

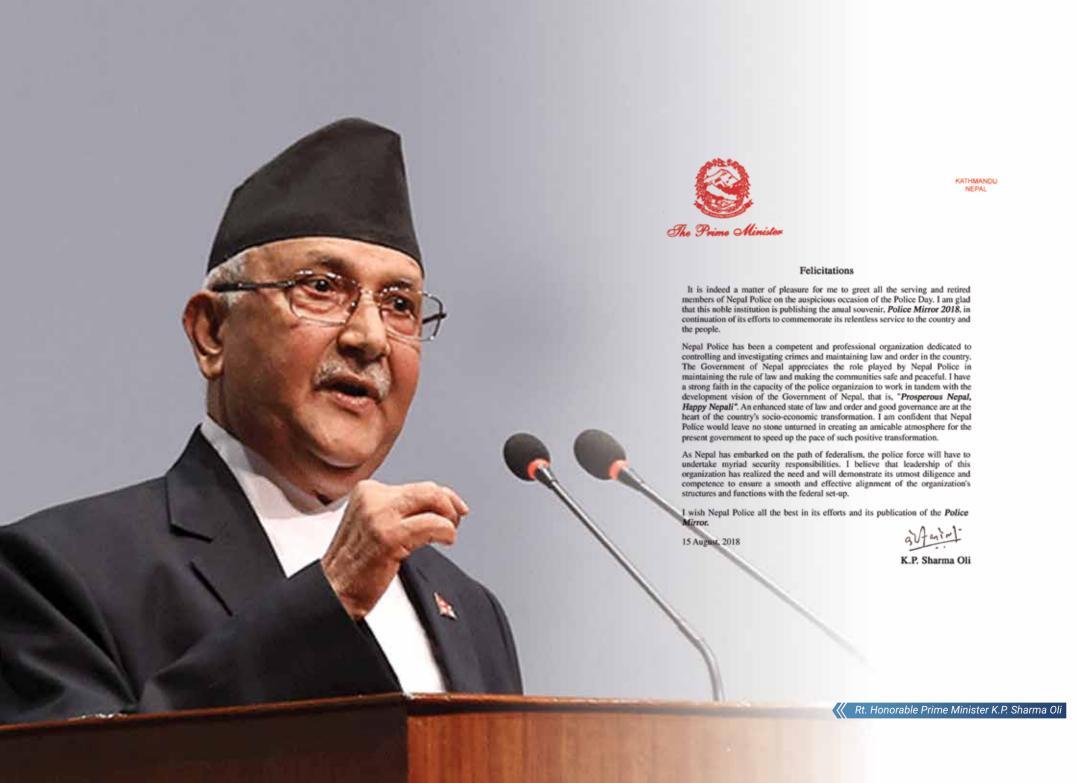


# NEPAL POLICE TRUTH, SERVICE & SECURITY

# NEPAL POLICE



सत्य सेवा सुरक्षणम् सुरक्षा गर्नु नै साँच्यैको सेवा हो They serve best who safeguard most







## GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



Singh Durbar Kathmandu, Nepal.

#### Felicitations

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the entire family of Nepal Police on the occasion of its 63<sup>rd</sup> anniversary and I am very happy that Nepal Police is publishing its annual souvenir "Police Mirror" on this important occasion.

As a front line law enforcement agency, Nepal Police officers have to deal with heinous crimes and criminals every day, accept risks for the security of the people and work round the clock to ensure peace and order in the country. Police officers in this 21st century must match the heightened expectations of the people. Nepal Police has been delivering services to the people ensuring transparency, accountability and responsiveness.

Public approval of police actions and winning public confidence lie at the heart of policing. I am extremely happy for the consistent and systematic efforts taken by the Institution in improving the conduct and behavior of police personnel and solidifying police-public partnership.

I would like to acknowledge the hard-work of everyone involved in making this publication eloquent, resourceful and worth reading. I believe Nepal Police will continue its evolution as a professional organization and make a difference in the quality of life of the citizens.

Prem Kumar Rai
Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs







## **Foreword from the Chief of Nepal Police**

Nepal Police has come a long way in making this institution professional, responsive and devoted to the community it serves. An array of new challenges are emerging along with rapid advancement in information technology, and access to and exploitation of technology by criminal elements. Peoples' aspirations from the police have also multiplied manifold, and more than ever before, police actions are being closely scrutinized by the public demanding greater police professionalism and accountability. More importantly, we are going through an extremely important phase in the history of police transition in line with the constitutional mandate of adapting federalism as enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal and implementation of the new General Criminal (Code) Act, 2017.

Restructuring of Nepal Police along federal lines has already commenced with reorganization and rightsizing of Police Headquarters, establishment/ readjustment of Police Units in the seven states, administrative reform, human resource management, and review of command, control and communication structure in the federal set up.

Effective from 17 August 2018, General Criminal/ Procedural (Code) Act, 2017 has replaced the over five-decade old General Act. This certainly is a distinct milestone in the realm of criminal justice system. Criminal Code Implementation Strategy (CCIS) was designed to build police capacities and systematically rolled-out throughout the country.

In the wake of twenty-first century global security challenges, policing is becoming increasingly complex and specialized. Today Nepal Police is not limited to domestic challenges alone. We have been developing dynamic police officers familiar with the impact of modernization, development of information technology and expansion of organized criminal network, and possess the capacity to identify and deal with multitude of security threats. This year also, through INTERPOL Channel and use of INTERPOL tools, we were able to locate and apprehend fugitives taking refuge in other countries and reciprocated by deporting foreign fugitives to their respective countries.

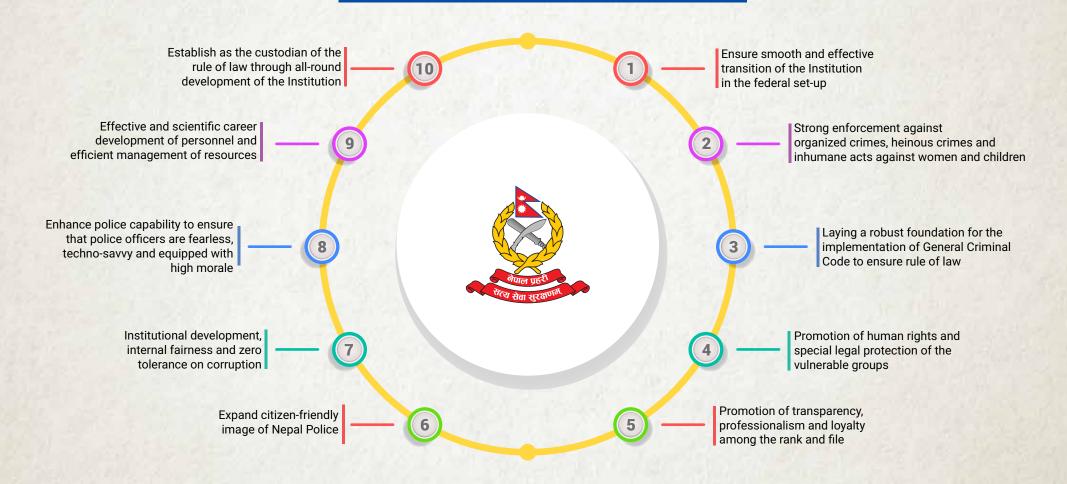
To counter threats posed by cyber-crime and to effectively deal with cyber security issues, establishment of the proposed specialized Nepal Police Cyber Bureau has been approved by the government. Similarly, recognizing an urgency to prevent and suppress trafficking and smuggling of human beings within and across borders, the government has also approved the establishment of proposed Human Trafficking Control Bureau. Necessary groundwork is currently being laid down to make the bureaus operational.

Communities are at the center of our societal interactions. Be it a community problem, crime, or a large-scale crisis, we deal with people. In fact, our essence is in serving the people, which is reflected in our communication, behaviour and response. 'Cordial interaction with people and tough approach towards the criminals' is imperative to uphold the rule of law. And we strongly believe in it.

Publication of 'Police Mirror' is our genuine attempt to inform the readers about Nepal Police through compilation of year-round activities together with expression of our future commitments, in terms of strategies and priorities adopted by Nepal Police. Amidst the ongoing transformation of Police in sync with the Constitution of Nepal, I am certain that this issue of 'Police Mirror' will serve as a historical document and I would like to extend special appreciation to the editorial team and everyone involved in this publication.

As we mark the 63<sup>rd</sup> Anniversary of Nepal Police, I take this opportunity to remember all those who have contributed in the development and strengthening of Nepal Police and would like to pay tribute to the fallen heroes who made the ultimate sacrifices in the line of duty.

## Institutional Priorities of the Inspector General of Police



Truth Service Security www.nepalpolice.gov.np

#### **Editorial**

We would like to welcome you all to this year's issue of police souvenir 'Police Mirror 2018'. The souvenir is the mirror of the fiscal year 2017/18 activities, major achievements, strategies adopted and the future course of action of the organization. In this issue, emphasis is laid on portrayal of policing and crime in a bigger picture through the statistical presentation. Analysis of police activities such as human resource capacity building, community outreach programs, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and other activities undertaken by the institution have also been incorporated.

