school bag, and geometry box and hurt, as my brothers can go to school while I can’t,” says Malala in one of her articles. Her writings have inspired thousands of girls in places where survival in itself is a great challenge and educational empowerment comes at a huge price.

Displaced and returning families require ongoing humanitarian assistance

More than 18,400 people (4,000 families) could be displaced from Kurram and South Waziristan agencies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) during the next six months due to planned security operations, according to the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA).

Humanitarian partners are currently developing plans to provide life-saving assistance to the expected and currently displaced people in 2013. More than 76,000 internally displaced people are currently hosted in three camps in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA, while about 682,000 are living outside camps. Both groups need ongoing assistance in the form of relief items and life-saving services.

FDMA also estimates that about 300,000 displaced people (over 65,000 families) could return to all FATA agencies, except Bajaur and North Waziristan, during the next six months. The highest returns are expected to take place in Khyber (157,000 people) and South Waziristan (69,000 people) agencies.

Funding constraints affect critical relief services for displaced people

As a result of funding constraints, the monthly food basket for cereals (wheat) has been halved (from 80kg to 40kg) per family, monthly (from 2,100kcal to 1,238 kcal per person, daily) from January to March 2013. The rest of the food basket (including high energy biscuits, vegetable oil and salt)

remains intact. This ration cut will affect the 758,000 internally displaced people both in and outside camps in KP and FATA. In addition, funding constraints have forced the stoppage of reproductive health and newborn services for 2,800 pregnant displaced women, protection services for children in Dera Ismail Khan, Hangu and Tank districts in KP and Kurram Agency in FATA, and education services for children in the camps and host communities. Other

life-saving services are scheduled to end between March and June 2013 if more funds are not secured. Humanitarian partners received 76 per cent of the US\$289 million required under the 2012 Humanitarian Operational Plan (HOP). Following the extension of some projects under the HOP to between March and June 2013, the \$70 million funding gap needs to be bridged to continue crucial services, as partners develop plans and funding estimates for 2013.

UNHCR Pakistan accompanies Minister SAFRON and MoRR to high-return area in Kabul

KABUL: In early December 2012, Pakistan's Minister of States and Frontier Regions – Engineer Shaukat-Ullah and Mr. Neill Wright – UNHCR Representative in Pakistan visited Afghanistan to get a first-hand understanding of the development work in progress in some of the priority reintegration sites in Afghanistan.

Kochi Abad was one of the areas visited. Located some 20 kms from Kabul city centre and 5 kms south west of Dashte Barchi main road, Kochi Abad village is perched on a hill side and is home to around 300 Pashtun families. These

families were formerly nomads (Kochis). All of the current inhabitants returned from Pakistan through UNHCR's Voluntary Repatriation Programme.

Accompanied by the Afghan Minister for Refugees and Repatriation – Dr. Jamaher Anwary, Eng. Shaukat-Ullah and Mr. Wright met with community elders of the Kochi Abad high-return area. Minister Anwary assured the community of the Government of Afghanistan's fullest support to facilitate their sustainable reintegration in this site and assured them that their requests for livelihood and other social services were being attended to.

FAO Pakistan and FAO Afghanistan in Baluchistan sharing meeting

The First Steps to Collaboration: Experts from FAO projects in Afghanistan and Balochistan share experience on community programmes in Islamabad 28-30 January 2013. The FAO projects work in similar agro-ecological and social-cultural areas and thus have much in common – the meeting will facilitate stimulating new ideas from either side of the border while building networks for future collaboration.



WFP Donates Equipment worth 16.2 Million Rupees to Balochistan Health Department

Quetta- The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) handed over medical equipment worth over 16.2 million rupees to the health department of the Government of Balochistan.

Dr. Masood Qadir Noshewani, Director General Health Services, Balochistan received the equipment from Jean-Luc Siblot, WFP Representative Pakistan. Farooq Azam Jan, Director Health Services, Ayad Naman, WFP Pakistan Head of Logistics, Sami Baig, Chief Provincial Officer, WFP Quetta and Yasir Haleem, Head of Logistics, Quetta were also present.

“The food security situation and malnutrition among children and women in particular is critical in Pakistan,” said Siblot. “During 2013, we are investing in nutrition to help tackle this problem. As part of its commitment to strengthen the capacity of government,

WFP has been supporting national institutions by supplying non-food items as well as assisting people who are food insecure.”

WFP has also trained over 1,400 health department staff and staff of NGO partners in managing supplementary feeding under the ongoing CMAM (community based management of acute malnutrition) intervention and in commodity management.

The current donation includes blood pressure apparatus, delivery tables, oxygen cylinders, infant scales, and furniture for patients and staff. The equipment will be used at basic health facilities in Balochistan where WFP implements its nutrition programme. The donation also includes vehicles, laptop computers, scanners and printers for health department staff.

