

AFGHANISTAN UNIFORMED POLICE SMARTBOOK

MANUAL FOR INCOMING PMT/PTT

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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.

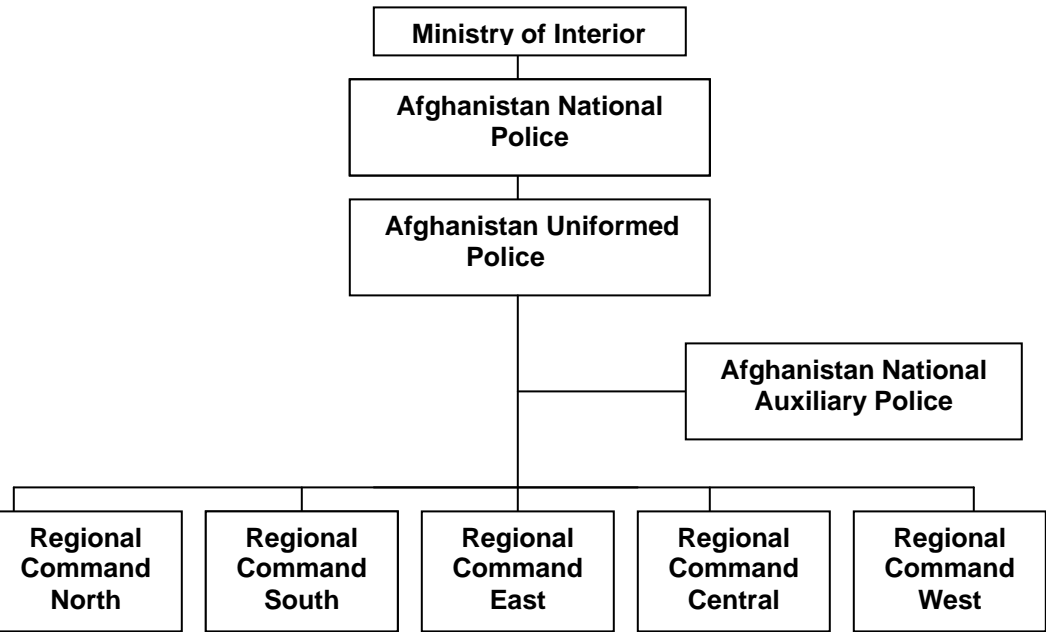
Although early efforts had trained 35,000 officers in basic recruit schools during 2003 and 2004, this training was insufficient to strengthen the structures and senior command levels needed to create an effective police force. Germany, as lead nation for police under the Bonn II Agreement, concentrated 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.

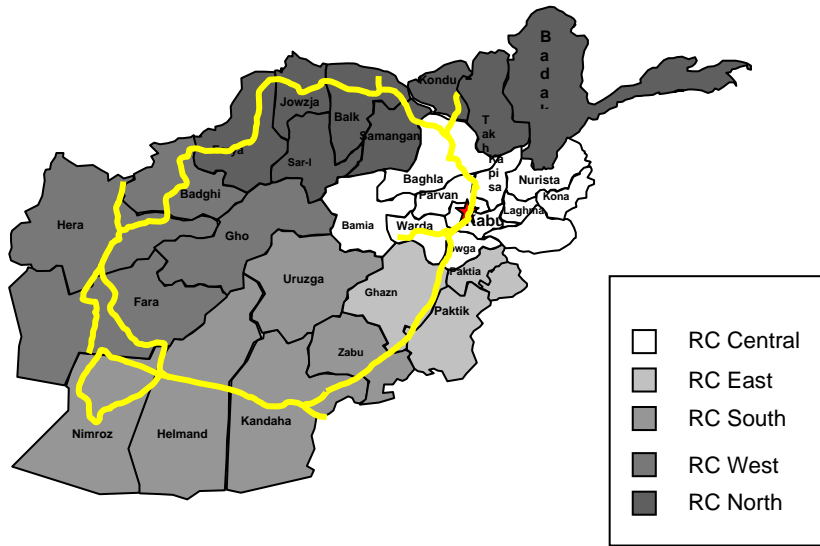
The five Regional Commanders report directly to the Commander Uniformed Police. Each Regional Commander is responsible for Uniform, Standby, and Criminal Investigation Department police activities within the assigned provinces. The 34 Provincial police headquarters report directly to their respective 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.

Regional Command Map



Regional Training Centers

- Kabul
- Bamyan
- Jalalabad
- Gardez
- Kandahar
- Herat
- Mazar e Sharif
- Konduz

Training Community

CPM - Civilian Police Mentors are contracted police trainers responsible for training the Afghan Police. DynCorp Police mentors provide professional mentoring by civilian experts to enable ANP to perform a full spectrum policing.

