



Right Honourable Prime Minister K P Sharma Oli



The Prime Minister

KATHMANDU
NEPAL

Message

I am pleased to know that the Nepal Police is publishing the latest edition of its annual publication **Police Mirror 2020** on the occasion of the Police Day 2077. I would like to convey my commendations to the entire Nepal Police family on this accomplishment.

Nepal Police has come a long way since its formation in 1212 BS (1995 AD). It has a glorious history of sacrifice and service to the nation, Nepal Police is one of the prominent institutions to uphold the rule of law and maintain law and order situation in the country. It has deeply established itself as a public entity and of the well-reputed law enforcement agencies. I commend them for having the discipline and energy and would like to appreciate the professional contribution they have made to the nation.

Nature of crimes always exists in a society. We cannot ignore such challenges which may come in different forms and manifestations, but we can transform them to opportunities to prove professional efficiency. I believe in a safe, secured and disciplined society and it is the epitome of any democratic state. I have confidence in the Nepal Police, as the most important organ of the government of Nepal, that it can ensure the development of such a disciplined society in our country.

The year 2020 has been the most challenging year in the history of humankind. Covid-19 pandemic has rampantly affected our country Nepal too. On such an adverse situation, Nepal Police personnel have shown much needed courage, resilience, commitment and devotion to the fight against Covid-19. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire Nepal Police family who have selflessly stood in the frontlines and protected the people. My sincere gratitude goes to the family members who have stood behind the police personnel and contributed to boost their morale and encourage them serve altruistically in such troubled times.

Nepal Police have adapted very well to the contemporary global policing standards in recent years. I am pleased to witness the transformation made by the Nepal Police from being a conventional police force to a technologically equipped and people-centric police services ready to meet new global challenges that may come its way.

I believe that the **Police Mirror 2020** has encompassed wide arrays of insightful contents and it can rightfully portray the glorious history and much anticipated future of the Nepal Police. I would like to offer my best wishes to the Nepal Police on the occasion of the Police Day 2020.

K P Sharma Oli

14 September, 2020



Honourable Minister for Home Affairs Ram Bahadur Thapa 'Badal'

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



गृहमन्त्री
MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

FELICITATIONS

I am delighted to know that Nepal Police is coming up with its annual publication 'Police Mirror 2020' on the occasion of Police Day-2020. On this historic moment, as the Minister of Home Affairs I would like to congratulate the entire Nepal Police family for their contributions and sacrifices for the service of the nation.

Being the most important apparatus of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Police has rightfully fulfilled its responsibilities and duties with utmost integrity. Nepal Police, a professional and competent law enforcement entity, has a great history and noteworthy contribution for maintaining law and order and ensuring accessibility to justice in the country. In this context, I would like to express my appreciation to Nepal Police for their display of courage, commitment and compassion in the fight against pandemic situation generated by Covid-19. Further, I would even like to express my sincere gratitude for professionalism and devotion displayed by police personnel at such desperate time.

I believe that only motivated and encouraged police personnel can exhibit better professionalism and integrity. That's why I would like to assure that I always stand with police personnel regarding the programs of motivating and encouraging them. Moreover, I am pleased to know that Nepal Police has made immense efforts to combat organized and transnational crimes. I would like to assure that the Ministry of Home Affairs will always provide guardianship and assistance for sustainable institutional development of Nepal Police. I would also like to acknowledge the fact that Nepal Police has now effectively begun its transformation into federal structure and I am confident it will further strengthen the spirit of federal republic in coming days.

Finally, in this historic moment, I wish for successful publication of 'Police Mirror 2020' and pay tribute to all police personnel who sacrificed their lives while safeguarding our society and the nation.

Ram Bahadur Thapa "Badal"



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



Singhadurbar
Kathmandu, Nepal

Date:.....

Ref No.:

Felicitations

I am pleased to know that Nepal Police is publishing **Police Mirror 2020** on the occasion of Police Day 2020. On this historic moment, I would like to extend my warm compliments to the entire Nepal Police family on behalf of myself and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Nepal Police deserves glorious history full of meaningful sacrifices in service of the nation. On the occasion of Police Day, I would like to appreciate the contributions made by Nepal Police since its establishment. We know that Nepal Police has instrumental role in maintaining law and order in the society. It always carries out noteworthy duties and tasks for saving people from crimes and promoting crime free society. Moreover, it always exhibits frontier services to save lives and properties in different calamities. In this context, I appreciate Nepal Police for its commitment to deliver professional and accountable services to the people.

Nepal Police has established itself as a globally competent police organization contributing in establishment of global peace through United Nations Peace Keeping Operations and working closely with the INTERPOL to break nexus of transnational organized crimes and dismantle the global terrorism networks. Likewise, Nepal Police has now begun its transformation into federal structure. I am hopeful that it will leave no stone unturned to strengthen the spirit of federal republic in coming days. Moreover, I am confident that Nepal Police will pave way for establishment of permanent federal policing structure in the country and ensure successful completion of federalism in the country. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Nepal Police for their efforts as the frontlines in fight against Covid-19 pandemic.

Finally, I express my best wishes to all police personnel on the occasion of Police Day and wish for successful publication of **Police Mirror 2020**.


Maheshwor Neupane
Secretary



Secretary for Home Affairs Maheshwor Neupane



Secretariat of the Inspector General

COMMITMENT

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF NEPAL POLICE

As we observe the 65th Anniversary of Nepal Police we are solemnly reminded of the great sacrifices that were made in the past by those who donned the police uniform. These were the brave men and women who served with utmost dedication, showed courage and commitment to tread the path that duty beckoned, and who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. I pay humble tribute to the fallen heroes who have left indelible impression in the annals of policing history of Nepal.

Today, our first priority is to usher in the federal model of policing through planned restructuring of Nepal Police and building seamless workflow—to fulfil discrete as well as shared responsibilities—between Nepal Police and State Police, augmented by adequate supervision, capacity enhancement and specialized support to be rendered to State Police.

