POLICE MIRROR 2019





FELICITATION

I am delighted to learn that Nepal Police is bringing out its annual publication "Police Mirror 2019" on the occasion of its 64th anniversary. I congratulate Nepal Police and all its serving and former members on auspicious occasion.

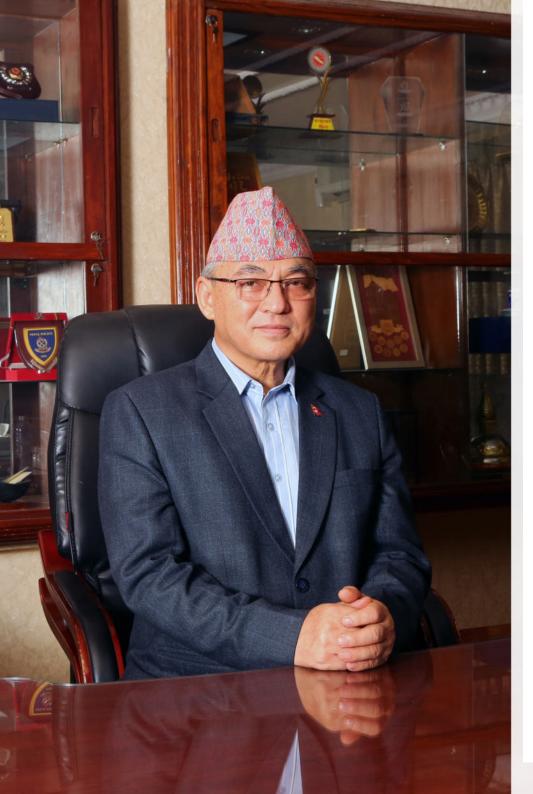
Concluding the decades-long political transition, Nepal has been making resolute efforts for progressing on the path of sustainable peace and development. The Government of Nepal has come up with the national aspiration "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali" to elevate the economy of the country, well-being of the people and welfare of the society. We are fully cognizant of the fact that translating this ambition into reality requires an environment of security and peace across the country. Nepal Police has been a competent as well as professional organization dedicated to controlling and investigating crimes and maintaining law and order in the country. Nepal Police has a glorious history of its selfless service to the nation and the people. I am confident that it will prove its merit in order to create an atmosphere conducive for peace and development. I would like to appreciate Nepal Police for their invaluable service to the nation.

Community involvement in crime prevention constitutes a durable strategy for ensuring community security. I appreciate the concept of "Community-Police Partnership" devised and launched by Nepal Police in consultation and collaboration with all relevant actors. I believe this partnership with its nationwide structure will act as a "game changer" for preventing crimes and maintaining security in the days to come. I hope that this inter-agency collaboration mechanism will also assist the Government to cater to the people from city centers to rural areas.

I believe that the Police Mirror 2019 has compiled a number of insightful articles that would be capable to communicate glorious past and bright future. I would like to offer my best wishes to Nepal Police on the occasion of Police Day 2019.

October, 2019

KP Sharma Oli







It gives me an immense pleasure to know that Nepal Police is bringing out 'Police Mirror 2019' on the auspicious occasion of its 64th anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and commend all the members of this organization for their relentless hard-work and commitment in providing security and protection to the citizens of Nepal amidst several challenges.

Being an important security entity of the Government of Nepal, Nepal Police has been assigned with a vital responsibility of maintaining law and order throughout the country. With globalization, the sophisticated nature of crimes and criminals have jeopardized national frontiers. The increasing Nepalese diaspora in foreign land has been another critical challenge that demands extending the policing beyond borders. I believe Nepal Police gears up to assume the greater responsibilities in tune with the extensive nature of crimes.

It is well known that Nepal Police has tirelessly dedicated themselves in fighting crimes and providing necessary assistance to the victims. Their devotion and commitment towards maintaining security have ensured peace for the citizens of Nepal. I applaud all the members of Nepal Police for their sacrifices and their zeal in shouldering their duties.

Many initiatives taken by Nepal Police including Community Police Partnership in coordination and cooperation with the local bodies, schools and social organizations have been instrumental in proactively combating crimes and providing necessary assistance to the victims. This hands-on approach has been pivotal in preventing crimes and uprooting social maladies.

I wish "Police Mirror 2019" effectively communicates the commitment and effort made by Nepal Police in ensuring law and order to its readers. I extend all my support and best wishes to Nepal Police for their future endeavors.

(main)

Honourable Ram Bahadur Thapa 'Badal' Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs

Ministry of Home Affairs, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: +977-1-4211229, 4211247, Fax: +977-1-4211232







Singh Durbar Kathmandu, Nepal.

Date:

FELICITATION

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and offer my sincere wishes to every member of Nepal Police on the glorious moment of 64th Police Day. I am glad to know that Nepal Police is publishing its annual souvenir "Police Mirror 2019" on this important occasion.

Nepal Police has a proud history of maintaining security and order in the country in the midst of numerous challenges. Its units are spread across the country and established as an imperative institution to interact with communities and ensure security. The Ministry of Home Affairs will leave no stone unturned to ensure that the Police Organization is modern, resourceful and effective enough to deal with the new and sophisticated challenges. I appreciate that Nepal Police has been effective and industrious in investigating crimes and maintaining law and order in the country despite limited resources.

Law enforcement today faces mounting challenges. These challenges range from technology based crimes, transnational organized crimes to radicalization and terrorism and so forth. To deal with these complex challenges, the Police institution cannot afford to remain merely reactive.

We must invest substantively in preventing crimes and defeating the radical elements. Working together with communities is what lies at the heart of community policing. I am really happy that Nepal Police has been implementing a robust Community-Police Partnership program in partnership with local governments, school community and social institutions. I believe this partnership will help prevent and investigate crimes, support victims and maintain security and order in the community.

I would like to appreciate the editorial team for the hard-work and dedication to make Police Mirror a professional magazine. I believe it will enrich readers with its excellent resources.

Prem Kumar Rai Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs

Message from the Chief of Nepal Police

Nepal Police, formally established over six decades back, has been devoted to serving the nation & people. All our honest efforts are driven by the revered goal of protecting fundamental rights of citizens and maintaining law & order. We believe our roles are not limited to solving crimes shaking the foundation of our society but they are much broader and cross-cutting. We are fully aware that 21st century policing must focus on enhancing the quality of neighborhood life through expanded cooperation and collaboration with a multitude of related actors and institutions.

The challenges facing police institution at this juncture are extremely complex and ever evolving. The ICT has offered easy avenues to criminals to reach out to and brainwash gullible victims living in any part of the globe at their will and that too with considerable privacy. Abuse of Information and Communication Technology has presented colossal challenges to law enforcement. Time has come that we stay prepared to withstand present as well as future threats to security. Tackling these sophisticated challenges requires equally competent, equipped and dedicated human capital. With this realization, Nepal Police has established Central Cyber Bureau and Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau this year and they have already started cracking down on these grave crimes.

Nepal Police has launched 'Community-Police Partnership' (CPP) as an integrated perspective and a comprehensive strategy to expand and fortify relationship with the wider community and at the same time, create an environment of trust and respect in this ever challenging profession. The CPP encompasses a shift in policing approach-firstly from conventional community police approach to

a more credible and structurally vibrant partnership with the larger community, and secondly, expanding the scope of community policing from limited urban centers to far-flung villages across the country. It has generated a broad-based partnership with the local government, schools, social institutions, government agencies and persons of repute from diverse arenas. The prevention efforts have laid special emphasis on sensitizing and empowering the most vulnerable section of the Nepali society. Crime prevention through proactive partnerships is being realized through regular school-centric and community-centric activities. In this brief period of collaboration, it has bolstered our belief that community and police together can prevent and defeat crimes and thereby maintain social order and peace.

As we are celebrating 64th anniversary of Nepal Police, I would like to congratulate all the former and serving personnel at this historical moment and remember their invaluable contributions in developing and strengthening this institution. At this important moment, I would like to remember and honor all the fallen heroes who sacrificed everything in the solemn cause of protecting the people. I also wish speedy recovery to those who are injured or incapacitated in the line of duty.

I believe 'Police Mirror' will inform our readers about various aspects of crime and security initiatives and at the same time, present holistic picture of all facets of policing, institutional policies and year-round activities undertaken by Nepal Police. I would like to commend the editorial team and every one contributing to its publication for their untiring efforts in bringing out this important document to our valued readers.

Sarbendra Khanal IGP, Nepal Police







Luis Carrilho U.N. Police Adviser and Director of the Police Division

Message from UN Police Adviser and Director of the Police Division

Nepal continues to help implement the mission of United Nations police through its considerable contribution of 8,297 (535 women) police officers since 1992, namely, to support Members States to realize effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police, I have witnessed first-hand the professionalism and dedication of Nepalese police women and men.

Nepalese individual police officers and formed police units currently deployed to Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Somalia and South Sudan are contributing to building and supporting host-state police capacities to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and maintain public order and safety in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights norms. They thereby help realize Agenda 2030, sustainable development goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

Volatile security situations and changing operating environments have increased the demand for specialized policing expertise, while at the same time presenting grave risks to United Nationals police officers. Through their valiant efforts around the globe, 10 Nepalese police peacekeepers have made the ultimate sacrifice in pursuit of sustainable peace. It is therefore one of the priorities of the Police Division to implement the Action Plan to Improve the Security of Peacekeepers, together with Member States like Nepal.

In the spirit of the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping endorsed by Nepal, as well as highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on United Nation's policing (S/2018/1183), gender-responsive policing is essential to continue enhancing the performance of United Nation's police. In this spirit, the Police Division welcomes Nepal's efforts to increase its nominations of qualified female police women and looks forward to further global peace and security with the support of Nepal.

Luis Carrilho Police Adviser and Director of the Police Division



Jürgen Stock INTERPOL Secretary General

Message from Secretary General, INTERPOL

In today's challenging and global crime landscape, traditional policing methods are no longer sufficent for keeping people safe. International law enforcement cooperation has never been more crucial to bringing criminals to justice.

With more than five decades of dedicated INTERPOL membership, the Kathmandu INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) has worked hard to tackle serious international crime; cracking down on financial crime, investigating complex human trafficking cases, taking part in global drug operations and helping investigations into online child sexual abuse.

The ease with which people cross borders today combined with technological innovation have made tracking cybercrime and human trafficking fugitives a global challenge. Nepal's recent establishment of two new expert police units for cybercrime and human traffcking -both with access to INTERPOL's wide range of global crime fighting capabilities - will prove beneficial to the global policing community at large.

By arresting six fugitives following the increased use of INTERPOL Red Notices over the past year, Nepal has also helped reinforce INTERPOL's status as the world's leading international police organization.

With people at the heart of global policing, I would like to commend Nepal's IGP on his new Community-Police Partnership Program initiative, a powerful and effective way to boost national security and fight crime at its grassroots.

I look forward to INTERPOL's continued close cooperation with Nepal under the successful and positive leadership of IGP Khanal.

Jürgen Stock INTERPOL Secretary General





Editorial

Each year, Police Day reminds us to our commitment towards our people and community. This day, Nepal Police also recognizes all the police personnel who have dedicated their lives to serve and protect the community. The year 2018, as usual, was loaded with many events and activities. Many reform initiatives taken place, some policing strategies remodeled and some new policing structures put in place. Therefore, this year's Police Mirror portrays major policing activities, achievements, lessons learnt and snapshot of reform initiated.

Realizing the importance of community partnership, the remodeling of Community Policing concept was materialized. Therefore, the highlight of this issue is Community Police Partnership (CPP), so accordingly themed here. The CPP is being implemented across the country, is gaining momentum and an early indication of this is very encouraging.

On a different note, with the introduction of a mega-tourism campaign "Visit Nepal 2020", Nepal Police is putting all efforts to make this a grand success. Tourist Police, under aegis of Nepal Police along with other relevant stakeholders, has been gearing up in full swing to help every tourist experience a safe, secure and enjoyable stay during their visit to Nepal. Police Mirror 2019, therefore, features a special coverage on tourist police activities and its services.

Advances in the technologies has become a boon or bane in policing. This is, clearly one of the areas today's policing is more focused. Therefore, another important undertaking has been the creation of specialized units, the Cyber and Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau. In addition, there are few pages dedicated to giving an idea on how we have envisaged the structures and work flow while operationalizing the Federal transitioning. We have tried our best to connect with all our avid readers with all the relevant information ranging from crime investigation to human resource and various services. We hope this will give a clear idea on what has happened in the year goneby and hints to some extent on the future prospect of Nepal Police.





Introduction
Vision & Mission

Police History: A Glimpse

The historical roots of the policing, arguably, depicts that the police is an ancient government institution and is almost as old as the human society. Nepal is, also no exception. Notwithstanding, the historical records of ancient Nepal does not give us a clear idea on how today's policing developed over time. Therefore, the fast-paced transformations after unification of the country highlights deeper historical connection.

The foundation of today's policing in Nepal predates to the unification process of the country, when the military units officially designated as Kotwal, Umrao, Fausdar & Naike were assigned to internal security duties.

Until the middle of nineteenth century, police and judicial roles in most parts of Nepal were assumed by local kings (*Rajas*), who were like autonomous rulers of their people. After the unification, the central government delegated authority to the local governors, later known as *BADA HAKIM*, who in turn depended on village heads and village councils to maintain order in their respective communities. The scope and intensity of police and judicial activities varied largely with local leaders and customs.