WFP's nutrition activities are carried out in partnership with the Health Department of Balochistan, UNICEF and other NGOs under the recovery phase of the 2010 and 2012 floods.

WFP provides specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children of 6 to 59 months of age. The agency also provides food to siblings of registered severely acute malnourished (SAM) and moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children and malnourished pregnant women and new mothers in 12 districts of Balochistan.

During 2012, WFP distributed more than 1,400 metric tons of specialized nutrition products in Balochistan, assisting more than 130,000 moderately malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

In 2013, WFP's nutrition programme will cover 500 supplementary feeding sites in nine districts of Balochistan.

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting against hunger worldwide. Each year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.

Lights...camera...action! Pakistani youngsters tell stories of hope through one minute films

MibsamTanveer practices his karate moves as he waits for the cameraman to say the magic word: action. The 10 year old is acting in his film - which he conceived - about the eternal struggle of good versus evil. His karate kicks and punches are against the manifestations of evil; social ills like hatred, anger and even the devil himself! Minutes later, we find his arms outstretched, a move choreographed to look as if he is acquiring all the good that emanates from the universe. The only difference between a Hollywood film and this one shot in urban Lahore is that the latter will be produced by Mibsam himself, and will eventually be just a minute long.

15 children, 15 one-minute films



MibsamTanveer, 10, prepares his storyboard
UNICEF Pakistan/2012/Sami Malik

Mibsam is one of 15 children selected to participate in a One Minutes Jr. (OJR) workshop organized by UNICEF through collaboration with the One Minutes Foundation. Children from underprivileged backgrounds spend five days



One of the trainers of the One Minutes Jr. workshop, Dominique Brormann, explains what a storyboard is and various camera angles to children participating in the workshop
UNICEF Pakistan/2012/Sami Malik

learning about the basics of filmmaking and then develop a concept for their films, which eventually becomes a minute long film based on this particular workshop's theme of peace, tolerance and education. The children are mentored by a troika of workshop facilitators who help refine the concepts and messages for a more compelling film.

Five days; lofty goals

The workshop served many aims: to bring together a diverse group of children and adolescents and help them express their sentiments on the theme of peace, tolerance and education; to help them enhance their creative skills; to build a sense of social cohesion between the religiously and socio-economically diverse group; and, of course, to help them tell compelling stories via film in one minute.

A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity helps build social cohesion



Left: SawairaRamzan and Muhammad Faizan watch their peers tinker with a video camera.

Right: StyrmirGudmundsson handles the camera as Muhammad Faizan acts as the bully in SawairaRamzan's one minute film. UNICEF Pakistan/2012/Raya Ribbius



"The young workshop participants thoroughly enjoyed this rare opportunity of expressing their opinions, observations and messages through visual arts," said

Sami Malik,
Communications
Specialist at

UNICEF Pakistan (and coordinator on behalf of UNICEF for the workshop in Pakistan). "UNICEF aims to provide more such opportunities in the future so that our children have the confidence that their opinion matters in making the world a better place."

"After having led over 30 One Minutes Jr. workshops worldwide, what struck me most about the workshop in

Lahore was the eagerness of the kids to learn and actively participate in such a workshop," said Raya Ribbius, the workshop coordinator on behalf of the One Minutes Foundation. "Not only were they very knowledgeable on the subject of education, peace and tolerance, they also were very clear about the messages they wanted to share with the world."

Encouraging sustainable livelihoods in district Badin

District Badin in Sindh province was severely affected by the floods in 2011 and around 1.52 million houses were damaged. The devastation caused by the floods worsened the living conditions of people residing in the villages. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) implemented seventeen early recovery projects in five union councils of district Badin. These projects focused on livelihood restoration, alternate energy and restoration of public services. Vocational tool kits were provided for skilled persons, livestock including goats, donkey carts, grain storage containers and agriculture tool kits were also distributed to the community members. Cash for work schemes were introduced, trainings for youth as professional drivers and mobile repairers were conducted. The alternate energy projects included distribution of solar lanterns and installation of solar street lights.

One of the beneficiaries of the project is Mehan Bibi, 40 years old, who was not only poverty stricken but also disabled. There is no one to support her except for her ten years old brother who grazes cattle for the villagers in exchange of a small amount of money which hardly fulfilled their daily needs. She does not have any house to live in, the only shelter was made of straws and tree branches tied together.

Under UNDP-GEF SGP, Mehan was provided two goats which enabled her to earn a living. She says, "I am delighted to become the owner of these goats given by UNDP. Life is too hard for me as I have no house to live in, no food to eat and no bed to sleep. You people are very compassionate

who identified me in these difficult circumstances. Before this, I was at the mercy of the neighborhood for even milk to make tea. But now I am self-reliant and glad that I can earn my own livelihood. I'm very thankful to all of you for the provision of these goats to support me when no one bothered to take a single step to end my miseries."



