ANNUAL REPORT
2013-2014

Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Interior Affairs
The Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA) is pleased to publish its second Annual Report. We view the Report as a component of our ongoing transition to a civil police service, and as a demonstration of the Ministry’s commitment to increasing transparency and public accountability.

When I accepted the honor of serving as Minister in September 2013 I set short-term and long-term priorities for the MoIA: working to secure the 2014 Presidential and Provincial elections and their lead-up; completing the transition of responsibility for security from NATO forces to Afghan forces; improving security; fighting corruption at all levels; countering crime and drug trafficking; providing the families of fallen police service members the support to which they are entitled; and increasing recruitment of women to serve in the MoIA and the country’s police service.

Fully understanding the crucial role of the police service in ensuring that Afghans could participate in the 2014 election process, the MoIA undertook great efforts last year to secure campaign and election locations. Providing security for The Independent Election Commission and its staff, for the Presidential and Provincial candidates, and for participants of more than 500 big and small election rallies across the country were the main achievements of Afghan Police Forces during 2013 –14.

It was the Ministry’s responsibility to the Afghan people, and an opportunity to demonstrate to the Afghan public and the world how well our police can perform. We are proud of the excellent job they did, but recognize that much remains to be done. The MoIA continues to strive to increase safety and security across the country.

The MoIA acknowledges the danger our police service members bravely face, and the sacrifices they and their family members make in their service to our country. Today the Afghan National Police Force is strongly committed to a resolve to fight against international terrorism, not only for the security of Afghans but also for the security of the region and the world. This bravery and commitment deserve international recognition.

The Afghan government and the police serve all Afghan citizens and should therefore be representative of the Afghan people. Qualified women in Ministerial and police roles—at all levels—is essential to achieving this. Last year I appointed to District 1 the country’s first woman District Police Chief. At the Ministry I selected a
woman to serve as my Deputy Chief of Staff, and appointed a woman to run the General Directorate of Human Rights, Child Rights, and Women’s Affairs. We will continue to expand the presence of women throughout the police service and at the MoIA with the understanding that this will improve our service to the Afghan public. Notably, women police members were essential in securing women’s election sites during the two rounds of elections.

These priorities progress the MoIA’s 10-Year Vision (1392-1402) to strengthen our civil and community policing. Public engagement is an integral part of how we serve Afghanistan. The MoIA must keep the public informed about safety and security issues, inform them about the Ministry’s activities, and listen to what they have to say. It has been a pleasure to appear on the television program we created last year “Police and the People,” and to hear directly from Afghans their concerns, questions, and complaints.

Continued public engagement will help us to further strengthen our police service, improve our efforts at the MoIA, and work cooperatively with all Afghans to build a stable, strong and peaceful Afghanistan. Afghanistan and the Afghan people have chosen the right path forward, and we are determined in our resolve to progress our country’s security and prosperity.

Mohammad Umer Daudzai
Minister of Interior Affairs
## LIST OF ACRONYMMS

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<tr>
<td>ABP</td>
<td>Afghan Border Police</td>
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<td>AFN</td>
<td>Afghan Afghani</td>
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<td>ALP</td>
<td>Afghan Local Police</td>
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<td>ANA</td>
<td>Afghan National Army</td>
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<td>ANCOP</td>
<td>Afghan National Civil Order Police</td>
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<td>Afghan National Development Strategy</td>
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<td>Afghan National Police</td>
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<td>Afghan Public Protection Forces</td>
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<td>Afghan Uniformed Police</td>
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<td>Counter Narcotics</td>
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<td>CID</td>
<td>Criminal Investigation Department</td>
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<td>DM</td>
<td>Deputy Ministry</td>
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<td>Deputy Ministry of Police and Strategy</td>
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<td>European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan</td>
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<td>General Directorate of Policies</td>
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<td>GDPU</td>
<td>General Directorate of Special Police Units</td>
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<td>GTEC</td>
<td>General Training &amp; Education Command</td>
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<td>IDLG</td>
<td>Independent Directorate of Local Governance</td>
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<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
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<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>LOTFA</td>
<td>Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan</td>
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<td>MoIA</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior Affairs</td>
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<td>Media and Public Affairs Directorate</td>
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<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<td>National Consultative Council</td>
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<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Police Strategy</td>
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<td>Provincial Consultative Council</td>
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<td>Provincial Chief of Police</td>
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<td>Quick Reaction Force</td>
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<td>SPD</td>
<td>Strategic Planning Directive</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>USD</td>
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This is the second Annual Report produced by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan’s Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA). It covers the Lunar calendar year 1392 and the Gregorian calendar year March 2013 – March 2014.

Security
Security continues to be the major challenge for the MoIA and the police service. The continuation of the summer offensive by Taliban insurgents has greatly occupied the Afghan National Police (ANP). Last year (2013-14) Afghanistan’s national police executed 2,541 independent operations, and 278 joint operations in coordination with other international and Afghan security forces to fight against the Taliban. In these operations an estimated 5,626 insurgents were killed, 1,843 injured and 2,717 captured. Approximately 2,826 weapons, and 4,173 landmines were seized by security forces.

Afghanistan’s Border Police (ABP) captured an estimated 278 kg heroin, 1,304 kg opium, 3,600 kg Marijuana, 35 kg morphine, 3,040 lt aqua Fortis, and 1,029 kg ammonium nitrate last year. To help combat trans-border threats, the ABP introduced several new technology systems, including installation of passport scanners, utilization of UV scans, and installation of modern body scanner machines at some airports.

This past year also challenged the police service with providing protection for campaign activities and preparations to secure Afghanistan’s April 5, 2014 Presidential and Provincinal elections. The MoIA coordinated Afghan security forces and reviewed security situations, held regular intelligence meetings with Provincial Chiefs of Police (PCOPs), conducted targeted counter-insurgency operations in unstable areas, and mobilized security forces to different parts of the country to facilitate campaign activities and election preparations.

Counter-Narcotics
Poppy cultivation has direct links to terrorism, providing illegal income to fund insurgents. Heroin addiction afflicts many people in areas of poppy cultivation, harming both the health and the legal economy of these provinces, as well as increasing instability, violence and street crime. The MoIA’s Deputy Ministry of Counter Narcotics continues to fight against the drug trade, conducting three joint cross-border operations last year with the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and strengthening regional cooperation, and information exchange through bilateral and multilateral meetings.

Afghan Public Protection Force
The APPF is self-funded, producing revenues for the Afghan government through private security contracts. Last year the APPF expanded its protection services to the country’s highways, government projects, and private sector enterprises, signing 254 new contracts with governmental, non-governmental, private and international organizations. The APPF also conducted security surveys for 385 Afghan and international companies for potential future contracts.

Policy and Strategy
The MoIA made considerable progress last year in improving its strategic planning efforts. In February 2014, the Minister approved the Strategic Planning Directive (SPD), which outlines the MoIA’s overall strategic planning process. The process is led by the General Directorate of Strategy housed within the MoIA’s Deputy Ministry of Policy and Strategy.

