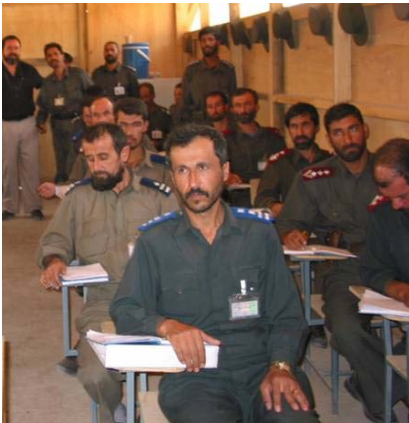


FACT SHEET

Post Conflict Reforms Afghan National Police - reforms

March 2006



ANP Officer in the classroom



The ANP parading on Independence Day



A modern ANP

PHOTO: POST CONFLICT REFORMS

Post Conflict Reforms (PCR) is a cross cutting program dealing with the security sector issues that arise upon the cessation of fighting. Left unresolved, the issues may reignite, fetter or delay the Mission’s reconstruction efforts and its wider objectives which support the authority of the Government and the wishes of the people.

PCR is a general term used for the numerous interrelated initiatives that are being addressed in Country.

- The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of the Afghan Military Forces (DDR)
- The Cantonment of Heavy Weapons
- The Anti Personnel Mines and Ammunition Stockpile Destruction Program (APMASD)
- The Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)
- The reform of the Afghan National Police (ANP)

The reform of the Afghan National Police is led by the German Government and assisted by the Office of Security and Cooperation – Afghanistan (OSC-A). The task is one of the five Security Sector Reform Pillars – identified as part of the Bonn Agreement - Afghan National Army, Counter Narcotics, Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration, Justice and the reform of the Afghan National Police (ANP).

The ANP will, in accordance with the revised goals set out in the Afghan Compact, recruit a further 8,000 police officers, including 12,000 border police, to reach 62,000 by 2010. Reforms are in place that will create a modern respected police force that will have the capacity to enforce law and order. Until now, the effectiveness of the force has been in question and it has not had the capacity to retrain. The reforms will address these issues and create a force that will meet the modern demands required of it.

The three key areas of reform comprise revisiting the training, up to 70% are illiterate, the literate and illiterate respectively receive between 12 – 90 days training, modernizing the command structure and increasing the pay and benefits to match the ANA to enable the force to attract and retain the best.

Assistance to Afghanistan (continued)

Funding will be provided through the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) for the short to medium term due to the GoA's current budget deficit. Outside of Kabul, the UN's SRSG reported in March 2006 that the ANP has little capacity in terms of leadership, equipment and facilities compounded by the absence of a functioning judicial and penal system.

A key component of the Reform is to update the historic command and control structure. This is necessary to create a modern force with a defined chain of command. The current structure is top heavy with three officers employed for every two sergeants.

Senior appointments in the ANP are being reviewed in a three phase process to ensure that those personnel retained are professional, competent and respected. The restructuring of the ANP's senior management is taking place and all three phases are timetabled to be completed by June 2006.

The first phase has taken place and selected the thirty one most senior and competent officers in the force – 12 Pashtun, 16 Tajik, 2 Hazaras and 1 Uzbek. Those chosen successfully submitted applications that were reviewed by a panel, passed background checks, a written exam, an oral selection Board and obtained the President's approval. The second and third phases will shortly identify the best 86 and 1,014 officers respectively, to fill the scheme of compliment.

It is anticipated that the necessary stepped reforms will, over a period of time, make 86, 3,700 and finally an additional 1,800 officers redundant. Proposals for a redundancy package were discussed at the Doha conference in Feb 2006 but despite the reforms proceeding, discussions on the reintegration matter are still continuing and details are awaited.

Further detailed information on PCR is available on www.ddrafg.com