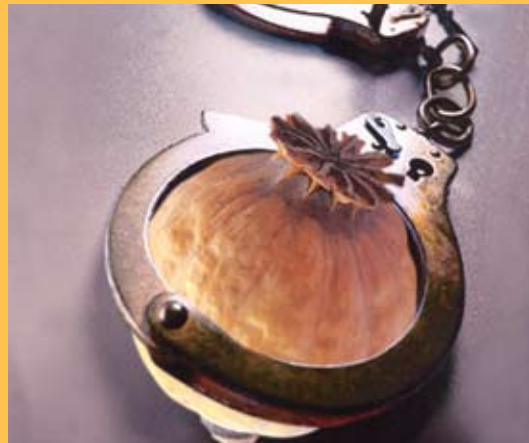




DRUG SITUATION
IN PAKISTAN AND
COUNTER
NARCOTICS
ACHIEVEMENTS

2009



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF NARCOTICS CONTROL
ANTI NARCOTICS FORCE

No. NP-11 (ANF)
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Directorate General Anti Narcotics Force
Ministry of Narcotics Control, Government of Pakistan.

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Directorate General Anti Narcotics Force
National Park Road, Rawalpindi - Pakistan

Tel: +92-51-9270171-74, Fax: +92-51-9270165
E-mail: anf@anf.gov.pk URL: <http://www.anf.gov.pk>

Designed by: **ENCORE** Tel: +92-51-2105545, info@encore.com.pk

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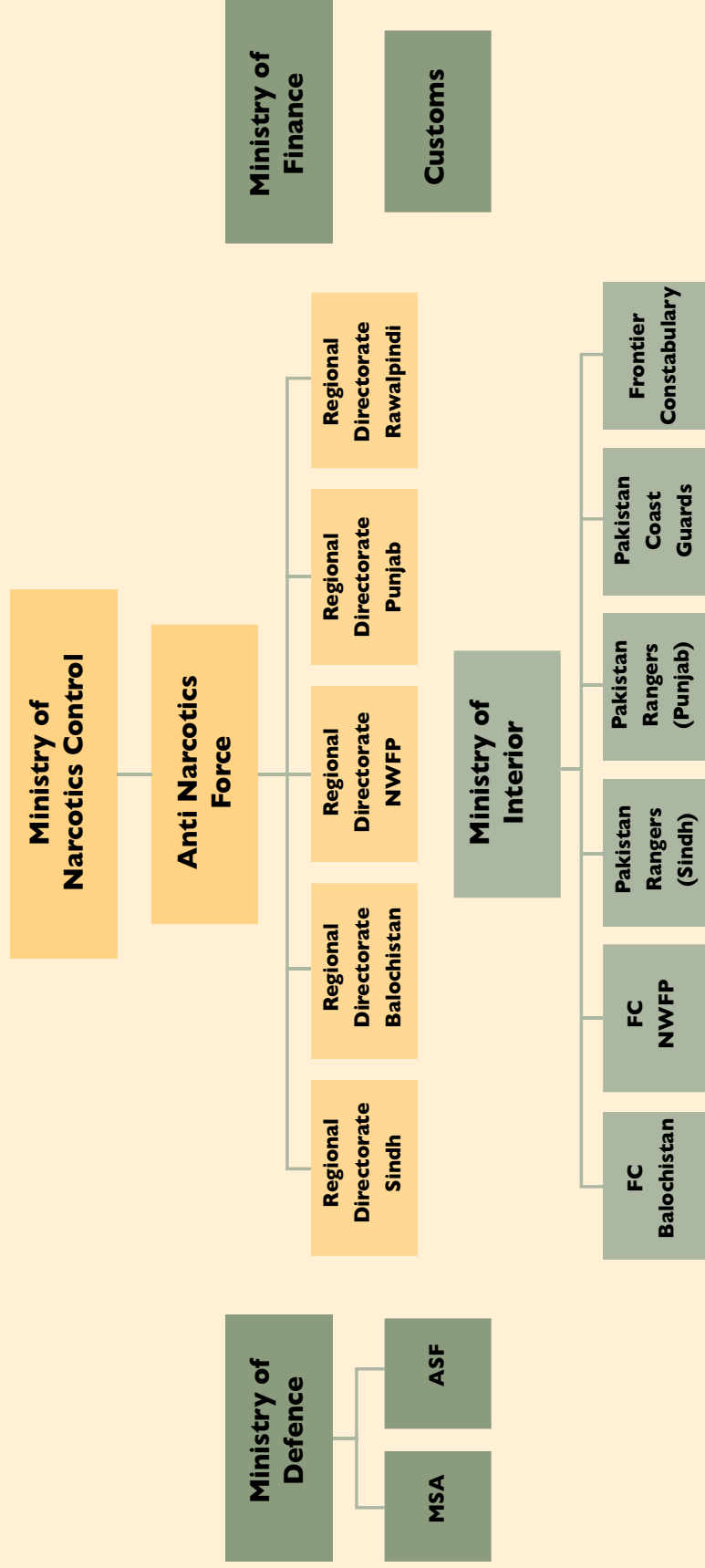
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Acronyms

Airport Security Force	ASF
Allama Iqbal International Airport	AIIP
Anti Narcotics Force	ANF
Australian Federal Police	AFP
Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre	CARICC
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	CND
Controlled Delivery	CD
Drug and Organized Crime Coordination Unit	DOCCU
Drug Control Coordination Unit	DCCU
Drug Demand Reduction	DDR
Drug Enforcement Administration	DEA
Drug Liaison Officer	DLA
Federal Board of Revenue	FBR
Federal Investigation Agency	FIA
Jinnah International Airport	JIAP
Law Enforcement Agencies	LEAs
Narcotics Affairs Section	NAS
National Anti Narcotics Council	NACS
National Highways and Motorway Police	NH&MP
National Narcotics Control Committee	NNCC
North West Frontier Province	NWFP
Provincial Narcotics Control Committee	PNCC
SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk	SDOMD
SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk	STOMD
Special Investigation Cell	SIC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC

Anti Drug Setup - Pakistan



MSA - Maritime Security Agency

ASF - Airport Security Force

FC - Frontier Corps

Prime Minister's Directive

The Prime Minister of Pakistan has appreciated the efforts by the Ministry of Narcotics Control and Anti Narcotics Force (ANF), in combating the menace of drugs in Pakistan and eradication of poppy cultivation. He also stressed the need to maintain the poppy free status of the country. He issued following Directive to Ministry of Narcotics Control/ANF.

- Ministry of Narcotics Control to formulate the new national Anti Narcotics Policy by the end of March, 2010.
- Presentation of Five Years Master Plan on Drug Abuse to the Cabinet for approval.
- Ministry of Narcotics Control to create an Inter Agency Task Force to be headed by Director General ANF and comprising all Federal & Provincial Law Enforcement agencies for better coordination and implementation of counter narcotics enforcement strategy.
- To make City of Lahore as a Drug Free City.
- Posting of Drug Liaison Officer (DLO) in Vienna and subsequently four more DLOs in Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, UAE and Thailand, in consultation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.
- Expressed satisfaction on 88% conviction rate in prosecution of narcotics cases and further directed to expedite all pending narcotics cases under trial in various courts.
- To establish Treatment and Rehabilitation facility for the drug addicts in Adiyala Jail, Rawalpindi.
- To initiate an extensive public awareness campaign against drugs involving Ministry of Education and Ministry of Information.
- Expediting of all the cases of frozen assets.

Draft Anti Narcotics Policy of Pakistan-2010

Overview

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan opium cultivation, as well as heroin production, became a major problem for Pakistan. North West Frontier Province (NWFP) has traditionally been producer of opium and cannabis. Prior to 1979, there was licit production of poppy through grant of licences to the farmers. The licit poppy cultivation was banned after the promulgation of the Prohibition Order, 1979. Opium yields estimated at 800 tons in 1979, dropped to between forty to forty five tons by 1985 but rose to 180 tons again in 1990.

In 1980s, Pakistan was considered to be the one of the largest producers of opium, besides being a conduit for trafficking of drugs produced in Afghanistan. Proliferation of drugs in Pakistani society had also touched an alarming stage. Taking cognizance of the situation, Government of Pakistan pronounced a national Anti Narcotics Policy in 1993 which enunciated number of legislative and administrative measures to combat the menace. Significant among them were creation of Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) by merging Pakistan Narcotics Control Board and Anti Narcotics Task Force, enactment of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, and establishment of Special Courts under this Act. Consequent to these measures, Pakistan was able to dismantle heroin laboratories from its soil and substantially curtail poppy cultivation, leading to its poppy free status in 2000/2001. However, the objective of making the society free of drugs remained far from realization.

Alive to prevailing drug situation in the country and the region, the democratic Government of Pakistan has considered it imperative to review Anti Narcotics Policy of 1990s. The new policy objectives are reflected in unqualified expression of will and resolve of people of Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan to combat the menace of drugs domestically, and also fully co-operate with world community within the bounds of its national laws, objectives and available resources.

Strategic Appraisal of the Environment

Instability in Afghanistan in post 9/11 environment has resulted in increased production of opium and heroin. At present, it is producing approximately 90 percent of the world opiates. During 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 it accounted for 6100, 8200, 7700 and 6900 tons of opium yield respectively. On Pakistan's drug situation, post 9/11 environment had two fold impact. One, resurgence of poppy cultivation, threatening our poppy free status and second, diluted effort of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) against drugs due to their engagement in counter terrorism operations. Though narcotic drugs interdiction results of Pakistan are quite encouraging and are also appreciated by the international community yet the spill over effects of situation in Afghanistan adversely affect the drugs scenario in Pakistan.

In the post 9/11 environment, world focus has shifted from drug trafficking to terrorism. While the drug demand continues to increase internationally, so does the production of opiates in Afghanistan. Pakistan neither controls the international drug market nor production in Afghanistan. Trafficking of Afghan drugs in/ through Pakistan and smuggling of precursor chemicals to Afghanistan continues to pose serious challenges to Pakistan's drug laws enforcement agencies. Proliferation of drugs and psychotropic substances within Pakistani society, causing upsurge of drug addict population is another emerging challenge confronted by LEAs.

Although the people of Pakistan generally support and value, Drug Free Pakistan, yet, due to complacency and lack of focus at all tiers of the society, their active participation in fight against drugs is not significantly discernable. Similarly in Anti Narcotics Policy 1993, Government of Pakistan had shown a resolve to develop a Drug Free Society in Pakistan by creating various institutions and drug law enforcement structures. However, an effective mechanism to harmonize and integrate the efforts of all the institutions was / is lacking. Absence of cohesive approach against drugs at societal as well as government level has led to continued drug trafficking and the proliferation in the society. The problem is further compounded by limited availability of treatment centres and authentic data of drug addicts.

While the Control of Narcotics Substances Act 1997 provides a comprehensive statutory framework for prosecuting drug related offences and forfeiting drug generated and limited number of Special Courts, prevents expeditious judicature and award of deterrent punishments.

International community is by and large averse to the proliferation of drugs. However, concerned international organizations i.e UNODC and the NAS (USA) etc are actively engaged in supporting the fight against drugs. Lately UK and EU are also getting engaged actively. Support of such international organizations would continue, though limited to capacity building of drug LEAs.

Conclusions from the Environment

From analysis of the present environment, the followings conclusions emerge:-

- Increased production and trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan is likely to continue.
- Pakistan's constraint to control Afghan drug supply and world drug market would remain an impediment to national efforts.
- Limited resurgence of poppy cultivation in Pakistan is likely due to prevailing security scenario.
- Continued drug proliferation in Pakistan's society will remain a challenge.
- General public support for Drug Free Pakistan will continue but complacency at all tiers of the society to eliminate the same poses a challenge.
- Availability of adequate drug LEAs but lack of effective coordination mechanism will marginalize overall efforts.
- Limited capacity of ANF for effective interdiction.
- Limited treatment facilities for drug addicts and lack of authentic data on addict population.
- Lack of capacity for expeditious judicature of drug cases.
- Availability of limited international support is likely to continue.

Policy Statement

Anti Narcotics Policy of Pakistan aims at re-energizing the existing National Drug Laws Enforcement Institutions, capacity building of ANF and developing an effective coordination and control mechanism, concurrently mobilizing people of Pakistan, especially youth and institutions (national/international) so as to ensure their active participation in eradication of menace of drugs from Pakistan.

Policy Objectives

Policy objectives set forth for Anti Narcotics Policy 2010 are:-

Drug Supply Reduction

- Eliminate poppy cultivation to maintain poppy free status of the country.
- Effectively check resurfacing of Heroin laboratories.
- Effectively check trafficking/ production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.
- Enhance coordination/ information sharing through structured arrangement within organizations/ institutions.
- Capacity building of ANF.
- Enhanced efforts for forfeiting drug generated assets.
- Improvement of judicature for expeditious disposal of drug cases.

Drug Demand Reduction

Potential Demand Prevention

- Strive towards creation of drug free society in Pakistan, particularly the youth.
- Reduce drug demand through mass awareness/ education and community mobilization/ active participation of people.
- Develop a drug free city in each province as a model for others to emulate by 2012.