During the rana regime, between 1846-1951 A.D., little was done to institutionalize the police organization. The *Ranas* didn't establish a nationwide police system, although the then Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher JB Rana, who served between 1901-1929 A.D., somewhat reformed the police system in Kathmandu, other big cities and some parts of *Terai*. Police functions in outskirts, because of the relative isolation of most communities, were generally limited to the maintenance of order by a few locally recruited police. Whatever the *Rana* rulers did to strengthen their regime gradually shaped the













Amini





Ramdal



Early period - 1950's



police to the modern 'Nepal Police'.

After the end of Rana Regime in 1951, Nepal saw the dawn of democracy. Police Headquarters was established in 1952 and the Police Act, 2012 BS (1955 AD) came into effect which marks the validation of Nepal Police followed by Police Regulation on 2015 BS (1999 AD).

The people's democratic movement of 1990 AD reinstated the multi-party democratic system in Nepal. The Police Reform Commission was constituted in 1992 AD and police modernization took place in tune with the aspirations of the people and norms of a democratic system.

At present, Nepal Police is the principal law enforcement agency of Nepal. Emerging from 10 years' long internal conflict, Nepal Police engaged in building peace and security in the country. Nepal Police has made a paradigm shift from the traditional policing to the people oriented policing and norms, rule of law and due processes in accordance with the constitution, international conventions and national laws. With the promulgation of new constitution in 2015 AD, Nepal Police is established as an important federal agency.

Today's Police has to deal with myriad challenges including technological sophistication, transborder crimes to balancing the rights of the individual with those of the state. In this light, Policing is a noble undertaking, protecting, defending, reassuring, and restoring the social order as well as the dignity of individuals—victims, offenders, and the community at-large. Nepal Police is, therefore, transforming gradually to better serve the needs of the today's communities.

As of now, a total of 75,927 police personnel and 2,560 police units, spread all over country, are working at the service of the people.



Traffic Uniform









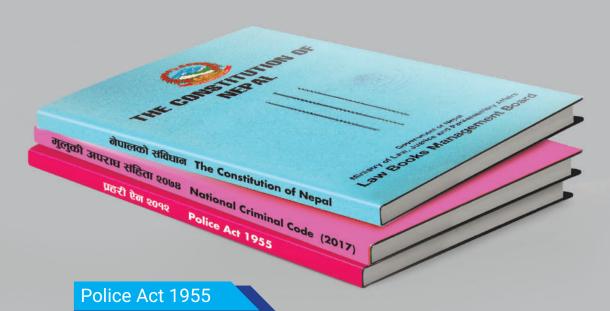




Post 1990 - till date 1950-1990

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Our Mandates



The Police Act in its preamble mentions the need for establishing Nepal Police as following:

"... make it a capable instrument for preventing and investigating crime and maintaining law and order"

The Constitution of Nepal

The Constution of Nepal in Article 268 of Part 28 in its provisions relating to Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, Nepal and National Investigation Department has clarified that:

The Federation shall have Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, Nepal and National Investigation Department.

Each State shall have a State Police Organization.

Matters relating to the operation, supervision and coordination of functions to be discharged by the Nepal Police and the State Police shall be as provided for in the Federal law.

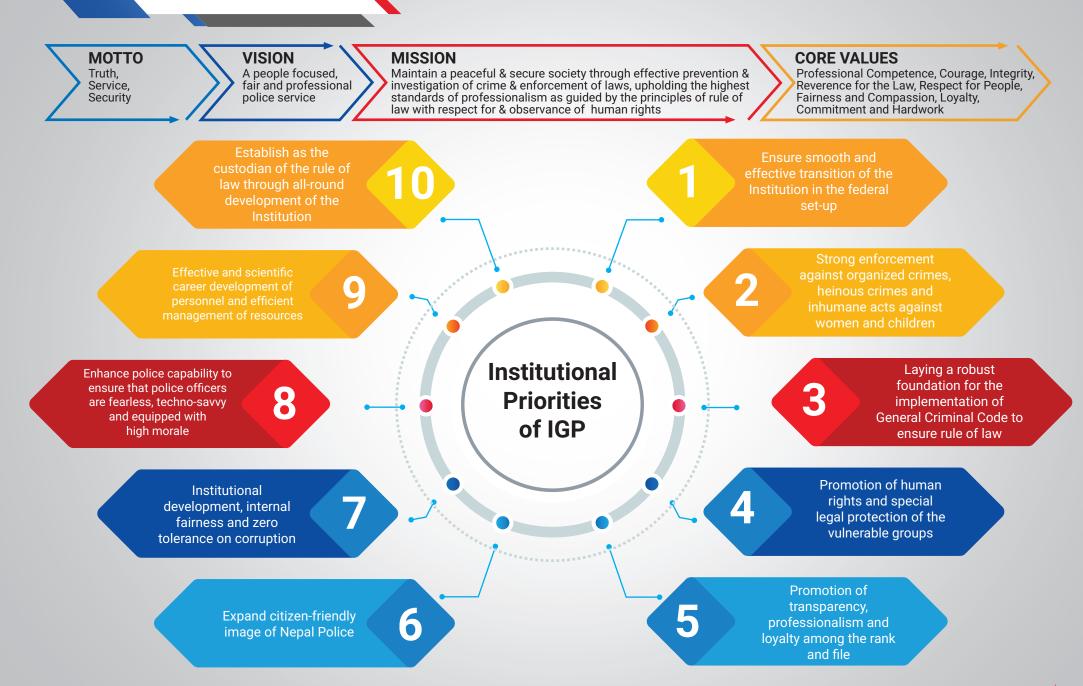
Other matters relating to the Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, Nepal and National Investigation Department shall be as provided by the Federal law.

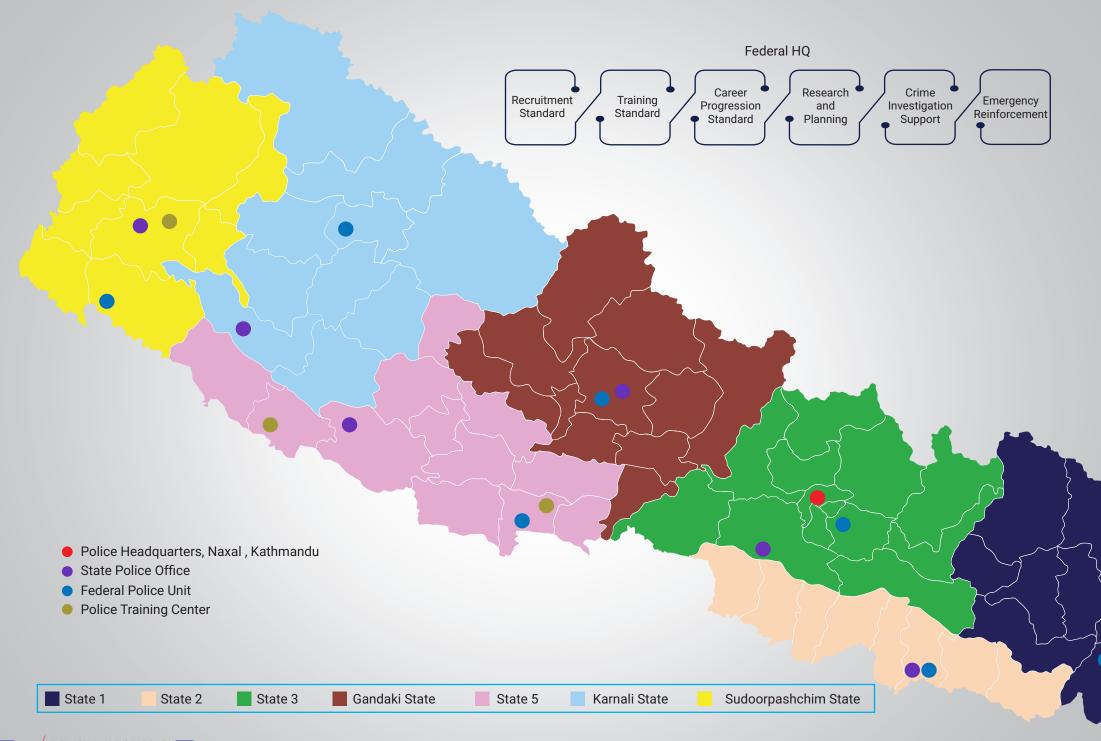
National Criminal Code (2017)

Based on the motto of

'Prompt Justice and Justice for All' new criminal code came into effect from 17 August, 2018. This new code is a replacement for the Muluki Ain (National Code), 2020 B.S.

Vision & Mission





Operationalizing the Federal Policing System in Nepal



DIGP Thakur Pd. Gyawali State 1



DIGP Pradhyumna Karki State 2



DIGP Sher B. Basnet State 3



Gandaki State



DIGP Binod Sharma Ghimire DIGP Suresh Bikram Shah DIGP Purna Chandra Joshi State 5



Karnali State



DIGP Tarani P Lamsal Sudoorpashchim State

Nepal has moved from a unitary political system to a federal political system. The country is currently deciding how to organise its police force within that federal structure. The 2015 Constitution calls for the Nepal Police (NP) to be structured into state-level forces. It is therefore intended that each of the seven states will have their police organization.

The Constitution (Article 268) has envisaged Nepal Police as Federal Police and provision of separate State Police in each State. Further, it stipulates that operation, supervision and coordination of Nepal Police and State police shall be as provided for by Federal law.



Therefore, the Constitution makes clear that Nepal Police will be a federal police agency and there will be another tier of police system as State Police in all the seven States. In the process of moving from the centralized policing system to the decentralized system, it requires a distinct conceptual direction through the promulgation of new laws and significant organizational restructuring of Nepal Police. This new system is evolving taking into account of the unique economic, social, political and security considerations.

For comprehensive and pragmatic security arrangement, unity and complementarity across Federal and State level Police become imprerative. This will be brought about by many key factors such as:

- The existence of a Federal Police Law
- The enforcement of a National Criminal code
- The existence of Central criminal information systems
- The existence of national standards in recruitment, training and career progression.
- The existence of a national disciplinary system
- The size and capability of Federal Police reinforcement in case of crisis and support for specific specialized areas.

Thus, in the process of operationalizing the federal police system, Nepal Police has to play an overarching role in terms of supporting, coordinating and setting the standards for each State Police Organization.

Award for Excellence



Hon. Home Minister Ram Bahadur Thapa 'Badal' commending the Inspector General of Nepal Police Sarbendra Khanal in recognition of the best performance among government agencies in arrears clearance on.



Nepal Police crowned with Digital Governance ICT award by Hon. Minister for Communications and Information Technology Gokul Baskota.



Community-Police Partnership for Peaceful & Secure Society

Community-Policing in Nepal



of 'Police My Friend' in

enhance the relationship

the community and to

"Police in Community Service" or the Chhimeki Prahari system of policing was first established in Kathmandu in November 1982 and subsequently in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur in December 1982. Door to door programs were launched in Kathmandu to enhance community outreach under the initiative.

Establishment of Community Police Service Center was a new initiative in the field of community policing. Launched in 1994 as a pilot project at Maharajguni, Kathmandu, 195 CPSCs are operational till date. Crime prevention, support in crime investigation, community awareness, school programs, health and environment, disaster risk reduction, development etc. are the major intervention areas of the CPSCs.

Community

Police Center

Established

between the police and community through various community centric programs.

Prahari Hamro Tolema (Police in our locality) was launched in 2016 for the extensive outreach of police in the community for crime prevention and

awareness.

Tole-Tole ma Prahari was an initiative under the 'Home Administration Reform Plan, 2017' to ensure the police engagement at tole and household level.

Tole-Tole ma

Prahari

(Police in local areas)

Despite several initiatives to establish and sustain community policing approaches, a vibrant, nationwide and sustainable mechanism to institutionalize the partnership between the community and police had always remained a gap. Acknowledging the best practices and lessons learnt from the past, Community-Police Partnership was developed as a long term and sustainable program.

Community-Police Partnership

The visionary leadership of the Inspector General of Police Sarbendra Khanal perceived the need for a paradigm shift in policing approach and adopted 'Community-Police Partnership' as major policing strategy to systemically organize and implement partnership between the police and the community for establishing peaceful and secure society. This new concept encompasses shift in policing approach —firstly, from traditional community police approach to a more credible and structurally vibrant partnership between the community and the police, and secondly, expanding the community police concept from the confines of limited urban realm to each and every nook and cranny of the country—to meet the growing policing demands and satisfy the high expectations of the people.

In order to bring that vision into perspective, Community-Police Partnership (CPP) concept was developed after intensive study, research and analysis and wider consultations with prominent institutions and personalities from both public and private spheres.







CPP was formally launched on October 28, 2018 and is reckoned as the most significant community policing strategy capable of shaping the contemporary policing in Nepal. As the cornerstone of CPP, institutionalization of partnership primarily between the local governments and the police—along with social institutions, schools and community is taking place at an unprecedented pace. Today, CPP is spontaneously gathering support and gaining the momentum.





Process of Partnership Building

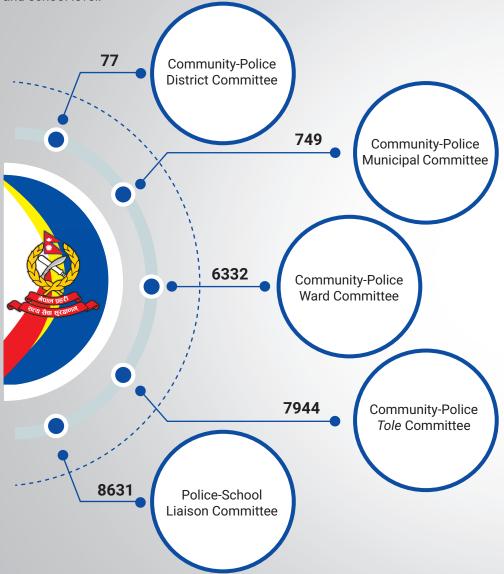
CPP Committees, as well as the institutions involved in them, are showing signs of active partnership in organizing community-centric and school-centric programs and activities to enhance community safety and security through public awareness and other proactive community-based interventions.