Mehan Bibi was among the 300,000 beneficiaries that benefitted from these projects, including 300 villages and 47,600 households. The main emphasis was on promoting community practices across the rural landscape that provides sustainable livelihoods. UNDP is constantly assisting in efforts towards mitigating food, water and energy insecurity and building resilience to climate change. This is achieved by contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions, through partnership and technology transfer with a focus on youth, women and vulnerable groups.

New Country Director of UNDP Pakistan Arrives

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Pakistan welcomed the arrival of its new Country Director, Mr. Marc-André Franche.

Mr. Franche has spent his professional career working in international development. Prior to his assignment in Pakistan, he was the Deputy Director of UNDP in Haiti, a position he held since 2008. In this capacity, he oversaw an extensive portfolio of projects addressing governance, rule of law reform, improvement of livelihoods and environmental protection. The main focus of UNDP's programme in Haiti is recovery and reconstruction following the January 2010 earthquake.

Between 2004 and 2008, Mr. Franche worked for UNDP in New York as Program Adviser for Conflict Prevention Initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. In his capacity as Program Adviser, he was part of a team supporting consensus building and dialogue in the region. Prior to that, he worked on applied research and policy initiatives in conflict prevention for UNDP in Colombia from 2001 to 2004, and poverty reduction and local governance for UNDP in Bolivia from 1999 to 2001.

He holds an MSc in Development Policies from the London School of Economics, an MSc in European Studies from Lund University and a BSc in Political Science from Université de Montréal. Mr. Franche holds Canadian and Colombian citizenship.

Mr. Franche will lead the UNDP team in Pakistan, supporting federal and provincial governments to achieve their development goals, notably the Millennium Development

Goals and the objectives to be set internationally beyond 2015 while implementing a broad agenda for capacity building.

“I look forward to leading UNDP’s work in Pakistan, improving our ability to work collectively with the Government and people of Pakistan, and developing and supporting nationally-driven solutions to poverty reduction and improving livelihoods and resilience,” said Mr. Franche.

Supporting Improved Police-Prosecutor Cooperation in Pakistan

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) conducted a training course on police-prosecutor cooperation under its work plan for “more effective prosecution of criminal cases” as part of the Country Programme for Pakistan. The training was part of a series of events for consultation and training-of-trainers in support of a recently developed UNODC police-prosecutor cooperation manual for Pakistan. The event was attended by 44 prosecution officials from the federal and provincial levels, and provincial police forces. Overall, the process of training has reached out to more than 120 relevant officials.



Supporting Improved Police-Prosecutor Cooperation in Pakistan

There have been a number of important criminal justice reforms in Pakistan in the last decade that have affected the different actors in the criminal justice system, but a primary focus of these efforts has been on the judiciary and the police. The functions and duties of the prosecution, despite its critical role in the criminal justice system and the importance of the reforms that are currently being undertaken, has largely been ignored as a factor in criminal justice reform in Pakistan. UNODC has attempted to address this gap in the criminal justice reform process by concentrating efforts on the role of Pakistan’s prosecution services. A unique area of intervention has been on improving the level of cooperation between the police and prosecution services in Pakistan, which has remained traditionally low owing in part to a culture of lack of trust.

At the workshop, police officers and prosecutors were provided intensive training in best practices in collection, sharing and presentation of evidence. An exercise was conducted afterwards to gauge the level of cooperation between the police and prosecution services and identify ways they could improve working together. Importantly, the event also provided an opportunity to improve professional and inter-personal interaction among members of the police and prosecution services.

Leadership Training Course for Prison Policymakers Conducted

In January 2013, UNODC organized the first National Training Course on Prison Management and Leadership in Rawalpindi. The five-day course was attended by senior prison managers and policymakers from all provinces, Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. The purpose of the training course was to familiarize government officials with international standards and best practices in prison management, including identification of local challenges, respect for human rights, meeting basic needs of prisoners and supporting prisoners with special needs, and use of alternative approaches to incarceration. Over the course of 2012 and 2013, more than 200 prison and probation officials have been involved in awareness-raising and training efforts.

UNODC plans to conduct a series of training courses for prison managers, mid-ranking staff and warders throughout 2013. The training programme has been designed to complement assistance to federal and provincial governments for reform of Pakistan Prison Rules (1978) and Prisons Act (1894). A central purpose of the reform process



Leadership Training Course for Prison Policymakers Conducted

is to realign prison management from an ethos of security and control to respect for human rights, reform and rehabilitation.

To learn more about United Nations Pakistan, please visit us at <https://www.un.org.pk>

© United Nations Pakistan. All rights reserved. Contents and photographs can be used / re-print with a credit to the contributing UN Agency / photographer. We welcome your feedback/ comments / questions at: (92-51) 8355720 or ishrat.rizvi@unic.org. Should you wish to be deleted from the list, please send a return message at unic.islamabad@unic.org with the simple mention "unsubscribe".

A Monthly Newsletter of the United Nations – Pakistan, Published by:

