



NEWSLETTER

European Commission Delegation to Pakistan

VOL 1 OCTOBER 2008

MESSAGE FROM THE AMBASSADOR

In this issue

1

Message from the Ambassador

2

European Development Days
Learning From Experience

The European Commission in
Other Parts of the World

3-5

Pakistani Students Selected
for Erasmus Mundus Scholarship

6-8

HIV and AIDS Prevention
through Capacity Development

9-11

Rehabilitation for Victims of Torture

12

Newcomers in Islamabad

Dear Readers

The brutal attack that took place in Islamabad on 20th September is an attack on all of us. We lost a dear friend, the newly arrived Ambassador of the Czech Republic, HE Ivo Žďarek. He looked forward to his new assignment in Pakistan and to taking over the local Presidency of the European Union on 1st January 2009. His death and the death of all the others that perished that evening should not be in vain. It must give us more resolve to stand together and confront those who try to deny Pakistan its rightful place among democratic nations and deny the Pakistani people the peace and prosperity they deserve.

The message below was written prior to the event of 20th September

On 8th September European Commission President José Manuel Barroso sent a congratulatory message to newly-elected President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr Asif Ali Zardari. In his message, Mr Barroso expresses the strong support the European Union has given to the democratic transition that has taken place since the end of last year. He also refers to the important economic and security challenges the new Government is facing and he offers the European Commission's support to meet these challenges. Some important changes have taken place in Pakistan over recent months, but they come at a time when we experience immense global economic

challenges. This makes the task for the members of the Assemblies elected in February even more difficult. This is a time for the leaders of the country, be they in the Government or in the Opposition, to define appropriate responses and to adopt the right policies to address the difficulties the country faces. A strong and responsible Opposition is as important as a strong and responsible Government. The European Commission will work with the leaders of the country to further strengthen the democratic institutions and to help the country to return to the path of sustained economic growth.

Jan de Kok
Ambassador, Head of Delegation
of the European Commission to Pakistan

European Development Days Learning From Experience

On 15-17 November, Europe will be organising the third edition of European Development Days, this time in Strasbourg. In 2006 and 2007, this yearly event attracted over three thousand participants from all branches of the international development community, Heads of State, Ministers and policy makers, civil society and NGO representatives, the private sector and the general public.

The overall purpose of the European Development Days is to bring together development professionals from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe to discuss and compare experiences. Such an exchange should

contribute to enhanced effectiveness of EU aid, as well as to improved visibility for EU development cooperation.

In 2008, the European Development Days will focus on the local dimension of development cooperation and its significance for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The participants will discuss, among other topics, access to basic services such as education, health and drinking water. During the event, there will be keynote speeches, roundtables and workshops but also social and cultural events, such as exhibitions, festivals and concerts.

For more information on the European Development Days please visit: <http://www.eudevdays.eu>

The European Commission in Other Parts of the World Support To The Palestinian Authority

In 2008, the European Union (EU) launched a new instrument PEGASE to channel EU and international assistance to help build the future Palestinian State. PEGASE channels support for the three-year Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP), which was presented by Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad at the Paris Donor Conference in December 2007.

Through PEGASE, funding will be provided to the Palestinian Authority during three years, which is the same period as the PRDP. For this period (2008-2010), the EU has pledged €4.7 billion for the Palestinian territory. Assistance will be provided both in the form of budgetary support for the Palestinian Authority and as investment in longer-term development and reform projects.

Under a previous instrument, the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM), the EU has

provided funds every month for the payment of salaries and pensions to around 74,000 civil servants and pensioners across the territory, thus helping to ensure the continued delivery of essential public services. Over 41,000 families facing hardship also receive an EU allowance on a quarterly basis. PEGASE will make sure that the EU continues to provide support for the Palestinian people. PEGASE will also be used to pay for fuel deliveries to the Gaza power plant, which provides electricity for a third of the Gaza population. The EU has also called on the Israeli authorities to allow sufficient transfers of fuel to the Gaza strip, not only for the power plant but also for use by the general civilian population and to power civilian infrastructure, such as hospitals and water and sewage treatment plants.

