



# Crisis Prevention & Recovery Bulletin

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## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Towards People Friendly Policing 1

UNDP Efficiency Award 2

Photo Essay 3

Women in Afghan National Police Need of the Day 4

Early Recovery Network Launch 5

## TOWARDS PEOPLE FRIENDLY POLICING

1389 has begun with several positive measures for the Afghan National Police. One such important effort has been the signing of the National Police Plan for 1389 by Ministry of Interior which continues its commitment in building an effective, efficient, responsive, accountable police for Afghanistan.

Amongst its various priorities, the National Police Plan for 1389 reconfirms the Ministry's Vision in the next five years as the people of Afghanistan will consider their police to be honest, accountable, brave, impartial, and strive to create a secure and lawful society. This is further bolstered with the long-term vision of the Afghanistan National Police to uphold the Constitution of Afghanistan and enforce the prevailing laws of the country to protect the rights of all people of Afghanistan. Amongst the various priorities in support of the national interests for the period 1389-1394 (2010-2015), one critical area is to gain the confidence of the public for the ANP.

In support of this, the Pilot "police e mardumi" or "da toleni police" as the Afghan people can relate to more easily, also known as Democratic Policing has been initiated in eight northern



districts of Kabul province to work with community leaders, ordinary people, police and local governance councils to engage proactively on a regular basis in an attempt to share information and common concerns. The implementation process of the Pilot is through local NGO's and organizations with the facilitation provided by Ministry of Interior officials, Kabul Police and UNDP. The activities that are being undertaken are preparation of training tools for the police and community groups on legal issues, how to engage and com-

municate, undertake dispute resolution etc. Simultaneously training activities are being undertaken for police, civil society organizations and citizen's groups using narrowcast methods such as workshops etc and also using radio programmes to reach out to the maximum groups of people.

The present efforts under "police e mardumi" or "da toleni police" are well accepted as both the police and the people in the Pilot districts

believe that the solutions to their local problems lie through discussions within the community which maybe undertaken through some form of local community bodies which will meet on a weekly and fortnightly basis as is being undertaken through the Pilot. A recent Baseline Study which was undertaken by Afghanistan Civil Society Forum a national NGO for the Pilot Project confirmed that these mechanisms were effective.



Mr. Adrak addressing the award ceremony

*UNDP will continue its support in different aspects of Disaster Risk reduction such as policy formulation/ revision, capacity building, strengthening institutional mechanism, risk assessment, community based disaster risk reduction, mainstream disaster risk reduction into development, etc. in the years to come*

## UNDP Afghanistan Received “Efficiency Award” from Government of Afghanistan

**Kabul, 28 February 2010--** During the launching of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform, Dr. Abdul Matin Adrak, General Director of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) on behalf of the National Disaster Management Committee and Government of Afghanistan presented “*Efficiency Award*” to Mr. Manoj Basnyat, Country Director of United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan.

In his speech, Dr. Adrak highlighted that the Efficiency Award was given to Mr. Basnyat for his significant initiatives to strengthen ANDMA’s capacity in the field of disaster risk reduction at all levels in a very short span of time. He also mentioned that the Government of Afghanistan hoped that initiatives and support to Government of Afghanistan will be continued in the years to come. In his response, Mr. Basnyat mentioned that the disaster risk reduction is one of the priority areas of UNDP in Afghanistan. Therefore, UNDP will continue its support in different aspects of Disaster Risk reduction such as policy formulation/ revision, capacity building, strengthening institutional mechanism, risk assessment, community based disaster risk reduction, mainstream disaster risk reduction into development, etc. in the years to come.

For the last four years, UNDP through its two projects namely; Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) (2007-2009) and National Disaster Management Project (NDMP) (2010 - 2011) has been explicitly supporting Government of Afghanistan in the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR) at various levels. During the course of its implementation, CDRRP focused its activities on ANDMA’s capacity building, disaster risk management Institutionalization, community capacity building, disaster management information system and enhancement of disaster response management system. Where as NDMP will focus its activities in national DRR institutional capacity enhancement; review of national disaster management (DM) and formulation of province level DM plan; strengthening National and Province Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs); enhancement of post disaster management activities; support Kabul University to design and run short and long term trainings on DRR and community based disaster management activities in selected communities.

## Photo Essay

A vehicle and office equipment handover ceremony took place at the Ministry of Interior on Wednesday 31 March 2010.

During this ceremony, 49 newly purchased Hilux 4X4 D vehicles, along with office equipment (computers, printers, photocopiers, cameras, etc) were handed over by UNDP to the Ministry of Interior for their 40 newly established DIAG offices throughout the country.

The ceremony was attended by H.E. Mohammad Hanif Atmar, Minister of Interior, H.E. Mohammad Masoum Stanekzai, Vice Chairman of Demobilization & Reintegration Commission, H.E. Shigeyuki Hiroki, Ambassador of Japan and Mr. Jan Jilles Van Der Hoeven, UNDP Senior Deputy Country Director in Afghanistan, amongst other high ranking officials.

Interior Minister Mohammad Hanif Atmar, called DIAG very important programme for peace and sustainability and security in Afghanistan. He further stated, "Yet our work has not been finished, there are still illegal armed groups existing in the country, which face our people and their security with threats, and a number of them are involved in pre-planned crimes such as terrorism, drugs smuggling, kidnapping and illegal taxes".