We are promoting a culture of shared vision and shared leadership, which can only be achieved if the activities we undertake are distinctively policy-driven and process-driven. Therefore, the newly launched 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2020' is a testimony of our genuine attempt to ensure cooperation and collaboration to achieve the fourteen crucial goals contained therein. We are confident that outcome of these collective endeavours shall serve as fundamental basis for institutionalizing federal policing system, building public trust and confidence, safeguarding national interest, maintaining law and order, preventing and investigating crimes, developing professional capacities, managing adequate infrastructure and resources, and advancing technology-based policing.

While we are combining our efforts and resources towards policing priorities and goals set forth in the Action Plan, we are also responding to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, I take this opportunity to acknowledge and appreciate the exceptional contributions made by the frontline police personnel—risking their own lives—in enforcing lockdown and ensuring observance of physical distancing and other health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

This year's Police Mirror, themed '**Respecting the Past and Responding the Future**', will surely be a fitting portrayal of transition of Nepal Police, as a centralized structure, to federal police set-up. I would like to commend the editorial team for your time and effort in collecting and organizing information from various sources to mould them into this shape. Also, I would like to thank all those who have contributed in making this book a useful source of information and knowledge to our valued readers, scholars and researchers.



Shailesh Thapa Kshetri
Inspector General of Police



Inspector General of Police Shailesh Thapa Kshetri

HIGHLIGHTS



**RESPECTING
THE PAST AND
RESPONDING
THE FUTURE**



**COVID - 19
FIGHTING FROM THE
FRONTLINES**



**OPERATION & CRIME
INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT**



**HUMAN
RESOURCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT**

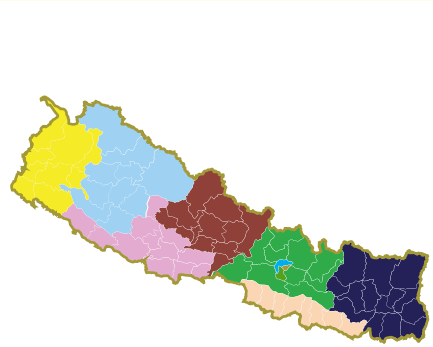




NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY



NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL



POLICING IN FEDERAL STRUCTURE



RECOLLECTING THE MEMORIES



EDITORIAL

TEAM MEMBERS

Nepal Police since its inception has been striving continuously to provide an efficient and responsive law enforcement services to the communities in Nepal. Nepal Police personnel have placed public service above their own safety and many have sacrifice their life in the line of duty while serving the nation and people. Maintaining law and order with commitment, integrity and professionalism, Nepal Police has earned the reputation as an integral institution of Nepal.

In its 65 years journey of formal establishment, Nepal Police has been constantly upgrading and updating its service delivery to provide a peaceful and crime-free environment to the citizens of Nepal. As Nepal Police continue to evolve, it is important to look back at its history, with to understand where we came from and what we can do to solve our most pressing challenges. Police Mirror, 2020 is thus prepared with the theme of 'Respecting the Past and Responding the Future'.

Nepal Police is now experiencing the most fundamental change to its structures, policies and practices in recent history. Institutionalization of federalism in Nepal as per constitutional provisions mandates the restructuring of Nepal Police from a centralized organization to seven new State Police organizations. We have indeed incorporated federalization issue of Nepal Police in this year publication. The profession of policing and public safety continues to confront new challenges that also present opportunities for initiating substantive change. COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented challenges for Nepal Police. Our experience as the first responder during pandemic has also been covered in this issue.

Nepal Police has adopted a changed approach in policing to gain public trust and ensure public safety and security. Nepal Police Action Plan has recently been implemented to set new standards in policing and to establish a culture of transparency and accountability. Likewise, new technologies, new methods, and innovative ideas have brought significant changes in policing. Therefore, technology driven policing and some notable investigation have also been highlighted in this yearly publication.

We have included relevant information, facts and figures targeting to facilitate the interest of readers, writers and researchers. Availing this opportunity, we would like to express our gratitude to all individuals and stakeholders for their substantial support to publish this issue of Police Mirror, 2020.



Kuber Kadayat
SSP



Manoj K. K.C.
SP



Ramesh Thapa
SP



Rabindra B. Singh
DSP



Kabit Katawal
DSP



Birendra Godar
DSP



Chanchala Shrestha
DSP



Yam K. Shrestha
Inspector



Yadav K. Basnet
SI



Raj K. Shrestha
SI

PHOTO CREDIT

PHQ Secretariat building, photographer: Hemraj B.C

Page No. 2-4: Digital Sketch of historic police uniforms: Sandeep Shrestha

Page No. 4: Guard of honor at Tundikhel, Kathmandu B&W photo from Police mirror 2012, Auto-colored by Abhishek Paudel (@abpaudel) using DeOldify

Page No. 5: IGP Nar Shumsher JB Rana & DIGP G.B Yakthumba amid a police function in Tundikhel, photo from Police Mirror 2011.

Page No. 5: The mounted policeman at the Pokhara airport - Doug Bingham - Photo used in collaboration with Nepal Photo History project.

Page No. 7: Traffic police in late 1950s B&W photo from Police Mirror 2011

Page No. 7: Traffic police in early 1970s, photographer Mike Furst - Photo used in collaboration with Nepal Photo History project.

Page No. 7: Traffic police in mid 1970s, photographer Ash Lingam - photo used in collaboration with Photo Museum Nepal (insta page: oldphotoofnepal)

Page No. 14: IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri in a courtesy visit with the COAS General Purna Chandra Thapa, photo provided by Army HQ, Bhadrakali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Page No. 19: Traffic Police attired in white PPE; Page No. 20: Female Police washing her hands dressed in blue dungaree; Page No. 37: Flying UAV with Traffic Police in background,

Page No. 46: Safeguarding restricted area in Maitighar, Page No. 71: Spraying disinfectant in quarantine facility, photographer: Narendra Shrestha

Page No. 20: Traffic Police in face shield, Page No. 50: A person pelting stones on riot control police personnel, photographer: Bikram Rai

Page No. 43: STF personnel slithering and aiming rifles, photographer: Shreedhar Poudel

Page No. 46: Risking personal life to secure public property, police officer with flames in hand, photographer: Narayan Maharjan

Page No. 47: Rescuing the injured in Lalitpur, photographer: Yogendra Bhujel



RESPECTING THE PAST & RESPONDING THE FUTURE
Historical Development and Strategic Action Plan of Nepal Police

EVOLUTION

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAL POLICE

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.