For more information on PEGASE, please visit: www.delwbg.ec.europa.eu

European
Development Days
focusing on
development co-
operation to
achieve Millennium
Development
Goals.



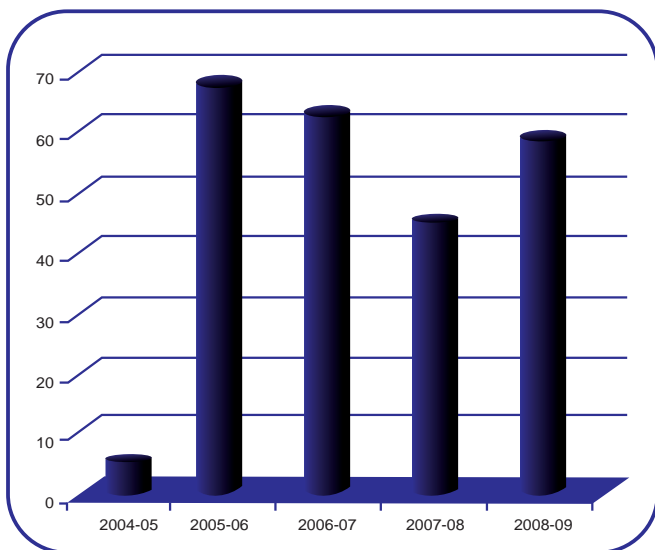
Pakistani Students Selected for Erasmus Mundus Scholarship

Fifty-nine Pakistani students have been awarded Erasmus Mundus scholarships for the academic year 2008-09. This is the outcome of the EU co-operation and mobility programme in higher education.

To date at least 240 students and scholars from Pakistan have received prestigious Erasmus Mundus scholarships worth more than €10 million. The scholarship scheme of the Erasmus Mundus programme is exclusively reserved for graduate students and scholars from third countries, i.e. all countries of the world with the exception of the 27 EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom; the 3 EEA-EFTA states - Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and the candidate countries for accession to the EU - Croatia, Turkey and former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia.

A Merit Based Programme

The Erasmus Mundus is a merit based prestigious programme in the field of higher education and research. Each Erasmus Mundus scholar receives €21,000 per academic year, maximum for 2 years i.e. €42,000 and an insurance scheme (against risks related to accidents, death, permanent invalidity).



Pakistani students and scholars by academic year who received Erasmus Mundus scholarships.

Currently 103 different Masters Courses are being offered under the Erasmus Mundus programme. The subject areas of studies are selected in consultation with the national higher education authority of the respective country; the Higher Education Commission (HEC) in the case of Pakistan.

Erasmus Mundus

Erasmus Mundus is an EU co-operation programme which promotes the European Union as a centre of excellence in learning around the world. It supports European top-quality Masters Courses and provides EU-funded scholarships for third-country nationals.

The name of the programme originates from Desiderius Erasmus Rotterdamus, a 15th-century Dutch humanist and theologian who studied in the best monastic schools throughout Europe. In his days, he was known as one of the most brilliant students of the time. 'Mundus' is the Latin word for 'world' and thus stands for the programme's global outreach.

The programme's overall aim is to enhance the quality of European higher education by fostering co-operation with third countries.

Co-operation in
higher education
promoting
European Union as
a Centre of
Excellence in
learning around
the world.



The programme's specific objectives are:

- to promote a quality offer in higher education with a distinct European added value, attractive both within the EU and beyond its borders;
- to encourage and enable highly qualified graduates and scholars from all over the world to obtain qualifications and/or experience in the EU.
- to develop more structured co-operation between EU and third-country institutions and to encourage outgoing EU mobility as part of European study programmes;
- to improve the accessibility of higher education and to enhance the profile and the visibility of European higher education throughout the world.

How Pakistan Benefits

Investments in education and research are investments in the future. The Government of Pakistan is committed to promotion of enhanced human resource development to achieve ambitious economic growth. Demographic increase does not automatically translate into gains without substantial efforts, therefore, investments in human resource development through education, research and training are critical to a growth strategy. The Erasmus Mundus programme is investing in the future of Pakistan, supporting the human resources development policies of the Government of Pakistan. This programme has already proven to be a great opportunity for Pakistani students and scholars to study and research at some of the best universities in Europe.