Foundation of the CPP is the Memorandum of Understanding between the Nepal Police and the Local Levels which serves as the soft law at each local level to forge, implement and institutionalize partnership between the community and police. In the case of Metropolis, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the Mayor and the Chief of Metropolitan Police Office. Similarly, in the case of Sub-Metropolis, Municipality and Rural Municipality, the partnership was forged by the signing of MoU by the Mayor of local bodies and the Chief of Metropolitan Police Circle or District Police Office. MoU clearly delineates power to the signing parties to choose the modality and procedure of building and implementing the partnership as well as the periodical monitoring and evaluation tools to continually review the progress and impact of the program. Besides the Local Levels, MoU and agreements with prominent national institutions have also been done to broaden the partnership with various relevant actors in the Academia and Social Work. Nepal Police signed an MoU with all 753 local levels in 77 districts. Nepal Police has also signed MoU with Tribhuvan University to exchange institutional expertise and enhance mutual cooperation in the context of the CPP. Similarly, an understanding has also been reached with Nepal Red Cross and Nepal Scout to work together under CPP in areas of road safety, disaster management, volunteerism etc.



Partnership Committees as Structural Foundation

Based on the MoU signed between Nepal Police and the Local Level, CPP formalizes the partnership between the community and the police through the development of partnership structures in the form of Committees at the district, municipal, ward, tole and school level.



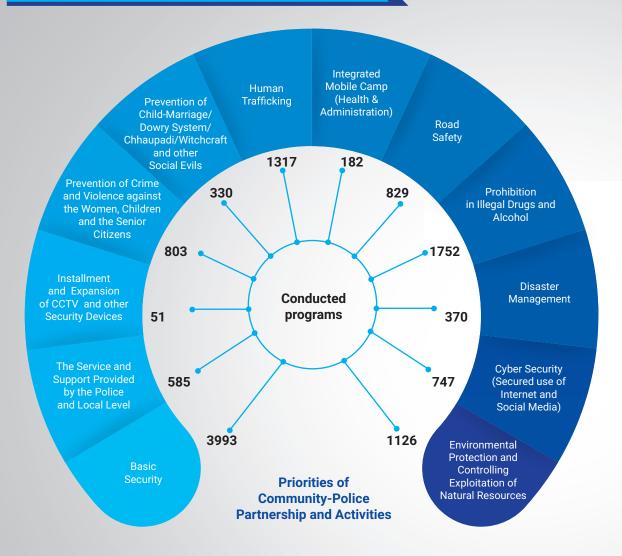
Thus far, 23,741 partnership committees have been formed across the country which stand as the milestone in institutionalizing the program.







Priorities of Community Centric Programs



Through the Community-Police Partnership committees, local security issues, socially unacceptable behaviors, deviances, and crime-oriented problems are identified, the likely solutions are discussed and implemented in collaboration with all the partners. Public awareness programs are one of the important means for preventing crimes and ensuring community support in solving crimes and maintaining social order.

Programs	Participants	Pamphlets Distributed
12,207	8,32,210	2,11,089





Collaboration and interaction with community members for security awareness.

Training and Development



Internal Orientation

10,632 police personnel were trained and oriented on the concept of Community-Police Partnership and relevant policies in terms of implementation of the CPP through a series of training at various command structure. The training series consisted of central, provincial/ metropolitan, and district level training courses and orientations.



Subject Experts

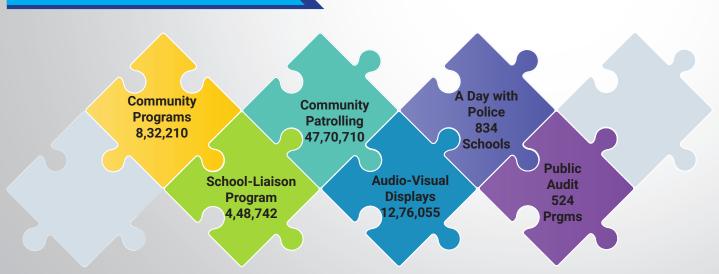
109 police officers were trained and developed as resource persons. The training was conducted in the Police Headquarters to prepare for School Liaison Programs focusing on the prevention of cyber crime and narcotics abuse and trafficking.



Orientation for Potential Partners

A total of 3,037 orientation programs targeting all 753 local levels, 10,000 social institutions and 35,000 school management representatives were conducted across the country. The aim is to orient and thereby strengthen all potential partners ensuring their commitment and contribution in securing collaboration under the CPP.

Extensive Community Outreach



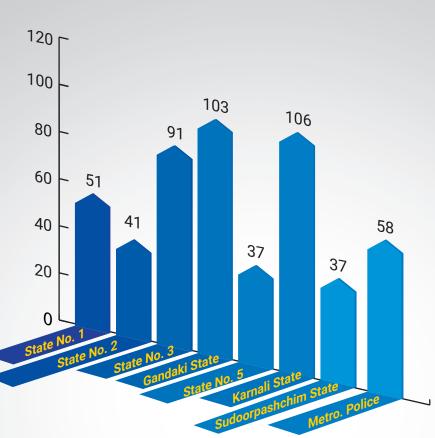


Outreach 73,27,717 people

CPP has observed an extensive community outreach across 7 million population through community centric and school centric programs within the short span of its implementation.

Public Audit

Public Audit Program serves as an instrument to enhance police accountability and transparency in relation to the community leading to the increased public confidence and support in the police work. Police units regularly conduct Public Audit Programs to identify the problems of the community, figure out the role of the police and community to address the problems and evaluate the response or progress on the issues.





Environmental Protection

Prevention and controlling of the exploitation of the natural resources, prioritized nationally and internationally, primarily falls within the responsibilities of local government. Led by the local level, the Nepal Police, social organizations and other stakeholders exert collective efforts for the environmental protection and to control the organized exploitation of natural resources. Environmental protection also entails the cleanliness in the community especially in the public places. Community-Police Partnership has also launched a campaign to maintain clean and green environment in the hospitals. Total 981 hospital cleaning programs were organized throughout the nation under CPP.

Under the Government of Nepal initiative 'One Nepali: One Fruit Plant', Nepal Police planted 120,839 plants.



Community Patrolling as Means of Confidence Building

The local police units regularly patrol the communities, keep the information about the existing disorder, deviance, crime, criminals etc. and will consistently monitor during the patrolling. To build a secure society, apart from a regular patrolling, the police frequent the activities of arresting the absconded criminals and monitoring the places prone to criminal activities. During the community patrolling, the police interact or arrange meeting with the representative of local level, community members and the organizations and groups at the local level. Similarly, the police keep the records of the people showing socially unacceptable behavior and oriented towards the crime, and consistently monitor their behaviors.

NEPAL POLICE

Motorcycle

Types of Community-Patrols

Output

45,45,727 Interaction with people in Numbers

Cycle

1,34,283

Support, Rescue 97,800

Vehicle

Control, Arrest

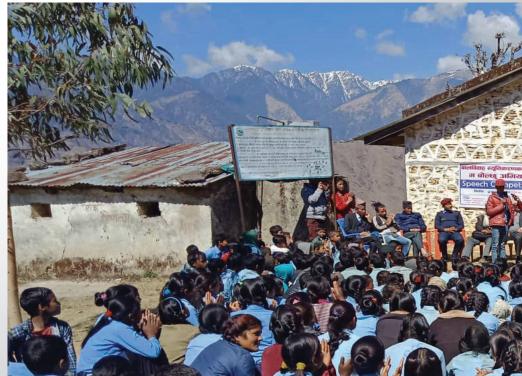


School-Liaison Programs

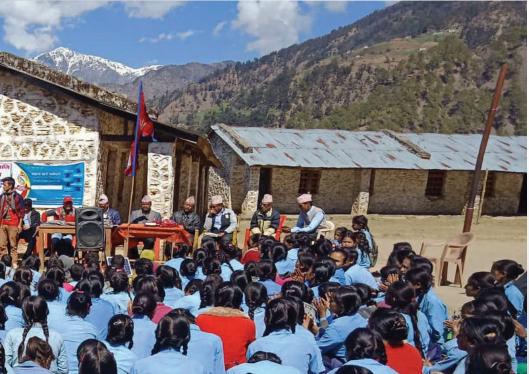
The children are at high risk of crime. School children are systemically oriented on various priority areas of community security to reduce children's vulnerability from criminal tendencies and victimization, promote the feeling of security, and develop them as disciplined and responsible citizens of the country. Guardian's education program are also conducted incorporating security awareness, safety and security of the children and civic responsibilities for building a secure society. Till date 5,611 programs have been conducted on following activities.

Activities	No. of Programs
Basic Security	1,559
Anti-Drug and Alcohol Control Campaign	1210
Cyber Security	1,148
Crimes and Violence Against Women and Children	644
Road Safety	352
Awareness on Use of Emergency Numbers	235
Crime Prevention and Civic Responsibilities	120
Disaster Risk Reduction	102
Basic Laws and Human Rights	54
Miscellaneous	187









A Day with Police

'A Day with Police' is one of the major CPP intervention to positively change the perception of the children towards police through the direct experience of the police units and services and interaction with the police personnel. The students visit to the local police units to observe the different offices of police and gain knowledge about the emergency and other police services. They are oriented in various security issues and are also provided with some experience as volunteers on different community policing activities including traffic management.

Till date 834 'A Day with Police' programs have been conducted throughout the nation.





Anti-Ragging Campaign

Ragging and bullying are hindrances in pursuing a quality academic environment in the schools. Nepal Police launched an Anti-Ragging Campaign to prevent all sorts of ragging and bullying activities in the school environment and also to enhance awareness among students about the psycho social impacts of such mischievous conducts and the consequences as an offence. A total of 2189 Anti-Ragging Campaigns have been conducted in various schools and colleges

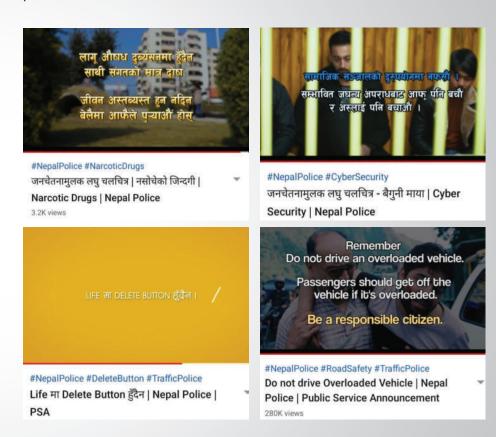




Public Service Announcement

Fifty short movies and Public Service Announcements (PSAs) have been produced in collaboration with the partner agencies on subjects such as Domestic Violence, Dowry System, Child Marriage, Cyber Security, Narcotics Drugs, Road Safety etc.

Awareness materials are broadcasted 24 hours targeting the clients in the police stations.



Screenshots of various PSAs produced by Nepal Police.

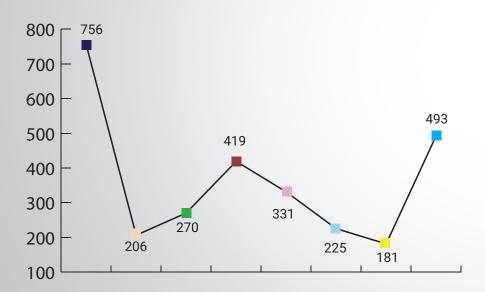
12,76,055 people have benefitted through the audio-visual aids broadcasted through LED TVs installed in various police offices.

CCTV and Security Devices

Technical security devices have been installed and expanded in collaboration with the concerned stakeholders to enhance the community security. Closed circuit Televsion (CCTV) installed for individual and business purpose will be incorporated in the broader community security system by collaborating with concerned individuals and professionals. Efforts will be made to keep all the CCTVs under the integrated monitoring system so as to establish a system that will monitor all the activities of community from a single vantage point.

Similarly, installment of other technical security instruments such as Community Siren, Smoke Detector, Fire Extinguisher will be encouraged at community level. The siren system will be integrated into Police Emergency Number 100, and gradually, a system of controlling it by police through the means of GIS will be established so as to inspire a prompt and effective mobilization of the police.

Through community police partnership 2881 CCTVs have been installed throughout country.



Number of CCTVs installed in States under CPP initatve





Community Security Curriculum

Community Security Curriculum especially targeting the schools has been developed by the Police Headquarters to standardize the approaches in school centric interventions. The curriculum was developed by various committees comprising of experts in the relevant field of security.

