



1384 ANNUAL REPORT

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Total Budget: USD 164,340,000
Unfunded: USD 79,313,471
Implementing Partners: MoJ, UNOPS

May 2006

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During Phase III, which coincided with the Afghan fiscal year 1384 (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006), the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA), through the financial support of the international community, succeeded in reimbursing the Government of Afghanistan to meet the cost of paying police salaries in all 34 provinces. The police remuneration component alone came to US\$67.5 million.

Additionally, the project spent a budget of around USD 3.8 million on the rehabilitation national police facilities. By the end of the year the project had achieved through this component of the project the construction of 63 police posts in strategic points on the Kabul-Herat highway, the border police station in Torkham, and the rehabilitation of nine police headquarter facilities in five provinces.

The project continued to build financial and project management capacity within the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), and to assist the ministry in streamlining its administrative and financial management processes. The Electronic Payroll System (EPS) has undergone further improvement and has been deployed in 14 provinces. Rollout of the system continues in the rest of the provinces throughout the country. During the reporting period over 100 ministry and provincial headquarters staff have been trained in administrative work processes and procedures, particularly those relating to financial management and reporting, computerization of payroll and personnel data entry.

In order to ensure accountability and transparency in financial disbursement and tracking at the provincial level, the project has fielded monitoring missions to 11 provinces. The findings of the monitoring visits have been documented in reports and communicated to donors and other stakeholders.

LOTFA has also contributed to the initiation of the Pay and Rank Reform process for the Afghan National Police, which was officially endorsed by President Karzai in March 2006, including development of the new *Tashkil*.

Due to a lack of available funding against the project's Phase III indicative budget, only the police remuneration (including computerization of police payroll) component has managed to fully achieve its planned output. This is in accordance with the project's priorities as laid out in the project document, and as endorsed by the LOTFA Steering Committee. The financial summary is provided in Table 1.

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I. PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Background

Although tangible progress has been achieved by Afghanistan's government over the past four years, with the financial, operational and in-kind support of international partners, the country still suffers from a lack of economic development and infrastructure. The improvement of the security situation is an essential prerequisite for reconstruction, economic development and private investment in the country. In this context, rebuilding the national civilian police force represents one of the Government's highest priorities.

Since the Afghan Interim Authority first took office in 2002, UNDP has played an important role in enabling MoI to begin the process of rebuilding the civilian police by working with UNAMA police advisors, the Government of Germany as the lead nation to the reform of police, and other stakeholders. Donor resources covered the salaries of police in Kabul for the first six months of 2002 through the UNDP-managed AIAF. In May 2002, at the request of the Government and UNAMA, UNDP established a Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) to enable the police to return to operation throughout the country.

An initial project document, titled Support to Law and Order Project Phase I, was signed on December 2002 to serve as a framework for LOTFA-funded activities. On 25 February 2004, the MOI requested a review of the objectives, strategy, coordination, management arrangement, staffing and budget of the project. Subsequently, a project document for Support to Law and Order Phase II was prepared in response to this review, and was signed in August 2004, effective 01 April 2004, extending from that month up to March 2005. Subsequently, a phase III project document was prepared to carry the project up to March 2006. The project has now entered its fourth phase.

Objectives and Outcomes

Helping to promote national security through LOTFA is one of the priorities set forth in the UNDP Administrator's Note to the Executive Board "UNDP Assistance to Afghanistan 2004-2007".

The project document states the LOTFA expected outcome as "A better trained and appropriately resourced Afghan National Police contributing to the return of law and order across the country, in turn promoting national, regional and global security". This expected outcome is pursued in line with UNDP Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF) Goal 1, Fostering Democratic Governance", and MYFF Service Line 2.7, Public administration reform and anticorruption".

This outcome is consistent with the interim Afghanistan Development Strategy and Afghanistan Compact, which envisages: "By end-2010, a fully constituted, professional, functional and ethnically balanced Afghan National Police and Afghan Border Police with a combined force of up to 62,000 will be able to meet security needs of the country effectively and will be increasingly fiscally sustainable".

The relevant outputs are identical to the priorities for the fund itself, and are summarised as follows:

- (i) Remuneration costs and payment of the police force;
- (ii) Procurement, maintenance and operation of non-lethal police equipment,
- (iii) Rehabilitation, maintenance and operation of police facilities;

- (iv) Gender Orientation (Selection, recruitment and training of police); and
- (v) Institutional development.

Implementation Strategy

The project document “Support to Law and Order in Afghanistan” provides a framework for the activities undertaken with LOTFA funding, including prioritization of proposed expenditure and activities.