Ms. Javeria Shaikh is an Erasmus Mundus scholar for the academic year 2008-09. She is a graduate of the Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture. Ms. Javeria will be studying for her masters in Diagnosis and Repair of Buildings at the Universidad de Sevilla (<http://www.us.es>) in Spain, Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria (<http://www.unirc.it/english>) in Italy and Politechnika Lubelska (<http://www.pollub.pl/kat=171>) in Poland.



Ms. Javeria Shaikh, EM Scholar 2008-09

Ms. Javeria aims to utilise her knowledge and skills in designing intelligent architecture, i.e. sustainable and green buildings exploring different options to make energy efficient and less costly buildings. She hopes that her studies in Europe will provide her with exposure to building concepts in order to apply that knowledge in urban planning in Pakistan. Contributing to improving living conditions of the lower middle class people in the fast growing cities in her country. She also wants to work for protecting historical ruins of Harappa and Indus Valley Civilization as well as the Mughal architecture in Lahore. After returning home from Europe she would like to choose teaching as her profession in Pakistan.



Mr. Abdul Qadir Bhatti, EM Scholar 2008-09

Mr. Abdul Qadir Bhatti is another Erasmus Mundus scholar of Advanced Master in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Construction for the

academic year 2008-09. He is from Gambat, District Khairpur, Sindh, will study at the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (<http://www.upc.es>) in Spain and complete his thesis at the University of Padova (<http://www.unipd.it/en/index.htm>) in Italy. Mr. Bhatti says that the Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions, offers him the opportunity to study in a field that was not available in his home country.

Mr. Bhatti feels that studying in Europe will give him a unique chance to gain specific knowledge of the structural analysis, of monuments and historical construction in Europe. He is particularly excited about the site visits and laboratory analysis as well as learning with Spanish, Italian and other European students.

Mr. Bhatti plans to join a University in Pakistan as a researcher after completing his studies in Europe. He thinks that his Erasmus Mundus experience will be helpful for future collaboration and networking with European Research and Higher Education Institutions. It will also further strengthen the academic relationship between Europe and Pakistan.

What's New

The current Erasmus Mundus programme started in 2004 and will run till 2008. An interim evaluation report has concluded the programme to be a great success. In light of the results of the Erasmus Mundus programme, the European Commission proposed a successor programme for the period 2009-2013, the Erasmus Mundus II.

The objective of the Erasmus Mundus II is to enhance the quality of European higher education, to promote dialogue between and understanding for different societies and cultures through co-operation among higher education institutions and people-to-people contacts, as well as to promote EU external policy objectives and contribute to the sustainable development of third countries in the field of higher education. In that sense this programme represents a new approach and has a wider scope in terms of policy, objectives and types of activities than the current Erasmus Mundus programme.

Proposed Budget

The proposed budget for the entire programming period (2009-2013) for Action 1 and Action 3 (joint masters and doctoral programmes, including scholarships, and attractiveness projects) amounts to € 493.69 million. Action 2 (co-operative partnerships with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in specific third countries, including mobility) is funded through external co-operation instruments according to the rules and procedures provided by these instruments.

The Future

The European Commission will endeavour to devote for the entire programming period (2009-2013) a global indicative amount of up to € 460 million for Action 2 of Erasmus Mundus II.

The new Erasmus Mundus II programme will have a financial envelope of almost €1 billion over a period of five years (2009-13), for European and third-country universities to join forces in joint programmes or collaborative partnerships, and to grant scholarships to European and third country students for an international study experience.

Long-Term Impact

The idea and expectation is that the students return to their home countries and contribute to the knowledge and prosperity of their home country. The Delegation of the European Commission to Pakistan hopes that these students will become 'people's' ambassadors of the EU in their native countries.

The Erasmus Mundus scholarships are awarded for two years but the EU strongly believes that this is just the beginning of its relationship in co-operation, which will continue into the future. It is an investment in Pakistan's future with long-term impact.

For more information on Erasmus Mundus please visit: <http://ec.europa.eu/erasmus-mundus>

European Union
helps civil society
build HIV and AIDS
Prevention
through Capacity
Development.