The SPD also details the strategic planning and reporting responsibilities of Deputy Ministries and Independent General Directorates, including timelines, formats and systems. The Directive is instrumental for production of such important documents as the National Police Strategy (NPS) and the National Police Plan, which helps the MoIA to implement the NPS.

Administration
In 2013 the Population Registration and Tazkira Department issued 130,506 tazkiras (national identification cards), registered 317,009 births, 12,804 deaths, 3,573 marriages and 261 divorces.

The MoIA has adopted a comprehensive plan to introduce a new electronic system of population registration and tazkira issuance. Staff are now being
recruited to form 401 registration teams to work throughout the country. The capacity of the passport directorate has continued to improve considerably; it now issues approximately 2,000 computerized passports a day. To improve security the new passport issuance system includes a database of fingerprints linked to the tazkira. This security system resulted last year in the capture and arrest of 227 people who were listed in the country’s criminal database.

Last year the MoIA made operational newly expanded regional training centers that allow for more efficient assessment of candidates and assignment of incoming recruits. The MoIA also undertook initiatives to increase the number of women in the country’s police service. Newly appointed Minister Mohammad Umer Daudzai has made recruitment and retention of women police officers a priority.

Human Rights, Child Rights and Gender
The MoIA currently has more than 2,000 women working in civilian and police capacities. Last year the Minister appointed to District 1 the country’s first woman District Police Chief, selected a woman as his Chief of Staff, and appointed a woman to run the General Directorate of Human Rights, Child Rights, and Women’s Affairs. The Directorate’s Gender Department coordinates with recruitment groups to assist in identifying and recruiting qualified female applicants. Last year the Directorate also participated in MoIA’s recruitment efforts to prevent recruitment and hire of personnel under the age of 18.

119 Call Center
The 119 Call Center was established in Kabul in 2009 for people to report crimes and suspected terrorist activity, as well as police misconduct, corruption and human rights violations. In 2013-14 (1392) centers were established in an additional five provinces: Kandahar; Helmand; Nangarhar; Herat; and Balkh. The number of people contacting the centers has increased steadily since the service was established.

Last year Afghan reports to the 119 Call Center assisted the national police in disabling 173 different types of mines and explosives planted around the country; disabling 15 explosive vests; and arresting 20 suicide bombers before they could act. Through the center Afghan citizens further assisted in the arrest of three people planting landmines, and the discovery and seizure of a great deal of explosive material and heavy weaponry. Approximately 70 bags of explosive Ammonium Nitrite, 60 mortar shells, six barrels full of explosives, and a motorcycle loaded with explosive material were discovered by the police due, in part, to the 119 service. The 119 Call Center further assisted in the arrest of 29 wanted murderers, seven accused kidnappers, 32 accused house burglars, and 19 accused car thieves.

Public Affairs
The MoIA spokesperson conducted 34 press conferences last year on a variety of security issues and Ministry developments. The Ministry’s Media and Public Affairs Directorate (MPAD) issued 1,263 press releases, announcements and media alerts and maintained the MoIA’s strong online media presence. MPAD staff regularly updates the Ministry’s official Website, and Facebook, Google+ and Twitter accounts, as well as provides MoIA news and security information on YouTube, Flickr, and SoundCloud.

The MPAD worked last year with the Office of the Minister to introduce the national television program “Police and People.” The weekly program features the Minister or the Deputy Minister providing briefings on the country’s security, and updates on newsworthy developments within the police service and the MoIA. In each program, the Minister or Deputy Minister accepts questions and comments from Afghans who call into the program.

In further effort to engage the public, the MoIA initiated National Consultative Council (NCC) meetings last year and prepared to launch Provincial Consultative Councils (PCCs). The NCC is a regularly-held forum for citizens representing diverse segments of Afghan society to raise issues of general concern, and to identify citizen priorities regarding the country’s police service. The PCCs, hosted by Provincial Chiefs of Police (PCOPs), will replicate this model at the Provincial level. The first National Consultative Council was held on April 23, 2013 presided over by the Minister.

Last year the MPAD also began conducting regular Public Service Information campaigns, completing two in 2013-14 (1392): a Campaign on Road Safety in August 2013, and a Campaign to Prevent Violence Against Women in March 2014.
The Ministry of Interior Affairs is the law enforcement entity of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. It is responsible for enforcing the country’s laws, providing security, and protecting the rights of the country’s citizens.
POLICE OATH

All Afghan police recite this oath when they commence service:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

I (swear by Almighty Allah / do solemnly and sincerely declare) that I will well and faithfully serve the Government of Afghanistan according to law as a police officer; that I will obey, uphold, and maintain the laws of Afghanistan; that I will perform the powers and duties of my office honestly, faithfully, and diligently without fear of, or favor to, any person, and with malice or ill-will toward none; and that I will obey without question all lawful orders of those set in authority over me.
The duties and obligations of the police are set out in Article 5 of the Police Law. They are to:
1. Ensure and preserve public order and security;
2. Ensure individual and social security and protect legal rights and freedoms;
3. Take measures to prevent crimes;
4. Detect crimes and arrest suspects and perpetrators in a timely manner according to the provisions of the law;
5. Combat moral deviations, immoral social behavior and actions that disturb public tranquility;
6. Protect state and private properties and assets, as well as those of domestic, foreign, and international institutions and organizations;
7. Combat the cultivation of poppies and marijuana, smuggling and trafficking in drugs, production and illegal consumption of drugs, and prevent the import and consumption of intoxicants;
8. Combat organized crime, corruption and insurgency;
9. Combat terrorism and economic crimes in joint efforts with other security organizations according to the provisions of the law;
10. Cooperate within the scope of authority with the state’s administrative bodies to carry out their jobs according to the provisions of the law;
11. Regulate road traffic matters according to the provisions of the law;
12. Take necessary measures and actions to provide emergency response to major disasters in cooperation with other state organizations;
13. Help and assist victims of unpredictable events and natural disasters, and rescue persons and their properties;
14. Take necessary actions and measures in a state of emergency to ensure public order and security according to the provisions of the law;
15. Gain public cooperation in preventive and ad hoc operations;
16. Strengthen and maintain national borders and take appropriate and necessary measures in coordination with Ministry of National Defense against any activities that threaten national sovereignty;
17. Control persons entering and leaving border checkpoints and international airports in Afghanistan according to the provisions of the law;
18. When police function as judicial officers, they have the following duties according to the provisions of the law:
   - Discover crime and take action to prevent crime;
   - Ensure the safety of witnesses to a crime and preserve criminal evidence;
   - Arrest suspected perpetrators of a crime, and prevent them from escaping or hiding according to the provisions of the law;
   - Perform duties to identify, discover and find crimes;
   - In a criminal investigation cooperate with the Attorney General’s Office and other offices of the justice administration in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code and other applicable laws of Afghanistan;
   - When combating illegal drug activity and corruption, and identifying criminal networks, police shall perform their covert operations in agreement with the Attorney General’s Office;
19. Monitor border traffic and control relevant documents;
20. Establish liaison with foreign police in accordance with treaties, international law, and Interpol rules;
21. Take possession of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials from persons, entities, and unauthorized groups, issue firearms carrying licenses to individuals, and monitor use of firearms licenses according to the provisions of the law;
22. Ensure security of legal gatherings, strikes, and demonstrations and resist Insurgency and public disorder;
23. Prevent and extinguish fires;
24. Apply the provisions of the passport and foreigners’ travel and residence law within the scope of police responsibility;
25. To protect public order and combat crime, the organizations and authorities of the State are obliged to cooperate with the police in the performance of their duties.
DEPUTY MINISTRY OF SECURITY