Timely payment of police salaries is the highest priority. LOTFA applies un-earmarked contributions to the reimbursement of police remunerations until annual costs are covered. Remaining undesignated as well as earmarked contributions are then applied to the subsequent four priority areas. Specific activities to be funded under the project are selected on the basis of MoI-established priorities as incorporated in the National Development Budget.

The project is coordinated by the Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Minister of the Interior, with representation from the Ministry of Finance, UNAMA, UNDP, Germany (the lead nation for police and law enforcement) and other donors.

MoI implements the project under the National Execution (NEX) modality. Implementing partners for the project are the Ministry of Interior and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

II. RESOURCES

Donor contributions totaling US \$81.1 million received during 1384 Fiscal Year are presented in a chart below.

Chart 1: 1384 Donor Contributions

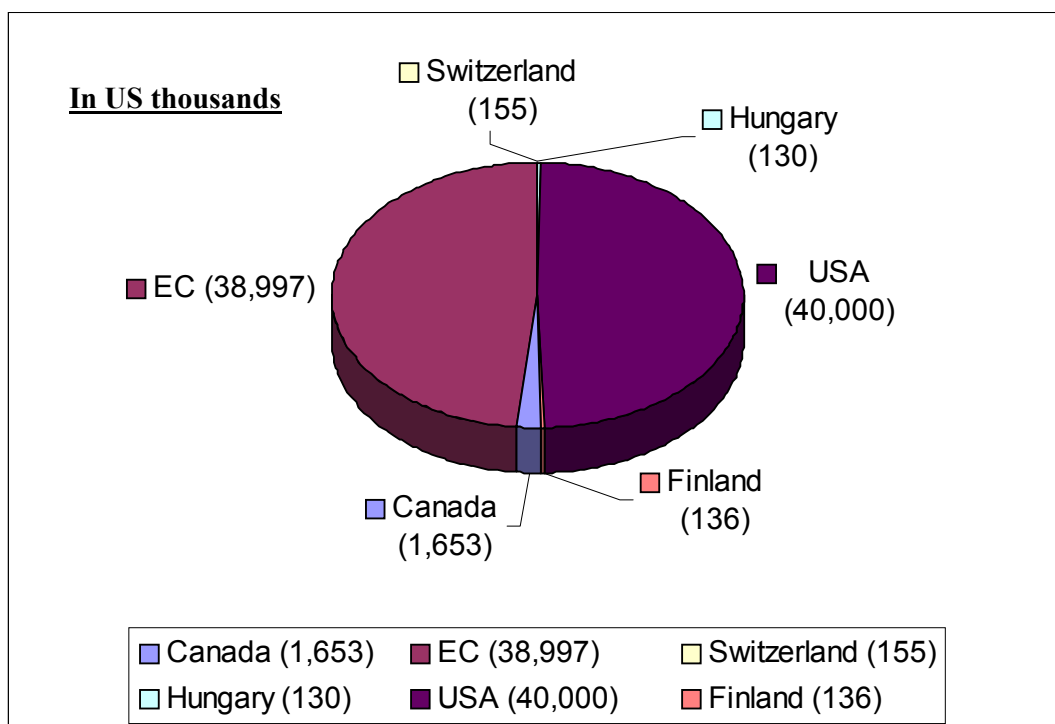


Table 1 presents revised project costs, available funding and shortfall for the 1384 fiscal year.

The revised project budget for stage III totals US \$164,340,000. The increase in the budget was caused by an upward revision of the Police Remuneration component by US \$8 million during the National Mid-Year Budget Review. The overall budget requirements were met only by 48%, although the project was able to fully cover the police remuneration component.

Table 1: Funding Required for the 1384 Fiscal Year

LOTFA PRIORITY	Priority Name	Budget	Total Funds Available	BALANCE
I	Police Remuneration	68,000,000	77,637,082	9,637,082
II	Procurement, Maintenance & Operation of Police Equipment	0	0	0
III	Rehabilitation re-construction of Police facilities	63,440,000	4,641,543	(58,798,457)
IV	Gender Promotion	1,250,000	0	(1,250,000)
V	Institutional Development	31,650,000	2,747,904	(28,902,096)
Total		164,340,000	85,026,529	(79,313,471)

III. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

Priority 1: Police Remuneration

Police remuneration is the top priority of the project and plays an essential role in the development of a professional, disciplined and loyal national police force. The initial budget for police remuneration was estimated at US \$60 million. In addition, US \$3 million was requested by the Government of Afghanistan to pay salaries of the Presidential Personal Security Staff (PPSS). The LOTFA Steering Committee agreed to reimburse the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for the PPSS remuneration for the first six months of the 1384 Fiscal Year. It was also agreed that the LOTFA contribution to PPSS salaries would not exceed US \$3 million. During the Mid-Year Budget review, the LOTFA budget for police remuneration was increased to US \$68 million.