Demand Reduction by Treatment and Rehabilitation

- Enhancement of treatment and rehabilitation facilities.
- Drug addicts survey

Promote International Cooperation in Fight against Drugs

Drug Supply Reduction

Drug Supply Reduction shall focus on strengthening law enforcement by re-energizing / reinvigorating existing National Anti Narcotics Structures/Institutions at Federal and Provincial/District levels so as to suppress drug traffickers and reduce flow of drugs in/through Pakistan. Improvement of capacity of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas like NWFP and Balochistan and shall also lay emphasis to help law enforcement to disrupt drug money laundering and seize/ forfeit drug generated assets. Production of opiates and other narcotics would be eliminated through a comprehensive strategy and maintenance of zero poppy status. Precursor chemicals control regime would be strengthened, to make it more effective to prevent smuggling and illicit diversion of these chemicals. Primary focus areas shall include:-

- Areas bordering Afghanistan from where bulk of the opiates is trafficked into Pakistan and its coastline.
- Preventive and interdiction efforts along frequented drugs and precursor chemicals routes.
- Deny movement of drugs through all ports of entry and exit and zero tolerance at International Airports, especially through employment of technology, canine squads and trained personnel.
- Effective control measures at national/international mailing offices.
- Surveillance and eradication of poppy cultivation.
- Enforcement of an elaborate precursor chemicals control regime.
- Strengthening of intelligence apparatus related to drugs trafficking, production and precursor chemicals smuggling/ illicit diversion.
- Use of modern technology for effective enforcement.
- Improved coordination/cooperation between various anti narcotics law enforcement agencies.
- Enhanced international cooperation in drugs related intelligence sharing, investigation and mutual legal assistance.

Drug Laws Enforcement Structure

Ministry of Narcotics Control is the policy level institution dealing with narcotics control in Pakistan, while ANF is the principal anti narcotics enforcement agency operating under the Ministry of Narcotics Control. Additionally, number of other government departments at Federal and Provincial level are empowered for drug enforcement which include :-

Federal Agencies

- ANF, enforcement agency of Ministry of Narcotics Control.
- Maritime Security Agency and Airport Security Force operating under the operational control of Ministry of Defense.
- Customs Department under Ministry of Finance.

- Civil Armed Forces of Ministry of Interior that include Pakistan Rangers (Punjab & Sind), Frontier Corps (NWFP & Balochistan), Coast Guards, and Frontier Constabulary.

Provincial Departments

- Provincial Police Departments.
- Provincial Excise and Taxation Departments.

Management Strategy for Enforcement

Since, number of Federal/Provincial departments are involved in drug laws enforcement/interdiction, therefore a robust management strategy/mechanism is needed to supervise, direct, integrate and monitor enforcement/interdiction effort of all government organizations/agencies.

To this end National Interdiction Committee established under Anti Narcotics Policy 1993 would be reorganized as National Narcotics Control Committee (NNCC) which shall monitor implementation of Drug Supply Reduction strategies. Office of the Directorate General, ANF would serve as Secretariat for the Committee. Composition of the Committee shall be as follows :-

● Secretary Ministry of Narcotics Control Islamabad	Chairman
● Chief Secretaries of all Provinces	Members
● Additional Chief Secretary FATA	Member
● Director General, F.I.A.	Member
● Inspector General of Police, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP Balochistan, ICT, Gilgit-Baltistan, AJK, Pakistan Railways and NH & MP	Member
● Heads of Federal Civil Armed Forces	Member
● Director General, Intelligence and Investigations (Customs and Excise), FBR	Member
● Director General ANF	Member

Note: Any other member can be co-opted on required basis.

Each Federal/Provincial Department would set up its own Command Centre to monitor enforcement/interdiction activities of its field organizations which shall be reported to NNCC Secretariat on monthly basis. NNCC would share enforcement /interdiction performance of each organization / agency with concerned Ministry, Chief Ministers and Prime Minister Secretariat on quarterly basis.

NNCC would also meet on six monthly basis to monitor and review interdiction/enforcement operations of all organizations/agencies and make necessary plans for effective implementation and coordination of enforcement strategies.

Inter Agency Task Force on Narcotics Control

It shall be established to coordinate drug interdiction operations of all the agencies empowered to carryout drug interdiction operations under the law. The Task Force will be headed by Director General ANF and Heads of all Drug LEAs will be the members of the Task Force.

Enforcement Measures at Provincial Level

In the light of Narcotics Policy 1993, Provincial Narcotics Control Committees (PNCC) were established to coordinate and monitor implementation of the policy and liaise with Federal Anti Narcotics Agencies. However, these committees have not

been very effective. There is need to re-energize and reorganize these committees by including all stake holders. Provincial Narcotics Control Committees would be headed by respective Chief Secretaries and would include heads of Provincial Drug LEAs (Police Department, Home Department and Excise and Taxation Department) besides, representatives of Health, Education, Social Welfare, Information Departments and members of community/NGOs engaged in anti narcotics campaign. Office of the Director, Regional Directorate of ANF will serve as Secretariat for PNCC. These committees will meet on quarterly basis and may invite members from Federal Anti Narcotics Agencies and other LEAs. Besides, these committees' meetings, regular bilateral meetings should be held between all concerned departments to enhance their coordination/cooperation.

Federal Agencies, especially ANF, being engaged in strategic interdiction of narcotics, cannot reach up to every street peddler of drugs. District Narcotics Interdiction Cell established under previous policy shall therefore continue and be made more functional and effective against street peddlers. District Nazim/Co-ordination Officer in each district should ensure that no narcotic drug is trafficked in/through the territorial jurisdiction of the District. SHO/SDPO shall be personally responsible to ensure that every known drug trafficker, peddler or financier of narcotic trade operating in his jurisdiction is prosecuted.

Elimination of Production of Opiates

Under Anti Narcotics Policy 1993 a comprehensive strategy was pursued to eradicate poppy cultivation and Pakistan successfully attained poppy free status in 2000/2001 (less than 1000 hectares cultivation). However, in post 9/11 environment, due to law and order situation and focus of LEAs towards terrorism, poppy cultivation re-emerged in these areas. But the heroin laboratories have not been allowed to resurface. Poppy crop is being successfully destroyed in Balochistan, but due to prevalent law and order situation poppy cultivation in NWFP/FATA could not be eliminated completely during 2001-2008.

Successful strategy model pursued in the previous years will continue to be followed by harmonizing it to changed environment. Following measures would be implemented:-

- Development prong of counter terrorism strategy should be harmonized /integrated with poppy eradication strategy. Ministry of Narcotics Control would participate as a stake holder in conception/implementation of development plans.
- Provincial Governments of NWFP/ Balochistan and FATA Secretariat will initiate alternative livelihood/crops projects in poppy/cannabis cultivated areas besides human resource development projects. Ministry of Narcotics Control/ ANF be integrated in overseeing these projects. Funds allocated by Donor Agencies and Federal Government for various development schemes will be properly utilized.
- Provincial Governments of NWFP and Balochistan would be geared up to strictly enforce law and eliminate poppy cultivation. ANF will provide necessary assistance in survey/monitoring of poppy cultivated areas.
- Frontier Corps, NWFP and Balochistan, would provide necessary assistance to Provincial Governments /FATA Administration for survey and elimination of poppy.
- The Political Agents should continue to make effective use of relevant sections of FCR to deal with drug traffickers/ barons and poppy cultivators.

Precursor Control Regime

Precursor listed in Table I and II of UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, are categorized as controlled substance. Pakistan does not produce these chemicals. However, these are imported for licit industrial/pharmaceutical use. Control on their import is exercised by Ministry of Narcotics Control and Ministry of Commerce. Smuggling of precursor chemicals and diversion of imported chemicals to illicit use are the biggest challenges for the Drug LEAs. Sale and distribution of the controlled substances at micro level and involvement of number of agencies make the situation further complex. Capacity of Drug LEAs with regard to identification of precursor chemicals is another challenge. Drug producers especially of opiates have also developed use of certain alternative chemicals which are not included in the controlled substances. All such chemicals shall be identified and included in the list of controlled substances. To prevent the smuggling and illicit diversion of precursor chemical, human resources and technical capacity of ANF

would be enhanced. Precursor Control unit will be created at each Regional Directorate of ANF. Greater control will be exercised in import and movement of precursor chemicals by concerned departments. Sharing of information and transparency in the procedures by all the concerned departments will be ensured.

Legislative and Judicature Strategy

Control of Narcotics Substance Act, 1997, provides comprehensive statutory frame work for prosecuting of drug related offences and forfeiting of assets of drug traffickers. However, with the changed environment drug traffickers have also changed their modus operandi and drug trafficking techniques. There has also been a change in pattern and types of drugs especially from plant based drugs to synthetic designer drugs. To respond to new challenges the law needs to be improved and amended. Judicature strategy aims at improving statutory provisions through legislative process, developing efficient investigation and prosecution for expeditious disposal of drug cases. Number of Special Courts for drug cases would also be enhanced, besides capacity building of law officers and prosecutors.

Capacity Building of ANF

ANF as a premier drug enforcement agency with its meager resources and inadequate pay structure has produced excellent results since its creation in 1995. Pakistan's drug seizures particularly of Hashish and Heroin /Morphine remained on top positions in the world. However, ANF suffers from capacity issues, i.e strength, pay structure, technical and electronic equipment and human resource in asset investigation, precursors identification and money laundering, which need to be addressed at priority. Government of Pakistan with its financial constraints, notwithstanding, would make all efforts to make up the shortfalls so as to make it an operationally effective drug laws enforcement force. Besides, ANF, Government of Pakistan would also enhance the capacity of other LEAs as well, which are engaged in anti narcotics task. Rules for reward money will be made uniform and budgetary allocations for payment to informants would be enhanced based on role and performance of various LEAs. Government of Pakistan will provide all possible resources to implement in phases, the Five Year Drug Abuse Plan proposed by the Ministry of Narcotics Control /ANF. ANF Academy will be established as Regional Centre of Excellence for training of LEAs in drug laws enforcement.

Drug Demand Reduction

Drug abuse can be tackled through balanced array of demand reduction and supply reduction activities, as both are complementary to each other. Due to lack of fresh survey/census of addict population, no authentic data is available. However, it is estimated that approximately six million people are drug addicts in Pakistan. Proliferation of drugs in our society is alarming. To combat this menace a two pronged and strategy on Drug Demand Reduction shall be pursued; one focusing on Potential Demand Prevention and second on Demand Reduction by Treatment and Rehabilitation.

Potential Demand Prevention

This prong of strategy aims at striving towards Drug Free Society in Pakistan by particularly focusing on youth. Young generation will be prevented from indulging in drug abuse by promoting "No Drugs" within schools / colleges / universities and work places. Drug Free Schools/Colleges in each city and a Drug Free City in each province will be developed as models for others to emulate. These objectives will be pursued through active participation of public, related institutions/ organizations and government. Public complacency would be shaken by mass awareness / education programmes. Parents, teachers, students, religious leaders, health professionals, social workers and community leaders will be educated /encouraged to be part of the campaign against the drug abuse. District level committees comprising aforementioned segments of society will be formed to carry out mass education and community participation programmes, under respective District Government in close cooperation with ANF.

A vigorous advertisement and public communication/community mobilization campaign against drugs would be launched by integrating internet, mobile telephones and private TV channels facilities. Students of higher secondary schools, colleges/ universities will be provided drug prevention programmes through curricular and extra curricular activities. Training of Scouts and their trainers will be made a part of this campaign. Community coalitions and programmes in collaboration with NGOs in prevention of drug abuse will be encouraged/ assisted. Institution of mosque/khateeb and ulema will be utilized for creation of awareness/community mobilization.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

The objective of this strategy is to develop effective, efficient and accessible drug treatment system to reduce drug related health problems and prevention for drug addicts. This strategy also aims at effective rehabilitation system to help drug addicts, reintegrate into their communities and able to live a normal life. Salient features of the strategy are:-

- Narcotics Policy 1993 envisaged setting up of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers in each District Hospital for treatment and detoxification of drug addicts. Similar arrangements were desired at the Federal hospitals. However, adequate arrangements have not been made at any level. Federal and Provincial Health Ministries need to pay special attention in this regard and ensure that the required arrangements are made, which also meet the necessary needs and standards.
- Ministry of Narcotics Control /ANF will also upgrade facilities/services in the existing Model Addicts Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers at Quetta, Karachi and Rawalpindi, and establish new Model Addicts Treatment Centers at Lahore and Peshawar.
- The capacity of treatment and rehabilitation centers functioning under the umbrella of NGOs will be enhanced through moral and financial support. Ministry of Narcotics Control/ANF will endeavor to establish Drop in Centers for the injecting drug users in particular and for street drug users in general in all the major cities of the country, funded by UNODC / WHO / other donor agencies
- It is estimated that approximately 40% prison population is drug addict. Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation facilities will be extended to important jails. Adiyala Jail Rawalpindi will be the first to be provided with such facilities. Support of NGOs/donors will be garnered for this effort.
- Rehabilitation programmes for skill development of drug addicts would be launched through vocational training centers/philanthropists.