The rapidly-shifting modus operandi and the increasing sophistication in the transnational organized crimes such as trafficking of narcotics, human trafficking, people smuggling, gold smuggling and smuggling of wildlife articles are indications of the need for corresponding improvement in the law enforcement capabilities.

2017/18 marked a crucial year for Nepal Police for embarking on to the extraordinary journey towards federal structure. This issue is, therefore, devoted to present the gamut of activities undertaken all through the year in that direction. During the publication of this souvenir, we have been meticulously selective in screening the content and the photographs to depict the different facets of policing. Besides, our approach has been to be more demonstrative and pictorial than text-oriented. It has been an entertaining journey where each working day offered us some new insights and learning. We would like to thank one and all who rendered valuable contributions in making this project a worthwhile experience.

Like always, we appreciate your feedback, criticisms and suggestions.

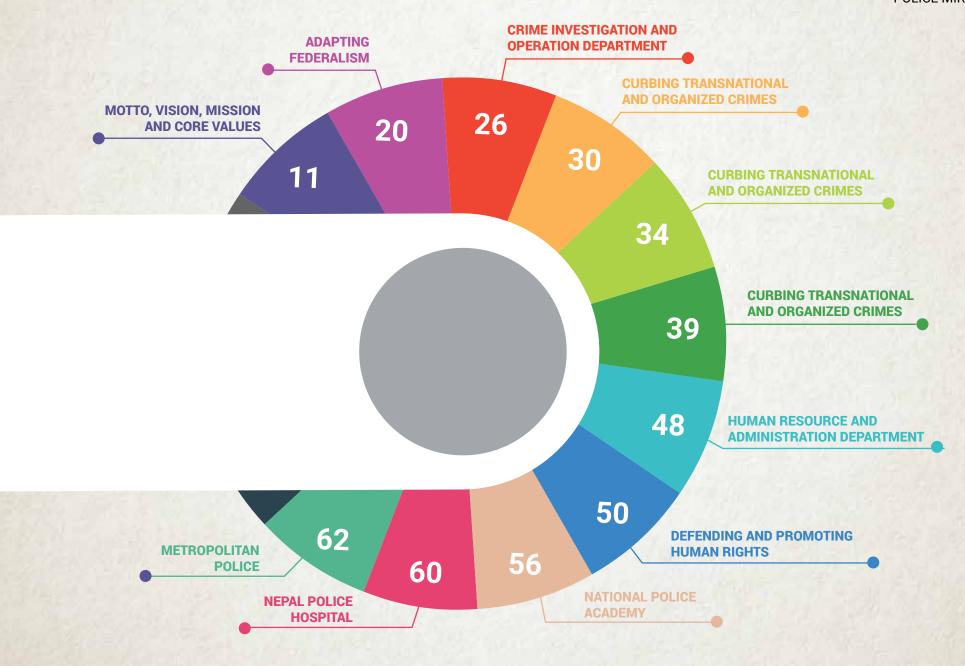
Thank you.

**Editorial Team** 



#### Editorial team members from left to right:

SI Raj Kumar Shrestha, Insp. Ranjan Kumar Dahal, DSP Harihar Nath Yogi, SP Sabin Pradhan, SP Rajesh Nath Bastola, SSP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri, SP Dan Bahadur Karki, DSP Basundhara Khadka, DSP Kiran Jung Kunwar, SI Baburam Thapa.



## Motto, Vision, Mission & Core Values

#### MOTTO

Truth, Service, Security

#### **CORE VALUES**

Professional competence
Courage
Integrity
Reverence for the law
Respect for people
Fairness and compassion
Loyalty
Commitment and hard work

#### **VISION**

A people focused, fair and professional police service

#### **MISSION**

Maintain a peaceful and secure society through effective prevention and investigation of crime and enforcement of laws, upholding the highest standards of professionalism as guided by the principles of rule of law with respect for and observance of human rights.









## Respect for People













## **Adapting Federalism**

Article 268 of the Constitution of Nepal 2015 provides for Nepal Police at the federal level and State Police Organization in the states. As per the article 268(III) "Matters relating to the operation, supervision and coordination functions to be discharged by the Nepal Police and the State Police shall be as provided for in the Federal Law".

In line with the provision contained in the Constitution, Nepal Police serves as the federal security organ, assists state police in the maintenance of law and order and also facilitates in the settlement of inter-state security-related disputes. State Police structure has been created in the seven states and more or less they have been discharging their duties with autonomy and at the same time, in coordination with the police of other states as well as with Nepal Police Headquarters.

National Police Academy, Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Special Bureau (SB), INTERPOL National Central Bureau and Human Rights Section in the Police Headquarters are some of the key central units. These units assist state police in imparting knowledge and skills to human resources, solving complex organized crimes, collaborating with the law enforcement agencies of the INTERPOL member states in solving transnational crimes and promoting respect and observance of human rights.

## **Initiatives and Decisions Taken Towards Reforming Nepal Police Under Federal Set-Up.**

- Decision on rightsizing of executive police leadership was taken by the Cabinet on June 10, 2018. The decision has reduced the post of 15 Additional Inspector Generals of Police (AIGP) to 3.
- As per the same decision, Department of Operations and Crime Investigation Department, which were two separate departments, have been merged into a unitary command structure headed by AIGP. Similarly, another AIGP now heads the Administration and Human Resource Department, which were otherwise two separate departments. The State Police Offices shall be headed by Deputy Inspec tor General of Police (DIGP) instead of the trasitional arrangement of AIGP's leader ship made earlier.
- Decision was further taken to augment security in the local bodies across the country.
- In tune with this decision, proposal of increasing the postings of police rank and file by 3,101 has been sanctioned by the Cabinet.
- With an increase in police strength, new police units headed by Police Inspector

- and Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) will be established in every Rural Munic ipality and Municipality respectively.
- To ensure cooperation and smooth coordination with the state police, a decision has been taken to establish one Federal Police Unit Office (FPUO) in every state. With this, now the number of FPUOs has been reduced to seven. Previously there were fourteen FPUOs.
- FPUO Dharan (State No. 1), FPUO Janakpur (State No. 2), FPUO Kavrepalanchowk (State No. 3), FPUO Pokhara (State No. 4), FPUO Rupandehi (State No. 5), FPUO Surkhet (State No. 6) and FPUO Dhangadi (State No. 7) have been established under the command of Senior Superintendent of Police.
- FPUOs and State Police Offices have been working in tandem to ensure smooth and efficient federal transition.
- Decision has been taken to establish Disaster Response Office in all states.
- Decision has been taken to establish one Training Center in every state.