The lack of sufficient historical records has led to incertitude on how policing was conducted and what were the early structure of Police organization in ancient Nepal. However, there is a general understanding that even though there was not any dedicated institution entitled 'Police' but the duties having identical attributes to modern day Police organization was carried out by some establishments even in ancient Nepal.

Nepal, prior its unification in the early eighteenth century, was divided into small principalities termed as '*Baisi*' and '*Chaubisi*' States and other three states named Makwanpur, Chaudandi and Bijaypur. Historians have documented that distinct security systems existed in those States.

Thus, the foundation of today's policing in Nepal predates to the unification process when *Umarau*, *Faujdhars*, *Naike*, *Dware* and *Kotwals* were endowed with similar responsibilities to policing.

Umarau or Umra

In many parts of the hill region, pre-Gorkhali rulers had obtained their fighting men through local functionaries known as Umra. The Gorkhals continued the Umra system as a supplement to their standing army.¹ They were posted to check the entry points and provide security.²

Faujdhars

Faujdhars were appointed in Terai districts for the maintenance of peace and security and collecting revenues. Until 1785 A.D., Faujdhars were the district administrators in Saptari and Mahottari district.³

Naike, Mahan or Mainya

They were appointed as night security guards in Kathmandu valley and Pashupati Temple area by Rana Bahadur Shah in 1799 A.D.⁴

Dware , Dwária and Pradháns

'*Dware*' were appointed in Kathmandu valley and in some parts of hilly districts to maintain peace and security including the hearing of minor cases.⁵ The *dwária* and *pradháns* used to collect the revenues, keep the peace, and punish with small fines.

Katuwal/Kotwal C. 1800 A.D.

The founder of modern Nepal, King Prithvi Narayan Shah, after his conquest of the Kathmandu valley in 1768 A.D appointed *Katuwal* in hilly region to perform policing as well as mediating and information-sharing roles.

The *Katuwal/Kotwals* were appointed in the areas of west and east Terai and were assigned to detect thefts as well as manage security in their areas.⁶



Kotwali - I

Kotwali - II

Chowkidar c. 1860 A.D.

Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana is credited with formal establishment of policing system by issuing twelve directives (*Sawal*). Jung Bahadur Rana introduced practice of *Chowkidari* to maintain peace and security in the new districts (Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur) when they were returned back from East India Company in 1860 A.D. *Chowkidars* were mostly deployed in Terai region.

The *Chowkidars* were further strengthened when the regulations defining the functions and conditions of service of chowkidars or watchmen in each village of the Terai region was issued and were given the responsibility of controlling crime including murder, burglary, dacoity, rape, poisoning, arson, rioting, kidnapping of children, counterfeiting of coins, cow slaughter, and highway robbery.⁷



Chowkidar

1905 - 1930 A.D.

In 1908-09 A.D., the then Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher JB Rana agreed to conduct joint border security system with British India to control trans-national crime in Terai region.

The systematic mobilization of the Police for peace and security began in 1914 A.D when Chandra Shumsher issued the first Police *Sawal* (directive) and handed over the responsibility of maintaining peace and security to police by establishing the first Police *Goswara* (Central Office) in Birgunj.



Amini Police

Militia c. 1874 A.D.

Jung Bahadur Rana established Militia (provisional army) in 1874 A.D. They were later engaged for supplementary government activities including policing duties of modern time. Militias were mobilized mainly in hill areas. It is also believed that during same time *Amini* police was deployed to perform policing duties in Terai Region.

After the military coup against the then Rana Prime Minister Ranodeep Singh in 1882 A.D, the militias were deployed to maintain law and order, in which the following responsibilities were given to them: law enforcement, monitoring suspects at designated locations, punish those who try to disturb the peace and order of the district through unwanted activities.

In 1893 A.D (1950 B.S) Police was further categorized in *Kotwali* & *Jangi* (Armed) Police. *Jangi* (Armed) Police were stationed in Rautahat and Saptari district. General Gehendra Shumsher J.B. Rana was assigned as the Chief of *Jangi* (Armed) Police from 1893 to 1900 A.D.



Militia

1916 A.D. (1973 B.S.) , the Birgunj Police *Sawal* (directives) were issued and four *thanas* (stations), nineteen chowkis were established within the jurisdiction of Birgunj Police *Goswara* (Central Office).

In 1919 A.D., the District Police Inspector *Sawal* (directive) was issued for maintaining peace and security in Kathmandu Valley. One police *goswara* (Central Office), six police *thanas* (Stations) were established that included four in Kathmandu and one each in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur.

In 1928A.D., Chandra Shumsher issued various *sawals* (directives) to establish police *goswara*, *thana* and chowkis in other districts of Terai region.

In 1930 A.D (1987 B.S), maiden Traffic Rule Act was enacted.

⁷ Regmi Research Series, 1976, Year 8, No. 7.

1935-1950 A.D.

In 1936 A.D, Police were given additional responsibilities of protecting the property of the people during fire, rescuing locals during famine, earthquakes and epidemics and preventing black marketing.

1938 A.D. (1995 B.S.), the Director General System was introduced & Bahadur Shumsher was appointed as the first Director General. To manage traffic in Kathmandu Valley, a Unit of the Army called the *Ram Dal* was detached to aid the Police.

1939 A.D (1996 B.S), Traffic Police was established; Driving license and vehicle number plate was introduced.

1941 A.D. (1998 B.S), new district Police system was reshuffled and recruitment for Apprentice Police commenced.

1944 A.D (2001 B.S), to endorse uniformity in Police system and define the roles and responsibilities as well as to enhance the capacity throughout the country Superintendent & Inspector directives (*Sawals*) were introduced in Nov. 1944.