In March 2005, the total number of uniformed police staff totaled 58,000. According to the information provided by the Personnel Department of MoI, by February 2006, the total number of uniformed staff has increased to 65,497, including 18,541 officers, 5,701 sergeants and 41,255 patrolmen.

In 1384, LOTFA has funded salaries, food allowance, as well as other allowances, to police forces in all 34 provinces for twelve months. The actual payments took place through the regular government payroll system and funds were channeled to provinces by the Treasury Department of MoF. These payments were covered by the two transactions from LOTFA to MoF (September-USD 27,045,686 and February-USD 40,411,693) to the total amount of USD 67,457,379. This amount also included US \$669,553 remuneration of the PPS for the 1st and 2nd quarters 1384.

These transactions reimbursed MoF for police remuneration for the first nine months of 1384 fiscal year and provided a partial advance for the police remuneration in the fourth quarter. LOTFA will transfer the rest of funds following the submission of the annual expenditure report by MoF.

Unfortunately, the improvement achieved in police integrity and reliability, as a result of regular police payments during the first nine months, experienced a major set back during the last quarter of 1384. The last quarter was highlighted by the renewed irregularities in payment of police remuneration mainly caused by the reduction in the budget allotment of MoI. Although the problem has been partially resolved through allocation of additional allotments in February-March 2005, outstanding remuneration payments to police in a number of provinces have been carried over into the next fiscal year.

Priority 2: Procurement, operation and maintenance of non-lethal police equipment

Donors did not commit directly any funds to LOTFA during 1384 fiscal year for this priority. However, the Project has procured some minor items of IT equipment and office furniture for 14 provinces in the context of implementation of the Electronic Payroll System.

Priority 3: Rehabilitation, reconstruction, operation and maintenance of police facilities

On 6 May 2004, the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) Steering Committee endorsed the recommendation to rehabilitate eleven Provincial Police Headquarters under an agreement between the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). It was agreed that this activity would be undertaken under Output 3 of the project, "Increased efficiency and morale of the

police force through improved working and living conditions”. Based on the project document agreed and signed by the Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Finance (MOF) and UNDP, a total of US\$1,428,209 has been allocated to UNOPS for this activity from the Government of Norway.

UNOPS, as the implementing agent of the project, provided engineering, contracting and monitoring services for the refurbishment of the provincial police stations in Afghanistan, as indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between MOI and UNOPS signed by both parties on 9 November 2004. UNOPS provided the cited services to ensure the quick delivery of rehabilitation outputs on the police stations by applying its country-wide engineering and contracting capacities.

Subsequently, the scope of work has been revised, which resulted in suspending off rehabilitation of police station in Ghor Province as well as additional works in Samangan and Wardak provinces.

Table 2: Direct Expenditure Allocated to UNOPS

No.	Province	Region	Contract Cost US\$	Type of Work	Start & Completion Date	Status
1			76,292	Rehabilitation of Administration Building	18 April 05 to 8 August 05	100% complete
2	Samangan	Mazar	40,363	Rehabilitation of barracks	18 April 05 to 8 August 05	100% Complete
3			59,893	Rehabilitation of Commanders Office	18 April 05 to 8 August 05	100% Complete – including new well @ \$29,200
4			71,647	Renovation and rehabilitation of the traffic and fire brigade building	10 January to 22 May 2005	100% work completed
5	Wardak	Kabul	72,159	Rehabilitation of the police department’s annex building	10 January to 22 July 2005	100% work completed
6			119,508	Rehabilitation of the main police building	20 Feb to 22 July 2005	100% work completed
7	Farah		42,665	Rehabilitation of the police station’s annex building	15 January to 6 June 2005	100% work completed
8	Badghis	Herat	49,448	Rehabilitation of the police department	20 Feb to 19 July 2005	100% work completed
9	Ghor		(69,606)	Rehabilitation of the police station’s annex building	01 February to 31 April 2005	Works suspended by request of Police Commander
10	Zabul	Kandahar	57,992	Rehabilitation works	01 May to 19 Aug 2005	100% work completed
Total=			589,867			

In addition, LOTFA has provided US \$3 million for construction of 64 highway posts on Kabul-Torkham and Kabul-Herat highways.

LOTFA has also funded the construction of the building for the border police in Torkham for the total amount of EUR 225,518.