## Police Flags under Federal Set-Up



**Nepal Police** 









State 1

State 2

State 3

State 4





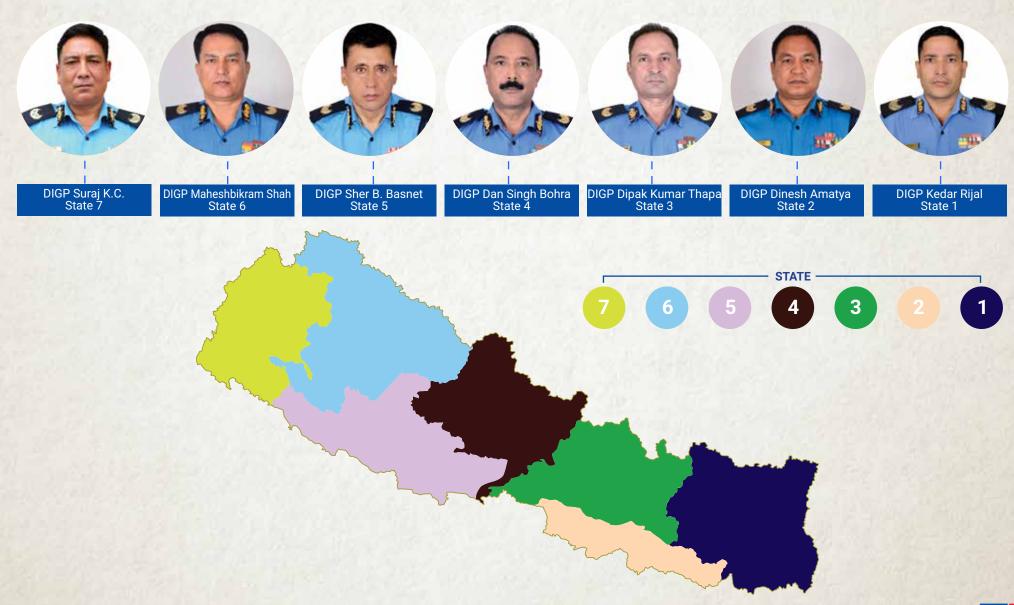


State 5

State 6

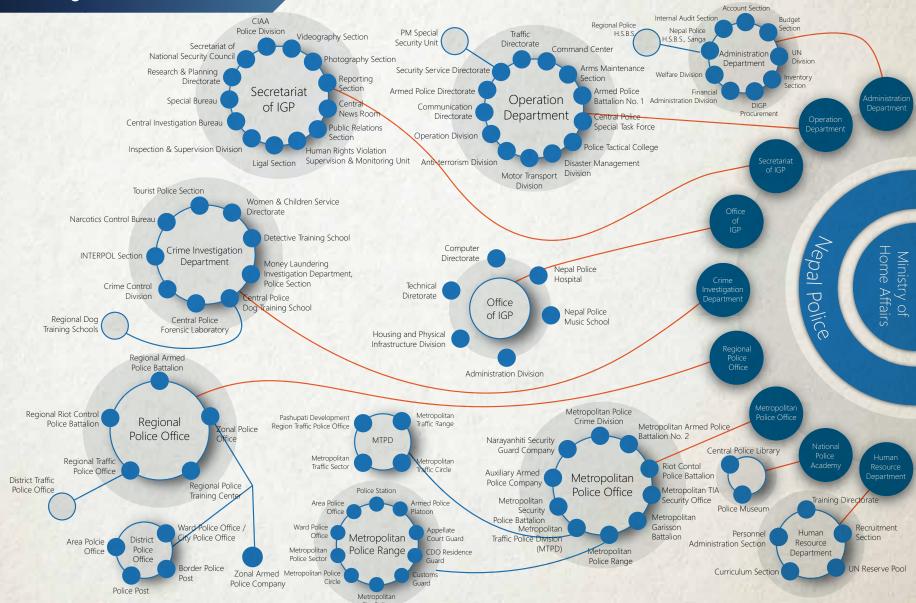
State 7

## **Chiefs of State Police**

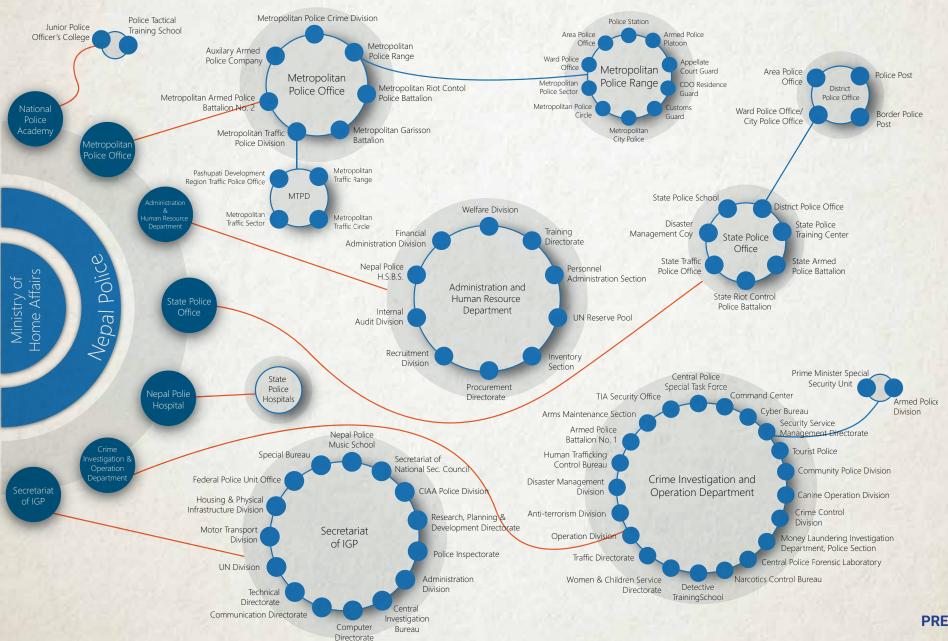


#### **POLICE MIRROR 2018**

## **Transitioning into Federal Structure**



#### **POLICE MIRROR 2018**





## **Crime Investigation and Operations Department**

Crime Investigation Department and Operations Department, established in 1951 and 1988 respectively, served as key specialized departments within the Police Headquarters until the rightsizing decision taken by the Cabinet on June 10, 2018 to limit the number of post of AIGP to three, excluding a technical post. Crime Investigation and Operational responsibilities are, therefore, currently constituted within one Department led by AIGP.

Crime Investigation and Operations Department is the main arm of Nepal Police that handles and caters to the demands of investigations and operations, which includes a wide range of policing activities such as investigating crimes, managing public order situation, protecting VIPs and vital installations, regulating traffic, responding to emergencies and disasters and so on. Special Police Units like Detective Training School (DTS), Police Forensic Laboratory and Polygraph Section fall within the scope of the department. Digital Forensincs and Nepal Police Data Center also belong to the domain of the department. Likewise, special units for traffic law enforcement and protection of important personalities—Traffic Directorate and Security Services Directorate—also function within the department.

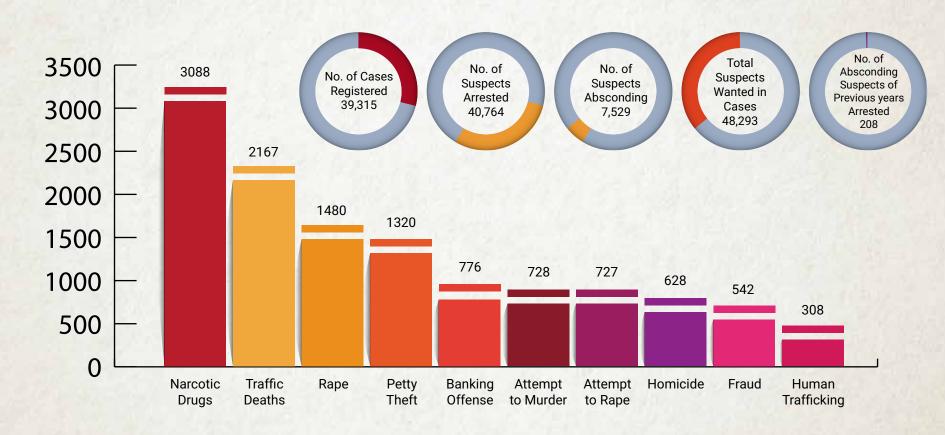
The department is currently focusing on enabling and supervising the police units in the implementation of the newly enacted General Criminal and Procedural (Code) Act 2017. To ensure effective application of provisions contained in the Code and in conformity with internationally accepted norms and values, the department is also involved in managing capacity building programs across the country, monitoring and identifying practical problems encountered on the ground and offering problem solving measures to overcome them.



AIGP Pushkar Karkee, Head, Crime Investigation & Operations Department

## **Crime Status**

## **Crime Data in Figure (FY 2017/18)**

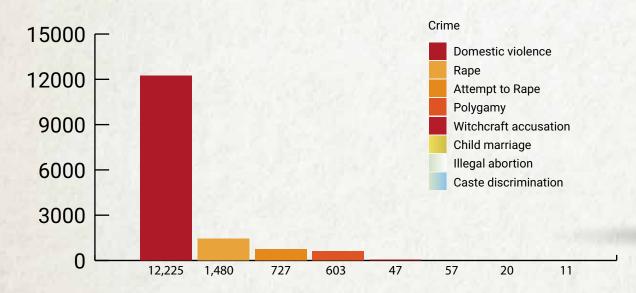


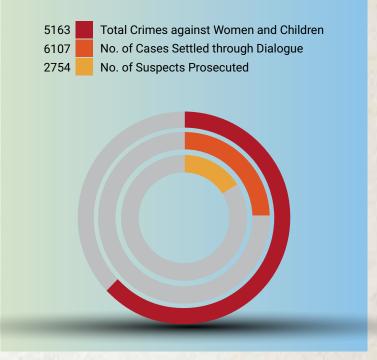
**Ten Crimes of Concern (FY 2017/18)** 

Narcotic drugs appeared as the most pressing crime in the current fiscal year with over-a-quarter share in the total volume of crimes. Death from road traffic accident (RTA), rape and petty theft are other crimes of concern.

Source: Nepal Police \* Nepali Fiscal Year generally ends on 15<sup>th</sup> of July.