PMT - Police Mentor Teams are a mix of civilian and military trainers responsible for Mentoring the Afghan Police.

PTT - Police Support Teams are military trainers responsible for mentoring the Afghan Police.

Afghan Uniformed Police Training

Kabul Police Academy (KPA), Central Training Center (CTC) and Regional Training Centers (RTCs)

Germany, the lead nation for Police Reform, and the U.S. have developed comprehensive plans for the rebuilding of the ANP and for its role in the security of the Afghan people.

Germany established and operates a Police Academy in Kabul for the training of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The academy's comprehensive, three-year training program for police officers graduated its first class of 251 Sarans, or Lieutenants, in August 2005. The academy's 12-week NCO program has trained many supervisory officers and noncommissioned officers (sergeants), including over fifty women. Training at the academy includes police operations and tactics, traffic policing, management, and criminology.

Kabul's Central Training Center has been the launch pad for a nationwide system of training centers that the United States is building all over Afghanistan: Gardez, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, Kunduz, Jalalabad, Herat, and Bamian. All have these regional police training centers (RTCs). These centers will provide immediate training assistance to these regions through their physical presence.

The centers train Afghan police officers who will return to their districts to improve basic safety and security in the provinces. The key to this program is upgrading the police skills of individual officers and deploying them to the villages, towns, and cities of Afghanistan.

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.

Afghan Laws

According to the Afghanistan Constitution

The Afghanistan government has various responsibilities to its citizens. The government has an active role in protecting the rights and freedom to all people regardless of their religion. The government will also be responsible for the growth and development and individual prosperity for all Afghan citizens.

The religion of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is the sacred religion of Islam.

- Followers of other religions are free to exercise their faith and perform their religious rites within the limits of the provisions of law.

Every person has to make themselves ready according to the orders of Islam Religion. They are to respect the Islam Religion and the follower of other religions. They will be able to follow their religious activities.

The National sovereignty in Afghanistan belongs to the nation that exercises it directly or through its representatives. The nation of Afghanistan consists of all individuals who are the citizens of Afghanistan.

- Afghanistan is comprised of the following ethnic groups: Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkman, Baluch, Pashai, Nuristani, Aymaq, Arab, Qirghiz, Qizilbash, Gujur, Brahwui and others.
- The word Afghan applies to every citizen of Afghanistan.
- No member of the nation can be deprived of his Afghanistan citizenship.
- Affairs related to citizenship are regulated by law.

Afghan Uniformed Police

AUP Facts

The AUP provides law enforcement, public safety and internal security to enforce the rule of law throughout the provinces and districts of Afghanistan. There are two additional elements within the AUP:

- The Specially Trained Police, found at regional and provincial level, provides criminal investigation and intelligence gathering capabilities.
- The Afghan National Auxiliary Police provide reinforcing law enforcement capabilities.

The Use of Force

- The use of force is a necessary and unavoidable part of the law enforcement officer's duties. The AUP are trained to use different types of force to achieve the apprehension of a suspect.
- Officers are often faced with situations that require the use of force in order to affect an arrest or ensure public safety.
- The application of any degree of force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes that it is necessary.
- The essential principles for the use of force are those of legality, necessity and proportionality.
- The objective for using force is to overcome the suspect's resistance to an officer's lawful purpose. Officers must avoid unnecessary or excessive use of force. (Section 1)

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.

- **PAG** Presidential cabinet organizations that has oversight over security forces operations.
- **PAT** Old term used to indicate TF Phoenix C2 Cell providing staff supervision of the Police Mission.
- **PMT** A 4 man military team and a 2 man civilian police team designed to mentor police functions from the Province and Brigade down to district and company level. This organization is the one designated to be used to fill the RFF 620 Mod 2 requirement.
- **PRD** Directorate at CSTC-A responsible for police reform operations.
- **PST** TF PHX Teams tailored to support police training and mentoring for a Province, Brigade or Regional Police unit. Intended as the bridge between current operations and the RFF 620 Mod 2 formation. PST's are paired with a CivPol Team from PRD.
- **RPAT** C2 element at Corps level that oversees the ANP and ANAP training and mentoring.
- **RTC** There are 8 regional training centers, under the control of TES
- **SIM** DynCorp mentors responsible for mentoring and monitoring the five critical systems of the police process at the regional level and below.
- **SOG** Sub-Cabinet level organization with oversight over security and intelligence functions of the GOA.
- **SRD** Division of PRD responsible for developing long range issues, administration, and budgeting.
- **TES** Division of PRD responsible for developing training and mentoring the RTC's.
- **UNAMA** Unifies the activities of the 16 UN agencies operating in Afghanistan promoting national reconciliation; fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations in the Bonn Agreement, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; and managing all UN humanitarian, relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan in coordination with the Afghan Administration