

Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)

2002 – 2013
Phase 6 : Jan 2011 – Mar 2013



LOTFA is a multi-lateral Trust Fund set up in 2002 as a mechanism for coordinating contributions from partners, as part of the international community's support to build the Afghan national police force.

ANDS Pillar 1 & Kabul Communiqué Focus Area Security

Proposed Budget
\$1.4 bil USD

Resources*
\$700 mil USD

Implementing Partners

Ministry of Interior (MoI)
Ministry of Finance (MoF) / *facilitating partner*

Donors

Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, EU, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, UK, and USA



* As of 21 March 2011

Context

Rebuilding the national civilian police force for national security and recovery represents one of the highest priorities for the Afghan Government. The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) has envisioned a professional, disciplined and reinvigorated police force that is responsible and loyal to the MoI, widely visible to and respected by the public, and capable of protecting human rights as well as fighting insurgency and drug trafficking.

However, despite the past achievements, it is clear that the international community's support to police development will continue to be required, at least in the medium-term. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB), in its various assessments, has underlined that lack of further substantive improvement in the security situation, particularly in the south and south-east, will continue to prevent medium-to-long term sustainable development and divert attention and resources from comprehensive security sector reform.

Project Overview

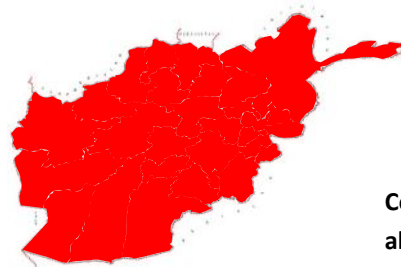
In recognition of the need to build the police force, in May 2002, at the request of the Afghan Government and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA), UNDP established LOTFA. The project has been supporting the establishment, payment, equipment, training and gender enhancement of the Afghan national police force.

LOTFA is nationally managed as per National Implementation Modality (NIM) through the MoI, and is governed by UNDP's financial rules and regulations. The MoF is the other responsible party to which all police remunerations are made on a quarterly basis.

Under the current Phase-VI, LOTFA activities are clustered around three distinct pillars:

1. **Police and prisons staff remuneration, as well as police infrastructure.** LOTFA works with the MoI to provide timely and accountable salary payment for the Afghan National Police (ANP) and Central Prisons Department (CPD) uniformed personnel, as well as police infrastructure activities, contributing to improvement in mobility, responsiveness and working conditions.
2. **Capacity development and institutional reform of the MoI at the policy, organizational and individual level.** The project works directly with the MoI to increase organizational and financial capacities.
3. **Democratic policing.** Through the *police-e-mardumi* initiative, LOTFA works with community leaders, ordinary people, police and local governance councils to engage police and the community proactively on a regular basis, in an attempt to share information and common concerns. Pilot activities in 8 districts of Kabul will be expanded in Phase-VI.

The intended outcome of LOTFA is an Afghan National Police force with a greater capacity to handle Afghanistan's police issues, which is more gender balanced and appropriately resourced. In addition, an institutionally strengthened MoI will contribute to the strengthening of law and order across the country, and in turn contributing to promotion of national, regional, and global security. In addition, more efficient payment of CPD uniformed personnel will help to improve the management infrastructure of the prisons, increase professionalism and lead to overall better conditions for CPD and the inmates.



Coverage of LOTFA:
all 34 provinces



Key Results

- **Ensured regularity and transparency in the payment of police remunerations** and uniformed staff of the Central Prisons Department through development of modern payroll technologies for increased police efficiency. Currently 99% of police are covered under the Electronic Payroll System and 80% under the individualized Electronic Fund Transfer.
- Trained 1,250 MoI officials in specialized systems for financial management, accountancy, human resources, administration, new age payroll technologies.
- Provided policy support and skills training to the Ministry of Interior through national Technical Advisors in policy planning, gender, legal and parliamentary affairs, and security.
- **Trained 300 police trainers in gender and human rights concepts.**
- **Helped to recruit nearly 1,000 new female police in the last 3 years and established Gender Mainstreaming Unit in the MoI** for long-term gender empowerment. Currently, there are around 1,200 women in the police force.
- Assisted the MoI in procuring non-lethal equipment for improvement in police mobility and responsiveness and training equipment for police training centres in 3 provinces.
- Constructed and refurbished vital police infrastructure facilities, contributing to better police morale and efficiency, including a 200-bed hospital in Kabul; 1,350 police security check posts, 5 police HQs, provincial fire-brigade departments, traffic units and police colonies across the country, and a police gymnasium for use by all policemen in the Kabul Central zone.
- **Developed effective police-community relationships in 8 districts of Kabul** to improve local security, police service delivery and accountability. LOTFA will expand to more targeted provinces and districts in Phase-VI.

Supporting Female Leaders in the Police

March 2011 - Inside a classroom at the Kabul Police Academy, 21 female police officers are busy typing away on computers, creating organizational diagrams and entering data into a document. "They're writing a case file," says Habiba, their computer instructor.

These police officers are in the last module of a three-month leadership training course initiated by the Gender Mainstreaming Unit (GMU) of the Ministry of Interior, which oversees the police force in Afghanistan. With the support of LOTFA, the GMU has initiated the course for female police at officer rankings of Lieutenant Colonel and above, covering topics on leadership, management, accounting, and IT.

One of these students is Colonel Jamila Bayaz, with 25 years of experience as a police officer. "Most police officers, male or female, do not have these skills," she says. "Before, many of these women didn't even know how to turn on a computer."

Although LOTFA has conducted similar trainings for police officers before, they only began the course specifically for female officers in Dec 2010. Currently, there are almost 1,200 female police in the Afghan National Police force, with the target of reaching 5,000 by 2014. To ensure that females can excel within the police force, the ANP needs to have qualified, skilled female officers in the management ranks. This type of on-the-job training is a key component to that strategy. The trainings are scheduled every day in the afternoons, giving the officers the chance to apply what they learned at work the following day.

The GMU, supported by LOTFA, plans to continue these types of trainings for both male and female officers of the GMU, training them in the new skills that are necessary for managers in any organization.

"Many of these women have been police officers for 20 or 25 years," says Habiba, the trainer. "They are updated to the new skills and systems."



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