Negative Impacts **Tobacco Related Products** and Drugs a Prohibition of Illegal and of Alcohol

Disaster Risk Reduction
Awareness on
Use of Emergency Numbers

Crime and Violence against Women and Children

Civic Responsibilities and Prevention of Crim

Basic Laws and Human Rights

Cyber Security

Road Safety







Community Security Curriculum

Basic Security Awareness

Expected Impact



Initial Outcome

An initial assessment was conducted by independent experts from various fields such as Professors, Students, Guardians, Human Rights Activists, Industrialists, Social Workers, Journalists, Civil Society Members, Peace Society etc. from 7 States and 77 districts. The findings of initial analysis are following:

- Nationwide network
- An important mechanism to coordinate Local Level and Police
- Confidence building and positive relationship developed between the public and police through regular interaction and programs
- Facilitated the flow of information and helpful in crime reduction
- Positive attitude towards police
- Increased access of the public in police services

- An effective mechanism to connect the State with its populace
- Increased level of security awareness
- High level of Police mobility and visibility through CPP programs
- Positive change in police conduct and behaviour
- Potential to be an agent of social transformation through prevention & control of crime and social evils
- Community partnership in enhancing security mechanisms (CCTVs)

#NepalPolice



@The8848m

Rescue opretion at Titrang, Jogimara, Dhading. Salute and respect to"महिला प्रहरी" #nepalpolice







डा. विशाल ढकाल @compassionncare

नेपाली प्रहरी र ट्रफीक प्रति सम्मान, सद्भाव र सदाशयता निकै कमी छ भन्ने मलाई लाग्छ। वहाँहरु को जिवन सङ्घर्ष का दुई दिन बुझेर कुरा गर्न मेरो सुझाव, समाज लाई अहोरात्र सुरक्षा दिने, दिन-रात, झरी-बादल, भोक-प्यास बिर्सेर अहोरात्र खट्ने समाजमा सुरक्षा समबाह गर्ने मेरूदण्ड हरुलाई नमन 🤎





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Lt. Krishna Khadka of Nepal Police commanded the platoon no.4 of the Dikshant parade.

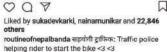






priyanka.karki • Follow







सबै प्रहरी एउटै हुदैन र एउटा जस्तो सबै हुदैन सच्चा राष्ट्र सेवक प्रती सलाम र सम्मान । #Respect #Nepalpolice 隂 🙏 🤎

Translate Tweet





लाल बती सहित हिड्नु भयका नेपाल प्रहरीका प्रमुखले आज जेब्रा क्रसिंगमा रोकेर यात्र लाइ पहिले बाटो काटन दिदा नि गजब लाग्ने -सुधिने सुरु त सानो सानो कुरा बाटनै हो धन्यबाद @NepalPoliceHO #IGP



यी प्रहरी जवानको पक्षमा पनि सामाजिक संजालमा तात्ला कि? यिनको पनि मानवअधिकार होला कि? कि फरक परिभाषा हन्छ? नबझेर लेखेको है।

Translate Tweet





French Embassy in Nepal @FranceInNepal

Nepal and France are close partners in fight against child sexual exploitation. We share a close relationship with @NepalPoliceHQ who has been invited to participate and share their experience in this seminar organised by France. @moha nepal

🐣 France in Singapore 🧆 @Francein... • 18 Jun Mr Jérôme Bonet, head of criminal investigation department @Place_Beauvau, opening the 4-day seminar on combating child sexual exploitation. A hundred experts from 24 countries to discuss how to better cooperate t...



prabin_ranabhat • Follow





prabin_ranabhat Napal Police and Fire fighters douse a fire at gaurishankar furniture at buddhanagar, Kathmandu On Monday, November 26, 2018.

#firefighter #fire #buddhanager #kathmandu #nepal #work #struggles #hardwork

Bibek Photography

गहनाले सजिएको नारी भन्दा,जिम्मेवारी ले सजिएको नारी सुन्दर देखिन्छन्!

#pasupatinath_temple #Bibek Photography





OO¥ 62



U.S. Embassy Nepal 📀 @USEmbassvNepal

Thank you @NepalPoliceHQ for this kind gesture and our continued partnership that strengthens ties between our two countries!

Nepal Police MepalPoliceHQ · 02 Jun As a part of cultural and leadership exchange program, 35 @USArmy Officer Cadets, led by Lieutenant Colonel Calina Creech, Professor of Military Science, @AuburnU attended briefing session on disaster management at @NepalP...



INTERPOL @ @INTERPOL HQ

#NEWS: A tiger trafficker wanted under an INTERPOL Red Notice has been arrested following cross border police collaboration between #India and #Nepal interpol.int/News-and-media... #wildlifecrime #trafficking #tigers





UN Country Team Nepal @UN_Nepal

A full house at the #UNHouse where Metro Police Traffic Divis @valleytraffic is undertaking Road Safety Awareness Session as a part of the #5thUNGlobalRoadSafetyWeek

@NepalPoliceHQ @UNDPNepal @UNVNepal





■ UNICEF Nepal and UN Info Centre Nepal



Either #bluehelmets or #bluedress all needed is peace and security. #NepalPolice interacts with #Students at #dhangadi k on measures of community security and safety support of #SCDP @UNDPNepa #SDG16 @NepalPoliceHQ #communitypolicepartnerships @UN_Nepal @SRSGVAC @Ayshaniee







Thank you @NepalPoliceHQ for this initiative.

"Community Police Partnership peaceful and secure society." Lumbini Medical College, Palpa







Crime Investigation
Connecting the Dots

Strengthening Investigation Capabilities

 Establishment of Central Intelligence Bureau Use of canine in investigation, police officers sent to Malaysia for training Establishment of Interrogation (Kerkaar) Section as an independent unit which was later upgraded as Crime Division in 2006 Establishment of Anti Terriorist Cell (ATCell) that was later upgraded as Special Bureau

1951 AD

1962 AD

1969 AD

1975 AD

1986 AD

1992 AD

1996 AD

2008

Application of forensics fingerprint examination

- Establishment of Basic functioning units of forensics
- Establishment of Dog Training School
- Establishment of Crime Investigation Department
- Establishment of Narcotics Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU) which was later upgraded as Narcotics Control Bureau (2013)



1967 AD: Commandant of Central Police Training Center SP Khadgajit Baral [1st row, 2nd from right] attending 'Senior Detective Course' in Cardiff Police School, Wales, England.



1975 AD: Opening Ceremony of Police Dog Section



1991 Feb.:IGP Ratna Shamsher JB Rana receiving drug testing equipment from the Government of the United Kingdom.

 Establishment of Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) that was ratified in 2013 through the approval of 'CIB Regulation, 2013'.

- · Use of Polygraph Examination & DNA Profiling
- Three year Crime Prevention and Investigation Action Plan (2014 -2017) introduced
- · Establishment of Data Center
- · Expansion and upgradation of Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to 34 enrollment stations
- Mobile Forensics Van introduced

- · Canine Division equipped with Fabricated Kennel fitted Van
- · Women & Children Service Directorate upgraded to Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Directorate

2010 AD

2013 AD

2014 AD

2015 AD

2017 AD

2018 AD

2019 AD

· Establishment of Women & Children Service Directorate

AD

- · Use of Voice Spectrum Analyzer
- Use of Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

· Establishment of **Digital Forensics** Lab

- · Establishment of Cyber Investigation Bureau
- · Establishment of Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau.
- · Central Dog Training School upgraded to Canine Operation Division.



2018: Chief of Army Staff General Purna Chandra Thapa (at the center) awards CoAS Commendation Badge to the investigators of Metropolitan Police Crime Division.



2018: IGP Sarbendra Khanal unveiling statue of dog on the Golden Jubilee of Nepal Police Canine Operation Division.



2018: IGP Sarbendra Khanal handing over Mobile Forensic Van to Metropolitan Police Crime Division.

Crime Investigation

Crime investigation was institutionalized in Nepal with the establishment of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau in 2008 BS (1952 Ad). The Police Act, 2012 BS. envisions Nepal Police as a professional and effective mechanism for preventing crimes and investigating criminal offences, defining police role as an instrument to prevent and investigate crime and maintain law and order.

The Police Act 2012 BS (1955 AD), has entrusted Nepal Police with two major responsibilities: make it a capable instrument for preventing and investigating crime and maintain law and order. Maintaining law and order is a shared responsibility with other stakeholders, but crime investigation undoubtedly remains the sole responsibility of Nepal Police.

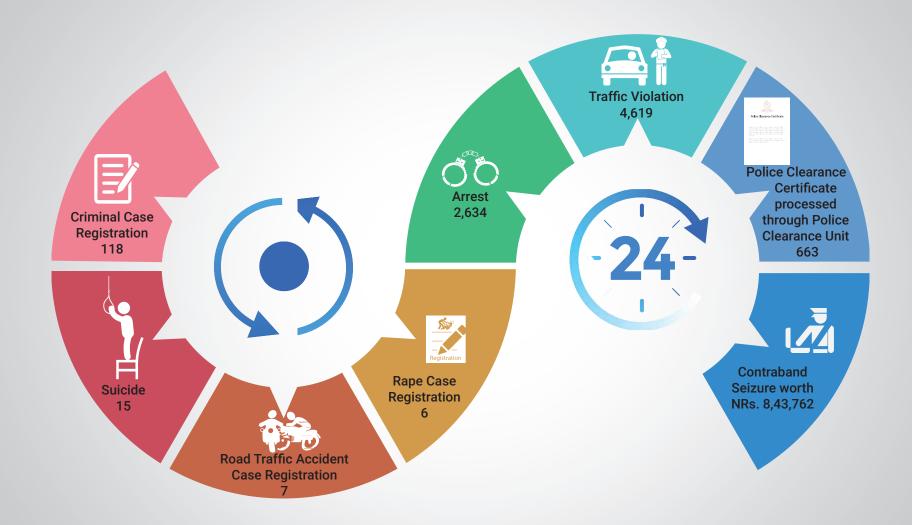
Ever since the establishment of the Central Intelligence Bureau in 2008 BS (1952 AD), Crime Investigation Department (CID) has been working as a pivotal body for directing, supervising, monitoring, controlling, coordinating and supporting to reassure the community of safety and security by preventing and investigating crimes.

By making improvements in traditional working practices and patterns particularly in the prevention and investigation of crimes, CID steadfastly strives towards evidence based crime investigation procedure through the incorporation of intelligence and scientific technology.

Recognizing the need, CID has been implementing an extensive Crime Action Plan (CAP) approved by the Government of Nepal since 2071 BS. The gradual implementation of CAP has been producing tangible results by enhancing the resources and capacity building for prevention and investigation of crimes.



Additional Inspector General of Police Pushkar Karki, Chief of Operations and Crime Investigation Department



^{*} Data source: Operations and Crime Investigation Department

Specialised Bureaus

Special Bureau

Special Bureau metamorphosed from Special Branch established in 1995
A.D. Few hand picked and dedicated officers led the team covertly. As per the scenario of the country and growing security concern, it was upgraded to Anti-Terrorist Research and Investigation Cell (ATRIC) in 2058 B.S which was further expanded to Anti-Terrorist Directorate in 2065 B.S and as Special Bureau in 2070 B.S.

The Bureau has the resources and expertise in operation and investigation of terrorism as well as underground armed outfits and extremism.

Narcotics Control Bureau

The Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (Narcotics Control Enforcement Unit) was established on 28 May 1992. Upon the decision of the Government of Nepal, the unit was upgraded and converted to Narcotics Control Bureau on 27 January 2013.

The main tasks assigned are to control and investigate the crime related to drug, to control the trafficking of drugs internally or externally across Nepal and to coordinate and cooperate with international organizations related to drug control.



Central Investigation Bureau

Central Investigation Bureau was established on 17 July 2010 as a specialized investigation entity at central level with purpose of investigating crimes of national interest, transnational or organized in nature. Its establishment was ratified in 2013 through approval of "CIB Regulation 2013" by the decision of the Government of Nepal.

Its operational success within a short span of time is credited to the team of dedicated investigation specialists who have persistently worked hard in dismantling the criminal network of organized nature.



Establishment of New Bureaus

Nepal Police has launched two special bureaus to combat human trafficking and cyber crime. Establishment of the Bureaus is necessitated by the multiplying nature of cyber crimes and extremely organized operation of human trafficking and human smuggling cases.

Nepal Police had urged the Government of Nepal to establish dedicated bureaus to prevent and control these grave crimes.

These two bureaus have been established in line with the government's priority for mainting law and order which contributes to accelerate economic activities and also help attract foreign investment into the country. Budget for this purpose was also approved in the fiscal year 2018/2019.

Central Cyber Bureau is being led by Deputy Inspector General of Police whereas Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau is headed by Senior Superintendent of Police. Both of the Bureaus are located in the federal capital Kathmandu.

Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau

Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau was established on 10 June 2018 with the objective of conducting a systematic investigation of human trafficking crimes and investigating all types of labor trafficking in the organized and interdisciplinary forms of crime.

Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau also supports regular police units to solve the problems that may arise during investigation. It is also involved in awareness raising against the crime. The bureau also works in coordination with various national organizations for the rehabilitation and psychological counseling of rescued persons.



Central Cyber Bureau

The Central Cyber Bureau (CCB) was established under the Police Headquarters as per the decision of Ministry of Home Affairs on 07 June 2018. The office was inaugurated on 12 May 2019. The Bureau operates under the Police Rules 2071 and the Operation Directive approved by the Inspector General of Police on 22 March 2019.

The Bureau acts as a focal unit of cyber issues. It coordinates with stakeholders and experts for cybercrime investigation and cyber security awareness and promotion. It also offers support to police units in investigating cyber crimes.



Tackling Digital Transformaton

Nepal Police Data Center

Nepal Police has been a front runner in use of Information Technology in public sector in Nepal. History goes back to 1986, when Nepal Police established it's first specialized unit to make use of information technology in its day to day operations. Ever since, the volume of IT services has grown exponentially and the user base and back end services has outstretched dramatically. To cope with the advancement of IT and growing demand on IT services for various activities of the Organization, Nepal Police has established its own dedicated Data Center in the Police Headquarters.

The concept of integrated data center was envisioned by Nepal Police in 2014, which was in tune with the spirit of "Anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) strategic plan" of Ministry of Finance and "Crime Action Plan (CAP)" of Nepal Police.

Data Center is a facility that centralizes an organization's IT operations and equipment. It stores, manages, processes and disseminates data according to the organizational policy. It houses critical IT systems of the organization. Data Centre provides extremely reliable and secure IT operations 24/7.