1945 A.D., districts of Terai region were divided into two sectors and Superintendent offices were established in Janakpur for the eastern division and in Bahadurgunj for the west division.

1946 A.D. (2003 B.S), the Director General system was abolished in Nov. 1946 A.D. The Superintendent Police office was established in Kathmandu valley along with Birgunj, Biratnagar and Nepalgunj.



1950-1955 A.D.

After the advent of democracy in 1951 A.D., the *Mukti Sena* which had taken part in the freedom movement against the Rana regime was converted into *Rakshya Dal* and this force was also entrusted with the Police duties.

1951 A.D. (2007 B.S.), the Police Headquarters was established and Toran Shumsher JB Rana was appointed as the first Inspector General of Police. The members of *Rakshya Dal*, *Ram Dal*, Civil Police, *Jangi Police*, Militia & Military Constables were integrated in Police that marked the end of *chowkidars*, militias and various other scattered Police systems throughout the country.

1951 A.D., (2008 B.S.), the Central Intelligence Bureau was established. The first initiative of Police in disseminating public information also began in 1951 A.D. through 30 minutes of a Police Radio program that was on aired every Monday. Requirment of Women Police was also initiated in the same year.

1952 A.D., Police band Company was established with provision of fifty musicians and a separate Traffic Police detachment with fifty Police personnel was also established. The same year also marks the formal integration of officers and constables of *Ram Dal* to police.

1954 A.D., Police training center was established at *Shree Mahal* of Lalitpur district.

1955 A.D. (2012 B.S.), important advancement of policing was the enactment of Police Act where Nepal Police was officially recognized and entrusted to policing duties across the country.



Ramdal



Ramdal - Jamdar



Apprentice



Traffic



1952 A.D., IGP Nar Shumsher JBR and DIGP G.B. Yakthumba amid a Police function in Tundikhel, Kathmandu

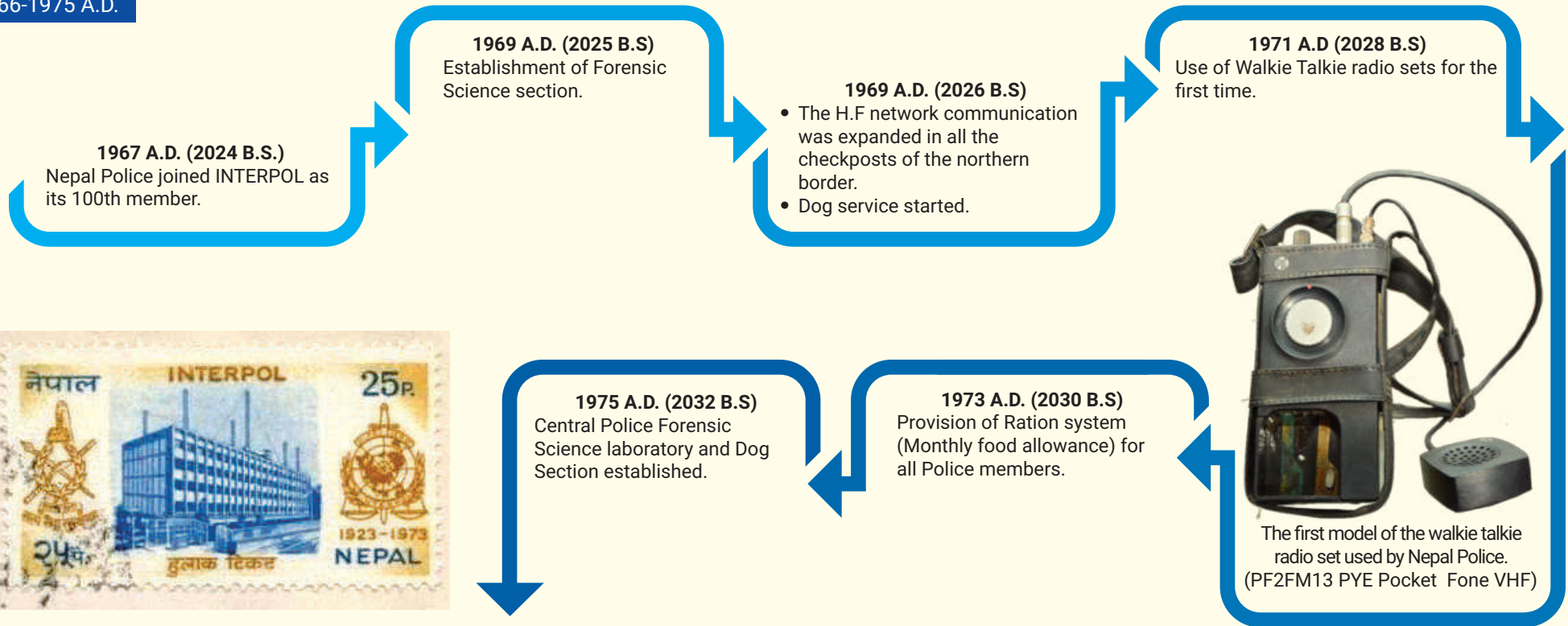
1956-1965 A.D.

- 1956 A.D. (2013 B.S.) ● Police Training Center was relocated from *Shree Mahal* to Maharajgunj and Central Police Training Centre was established. Formal recruitment and systematic training was introduced in police.
- 1958 A.D. (2015 B.S.) ● With the passage of Police Regulation 2015 B.S. 'Basic Police Training' was made mandatory for every police personnel.
Communication Section established in PHQ.
- 1959 A.D. (2016 B.S.) ● Vehicles & Horses were arranged for Police offices and Traffic Police were deployed outside Kathmandu Valley for the first time.
- 1962 A.D. (2019 B.S.) ● Police Training Regulation was introduced for the purpose of standardization across the country.
- 1964 A.D. (2021 B.S.) ● Police Reform Committee recommended new categories of ranks and enlisted Inspector General of Police as the Gazetted Special Level.
The communication system was further expanded to thirteen Area Police Offices and nineteen border posts.
- 1965 A.D. (2022 B.S.) ● Establishment of City Police in Kathmandu valley.

