

AFGHANISTAN UNIFORMED POLICE SMARTBOOK

MANUAL FOR INCOMING PMT/PTT

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Overview of the Afghanistan Uniformed Police (AUP)	1
History	2
Task Organization of the AUP	4
Training Community	6
Afghan Uniformed Police Training	4
Mobile Training Teams	8
Afghan Laws	10
AUP Fact Sheets	28
Pay and Rank Structure	30
Abbreviation and terms	32
Glossary	34

AFGHAN UNIFORMED POLICE



Overview

Task Force Phoenix has been working in partnership with other nations in training the Afghan Uniformed Police. Civilian Mentor Teams are mentoring senior police leadership at the Kabul police academy. The U.S. is providing basic training courses at a central training facility in Kabul and eight Regional Training Centers in other provinces.

More than 62,000 members of the Afghan Uniformed Police, Afghan National Auxiliary Police, and Border Police have completed Police Academy Training programs at U.S. facilities. Over 12,000 have also completed more advanced training courses in specialized areas such as firearms, crowd control, investigative techniques, and domestic violence. In the past year, the Task Force Phoenix has enhanced the

Afghan National Police training program with over 200 Mobile training teams and advisors around the country.

As part of a major pay and rank reform program, the U.S. and international partners are helping the Afghan Uniformed Police leadership to build a merit-based leadership and discipline structure to assure that the Police become widely-respected public servants and officers of a society based on the rule of law.

History

From a point of complete collapse after the Taliban defeat, and despite slow beginnings before 2005, the Afghanistan National Police (ANP) training program has seen significant successes. Nonetheless, deeply rooted social and structural issues in Afghanistan mean that our commitment to developing an effective police force must be long term and subject to periodic, serious reevaluation.

When the Taliban fell, there was little in Afghanistan resembling a functional police department and the private armed militias of warlords quickly filled the vacuum left behind by the retreating Taliban. The Ministry of Interior, centralized in Kabul, exercised little control over provincial police structures and was unable to effectively gather information from the remote provinces. Moreover, even before the Taliban - and the civil war and Soviet occupation that preceded them - there had not been a tradition of a strong police structure in Afghanistan. Traditionally, police soldiers were poorly paid, recruited or conscripted from the poorest classes of society and frequently held in contempt by the society they served. Compounding these factors, over two decades of unrest had also resulted in an illiteracy rate conservatively estimated at over 70% for police recruits.

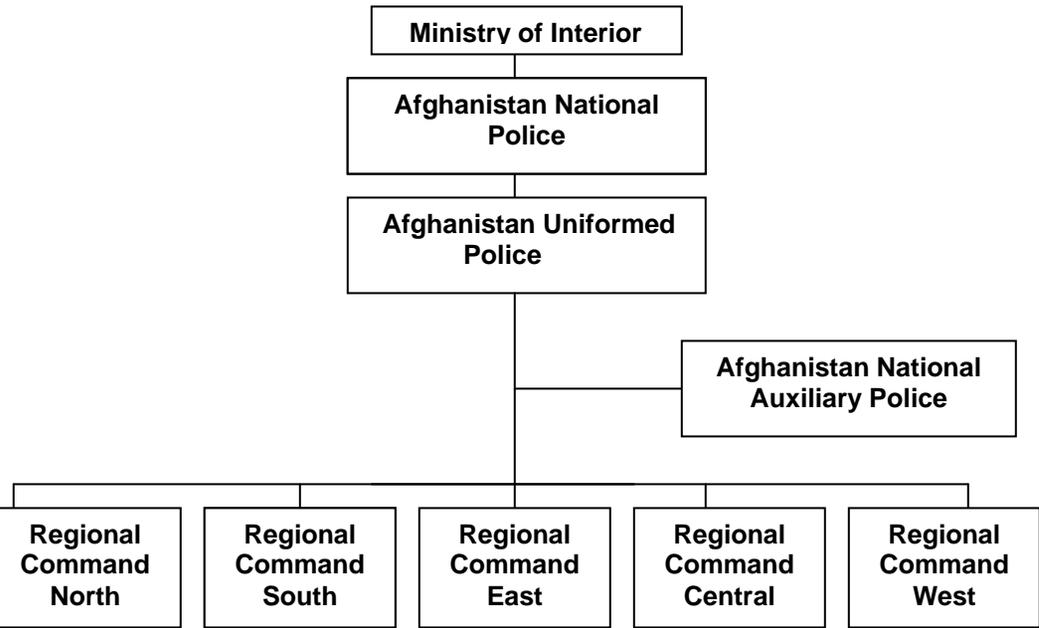
Although early efforts had trained 35,000 officers in basic recruit schools during 2003 and 2004, this training was insufficient to strengthen the structures and senior command levels needed to create an effective police force. Germany, as lead nation for police under the Bonn II Agreement, concentrated its efforts on setting up the Kabul Police Academy and drafting the long range blueprint for restructuring the police services. Except for Konduz which had a PRT, Germany's program had only limited reach into the provinces. As the U.S. Department of State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau's (INL) activity at this time was limited in resources and scope, the U.S. Departments of Defense and State, in Spring 2005, decided to shift the implementation of the police training and equipment program to the Office of Security Cooperation-Afghanistan (OSC-A), under the authority of the