Although efficiency and morale of the police force have improved as a result of an

increase in a number of police facilities, both uniform and border police across the country are still experiencing a shortage in adequate office and housing facilities.

Priority 4: Gender orientation (Selection, recruitment and training of police)

MoI has proposed to fund two gender-related projects from LOTFA Phase III. The objectives of the projects are to recruit and train female police. It was also expected that projects will heighten competence and preparedness of police to deal with gender related human rights violations and contribute to strengthening women's security. Both projects have been included in the National Development Budget with the required funding of US\$1,250,000.

Gender mainstreaming is a high priority for the MoI because the presence of a significant proportion of empowered policewomen in the ANP would probably result in the extension of the influence and impact of the ANP to security issues related to women and the domestic household, and help in the provision of access to justice for female victims of violence.

Subsequently, with the help of the police gender adviser, projects have been revised and amalgamated into one. The resources requested are US \$980,000 over two years to apply to attaining five specific objectives as follows:

- ✓ Recruit 300 women into the Afghan National Police in 2 years
- ✓ Establish a gender unit in the MOI to be based within the recently established human rights department
- ✓ Create a gender-sensitive statistical system for planning and evaluation purposes
- ✓ Replicate the pilot family violence unit already in existence in District 10, Kabul, and 5 FVUs in 5 provinces (regional centres)
- ✓ Expand training and awareness programs on gender and violence against women for all police.

The revised project document has been submitted to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for consideration.

Priority 5: Institutional development

The following units undertake activities in support of this priority:

- a) Management Support Unit;
- b) Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit;
- c) Support to the National ID card system as part of the National Development Budget;
- d) Electronic Payroll System, supported by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

a) Management Support Unit

(i) Ministry of Finance

Discussion on revision of codes of expenditure has been followed up with the Treasury Department of MoF, to make sure that they agree with the police related costs under the LOTFA priority one. As a result, per-diem and travel expenses as well as assistance to individuals have been excluded from the expenditure eligible for reimbursement. This agreement is consistent with the definitions provided in the new Chart of Accounts of the Afghanistan Financial Management System.

(ii) Finance and Budget Department of MoI

In April 2005, MSU has conducted a two days training course in finance procedures

and reporting for 50 finance staff from 30 provinces.

The possible capacity building assistance to the Finance and Budget Department was reviewed by the MSU. The specific training courses will be designed for the MoI in order to improve the capacity of financial officers, both in the center and provinces, in the areas of budget formulation and execution.

(iii) Internet Connection for the MoI

Following the decision of the LOTFA Steering Committee to improve and expand the Internet capacity at the MoI, a new system, including the firewall protection, with the capacity of 110 users has been installed. The number of users utilizing the Internet connection has increased from 20 to 80. The rest of the connections will be gradually allocated to staff in the course of the MoI restructuring. The contracted company NEDA and the Information and Communication Technology Department of the Ministry of Interior are responsible for its maintenance. LOTFA has paid US \$65,000 for the installation and maintenance of the system.

(iv) Pay and Rank Reform

Over the last twelve months, Germany and the United States have vigorously worked on the reformation of the Afghanistan National Police. The restructuring of MoI includes significant changes to the current pay and rank structures of police. LOTFA has also played an active role in the process and contributed to development of the new pay scale and Tashkil of MoI.

b) Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit

During the fiscal year 1384, joint monitoring missions led by MoI, MoF and UNDP have been fielded to 11 provinces. The findings and recommendation of the monitoring missions have been discussed at Monitoring Sub-committee meetings and reported to the Oversight Committee. The summary of findings and recommendations of the monitoring missions is provided in the attachment to this report.

The field audit is currently being carried out in the Ministry of Interior and UNDP Country Office for LOTFA Project for the year 2005 by Control and Audit Office with technical assistance from Deloitte India. Once the audit report is completed, a summary of the audit observations will be submitted to donors.

c) Support to National ID Cards System

The project “Printing and Distribution of New National ID Cards for Afghans” has been incorporated in the LOTFA budget following its inclusion in the National Development Budget.

Donors do not express interest in funding this project.

d) Electronic Payroll System (EPS)

The Electronic Payroll System (EPS) is an important activity of Support to Law & Order Project, and is supported by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The SDC funding was complemented by the in-kind contribution from OMC-A in the form of computers and peripheral equipment. This project contributes to the creation of an efficient and transparent system of payroll and reliable personnel data by improving timelines, efficiency and accountability of the National Police salary payment.