Nepal Police Data center is designed and constructed as per International Standard Compliance (Compliance with TIA 942 & NFPA Standards and Tier III Uptime).



Objectives of Data Center

- Operate as an integrated reliable center for management of Nepal Police IT services and resources.
- Building the integrated operational environment for Nepal Police IT services including National Crime Information Center.
- Act as a Fundamental Platform for Implementation of big data policing (Police Cloud).
- Act as a centralized hub for crime data exchange with concerned external entities by hosting or connection with them.
- Provide the basis for Integrated Application Administration of various databases and portal managed by Nepal Police.

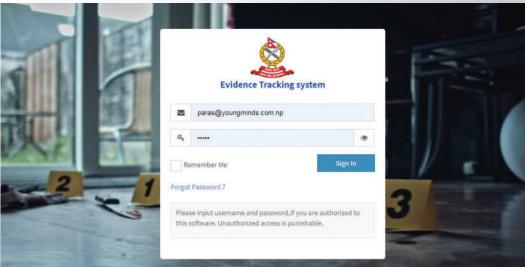


Moving towards National Crime Information Center

An essential component of criminal investigation involves the interrogation of large databases of information held by police and other criminal justice agencies. Data mining and decision support systems have an important role to play in assisting human inference in this forensic domain that creates one of the most challenging decision-making environments. Technologies range widely and include social network analysis, geographical information systems, and data mining technologies for clustering crimes, finding links between crime and profiling offenders, identifying criminal networks, matching crimes, generating suspects, and predicting criminal activity.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC), an Electronics warehouse of crime data introduces few more application software for exhibit tracking and Telecom Operational data management system on its existing inventory (Crime Record System, Prisoner and Visitors Record System, Wanted / Most Wanted Absconded Software, Missing/Found Person Software, Unidentified Dead Bodies Software and Loss and Found Properties Software.

- Continual enhancement of Data center, which houses NCIC by adding more computing and storage capabilities.
- Expansion of Automated Fingerprint integrated System (AFIS) at 33 investigation units to develop criminal fingerprint bank.
- 36,718 case files (*Misils*) have been uploaded on Case file Digitization (CFD) Software system from 137 investigative police units since the launch of Crime Action Plan.



Women, Children and Senior Citizen Services Directorate

Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Center (WCSC) (formerly known as Women Cell) was established on 20 February 1996 as a pilot project in four districts (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kaski and Morang) and one at central level in Police Headquarters as governing body.

It was established with the purpose of conducting research on women and children related issues. The office was upgraded by the deputation of Deputy Inspector General of Police as the head of the Directorate which comes under the Crime Investigation Department.

The Service center was renamed as the women children and senior citizens Directorate on 18 June 2019 deploying 1361 police personnel and expanding it services to 240 police units.

Responsibilities

- To prepare and apply the central level policy and acton plan for investigation, prevention and control by keeping up-to-date, recording and analysing criminal cases relating women, children and senior citizens.
- Coordinate with government and non-govermental organizations.
- Coordinate the rescue and rehabilitation of orphans and helpless children.
- Keep records about the activities of the children's homes.
- Monitor incidents of sexual violence, prepare their research progress reports and prepare necessary directions and guidelines for sexual violence.



Achievements

The following are the achievements made by the Directorate on the fiscal year 2075/76.

- New dedicated buildings for women children and senior citizen service center was completed in 14 districts.
- Four day capacity enhancement training was conducted for village level committee of gender violence control network in 14 districts.
- Conducted awareness programs and orientation training on Gender violence.
- Trained 680 personnel on the subjects of gender based violence.



Assessment of Women & Children Service Centers*

- ◀ 36% increase in the reporting of Women and Children related cases
- 64% increase in credibility
- 87% of the clients are satisfied with the police action in complains against Women and Children



* Result of Endline Survey on WCSD conducted by ADB in 2018 AD





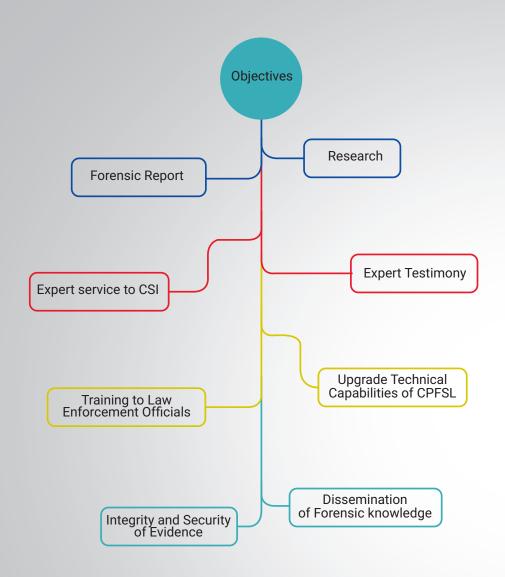
Crime investigation is an applied science. A complete investigation can include search, interview, evidence collection, preservation and a multitude of other techniques. Modern-day criminal investigations commonly employ many modern scientific techniques broadly referred to as Forensic Science.

Forensic science is rather a recent phenomenon in Nepal. In a limited sense, the beginning of the application of forensic science can be traced back to 1960, when Nepal Police was provided with the facility of scientific aid of photography for use in the field of crime investigation. In 1962 the Fingerprint examination also started operating. And in the view of increasing number of crimes the forensic section was opened in 1971. But it was only since 1979 forensic laboratory at the police headquarters started functioning more effectively.

After the closure of nearly seven years, Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory (CPFSL) with modern facilities and equipment was re-established in 1995 under the Crime Investigation Department of Nepal Police as per the decision of erstwhile government. Presently this laboratory has given the law enforcement agencies consistent quality and uncompromising professionalism where analysts perform specialized examination on crucial evidence that are collected at crime scene and is responsible for independent, objective and accurate examination of the evidences submitted by law enforcement agencies.

The successful investigation of any crime depends upon the search, collection, preservation, tests and analysis of physical evidences. The role of physical evidences is deemed important since the 'Evidence Act 2031' was enacted. "Facts do not lie, but man can do". Realizing this principle, administration of justice becomes easier on the basis of the analysis of physical evidences rather than the confession from the accused. Physical evidences are of no use if they are not searched, preserved, packaged, sealed and sent to the laboratory in a proper way jeopardizing the possibility to get the expected result.

The forensic experts examine and analyze physical evidences sent to laboratory and give their opinion in a written form (expert opinion). They also appear before the court of law to testify their opinion if required.



Presently the laboratory has nine units under four divisions. These units undertake a wide range of examination on different kinds of crime exhibits. Out of Four Divisions; Fingerprint Unit, DNA Unit and Chemistry/Narcotics/Toxicology and Questioned document Unit are equipped with equipped with latest and sophisticated equipments.

a. Fingerprint Division: Fingerprint Unit equipped with AFIS

b. Chemical Division: Chemistry/Narcotics/Explosives-Toxicology

equipped with GCMS& HPTLC

c. Physical Division: Questioned Document Unit equipped with VSC 6000

d. Biological Division: Completely new DNA Lab setup.

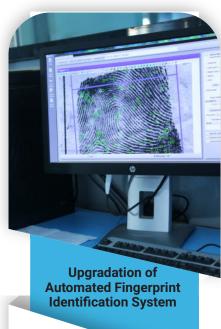


Tapping into the Power of Technology

Technology affects all sectors of human engagement in major ways. Technology has increased our capacity to communicate in leaps and bounds over its historical evolution. Not only this has created opportunities but also came with lots challenges. This opportunity has created for police, the ability to be smarter and more effective in solving problems. Consequently, the associated challenges has compelled to evolve every time to surpass the technological benefits.

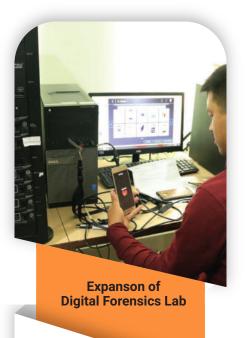


Forty SOCO kit boxes with basic crime scene kit, biological evidence collection kit, finger print kit and camera were added in the store of investigating units.



- AFIS capability has been upgraded from 1 million to 10 million additional storage.
- Five expert stations are connected to the central site (Lab).
- Live Fingerprint enrollment equipment connected to 33 investigative units.

Police are also seeing the expanded use of technology to commit many crimes. Technology is also impacting how criminals operate; they are becoming more sophisticated and tech-savvy, even as they remain engaged in violence. Police agencies are facing a number of operational challenges when it comes to investigating new types of crime and new types of criminals.



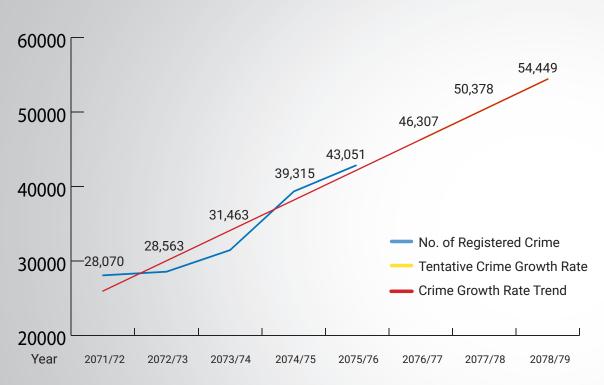
 Digital Fornesics Lab has expanded its service by introducing new tool kit CCTV forensics, damaged hard drive forensics including Mobile device forensics toolkit and few others. The lab since its establishment in 2015 has examined 4423 digital evidences related to 992 different cases including cybercrime.



- Ten new polygraph examiners and four sophisticated polygraph rooms are added to strengthen the investigative activities.
- On last fiscal year 2075/76 the unit and its experts conducted 588 Polygraph examinations. Polygraph was introduced on 2014 in Nepal Police.



Status of Crime and Investigative Units



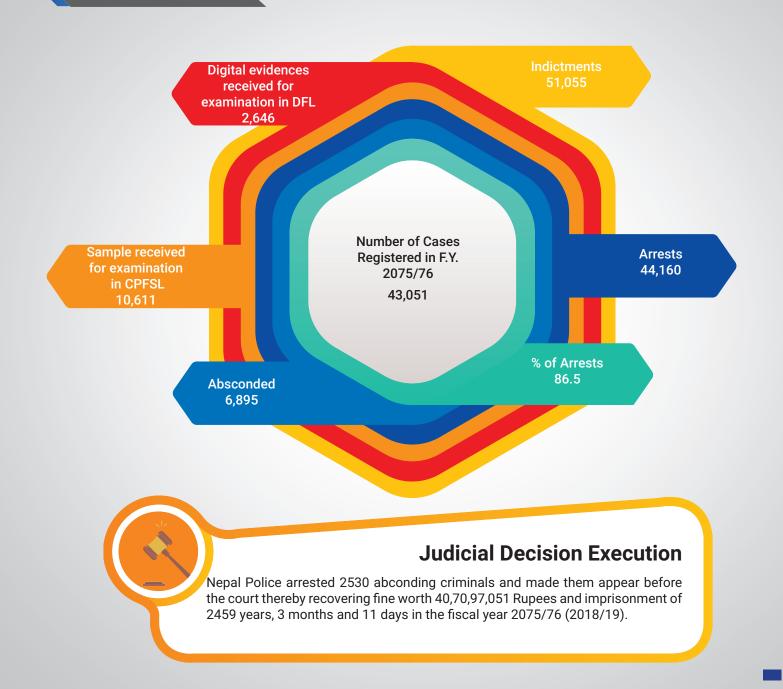
The graph above presents crime growth trend of next three fiscal years.

Registration of criminal cases has been increased by 9.5% in fiscal year 2075-2076 B.S. The crimes that recorded major increasemet were Banking Fraud, Cyber crime, Narcotics related crimes and Suicide respectively by 308%, 67%, 20% and 8.2% in comparison to fiscal year 2074-2075 B.S.



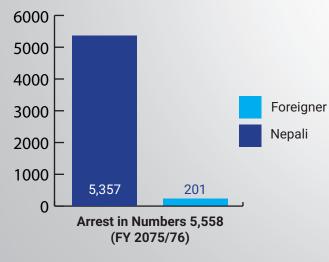
Police Units Authorized to File Criminal Charges

A year in Glimpse



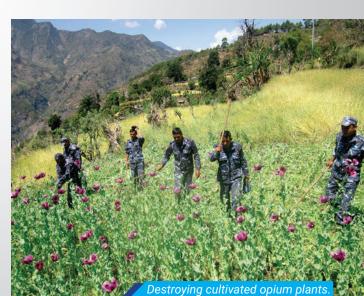
Seized Narcotics











Joint Conference between Investigators and Prosecutors

The second joint conference of investigation officers and government attorneys was organized in May and June 2019. These conferences have been organized in a joint initiative by Nepal Police and Office of the Attorney General and they have been held at the state level covering three states – State No. 2, State No. 3 and Sudoorpashchim State.

The ultimate objective of police and public prosecutor is to establish truth and secure justice to victims of crime in the court of law. The conference is organized, against this backdrop, for strengthening coordination and cooperation between the two agencies.

The conference was also participated by forensic scientists and medico-legal practitioners whose experiences and perspectives remained instrumental in developing a uniform understanding on myriad dimensions of the Criminal Justice System.

The regular arrangement of the conference has been helpful for improving cooperation and integrating the works of the two entities with a broader goal of ensuring justice to the victims.





NCB Kathmandu

Nepal became 100th member of International Criminal Police Organization INTERPOL on 27 September 1967. The chief (IGP) of Nepal Police is the Head of National Central Bureau (NCB).