Commanding General, Combined Forces Command (CFC-A). In April 2006 OSC-A became the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) keeping the OSC-A mission. INL continues to be fully involved in the program, to include staffing for the positions of Program Director and Deputy Director at CSTC-A.

The 2005 changes led to an increased impetus to implement significant reform programs, particularly the reform of higher staff levels at the Ministry of the Interior, the placement of police mentors throughout the country, substantial pay increases in the police salary plan and an impending, complete restructuring of the police payroll system. A nationwide reassessment of infrastructure and equipment needs was also undertaken, followed with the distribution of critically needed weapons, ammunition, vehicles, and office/dorm furniture. Although substantial progress has been made in the areas of infrastructure, equipment, and payroll distribution, these programs will take some time to reach fruition. Still, there have been notable successes, including the selection of 31 senior Ministry of Interior officials by examination and the training of over 61,000 police forces.

What we are doing here – refining an existing, poorly defined structure in an environment riddled with corruption, poverty, low educational levels, drug production and smuggling, and a still-active insurgency - has never been done quite like this anywhere else. It is an experiment. As we learn more about the environment and its challenges, and as we wait for other elements of societal development (judicial reform in particular) to be put into place, we must be willing to change our approach when needed even as we remain unflagging in our commitment.

AFGHANISTAN UNIFORMED POLICE TASK ORGANIZATION



Regional Commands

Afghanistan is divided into five regions: North, South, East, West, and Central. Each region has a Regional Command, which are organizational component of the MOI. Each Regional Command has a Regional Commander.

The five Regional Commanders report directly to the Commander Uniformed Police. Each Regional Commander is responsible for Uniform, Standby, and Criminal Investigation Department police activities within the assigned provinces. The 34 Provincial police headquarters report directly to their respective Regional Commands. MOI exercises command and control over the Uniform Police down to district level through the Regional Commands. The Regional Commands disseminate guidance and direction to the Provincial Police Commands. Provincial Police Commands exercise daily operational control of the province at the district level.

The commands are located at:

- Herat
- Kandahar
- Gardez
- Kabul
- Mazar e Sharif.

The organizational structure of the Regional Commands mirrors that of the MOI's Police Department. The heads of the Regional Commands are responsible for developing the police forces in the provinces allocated to them. They channel MOI information to the police forces in the provinces. The provincial police forces do not report directly to the MOI, but to the relevant Regional Commands which then pass the information on to the MOI. The Regional Commands implement the instructions given by the MOI. They are focal authorities which save the MOI getting in touch directly with 34 provinces. The Regional Commands may give orders to the Provincial Police Commands. Operational responsibility, however, rests fully with the Provincial Police Commands.

Police graduates of today represent the reality of improved safety and security for the Afghan people – actual policemen working for the central government of Afghanistan on the street corners, in the bazaars, and on the roads of Afghanistan.