Under the Minister’s direction, the Deputy Minister of Security is responsible for management of all branches of the police:

1. Uniform Police
2. Border Police
3. Civil Order Police
4. Police Special Units
5. Local Police
6. Traffic Police
7. Natural Disasters and Fire Fighting
8. Criminal Investigation
9. Counter Terrorism
10. Major Crimes Task Force

From March 2013 to March 2014 (1392), Afghanistan’s national police executed 2,541 independent operations and 278 joint operations in coordination with other international and Afghan security forces. Approximately 5,626 insurgents were killed, 1,843 injured and 2,717 captured. Additionally approximately 2,826 weapons and 4,173 land mines were seized by security forces. Afghanistan’s national police suffered approximately 2,300 deaths incurred while conducting these operations.

**Uniformed Police**

The Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP) is the largest component of the Afghan national police and is responsible for general policing duties under the Police Law. Approximate 73 percent of the country’s 149,000 national police last year were uniformed police. This number, 108,391, comprises 59,392 patrol-level police, 27,452 sergeants, and 21,547 officers.

The AUP is assigned mainly to police stations and checkpoints throughout Afghanistan and is frequently the first-response service when an incident occurs. It is also responsible for running static and mobile checkpoints throughout the country used to maintain security. There is a police headquarters in each of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces, and a police station in each of the country’s 364 districts.

**Border Police**

Afghanistan’s Border Police (ABP) control entry of people into the country, and prevent hostile incursions. ABP responsibilities include passport and document control at airports and border crossing points and preventing smuggling of weapons, drugs, cultural property, and people (human trafficking). In recent years the ABP have been fighting terrorism in Afghanistan’s border regions and working to prevent insurgents from entering the country.

Afghanistan shares borders with six neighboring countries, requiring the ABP to safeguard the country’s 5,529 kilometer-long border through stations in 86 districts in 19 provinces. The distance in kilometers of Afghanistan’s shared borders with neighboring countries:

- Republic of China (76) km
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan Durand line (2430) km
- Islamic Republic of Iran (936) km
- Republic of Turkmenistan (744) km
- Republic of Uzbekistan (137) km

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[Map showing Afghanistan's borders with neighboring countries]
Preparations for 1393 Elections

This past year challenged Afghanistan’s police service with preparing to secure the country’s April 5, 2014 Presidential and Provincial elections and with securing campaign and pre-election activities. To facilitate the election and allow Afghans to participate, the MoIA coordinated Afghan security forces, reviewed the security situation during the election lead-up, held regular intelligence meetings between MoIA officials and Provincial Chiefs of Police (PCOPs), conducted targeted counter-insurgency operations in unstable areas, and sent security forces to different parts of the country to facilitate campaign activities, and election preparations.

- Republic of Tajikistan (1,206) km
  The ABP work in coordination with bordering countries in accordance with international law to protect Afghanistan through in six border zones, 15 border crossing points, and five international airports and customs units. They also control and direct immigration crossings. During the year March 2013- March 2014 (1392) the ABP captured an estimated 278 kg heroin, 1,304 kg opium, 3600 kg marijuana, 35 kg morphine, 3040 lt aqua fortis, and 1,029 kg ammonium nitrate.

One of the most challenging issues for ABP is rocket attacks from the Pakistan border areas. Last year there were 1,186 such attacks. To help combat this and other trans-border threats, the ABP introduced several systems of new technology. In 2013-14 (1392) the Afghan border police general command installed and implemented use of the following systems:

- Installation of passport scanners able to recognize fraudulent passports;
- Utilization of ultraviolet light V scanning at the border crossing points (BCP) able to detect explosive and other dangerous materials;
- Establishing biometric teams at the air and land borders to identify criminals attempting cross the border illegally; and,
- Installation of modern body scanner machines at some airports.

Charged with one of the most important and dangerous roles in protecting Afghanistan, Afghan border police suffer the highest rate of casualties. In 2013-14 (1392) the APB sustained casualties from:
- Suicide attacks (7 incidents)
- Ambush (104 incidents)
- Armed attack (1,786 incidents)

Civil Order Police

The Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP) has a total strength of approximately 15,000 police members organized in seven brigades and 33 battalions across the country. It is a mobile force that can be deployed quickly to any region of the country. The ANCOP are dispatched regularly throughout the country as needed to maintain civil order, and provide crucial support to other police units’ counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics efforts.

Police Special Units

The General Directorate of Police Special Units (GDPSU) combats insurgency, illegal narcotics and organized crime. GDPSU are highly trained police commando forces that perform counter-
insurgency strikes against insurgents in high-risk hostile environments. These units work to identify, understand and influence areas of instability throughout the country and to isolate insurgency.

The GDPSU serve as one of the MoIA’s professional counter-terrorism forces. The GDPSU compromises five combat units that conduct counter-terrorism operations at all levels as well as conduct anti-crime activity. The GDPSU Crisis Response Unit (CRU) is primarily responsible for preventing high-profile terrorist attacks on the nation’s capital. Notably, attacks on Kabul’s Intercontinental Hotel in 2011, and on the Parliament and two residential locations in 2012 were repelled by the CRU with a minimal casualties incurred.

The GDPSU utilizes advanced techniques and technologies in coordination with NATO forces. These include use of human intelligence, and advanced investigation and surveillance to locate terrorist groups and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and to counter the networks that make and plant these IEDs. The GDPSU currently maintains Quick Reaction Forces (QRF) teams in several key provinces. The GDPSU plans to train more QRF teams and expand QRF presence to more provinces throughout the country next year. The GDPSU conducted 2,064 operations in 2013-14 (1392) with the following results:

- As many as 43 drug factories destroyed and 41,272.2 Kgs of chemicals seized;
- Discovery and confiscation of 48,786.5 Kgs of explosives;
- Seizure of 1,154 heavy and small weapons from insurgents;
- Discovery and seizure of 77,095 Kgs of drugs;
- Seizure 384 motorcycles from insurgents; and,
- Freeing of five Afghans kidnapped during different insurgent operations.

Afghan Local Police

The Afghan Local Police (ALP) is a temporary security force formed to protect those villages and districts most vulnerable to insurgent attacks. Service members of the ALP are recruited from the area they protect, providing a layer of security from those who live in the area and are familiar with it. Recruits to the ALP are selected and vetted by local elders to ensure their trustworthiness. The Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) also assists in mobilizing qualified people to join the ALP. Training is provided by the Afghan National Army and international military forces, which also support the ALP in the field. In some localities, local Afghan judges and prosecutors have helped train the ALP in the principles of the Afghan Constitution and practices under the rule of law.