## Crimes against Women and Children



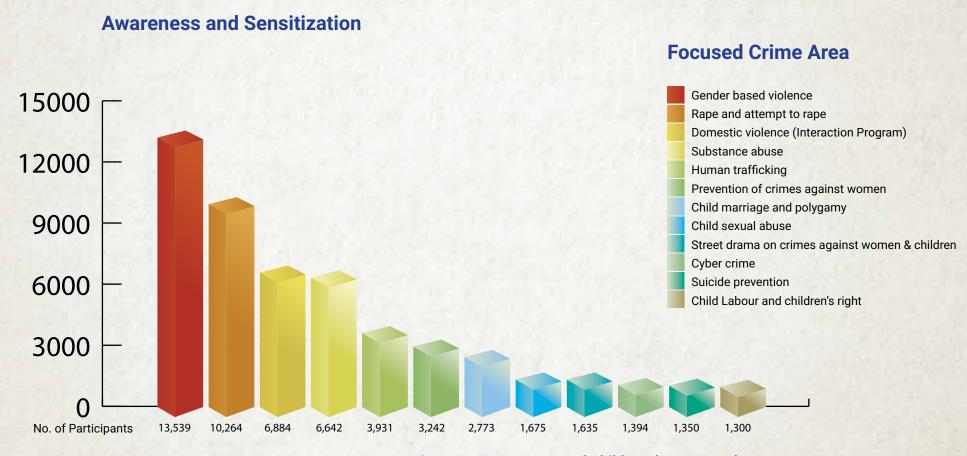


More than twenty-seven hundred accused in cases against women and children have been prosecuted in the current fiscal year while over 6,000 cases of domestic violence have been settled through dialogue.

#### Major Crimes against Women and Children in FY 2017/18

Crimes against women and children are extremely sensitive and require targeted police activities and resources. In 2017/18, domestic violence has been seen as an area requiring serious intervention as it has accounted for more than 80 percent of the total crimes against women and children. Sexual crimes including rape and attempt to rape account for around 15 percent of the total crimes. Polygamy has appeared as the area of concern with around four percent of the reported cases. Cases of witchcraft accusation, child marriage, illegal abortion and caste discrimination have also been reported, albeit in not-so-overwhelming proportions.

Source: Nepal Police



Awareness Programmes on Crimes against Women and Children (FY 2017/18)

Nepal Police has conducted awareness programs in areas critical to safety, security and dignity of women and children. In 2017/18, sensitization programs have involved more than 50,000 participants across the country. Sensitization on gender based violence has been the most prioritized area with over 13,000 participants which is followed by awareness programs against rape and attempt to rape with over 10,000 participants. In addition, participants have been benefited from awareness and interaction programs on as many as ten other vital areas.

Source: Nepal Police

## **Curbing Transnational and Organized Crimes**



## **Narcotic Drugs**

Quantity of Drugs Seized (FY 2013/14 - 2017/18)

Drug Related Arrests (FY 2013/14 - 2017/18)

No. of Drug Seizure Incidents (FY 2013/14 - 2017/18)

Number of narcotics seizure incidents and arrest of suspects have been steadily increasing over the last five fiscal years. Because of increased vigilance and interception by police, quantity of drug-seized reveal decreasing trend.

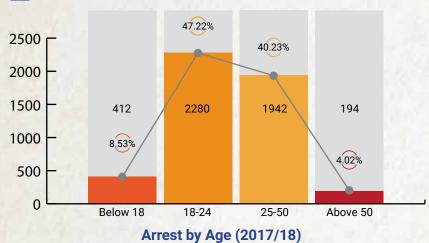




**Arrest by Nationality (2013/14 - 2017/18)** 

In the last 5 fiscal years, on average, 95.46 percent of the persons arrested on narcotics crime were male whilst 4.54 percent are female. On the basis of nationality, 95.20 percent of the persons arrested, on average, were Nepali nationals whereas 4.80 percent were foreigners.

#### **POLICE MIRROR 2018**



Over 55 percent of narcotics abusers are under 25 years of age and over 40 percent of the acusers belong to 25 - 50 years age bracket.

Source: Nepal Police







## Gold



Nepal Police has spearheaded covert operations against organized gold smuggling over the years. In its attempt to dismantle the transnational gold racket, hundreds of racketeers were busted along with 539 kilogram gold illegally smuggled into Nepal in the last five fiscal years. Seizure in FY 2017/18 alone was 178.13 kg, which is almost 95 percent more than the quantity seized in the previous year. The seizure of the precious yellow metal in the last five years has made staggering revenue contribution of US\$ 22.26 million in the state coffers.

**Confiscation of Gold** 

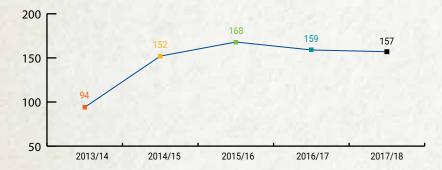


Source: Nepal Police

## **Wildlife Crime**

Wildlife crime was generally considered not-so-serious crime until some decades back. The level of sophistication in transcending the national and international borders and the proceeds it generates is not only a challenge to law enforcement but also a grave threat to biosphere. Realizing the illegal smuggling and trade of wildlife in scales potentially devastating entire ecosystems, Nepal Police established Wildlife Crime Pillar in the Central Investigation Bureau devoted to work explicitly for the prevention and suppression of wildlife crime. Additionally, Nepal Police has sensitized its rank and file on the gravity of this crime as well as its destructive collusion with other offenses. As a result, the crackdown against this crime has consistently gained a momentum leading to bigger arrests and significant contribution in the protection of the endangered species.

Persons Arrested for Illegal Possession of Wildlife Articles and Derivatives



One hundred fifty-seven persons involved in illegal possession and smuggling of wildlife articles and derivatives were apprehended in 2017/18 alone.

Nepal Police, through its wildlife crime pillar in the CIB and operational police units across the country, has intensified operations against wildlife crime and those involved in the illegal trade. The operations are guided by the Convention on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Consequently, more than seven hundred national and foreign traffickers, poachers and racketeers were nabbed and prosecuted in the last five years, thereby contributing to the conservation of the endangered wildlife species.

Red panda hides, elephant ivory, leopard pelts, pangolin scales, tiger pelts and bones, rhino horns and hoofs, musk pods, common otter skin, Tibetan antelope fur, bear biles and paws, parts or whole body of Asiatic rock python, turtles, Eurasian eagle, clouded leopard, Munia lonchura, chimpanzees etc. have been recovered along with the arrest of illegal traders and smugglers in the last five years. Similarly, on the side of flora, orchid, red sandalwood etc. have been confiscated in the same period.

Contribution of CIB is considered pivotal in observing zero poaching (tigers and rhinos) years.



Source: Nepal Police POLICE MIRROR 2018

## Notable Investigations

## **Suspects held with Counterfeit Currency Notes**

A team deployed from the Metropolitan Police Range Kathmandu arrested a group of six racketeers involved in the production and circulation of fake Nepali currency notes on May 15, 2018. Counterfeit bank notes with face value of Rs. 26.06 million, in denomination of Rs. 1000, had been confiscated from apartments and rooms of the suspects. Mahendra Bogati, 24, Sujit Tamang, 24, Sajan Tamang, 19, Madhavraj Wagle, 35, Prakash Subedi, 36 and Bikesh Napit, 39 were arrested from different locations of Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts. The fake notes, mixed up with the genuine ones, were found to have been used to pay hotel and restaurant bills and defraud people. Taking into account the damaging consequences of fake currency circulation in the national economy, police units have launched crackdown against currency counterfeiting culminating in arrests of the racketeers and seizure of fake notes in big scale.





### **Confiscation of Narcotics**

NCB intercepted an Indian truck with registration plate number WB23B5885 and confiscated 213 kilogram hashish and 2.25 kilogram opium from Kalanki, Kathmandu on June 23, 2018. An Indian national Meraz Alam, 25, was arrested along with the narcotics concealed in the false bottom of the truck. The investigation revealed that the trafficking ring had planned to smuggle the confiscated hard drugs to the Indian capital New Delhi. The suspect is charged as per the Narcotic Drugs (Control) Act 1976 and has been sent to prison under judicial remand.

#### **POLICE MIRROR 2018**

## **Canadian Paedophile Peter John Dalglish Arrested**

CIB arrested Canadian national Peter John Dalglish, 60, on April 07, 2018 on the charge of paedophilia. Following weeks-long investigation, the former UN official and an eminent humanitarian was arrested from Mandan Deupur Municipality-01, Kavre district. The suspect was found sleeping in his room with victims, two boys aged 12 and 14. The suspect was found to have been running Himalayan Community Foundation for the last two years focusing on community works in poverty-stricken areas. Under the cover of community worker, he was found to have lured the poor boys from such destitute areas and sexually exploited them.

The suspect is sent to prison on judical remand. If convicted, Dalglish will face a sentence up to 12 years of imprisonment.