Drug Abuse Survey

In order to determine current pattern and prevalence of drug addiction, a nation wide survey will be planned so that drug demand reduction and treatment/ rehabilitation programmes could be made compatible with drug addicts population. Support of UNODC/other donor agencies will be sought for the survey.

Management Strategy of Drug Demand Reduction

Ministry of Narcotics Control and ANF, besides drug supply reduction are committed to drug demand reduction as well. However, drug demand reduction strategy can neither be implemented nor succeed without the active and effective coordination and cooperation of other Federal/Provincial ministries/departments, such as Health, Education, Information, and Social Welfare. Federal / Provincial Ministry of Health would provide meaningful support for implementation of Drug Demand Reduction strategy by providing adequate treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug addicts while Ministries of Education, Information, and Social Welfare would also help in launching/implementing mass awareness/education and community mobilization strategies.

In order to establish a functional coordination and cooperation mechanism for implementing and monitoring, Inter Ministerial National Drug Demand Reduction Committee, would be established, which shall comprise of following:-

- | | |
|--|----------|
| ● Secretary Ministry of Narcotics Control | Chairman |
| ● Secretary Ministry of Information | Member |
| ● Federal and Provincial Health Secretaries | Members |
| ● Federal and Provincial Education Secretaries | Members |
| ● Federal and Provincial Secretaries
Social Welfare Departments | Member |
| ● Director General, Anti Narcotics Force | Member |
| ● Representative from NGOs/Civil Society / Community | Member |

This Inter Ministerial Committee shall meet on six monthly basis to evaluate and monitor the implementation of Drug Demand Reduction strategies, particularly treatment and rehabilitation services provided by Health Departments and the private sector.

Bilateral, Regional and International Cooperation

Anti Narcotics Policy cannot be successfully implemented without the bilateral regional and international co-operation. Government of Pakistan is signatory to all UN Drug Control Conventions as well as SAARC Convention on Drug Control. Pakistan will continue policy of cooperation with the regional and international community for drugs related intelligence sharing, controlled delivery operations and mutual legal assistance. It will particularly be engaged with Afghanistan and Iran under Triangular Initiative for information sharing, border management and conduct of joint operations against drugs trafficking and precursor chemicals smuggling. Pakistan would also seek donors' support for training and capacity building of drug laws enforcement agencies and technical assistance to ensure effective enforcement.

Policy Review

National Anti Narcotics Council

In order to evaluate and review Anti Narcotics Policy, a National Anti Narcotics Council would be set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Chief Ministers of Provinces, Federal Ministers of Narcotics Control, Interior, Health, Information, Social Welfare, and Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, will be members of the National Anti Narcotics Council. Ministry of Narcotics Control will act as Secretariat for the Council. The Council shall meet once a year.

Parliamentary Committees on Narcotics Control

In accordance with democratic traditions, parliamentary oversight shall be instituted through Parliamentary Committees on Narcotics Control which shall evaluate and monitor the implementation of Anti Narcotics Policy. They will also prepare recommendations regarding review and improvement of Anti Narcotics Policy for National Anti Narcotics Council.

Conclusion

Anti Narcotics Policy 2010 continues to focus on eradication of menace of drug from Pakistan and maintaining zero poppy cultivation status of Pakistan. Anti Narcotic Policy 2010 lays greater emphasis on coordination and cooperation amongst various Federal /Provincial agencies and departments engaged in anti narcotics tasks. It also seeks to enhance public participation in combating drug abuse. The Policy also manifests the resolve of the Government and people of Pakistan to strengthen drug enforcement structures and enhance treatment and rehabilitation services for drug addicts. Drug Demand Reduction campaign will be particularly focused on youth and all segments of society will be mobilized through mass awareness/education to participate in the campaigns against drugs. Drug Free Pakistan is the ultimate goal, which may not be realized in short term but policy goals are meant to march towards the final objective. Together we can and together we will make a difference.

Drug Situation In Pakistan and Counter Narcotics Achievements 2009

General

The Afghan drug situation production is the main factor, which influences the drug situation in Pakistan. Though there has been a 36% reduction in area under poppy cultivation in Afghanistan but it has resulted in only 10% reduction in production i.e 123000 hectares and 6200 m tons of opium respectively. The Cannabis cultivation has risen by 40% in Afghanistan as 70,000 hectares were cultivated during 2008 as against 50,000 hectares in 2007. Currently, Afghanistan is producing almost 90% of the total world opium, outstripping the global demand, estimated at 4,500 tons. Pakistan's geographic location next to Afghanistan, places her in a vulnerable position to be exploited as a transit corridor for drugs being trafficked to the other parts of the world, particularly to its west.

With the increase in trafficking through Pakistan, the availability of Afghan drugs also increased in the country correspondingly. As a result, the country has also suffered from an upsurge of addict population, especially amongst the youth. In order to have a check on this worsening drug situation in and around the country, Pakistan adopted an effective strategy and chose to become a front line state in war against illicit drugs. Mindful of its obligation, ANF took stringent measures to tackle this challenge and exhibited encouraging results.

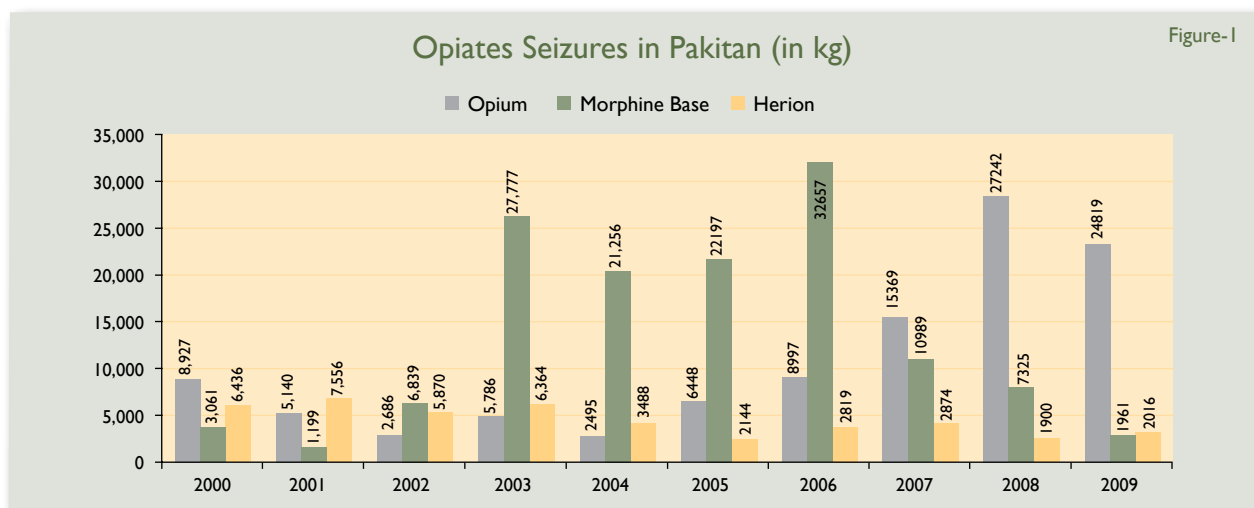
Drug Trafficking Routes

Drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan into Pakistan remain ambiguous and some of these head towards Iranian province of Sistan, Balochistan for onward movement towards Turkey and Western Europe. The sea coast area of Pakistan, including Karachi Port and Port Qasim, the small fishing ports and open areas of the Makran coast are vulnerable to drug smuggling activities towards Gulf States and beyond. Another trafficking route from Afghanistan is through the NWFP. The drugs which follow this route are smuggled in much smaller quantities and some of them are destined for foreign markets. Nothing can restrain the drug rackets from using ingenious methods and exploring new markets and routes. Seizures indicate that due to stringent checks on the known routes and markets, the drug traffickers continue to change routes before reaching destined markets.

Year Wise Drug Seizures in Pakistan since 2000

Seizures of Opiates

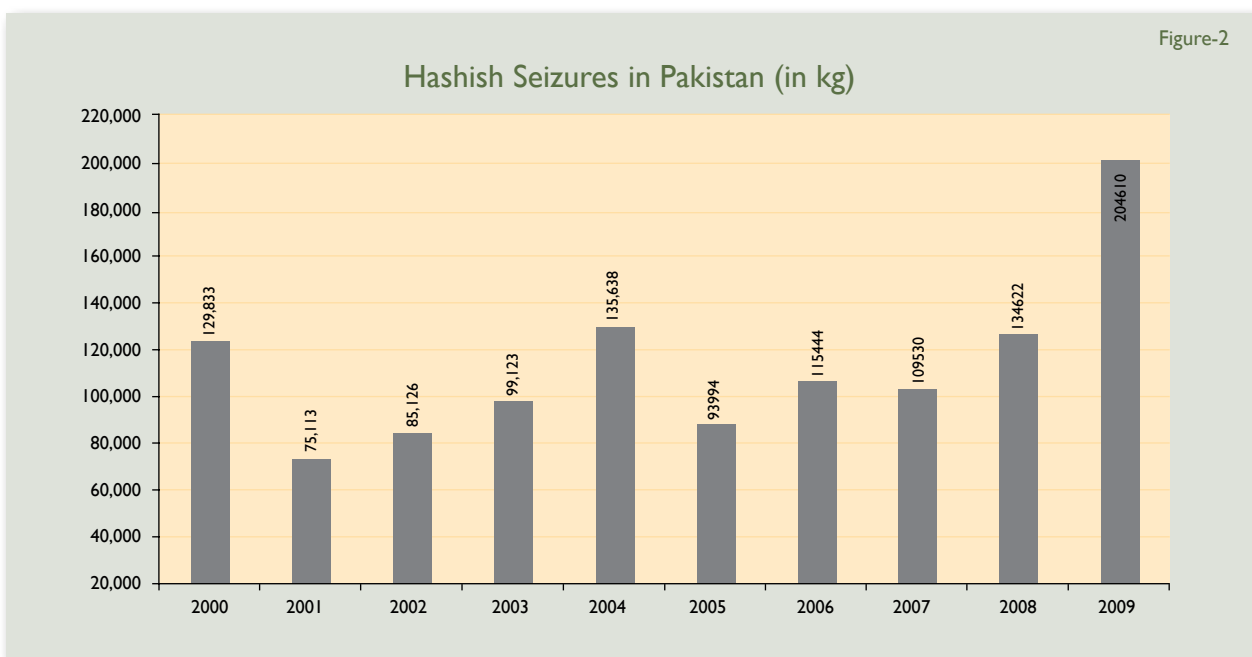
- The seizures of morphine base and opium continued to rise till 2008. However, during 2009 the seizures of morphine base sharply declined by 273.53% and of opium slightly decreased by 9%.



- The seizures of opium have increased since 2005. Whereas, the morphine seizures registered a sharp increase after 2002. It again started decreasing after 2006. Most of the morphine and opium seizures took place in Balochistan. Seizures of opiates by all LEAs in Pakistan for the period 2000- 2009 are shown in **Figure – 1**.

Hashish Seizures

Despite, limited strength of ANF and commitments of other LEAs in the ongoing counter terrorism operations, results of seizures have been encouraging. Pakistan's seizures of hashish remained highest in the region and second highest in the world after Spain. During year 2004, Pakistan made largest seizures of hashish i.e, 135.6 Tons as compared to previous years. The seizures of hashish decreased during 2005 but saw a rise through 2006-2009. The year 2009 has again witnessed the highest seizures of decade to the tune of 204.20% tons, which is 34.20% higher than previous year. **Figure-2**, presents details of hashish seizures since year 2000.



Seizures of Cocaine

Most of Cocaine originates from the Andean Region of South America. Its supplies from Bolivia, Columbia, Peru account for more than 98% of the world's cocaine. In Pakistan, its trafficking is relatively a new phenomenon, however, its gradual spread in our society, represents an ominous trend. Due to its high price, cocaine abuse at present is restricted to the upper strata of society. During 2008, four seizures of cocaine amounting to a total of 7.310 kg were effected by ANF along with apprehension of 12 individuals. However very little quantity of cocaine has been seized in 2009. Details are noted in the **Table- I** below:

Table-I

Description	Years		Trends	
	2008	2009	↑Upward	↓Downward
Seizures/Cases	4	6	↑33.33%	
Defendants/ Persons Arrested	12	9		↓33.33%
Cocaine (in kgs)	7.310	.571		↓92%

Seizures of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) and Psychotropic Substances.

Amphétamine Type Stimulants (ATS) and Psychotropic Substances. A gradual increase in seizures of synthetic drugs, psychotropic substances originating from South America via European countries and ATS from Far East and European Countries, are indicative of the emerging trend of their trafficking and use in the Pakistan.