INTERPOL's National Central Bureau (NCB) in Kathmandu is the crucial connection between Nepal police and its worldwide counterparts for tracking fugitives, using INTERPOL's global secure communication system called I-24/7, where 24 hours duty is conducted by 24/7 officers under the close monitor of OIC of NCB to run day-to-day activities smoothly and effectively. NCB Kathmandu together working with its local and international counterparts has helped to arrest and deport Fugitives and control criminal matters. NCB Kathmandu is also focused in development of Policing capabilities in different sectors i.e. Forensic, IP Crime, Terrorism, human trafficking, drugs and Illicit Goods.



Activities last year

NCB Kathmandu co-hosted three training related to counter terrorism, environmental crime, post blast Investigation scenario with the co-ordination of INTERPOL projects, where more than 70 delegates from 38 countries participated including Nepal.

NCB Kathmandu inserted 39,141 revoked passport data in INTERPOL SLTD Database (Stolen and Lost Travel Document) with the close collaboration between NCB Kathmandu and Department of passport to control the misuse of the Travel Documents.

MoU on Establishment of MIND

MoU between NCB Kathmandu and Department of Immigration was signed under the initiation of NCB Kathmandu for the betterment of the border security by using the three largest database of INTERPOL i.e. Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) , Stolen Motor Vehicle (SMV) and Travel Documents Associated With Notices (TDAWN) through Mobile Interpol Network Database (MIND). These understandings between two LEAs have set new realm to control the illegal use of fake travel document and travel of internationally wanted fugitives.







Securing Airports

Tribhuwan International Airport, the only international airport, is the busiest airport among the airports in Nepal and is considered most sensitive too. Nepal Police deploys police officers adpet in aviation securty maintaining round-the-clock vigilance to ensure safety of passengers, staffs, goods and cargo. Through its intelligence network, Nepal criminals, national and international, travelling by air. Special units deployed in TIA also utilizes INTERPOL database to closely monitor and intervene the suspicious persons and activities.

To implement the regulations and guidelines as prescribed by Internatonal Civil Aviation Organization (ICOA), Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) has signed and MoU with Nepal Police. The MoU defines the areas of responsibilities of Nepal Police in securing airports.







Protection of Human Rights

Nepal Police has been making consistent efforts to ensure that policing is done in compliance with the principles of international human rights law. It further believes that Nepal Police, as the first responder, has a greater role to play in protecting fundamental rights of citizens in their day to day life. With this vision, Human Rights Section was constituted in January, 2003 in the Police Headquarters and it has been serving as an internal oversight mechanism.

The Human Rights Section follows a three-pronged working approach: protection, promotion and coordination. The Section is vested with the power to receive complaints on abuse of human rights by police personnel, investigate into the matter and take actions against the guilty if the breach of human rights is established. The Human Rights Section also monitors the observance of human rights through regular visits of police units with detention facility and public order management situations throughout the country.

It issues necessary directives and suggestions to the concerned police units for taking proactive measures so that a more conducive environment for better protection of human rights is created. To ensure a holistic compliance of human rights, Nepal Police has laid a special emphasis on strengthening policing capacities including on investigation and operation.

On the promotional front, Human Rights Section conducts training courses to the police officers across the country. It also collaborates with National Police Academy and Training Centers for injecting human rights sensitivity and imparting knowledge and skills to police trainees for better protecting the human rights. It has also been involved in developing human rights manual as a guideline for adhering to human rights in the discharge of duties by police personnel.

The Human Rights Section also coordinates and collaborates with agencies working in the field of human rights protection. It works with the National Human Rights Commission, educational institutions and other NGOs/INGOs.







Asia Police Colloquium

Nepal Police, in a joint initiative with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), organized 'Asia Police Colloquium'. The three day colloquium, participated by security organizations of sixteen countries, was organized from 24-26 September 2019 in Kathmandu.

The Colloquium was inagurated by the Inspector General of Nepal Police Sarbendra Khanal and had productive discussion on various contemporary policing challenges and constaints in maintaining peace and security in the region and beyond.





Police Operations

Efforts Towards Maintaining Peace and Order.



Police Operations

Police officers are responsible for maintaining peace and preventing crimes. People have growing expectations from police for preventing, responding, investigating and solving crimes. For maintaining security and order, thousands of police personnel are deployed everyday in operational activities including patrolling, public order management, rescue, communication, VIP security & specialized police operations.









Responding to Disasters and Crises





Death: Injured: 153 Missing: 8



Fire

Death: 74 Injured: 322



Flood

Death: Injured: 35 Missing: 21



Thunderbolt

Injured: 348





Wind Storm

Death: Injured: 447



Animal Attack

Death: Injured: 153



Others*

Death: Injured: 7



Injuried



Nepal is prone to natural disaster risks. Every year huge loss of lives and property is resulted from disasters such as flood, landslides, lightning, fire, draught, cold wave etc. In this fiscal year, 443 people were killed, 1465 people were injured and 29 recorded missing from natural disaster across the country.

On the evening of 31 March 2019, sudden onset of strong windstorm hit several villages of Bara and Parsa districts that claimed life of forty-eight people. According to the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, a 30-knot wind storm known as gale, probably the first in Nepal, hit Bara and Parsa districts. Police personnel from neighboring districts were rushed to expedite rescue, relief and rehabilitation.

A special medical team from Nepal Police Hospital reached to treat the injured people and members of Nepal Police Wives' Association provided relief materials to more than 500 affected persons.

Nepal Police, as the first responder, mobilized more than 30,000 police personnel to carry out rescue, relief and rehablitation operations.





Damage and Loss

The damage from disaster were recorded in a number of areas including houses, industries, schools, government offices, bridges and animal sheds.

3379 housem 474 animal sheds, 30 school buildings, 28 government office building, 14 bridges, 11 industrial buildings suffering damages from disaster. 449 houses were flooded that left 913 people displaced.







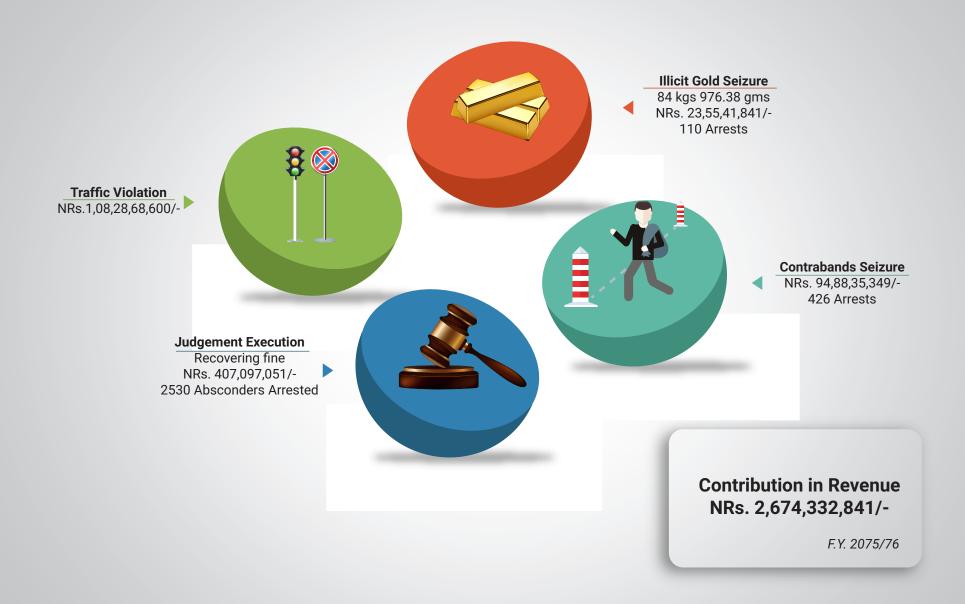


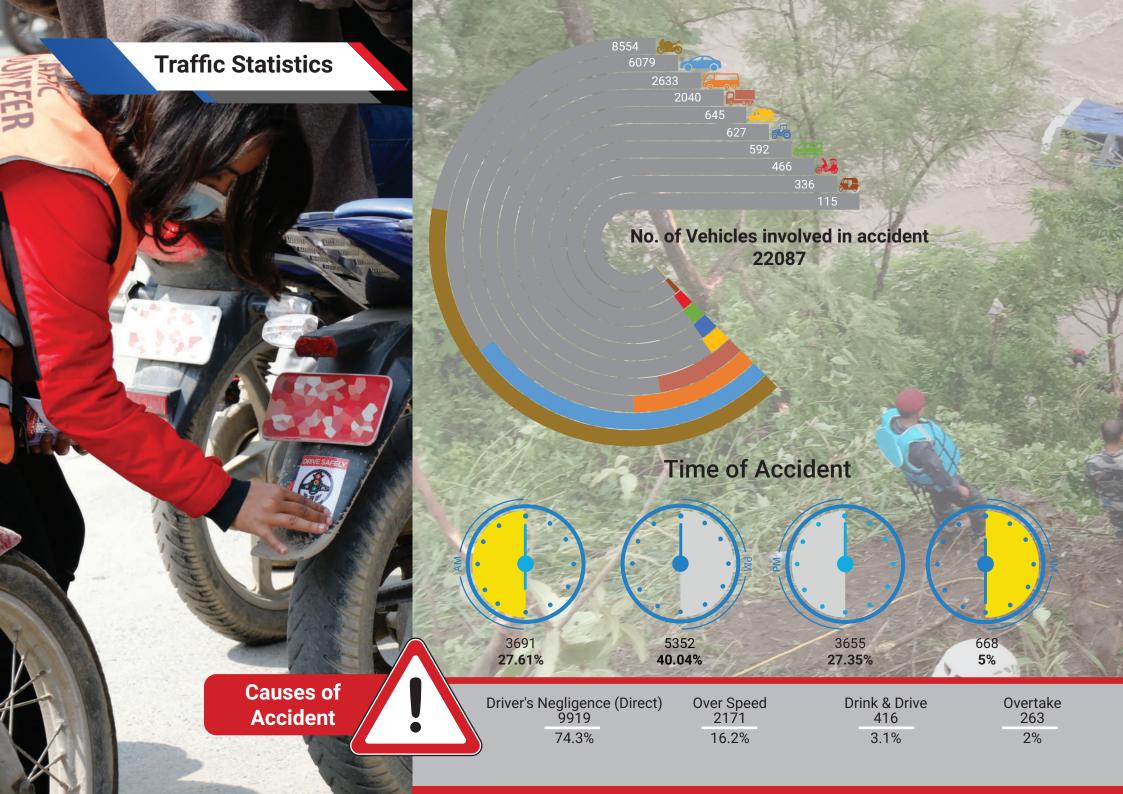


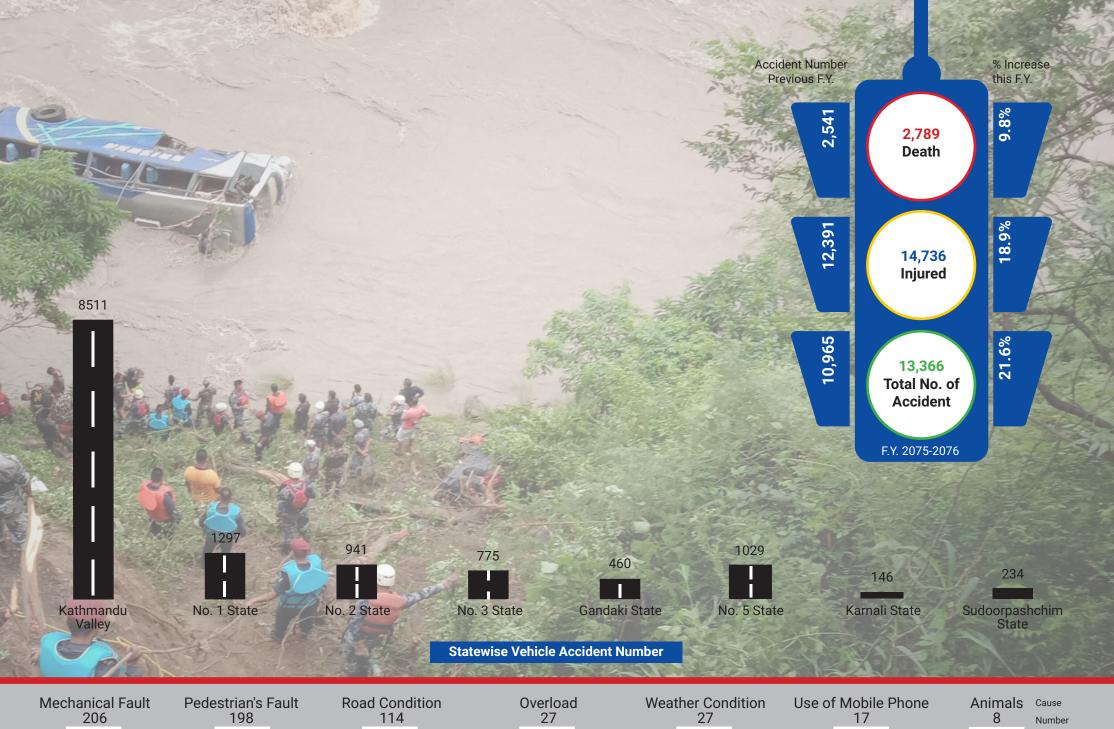
Seizure of Arms & Ammunitions 34 12 Bore Shotgun Home Made Pistol Sub Machine Gur 61 2 Pistol Revolver .303 Rifle Nepal Police has been spearheading operations against arms proliferation and gun violence in the country. In this nationwide crackdown, it has dismantled and brought M-16 to justice several criminal gangs carrying out illegal activities using illegal weapons and ammunitions for extorting the people. Over the year, Nepal Police nabbed 356 suspects and confiscated 308 illegal weapons from Self Loading Rifle them. More than 2000 live rounds have also been seized. The weapons seized range from home made pistols, muzzle loading guns to highly lethal sub-machine guns. .22 Hornet 192 The coordinated effort of security forces also resulted Muzzle Loading Gun in the seizure of bombs and explosive ordnances such as Gelatin and Sulphur. The security forces diffused the bombs planted in 163 places and averted the severe losses of life and property likely to be resulted.