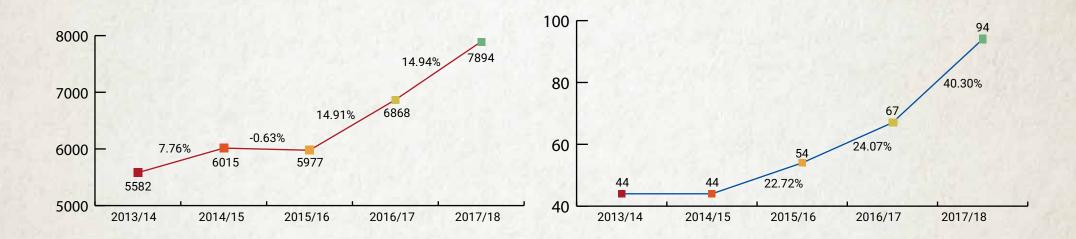
## **Transnational Drug Racket busted with Leaves of** 'Khat'

NCB, acting on a tip off, arrested three Somalian nationals with 8 kilogram leaves of controlled plant 'Khat' on November 14, 2017. In the first ever seizure of 'Khat' in the country, the NCB arrested Ibrahim Ali Haji, 22, Jam Abdifathi Ahmed, 21, and Abdi Fahad Yusuf, 25, in Kathmandu. The investigation exposed that transnational drug peddlers had been trying to smuggle the controlled leaves in the guise of green tea to the Netherlands from Ethiopia via a cargo service based in Kathmandu, Nepal. The NCB has been keeping a close eye on transnational smuggling of drugs from Africa to European and American markets via Nepal.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has classified it as a drug of abuse that can produce psychological dependence. Schedule (III) of the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 has listed 'khat' as a plant banned for harvesting. possessing, trading and smuggling.



# Forensic Aid in Criminal Investigation



No. of Cases in which Forensic Examination of Physical Evidences were Conducted

No. of Cases where Forensic Experts Testified before the Court

Nepal Police has been increasingly utilizing the forensic facilities in criminal investigations. Over the period of last four fiscal years, there has been an average annual increment of 9.24 percent in the number of criminal cases in which physical evidences were examined in the forensic lab.

The trend of inviting forensic scientists in the hearing of criminal cases for expert opinion by courts has also been increasing in the last five fiscal years. Overall, there has been around 22 percent annual increment in the utilization of expert opinion by courts over the last four fiscal years.













Hostage-rescue operations are one of the most difficult and demanding tactical operations for police. To make these operations effective, we have to have highly skilled and trained squads capable of carefully executing the plans.

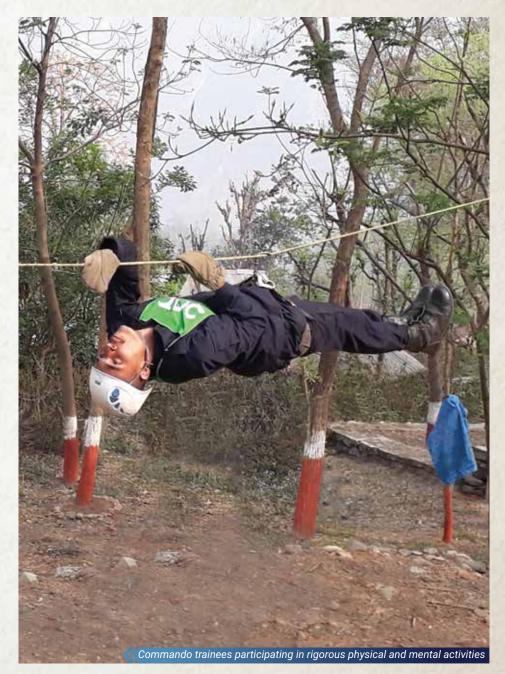
Especially trained hostage-rescue teams are involved in such operations. Effective operations against the hostage-taking has led to arrest of the criminals, on the one hand, and demoralized the potential criminals, on the other. The kidnapping spree, that remained a threat until some years back, has now been significantly controlled. With the help of refined tactics and skills of our officers, lives of many hostages have been saved.

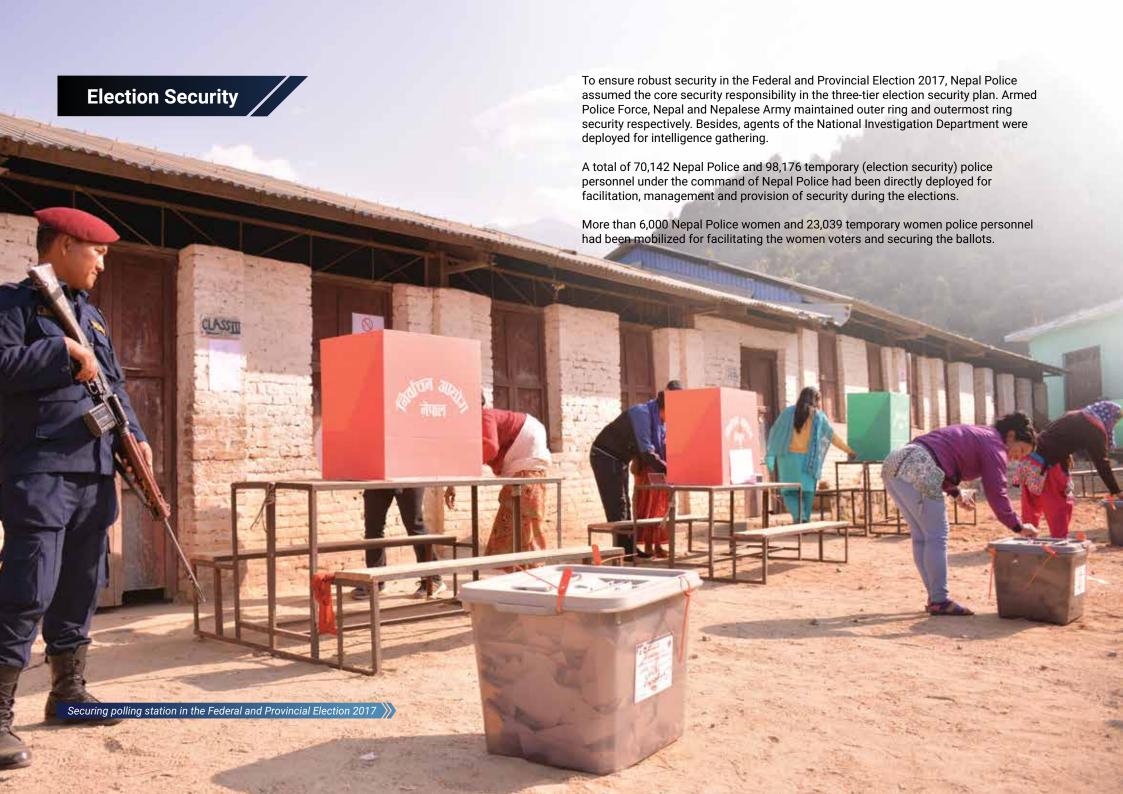
Hostage Rescue Team simulating hostage rescue operation















The April 2015 earthquake exposed the fact that roles of police officers are not limited to prevention and investigation of crimes; they are further diverse and add one more critical job in the list, 'responding to the catastrophes'.

Nepal Police is the frontline agency to deal with the incidents of natural disaster. It has proved its mettle through the exemplary contribution of its members during the April 2015 earthquake. Every year, Nepal Police officers save many precious lives, risking their own, in the rescue of the people trapped as a consequence of disaster.

As part of our commitment to disaster response, we have developed a specialized police unit 'Nepal Police Disaster Management Division' in the Center. Furthermore, Disaster Management Company has also been established in all seven states to deal with natural disaster and crisis events at the state level.

With an aim to develop professional competence and equip police officers with disaster response skills, Nepal Police regularly conducts several training courses including Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR), Medical First Responders (MFR), Swift Water Rescue (SWR), Firefighting and Canyoning for police officers.





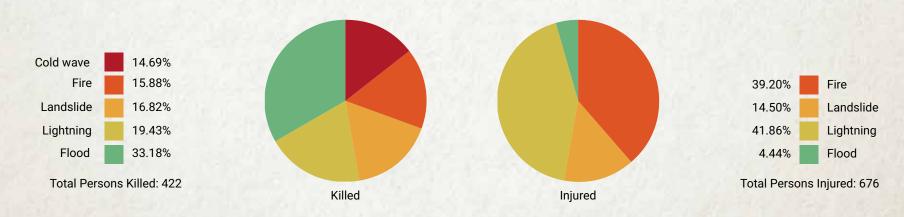




### **Natural Disasters and Effects (FY 2017/18)**



- 540 people died and 45 went missing in this fiscal year due to natural calamities. Over eight hundred people suffered injuries and over fifteen hundred were rendered homeless as they were displaced from their settlement. Over thirteen thousand houses were swept away by flood during monsoon.
- More than twenty-three thousand police personnel were mobilized in disaster rescue across the country.



#### **Five Major Natural Disasters (2017/18)**

Taking into account the magnitude of damage caused by natural disaster, flood has been the most severe catastrophe which accounts for over 33 percent of the total death and over 4 percent of total number of persons injured in this fiscal year. Lightning has been recorded as the second-ranked killer with almost 20 percent share in the fatality whilst occupying over 41 percent in the total number of injured persons. Landslide, fire and cold wave have been the other calamities of critical concern with nearly 17, 16 and 15 percent slice respectively out of the total disaster-borne fatality.