HIV and AIDS Prevention through Capacity Development

National HIV and AIDS Policy 2001-2006

In support of the objectives of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2001-2006, the European Commission (EC) and DFID funded a project entitled 'Building-Up Rights-Based Approaches to HIV and AIDS in Pakistan'.

This was in response to the seriousness of projected impact of HIV and AIDS to the population of Pakistan. A national civil society capacity building project popularly known as 'TAMEER' was set up, which was successfully completed in November 2007.

TAMEER 2004-2007

The goal of the project was to prevent HIV and AIDS from becoming established in vulnerable populations and becoming a generalised epidemic through spread to the broader population. The secondary objective was reducing stigma and discrimination, in line with the policy of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2001-2006 and more specifically with the Programme Implementation Plan for Enhanced HIV and AIDS Control Programme.

The programme aimed to enhance the capacity of NGOs working in the field of HIV and AIDS and to help them be effective and enduring partners in public-private sector partnerships fighting against HIV and AIDS. This included enhanced governance, as well as strategic, organisational, technical and project identification and management capabilities, and increased joint planning and coordination.

The TAMEER project was implemented by 'Pakistan AIDS Control Federation' (PNAC), with technical support of Interact Worldwide. Implementing partners included PNAC's constituent consortia, KIT Health of the Netherlands (Royal Tropical Institute), AIDOS from Italy, and the Centre for Population Studies of the

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The project contributed significantly in the national response against HIV and AIDS at different levels. Through the TAMEER project, PNAC has been at the forefront to build the capacity of civil society organisations on different technical issues related to HIV and AIDS.

PNAC also implemented the innovative pilot projects for different vulnerable groups including female sex workers (FMS), male sex workers (MSW), trans-genders, jail inmates, injecting drug users and youth through its Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) programme.

PNAC recognised that without the promotion and protection of human rights, lack of information about HIV transmission, and the means (resources, skills and empowerment) to prevent transmission, people are more vulnerable to infection.

TAMEER Project acknowledged that the participation of HIV positive people or those who are particularly vulnerable to the infection (high risk behavior groups) is essential for prevention programmes and support services to become more effective. Under TAMEER Project, PNAC launched publications, developed guidelines, training manuals and organised seminars, dialogues and discussion forums for raising awareness, reduction of stigma and



discrimination.

Free Dispensary in Lahore



Focus Group Discussion, FSW Project in Okara

Training Programme

PNAC training programme was a range of extensively and comprehensively designed trainings to build the capacity of the participants as well as contribute to their sustainability. PNAC trainings offered an in depth insight and knowledge about various topics; ranging from HIV and AIDS to Resource Mobilization.

Trainings were designed to teach trainees to successfully develop an understanding about HIV/AIDS and other related issues, thus increasing their knowledge as well as building their capacity.



TOT on Advocacy & PPP 1

Small Grants Programmes (SGPs)

The SGP was designed to deliver improved sexual health and decreased vulnerability/risk with regard to contracting or spreading HIV/AIDS (through behaviourally facilitated

transmission). The programmes engendered safer and increased health seeking behaviour by young people, women and girls, and the key groups which had been identified as especially associated with vulnerability and risk which were prevalent in each province/region, and which assisted in reduction of stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS.

In SGP a total of 35 grants were awarded. However, three were terminated: one because the partners were unable to work together effectively and two because they were unable to reach enough beneficiaries. As a result the grants were provided to 72 recipient organisations and reached an estimated 10,000 beneficiaries from different vulnerable groups.

Objectives of Small Grants Programmes (SGPs)

1. Build the capacity of NGOs, both technically and financially in working on HIV and AIDS in Pakistan.
2. Improve knowledge about HIV and AIDS interventions amongst NGOs.
3. Increase access to target groups which are vulnerable and marginalised.
4. To facilitate networking and sharing of experiences of various target groups.