The legal powers of the ALP are relatively limited when compared to other organizations within the MoIA. The ALP does not have the authority to arrest people, but can detain individuals and turn them over to the Afghan National Police (ANP) or the Afghan National Army (ANA). The ALP is a "self-defense force" and as such cannot conduct offensive operations unless they are local in nature and in direct response to a local threat to the small geographical area they

The Criminal Investigation Department collects evidence necessary for arrest, investigation, and prosecution of crimes.
Traffic Police prepare to welcome and escort a foreign dignitary.

are charged with protecting. Typically, the ALP do not operate outside of their communities or districts. The commanders of the ALP units report to the District Chiefs of Police.

The activities of the Afghan Local Police include:
- Protecting the people against the enemies of Afghanistan;
- Protecting local government institutions and operations;
- Protecting critical infrastructure;
- Facilitating reconstruction and development;
- Disrupting insurgent attacks and activities;
- Denying insurgents safe havens, and;
- Assisting in security maintenance.

Traffic Police
The General Directorate of Traffic works to ensure a safe, smooth flow of vehicles in Afghanistan’s cities and on its highways, as well as to manage traffic in accordance with the country’s laws and regulations. Traffic Police ensure compliance with the rules of the road and ensure travel permits, driving licenses and other documents are valid.

In 2013-14 (1392) the General Directorate distributed approximately 63,565 national driving licenses, 2,349 international driving licenses, and 87,152 driving permits. Revenues earned by the Traffic Department, Traffic Directorate and municipal services last year add up to approximately US $31 million (1.8 billion AFN) which was officially handed over to Afghanistan’s Central Bank.

Traffic Incidents:
Statistics from last year show a 20 percent decrease in fatalities and injuries caused by traffic incidents. About 3,334 traffic incidents were reported during 2013-14 (1392), in which 1,392 citizens were killed and another 3,967 wounded. Lack of radar systems, cameras, new technology, transport infrastructure, and driver knowledge of traffic regulations, as well as road construction, road maintenance problems, and driver negligence, were the primary causes of Afghanistan’s traffic accidents.

Last year the General Directorate of Traffic took such preventative measures as: monitoring the technical condition of vehicles through the continued presence of Traffic police on roads; provision of driving courses; provision of expert opinions on road construction; and installation of traffic signs and signals.

Activities of the General Directorate of Traffic include:
- Enforcing road traffic laws and promoting a law-abiding culture;
- Regulating traffic flow in cities;
- Preventing traffic violations;
- Evaluating and reviewing the Traffic Administration’s staff;
- Evaluating and analyzing annual traffic incident statistics;
- Setting up short and long-term training programs for Traffic employees;
- Coordinating with the Ministry of Public Works on construction of roads;
- Providing input to the MoIA for how best to uphold and enforce traffic laws in major cities;
- Planning safe driving programs for implementation, and;
- Enforcing the ban on import of vehicles manufactured more than 10 years ago.
Natural Disasters and Firefighting

The General Directorate of Natural Disasters and Firefighting has the responsibility for: preventing and fighting fires around the country; responding to fire emergencies; drawing plans for and developing strategies to prevent fires; ensuring firefighting tools are available in government and non-government buildings; performing foundational, technical and operative surveys; and taking technical care of all buildings and establishments in case of such natural disasters as earthquakes, avalanches, floods, airplane crashes, and traffic incidents.

In the past 12 years a great number of vehicles and other firefighting equipment have been made operational. Dilapidated facilities and buildings were reconstructed and refurbished, and the administration itself was upgraded from the Directory of Firefighting to the General Directory for Natural Disasters and Firefighting. This General Directory has a branch in each province of the country. Forty-six firefighting teams are active in Afghanistan’s 34 provinces. Collectively they have 1,500 employees. Each team has at least two modern firefighting vehicles and trained operators.

In 2013-14 (1392), 1,462 incidents of fire, earthquake, flood, rise of water level, and avalanches were recorded, causing a confirmed 185 deaths and 275 injuries. These incidents also caused approximately US$ 9.1 million (546 million AFN) worth of damage. It is estimated that the work of this administration to improve rapid response and to undertake preventative measures has saved Afghan lives and successfully prevented an approximate US$35 million (2.3 billion AFN) loss to the country.

Criminal Investigations

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is responsible for the discovery and prevention of crime, and cooperates with the Attorney General’s Office in the investigation of crime. The specialized duties of the CID begin when a crime has been committed, or the police have been notified. CID

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type Incident</th>
<th># of incidents throughout the country</th>
<th>Discovered incidents</th>
<th>Incidents under investigation</th>
<th># of accused criminals arrested</th>
<th># of accused criminals escaped</th>
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<td>Murder</td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>1,384</td>
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<td>Theft</td>
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<td>322</td>
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<td>Kidnapping</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>Adultery</td>
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<td>480</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
staff collect information necessary for investigation and prosecution, and for the arrest of suspects.

Other duties of the Department include: analyzing the security and criminal state of the country, examining crime trends, and assessing technical and tactical changes in criminal behavior. The CID focuses on organized crime and other serious criminal activity such as human trafficking, sexual assault, abduction, murder, major financial crimes, corruption, and terrorism.

**Counter Terrorism**

The Counterterrorism General Directorate is responsible for detection, prevention, avoidance of, and combat against terrorist activities throughout the country. The MoIA has identified 12 high-risk provinces in Afghanistan: Farah, Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Uruzgan, Paktika, Paktia, Ghazni, Maidan Wardak, Kunar, Nuristan and Khost. Six provinces are identified as mid-risk: Kapisa, Laghman, Faryab, Kunduz, Logar and Badghis. And six are considered low risk: Parwan, Nangarhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Herat and Nimroz. The security situation is regarded as normal in Kabul, Bamiyan, Panjshir, Daikundi, Balkh, Jowzjan, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan, Ghor and Takhar, although the latter are carefully monitored for and protected from insurgent activity as well.

The Counterterrorism General Directorate has worked over the past several years to establish and strengthen operational networks to detect and combat insurgent activity. Last year, working with other Afghan detective and security agencies, the Directorate followed up on 12,925 pieces of political and criminal intelligence that resulted in successful prevention of 2,513 separate incidents.

In 2013-14 (1392), the MoIA recorded: 106 suicide and guerilla attacks; 3,367 incidents of enemy fire; 2,326 mine IED explosions; and 2,480 incidents of ambush resulting. These incident combined were responsible for 1,310 civilians martyred and 2,948 injured. Insurgent casualties recorded last year were 3,624 killed and 1,534 injured.

Last year 2,128 individuals accused of insurgency activities were arrested, investigated, and referred to judicial agencies by the Afghan government. These individuals are believed to be collectively responsible for 1,345 cases of terrorist activity throughout the country. Additionally, 138 foreign citizens were deported for lack of legal documentation.

To improve the Directorate’s professional skills, 1,234 employees were introduced to professional, legal and religious trainings inside and outside of Afghanistan last year. Many attended courses at the Staff College on such topics as: data collection and analysis; human trafficking; investigation and collection of material evidence at crimes scenes; investigation techniques; tactical skills; elimination of violence against women; and management and leadership.