Narcotics Injections

Buprenorphine injections are also being used as narcotic drugs. These injections were being locally manufactured, but taking strict actions, Pakistan seized all laboratories producing these injections. Presently, Buprenorphine injections are being smuggled from India (being cheap) and Pakistan is being used as transit country for onward smuggling to Iran. The details of seizures effected in Pakistan during 2008 - 2009 are given in the **Table- 2** below:-

Table-2

Description	Years		Trends	
	2008	2009	↑Upward	↓Downward
Seizures/Cases	9	10	↑10%	
Defendants/ Persons Arrested	7	12	↑41.66%	
Ecstasy (Tablets)	88	132	↑33.33%	
Various type of Injections	663634	579454		↓14.52%
Various types Psychotropic Tablets	0	3586	↑100%	

Seizures of Precursors

Pakistan does not produce precursors, however, a number of precursor chemicals are imported from various countries for licit use by our industrial and pharmaceutical sectors. The Government of Pakistan has devised and elaborate and effective precursor control mechanism in accordance with UN conventions, so as to prevent its diversion to illicit drug manufacturing. Pakistan takes active part in various international tracking initiatives like this **Operation TARCET**. During the implementation phase of this operation Pakistan remained actively involved and played significant role in interception of acetic anhydride being smuggled into Afghanistan. Summary of precursors chemical seized by ANF and Pakistan Customs is presented in **Table-3**.

Table-3

Seizures of Precursors 2008 - 2009						
S. No.	Date	Place	No. of Persons Arrested	Seizures (in kg)		
				Acetic Anhydride	Acetone	Acetic Chloride
2008						
1.	15-03-08	Quetta	3	1321.81	-	-
2.	18-03-08	Lahore	1	16.200	12.000	-
3.	23-03-08	Karachi	1	15000	-	-
4.	29-08-08	Karachi	2	46.500	-	-
2009						
5.	16-01-09	Karachi	5	-	-	500-
6.	27-05-09	Karachi	3	137.000	-	-
7.	29-07-09	Quetta	1	4989	-	-
Total			16	20510.510	12.000	500-

Details of Seizures 2008

- **1321.81 Kg Acetic Anhydride in Quetta.** On 15 March 2008, Anti Narcotics Force, Pakistan seized a consignment of 1321.81 kg of Acetic Anhydride in Quetta, Balochistan destined for Afghanistan. 3 person were arrested
- **16.200 Kg of Acetic Anhydride and 12.00 kg of Acetone in Lahore.** On 18 March 2008, Anti Narcotics Force raided a house in Lahore and seized 06 Bottles containing 16.200 kg of Acetic Anhydride and 6 Bottles containing 12.00 kg of Acetone one person was arrested at the spot.
- **Operation Rice - Seizure of 15000 kg Acetic Anhydride:-**
 - Acting on secret information, ANF monitored an illegal consignment of Acetic Anhydride from the Port of Pusan, Korea since 1st January 2008, till it reached Karachi Port.

- This consignment was mislabelled as Hydrogen per Oxide.
- The Container was intercepted by ANF staff at Karachi on 23rd March 2008.
- 75 barrels, containing 15000 kg of Acetic Anhydride were seized and one person was arrested.
- The consignment was destined for Afghanistan.
- As a result of investigations, some vital information was shared with Korean authorities for backtracking. Sharing of timely information resulted into two more huge seizures of 12 tons and 11 tons of Acetic Anhydride respectively and arrest of a host of individuals by National Police Agency of Korea.
- This seizure is not only significant due to the huge quantity of precursor seized but also due to exemplary backtracking made possible by immediate sharing of information by ANF and consequent unearthing and dismantling of an International Precursor Trafficking Organization by Korea.
- The case has been widely appreciated and is being taken as a model by international organizations.
- 46.500 Kg of Acetic Anhydride in Karachi. On 29 August 2008, ANF seized 46.500 Kg Acetic Anhydride and arrested two persons at Karachi. The chemical was kept in 2 plastic jerry can.

Details of Seizures 2009

- **5000 kg of Acetyl Chloride at Karachi by Pakistan Customs.** On 16 January 2009, Pakistan Customs seized 5000 kg Acetyl Chloride and arrested five persons at Karachi. Acetyl Chloride is a substance that can be used in the illicit manufacture of Acetic Anhydride and also in direct acetylation during Heroin manufacturing process.



- **137 kg of Acetic Anhydride of Indian Origin at Karachi.** On 27 May 2009, ANF seized 137 kg of Indian origin Acetic Anhydride and arrested three persons at Karachi. The chemical was being smuggled in two Jerry Cans of 25 kg each and 174 small bottles.
- **4989 kg of Acetic Anhydride at Nowshki Distt Chagi, Balochistan.** On 29 July 2009, ANF seized 4989 kg Acetic Anhydride alongwith 3600 liters Ammonia Spirit and arrested one person at Nowshki, Distt Chagi. The chemical was kept in 274 plastic cans. The chemicals were intended to be transported to Afghanistan through an international precursor trafficking organization.



Province wise Comparison of Illicit Narcotics Prices

Despite increase in heroin production, the prices of heroin have shown an upward trend by 3.53% as compared to year 2008. Moreover, the opium prices have also increased by 9.74%. This increase in the prices can be attributed to the emerging world markets for heroin and shortage of Acetic Anhydride in Afghanistan. Average price of hashish has increased by 15.88% as compared to 2008. This upward trend in price of hashish is being a drug of choice is evident worldwide. Province wise comparison of illicit narcotics prices is reflected in **Table-4**

Table-4

Drugs Price (Pak Rupees per kg)/US\$											
Drug		NWFP		Punjab		Sindh		Balochistan		Average	
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Opium	Rs	18121	17875	22399	26167	25802	33517	18287	18667	21152	24057
	US\$	213	223	263	307	303	394	215	219	248	283
Heroin	Rs	178396	175000	222625	215455	227437	266617	178229	207917	201672	206247
	US\$	2098	2058	2619	2534	2675	3136	2096	2446	2372	2426
Hashish	Rs	16383	17800	14207	20792	11871	15483	8344	11333	12701	16352
	US\$	192	209	167	244	139	182	98	133	149	192

Narcotics Seizures by all LEAs- 2009

- Statement of seizures by all LEAs in Pakistan during 2009 are reflected in Table 5-6 and Figure 3

Table-5

Statement Showing Narcotics Seizures by All LEAs in Pakistan - 2009						
Agencies	No. of Cases	No. of Persons Arrested	Kind and Quantity of Drug Seized (in kg)			
			Opium	Morphine Base	Heroin	Hashish
A.N.F	565	770	7135.887	-	551.524	63457.243
A.S.F	11	11	-	0	27.531	-
F.C Balochistan	39	21	5220.550	1961.000	13.000	5780.250
Coast Guards	21	22	1110.25	0	863.050	10308.000
Customs	122	68	79.250	-	192.506	6068.000
Excise	686	705	7.275	-	64.356	19065.817
F.C N.W.F.P	27	13	167.000	-	40.500	6822-
Police	29282	30566	11099.241	-	307.856	31626.416
Railway Police	15	17	0.110	-	0.034	54.880
Pakistan Rangers (Sindh)	15	24	0.04	0	0.763	30.185
Total	30783	32217	24819.603	1961.000	2061.120	204610.791

■ Seizures of Opium, Morphine Base, Heroin and Hashish 2008-2009

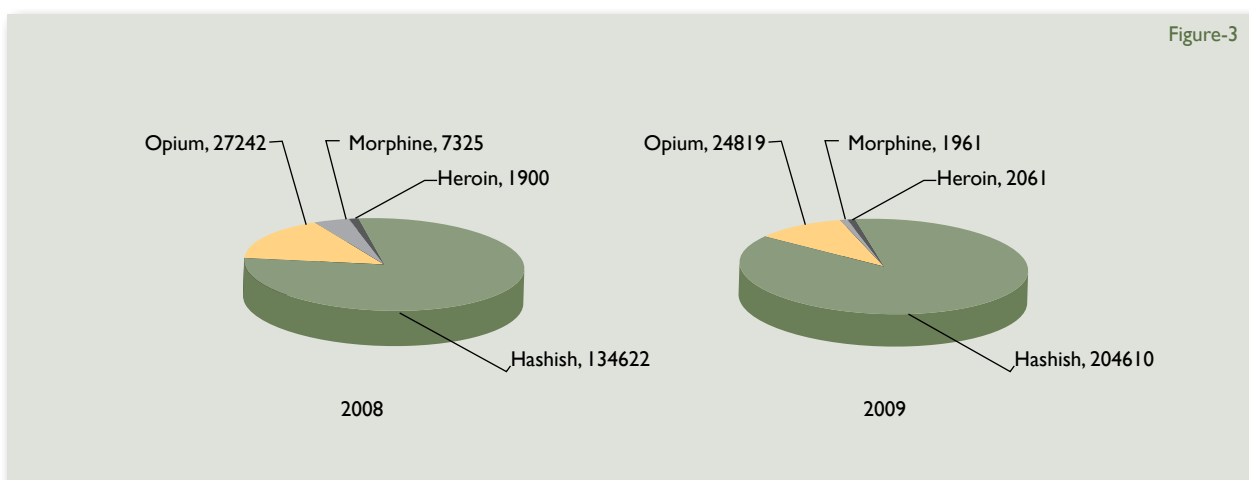


Table-6

Comparative Trend of Narcotics Seizures (in kg) – 2008 - 2009				
Description	Years		Trends	
	2008	2009	↑Upward	↓Downward
Seizures/Cases	41174	30783		↓25%
Defendants/ Persons Arrested	42074	32217		↓23%
Opium	27242	24819		↓9%
Morphine Base	7325	1961		↓73%
Heroin	1900	2061	↑8%	
Hashish	134622	186329	↑28%	

Involvement of Foreign Nationals in Drug Trafficking

All LEAs have demonstrated significant success against the foreigners involved in narcotics trafficking from Pakistan. During 2009, as many as 87 foreigners of different nationalities with 143.058 kg of heroin, 965.000 kg of Hashish, 0.100 kg of cocaine, 1.600 kg of Marijuana and 835 Ecstasy Tablets were arrested from various locations. This year **Zambian and Nigerian nationals were the most conspicuous in heroin trafficking**. The 17 Zambians and 19 Nigerians arrested in 2009 represent 22.6% and 20% respectively of the total number of foreigners arrested. The crystal heroin has been found to be their drug of choice for trafficking. **Table 7-8** present region and nationality-wise breakup of the foreign nationals arrested and drugs seized during 2009.

Table-7

Region-wise Foreign National Arrested and Drug Seized - 2009 (Drugs Seized in Kgs)								
Continent	Cases	Defendants	Opium	Heroin	Hashish	Cocaine	Marijuana	Ecstasy Tablets
Asia	11	14	-	32.395	960.000	-	-	-
East Asia	10	10	-	16.298	5.000	-	-	-
Africa	45	55	-	80.050	-	0.100	1.600	835
Europe/ Canada	4	8	-	14.320	-	-	-	-
Total	70	87	-	143.058	965.000	0.100	1.600	835

Table-8

Nationality Wise Foreign National Arrested and Drug Seized - 2009						
Nationality	Cases	Defendants	Opium	Heroin	Hashish	Cocaine
Afghani	1	1	-	0.320	-	-
British	2	5	-	12.350	-	-
Canadian	2	3	-	3.810	-	-
China	1	2	-	0.640	-	-
Dubai	1	1	-	0.750	-	-
Filipino	5	5	-	9.388	5.000	-
Ghanaian	1	1	-	0.420	-	-
Indian	2	3	-	6.415	-	-
Indonesia	1	1	-	0.770	-	-
Kenyan	4	4	-	9.368	-	-
Malasiyan	2	2	-	4.170	-	-
Mozambiquen	1	1	-	1.522	-	-
Nepalese	4	5	-	23.835	-	-
Nigerian	13	19	-	35.601	-	1.600 Kg Marijuana and 100 grams Cocaine
Omani	1	1	-	0.435	-	-
South African	4	4	-	15.650	-	-
Tanzanian	4	9	-	2.870	-	-
Thai	1	1	-	0.770	-	-
Vietnami	2	2	-	1.970	-	-
Yemeni	1	1	-	-	960.00	-
Zambian	17	17	-	12.004	-	-
Total	70	87	-	143.058	965	1.600 Kg Marijuana and 100 grams Cocaine

Destination of Afghan Heroin 2008-2009

The available data of Afghan opiates destined to various countries is reflected in **Table 9**. All of these countries may not be the final destination however reflect the trend of drug trafficking to/through these countries Tables from **Table 10**, indicate number of cases/individual arrested and total quantity of drugs trafficked to/through UAE, , Malaysia, Sri Lanka, South Africa and UK.