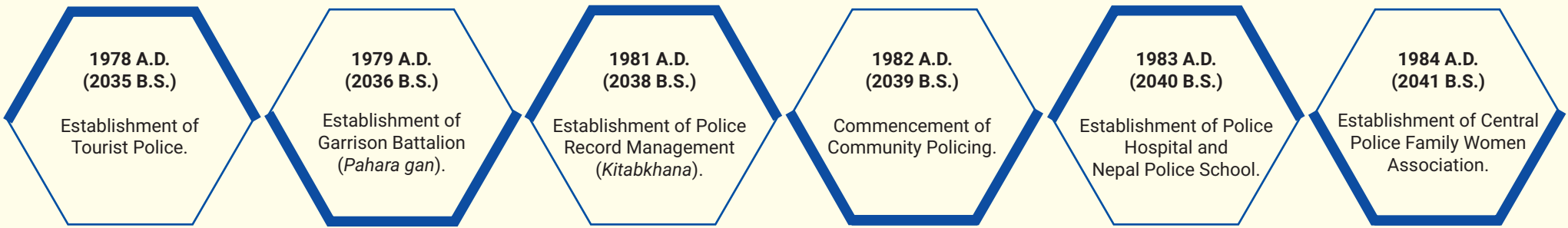


1963 A.D., the mounted Policeman at Pokhara airport.

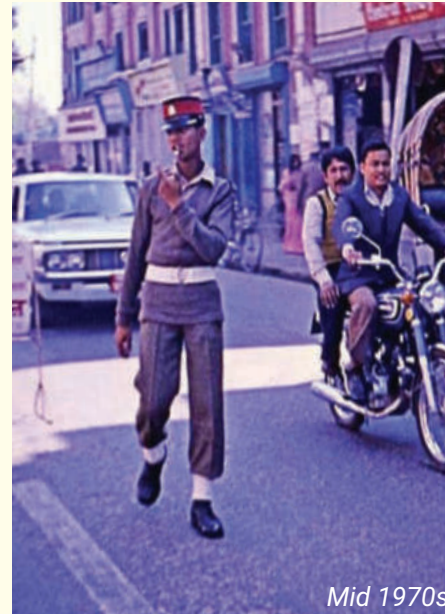
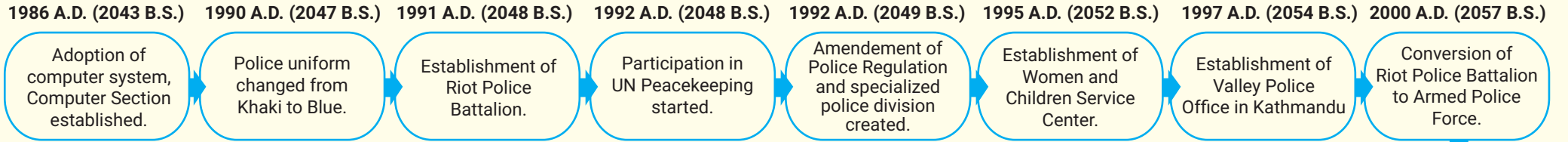
1966-1975 A.D.



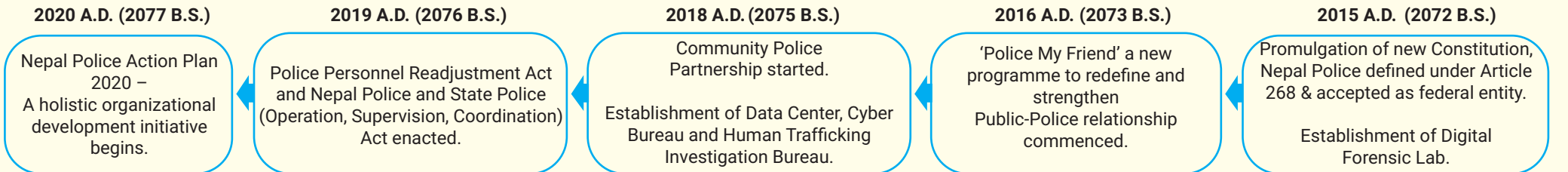
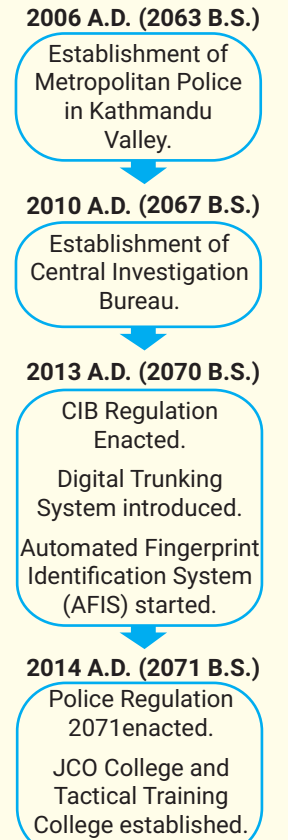
1976-1985 A.D.



1986-2020 A.D.



Changes in Traffic Uniform over the course of time



ETHOS

VISION & MISSION

MOTTO

Truth,
Service,
Security.

VISION

A people focused,
fair and professional
Police service.

MISSION

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

CORE VALUES

Professional Competence,
Courage,
Integrity,
Reverence for the Law,
Respect for People,
Fairness and Compassion,
Loyalty,
Commitment and
Hardwork.

LEADERSHIP

COMMAND & CONTROL



Inspector General of Police Shailesh Thapa Kshetri, the incumbent Chief of Nepal Police receives guard of honor at PHQ after his appointment on 9 July, 2020 A.D.