**Major Crimes Task Force**

The Major Crimes Task Force coordinates with Afghanistan’s National Directorate of Security, and the country’s judicial organizations.

The main functions of the Major Crimes Task Force are:

- Identifying and arresting criminal networks;
- Assisting in prosecuting corruption;
- Detecting, identifying, and arresting kidnappers and kidnapping network, and;
- Collecting and authenticating crime evidence and documents for submission to the country’s justice and judicial organizations in order to develop criminal cases.

Last year, this department detected and investigated approximately 103 cases related to kidnapping, administrative corruption, and organized crimes, resulting in the arrest of 180 suspects and submission of their cases to the country’s justice sector. Out of these 103 cases, 34 cases were reviewed, and investigated last year. These include 27 suspects from different government entities arrested in connection with 18 bribery cases, and 20 suspects arrested in 13 cases of kidnapping, threat to kidnap, or attempt to commit human trafficking.
The following are items and assets seized in the above cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Received Items</th>
<th>Amount/Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit USD</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit Afs</td>
<td>48,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit Passports</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit ID Cards (Tazkira)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit Vehicle Number Plates</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit Vehicle Permits</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic Beverages</td>
<td>528 Liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>18.600KG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal methyl amphetamine</td>
<td>2.795 KG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>4.140KG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PK Machine Gun</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Types of Pistols</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifle</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>55KG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Major Crimes Task Force coordinates with the National Directorate of Security and judicial organizations to combat organized crime.
The Deputy Minister of Counter Narcotics (CN) is responsible for the eradication of poppy cultivation, the dismantling of illegal opium laboratories, and investigation of narcotics smuggling and trafficking. Narcotics threatens both Afghanistan’s security and its economy. Poppy cultivation has direct links to terrorism, providing illegal income to fund insurgents. Heroin addiction afflicts many people in regional areas of poppy cultivation, harming both the health of the population, and the economic development of the province, as well as causing increases in violence and in street crime.

According to statistics provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), poppy cultivation increased 36 percent from 131,000 hectares in 2012-13 (1391) to 209,000 hectares in 2013-14 (1392) —the highest rate of production in 10 years. The number of drug addicts correspondingly increased from one million to 1.6 million individuals.
Five of Afghanistan’s provinces produce 93 percent of the country’s poppies, with an estimated 53 percent of the country’s production cultivated in Helmand province alone.

The Minister of Interior Affairs’ 10-Year Vision introduced in 2013 (1392) calls for a 50 percent reduction in the cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotics throughout Afghanistan over the next five years. Last year the Counter Narcotics Deputy Ministry conducted three joint cross-border operations with the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Additionally, the MoIA sought to further strengthen regional cooperation, and information exchange through numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings.

The main priorities of the Deputy Ministry of Counter Narcotics are:

1. Implementation of the Action Plan in accordance with the Ministry’s 10-year Vision and the Law;
2. Upgrading CNPA’s capacity, professionalism and training in Counter Narcotics work;
3. Increasing the efficiency of operations across the country, and TOC leadership capacity building;
4. Targeting main traffickers and drug trafficking organizations;
5. Targeting main heroine/narcotics process centers and/or factories;
6. Organizing major operations in order to eliminate armed drug traffickers in the border areas;
7. Strengthening regional cooperation, information exchange, and joint cross-border operations with neighboring countries;
8. Attempting total elimination of poppy cultivation across the country, recreating the Poppy Eradication Unit, and disrupting production in affected provinces; and,
9. Strengthening borders, entry ports, customs units, airport security, placing professional police in the aforementioned locations in order to prevent drug trafficking.

**Operations**

The DM for Counter Narcotics conducted 3,180 operations across the country. The number of smugglers arrested during 2013-14 (1392) totaled 3,078. Of those 16 arrested were foreign citizens. Detection and seizures of Opium, Heroin, Morphine, Hashish, Intoxicants and Precursors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Quantity Kgs</th>
<th>Quantity Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>77,991.484</td>
<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>5,339.911</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>8,360.03</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>28,203.12</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Precursors</td>
<td>79,303.44</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intoxicants</td>
<td>40,490.375</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy and Hashish Seeds</td>
<td>39,156.72</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Deputy Ministry of Afghan Public Protection Forces (APPF) is a fee-for-service Afghan government security service provider within the MoIA. A crucial part of the APF, the APPF protects people, infrastructure, facilities, ongoing construction projects and vehicle convoys.

The APPF is organized as a state-owned enterprise able to contract with domestic and foreign customers for security services. Presidential Decree 62 in 2010 (1389) established the Afghan Public Protection Forces (APPF) as the country’s ‘security provider.

In a 1391 decision by the Council of Ministers, the state security enterprise was dissolved and the APPF was fully integrated into the ANP. The APPF is self-funded, producing revenues for the Afghan government through private security contracts.

Last year the transition to a fully Afghan-led security environment continued as the APPF expanded its protection services to the country’s highways, government projects, and private sector enterprises.

Today the APPF protects Afghan businesses like restaurants and private banks, as well as large internationally-funded profit and non-profit development projects that benefit the country.

Last year the APPF signed 254 new contracts with governmental, non-governmental, private and international development organizations. Of those, 190 are client escort contracts and 64 are government and non-governmental organization (NGO) security contracts. APPF further conducted security surveys for 385 Afghan and international companies and organizations for future contracts.

The transition to full protection of Afghan and foreign companies and organizations has gone exceedingly well according to both the MoIA and foreign clients. No complaints about APPF from foreign clients were reported in 2013-14 (1392).

Steering Committee / Supreme Shura
The Ministry of the Interior manages the Steering Committee, or Supreme Shura, directing the transition of the country’s police force to a civil policing service.


The Shura meets once every three months to consider the following issues: plans for future activities; the tashkil and enterprise budget approval; regulations and procedures; identification of needs, and; approval of employee benefits.
DEPUTY MINISTRY OF POLICY AND STRATEGY

The Deputy Ministry of Policy and Strategy (DMPS) is responsible for supporting the Minister in the planning and corporate management of the Ministry of Interior and the police. The DMPS provides advice and information to help the Minister direct the police and to hold it accountable.

This DMPS comprises the General Directorate of Strategy (GDS), which handles such areas as strategic planning, reporting, monitoring and control, as well as the General Directorate of Policies (GDP), which is responsible for the development of policies, procedures, and programs. The DMPS works to implement the MoIA’s 10-Year Vision, which describes the desired state of the ANP in 10 years. The 10-year Vision states that: within 10 years the Afghan National Police (ANP) will become a unified, capable, and trustworthy civil police service. Its primary responsibilities will be to: enforce the rule of law; maintain public order and security; detect and combat crime; control borders; protect the rights, assets and freedoms of both Afghans and foreigners in Afghanistan according to national laws; and, operate without ethnic, gender, language or religious discrimination.