In order to achieve these objectives, MSU has developed software, which enables to

configure the payroll system electronically. The new system comprises four components; 1) Interfacing; 2) Personnel records collection, 3) Budget, revenue and non-salary expenditures and 4) Attendance, salary and allowances.

The original implementation schedule has been revised to allocate sufficient time for practical training and data entry in provinces. The personnel database has also been modified to incorporate a civilian component in order to meet the whole of MoI financial reporting requirements in the future.

The project will contribute to efficient and transparent system of payroll and reliable personnel data by improving timeliness, efficiency and accountability of the national police salary payments. By the end 2006, EPS will be deployed in all 34 provinces in specialized units.

Two major obstacles to the successful and timely implementation of the project are: a low level of computer skills of personnel and difficulties in keeping the trained staff in provinces.

(i). Training

The original plan was to conduct the training in three stages. Each time 22 police officers from 11 provinces will be trained for 20 days. The first group of 23 provincial staff was trained during the second quarter 1383. The training of the second group comprising representatives from another 14 provinces was trained in January 2006. In addition, a follow up training for the first 11 provinces was delivered in February 2006.

The training in EPS system is a joint effort of MSU/Payroll Computerization Section and Computer Department of MoI. Trainers provided by the Computer Department teach trainees in basic computer design and use of MS-Office applications. The training in EPS applications is conducted by the LOTFA national staff.

(ii) Installation

The system has already been successfully installed in 14 provinces, namely: Parwan, Kapisa, Panjshir, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Balkh, Samangan, Logar, Wardak, Jowzjan, Kabul, Laghman, and Jalalabad.

The installation envisages supplying provincial police departments with sets of equipment comprising computer, printer, copier and a generator. The personal data of police officers have been entered at the provincial level, where the EPS has been installed. The data is then verified with that kept at the Personnel Department of MoI. Additionally, the personnel records of sergeants, patrolmen and civilian employees of police have also been entered in the system.

IV FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Financial Expenditure Report by Activity

Table 2 Summary of Expenditures

LOTFA PRIORITY	Priority Name	TOTAL AVAILAIBLE	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
I	Police Remuneration	92,482,303	82,302,600*	10,179,703

II	Procurement, Maintenance & Operation of Police Equipment	0	0	0
III	Rehabilitation re-construction of Police facilities	4,641,543	3,863,416	778,128
IV	Gender Promotion	0	0	0
V	Institutional Development	2,747,904	683,933	2,063,971
Total		99,871,750	86,849,949	13,021,801

* This amount includes the payment of US \$14,845,221 for the expenditure incurred in the 1383 fiscal year.

Financial Expenditure Report by Donor

The total resources available for LOTFA Stage III comprise both donor contributions during 1384 and funding carried over from LOTFA Stage II. The expenditure report is based on data from UNDP's financial management system ATLAS system. Expenditures for Priority 1 "Police Remuneration" and Priority 3 "Construction of Police Facilities" are subject to further adjustment in the future.

Table 3 Summary of Expenditures by Donor

Donor	Total Budget	Expenditure	Closing Balance
Belgium	58,666	58,660	6
Canada	1,604,750	1,604,750	0
Finland	254,914	108,329	146,585
Hungary	126,214	126,213	1
Norway	992,994	573,282	419,712
Switzerland	1,269,521	289,821	979,700
United States	39,950,090	29,270,011	10,680,079
European Commission	55,614,602	54,818,883	795,719
Total	99,871,750	86,849,949	13,021,801

II. Expenditure Report

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Table 5

USD

Donor	Activity	Opening Balance	Received During 1384	Total Budget	Expenditure	Closing Balance
BELGUIM	Police Remuneration	60,426		58,666	58,660	6
	Construction	-		-		-
GMS 3 %				1,760	1,760	-
BELGUIM Total		60,426	-	60,426	60,420	6
CANADA	Police Remuneration		1,652,893	1,604,750	1,604,750	-
GMS 3 %				48,143	48,143	-
CANADA Total		-	1,652,893	1,652,893	1,652,893	-
FINLAND	Construction	422	125,685	126,107	35,918	90,189
	Project Support & Staff	129,637	10,000	128,807	72,410	56,396
GMS 3 %				10,830	10,830	-
FINLAND Total		130,059	135,685	265,744	119,159	146,585
HUNGARY	Police Remuneration	3,786	130,000	126,214	126,213	1
GMS 3 %				7,573	7,573	-
HUNGARY Total		3,786	130,000	133,786	133,786	1
NORWAY	Police Remuneration	-		-	-	-
	Payroll Computerization				-	-
	Construction	1,053,968		992,994	573,282	419,712
GMS 3 %				60,974	17,763	43,211
NORWAY Total		1,053,968	-	1,053,968	591,045	462,923