Entry level training for the ANP is conducted at the CTC or at one of seven RTCs. Literate ANP trainees attend a nine-week program of instruction, while illiterate trainees attend five weeks of training. Previously serving ANP can attend a two week Transition Integration Program I (TIP I) course which will qualify them as ANP. Literate 9 week and Illiterate 5 Week courses are also available for the Highway Police and the Border Police. In addition, two week transition courses are available for ANP police students who want to become qualified as Highway Police or Border Police. Regardless of course length, all trainees receive instruction in the following areas: general police duties; weapons, drivers training, first aid, human rights training, literacy skills and basic counter narcotics training. Specialized training courses in bomb disposal, fingerprinting, traffic management, unarmed combat, crime scene investigation, poppy eradication training, and anti-terrorism are also being taught to Afghanistan's police force.

The mission of the CTC & RTCs is to provide regional police training for the Uniform Police in the Provinces, the Border Police and the Highway Police in order to protect the people of Afghanistan from terrorist and criminal elements. The RTCs and CTC were constructed beginning in 2003 with the goal of teaching the ANP to train their own police using modern policing techniques. The ANP are emphasizing the training of Border and Highway Police at all RTCs. The CTC teaching capacity is 350, and the RTCs can train and house up to 250 students at any given time. There is no billeting for students at the CTC.

Afghan Instructors trained and certified to conduct all training at the CTC and RTCs. The following courses are taught at the CTC & RTCs:

- **Basic Course 1 (BC 1) (Literate):** 9 week Police qualifying course which trains students in Human rights, community policing, report writing, the Afghan legal

code, firearms, defensive tactics, use of force, ethics, patrol procedures, drug recognition & crime investigation.

- **Basic Course 2 (BC 2) (Illiterate):** 5 week Police qualifying course which trains students in Human rights, community policing, the Afghan legal code, firearms, defensive tactics, use of force, ethics, patrol procedures, drug recognition & initial response to a crime.
- **Basic Course 3 (BC 3) (Literacy Training & Basic Course):** This 13 week course teaches illiterate students how to read to a first grade level during the first five weeks of the course. Throughout the rest of the course, literacy instructors certified by the Afghan Ministry of Education assist these newly literate students while they complete the rest of the course. The rest of the course consists of the BC1 curriculum.
- **Transition Integration Program 1 (TIP 1):** This 2 week course trains serving police in the rank of Lieutenant and above in techniques of democratic policing, human rights, police ethics, professional standards units, and first line supervisor duties.
- **Border Police 1 (BP1) (Literate):** This 9 week qualifying course provides training in the same subjects as BC1. In addition this course provides classes on man tracking, border history and operations, & check point operations.
- **Border Police 2 (BP2) (Illiterate):** This 5 week qualifying course provides training in the same subjects as BC2. In addition this course provides classes on man tracking, border history and operations, & check point operations.
- **Border Police 2 Week (BP2WK):** This is a two week Border Police specific qualifying course for police who have already passed BC1 or BC2. This course provides training on man tracking, border history and operations, check point operations, police ethics, vehicle searches, & HAZMAT procedures.