The Vision document also specifies the strategic and long-term objectives of the MoIA for the continuing development and professionalization of the ANP, and the degree of institutional restructuring and reform that will be necessary for the improved performance of the MoIA. The vision gives the Afghan public a clear view of the future of the country’s policing. MoIA officials will use the Vision document to further develop their relevant operational and tactical-level objectives, and to develop their operational plans. The 10-Year Vision is based on such legislative and directive documents as the Afghan Constitution, the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), and the Afghan Police Law. Suggestions from working groups have also been considered together with higher-level national objectives, present and future security needs of the country, good governance practices, and the expressed priorities of the Afghan people.

The MoIA made considerable progress last year in improving its strategic planning efforts. In February 2014, the Minister approved the Strategic Planning Directive (SPD), which outlines the MoIA’s overall strategic planning process. The process was led by the GDS. The SPD also details the strategic planning and reporting responsibilities of Deputy Ministries and Independent General Directorates including timelines, formats and systems. The Directive helps the MoIA to produce such important planning documents as the National Police Strategy (NPS) and the National Police Plan, which will help the MoIA to implement the NPS. Utilizing the new processes in the SPD, the Deputy Ministry for Policy and Strategy led the development and finalization last year of the five-year National Police Strategy and two-year National Police Plan to begin realization of the 10-year Vision starting in 2014-15.

National Police Strategy Goals
Stemming from the 10-Year Vision, the NPS establishes the MoIA’s strategic objectives through the upcoming transition period. The NPS outlines 13 strategic goals:

- Provide standard, needs-based training and education.
- Provide equipment appropriate to roles and responsibilities.
- Develop appropriate operational plans and decrease police casualties and attrition.
- Strengthen female presence and capabilities in the MoIA.
- Maintain the Afghan Local Police through transition, and then implement a phased dissolution into the ANP, according to ANP standards.
- Institutionalize reforms and strengthen civilian skills in the MoIA.
- Strengthen community policing and public participation to improve rule of law.
- Combat corruption and strengthen mechanisms for ensuring transparency, and accountability.
- Disarm illegally armed groups.
- Strengthen coordination with justice, judicial,
and other governmental organizations.
• Improve human rights observance by the ANP, and human rights conditions in prisons and detention centers.
• Combat organized crime, terrorism and illegal narcotics.
• Improve ANP working and living conditions.

Female Personnel Recruiting Strategy
One of the Ministry’s top priorities is to increase the presence of female personnel at a variety of professional levels. To facilitate this the DMPS developed the Strategy for the Management of the Affairs of ANP Female Personnel, which provides goals for recruitment and inclusion of female personnel in the ANP. Currently, female personnel have active roles at all levels, including participation in high-level decision-making. Last year the position of Director of Women’s Affairs was raised to the rank of General enabling the Director to participate in top leadership meetings. The MoIA’s Deputy Chief of Staff is a woman, as is the Deputy Commander of the Kabul airport border police headquarters. Last year the Minister appointed Afghanistan’s first woman District Chief of Police (to Police District 1 in Kabul).

MoIA Policies Developed in 2013-14 (1392)
The Deputy Ministry of Policy and Strategy developed a number of policy documents in plans and reports in 1392. They include among others:
1. Created and distributed 2-year implementation plan in order to achieve the 10-Year Strategic Vision goals.
2. Developed ANP tasks policy for the elections.
3. Developed policy concerning prevention of violence against women and children in the MoIA and at the Community level.
5. Developed specialized tactical planning policy for Counter-Narcotics.
6. Developed specialized Reconnaissance& Intelligence policy for DM Counter-Narcotics.
7. Developed specialized Training & Education policy for DM Counter-Narcotics.
8. Developed health and psychological procedures for prisons and detention centers.
9. Developed security procedures for prisons and detention centers.
10. Developed policy for improvement of craft skills and provision of occupations and craftsmanship training for prisoners.
11. Developed policy for categorizing and investigating prisoners’ cases.
12. Developed Afghan Local Police (ALP) Policy.
13. Developed ANP task policy for first 72 hours of arrest.
14. Developed ANP humanitarian training policy.

The MoIA aims to increase presence of women in the police service. Pictured above are women members of Afghanistan's elite Police Special Units.
DEPUTY MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATION

The Deputy Ministry of Administration is responsible for recruitment, training, personnel management, and management of the civil service elements of the Ministry. It also oversees processing of national identity cards (tazkira), passports and visas, motor vehicle registrations, and drivers’ licenses.

Visa and Passport
The Passport Directorate is responsible for issuance of digitally and manually-produced passports, and for providing visas to expatriates and visitors. In order to comply with the international standards for passport security and identification, the MoIA in 1391 instituted use of a digital visa issuance system and passport scanners. This technology facilitates international travel for Afghan citizens and expedites the process of issuing passports. The capacity of the Passport Directorate improved considerably last year and now issues approximately 2,000 computerized passports daily nationwide. The Passport Directorate in Kabul alone now has the ability to print 500 digital, scan-able passports per day. The system, funded by the government of Australia through International Organization for Migration (IOM), is part of an overall upgrade of passport and visa printers.

To improve security the new passport issuance system includes a database of fingerprints linked to the tazkira. The system is also used in tracking the movement of criminals. Last year the system resulted in police capture of 227 people listed in the criminal database system. Those arrested were handed over to the Criminal Investigation Unit. So far 15 provinces including Laghman, Kunar, Parwan, Takhar, Kapisa, Panjshir, Herat, Kunduz, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Bamyan, Ghazni, Logar, Paktika and Balkh are connected to the system. Printing and issuance is done within each respective province. Integration of the country’s 33 provincial passport offices to the central office in Kabul is in progress. The major challenge currently facing the Directorate is irregular Internet connectivity and lack of regular electricity. The MoIA considers completion of this task a priority for both security and for public service reasons.

Completion of connection, expected in 2014-15 (1393), will assist in issuance of digital passports and allow the provincial passport offices, international airports and border crossing control points access to the central database.

Recruitment General Command
Police enlistment in Afghanistan is voluntary. Police recruitment is conducted throughout the country’s
34 provinces in accordance with the MoIA’s tashkil and approved procedures. Volunteers apply at one of the country’s recruitment centers, where, after checking the applicant’s national identification card (tazkira), recruiter will request completion of an application form, along with signed references from two members of Afghanistan’s local or national government. Applicants then face review by the Criminal Investigation, Intelligence, Counter Terrorism, Tazkira and Population Registration directorates, as well as by MoIA’s heath care services to ensure they are physically fit for duty.

Within the 34 provinces there are 41 basic and professional training centers in the recruitment command. Training is conducted by local and foreign instructors for periods of four, six, eight, or 16 weeks, based on future rank and duties. Basic trainings cover such areas as operational tactics and professional, legal and security issues.

Last year the MoIA operationalized newly expanded regional training centers allowing for more efficient assessment and assignment of incoming recruits. New recruits now report to regional assembly areas where they will be evaluated and assigned to the appropriate training center based upon the region’s needs and the recruit’s interests and skill set. As part of its commitment to serving and protecting all Afghans equally under the law, the MoIA is working to develop an inclusive and representative police service. The police service actively recruits in every province in the country, hiring both men and women from varied ethnic, economic, and social backgrounds. In 2013-14 (1392) the MoIA undertook initiatives to increase the number of women in the country’s police service. Minister Daudzai has made recruitment and retention of women police officers a high priority for the Ministry.