High Risk Group	Location: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Balochistan and Northern Areas	Sample Size Proposed
Youth (15)	Rawalpindi-2, Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawer, Takht bai, Gilgit, Chillas, Quetta-2, Dukki, Loralai, Punjgor, Thutha, Hyderabad	4550
Jail Inmates (05)	Kohat, Larkana, Sibbi, Mastung, Gilgit	1550
MSMs (03)	Kasur, Khanewal, Larkana	700
FSWs (04)	Sukkar, Mir Pur Khas, Okara, Mardan	700
IDUs (02)	Hyderabad, Gujranwala	500
PLHAs (02)	Karachi, Lahore	225
Border Traders (01)	Soost Gilgit	400
Seamen (01)	Karachi	300
Fishermen (01)	Karachi	200
Coalminers (01)	Chakwal	300
Overall	35	9475

Media Awareness Seminars on HIV and AIDS

Pakistan AIDS Control Federation in collaboration with the European Commission organised a series of seminars for sensitisation of the media about the gravity of the HIV and AIDS problem.

In December 2005, the first seminar was conducted in Muzaffarabad (Azad Kashmir) which was entitled 'Increased vulnerability to HIV and AIDS as an aftermath of the earthquake'. It was attended by a large number of media people and government officials. The second seminar was in Karachi. The theme was 'Situational analysis of HIV and AIDS in Pakistan'.

The third and fourth seminars of the series were organised in Lahore, Quetta respectively in 2006. The title of the seminar in Karachi was 'Situational analysis of HIV and AIDS in Pakistan'. The Lahore seminar was 'Combating the Challenge of HIV and AIDS in Pakistan'. The seminars were organised with the co-operation of the Pakistan Press Foundation (PPF).

These seminars proved very successful and productive and many issues of serious

importance were raised. The representatives of the vulnerable groups expressed their point of view very explicitly. The problem of stigma and discrimination was discussed in detail. The vulnerable and marginalised groups were more responsive and were not hesitant to discuss their issues.



Media seminar in Lahore

In 2007 a media workshop was held by the European Commission, Pakistan National AIDS Consortium and Mercy Corps at PC Bhurban. The workshop shared information regarding HIV/ AIDS and opportunistic disease tuberculosis with media. The journalists took an avid interest in the sessions.

Case study Muhammad Wahid

Muhammad Wahid is a registered IDU with Tameer project at Pakistan Society Hyderabad. He started taking opium at the age of 16 and switched to drug injections. Initially, he worked at a barber's shop but when his employer came to know about his inclination towards drugs, he threw him out. His family also turned him away. He started picking people's pockets and committing theft. He joined a company of drug users in a vicinity of Hyderabad where a team of Tameer out-reach workers (ORW) visited and informed them about their rights and invited them to visit Tameer Drop in Center (DIC). Although he was IDU fortunately he was tested negative. Since then he became a permanent visitor of the centre and was provided with new syringes. DIC team also helped him in arranging a job. His family also accepted him back at home

For more information Please visit : <http://www.pnac.net.pk>



Rehabilitation for Victims of Torture

Overview

The European Commission is supporting 'Rehabilitation Program for Victims of Torture.' The project is being implemented by SACH- Struggle for Change, which is one of the few organisations in Pakistan working on human rights abuses with special focus on the rehabilitation of torture victims. Working with the project is a rehabilitation team that includes, medical doctors, psychosocial counsellors, physiotherapists and lawyers all involved in the rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of torture and their families.

The programme duration is three years. It started 1st February 2007 and covers Islamabad (ICT), Rawalpindi (Punjab province), Haripur and Jalojai refugees' settlements (NWFP). The target groups and beneficiaries are; 1. Pakistani and Afghan refugee victims of torture. 2. Health professionals including doctors, psychologists, physiotherapists. 3. Police, lawyers and prison authorities. 4. Parliamentarians, relevant Government officials, media and relevant organisations.

The project is working on two levels i.e. support and prevention. First is to improve access of torture victims to rehabilitation services and second is to advocate for the ratification of the Convention on Torture (CAT) by the Government of Pakistan. During the initial phase of project implementation in the target population (Majority Afghan refugees), it has been observed and reported that Afghans who had been tortured in their country of origin and still face different forms of torture in the country of asylum, are determined to stay in Pakistan for multiple reasons which include their personal and family issues and the situation in Afghanistan.