Table-9

Afghan Heroin Destinations - 2008-2009					
S. No.	Country	2008		2009	
		Cases		Cases	Arrests
Asia					
1	Bangladesh	1	1	9	9
2	China	16	16	8	6
3	Dubai	36	39	26	20
4	Hong Kong	1	-	-	-
5	India	12	10	1	3
6	Kuwait	4	4	1	-
7	Lebanon	1	-	-	-
8	Malaysia	105	125	29	29
9	Maldives	1	1	-	-
10	Nepal	16	16	13	14
11	Philippine	4	2	-	-
12	Qatar	-	-	1	2
13	Saudi Arabia	2	3	5	6
14	Singapore	4	6	-	-
15	Sri Lanka	10	10	17	18
16	Thailand	14	14	7	14
East Africa					
17	Kenya	5	6	3	4
18	Tanzania	14	13	2	2
19	Uganda	4	8	2	4
South Africa					
20	South Africa	40	29	19	11
21	Zambia	1	1	-	-
22	Zimbabwe	1	1	-	-
West and Central Africa					
23	Nigeria	30	21	9	8
24	Ghana	1	1	1	1
25	Guinea	1	-	-	-
26	Togo	1	1	-	-
Australia					
28	Australia	6	2	5	-
Europe					
27	Austria	1	1	-	-
29	UK	39	12	21	4
30	UK	39	12	21	4
31	Spain	3	1	8	2
32	Italy	3	3	-	-
33	Turkey	2	2	-	-
South / North America					
34	Canada	7	1	2	3
35	America	1	0	1	-

Table-10

Important Destinations of Heroin Cases 2008-2009									
Country	No of Cases		No of Defendants				Quantity Seized (in Kg)		
	2008	2009	2008		2009		2008	2009	Total
			Pak	Foreigner	Pak	Foreigner			
UAE	44	26	36	10	20	9	78.913	27.315	106.228
Malaysia	105	29	116	9	28	1	215.147	19.949	235.096
Sri Lanka	10	17	9	1	18	0	7.955	13.372	21.327
South Africa	40	19	3	29	1	10	57.682	15.570	73.252
UK	39	21	2	10	2	2	16.086	30.606	46.692
Total	238	112	166	59	69	22	375.783	106.812	482.595

Drug Trafficking through Parcels Letters

Drug traffickers utilize all kinds of ingenious methods, inclusive of postal letters and parcels etc., for concealment and smuggling of narcotics to various destination. However vigilant checking of suspicious material at air cargo, courier companies and mailing offices significantly contribute to drug seizures. **Table 11** presents statistics and the magnitude of drugs interdicted, being smuggled from Pakistan to the outside world during 2009 through this mode.

Table-11

city	Name of Agency and No. of Attempts Foiled	Kind & Qty of Drug Seized	Destination
Rawalpindi	ANF - 01	0.196 kg Heroin 0.012 kg Opium	UK
Sialkot	Customs - 02	2.230 kg Heroin	UK and Benin
Lahore	Customs - 07	1.631 kg Heroin	South Africa - 5 UK - 1 Nigeria - 1
Karachi	ANF - 22	13.387 kg Heroin 0.600 kg Hashish 3586 Psychotropic Tables	Australia - 4 China - 1 UK - 5 Holland - 3 Ireland - 1 Kuwait - 1 South Africa - 1 Spain - 5 USA - 1
	Customs - 12	8.190 kg Heroin	Australia - 1 Poland - 1 South Africa - 1 Spain - 2 UK - 7
Total	54	25.634 kg Heroin, 0.600 kg Hashish, 0.012 kg Opium and 3586 Psychotropic Tables	

Drug Trafficking Through International Airports of Pakistan

Being aware of the significance of international airports, vulnerable for narcotics smuggling, ANF paid special attention to foil the efforts of drug smugglers using airports. Out of total 1915 Kgs Heroin seized during the year 14.17% of heroin was seized at airports. **Table -12** depicts the results achieved during 2009.

Table-12

Drugs Seizures at Airport 2009			
Airports	No. of Cases	Heroin Seized (In kilograms)	Hashish Seized (In kilograms)
N.W.F.P	31	27.254	2.300
Islamabad	71	102.491	5.000
Punjab	31	40.742	-
Sindh	68	100.994	-
Total	201	271.481	7.300

Conviction Rate

Government's decision of establishing special courts for speedy trial of narcotics offences has yielded positive results. Following facts speaks of the success of ANF in achieving an encouraging conviction rate of 87.84%. **Table –13** depicts the results achieved.

Table-13

Prosecution State	
Description	No of Cases
Cases Registered sine 1995	8972
Convicted Cases	6103 (87.85%)
Acquitted cases	844
Dormant Cases	652
Closed Cases	305
Under Trial Cases	1068

Freezing of Assets

According to "Control of Narcotics Substances Act 1997", acquisition of assets through drug proceeds is a crime. ANF traces, freezes, forfeits and confiscates all illegitimate assets of the drug traffickers. The accused can be awarded 5-14 years of imprisonment besides forfeiture of their assets. So far assets worth US\$ 74.524 million have been frozen. **Table - 14** reflects sets out the achievement of ANF in this regard during 2008 2009.

Table-14

Prosecution State		
Description	2008	2009
Total Number of Cases	258	265
Total Number of cases pending trial	162	166
Total Number of cases in appeal	62	66
Total Number of cases under investigation	34	33
Value of Assets Frozen	Rs. 98.35143 (M)	Rs. 12.20402 (M)
Value of Assets forfeited	-	12.000 (M)

International Co-operation in Drug Interdiction Operation

Realizing the significance of international cooperation, ANF established a Special Investigation Cell (SIC) to counter the narcotics operations of international nature with the assistance of Drug Enforcement Administration of USA. This unit undertakes special investigations and maintains close liaison with various countries by sharing operational intelligence of mutual interests. It also carries out Controlled Delivery (CD) operations to burst the gangs operative in foreign lands with the help of their LEAs. Two CD Operations have been conducted during the year 2009, resulting in seizure 27.160 kgs of heroin and arrest of three defendants. Details of these operations are mentioned below.

Operation Melbourne

- Australian Federal Police (AFP) and ANF have been working on an investigation resulting in an International Controlled Delivery (CD) Operation to Melbourne, Australia.
- A suspected source of supply located in Karachi intended to send approximately 20 Kgs heroin to a recipient party in Australia.



- On 1st March 2009, the said consignment arrived at Tullamarine Airport Melbourne and identified by Australian Customs Services (ACS).
- On 6th March 2009, consignment was delivered to Kennard's Self Storage located at 181 Bill Street Priston to Christos.
- On 8 March 2009, operation was conducted, resulting in the recovery of 20 kgs heroin. 3 Australian national Zaheen Azizi, William Christos and Peter Tsambos were arrested.
- Further investigations revealed that Zaheen Azizi is also linked with one Tariq Wardak resident of Reseda, California, USA in connection with transfer of various amounts of money to him. DEA is continuing investigations into Wardak in co-optation with AFP.



Operation Sydney

- On 22 April 2009, SIC Islamabad in collaboration with AFP carried out a CD Operation in Sydney, Australia.
- 7.160 kg heroin was seized during the operation.
- No arrest was made.

Pattern of Drug Abuse

- The 2006 National Assessment of Problem Drug Use in Pakistan conducted by UNODC estimated that the prevalence of opioid use in Pakistan at 0.7 percent of the adult population (around 6,28000). However, this assessment was not a rigorous survey and, given the massive increase of opium and heroin production in neighbouring Afghanistan and shift in trafficking routes towards Pakistan, the prevalence of opioid use is likely to be much higher. **A National Survey of drug addicts is planned to be conducted soon.**
- Pakistan is currently considered a low prevalence, high risk country for HIV/AIDs. However, concentrated epidemics among injecting drug users have developed in a number of cities.
- According to the 2006 National Assessment, cannabis is the most commonly used substance, followed in descending order by sedatives and tranquilizers, heroin, opium and other opiates. In addition to the use of above-mentioned drugs, cocaine, ecstasy and probably other ATS and solvents have also emerged on the local drug scene. Ecstasy and cocaine are more common in the younger population of the upper class.

Conclusion

There has been 10% decrease in opium production on the contrary cannabis cultivation in Afghanistan has increased by 40%, It also had corresponding effects on trafficking and seizures of these drugs. Hashish seizures by LEAs of Pakistan, during 2009 have been highest in this decade. The trafficking trends reflected in these data point to emergence of Dubai, Malaysia, South Africa Nigeria and UK as transit/destination countries of drugs. Moreover African nationals (Nigerian, Tanzanian and Zambians) have been actively involved in narcotics trafficking from Pakistan to various international destination.

With regard to the concealment trends the drug traffickers have been using varying techniques ranging from carpets and heroin soaked garments to laptops, shock absorbers, books and crockery etc.

The Government of Pakistan is committed to combating the menace of the drugs. Its resolve is reflected from forthcoming of Anti Narcotics Policy and The Five Year Drugs Control Master Plan. It is also taking various steps to enhance capacity of LEAs involved in counter narcotics task. However, LEAs of Pakistan lack in modern technology for detection of narcotics, this is an area where cooperation with the developed countries can make a difference.

Region Wise Drug Law Enforcement and
Drug Demand Reduction Activities
of Anti Narcotics Force

Regional Directorate Karachi

Drug Law Enforcement Activities

Summary of Drugs Seizures (In Kgs)	
Heroin	167.244
Opium	14.455
Hashish	5910.608
Acetic Anhydride	137
Cocaine	0.136

Vehicle Seized	
Motorcycle	08
Car/Jeep/Pick Ups	10
Buses	02
Trucks	01
Trailers/Containers	2x Tlr & 1x Container

Arm & Ammunitions Seized	
Pistols	04
Repeater/Pump action	1
Rounds	93
Magazines	10
Mouser	01

Foreigners Arrested (In Kgs)			
Nationality	Persons Arrested	Drugs Recoverd	
Nigerian	1	Heroin	18.000
Nepali	3	Heroin	22.870
Zambian	3	Heroin	2.315
Indian	1	Acetic Anhydride	137
Canadian	2	Heroin	1.050
		Tablets Ecstasy	835
Kenyan	1	Heroin	0.734

Summary of Defendants	
Cases Registered	146
Arrested	174
Absconders	72
Total Defendants	246

Summary of Arrests	
Cases Registered	146
Arrested	174
Pakistani	163
Foreigners	11

Major Seizures: 2009

- On January 17, the staff of ANF Karachi arrested two accused persons at Jinnah International Airport (JIAP), Karachi, and recovered **18 kilograms of heroin** concealed in a trolley bag. The accused were proceeding to Lagos, Nigeria.
- On February 9, the staff of ANF Hyderabad intercepted a bus at Bus Stop Bhitai Nagar Bypass near Rajputana Hospital, Hyderabad, leading to the recovery of **135.470 kilograms of hashish** and **1 kilogram of opium**. The drugs were hidden in the back of the passenger seat and a false cavity of the fuel tank. Four accused persons were arrested.
- On February 18, the staff of ANF Karachi arrested a suspect at JIAP, Karachi, and recovered **5 kilograms of heroin** concealed in a suitcase. The accused was proceeding to Johannesburg, South Africa.
- On February 25, the staff of ANF Karachi conducted a raid near PIA Cargo Office at JIAP, Karachi, and recovered **20 kilograms of white heroin** from the personal possession of four Pakistanis and a Nepalese, who were subsequently arrested. The drug was concealed in two suitcases.
- On March 11, the staff of ANF Karachi conducted a raid near Millennium Mall opposite Shell Askari Petrol Pump, Gulistan-e-Johar, Karachi, and recovered **240 kilograms of hashish** from five accused persons who were arrested. The drug was packed in cartons and kept in a truck.
- On May 7, the staff of ANF Karachi arrested an accused Pakistani national at JIAP, Karachi, and recovered **5 kilograms of off-white heroin** concealed in his suitcase. The accused was proceeding to Accra, Ghana.
- On June 22, the Deputy Chief Engineer shared secret information regarding the presence of a suspicious sky-colored cloth belt in a panel of forward cargo compartment of PIA aircraft. Acting on the tip, ANF reached the spot and recovered **3 kilograms of off-white heroin** concealed in the cloth belt kept behind the inner wall of the compartment.
- On July 1, the staff of ANF Karachi conducted a raid at Plot no. 11/4 opposite Maripur Sewerage Treatment Plant, Quaid-e-Azam Truck Stand, Hawksbay Road, Maripur, Karachi, and recovered **5,000 kilograms of hashish** kept in secret cavities of a container loaded on a truck trailer and 195 kilograms of hashish from another truck trailer. A total of **5,195 kilograms of hashish** was recovered from the seized container. Five accused persons were arrested.
- On September 18, the staff of ANF Karachi conducted a raid near C-Area Chowrangi, Pehlwean Goth, Gulistan-e-Johar, Karachi, and recovered **20 kilograms of heroin** concealed in 100 bottles of silicon and 3.530 liters of foreign liquor kept in a Suzuki car. One accused person was arrested. Acting on information provided by the accused, a raid was also conducted in Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, leading to the recovery of **25 kilograms of off-white** concealed in 125 silicon bottles. A total of **45 kilograms of heroin** was recovered.
- On October 14, the staff of ANF Karachi conducted a raid at Wadi-e-Hussain Colony near Toll Plaza Super Highway, Karachi, and recovered **104 kilograms of hashish** concealed in secret cavities of a passenger bus. Three accused persons were arrested.