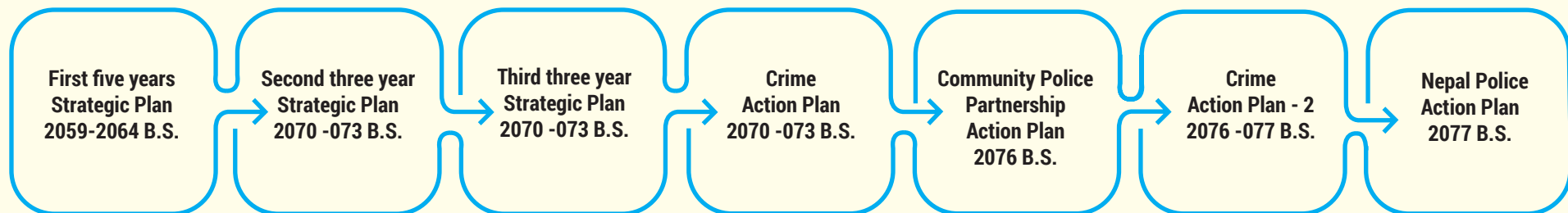
Today's Police has to deal with myriad of challenges including technological sophistication, trans-border nature of the crime to balance the rights of the individual with those of the state. Therefore, in the light of organization development, realizing that change is needed, Nepal Police under the current leadership implemented an Action Plan based on system intervention for long-term organization development perspective.

Nepal Police Action Plan 2020 is therefore, a strategic system approach which background focusses on police system standardization and quality service delivery. The aim of this action plan is to support comprehensive programmes of long-term strategic reform while offering immediate changes in the policing practices across the nation. The main objective of this plan is to support the restructuring of Nepal Police as per the constitution and develop appropriate infrastructures through decentralization and establish it as a strong, capable and efficient citizen friendly police.

The plan encompasses fourteen strategic intervention areas for two fiscal years. The first year includes the strengthening of federal workflow process and operational capacity building of the state police. The second year follows the standardization of police services with the long-term strategic reform focus.

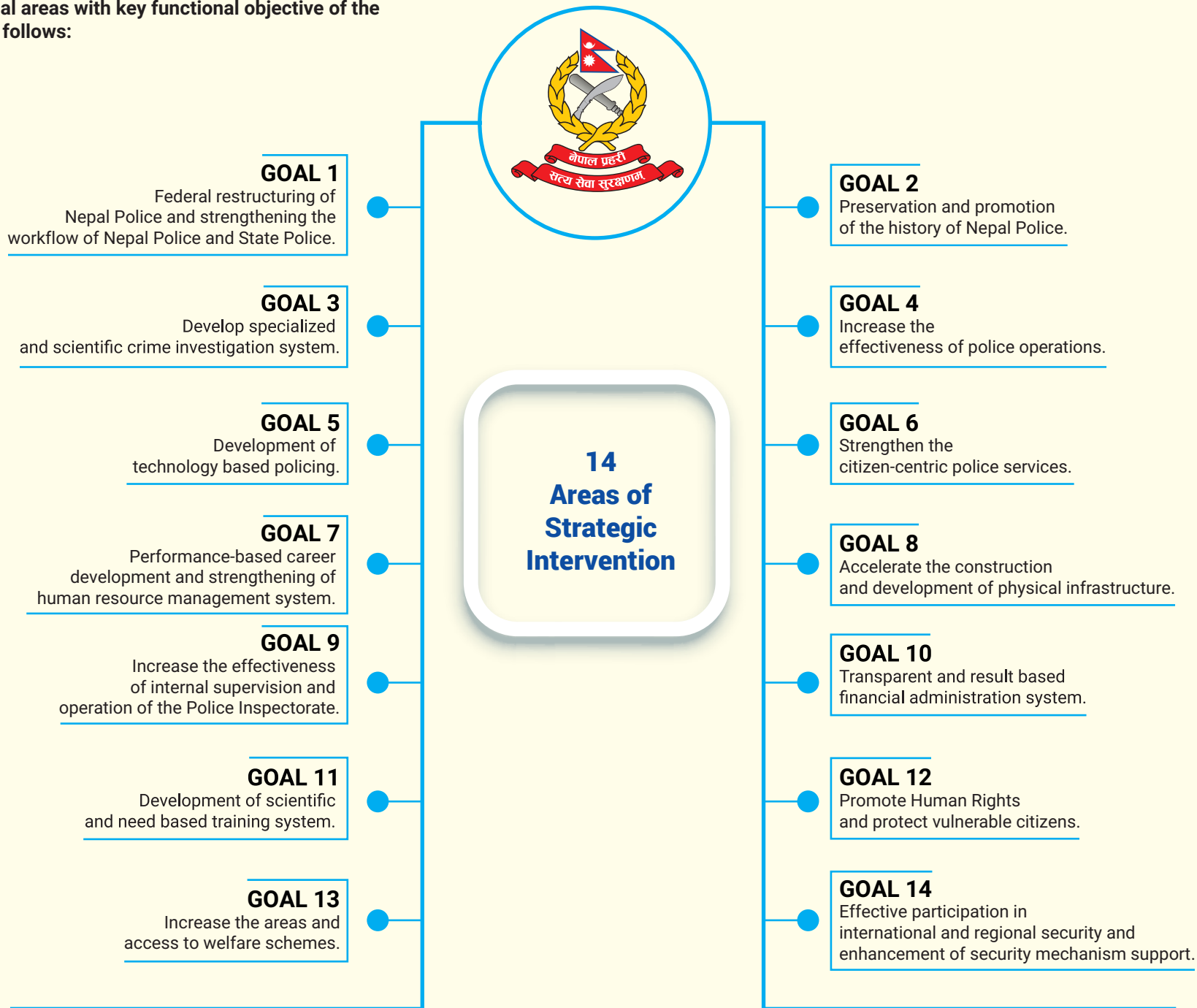


IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri launching the 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2020'



Evolution of Strategy based Work Plan

The Strategic goal areas with key functional objective of the action plan is as follows:



A high value activities are prioritized in the action plan as benchmark activities.
Benchmark activities in four program areas are presented below.

**PROGRAM
AREAS**



**Expansion of target group
focused welfare areas**

Benchmark Activities

Identification & implementation of welfare schemes for Police Head Constables & Police Constables.

Implementation of concessional housing loan scheme from Police Office Assistants to Junior Police Officers.