Source: Nepal Police



# **Administration and Human Resource Department**

Administration and Human Resource Department is a merger of two distinctively separate departments, Administration Department and Human Resource Development Department.

Administration and Human Resource Department is currently headed by AIGP. The Department has enhanced its focus on imparting specialized skills to the police personnel across various areas of law enforcement. Through the Training Directorate, the Department has been conducting training courses across all areas with focus on evolving and sophisticated crimes, protection and promotion of human rights and prevention of crimes through community partnership. The Department also continuously strives to enhance the quality of National Police Academy, Police Training Centers and the Police Tactical School to make sure that they are up to the mark in developing the human resources with necessary aptitude and skills and that they are competent enough to face the 21<sup>st</sup> Century law enforcement challenges.

Under the present scenario, the role of this Department has become even more important as it has to make provision for required human resources with necessary skill set in all the states and down to the level of municipality and rural municipality. It is, indeed, a challenging task to meet the increased need of police personnel under the federal set-up. Although, municipalities and rural municipalities are the all-powerful local governments in the federal set-up, many of these local bodies in the far-flung areas are outside the ambit of police presence. To meet this steep growth in security demand, the Government of Nepal has endorsed the proposal of increasing police strength with additional 3,101.

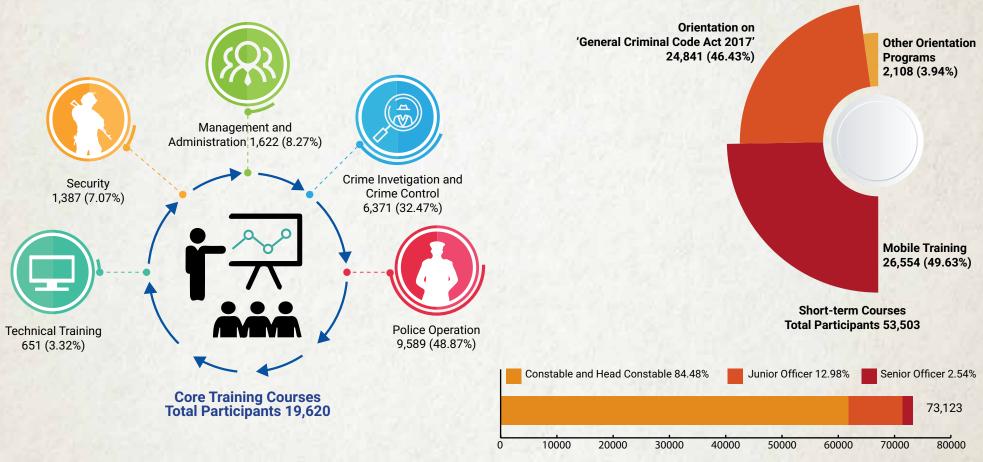
The increase in police strength is expected to augment security by addressing the immediate security needs in the federal set-up, i.e. across all the three layers of government, from rural municipalities to the center.

The department is also responsible for overall management of logistical equipment, arms and ammunitions, and other budgetary support to the police units.



AIGP Thule Rai, Head, Administration and Human Resource Department

### **Participation in Training Courses (FY 2017/18)**



Distribution of Participation in all Courses among Different Levels

Among the training courses conducted in five major areas by Nepal Police in 2017/18, police operation is given the top-most priority with nearly 49 percent share in the total number of participants involved. Crime investigation and crime control is given the next priority with a little over 32 percent participation of the trainees. To impart sensitivity and ensure compliance to the standards of human rights in police operations and to further professionalism in the crime investigation and crime control, the Training Directorate has identified these two areas as the key areas of intervention. Training in the area of management & administration, security and technology have covered a little over 8, 7 and 3 percent respectively of the total participants.

The modality of the training has witnessed a significant shift with an increase in the number of short-term training courses. On-the-job and mobile training courses have benefited extensively with more than 53,000 participants in FY 2017/18.

Of the total participants in all training courses conducted in FY 2017/18, over 84 percent participants have come from Police Constable and Head Constable level, nearly 13 percent participants have been from the Junior Officer level and around 2.5 percent participants have been included from Senior Officer level.









# **Sharing Information**



# NepalPolice 🕝



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1<sup>st</sup> verified Page of Nepal in Government Category

1<sup>st</sup> Position in Government Category within Nepal



# NepalPolice 🧇



@NepalPoliceHQ Followers: 579,475 Launched: April 27, 2015

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@nepalpoliceF | ollowers: 7,606 | Launched: October 31, 2016

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3<sup>rd</sup> Rank among Government (gov.np) category in Nepal

130<sup>th</sup> Page Rank in Nepal



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Nepal Police has made special efforts to ensure transparency and accountability in its activities. In order to disseminate authentic information to the people, a nation-wide network of designated Information Officers, with Central Police Spokesperson/Information Officer at Police Headquarters, has been assigned. Thousands of calls from the victims of crime, people in distress, informants, well-wishers, journalists and other valued clients are entertained and responded every day by information officers.

In a nutshell, more than 20,000 phone calls received in the police hotline are responded every day by police officers in the police control. For wider public reach information are regularly posted on the official website and social media (Facebook Page, Twitter, Instagram), and circulated via email. In addition, Traffic FM, Audio Visual Section, Newsroom and Public Relations Section work day-in and day-out, broadcasting vital information on law enforcement, traffic, and other relevant awareness materials.

### **Digital Governance Award**





Nepal Police was awarded the Digital Governance Award 2018 based on application of information and communication technology (ICT) in service delivery. As the award recepient in government category, Nepal Police was adjudged the best government institution for 2018 in terms of ICT infrastructure development and utilization of ICT resources. Amid special award ceremony organized by Living with ICT, Hon. Minister for Information and Communication Technology conferred the Digital Governance Award to the Chief of Nepal Police Sarbendra Khanal.

# **National Police Academy**

National Police Academy is the premier police training center that caters to enhancement of professional police capacities of senior police officers. The programs conducted in the NPA involve foundation police course with Post Graduate Diploma in Police Science (PGDPS), affiliated to the prestigious Tribhuvan University (TU), and specialized advance courses, including international training programs in collaboration with INTERPOL and other international partners.

Under the federal structure, the NPA is envisaged as the 'Center for Excellence' and recognized as the principal traning center of Nepal Police. The NPA, however, also provides academic and other support to the state-level police training centers.

Based in Kathmandu, the NPA has been regarded not only as the most appropriate venue for organizing training programs, events and functions *par excellence* but also serves as the important heritage that epitomizes modernization and development of Nepal Police

Policing today is much more challenging and complex than it was in the past. The multiplicity of modern media including the social media have heightened the expectations of the people. The people's demand for prompt police services has brought police services across the globe under tremendous pressure. The NPA has focused on the need to enhance police competency to fill the gap between community expectations and the police capability.

NPA has been consistently making efforts at customizing the training courses in tandem with the contemporary shift in operations of criminal network and the fragility of the security situations in the present-day societies. In addition to basic courses for the new recruits, the NPA has come up with several tailor-made training courses aimed at specialized police units as well as investigation of evolving crimes. Crimes against women, child sexual abuse, cyber-crime, financial crimes, technology enabled fraud, organized crimes, and police conduct and behaviour are some of the key areas currently targeted by the NPA.



AIGP Dhiru Basnyat, Executive Director, National Police Academy















Nepal Police Hospital (NPH) was established in 1984 with an objective of providing an easy, accessible and free medical care to the serving police personnel. By and by, the need was felt to provide healthcare services to the retired members as well as family members of the police personnel. To bring this ambition to fruition, there was the need to expand the infrastructure and services catered to by the hospital. As the regular budget of the hospital was inadequate to support the healthcare extension project, the Police Welfare Fund of Nepal Police established a trust to meet the additional funding. The financial support accorded by this trust remained meaningful in expanding the coverage of medicines for the veteran's community, family of police personnel and the police personnel confronting with physical disability.

With gradual scaling up of services over the decades, NPH has now become a modern and well-equipped healthcare center for the police community. Utilizing the experience, expertise and enthusiasm accumulated in the medical professionals, NPH has ventured on the realm of academic research in health sciences. NPH has published a research journal entitled 'Nepal Medical Journal (NMJ)' which is the first of its kind in the history of NPH. The journal with its wider scope, covers fields of pure and applied medical sciences and other related areas. The NMJ is believed to serve as a platform to promote research through free debates and communications between academia, researchers and students.





# **Metropolitan Police**

With rapid increase in population, unplanned urbanization and unprecedented rise in the scale of metropolitan activities in the Kathmandu valley, the density and complexity of crime in the valley had been significantly challenging vis-à-vis other cities and locations. With this realization, the concept of Metropolitan Police had been introduced and the Metropolitan Police Commissioner's Office was established in November 2006.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioner's Office (MPCO) was established with the aim of developing it as an independent body led by police commissioner vested with quasi-judicial and magisterial rights, and enabling it to ensure effective law and order through swift and effective justice delivery. Despite gradual increase in the number of police personnel and technological advances over the decade, the office is still confronting with limited powers in dealing with the sophisticated crimes of the metropolitan city.