Major Drug Demand Reduction Activities: 2009

Date	Activities
January 27	'First Youth Congress' was organized at Regent Plaza Hotel, Karachi, in collaboration with an NGO Drug Free Pakistan Foundation. More than 300 youngsters and students participated in the three-day seminar.
February 20	An Anti Narcotics Bodybuilding Contest was organized at Larkana in collaboration with the Sindh Bodybuilding Association.
March 26	A stage play titled 'Pehli Sarak' was staged in collaboration with Telefonco Media Communication. The central theme of the play was drug abuse and prevention.
May 20	A seminar titled 'Say No to Drugs' was organized at Greenwich University, Karachi, in collaboration with the United Nations Association of Pakistan. More than 200 students participated in the seminar. Speakers delivered lectures on drug abuse and prevention.
May 30	An anti narcotics poster competition was organized among children at The Zoo, Karachi, in collaboration with an NGO SHOWCASE. The purpose of organizing such an event was to sensitize children to the harmful effects of drug abuse and its repercussions on the lives of drug addicts and their families.
June 25	A seminar titled 'Drugs, No-Never' was organized in Sukkur. A large number of citizens from different backgrounds participated and delivered lectures against drug abuse and prevention.
June 26	A seminar titled 'Drugs, No-Never' was organized at a treatment and rehabilitation centre being run by Umeed Goth Welfare Society at Sanghar.
June 26	Anti Narcotics Day was celebrated at Karachi in collaboration with Al-Nijat Welfare Society. Banners were installed and informational material was distributed among citizens all over the city.
June 26	A walk against drug abuse and a seminar on 'Say No to Drugs' was organized at Hyderabad. More than 400 officials, citizens and students participated in the walk and attended the seminar.
June 28	An anti narcotics musical concert was arranged at Sea View, Karachi, with the participation of celebrities who disseminated messages of ANF to the public.
July 2	A seminar on 'Say No to Drugs' was organized at Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi. More than 1,000 officials, workers, teachers and students attended the seminar. Guest speakers delivered lectures against drug abuse. Promotional and informational items were distributed among the participants.
October 12	A seminar on 'Prevalence of Drugs in Pakistan' was organized at Karachi University, Karachi. More than 150 students from the Department of Social Sciences attended the seminar. Force Commander, ANF Karachi, delivered a lecture, which was followed by a lively question-answer session.
December 9	Anti Narcotics stall was arranged at Aga Khan Hospital University Karachi on occasion of Annual Convocation 2009. Large number of students, professors and parents participated in convocation. Promotional and informational items were distributed among participants.
December 26	Free Medical Camp was arranged at Sukkur in collaboration with Sukkur Blood and Drug Donors Society. Free medicine and informational items were distributed among visitors.

Summary of Drug Demand Reduction Activities

Events	Total	Events	Total
Seminars	10	Bodybuilding Contests	2
Free Medical Camps	4	Dramas	2
Musical Concerts	2	Stage Plays	1
ANF Week	1	Poster Competitions	2
Street Theatres	11	Hockey Tournaments	1
Walks	4	Karate Contests	1
ANF Day	1	Stalls	1

Regional Directorate Quetta

Drug Law Enforcement Activities

Summary of Drugs Seizures (In Kgs)	
Heroin	-
Opium	4,724.600
Hashish	14,351
Cocaine	-
Acetic Anhydride	litres 4620

Vehicle Seized	
Motorcycles	-
Car/Jeep/Pick Up/Hiace	4
Buses	-
Trucks	6
Trailers/Containers	-

Arm & Ammunitions Seized	
Pistols	3
Rifles	1
Guns SMG/LMG/ AK-47	2
Round	72
Magazines	3

Summary of Defendants	
Cases Registered	37
Arrested	21
Absconders	4
Total Defendants	25

Summary of Arrests	
Cases Registered	37
Arrested	21
Pakistani	21
Foreigners	-

Major Seizures: 2009

- On January 30, the staff of ANF Quetta carried out an operation in Nazarabad, District Kech, and seized **270 kilograms of hashish and 102 kilograms of opium**. No arrests were made.
- On February 2, ANF recovered **300 kilograms of hashish** from a Mazda truck on the Quetta-Sibi Road near Kolpur and arrested one person.
- On February 2, the staff of ANF Quetta intercepted a truck on the Quetta-Sibi Road near Dhadar, District Sibi, and recovered **490 kilograms of hashish**. Two persons were arrested on the spot.
- On February 2, the staff of ANF Quetta intercepted a truck on the Quetta-Sibi Road near Dhadar, District Sibi, and recovered **300 kilograms of hashish**, followed by arrest of one person on the spot.
- On February 16, the staff of ANF Quetta conducted a raid in Kotki, District Loralai, and recovered **302 kilograms of hashish**. One person was arrested on the spot.
- On February 17, the staff of ANF Quetta seized **302 kilograms of hashish** from Sahand Rain Nullah, Village Kotki, Tehsil Mekhtar, District Loralai, and arrested one person on the spot.
- On April 22, the staff of ANF Quetta conducted a raid at Barshore, District Pishin, and recovered **1270 kilograms of opium**. No arrests were made.
- On May 15, the staff of ANF Quetta intercepted two trucks on the Quetta-Sibi Road and recovered **509 kilograms of hashish** from these vehicles. Three persons were arrested.
- On July 30, the staff of ANF Quetta intercepted a truck at Sami Nullah, Hoshab Road, District Kech, and recovered **2,247 kilograms of hashish** from the vehicle. Two persons were arrested on the spot.
- On August 26, the staff of ANF Quetta intercepted a truck near Killi Kirani Western Bypass, Quetta, and recovered **990 kilograms of hashish** from the vehicle. Two persons were arrested on the spot.
- On November 24, the staff of ANF Quetta recovered **1,873 kilograms of opium** from a dump site. The drug was loaded on two donkeys at general area, District Pishin.
- On December 7, the staff of ANF Quetta recovered **1,100 kilograms of opium** from a vehicle near Gwargo Nullah, District Panjgur. No arrests were made.
- On December 22, the staff of ANF Quetta recovered **350 kilograms of opium** and a 12 bore rifle from a Suzuki jeep in Shambo Prom, District Panjgur. No arrests were made.
- On December 29, the staff of ANF Quetta recovered **8,904 kilograms of hashish and 7 kilograms of opium** from a house in Bela, District Lasbela. No arrests were made.

Major Drug Demand Reduction Activities: 2009

Date	Activities
March 29	A singing competition titled 'Voice of Nation' was organized by SAGHF Time at Boy Scouts Hall, Quetta. The contest was sponsored by Regional Directorate ANF Quetta
April 24	The All Pakistan Khan of Kalat Kyokushin Karate Tezuka Group Championship was organized at Railway Officers Club, Zarghoon Road, Quetta, in collaboration with Pakistan Kyokushin Karate Organization.
April 29 & 30	The All Balochistan Rifle Shooting Competition was organized at Qilla Saifullah, Quetta, in collaboration with Loralai Rifle Shooting Club.
April 30	An advocacy meeting on prevention and treatment of HIV among IDUs/DUs in SAARC Countries was organized in collaboration with an NGO Aagosh in Quetta.
May 1	A 'No Smoking Cricket Tournament' was organized at Kalat, Balochistan, in collaboration with Harboi Development Organization.
June 6	A seminar on 'The Role of Government, NGOs and Media against Drugs' was organized in Quetta by ANF Balochistan.
June 26	A cycle rally from Spin Lake to Regional Directorate ANF Balochistan was organized in collaboration with Roshan Mustakbil Social Welfare Cycling Society, Quetta.
June 26	An awareness walk against drug abuse was arranged at Dalbandin, Balochistan, by Chaghi Taek Won Do Association.
June 26	An Anti Drug Cricket Tournament was organized in collaboration with Quetta Cricket Association at Saraghurgai Nawan Killi, Quetta. The tournament was held in connection with International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
June 26	A two-day posters/pictures exhibition was organized at Idara-e-Saqafat, Quetta, in collaboration with Salam Pakistan Welfare Society.
July 22	A poster competition was organized at Government Girls High School, Mission Road, Quetta, in collaboration with Gahware-e-Fun.
August 12	A cake-cutting ceremony to celebrate Pakistan's Independence Day was organized at MPA Hostel, Quetta, in collaboration with Salam Pakistan Welfare Society. Certificates were presented to various social workers during the event.
August 17	A seminar on drug abuse was organized at Dalbandin, Balochistan, in collaboration with Chaghi Taek Won Do Association.
August 22	A training workshop on Stress Management was organized at Iqra University, Quetta.
October 26	A cycle rally from Quetta to Lahore was organized in collaboration with the Cycling Club, Quetta. The aim of the rally was to create awareness against drug abuse.
December 13	A one-day seminar on 'Drug Abuse and its Harmful effects on our Society' was organized at Moon Light Grammar School, Barkhan, in collaboration with Moon Light Welfare Society, Barkhan.

Summary of Drug Demand Reduction Activities			
Events	Total	Events	Total
Seminar and Lectures	6	Students Competition	6
Training Programmes	1	Walk and Rallies	3
Sports Tournaments	13	Drama and Musical Nights/ Mushira	1
Funfairs	1		
Drug Awareness and Variety Programmes	4		

Regional Directorate Lahore

Drug Law Enforcement Activities

Summary of Drugs Seizures (In Kgs)

Heroin	129.657
Opium	1156.970
Hashish	4624.168
Cocaine	0.325
Acetic Anhydride	-

Vehicle Seized

Motorcycles	28
Rickshaws	1
Car/Jeep/Pick Up/Hiace	39
Trucks	3
Trailers/Containers	1

Arm & Ammunitions Seized

Pistols	20
Rifles	9
Repeater/Pump Action	4
Guns SMG/LMG/ AK-47	2
Round	893
Magazines	64

Foreigners Arrested

Nationality	Persons Arrested	Drugs Recoverd (In Kgs)
Nigerian	8	Heroin 13.420
Austrian	1	Heroin 20.875
South African	1	Heroin 2.000
Nepalese	1	Heroin 0.720
Malaysian	2	Heroin 4.170
Philippine	1	Heroin 0.900
Zambian	3	Heroin 3.800 Marijuana 3.800
Cambodian	1	Heroin 1.950
British	2	Heroin 0.420
Total	19	-

Summary of Defendants

Cases Registered	184
Arrested	305
Absconders	113
Total Defendants	418

Summary of Arrests

Cases Registered	184
Arrested	305
Pakistani	284
Foreigners	21

Major Seizures: 2009

- On January 5, the staff of ANF Lahore arrested one person and recovered **0.550 kilogram of heroin** from his possession. Acting on a tip given by the accused, a raid was conducted at a 'dera' (abode) near Ghousia Market, Sher Shah Colony, Raiwind Road, Lahore, leading to the recovery of **4.450 kilograms of heroin** and arrest of another person. The total recovery in this case was **5 kilograms of off-white heroin**.
- On January 14, the staff of ANF Lahore raided different locations in Lahore, leading to the arrest of 8 foreigners and 2 Pakistanis and recovery of **7 kilograms of brown heroin** from their possession.
- On January 24, the staff of ANF Lahore conducted a raid at Khurpah Chak, District Kasur, and recovered **782.650 kilograms of hashish and 1.200 kilograms of opium**. Three persons were arrested on the spot.
- On February 26, the staff of ANF Lahore intercepted a truck near Bhera Motorway Interchange and recovered **347 kilograms of hashish** from the vehicle. Two persons were arrested on the spot.
- On March 21, the staff of ANF Lahore intercepted a truck at Bahawalpur Road, near Basti Laar, Tehsil and District Multan, and apprehended three persons besides recovering **184 kilograms of charas and 29 kilograms of opium** from secret cavities of the vehicle.
- On June 19, the staff of ANF intercepted a car near Sial Morr Motorway Interchange, Faisalabad, and recovered **182.050 kilograms of hashish and 15.250 kilograms of opium** from the vehicle.
- On August 1, the staff of ANF intercepted a car inside FESCO Office, Pindi Bhattian Road, Chiniot, and recovered **124.400 kilograms of hashish and 27 kilograms of opium**.
- On November 12, the staff of ANF intercepted a Shehzore near Chand CNG at Bhera Motorway Interchange, Sargodha, and recovered **1,000 kilograms each of hashish and opium and 5 kilograms of brown heroin**. One person was arrested on the spot.
- On September 4, the staff of ANF Lahore, in collaboration with ASF, apprehended one person from the apron of Allama Iqbal International Airport (AllAP), Lahore. Backtracking and information provided by the accused led to the arrest of another three persons and recovery of **4 kilograms of heroin** and a Honda Civic car on September 12, 2009. PS ANF Lahore further raided a house in Sarai Alamgir, wherefrom **2.100 kilograms of heroin** was recovered. The total recovery in this case amounted to **6.075 kilograms of brown heroin**.
- On December 26, the staff of ANF intercepted a South African namely, Shane Deon Kumm, at AllAP Lahore and recovered **12 kilograms of off-white heroin** tactfully concealed in 20 cricket bats. The accused was proceeding to Johannesburg.
- On December 30, the staff of ANF intercepted a Toyota Hiace near Salam Motorway Interchange, Sargodha, and recovered **67.200 kilograms of hashish** followed by arrest of four persons .
- On December 31, the staff of ANF intercepted a consignment of 50 shock absorbers and 24 oil filters at PIA Cargo, AllAP Lahore, destined for Uganda, leading to the recovery of **27 kilograms of heroin** from 40 shock absorbers. Two persons were arrested on the spot.