- **Highway Police 1 (HP 1) (Literate):** This 9 week qualifying course provides training in the same subjects as BC1. This course also provides classes on Highway Police Operations, defensive driving, vehicle searches, & check point operations.
- **Highway Police 2 (HP 2) (Illiterate):** This 5 week qualifying course provides training in the same subjects as BC 2. This course also provides classes on Highway Police Operations, defensive driving, vehicle searches, & check point operations.
- **Highway Police 2 Week (HP2WK):** This is a two week Highway Polices qualifying course for police who have already passed BC1/BC2. This course provides classes on Highway Police Operations, defensive driving, vehicle searches, & CP operations.
- **Instructor Development Course (IDC):** This is a three week course which teaches the police instructor, FTO officer, or PTP instructor how to teach.
- **Field Training Officer Course (FTO):** This is a 5 week course which teaches the FTO on how to train recruits in on-the-job (OJT) police training at the station before they arrive at the CTC or RTCs for police training. Courses taught include Human rights, report writing, patrol procedures, traffic law, forensics, crime scene management, subject interviews, drug recognition, police values and check points.
- **Provincial Training Program (PTP):** This is a 38 hour POI which trains the PTP instructor on the Afghan Constitution, Afghan Penal Code, human rights, ethics, Community Policing, First Aid, Defensive Tactics, and vehicle felony stops. The new PTP instructor will then be able to conduct refresher instruction at the District Station.
- **Firearms (F/A – 3):** This is a 3 – ½ day course on maintenance and use of firearms.
- **Literacy Training:** This course provides an initial 5 week literacy course of instruction to supplement the Provincial 9 month Literacy Program.
- **Transition Integration Program 2:** This 3 week course will provide NCO leadership instruction which will help career progression for the NCO.
- **Transition Integration Program 3A:** This 3 week course provides Junior officer level leadership and entry level management instruction for the new officer (Lieutenant and Captain).
- **Transition Integration Program 3B:** This 3 week course provides Field Grade officer level leadership and mid level management instruction for the mid level leader and manager (Major – Colonel).
- **Transition Integration Program 3:** This 3 week course provides General officers with advance leadership and management skills.
- **Police Tactical Training Program:** This 2 week course provides tactical training instruction for the Border Police, Highway Police and selected uniform police so that they can win in a low intensity conflict. Subjects to be taught are mine awareness, operations order, tactical movement, reacting to enemy contact, Hasty Tactical Takedown, reconnaissance patrols, 1st aid, advanced firearms, man tracking, vehicle searches, defensive tactics, and building searches.
- **Border Police Tactical Training:** This is a 3 week course to train Border Police Officers in the Herat & Gardez area. The course includes instruction on patrolling procedures, land navigation, driver training and reacting to enemy contact. As part of this course ranges are being constructed and are using training areas near these RTCs.

Uniform and Identification Cards



Senior Rank Officer
Summer Uniform



Officer and NCO
Summer and Winter Field Uniform



Regular Ceremonial
Uniform of the Young Officers



Uniform of the traffic police
officers in the escort



Senior officers' regular
ceremonial uniform's coat



Senior officers' uniform coat



The training uniform



Cadets' ceremonial uniform



Cadets' combat uniform



Soldiers' summer uniform

District Governor Police Chiefs

Information not available at this time.....

Glossary of Terms

- **ABP** Uniform Police agency responsible for policing the borders and manning BCP
- **ANAP** Term used for all police functions in Afghanistan. Also refers to the majority of the police handling day to day police duties
- **ANP** A temporary organization of short term, quickly trained policemen, working for local police chiefs of the ANP to perform static security functions
- **ASP** This organization provided the police quick reaction force; it is being phased out for the NCOP.
- **AUP** General Term for the day to day uniform police. Includes ANP, ANAP, & ASP.
- **BCP** Major Border crossing/entry point into Afghanistan.
- **Bonn Agreement** International agreement relating to the international cooperation for providing assistance to Afghanistan. It sets limits on the size of the ANA to 10K and the ANP to 82K.
- **CID** Investigate and deter serious crimes, collect, analyze, process and disseminate criminal intelligence; conduct protective service operations; provide forensic laboratory support to all investigative agencies, and maintain criminal records.
- **CN** Activities to discourage poppy cultivation interrupt the trade in illegal narcotics and lay the foundations for a broad based and sustainable licit economy to support Afghanistan's new democratic institutions.
- **CT** Practice, tactics, techniques and strategies that the government and military adopt IOT fight terrorism.
- **CTC** Police training center in Kabul, police doctrine is developed here.
- **FRU** Campaign finance reform addresses the question, "how can the interests of the people receive the same (or more) representation as the special interests of wealthy campaign donors.
- **GPPO** German agency responsible for providing key support to police reform activities.
- **INL** State Department title for US efforts supporting law enforcement functions in other countries. DynCorp contractors are considered INL's as well as state department employees/contractors specifically employed in INL activities.
- **JPCC** Coordination center generally located vicinity of the provincial police HQ design to coordinate all local security forces and elements. ANP, ANA, ISAF, etc.
- **JRCC** Coordination center generally located vicinity of the regional police HQ design to coordinate all regional security forces and elements. ANP, ANA, ISAF, etc.
- **MOI** Responsible for internal security of the GOA.
- **MOJ** Ministry responsible for justice and court functions.
- **NCOP** The police element that is being formed responsible for civil order: riot control, SWAT and natural disaster response.