Different types of Bullets

Contribution in Revenue







1.5%

1.5%

0.85%

0.2%

0.2%

0.1%

0.05% Percentage

Preventive Approaches

CCTV

The use of CCTV by Nepal Police dates back to 2004 with installation of eight surveillance cameras in and around headquarters.

Nepal Police has attached high priority to the use and expansion of modern technologies for maintaining peace and security, crime control and criminal investigation.

These surveillance cameras act as the digital eyes of police. They are serving as eyes of police as per the principal that their command should go beyond the horizon.

Nepal police has now 4,871 CCTV cameras throughout the country. Among it 2,780 CCTVs were installed in last fiscal year 2075/076. Communication Directorate is doing a groundwork to establish a CCTV National Grid, given its effectiveness in crime control, prevention and investigation.

Rapid Communication System (RCS)

Rapid Communication System prevents lost time due to broken communications in emergencies or weak signals during event. RCS is a portable system that can record audio video and incase of emergency can be installed within 15 minutes for immediate communications. With its small footprint, RCS increases network deployment flexibility and ensures that first responders can communicate anytime, anywhere.

Traffic Communication App (TCA)

This application was introduced to ensure the legal provision as stated in Vehicle and Transport Act, 2049 that the passenger vehicle must have two drivers operating on a long distance. This App was brought into operation by the Directorate of Communications on the date of 10 March 2019 with zero investment. There are currently 3 versions of this app. This app is being installed by the developer only. This App conforms the change of divers within 250 KM range.

Photograph of the driver at a certain traffic police post, vehicle number, driver's license no. status etc. is uploaded to the server and Traffic Police in certain range can check whether driver has been changed or not. Apart from this, the app also records the number of Indian vehicles, trucks, number of vehicles arriving at the border and the number of vehicles being tracked.





Features of Rapid Communication Set includes:

- Point to point voice and video call
- Group call High speed data sending
- Messaging (Up to 1000 characters) and MMS
- Handheld Video uploading
- Video surveillance & Broadcast call from
- dispatcher
 - Network mode (Trunked
- mode, Direct mode & Public network)



Towards Safe and Secure Tourism Industry

Nepal is one of the most coveted adventure tourism destinations in the world. The tourism industry possesses a competitive edge and it has been making significant contribution to the national economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings. It is considered as the engine for economic growth.

The Government of Nepal has accorded a top priority to the safety and security of tourist and the tourism activities in the country. In sync with this realization, a police unit

dedicated to tourism security was established in the Kathmandu valley way back in 1979. At present, more than 200 police personnel have been serving from over two dozen tourist police units located in major tourist destinations across the country. They work round the clock to ensure a pleasant stay of tourists by solving any safety and security related issues confronted by them. Security issues of tourist are also undertaken by regular police units in the absence of tourist police.



Kathmandu Valley

- Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu
- Thamel, Kathmandu
- Basantapur, Kathmandu
- Tribhuvan International Airport, Kathmandu
- ◀ Gausala, Kathmandu
- Boudha, Kathmandu
- Swayambhu, Kathmandu
- Patan, Lalitpur
- Bhaktapur
- Nagarkot, Bhaktapur

Outside Kathmandu Valley

- Kakarbhitta, Jhapa
- ◀ Lukla, Solukhumbu
- ◀ Janaki Temple, Dhanusha
- Sauraha, Chitwan
- Patihani, Chitwan
- Syafrubeshi, Rasuwa
- Birgunj, Parsa
- Pokhara, Kaski
- Birethati, Kaski
- Dhampus, Kaski
- Ghandruk, Kaski

The Government of Nepal is preparing for mega-tourism campaign 'Visit Nepal 2020' with a lofty ambition to bring two million tourists into the country. Preparations are in full swing and in the midst of these preparations rests an important issue - safety and security of tourists. Tourist Police has come up with a robust Tourism Security and Assistance Plan targeting this mega-campaign. The plan incorporates expanding tourist police strength and coverage, developing multi-lingual tourist police, providing security information to visitors, facilitating tourists in problems among others. Preparations for ensuring tourism security have well begun.







Policing the Capital - Metropolitan Police System in Kathmandu

Traditionally, urban police forces confined their activities to their immediate local area for the reason that criminal activity was primarily a local phenomenon – jurisdictions generally matched patterns of criminal activity. As globalization and technology stimulated greater linkages among cities, widespread connections between criminals began to surface, culminating in a new range of threats that local police had to address. Metropolitan Police System thus came to address the security need of big cities.

Given the unique context, distinct governance system from the ancient time, Kathmandu valley boast a extremely rich heritage of arts, cultures and rare hospitality of its own. As dates back to before unification to a modern Nepal, Lichhibi, Malla Dynasty were eminent for the various social and economic reforms, development of new Art and Architecture. The monuments in Kathmandu Valley which are listed as UNESCO Heritage site. With jurisdiction of three districts Kathmandu, lalitpur and Bhaktapur which is in close proximity, accessible in less than an hour from one center to another, a separate

policing arrangement was shaped and implemented.

With the rapid urbanization of Kathmandu valley, Metropolitan police concept was first introduced in 2006 in a view to a grow into Metropolitan System capable of coping the metropolitan security needs. The challenges posed by high population density, rise of criminal activities further adding the security vulnerability by the frequent movement of high profile dignitaries, to secure the historical city, the conventional police structure and practices were insignificant leading to the need of Metropolitan police system.

As Kathmandu valley is administrative as well as financial capital of Nepal people from all corner parts of the country gather searching various opportunities. This influx contributes to rise of crime in Capital. In fiscal year 2075/076 10253 various crimes were registered which is 21.5% rise from previous year (8442 crimes registered in 20 fiscal years 2074-075).





Similarly, the vehicle movement in capital is also dense. Out of 35,39,518 vehicles registered in Nepal (data till March 2019 as per Department of Transport Management's official website, dot. gov.np) 10,50,000 vehicles were registered in Bagmati zone which is about thirty percent of total registered vehicles. Apart from that more than 2000 vehicles leave and enters Kathmandu valley every day.

Therefore, Policing the Capital needs a full-fledged Metropolitan Police system which comes with some policing discretion known as quasi-judicial authority, some level of law and order related licensing authority as an immediate power in the cases of crisis. This enables Metropolitan police to join national police as liaisons occur among and across all levels of governance. These new types of liaison provide the highest level of security in the Federal Capital, which is very much crucial in the context of Kathmandu.







Fallen Members



P.C. Ganesh Bdr. Saud Sudoorpashchim State D.M. Company 2076.04.05



Insp. Gobardhan Thapa Minister's Quarter, Harihar Bhawan 2076.02.09



P.C. Madhu Pokhrel Metropolitan Garrison Battalion. 2076.06.24



P.C. Man Singh Nepali Police Chauki. Panchkatiya, Jajarkot 2076.05.14



H.C.Mohabir Khadka D.P.O. Jajarkot 2076.04.05



A.S.I. Rudra Bdr. Shrestha Airport Security Guard, Lukla 2076.01.01



H.C. Sanjeeb Kr. Rai D.P.O. Bhojpur 2076.03.25



P.C. Nanda Kumar Shrestha Gandaki State Police Office 2075.12.05



P.C. Ram Ayodhya Raya DPO Rautahat 2075.05.28



A.S.I. Ram Bd. Khadka Airport Security Guard, Lukla 2076.01.01



Off. Asst. Santa Raj Khanal Minister's Quarter, Harihar Bhawan 2076.02.23



P.C.Suman Pd. Kandel Metro Traffic Police, Kalimati 2075.08.16



Investing in Human Capital Firming up our Personnel

National Police Academy

National Police Academy is the apex body of all Nepal Police Training Institutions all over the country and provides consultancy services to sister training institutions. With a view to imparting training to the new entrants to Nepal Police who were drawn from all parts of the country and different strata of society, National Police Academy formerly laid its foundation on 1956 as Central Police Training Centre (CPTC).

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.

National Police Academy endeavors to inculcate in officer trainees, such values and norms that would help them serve the people better. In particular, it tries to inculcate integrity of the highest order, sensitivity to aspirations of people in a fast changing social and economic milieu, respect for human rights, broad liberal perspective of law and justice, high standard of professionalism, physical fitness and mental alertness.

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.

Since the responsibility of preparing leaders for Nepal Police, who commands the organization with courage, uprightness, dedication and a strong sense of service to the people, relies on NPA, it conducts a Strategic Command and Management training for first class police officers of Nepal Police. Foreign Excursion Visit has been initiated in this training for the first time for the purpose of research studies on police subjects and professional tie-ups with similar institutions in and outside the country.

NPA always strives to build an exemplary police officers who will uphold the Rule of Law, respect National values, Equality and Service to People, ensure the dignity and Human Rights of the citizens with sensitivity internalize the need of community- police partnership and work accordingly, and follow the motto 'Truth, Service and Security'.



Additional Inspector General of Police Thule Rai, Executive Director of National Police Academy

Reengineering the Police Training for 21st Century

Within the context of the changing world, Natioanl Police Academy has focused on the need to modernize the training to accommodate constructive image of the police force within the society by focusing virtuous services, for which NPA is giving it's best effort to equip the trainee officers and to build their capacity to be able to meet the field challenges. The practical methods of training including: Moot court, Model Police Station, *Desh Darshan*, Indoor Shooting simulation, various simulation zones for investigation have been added in basic training curriculum.







Hon. Minister of Home Affairs of India Amit Shah awarding the 'Sword of Honour' to Inspector of Nepal Police Krishna Khadka for securing the best outdoor performance in the Indian Police Service training [70 RR] 2019.













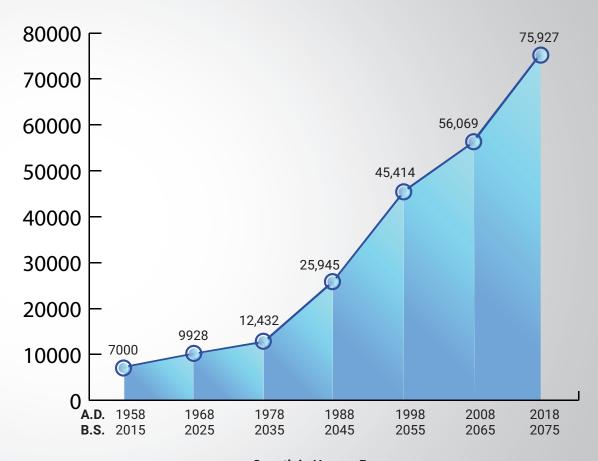
Administration and Human Resources Department

Administration and Human Resource Department is a merger of two distinctively separate departments, Administration Department and Human Resource Development Department. The erstwhile Administration Department was established in 31st August 1985. In the process of Institutional evolution, the Human Resources Development was also established on 29th April 2004. Recently as the country adopted new political structure and Nepal stepped into federal system the Administration Department and Human Resources Development Department was merged into one single department by the minstrel level decision of 10th June 2018.

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.

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.

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



Growth in Human Resources

Organogram

Administration and Human Resources Department

Career Development Directorate

Recruitment Division

Training Division

Procurement Directorate

Physical Infrastructure Directorate

UN Reserve Pool

Counsellor Section, New Delhi, India

Welfare Division

Finance Administration Division

Budget Section

Personal Administration Section

Internal Audit Section

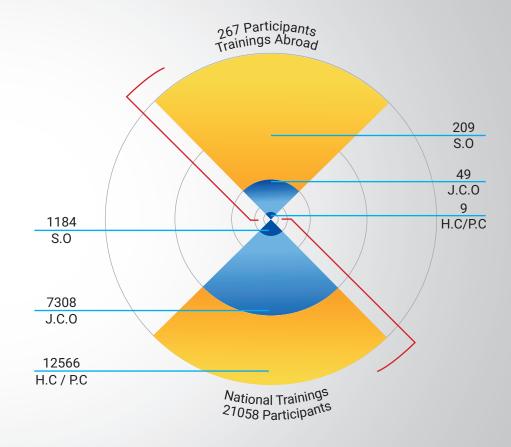
Inventory Section

School Coordination Desk

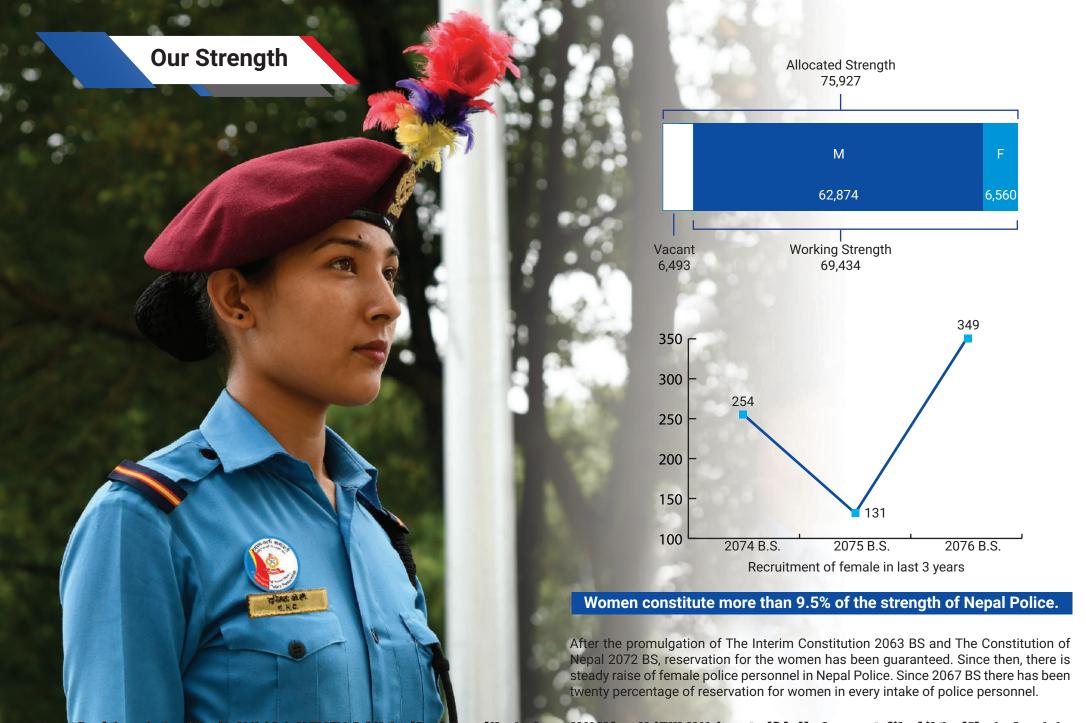
Account Section

Participation in Training

Trained manpower is key to meet the goal of any organization. To equip with necessary knowledge and skills, Training Directorate has been conducting foundation trainings courses, advanced trainings courses, specialized trainings, training for trainers thorough National Police Academy, State Training Centers, other training units. To broaden the horizon of knowledge, the Directorate has been conducting various abroad training. More than 12000 personnels have been trained during fiscal year 2075/76 BS.