As the office has been enjoying only the conventional policing rights, the name of the office has also been changed from the MPCO to Metropolitan Police Office (MPO). Transitioning into federalism, the MPO is now commanded by DIGP in place of AIGP as in the past.

MPO comprises of Public Security Division, Administration Division, Intelligence Division, Inspectorate, Crime Division, Traffic Division, Armed Police Battalion, Riot Control Battalion, Garrison Battalion, Control Room, three Police Ranges and their subordinate units. The reporting channel of the Security Office of TIA which was under the command of the MPO is now switched to the Police Headquarters under Crime Investigation and Operations Department.



Manoj Neupane, Chief, Metropolitan Police Office



















## **Traffic Activities**

With the soaring number of vehicles every year, Traffic Police has one of the daunting tasks of managing vehicular movement, reducing traffic crashes and providing support to the road users. Traffic Police has been the savior of life through regular road safety initiatives and educational & sensitization programs. To achieve traffic rules compliance and reduce traffic crashes, Traffic Directorate, on the one hand, has adopted the approach of education and enforcement, and, while on the other, it has intensified training programs on crash prevention, crash investigation and post-crash management.

For Traffic Police, protecting human lives on the road is considered the top-most priority. Our road environment and road culture pose enormous challenge to vulnerable road users (VRUs) and Traffic Police have always remained alert to their needs as we often see them helping VRUs to cross the street. But at the same time we also often find the Traffic Police involved in the drive to systematically control drivers from sitting behind the wheels under the influence of alcohol. Nepal's law does not, at all, compromise 'drink and drive' with no permissible limit for blood alcohol content (BAC) or blood alcohol concentration.



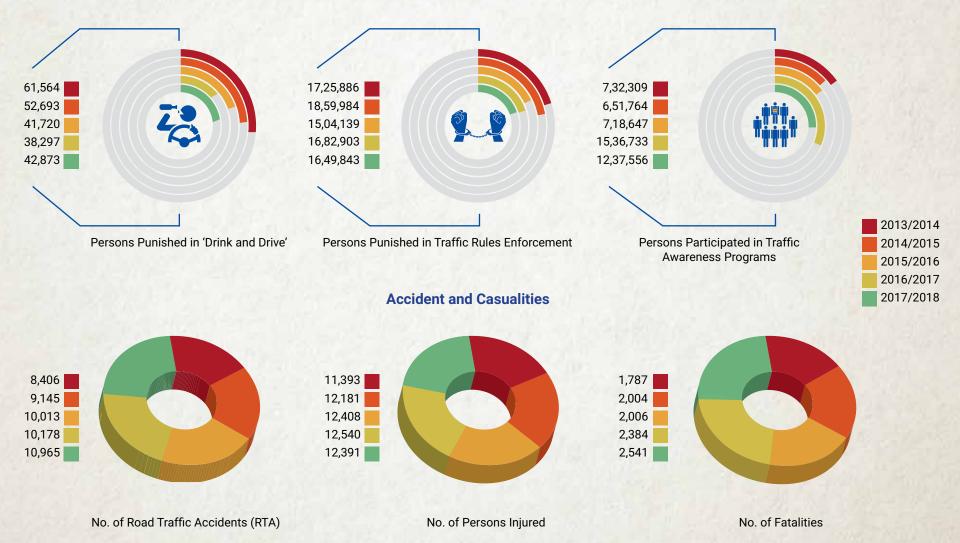






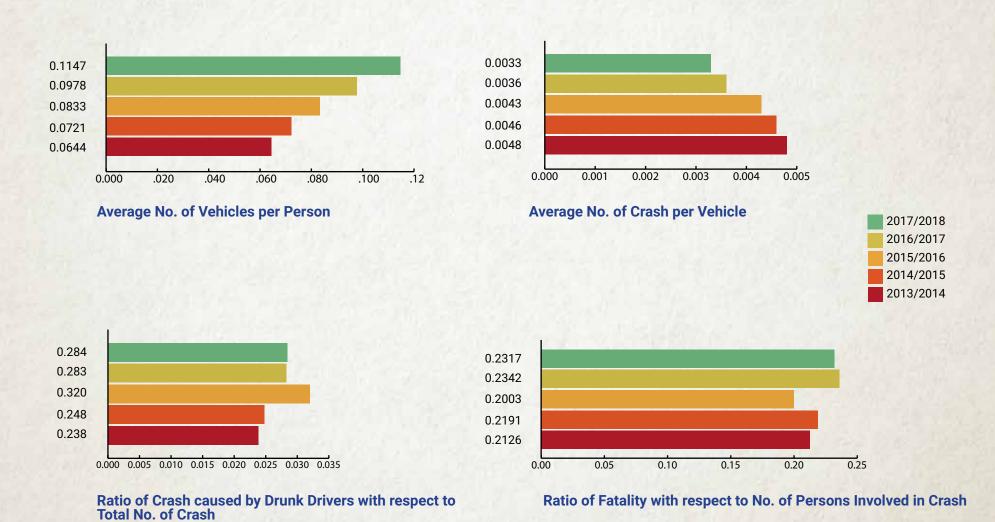
# **Traffic Infographics**

## **Accident Prevention Strategies**



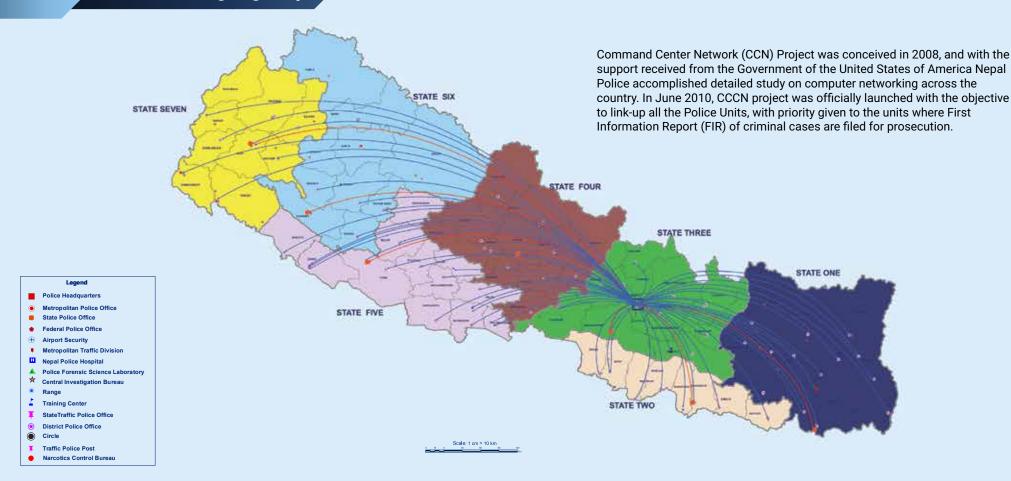
Source: Nepal Police

#### **Traffic Status Indicators**



Indicators computed based on vehicle statistics as provided by Department of Transport Management (DoTM) and population projection made by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

## **Connecting Digitally**



Today, more than 98 Police Units have been connected to the CCN. This includes Police Headquarters Command Center, NPA, MPO, MTPD, State Police Offices, FPUOs, TIA, State Police Training Centers, State Police Traffic Offices, Metro Police Ranges and Circles, District Police Offices and Area/Ward Police Offices. The CCCN is considered to be the backbone of the communication system of Nepal Police since the network is being largely utilized for sharing of information and it has, almost entirely, replaced the traditional radio transcription-based inter-office communication system.

The importance of CCN has been gradually growing in the context of hosting and acceessing Nepal Police Intranet along with a number of databases, and digitization of case files.

Radio communication has also gone through advancement in technology with the introduction of Digital Radio Trunking System (DRTS) and Digital Mobile Radio System (DMRS). Currently five districts, including Kathmandu, operate DRTS while two other districts make use of DMRS.

## **Corporate Social Responsibility**

Security of the community and service to people lie at the heart of policing. Community bonding and public trust are the foundation on which the realization of policing goals heavily rest.

Therefore, we have pursued the approach of diversifying relationships with the community through the unique avenue of corporate social responsibility (CSR).

In addition to extraordinary devotion to duty, Nepal Police has undertaken several CSR activities for years. In this year too, we were involved in a number of CSR programs including greenary plantation, Rivers Clean-Up, market area cleaning campaigns, blood donation and free mobile health services in remote areas.