Major Drug Demand Reduction Activities: 2009

Date	Activities
January 10	A visit to Aghaz-e-Nau Drug Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Model Town, Lahore, was undertaken by Force Commander ANF Punjab.
January 16	A debate contest titled 'Drug Free Pakistan is our Resolution' was organized among students of different institutions at Lahore Museum Hall. The contest was arranged by Pak Youth Council, Lahore.
February 1	The All-Lahore Inter Club Anti Narcotics Gymnastic Championship was held at LDA Sports Complex Ground, Shahdara Town, Lahore. The contest was arranged by Pakistan Bright Youth Council.
February 8	A stage play was organized in collaboration with Pearl Communication, Lahore, at Ladies Park, Sialkot Cantt.
April 11	The closing ceremony of Peer Counseling Training Programme was held at Aghaz-e-Nau, Model Town, Lahore.
February 14-15	A seminar was organized at Lahore College University for Women in collaboration with HEC, LCWU and UNESCO.
May 17	The Anti Narcotics Golf Match was organized by ANF at Garrison Golf and Country Club, Lahore, with Lt. Gen. Ijaz Ahmad Bakhshi, Commandant 4 Corps, as the chief guest. Force Commander ANF Punjab also participated in the match.
May 20	A grand musical show was organized at Al-Hamra Art Council to create awareness against drug abuse. The event was arranged by Pakistan Bright Youth Council.
June 1	A seminar was organized by ANF on awareness against drug abuse among students at Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.
June 2	A visit to Umeed-e-Zindagi Treatment and Rehabilitation Center, Tarke-e-Munashiat, Wazirabad, was undertaken by Force Commander ANF Punjab.
June 5	A hockey match was organized in Lahore in collaboration with Tanveer Dar Hockey Academy, Lahore.
June 23	A poster competition was organized by Mian Afzal Trust Hospital, Gujranwala. Force Commander ANF Punjab inaugurated the competition.
June 24	Sher-e-Pakistan Dangal was organized by ANF Punjab at Wrestling Stadium, Iqbal Park, Lahore. Renowned wrestlers of the country participated in the competition.
July 8	A stage play against drug abuse was organized by ANF in collaboration with Pearl Communication, Lahore. The play was held at Minar-e-Pakistan, Lahore.
August 5	An awareness seminar was organized by Anjuman Insdad-e-Munshiate, at Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad, where Force Commander ANF Punjab was the chief guest.
December 12	A press conference was organized at Regional Directorate, ANF Lahore.
October 21 to November 22	Hajj Operation 2009

Summary of Drug Demand Reduction Activities

Events	Total	Events	Total
Seminars and Lectures	12	Student Competitions	9
Training Programmes	1	Walks and Rallies	6
Sports Tournaments	6	Medical Camp	1
Interviews and Visits	7	Funfair	0
Drug Awareness and Variety Programmes	5	Dramas/Musical Nights/Mushairas	5

Regional Directorate Rawalpindi

Drug Law Enforcement Activities

Summary of Drugs Seizures (In Kgs)	
Heroin	171.767
Opium	30.212
Hashish	944.655
Cocaine	0.110

Vehicle Seized	
Motorcycles	18
Rickshaws	1
Buses	5
Trucks	6
Trailers/Containers	1
Bicycle	1

Arm & Ammunitions Seized	
Pistols	2
Repeater/Pump Action	-
Hand Grenades	-
Round	33
Round Empty	7
Magazines	-

Foreigners Arrested		
Nationality	Persons Arrested	Drugs Recoverd
Nigerian	3	Herion 3.760
Thailand	1	Herion 0.770
Philippines	3	Herion 2.190
Canadian	1	Herion 0.920
Mozambique	1	Herion 1.522
Vietnam	1	Herion 0.770
Zambia	5	Herion 5.050
Indonesia	1	Herion 0.770
China	2	Herion 0.640
Afghan	1	Herion 0.320
Kenya	1	Herion 0.750
British	2	Herion 3.430
Nepal	1	Herion 0.245
Ghana	1	Herion 0.420
Oman	1	Herion 0.435
Total	25	-

Summary of Defendants	
Cases Registered	127
Arrested	180
Absconders	7
Total Defendants	187

Summary of Arrests	
Cases Registered	127
Arrested	180
Pakistani	155
Foreigners	25

Major Seizures: 2009

- On January 13, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered 2,850 kilograms of heroin and **5 kilograms of charas** and arrested five foreigners on the spot.
- On February 7, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **5 kilograms of heroin** and arrested one person on the spot.
- On February 15, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **6 kilograms of heroin** and arrested four persons on the spot.
- On April 20, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi intercepted a Suzuki Potohar Jeep near telephone booth No.345 South, Beat No.5 M-2 (North) and recovered **282 kilograms of hashish** and 11 kilograms of opium from the vehicle. The vehicle was parked unattended. No arrests were made.
- On April 22, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **9 kilograms of heroin** and arrested five persons on the spot.
- On April 28, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi intercepted a Bedford wagon at Faizabad Bus Stop, Rawalpindi, and recovered **320 kilograms of hashish** from the vehicle. Three persons were arrested on the spot.
- On May 21, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi intercepted a Toyota Corolla car at Balkasar Motorway Interchange and recovered **120 kilograms of hashish, 16 kilograms of opium and 1 kilogram of heroin** from the vehicle. Three persons were arrested on the spot.
- On May 31, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **8 kilograms of heroin** and arrested one person on the spot.
- On June 18, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **7 kilograms of heroin** and arrested four persons on the spot.
- On June 20, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **14 kilograms of charas garda** and arrested three persons on the spot.
- On July 11, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi recovered **10 kilograms of heroin** and arrested three persons on the spot.
- On December 21, the staff of ANF Rawalpindi conducted a raid at the bus stop near Tarnol Railway Crossing, Islamabad, and recovered **80 kilograms of hashish** from a Suzuki pickup, followed by arrest of one person.

Major Drug Demand Reduction Activities: 2009

Date	Activities
January 22	A seminar to educate truck drivers about the hazards of drug abuse was organized in collaboration with Shell Petroleum, Pakistan. The event was held in the enclave of Shell Depot, Rawalpindi.
January 31	A medical camp was organized for registration of drug addicts at Mohallah Imam Bargah Sajadia, Tehsil Pindi Ghep, Distt. Attock.
February 15	The First Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Marathon race was organized at Hassan Abdal in collaboration with Hassan Abdal Welfare Society.
April 3	The opening ceremony of a bodybuilding club titled 'Mr. Gym' established at Moti Plaza, Rawalpindi, was sponsored by ANF Rawalpindi.
June 08	A magic and puppet show was organized at Government High School, Murree.
June 12	A magic and puppet show was organized at Presentation Convent School, F-8 Campus, Islamabad.
June 13	A medical camp was organized at Mohza Daleel Pur, Kalar Kahar, for registration of drug addicts.
June 23	A volley ball match was organized at Sports Complex, Islamabad, in collaboration with Pakistan Sports Board.
June	A medical camp was organized at Tarnol, Islamabad, in collaboration with Zohaib Hospital.
June 29	A medical camp was organized at Zohaib Hospital, Tarnol, Islamabad, for registration of drug addicts.
July 12	The 2nd Islamabad Karate Championship was organized at Iqbal Hall, Islamabad, in collaboration with Islamabad Karate Association.
July 26	The 1st All Pakistan ANF Kyokushin Karate Tournament was organized at Welfare Sports Complex, Wah Cantt., in collaboration with Japan Kyokushin Karate Academy.
October and November	An awareness campaign was organized at Hajj Complex and Benazir Bhutto International Airport during Hajj season 2009.
December 14	A lecture on drug abuse prevention was organized at the Catalyst Model School, Sohan Village, Islamabad.
December 23	A seminar on drug abuse prevention was arranged at the Lahore University, Blue Area, Islamabad.
December 30	A seminar on drug abuse prevention was arranged at the National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.

Summary of Drug Demand Reduction Activities

Events	Total	Events	Total
Seminar and Lectures	01	Funfair	02
Walk/Rallies	03	Drug Awareness and Variety Programmes	1
Sports Tournaments	04	Medical Camps	07

Regional Directorate Peshawar

Drug Law Enforcement Activities

Summary of Drugs Seizures (In Kgs)	
Heroin	82.854
Opium	121-
Hashish	37616.800
Cocaine	-
Poppy Straw	21425.000

Vehicle Seized	
Motorcycles	01
Car/Jeep/Pick Up/Hiace	22
Buses	-
Trucks	12
Trailers/Containers	2

Arm & Ammunitions Seized	
Pistols	03
Rifles	01
Guns SMG/LMG/ AK-47	-
Round	75
Magazines	04

Foreigners Arrested		
Nationality	Persons Arrested	Drugs Recoverd
Tanzanian	2	2.520
South Africans	2	2.400
Zambians	2	0.564
British	1	8.500
Nigerian	1	1.900
Total	8	15.884

Summary of Defendants	
Cases Registered	71
Arrested	90
Absconders	6
Total Defendants	96

Summary of Arrests	
Cases Registered	71
Arrested	90
Absconders	82
Total Defendants	08

Major Seizures: 2009

- On February 14, the staff of ANF Peshawar recovered **1,941 kilograms of charas pukhta and 59 kilograms of charas garda**, which was concealed under dry wood in 60 polythene bags hidden in the body of a vehicle.
- On March 8, the staff of ANF Peshawar intercepted a Mazda Truck near Bara Road, Sarband, Peshawar, and recovered **5,000 kilograms of charas pukhta** which was concealed under tarpaulin and dry grass. One accused was arrested on the spot.
- On March 11, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted a raid near Police Check Post at Bara Road, Peshawar, and recovered **2,470 kilograms of charas pukhta** from the body of a Bed Ford. The drug was concealed under crushed stone.
- On March 16, the staff of PS ANF Peshawar conducted a raid near Toll Plaza, Motorway, Peshawar, where a Suzuki Mehran approaching from the Peshawar side was signaled to stop. A detailed search led to the recovery of **25 kilograms of brown heroin** concealed in the CNG tank of the vehicle.
- On March 27, the staff of PS ANF Peshawar recovered **400 kilograms of charas pukhta and 20 kilograms of opium** from a car. The drugs were concealed in the doors, rear seat and trunk of the vehicle.
- On April 4, the staff of ANF Peshawar recovered **272 kilograms of charas pukhta and 6 kilograms of opium** from the trunk of a Honda City motorcar.
- On May 7, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted a raid at Jamrud Road, Peshawar, where a Bedford truck was stopped. Search of the vehicle led to the recovery of **389 kilograms of charas pukhta, 41 kilograms of charas garda and 109 kilograms of opium**.
- On May 31, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted an operation at Ring Road near overhead bridge Kohat Road, Peshawar, where a truck was signaled to stop. Search of the vehicle led to the recovery of **12,000 kilograms of charas pukhta** concealed in secret cavities of the container.
- On June 7, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted an operation near Cattle Market, Sarband, Bara Road, Peshawar, where a truck was signaled to stop. Search of the vehicle led to the recovery of **1,280 kilograms of charas pukhta** from 80 cartons lying in the body of the Bedford truck.
- On July 12, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted an operation near Masjid Kacha Garhi, Jamrud Road, Peshawar, where a truck approaching from the Jamrud side was signaled to stop. Search of the vehicle led to the recovery of **3,356 kilograms of charas pukhta**. The drug was concealed under crushed stone.
- On July 29, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted an operation near Police Check Post Bara Qadeem, Bara Road, Peshawar, where a truck approaching from the Bara side was signaled to stop. Search of the vehicle led to the recovery of **4,947 kilograms of charas pukhta** from the body of the truck. The drug was concealed under haystacks.
- On August 26, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted an operation near Toll Plaza, Motorway, Peshawar, where a Suzuki Mehran was intercepted, leading to the recovery of **8 kilograms of brown heroin** from its fuel tank.
- On September 19, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted a raid near Toll Plaza, Motorway, Peshawar, where a Hyundai mini-truck was signaled to stop, leading to the recovery of **161 kilograms of charas garda and 89 kilograms of charas pukhta**. The drug was concealed in secret cavities of the vehicle.
- On September 30, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted a raid near the grid station on Sheikh Muhammadi Road, Peshawar. The search of a truck which was signaled to stop led to the recovery of **3,013 kilograms of charas pukhta and 64 kilograms of opium** from the body of the vehicle. The drugs were hidden under stacks of dry maize.
- On November 14, the staff of ANF Peshawar conducted a raid near Toll Plaza, Motorway, Peshawar, where a Suzuki Mehran was signaled to stop. **Ten kilograms of brown heroin** was recovered from the vehicle.