During interaction with the torture victims and survivors and secondary torture victims/survivors, (Primary torture victims are those who experience torture, while secondary victims are the near ones who witness the torture or are indirectly affected by it) it was reported by the team members that the victims are emotionally, psychologically and physically so much drained that they do not have the energy to go to the country where their basic needs fulfilment becomes a survival issue.

These survivors need prolonged rehabilitation services to enable them to stand on their own feet and face the challenges in the country of origin which is still in a phase of conflict, unrest, poor economy and poor law and order situation. Based on past experience of long-term torture victims, it is evident

that these refugees might take another decade to migrate to their country. On the other hand, police and prison authorities still practice torture in their routine investigation and maintaining discipline in the prisons. It was noticed during meetings and interaction with the police officials and prison authorities that they use 'force' as a right and the only way to investigate or to maintain discipline. However, due to the efforts made during the reporting period, police and prison staff showed acceptance towards the 'issue' of torture.

Force/torture is used against Afghan refugees in camp closures in Peshawar (Jalojai camp) and Balochistan. Keeping in view the above assessment, SACH is determined and committed, to the cause of provision of rehabilitation services for the target community on long-term basis.



Doctor checking a patient at a medical camp

Activities: Medical Camps

Conducting medical camp is used as one of the tools to identify the torture victims within the community. Therefore, medical camps are at refugees' settlements in Haripur and Jalojai in NWFP and Rawalpindi/Islamabad in Punjab; where a team of professionals including doctors, psychologists and physiotherapist provide immediate relief and treatment to the torture victims, and refer them for rehabilitation to SACH.

Medical Aid

A team of expert medical doctors, fully conversant with the concept of rehabilitation are providing quality care and treatment to the torture victims and their families.

Torture is unacceptable. European Union is fighting to make it a thing of the past.



Assessment during a medical camp

Counselling and Psychotherapy

Counselling is one of the important components of the rehabilitation process for it restores the lost strengths and beliefs of torture victims. Trained psychosocial counsellors fully stand behind the torture victims and deal with their psychiatric problems.

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapeutic treatment is provided to the torture victims in order to heal the physical symptoms of torture.

Legal guidance

Free legal advice is provided as part of the rehabilitation services by part-time lawyers to the victims of torture as and when required.

Financial Assistance

In order to enable the victims of torture to meet their needs and the needs of their dependents, one-time financial assistance is provided. These needs may include food, clothing and education for young victims of torture or children of victims of torture.

Training of health professionals

Through a series of training workshops SACH seeks to enhance the knowledge and skills of health professionals, in order to provide cost-effective, community-oriented services to the torture survivors, in the areas of treatment, supervision, training, and prevention. In the first year of the project two health professional trainings were conducted in Haripur and District Hospital Rawalpindi (DHQ). Four three-day trainings will be organised during the remaining project tenure. After the three-days training workshops the participants are expected to be able to identify the torture victims and also to recognise the physical, psychological and social consequences of the torture on the individuals and their families.



Training of Health Professionals

Regular dialogue with Government

SACH has initiated regular dialogues with Government officials and parliamentarians for the ratification of CAT through coordination meetings and dialogue. National level seminars were organised in order to influence the Government to implement international instruments relating to torture and to bring the issue of torture on to the table. The ultimate objective of these seminars is the ratification of CAT by the Government of Pakistan.

Sensitisation Workshops

The project organises sensitisation workshops with police, lawyers and prison authorities in order to sensitise them on human rights practises, CAT, the issue of torture and the dire consequences of torture on the victim's mental and physical health.



Sensitisation Workshop with Police



Sensitisation workshop with lawyers

Development of IEC material

Development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material is one of the important components of the

rehabilitation programme. This includes flyers, brochures and posters. The material is developed to highlight the need for treating torture victims. IEC material has been disseminated to stakeholders, target audience and beneficiaries to transmit the message to all segments of society.

Brief Background

In 1987 UN Convention Against Torture (CAT) entered into force, while June 26 was declared as the International Day in support of Victims of Torture. The convention is one of the most efficient legal documents against the use of torture that also acknowledges the victims right to reparation. 140 out of 191 member states have ratified the UN Convention Against Torture. This year Pakistan has signed the convention on 17th, April 2008.