S.O: Senior Officer J.C.O: Junior Commissioned Officer H.C: Head Constable, P.C=Police Constable



* Current Population projection of Nepal in 2019 A.D. is 29,704,501. Ref: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Volume 08, NPHC 2011, A report published by: Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission Secretariat Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu, Nepal in August, 2014. Web link: https://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PopulationProjection2011-2031.pdf

Construction / Reconstruction

Since its establishment in 2031 BS as an Engineering Section, Physical Infrastructure Directorate is committed to providing buildings and infrastructures for police personnel for smooth and safe police activities. With technical support team in all states and in Police HQ, regular monitoring and supervision of under construction buildings has been speeding up in the completion of buildings and other structures of Nepal Police. 112 buildings have been completed and more than 80 buildings are under construction in the fiscal year 2018/19.

In adherence to institutional commitment of providing effective service delivery with modern physical infrastructure Nepal Police would build three modern multipurpose buildings for three separate units in Kathmandu. The new buildings in different locations would accommodate Metropolitan Police Range Kathmandu, Metropolitan Crime Division and Nepal Police Club.

Metropolitan Police Range and Metropolitan Crime Division were relocated to the building of National Trading Ltd in Teku after the 2015-earthquakes damaged their Hanumandhoka-based structures. The government had provided land for the construction of the buildings.

IGP Sarbendra Khanal led rituals for groundbreaking ceremonies of multipurpose buildings to be constructed on 10 September 2019.





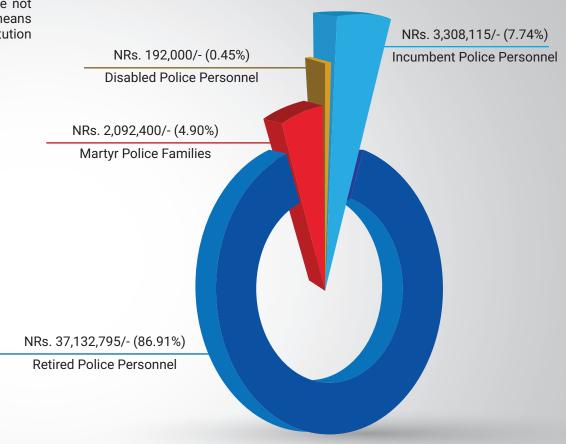


Welfare

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.

Existing Welfare Programs

- Educational Scholarship
- ◀ Loan / Installment
- Relief Fund
- Financial Aid
- Mourning Expenses
- Old aged Police Pension (Above 70 Years)
- Skill Oriented Training
- Machinery Support to Disable Police Personnel
- Financial Support to Retired Police's Organization
- Long Service Awards.
- State / District Level Welfare fund
- ◀ Health Club
- Guest Houses
- Nepal Police Schools
- Nepal Police Hospitals



Distribution of welfare expenses among beneficiaries (2075/76) *

^{*} Free Interest Medical loan Rs.2,550,000 and Rs. 15,000,000 aid for Nepal Police Hospital has not been included in the sum of Welfare expenses.

Nepal Police Schools

Nepal Police runs schools at state level under Nepal Police Welfare program. Realizing its significance, it has established two more schools this year in Chitwan and Surkhet districts.

Nepal Police School, established in 1984, has been offering quality education to the students since its coming into being. It has secured second position in the 10th Grade of Secondary Education Examinations held in the year 2018. It has also held second position in the 12 Grade of National Examination Board held in the same year. Both achievements made at the national level have been duly recognized by the Ministry of Education.

On the auspicious occasion of 40 National Education Day and International Literacy Day, Nepal Police School Sanga was appreciated on 8 September 2019 amidst a special program. In the presence of students, teachers, guests and dignitaries, honorable Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Ishwar Pokhrel conferred a shield and an appreciation certificate to Nepal Police School Sanga.

Additional Welfare Programs initiated from this year

- ◀ Educational Scholarship to offsprings of disabled police personnel.
- Financial support to marriage of daughter of martyr police.
- Additional financial support to police personnel suffering from serious diseases.
- Construction of "Guest House" for retired and senior service personnel in the Police Hospital Premises.
- Higher education subsidized loan (proposed)



Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Ishwor Pokhrel awarding Nepal Police School Sanga for achieving academic excellence in Grade 10 and Grade 12 national examinations.

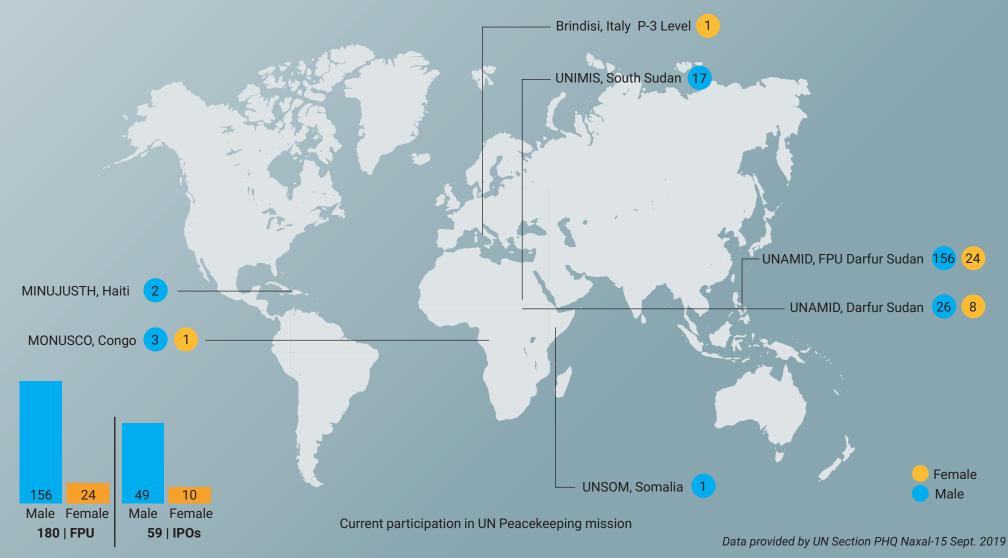


IGP Sarbendra Khanal distributing especially designed scooter for disabled people to Police Inspector (Retd.) Ram Bahadur Chand and Police Constable Pasang Lama.

Contribution in UN Peacekeeping

In the quest for peace, Nepal Police officers have served under the UN flag in many conflict-ridden countries. Since the first peacekeeping mission participation in 1992, more than 8200 police personnel have participated as an individual polie officer (IPO) and Formed Police Unit member of the United Nations Peace Keeping Mission to assist in maintaining peace and security around the world.

Over two-decades-long contribution of the dedicated police officers has been duly recognized by the United Nations and the international community at large. Currently 239 (205 m, 34 f) Nepal Police Personnel are contributing in UN peacekeeping missions.









Nepal Police Hospital

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. 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.

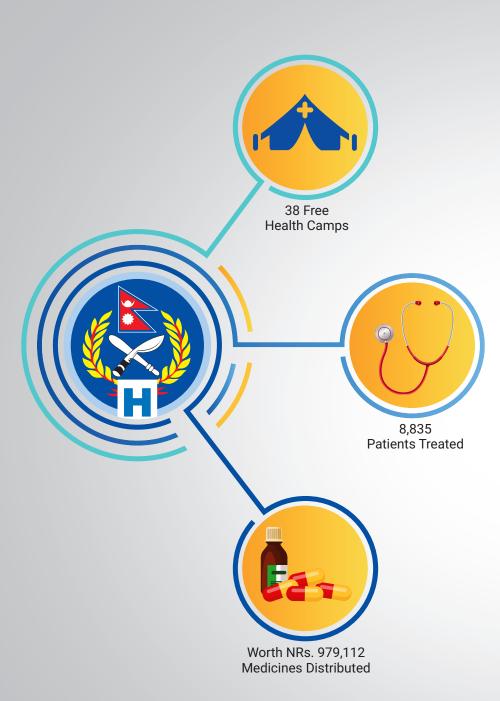
As the regular budget of the hospital was inadequate to support the healthcare extension project, the Police Welfare Fund of Nepal Police established a trust to meet the additional funding. The financial support accorded by this trust remained meaningful in expanding the coverage of medicines for the 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. In fiscal year 2075/76, Nepal Police Hospital rendered its services to 156,637 patients. Among them 58,678 were in service police personnel, 56,231 were police family members, 33,626 were retired police personnel and 8,082 were general public.

Nepal Police Hospital organizes free health camps and responds quickly to the incidents of natural calamities. In fiscal year 2075/76, it organized 38 free health camps and sent a team of medical professional to Bara and Parsa districts which were hit badly by wind strom. In free medical camps organised by Nepal Police Hospital, 8,835 patients received free treatment and medicines worth NRs. 979,112 were distributed.



Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Durga Thapa, Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital



Free health camps organized by Nepal Police Hospital





63rd Police Day



Rt. Hon. Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli paying tribute to Martyr Police Personnel.



In recognition to his valuable contribution to Nepal Police, Additional Inspector General of Police (Retd.) Amar Singh Shah was honored with 'Life Time Achievement Award' on the the occasion of 63rd Police Day. Rt.Hon. Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli conferred on him the award along with a Letter of Recognition.









8th National Games

Nepal Police Club claimed the second position in overall championship of the Eighth National Games that was held in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi districts of Province 5. from 18 to 24 April 2019. Nepal Police Club bagged 62 Gold, 49 Silver and 46 Bronze medals.









Major titles clinched this fiscal year

- ONE Nepal Police Club secured the title of the National Women's Volleyball Tournament held in Pokhara on Sep. 2019.
- 1 Nepal Police Club athlete H.C Bhumi Raj Rai won the title of 4th Nepalgunj Marathon.
- The third edition of Prime Minister (PM) Cup One-Day Cricket Tournament concluded with Nepal Police Club becoming the champion.
- Dec Nabita Shrestha and Syantu Shrestha representing Police Club claimed Gold in 10th Purnaman Bajracharya Memorial National Open Table Tennis Tournament. P.C Alina Maharjan claimed third position in same tournament.

Other

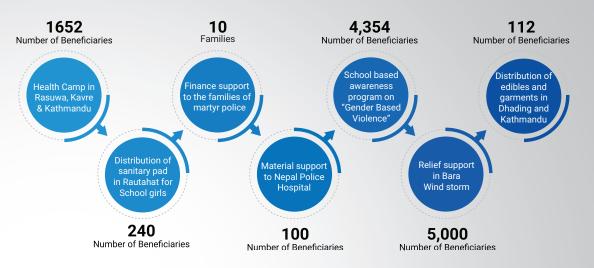
- Title winner of '1st Night Mayor Cup Cricket Tournament' held in Inaruwa of Sunsari District.
- Nepal Police Club's Men's football team stood second in 21st Tilottama Gold Cup held in Lalitpur in February 2019.

Nepal Police Wives' Association

Nepal Police Wives' Association is an institution of police wives. However, it is more than an institution as it has become a hope and an agency to turn to for support when tragedies befall on a police family. It is now taken as a community or a bigger family of police wives who can relate to struggles, sufferings and concerns of any of their members.



President of Nepal Police Wives' Association Mrs. Pramila Khanal providing financial support to the family of martyr police.



This year, the association supported police families who met with tragedies. It also rendered assistance to the ailing people, victims of natural disasters, poverty stricken indigenous minorities, visually impaired and other differently abled people. A large number of people have benefitted from the philanthropic support by the association.



Gold Sponsor





Gold Sponsor



(नेपाल राष्ट बैंकबाट "क" वर्गको ईजाजत पत्र प्राप्त संस्था)





























हास्रो पनि













Bronze Sponsor