SWITZERLAND	Police Remuneration	-		-		-
	Payroll Computerization	1,153,522	155,263	1,269,521	289,821	979,700
	Project Support & Staff	-		-		-
GMS 3 %				39,264	8,950	30,313
SWITZERLAND Total		1,153,522	155,263	1,308,785	298,771	1,010,013
United States	Police Remuneration	871,030.00	39,238,095	38,929,445	29,100,000	9,829,445
	Payroll Computerization					-
	Project Support & Staff	290,306.22	761,905	1,020,645	170,011	850,634
GMS 3 %				1,211,247	905,522	305,725
United States Total		1,161,336	40,000,000	41,161,337	30,175,534	10,985,803
European Commission	Police Remuneration	17,356,256	35,997,283	51,763,228	51,412,977	350,251
	Payroll Computerization			-		-
	Construction	631,384	3,000,000	3,522,442	3,254,216	268,227
	Audit & Evaluation	225,804		219,030	151,690	67,340
	Project Support & Staff	113,300		109,901	-	109,901
GMS 3 %				1,709,425	1,647,881	61,544
European Commission Total		18,326,744	38,997,283	57,324,027	56,466,764	857,263
Total Exclusive of GMS				99,871,750	86,849,949	13,021,801
TOTAL GMS @ 3 %				3,089,216	2,648,423	440,793
Grand Total		21,889,841	81,071,124	102,960,966	89,498,371	13,462,595

V. FUND RAISING

The regular monthly remuneration of policemen employed to protect Afghan community and to guard Afghanistan's borders is a necessary element in ensuring the continued operation of the national police. Should the government be unable to sustain its civilian police force as a result of inability to meet its fiscal obligations, the stabilization efforts undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan and international partners would be seriously jeopardized. In addition, the funding shortfall has already proven to be a major factor in slowing down the police reform process.

During the course of the 1384 fiscal year, LOTFA and UNDP placed a strong emphasis on the fund raising activities. These activities included a series of bilateral discussions with potential donors seeking their support and donations, regular dissemination of reports in order to increase transparency, credibility and highlight improved efficiency of LOTFA. Germany, as a lead nation for police sector reform, provided strong support to LOTFA in its endeavours to attract donor funding.

In the Afghanistan Compact, which was endorsed at the London Conference on 31 January 2006, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community made a political commitment to "increase the proportion of donor assistance channelled directly through the core budget [and] through other more predictable core budget modalities in which the Afghan Government participates... such as the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)".

This commitment was further reaffirmed at the Doha Conference of 27-28 February 2006. Representatives from the UNDP Afghanistan Country Office, LOTFA and UNAMA attended this conference and made a presentation, which outlined important areas for immediate support and urged all participants to find ways and means to provide additional funding required to sustain and strengthen the Afghan National and Border police through LOTFA. Later, UNAMA and MoI circulated a letter to potential donors requesting to consider continued financial support to LOTFA.

LOTFA received a strong response from several donor partners, including European Commission, United States and United Kingdom. However, the Fund is still facing a serious shortfall of US \$27 million for police remuneration component alone for the Afghan fiscal year 1385, assuming all current pledges materialize in commitments.

Table 6

Estimated Costs	Funds Received/Available	Funds Pledged	Shortfall
\$120.6 m	\$12.6m	\$81 m	\$27 m

Attachment 1

LOTFA Brief on the Main Findings and Recommendations Resulting from Monitoring Visits May-September 2005

4 provinces visited: Kandahar, Logar, Ghor and Badghis

Main Findings	Recommendations	Provinces	
<p>A) In general, salary payments were made on time and in accordance with the existing MoI formats and procedures. However, around 50% of Border Police in Kandahar (former MoD employees) did not receive regular salary payments due to the absence of their personnel files at HR section.</p>	<p>- HR section of MoD should be contacted to expedite the transfer of the relevant personnel files to MoI.</p>	<p>Kandahar</p>	
<p>B) All local procurement has been conducted in accordance with the relevant rules and procedures.</p>			
<p>C) No organizational/functional charts were available at provincial HQs.</p>	<p>- The Tashkil Department of MoI should be requested to disseminate relevant organizational charts to provinces.</p>	<p>All provinces</p>	
<p>D) The distinctive police uniforms have been received and distributed to police personnel.</p>			
<p>The mobility of police is limited due to the insufficient funding allocation for fuel and car maintenance. Provinces also complained about funding shortage for other operational expenses.</p>	<p>- Quarterly budget allocations to provinces for non-salary related expenditure should be revised</p>	<p>All provinces</p>	
<p>E) The ability of police to effectively conduct their duties is adversely affected by the lack of communication equipment (Logar, Kandahar) and essential building infrastructure: border police check points are in poor conditions (Kandahar), reconstruction/construction of the most of police buildings is required (Ghor), no adequate weapons' storage facility (Logar).</p>	<p>- MoI should approach donors seeking funding for police buildings and communications as one of the priorities.</p>	<p>All provinces</p>	