Entrepreneurship development Program for family members of fallen heroes and retired Police personnel.



**Professional Police human
resource development**

Benchmark Activities

Augmentation of performance based promotion and transfer system.

Effective implementation of internal oversight mechanism and capacity development of Police Inspectorate.

Implementation of Nepal Police procurement plan.



**Increase Police
work effectiveness**

Benchmark Activities

Strengthening the scientific and intelligence led crime investigation.

Implementation of public order management capacity building program.



**Development of level of
police support services**

Benchmark Activities

Implementation of health audit system of Nepal Police Hospital.

Upgradation of Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

Development and implementation of Digital Forensic Lab in accordance with international standards.

Implementation of training audit in Police training centers.

Support Desk and Software for Monitoring and Implementation

Monitoring and evaluation of the programme helps identify needs, underlying gaps and formulate corrective actions to fill those gaps. Monitoring and evaluation framework is thus, designed to follow-up on scheduled activities. An 'Action Plan Implementation Room' has been established in the Police Headquarters and 'Action Plan Implementation Tracking Software System' has been launched with the purpose to monitor and evaluate action plans, track progress and facilitate and coordinate for corrective measures.

PERFORMANCE CONTRACT

FOSTERING A PERFORMANCE DRIVEN CULTURE



Home Secretary Maheshwor Neupane with IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri in the performance contract signing ceremony.



IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri & AIGP Dr. Asha Singh exchanging performance contract.

One of the key areas of 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2020' is strengthening of performance based work process in the organization. Performance contracting is one element of broader strategic planning aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness of the Police offices and police personnel. Performance contract in between the IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri with the Department Chiefs and the State Police Heads was made during the launching program of Action Plan. Prior to this, Home Secretary Maheshwor Neupane had signed into the performance contract with IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri.

A performance contract constitutes a range of organizational activities with responsibilities and expectations to achieve mutually agreed results. It consists of objectives and monitoring and control methods with time line and at the same time imparting managerial and operational autonomy to the respective Police managers.

COOPERATION & COORDINATION
FORGING PARTNERSHIP AMONG SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS



Law enforcement agency has to deal with abundant challenges thus cooperation and coordination is must. Nepal Police, under the current leadership has identified 'Effective participation in international and regional security and enhancement of security mechanism support' as one of the strategic goals of the 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2020'. This strategic goal stipulates support and coordination among the security organizations which is critical for the maintenance of law and order.



COVID - 19

Fighting from the Frontline

COVID -19

FIGHTING PANDEMIC FROM THE FRONTLINE

The COVID-19 pandemic in Nepal is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). To prevent a widespread outbreak of the disease a country-wide lockdown came into effect on 24 March 2020, and was eased on 21 July 2020 with certain restrictions. Apart from regular duties, Police personnel in such a critical and demanding situation were tasked with administering lockdown, restricting unauthorized movements, providing support for the delivery of emergency services, tracking travel history and contact tracing with strict observation of social and physical distance.

Assessing the situation beforehand, Nepal Police established 'Central COVID Health Desk' in Police headquarters on 20 March 2020 and simultaneously coronavirus response unit and help desks were set-up nationwide. The central health desk in headquarters is entrusted to coordinate and monitor COVID related activities from central level.

Police personnel in PPE enforcing the lockdown in Kathmandu.



IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri conducting virtual briefing to District Police Commanders.



Distributing masks to prevent spread of disease.



Measuring body temperature before entering to the police premises.



In many places, the ground police personnel have taken charge of food and medicine distribution and delivery of vital services.

Crimes during COVID-19

To prevent outbreak of the coronavirus, nationwide lockdown was imposed from 24 March 2020 and has remained so with exception of brief reopening of the country in July before again returning to lockdown. The government eased lockdown with certain restrictions from mid-September 2020.

The crime pattern has significantly altered as compared to the same period of last year. Most of the crimes have dropped while suicide rate has increased by 19.41% as compared to previous year. Total number of 2,707 suicides were reported in the period from mid-March to mid-July this year while it was 2,267 in the same period of previous year. Likewise, 186 cases of homicides, 444 cases of theft and 423 cases of traffic accidents were reported in the same period. Compared to same time frame of previous year, homicide has decreased by 14.68%, theft by 52.67% and traffic accidents by 55.75%. People being confined to their homes, closure of free vehicular movements and returning back of people to rural areas during the lockdown might have contributed significantly in these changed crime patterns.



Police controlling unauthorized movement, sensitizing the public on COVID-19 and distributing medical and other essential items.

Policing in a lockdown is a very complex task especially for the front line institutions like Nepal Police as its forms of policing comes with profound implications for overall safety and security of the people. Lockdown management brings officer in contact with citizen who seek assistance from the police. Beyond social service, police officers have taken on an essential role as public health facilitator and police stations have become sites of public health campaigns.

Key Functions and Accomplishments of Central COVID Health Desk

- An action plan for Coronavirus prevention and control prepared and circulated to all police offices for implementation.
- Regular monitoring to ensure that the “Quarantine Center Operation and Management Standards” prepared by the Gov. of Nepal is thoroughly implemented.
- Management of travel history tracking and contact tracing.
- Updated record keeping of ICU, ventilators, ambulances, health desks, infected and cured patients, record of the people in quarantine, isolation and those who have returned back home from abroad.
- ‘Nepal Police, Stay Healthy’ action plan for health and safety protocols to be followed by police personnel prepared and distributed to the subordinate offices for the implementation.
- To mitigate the crime and criminal activities that may arise during and after pandemic, ‘Crime Control & Reduction Action Plan 2077’ implemented.
- A mobile van for collecting the swabs brought into operation in coordination with the National Forensic Science Laboratory.
- Effective use of social media platform, Nepal Police mobile apps, and hotlines 100,104, 1113 to help needful and fight against COVID-19 pandemic round the clock.