Major Drug Demand Reduction Activities: 2009

Date	Activities
January 11	Mr. and Jr. Mr. NWFP 2008 and Mr. and Jr. Mr. Peshawar 2008 contest was arranged in collaboration with NWFP Bodybuilding Association, Peshawar, at Nishtar Hall, Peshawar.
January 25-30	Six-day Volleyball Tournament was organized in collaboration with Shiekh Baddine Welfare Organization.
February 5	A seminar to promote awareness against drug abuse was organized in collaboration with Khidmat-e-Millat Council. The seminar was held in Mardan.
February 13	A speech competition was organized at Government High School, Mardan, in collaboration with Khidmat-e-Millat Council.
March 11-14	A Women Cricket Championship was organized at Intermediate Board Ground in collaboration with Star Women Cricket Club, Peshawar. The programme lasted four days.
March 24-25	A seminar, walk and study tour from Nowshera to Mansehra was arranged in collaboration with Pakistan Youth Organization, Nowshera. Teachers, students, social workers and people from all walks of life attended the walk in Nowshera.
April 9-10	A buzkashi competition was organized in collaboration with Pakistan Buzkashi Federation. The contest was held in Peshawar.
April 10	Tableau and skit competitions were organized at FC Campus Ground (Girls Branch) in collaboration with Beacon House School System, Peshawar.
April 16	An awareness programme against drug abuse was organized at Kotla Banan Middle School, Peshawar City, in collaboration with Muthahida Islahi Committee.
April 16-24	An 8-day Volleyball Tournament was organized at Jamrud Sports Complex, Khyber Agency, in collaboration with Active Body Community Development.
May 4	Sports activities were organized in collaboration with Sports Plus.
May 12-18	A Cricket Tournament was organized in collaboration with Abaseen Welfare Organization.
May 14-15	A poster and slogan competition was organized at the University of Peshawar in collaboration with Friends of the MIND.
May 30-31	A two-day sports programme was organized at Teh Pahar Pur, District D I Khan, in collaboration with Golden Welfare Society, D I Khan.
June 18	An Inter-District Cricket Tournament was organized in district Abbottabad in collaboration with Justice, Education, Health and Development.
November 24	A month-long awareness campaign against drug abuse in different places of Khyber Agency was organized in collaboration with Khyber Community Development Organization.
November 24	An awareness programme against drug abuse through banners, skits, songs, and speeches was organized in collaboration with Human Rights Organization.

Summary of Drug Demand Reduction Activities

Events	Total	Events	Total
Seminars and Lectures	9	Speech Competitions	1
Sports Tournaments	21	Walks and Rallies	1
Drug Awareness and Variety Programmes	4	Medical Camps	4
Hajj Operation	1	Tableaus	2
Workshops	3	Poster and Chart Contests	2
Quiz Competitions	1	Debates	2

Hajj Operation - 2009

General

(KSA), especially during Hajj. Elaborate arrangements involving all drug LEAs are made to this end. Right from the year 2000, ANF has been assigned the responsibility of conducting foolproof checking of the baggage of pilgrims proceeding for Hajj. The Hajj operation for 2009 was conducted from October 21 to November 23. Assisted by the Civil Aviation Authority, Pakistan Customs, Pakistan International Airlines and Airport Security Force, ANF took comprehensive measures at Hajj camps and airports to prevent flow of narcotic drugs to KSA through Hajj flights. Resultantly, no incident of narcotics smuggling or trafficking was reported during the Hajj Operation 2009. ANF carried out 100% checking of 1,560,048 pilgrims taking off from various airports of the country.

Summary of Flights and pilgrims Checked			
RD/Region	Airports	No of Flights	No of Pilgrims
NWFP	Peshawar Airport	53	17186
Sindh	JlAP Karachi	190	46892
	Sukkur	2	230
Punjab	AllAP Lahore	124	39482
	Faisalabad Airport	17	3321
	Rahim Yar Khan Airport	4	458
	Sialkot Airport	7	3710
Rawalpindi	Islamabad Airport	91	34770
Balochistan	Quetta Airport	36	9999
Total		524	1560048

Summary of ANF Officials Employed			
Region/Airports	Haji Camps	Airports	Total No of Officials
Peshawar	18	17	35
Karachi	40	25	65
Sukkur	08	05	13
Islamabad	12	10	22
Lahore	28	21	49
Faisalabad	12	08	20
Rahim Yar Khan	10	06	16
Sialkot	12	08	20
Quetta	20	10	30
Total	160	110	270

Measures Taken to Prevent Flow of Narcotics

Awareness Measures

- Launching of a public awareness campaign through the print media to highlight the hazards of carrying drugs to KSA.
- Display of panaflex banners around Haji camps and airports to draw the attention of intending pilgrims towards the harsh punishments/beheading awaiting drug carriers in KSA.
- Distribution of leaflets (highlighting punishments in KSA) among intending pilgrims and their relatives coming to Haji camps and airports.
- Wall chalking on outer walls of Haji camps with slogans warning against carrying of narcotics to KSA.
- Coordination with 'khateebis' of mosques in and around Haji camps and airports to deliver lectures on the hazards of carrying drugs to KSA, with an emphasis on Islamic and Quranic injunctions against involvement in the business of narcotics.
- Screening of anti-drug movies in Haji camps and departure lounges of airports.
- Use of public address system at Haji camps and airports to share the harsh punishments awaiting drug carriers in KSA.
- Repeated announcements in Urdu and other regional languages regarding prohibition of narcotics and punishments for possession of drugs in KSA, with death being the ultimate sentence.



Operational Measures

- Deployment of dedicated ANF staff for checking of accompanied and unaccompanied baggage of intending pilgrims.
- Collection of intelligence through ANF staff by discrete deployment at public places outside Haji camps and departure lounges.
- Surveillance of intending pilgrims, staff of ASF, CAA, PIA, Customs and those working on airport canteens, etc.
- 100% checking of accompanied and unaccompanied baggage of intending pilgrims and pasting of stickers on each bag bearing the name and initials of checking ANF and Customs officials on duty.
- Maintenance of record of every ANF official checking an intending pilgrim.
- Sniffer dogs were employed to check the baggage of every intending pilgrim in a separate section ensuring no loose item was touched by dogs.



- Supervision of loading of checked baggage in trucks (provided by PIA), sealing and transportation of baggage from Haji camps to airports till their loading on aircraft.
- Supervision of baggage screening through X-Ray machines at airports.
- Checking of aircraft when necessary.
- Obtaining of a certificate from all intending pilgrims to the effect that 'My luggage does not contain any contraband/narcotics and if any contraband/narcotics are found/recovered from my possession/luggage in Saudi Arabia, I will be held responsible for the same.'



International, Regional and Bilateral Cooperation in Narcotics Control

Pakistan has ratified the following UN Conventions and regional bilateral treaties:

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 1972
- United Nations (UN) Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971
- UN Convention Against Illicit Trafficking In Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors 1988 and Subsequent UN Resolution in particular the UN General Assembly 20th Special Session Resolution S-20/4B
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1990
- Protocol on Drug Matters with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Countries

The Government of Pakistan has signed the bilateral agreements/MoUs with 28 countries to make joint efforts for the Control of Drug Trafficking. Signing of MoUs with Australia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Ukraine, Morocco and South Africa is in the pipeline. A continuous interaction is being maintained with the Drug Liaison Officers of different countries posted in respective Embassies for the said purpose.

Pakistan is also an active member of various international as well as regional forums. The conferences/meetings held at various international/regional forums and attended are given below:

Paris Pact Initiative

The "Initiative" was launched by UNODC in May 2004 with a view to assist in strengthening border control and law enforcement measures and in improving regional cooperation in West and Central Asia, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and among countries along the "Balkan Route". Under this Initiative, the Ministerial Conference on the drug routes from Central Asia to Europe was held in Paris, France on 21-22 May 2003. The two Policy Consultative Group meetings were held on 12th October 2004 and 2nd December 2005 in Vienna Austria. Pakistan has participated in all meetings held under this initiative except one Expert Roundtable which was held in Turkey. Pakistan has also hosted a "Paris Pact Roundtable Conference" held from 21-22 March 2005 in Islamabad. Several useful decisions were taken during the conference. The last Expert Roundtable for the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council under the Paris Pact Initiative was held in Doha, Qatar on 22-23 May, 2006 wherein Pakistan was represented by the Secretary, Ministry of Narcotics Control. The ANF officers attended Operation TARCET Policy Level Planning Session held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan from 12-13 May, 2009.

The 52nd Session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND)

Senior officers of MoNC/ANF actively participated in the 52nd Session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs, held from 11-12 March, 2009 in Vienna. The Session included two day high level segments, to review the progress achieved by the Governments in meeting the goals and targets set out in the political declaration adopted by the 28th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on countering the world drug problem. The high level segment also adopted a political declaration setting goals and targets beyond 2009.

ECO Drug Control Coordination Unit (DCCU)

Pakistan has actively participated in ECO Forum under ECO's Drug Control Coordination Unit (DCCU). Senior Officers of MoNC/ANF attended all the three meetings held during the period 2004-2006. Now DCCU has enhanced its mandate to DOCCU (Drug & Organized Crime Coordination Unit) which is the outcome of these meetings

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD)

For Cooperation between SAARC Countries on the Drug related matters Pakistan maintains close liaison with other South Asian countries through SAARC Drugs Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) based in Colombo, which was formed for sharing of information, best practices and collection of data on drug seizures and arrests amongst the SAARC Countries.

- The Workshop on strengthening of SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and the workshop on strengthening of the SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) was held on 23-24 February 2007 in New Delhi, India
- Meeting of focal points of SDOMD & STOMD was held on 20th October, 2007 in Islamabad
- Meeting of Focal Points of SDOMD & STOMD was held on 25th March, 2008 in Islamabad back to back on networking & 7th SAARC Conference on cooperation in Police Matters on 26th & 27th March, 2008

Triangular Initiative (TI)

On 5th May 1994, the Government of Iran, Pakistan and UNODC signed a MOU to suppress drug trafficking and control licit drug and precursor chemicals wherein they committed to improve cross border cooperation to combat narcotics trafficking. UNODC has supported cooperation under this MOU through regional projects titled "Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacities in the Border Areas of South West Asian Region", "Drug Law Enforcement Programme for Pakistan" and "Enhancing Capacity of Key Pakistani Law Enforcement Agencies and Promoting Regional Cooperation". Specifically UNODC provided financial and secretariat support for the series of Inter Governmental Technical Committee meetings.

The following meetings are regularly held under Triangular initiative:

- Triangular Initiative Ministerial Level Meeting
- Triangular initiative Senior Officials meeting (SOM)

Operation TARCET (Targeted Anti-trafficking operation in the Region that will enhance Communication, Expertise and Training)

This is the first operational initiative among seven designed within the Rainbow Strategy. The action plan, known as the 'Red-paper' called for the launch of time-bound operations targeting the smuggling of precursor chemicals called acetic anhydride (AA) in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, China, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, as well as in India and the UAE. As a result of joint efforts and meaningful collaboration of Pakistan with Paris Pact partners operation TARCET led to the seizure of five tons of acetic anhydride in the southern Iranian city of Bandar Abbas, and a 14-ton seizure of the same precursor in Karachi, Pakistan.

The following Sessions/briefings were held under Operation TARCET:

- Operation TARCET debriefing to address the diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin in the Central and West Asia Region from 21-23 October, 2008 in Izmir, Turkey.
- UNODC ROCA Operation TARCET Policy Level planning Session from 12-13 May, 2009 at Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Trainings and Capacity building Programmes

The officers/officials of MoNC /ANF availed different trainings/capacity building programmes offered by various countries in their academies during the previous year. The detail is as under:

- 35 Officers/Officials attended Training Course from ANF/MNC and other related agencies of Pakistan in China
- 2 Officers attended training in Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy, Canada
- 2 Officers attended the Capacity Building Programme in Thailand by JICA.




- 9 Officers /Officials of ANF attended Theoretical Training Course for Dry Ports in Pakistan held in Ankara from 27th July to 7th August, 2009
- 2 Officers from MNC attended Training Course under Colombo Plan in Bangkok, Thailand

Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)

Pakistan joined the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC). CARICC is an important regional information and resource centre based at Almaty, Kazakhstan. It was felt necessary for Pakistan to become an observer member of CARICC. Therefore, after carrying out the necessary homework, relevant authorities in the UNODC/CARICC have been formally requested to accord the observer status to Pakistan.

Pakistan-EU TROIKA on Drugs

- The Pakistan-EUTROIKA on Drugs meeting was held on 17th December, 2009 in Brussels. The Pakistani delegation comprised of D.G, ANF, J.D (Int) ANF and Deputy Head of Mission of Embassy of Pakistan in Brussels.
- The purpose of the TROIKA was to foster a dialogue on drugs between the EU and Pakistan. The Pakistani Delegation effectively communicated the threats confronted in the field of counter narcotics including efforts and impediments. The huge potential of bilateral cooperation with the EU to assist Pakistan in counter narcotics was deliberated upon. The possibility of signing of MoU on Counter Narcotics with EU was also explored. The MoU will bring substantial support to Pakistan in terms of equipment & capacity building.

-  Headquarters ANF
-  ANF Regional Directorate
-  ANF Police Station (25)



DIRECTORATE GENERAL ANTI NARCOTICS FORCE

National Park Road, Rawalpindi - Pakistan
 Tel: +92-51-9270172-73 Fax: +92-51-9270165
 E-mail: anf@anf.gov.pk
www.anf.gov.pk