**Population Registration and the Tazkira**

The duties of the Population and Tazkira department include: the collection and analysis of demographic data on births, divorces, deaths, and immigration; registration of entries and exits by foreigners; processing of documents for Afghan citizenship or withdrawal of citizenship; training programs for the birth registration department; distribution of tazkiras; and, requested verifications of tazkira information for citizens.

In 2013-14 (1392) the department issued 130,506 tazkiras, registered 317,009 births, 12,804 deaths, 3,573 marriages, and 261 divorces. The department also registered 36,227 entrances and 22,012 exits by foreign citizens to and from Afghanistan. Obtaining and relinquishing Afghanistan nationality is rare.
with just 219 people relinquishing their Afghan nationality last year and four people obtaining it. Comprehensive plans have been drawn to introduce a new electronic system of population registration and issuance of tazkiras, jointly managed by the MoIA and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. The MoIA collects biometric data such as fingerprints and photos from every Afghan. The intent is to register and issue tazkiras to all of Afghanistan’s population within the next few years. Staff are now being recruited to form 401 registration teams to work throughout the country.

To ensure transparency and impartiality, recruitment is overseen by officials from the lower house of Parliament (Wolesi Jirga), the Attorney General’s Office, the National Directorate of Anti-Corruption, the National Directorate of Security, the National Directorate of General Intelligence, the Directorate of Anti-Terrorism, the Directorate of Human Resources, the Directorate of General Registration and Population, the General Directorate of Anti-Crime, and the Police Academy.

In the first phase of recruitment, 5,507 applicants, including 340 women, submitted applications, of which 4,927 took the examination. A total of 550 applicants were selected for 50 teams in Kabul. Teams include 50 team leaders, 100 senior officers, 200 registration officers and 200 social workers.

**Professional Training**

The Training and Education General Command is responsible for training and educating police to enhance their professional, legal, cultural, and physical capacities to meet modern international standards. It conducts professional and specialized courses, provides scholarships for trainings in foreign countries, and conducts methodological and leadership seminars.

The MoIA training facilities can accommodate approximately 15,000 trainees at any one time. Currently there are 9,772 trainees in these facilities. In 2013-14 (1392) approximately 60,000 police successfully completed a range of professional and specialized courses. In 2013 approximately 36,510 police personnel were introduced to literacy courses with 7,728 of them successfully graduating and attaining a literacy level equivalent to Grades 5—6. The Command also introduced 2,864 personnel for trainings conducted in Turkey, Russia and Kazakhstan—134 of them women.

**Education**

The MoIA has 13 training centers in Afghanistan. The Staff College and the Police Academy fall under the MoIA’s General Training & Education Command (GTEC) in the Deputy Ministry for Administration.

The Staff College trains active police in a variety of subjects designed to improve overall professionalism, and to develop leadership capacity in both operational and strategic areas. Entrance is competitive with roughly half of applicants being selected. Last year the College trained approximately 1,200 students in classes covering such issues as police tactics, management, policy, planning, and strategy. Classes are designed to improve job performance, and as well as advance students’ careers through such offerings as the Captain-to-Major Promotion Course. The College will add a new Bachelors degree program in 2014-15 (1393) and has begun recruiting applicants.

The Police Academy provides a four-year Bachelors degree program to new Police recruits—typically young Afghan civilians recently graduated from high school. Students graduating from the Academy will hold the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. The Academy enters its third year in 1393. In 2013-14 (1392) the Academy trained 606 first-year students, and 770 second-year students enrolled in the four-year program.

Uniformed Police assist with vaccinating children in Afghanistan’s remote provinces.
Uniformed Police display their certificates of completion of a professional training program.
The Deputy Ministry of Support is responsible for finance, procurement, logistics, and the management of facilities. It provides organizational infrastructure needed to ensure that the police function effectively.

Finance and Budget

The Finance and Budget Department is the central unit for financial services in the MoIA. The Department prepares the annual budget of the Ministry then submits it to the Ministry of Finance for allocation and integration into the overall budget of the Afghan government. After the budget is approved by Parliament and the President, and then circulated by the Ministry of Finance, financial allocation is provided on a monthly basis through a commission to the MoIA budgetary units.

Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan

Afghanistan's national police are largely funded by the international community. Donated funds are put into the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Most of the LOTFA funding pays police salaries, however funding for other police reform projects has also been made available. A steering committee chaired by the MoIA and composed by a representative from the Ministry of Finance, as well as representatives from the donor countries, oversees disbursement of the funds. The MoIA Finance and Budget Department is responsible for working with LOTFA to ensure that appropriate procedures are followed for the expenditure of the funds.

The Ministry of Interior Affairs implemented the following development projects in 1392 (2013-2014):

- Seven firefighting buildings were built in Balkh, Kapisa, Sar-e-Pul, Farah, Parwan, Laghman and Takhar Provinces;
- Fueling stations were built in Kabul, Nangarhar and Daikundi Provinces;
- A Center to assist families of martyred and disabled police was built in Police Town in Kabul City;
- Construction of six prisons began Bamyan, Logar, Samangan, Ghor, Wardak and Badakhshan Provinces;
- A contract was signed to build a facility to produce Electronic ID Cards, (Tazkira) in Kabul, and construction was 30 percent completed;
- Eleven fire stations were built in Kabul Province;
- A building for the Special Forces was completed this year, and;
- Thirty police checkpoints were constructed and established across the country.
The General Directorate of Human Rights, Child Rights and Gender

The Gender Department was established in 2007 (1387) with 41 posts throughout Kabul and Afghanistan’s provinces. In its second year, the Department was elevated to a Directorate and its duties expanded to include human rights and children’s rights. The General Directorate of Human Rights, Child Rights and Gender is charged with ensuring that Afghanistan adheres to Article 22 of the Afghan constitution, the UN charter, and international treaties and conventions to which Afghanistan is party that concern human rights, gender equality, reduction of violence, monitoring and prevention of human rights violations, securing and respecting the rights of children, and promoting human rights values among the police.

The Directorate’s gender department coordinates with MoIA’s recruitment groups to assist in identifying and recruiting qualified female applicants. The MoIA currently has more than 2,000 women working in civilian and military capacities, and plans to eventually employee 10,000 women in the national police force. Last year Directorate representatives participated in MoIA recruitment efforts to prevent recruitment and hiring of personnel under the age of 18.

The Directorate also participated last year in a policy development commission, created by the Deputy Minister of Security to comment on the Strategy for the Management of the Affairs of ANP Female Personnel. Directorate representatives served on the commission alongside representatives from such organizations as the United Nations, the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) and international policing, and human rights organizations. The Minister approved the Strategy in March 2014.

119 Police Directorate

In 2009 (1388) MoIA established the 119 informational call center with financial support from NATO. It has 58 employees, seven of whom are female. The service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week for people to report crimes and suspected terrorist activity, as well as police misconduct, corruption, and human rights violations.