## Women in Afghan National Police Need of the Day

Women Police make up an important segment of the civilian police and plays a significant role in defending the rights of women of a country. The women police, in society like Afghanistan, play a crucial role as women can easily relate their issues and problems to a woman. However, at present there are only around 800 female police representing less than 1% of police force. In SY1389, the government has made a commitment to bolster the women police to 5000 by SY1393. However, with the present problems of women in society which are too well known, it will be a challenge to make these huge endeavors. There are several efforts, however; on hand which have made inroads to facilitate the processes.

In spite of the major difficulties faced by women, a recently concluded UNDP survey found that 54% of the respondents wanted more police women in their area to particularly address crime against

women and children. Yet the recruitment process shows common stories of reluctance in families allowing their daughters to join the police. To overcome these bottlenecks, UNDP has a major project named Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) whose one of the priorities are to undertake female recruitment campaigns for the ANP through electronic and print media. In addition, special monthly incentives of around 35,00Afs are offered for the female police during the training period. To establish better working environment, gender awareness among all police are undertaken through a number of initiatives. Besides this, literature for increasing the gender awareness has also been distributed in Pashto and Dari languages and provided to the police.

Women police have also been active in developing structures for bringing women under one single structure and defending their rights collectively. Afghan Na-

tional Women Police Association, established by LOTFA is an unprecedented step towards bringing the strength of women police together. The Association will also foster support in giving a voice to the women in uniform.

The current state of women's presence in Afghan National Police demands rigorous efforts from the Ministry of Interior to improve the working and service conditions for women. This will help women to join the National Police and serve the nation. The development of comprehensive policies and their implementation can make police the priority choice for women to join. All of these various efforts are being provided by Ministry of Interior and its various partners. Other than the efforts that are being made by State institutions and international community, there is need for the Afghan society to come forward and support the Ministry of Interior's efforts of increasing number of women in police force.

# Afghanistan Early Recovery Network Launched

**Kabul, 8 April 2010**-- United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan has officially launched the Early Recovery Network of humanitarian and development actors in the country under the leadership of UNDP and Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) as co-lead. ANDMA Director General, UNDP Country Director, Head of programming UNOCHA, government officials, several other representatives of UN agencies and INGOs attended the event. After opening remarks by several dignitaries, a draft Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Early Recovery Network explaining the current situation and UNDP Early Recovery policy relevance in response to the current gap of coordination among humanitarian and development actors was presented to all the participants.

Participants has strongly recognized the increasingly growing complex nature of conflict and natural disasters and the complexity of international humanitarian and development assistance and the lack of coordination among various actors. All participants expressed strong commitment and willingness to participate in the network and provided several constructive comments on the ToR and had agreed to work together with UNDP on formulating a comprehensive Early Recovery Strategy for the Network based on UNDP's global ER policy/ guidelines and the situation in Afghanistan.

Based on Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNDP is mandated to establish and lead the ER cluster on the country level. Similarly, it is UNDP's responsibility to develop appropriate ER policy and activities in accordance to the context and evidence in a given country. Thus, UNDP in consultation with other existing clusters and UNOCHA has decided to establish an ER network instead of a cluster in Afghanistan at this point. The network will be evaluated within six months to see whether there is a need for the network to be transformed into a cluster. The focus of the Early Recovery Network in Afghanistan will be on establishing an



appropriate mechanism of coordination among all relevant humanitarian and development actors and the Afghan government in order to ensure that humanitarian response is designed and implemented in line with long term development goals and principles. It will emphasize on local capacity building in all programs in order to promote national resilience and ownership.

The Afghan government has very limited capacity to undertake adequate development programs and humanitarian response to those affected by

both conflict and natural disasters. There are several government and non-governmental international and national organizations in the country providing development and humanitarian assistance and support. This multi-actor and complex nature of international assistance has created a serious gap of coordination among humanitarian and development actors in the country and has also resulted in duplication of activities and to some extent to un-healthy competitions among various actors.

In response to this situation, UNDP Early Recovery Network initiative was highly appreciated by all participants in the launch in order to deliver coordinated and timely humanitarian response to the Afghan people in line with long term development goals and principle which is the core objective of the UNDP Early Recover policy and mandate. For the way forward, representatives of all the agencies agreed to nominate focal point persons for the Network activities; so that the members can start working on outlining the strategy and possible activities for 2010, including mobilization of funds for the ER Network.

*Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) is a crucial UNDP mandate/ strategy worldwide. Its main purpose is to strengthen crisis prevention and recovery capacities in order to advance peace and development initiatives across the world, where it is needed. In Afghanistan, UNDP/CPR works on building both Afghan public and community capacities to strengthen rule of law, human security and disaster management in order to prevent future crisis and create conducive circumstances for sustained recovery efforts and development growth in the country.*

*Disarmament of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), Democratic Policing (DP) and Law and Order Trust Fund (LOTF) are its main programs in supporting the Afghan government to prevent future man-made crisis through strengthening the rule of law. While CPR's National Disaster Management Project (NDMP) and Early Recovery Network (ERN) programs are focusing on disaster risk reduction and coordination among various humanitarian and development actors to ensure that humanitarian response is in line with long term development goals and principles. In all of its work, UNDP CPR seeks to build on local capacities as a core principle for lasting peace and development in Afghanistan.*

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