<p>F) Only 15 policemen have been trained in the Police Training Centre (Ghor). The Criminal Investigations Department has no qualified staff (Logar).</p>	<p>- MoI should organize appropriate training for police personnel in order to build the professional police force.</p>	<p>Logar, Kandahar, Ghor</p>	
<p>G) The positive feedback on the training of financial officers from provinces conducted by LOTFA has been noted.</p>	<p>- It is recommended to organize another workshop on financial rules and procedures, including budget codes and Treasury guidelines, for provincial finance staff.</p>	<p>Ghor Logar</p>	
<p>H) Poor communication between MoI central and provincial offices.</p>	<p>- MoI officials need to conduct regular visits to provinces and districts to better understand problems and challenges of police force stationed outside of Kabul. Regular visits of representatives of the Central government will also assist in boosting police morale in remote districts.</p>	<p>All provinces</p>	
<p>I) Heads of 17 district police stations comprise either former Mujahedin or influential civilians appointed by the Governor rather than professional police.</p>	<p>- It is recommended that this issue be addressed within the context of the police reform.</p>	<p>All provinces</p>	
<p>J) In total, 9 female were recruited in Kandahar, but only 4 of them hold officer ranks. It was noted that willingness among women to join the police force is increasing. However, such issues as low salary scale, poor transportation arrangements and lack of housing discourage them from joining police force. No female staff is employed in Ghor.</p>	<p>- It is expected that salary increase for police staff, in general, will be addressed as part of the Pay and Rank reform. Additional constraints, including poor housing and transportations arrangements, should be addressed in order to encourage women to join the police force.</p>	<p>Kandahar</p>	

LOTFA

Summary of Findings and Recommendations Resulting from Field Monitoring Visits

Province visited: Badakhshan, Paktya, Parwan and Kapisa

Main Findings	Recommendations	Provinces	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of only one main code from the chart of accounts for both salary and food allowance creates problems for the logistic and finance section. The budget allocation needs to be broken down further into sub-codes (the sub-codes exist but each item needs to be charged to its relevant sub-code). The utilization of sub-codes will help to avoid fluctuation of funds between sub-codes for salary and food allowances. • The existing norm for fuel consumption for vehicles is 18 liter per 100 Km, while vehicles allegedly consume 25 to 30 liter per 100 Km in Badakhshan due to bad roads and mountainous terrain. The provincial Logistic department complained and requested this norm to be revised. • Police officers, sergeants and patrolmen have not been issued ID cards and can not be easily recognized by the community. • Provincial Police HQs as well as Baharak and a few other districts experienced problems in communicating with each other due to the lack of sufficient communication equipment. For example, there are only two VHF sets in Baharak district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Separation of the budget allocations on the basis of sub-codes and, in particular, salary and food allowance is essential for the proper budget execution. The allocations have to be released according to the relevant sub-codes. ▪ Re-assessment/review of fuel consumption norms for vehicles is highly recommended. <p>Issuing of ID cards for Police officers, patrolmen and Sergeants is strongly recommended.</p> <p>In order to improve communication capabilities of provincial police, it is recommended to consider providing appropriate means of communications to the districts not currently connected to the provincial police HQs.</p>	<p>All provinces</p> <p>Badakhshan</p> <p>Badakhshan</p> <p>Badakhshan</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the year, provincial police experienced delays in salary payments, which sometimes exceeded one month. The Finance and HR Departments stated that delays were caused by late reporting and, on some occasions, by non-availability of cash in the provincial branch of the Da Afghanistan Bank. • Some of the documents in the personnel files were missing, such as medical form, and files were not properly arranged. • A good management system was in place at the provincial department and the police were well equipped by means of VHF radio, vehicles and office space • The provincial police department is in need of supporting professional staff in various fields, logistic, transport and administration • In addition to regular police employees, the logistic department provides food to 414 police from KBL_GRDZ Highway police, security department, as well as 1st battalion in Jaji district. No allocation for food for the additional Highway police was included in this year's budget. As a result, the budgeted food allowance is not sufficient to cover needs of all staff inclusive of additional sections. • Technical Departments need to improve the system of registering vehicles, as well as vehicle maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The provincial police HQs need to improve the timeline for internal reporting. MoF and Da Afghanistan Bank need to be requested to implement necessary measures to avoid the lack of physical cash in the local bank in the future. ▪ It is recommended that the HR department needs to improve the existing filing arrangements. ▪ It is recommended to increase budget allotment food to accommodate 414 Highway police and 50 governor's protection guards. ▪ It is recommended to employ more technical staff, even on a temporary basis, to set up a proper vehicle maintenance system and provide on the job training. 	<p>Badakhshan</p> <p>Badakhshan/ Paktya</p> <p>Paktya</p> <p>Paktya/ Kapisa</p> <p>Paktya</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criminal investigation department reported lack of sufficient, communication equipment and vehicles. The mission also noted the lack of cooperation between the CID police and Local Interrogation department. • The documentation and records of the Logistic section, except for the technical department, were in place and properly managed. • There were no female police in the police departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is recommended to find ways of providing CID with specialized equipment and additional funds for employing agents. The local court is to be requested to cooperate with police in processing the criminals in accordance with the existing laws and the constitution. ▪ Gender awareness training is recommended to encourage women to join police force. The presence of female police will improve handling of matters affecting women and children. 	<p>All provinces</p> <p>Parwan /Kapisa</p> <p>All provinces</p>	
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Attachment 2**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FACT SHEET YEAR 1384**