Nepal Police participating in CSR activities including mobile medical services, blood donation, cleanup campaigns and greenery promotion



Tourism has been a vital industry in the national economy of Nepal. Tourism is a highly security sensitive Industry and this very fact demonstrates the economic importance of police services to Nepalese tourism sector. Tourists are fairly easy targets for criminal elements as they are alien to destinations. They lack the requisite information on associated dangers and threats as well as the information on how urgent police assisstance could be sought in the event of any trouble or crisis.

Acknowledging the importance of having specialized tourist police services at major tourist destinations, Tourist Police Service was established with trained personnel in 1979. Today there are 9 Tourist Police Units in Kathmandu valley and 15 Tourist Police Units in other prime tourist destinations outside the valley.

GoN has declared 2020 as 'Visit Nepal 2020' for which safety and security of visitors in Nepal is deemed paramount.



In the quest for peace, thousands of Nepal Police officers have served under the UN flag in many conflict-ridden countries. Over two-decades-long contribution of the dedicated police officers has been duly recognized by the United Nations and the international community at large.

- In FY 2017/18, 58 police officers served as Individual Police Officers (IPO) whereas 280 police personnel served as members Formed Police Unit (FPU).
- The FPUs are deployed in Haiti and Sudan (Darfur).
- IPOs have served in South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur) and Somalia.





Organized Crime is a threat to peace, security and stability at the national and international level. With this realization, Nepal Police affirms its commitment in 'international cooperation'. Tackling the present-day transnational organized crimes calls for an extensive law enforcement cooperation at the international level. As part of international cooperation, Nepal Police has widely utilized international law enforcement cooperation facilitated by the INTERPOL. In FY 2017/18, Nepal Police could bring back, through the INTERPOL channel, as many as ten absconding criminals taking shelter abroad. Similarly, in the request of our counterpart agencies, we deported three foreign-based fugitives hiding in Nepal to the country of their origin. In this fiscal year, NCB Kathmandu issued 24 red notices and 19 diffusion notices against the absconding criminals. The depth and intensity of lawenforcement cooperation through INTERPOL has been growing over the years.

Similarly, expressing our solidarity in the global efforts toward strengthening and systematizing peace operations deployed in the conflict-affected areas, the Chief of Nepal Police participated in the second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS) held in the United Nations Headquarters in New York on June 20-21, 2018. The Summit turned out to be a historical one as it resulted in charting out a vision for the United Nations Police (UNPOL) and strengthening it to face the complexities and challenges of the modern-day peace operations.





Arrest of a serial murder convict Md. Sakil Husen in cooperation with Qatar Police. INTERPOL Red Notice had been issued against Husen after the suspect had fled in the aftermath of the murder of six people in Nepal



# **Call On with Foreign Dignitaries**













### **Welfare Schemes**

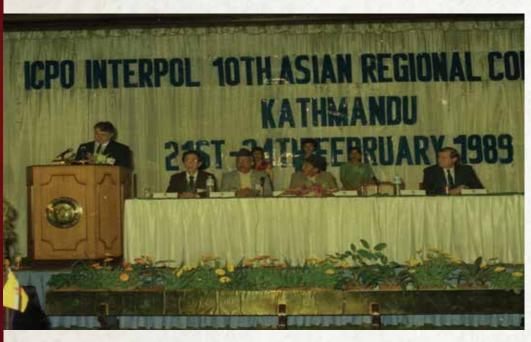
Nepal Police Welfare Division (NPWD) has been involved in promoting welfare of police personnel, family members, family of martyr police and police personnel living with disability. The welfare and philanthropic activities conducted by the NPWD have not just been the material support to the recipients but they have also served as a means to establish the psychological connect between the recipients and the Police Institution as a whole.



- Provided educational scholarship to 242 students.
- Provided medical care to 42 persons suffering from serious illness.
- Provided mourning support to 378 members of police community.
- Distributed old-age pension to 1,415 police personnel above 70 years.
- Distributed prosthetic limb to a police constable.
- Distributed hearing aid to a Police Office Assistant (retd.).



**Reminiscing Yester-Years** 



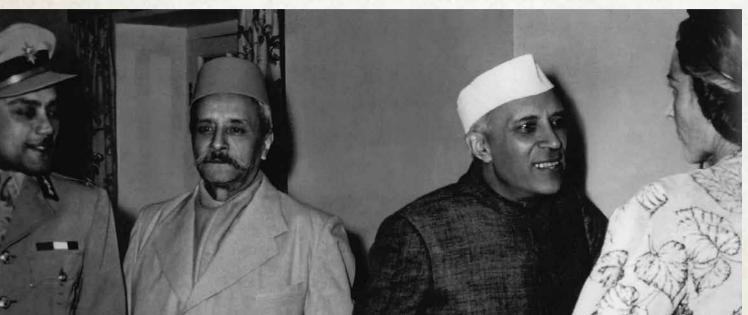












**Corrigendum:** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India at an official reception with *Hiranya Shumsher Rana* and IGP Nar Shumsher JBR (2008 BS)

## **Nepal Police in Sports**

Policing is a physically demanding and psychologically stressful work. The constant work stress is likely to affect the physical and mental wellbeing of police officers thereby affecting vitality, productivity and performance. Importance of sports are not limited to relieving work stress, they are also an important means to help build characters like hard work, discipline, fair play and sacrifice, imperative for the police service. Acknowledging these all-important aspects of sports, Nepal Police has espoused sports as an integral part of police training as well as its daily activities.

Our continuous involvement in sports has produced many talented sportswomen and men over decades many of whom have been the champions at national and international levels. Representing the country, they have bagged precious medals participating in the prestigious regional and international tournaments.

Nepal Police has been one of the pioneering institutions having contributed in the development of the culture of football and martial arts when the scope of the sporting events was very limited in the country.





















Nepal Police Club grabbed gold in team events of the 39<sup>th</sup> National Table Tennis Tournament 2018. NPC players bagged gold in both men's and women's category defeating Tribhuvan Army Club and Nepal APF Club respectively.



Nepal Police Club athlete Sangita Rai set a new national record in the 23<sup>rd</sup> National Weight Lifting Tournament by breaking 12- year old record of 65 kg in clean and jerk in women's 48 kg category. Rai lifted 66 kg in snatch to take her tally to 118 kg that fetched her the Gold.





Retired Inspector General of Police Kuber Singh Rana was honored with 'Life Time Achievement Award' on the the occasion of 62<sup>nd</sup> Police Day. In recognition to his valuable contribution as outlined by his illustrious police career leading Nepal Police into the path of modernization and a more professional institution, the then Rt.Hon. Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba conferred on him the Award along with a Letter of Recognition. He served as the chief of Nepal Police from September 2012 to November 2013



Police Inspector Sudarshan Bhatta was awarded with 'Purna Shanti Police Award' in in recognition to his remarkable contribution in maintaining peace and order in the area of his responsibility.



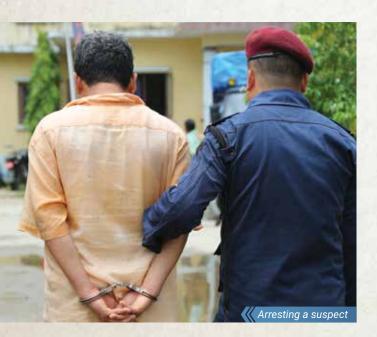




































Mance and musical programs as part of fun and recreation in training

# **Farewell to Retired Officials** From Left to Right: DIGP Romendra Singh Deuja, AIGP Hemanta Bahadur Pal, DIGP Sudip Acharya, AIGP Mingmar Lama, AIGP Madhav Prasad Joshi, AIGP Pankaj Shrestha, AIGP Devendra Subedi, IGP Prakash Aryal, AIGP Bam Bahadur Bhandari, AIGP Rana Bahadur Chand, DIGP Sarbendra Khanal (currently IGP), AIGP Jaya Bahadur Chand, AIGP Madhu Prasad Pudasaini, AIGP Madhav Prasad Nepal, AIGP Keshari Raj Ghimire, DIGP Pushkalraj Regmi, AIGP Bijaya Kumar Bhatta, DIGP Ganesh K.C.

Honoring the seniors and veterans is not only a gesture of respect but also a deeply ingrained culture of Nepal Police. We believe in being respectful, caring and compassionate to every woman and man who devoted the golden years of their lives in the betterment of this institution and the country. As part of its proud history, Nepal Police bid farewell to 44 high ranking officials who retired from the active service this year. The retirees included IGP, 15 AIGPs, 20 DIGPs and 8 SSPs. Bidding farewell was marked by an emotional seeing-off of the retiring officers, which was later followed by the reception hosted by IGP Sarbendra Khanal in honor of the retired police officials at Nepal Police Club. At the reception, retired police officials and their better halves were greeted by the serving high-ranking officials, including the IGP, and their better halves. The farewell program was the sign of the organization to honor the distinguished service of the veterans to the nation and adding building blocks to enhance professional police service.



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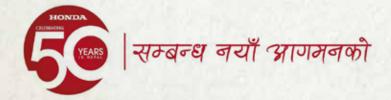




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