Achievement

The walk-in clients (victims of torture) are getting rehabilitation services including medical care, physiotherapy, counselling, financial assistance if required, referral services for laboratory investigations and specialised psychiatric care. From Feb 2007 till Jan 2008 total of 1755, both primary and secondary torture victims (1081 male and 674 female) including 122 general patients were treated during the first year. The total includes 1022 Torture Victims (888 male and 134 females) 611 Secondary Torture Victims (144 male and 467 female). 1162 patients comprising 293 males and 869 females visited rehabilitation centres in Islamabad and Haripur. They were provided with medical care, physiotherapeutic care and counselling services, during the medical camps, 37 victims were referred to other services including laboratory investigations and psychiatric care and a child was referred to refugees' school, now getting primary education. 13 victims of torture were provided financial assistance for their utilities' expenses and for starting small-scale enterprises to earn their livelihoods.

The sensitisation workshops have had positive results. One of these signs was that the prison authorities in Adiala and Haripur were positive in their attitude towards providing rehabilitation services in prisons. The Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General of Police Islamabad, are extending support to the REHAB team on the issue of torture and showing an acceptance of the issue.

Newcomers in Islamabad

Since the publication of the last edition of EU NEWS, we have had the pleasure of welcoming five new Ambassadors from EU Member States to Islamabad:

Daniel Jouanneau is the new Ambassador of France (currently holding the EU Presidency) to Pakistan.

Mr Jouanneau graduated from the École nationale d'administration (ENA). After joining the Foreign Ministry, he was posted in Egypt (1974-1976), Zimbabwe (1980-1981), Guinea (1985-1987), Canada (1987-1989 and 2004-2008), Mozambique (1990-1993) and Lebanon (1997-2000). In 1989, Mr Jouanneau headed the EU Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1993 to 1997 he was Head of Protocol and from 2000 to 2004 he was Inspector General of Foreign Affairs.

Tjeerd Feico de Zwaan, is the new Ambassador of the Netherlands to Pakistan.

A lawyer by training, Mr de Zwaan joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1977. He has been posted in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Peru, India (1997-2000), the UK (2000-2004) and Egypt (2004-2008) as well as representing the Netherlands in the UN (Geneva) and the EU (Brussels). Between 1993 and 1997, Mr de Zwaan was Counsellor at the Netherlands Permanent Representation to the EU.

Dr. Michael Koch is Germany's new Ambassador to Pakistan.

Dr. Koch holds a Ph.D, from the University of Bonn. In 1986 he joined the Foreign Service after which he was posted to the United States (1988-1991), Myanmar (1995-1998) and India (2001-2004). In 1987-1988, Dr. Koch was desk officer in the EC subdivision in Bonn, and since February 2004 he was Head of the Special Task Force "Afghanistan" in Berlin.

Anders Christian Hougaard is Denmark's new Ambassador to Pakistan.

Mr Hougaard holds a Master of Law degree from Harvard Law School. After joining the Foreign Ministry in 1992, he served in Saudi Arabia (2004-2008), Russia (2000-2004 and 2005-2008) and Pakistan (2004-2005).

Osmo Lipponen is Finland's new Ambassador to Pakistan.

Having joined the Foreign Ministry in 1972, Mr Lipponen was posted to Japan (1973-1976), France (1976-1978), Russia (1984-1988 and 1995-1998), Croatia (1998-2002), Albania (2002-2004) and the United States. Between 1990 and 1995, Mr Lipponen was Director in the Office of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Articles and news items in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the official view of the European Commission.

Delegation of the European Commission to Pakistan

House No. 9, Street No. 88, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad. Post Box No. 1608, Islamabad.
Phone: (+92-51) 2271828, Fax: (+92-51) 2822604

Published by the European Commission Delegation to Pakistan

Editor: Jan de Kok

For comments and contributions to the newsletter please send them to DELEGATION-PAKISTAN-NEWSLETTER@ec.europa.eu
Contributors should include their names with complete contact details.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
External Relations