Complaints are referred to the appropriate department for follow up. A calls reporting a suspected planned terrorist attack, for example, is referred to the MoIA’s Quick Action Response Unit for immediate action and follow up. The number of people contacting the 119 centers everyday has increased steadily since the service was established. The 119 call center helps to prevent incidents that could harm people and damage property. Last year the 119 call center assisted the national police in disabling 173 different types of mines and explosives planted all around the country; disabling 15 suicide bomb vests; and arresting 20 suicide bombers before they could act. Through the center, Afghan citizens further assisted in the arrest of three people who were planting landmines, and the discovery and seizure of a great deal of explosive material and heavy weaponry. Approximately 70 bags of explosive Ammonium Nitrite, 60 mortar shells, six barrels full of explosives, and a motorcycle loaded with of explosive material were discovered by the police thanks in part to citizens utilizing the 119 service. The 119 call center further assisted in the arrest of 29 murderers, seven kidnappers 32 house burglars, and 19 car thieves. In 2013-14 (1392) centers were established in an additional five provinces: Kandahar; Helmand; Nangarhar; Herat; and Balkh.
Communications and Public Affairs Directorate

The Media and Public Affairs Directorate (MPAD) is responsible for conveying the messages of the Afghan national police to Afghan and international audiences in a timely manner, and is tasked with informing the public and media about the country’s security status. The MPAD also works to monitor and share the Afghan public’s opinion about security, policing, and other issues related to the MoIA. The MPAD comprises News, Production, Media Monitoring, Website, Media Relations, and Archive sections. In 2013-14 (1392) The MPAD focused upon four main areas: public diplomacy, strategic relations with media, countering insurgent propaganda and managing ANP public relations. Last year, The MoIA spokesperson conducted 34 press conferences on a variety of security issues, and to announce developments within the MoIA. The MPAD issued 1,263 press releases, announcements and media alerts.

The MPAD maintains the MoIA’s strong online media presence, updating the Ministry’s official Website and its Facebook, Google+ and Twitter accounts. The Spokesman also maintains his own professional Twitter account. MPAD further works to ensure that MoIA news and security information regularly appears on YouTube, Flickr, and SoundCloud.

MPAD expanded and improved the Ministry’s website last year through immediate posting of news releases, an increased the number of photographs, and introduction of public service information campaigns. The MoIA’s website’s pages concerning community policing, women’s and children’s rights and issues, passport information, the national identification process, the driving license process, and provision of vehicle registration documents were significantly expanded last year.

With the support of UNESCO, MPAD publishes the Afghan national police Khedmat magazine, making the monthly publication available to the Afghan police and public. Each issue of Khedmat is designed to provide information and training material useful to police for conducting their jobs. In 2013-14 (1392) 12 issues were published, each with distribution of 15,000.

Significantly, the MPAD worked last year with the Office of the Minister to create and introduce the
television program “Police and People” which airs on Afghan national television. The program features the Minister or the Deputy Minister providing updates and briefings on the country’s security situation and on newsworthy developments within the police service and the MoIA. Each episode the Minister or Deputy Minister accepts questions and comments from citizens who call into the program. If the official is unable to answer the question immediately on air, the question is researched and answered the following week. The MoIA has produced and aired six segments to date. This program is an example of the Minister’s and the MPAD’s commitment to facilitating good communication with the Afghan people who are invited to share their comments, questions, suggestions, or complaints regarding mistreatment by police.

The MoIA recognizes that full transition to a civil police service should include soliciting and listening to citizen concerns and feedback. In 2013-14 the MoIA initiated two formal mechanisms to do this: the National Consultative Council (NCC) and the Provincial Consultative Councils (PCCs). The NCC is designed as a regularly held forum for citizens representing diverse segments of Afghan society to raise issues of general concern and to identify citizen priorities concerning the country’s police service. NCCs allow a variety of Afghan populations to have their voices heard, and will assist the MoIA in making decisions that are better informed by the citizens it serves. The PCCs, hosted by Provincial Chiefs of Police (PCOPs), will replicate this model at the Provincial level.

The first National Consultative Council was held on April 23, 2013 presided over by the Minister. Twenty-two members of government and civil society organizations representing women, youth, journalists, and others attended. The second NCC was held on August 15, 2013 and was attended by 21 members. NCC members raised a variety of new issues and made a number of suggestions for the direction of the police service at both the national and community levels. The MPAD also began planning for launch of the Pilot Provincial Consultative Councils.

Last year the MPAD began regular issuance of Public Service Information campaigns, completing two in 2013-14 (1392): Road Safety in August 2013, and a Campaign against Violence against Women in March 2014. Both campaigns included nationwide mobile phone text messages, online social media outreach, and informational television and radio spots. The MoIA plans to increase and expand its public service information campaign work in the upcoming year.

### MoIA Social Media Statistics for 2013-14 (1392)

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<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visits to the website</td>
<td>11,161</td>
<td>9,269</td>
<td>9,536</td>
<td>14,046</td>
<td>14,091</td>
<td>13,930</td>
<td>14,032</td>
<td>19,108</td>
<td>17,265</td>
<td>15,310</td>
<td>16,149</td>
<td>16,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website pages visited</td>
<td>37,097</td>
<td>43,572</td>
<td>38,661</td>
<td>46,629</td>
<td>46,532</td>
<td>42,863</td>
<td>43,477</td>
<td>59,314</td>
<td>47,132</td>
<td>42,280</td>
<td>48,260</td>
<td>49,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily highest number of visits</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>2,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website daily average</td>
<td>372.03</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>307.61</td>
<td>468.2</td>
<td>454.5</td>
<td>428.76</td>
<td>452.64</td>
<td>616.38</td>
<td>616.607</td>
<td>487.41</td>
<td>616.38</td>
<td>1,653.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages left on the website</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits to all MoIA Social media</td>
<td>381,729</td>
<td>374,036</td>
<td>188,501</td>
<td>190,751</td>
<td>465,277</td>
<td>196,898</td>
<td>315,030</td>
<td>557,876</td>
<td>423,679</td>
<td>338,708</td>
<td>325,915</td>
<td>2,669,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘People talking about this’</td>
<td>11,679</td>
<td>147,407</td>
<td>53,923</td>
<td>43,473</td>
<td>182,503</td>
<td>49,114</td>
<td>104,889</td>
<td>216,977</td>
<td>153,780</td>
<td>115,286</td>
<td>187,346</td>
<td>931,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly total reach</td>
<td>318,822</td>
<td>170,990</td>
<td>81,635</td>
<td>78,620</td>
<td>217,503</td>
<td>87,817</td>
<td>144,906</td>
<td>254,083</td>
<td>20,1697</td>
<td>160,615</td>
<td>138,044</td>
<td>1,652,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers of who “liked” an MoIA social media page</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>12,223</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flickr</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>3198</td>
<td>6439</td>
<td>2611</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>6,307</td>
<td>2,423</td>
<td>3,689</td>
<td>16,656</td>
<td>6,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>1,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai pictured with senior members of the Ministry of Interior Affairs.