Police killed during the year	412.00
Officers	64.00
Sergeants	6.00
Patrolmen	342.00
Police injured during the year	638.00
Officers	58.00
Sergeants	8.00
Patrolmen	572.00
Police taken hostages during the year	32.00
Officers	1.00
Sergeants	1.00
Patrolmen	30.00
General Crime Statistic (none CN)	
Arrests made by Police during the year	512.00
Criminals killed during the year	255.00
Criminals injured during the year	158.00
Narcotics seized	
Heroin	2.5 tonnes
Opium	48 tonnes
Hashish	40 tonnes
Precursor Chemicals	22 tonnes
Heroin Laboratories destroyed	201.00
Narcotics seized by Commando 333	
Heroin	4 tonnes
Opium	17 tonnes
Morphine	2 tonnes
Hashish	52 tonnes
Precursor Chemicals	970 tonnes
Drug processing laboratories destroyed	224.00
Criminals involved in drug trafficking	
Arrested	841.00
Convicted	281.00
Police training	
Basic training	57,392.00
Officers and Sergeants	20,561.00
Patrolmen	36,831.00
Lieutenants (Sarans) graduated from 3 year course	251.00
NCOs graduated from 12 week programme including women	609.00
including women	50.00
Currently studying	
Basic training	1,460.00
Police Academy	1,354.00
Officers	1,332.00
Sergeants	22.00

Attachment 2 cont.

VERIFIED ERADICATION FACT SHEET

30-Apr-06

Province	Feb-06	Mar-06	7-Apr	14-Apr	21-Apr	30-Apr	TOTAL
Badakshan					220.00		220.00
Badghis	90.00	965.00		1,320.00		305.00	2,680.00
Baghlan					85.00		85.00
Balkh	3,815.00	1,650.00	145.00	565.00		215.00	6,390.00
Bamyan							
Daikondi							
Farah	155.00	250.00	15.00	365.00		1,105.00	1,890.00
Faryab							
Ghazni							
Ghor							
Helmand			3,420.00	2,770.00			6,190.00
Herat					60.00	20.00	80.00
Jowzjan						40.00	40.00
Kabul							
Kandahar	2,095.00	2,675.00	750.00	905.00	1,325.00	410.00	8,160.00
Kapisa							
Khost							
Kunar	45.00	50.00					95.00
Kunduz							
Laghman	120.00						120.00
Logar							
Nangarhar	1,190.00	115.00	25.00	10.00		10.00	1,350.00
Nimroz					250.00	30.00	280.00
Nooristan							
Paktia							
Paktika							
Panjshar							
Parwan							
Samangan	495.00	10.00					505.00
Sari-pul	15.00	505.00	875.00	1,360.00		760.00	3,515.00
Takhar							
Uruzgan							
Wardak							
Zabul							
Total	8,020.00	6,220.00	5,230.00	7,295.00	1,940.00	2,895.00	31,600.00

All figures are verified from UNODC/MCN/AEF: All verified is in Jerebs (One Hectare = 5 Jerebs, One Acre = 2.5 Jerebs)