In order to enhance adopted policing during these challenging times of COVID - 19, Nepal Police applied non-conventional strategies, to ensure the safety and security concerns of people and police personnel alike. These efforts include plans for protecting people and preventing crime with minimum exposure to infection-risk environment. Nepal Police is currently coping with these challenges and looking forward to meaningful contribution in maintaining peace and security.



Traffic Police on regular checking with PPE.



Basic hygiene protocols were followed in police units and barracks.

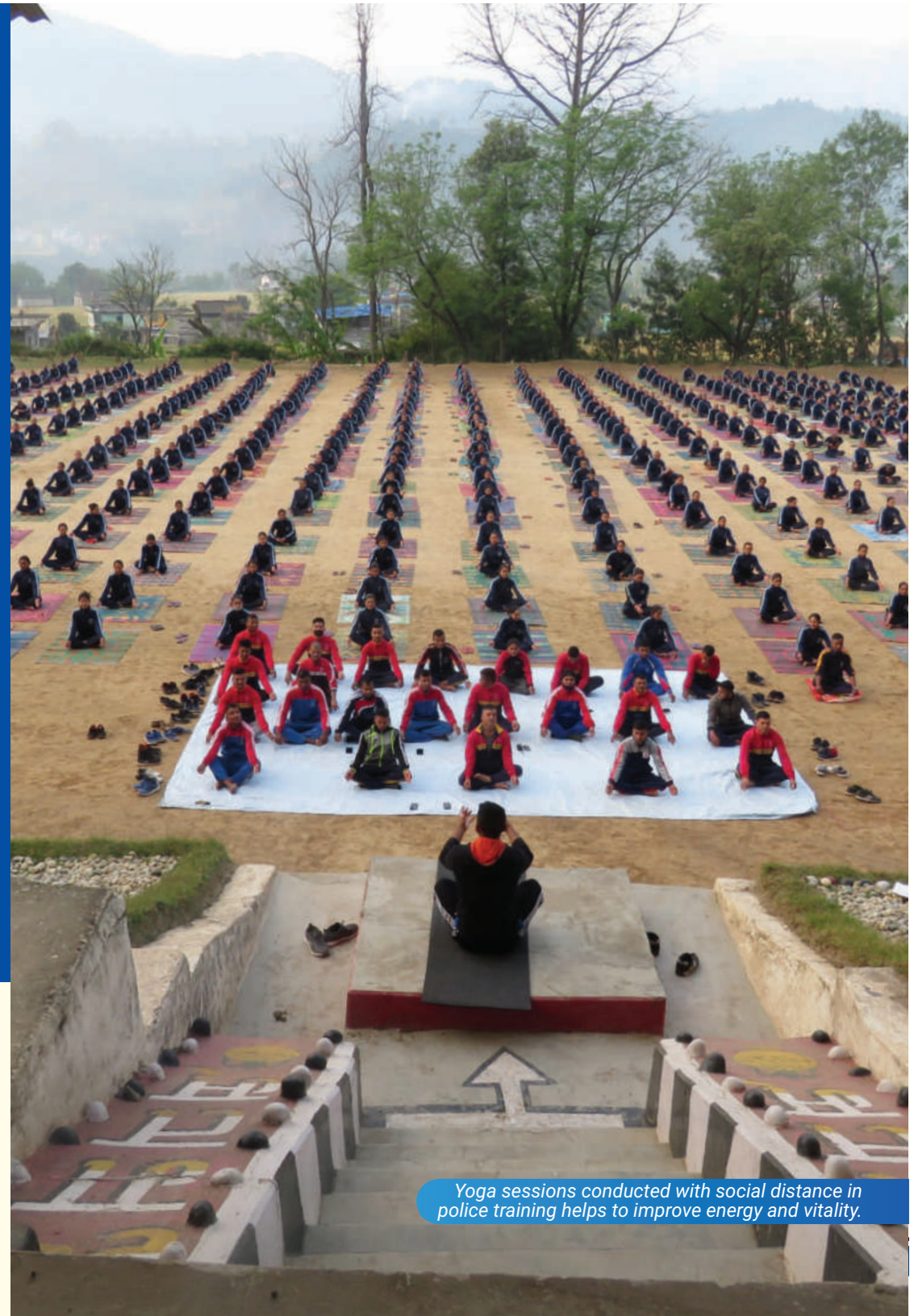


There is a clear imperative for protecting officers, who are at the frontlines curtailing the spread of disease. The provisions of protective equipment and gears, hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves and implementation of social distancing became essentials of policing during the COVID-19 pandemic. Police Headquarters is coordinating with the government and other stakeholders for the availability of such basic protective gears for police personnel.



Nepal Police personnel modified personnel scheduling and even some of the core procedures like roll call, group inspection due to COVID-19. Depending on the circumstances, alternative working arrangement was implemented, to mitigate the risk of virus spread officers worked with personal protective equipments, office buildings were regularly sanitized and officers were tasked to work remotely and separately maintaining social distance.

One of the major area compromised during the COVID -19 is the Police Training. Nepal Police suspended almost all the in-service training activities during the pandemic. Given the need to introduce enhanced police training, especially in the light of challenges emerging from the pandemic, distance learning package is developed and implemented.



Yoga sessions conducted with social distance in police training helps to improve energy and vitality.

Serving the Vulnerable during COVID-19 Pandemic

Effective response to the needs of vulnerable population has always been top priority of Nepal Police. During COVID-19, Women, Children and Senior Citizens Service Directorate WCSCSD remodeled the service delivery to marginalized and vulnerable communities.

WCSCSD took number of proactive measures to enhance the capacity of police personnel working in service centers through training, counseling, orientations and issuance of special guideline to respond Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) during COVID-19 lockdown. Reporting SGBV through the use of digital platform, door to door services in communities and sensitisation programs were widely organized. WCSCSD also did comparative study and shared the findings of disaggregated case data of normal and lockdown period.



Sensitizing children with importance of hand washing.



Door to door campaign organized to access the situation of vulnerables.



OPERATION AND CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Enhancing the Frontline Policing

Crime Investigation Department and Operations Department, established in 1951 A.D. and 1988 A.D. respectively, existed as two distinct departments within Police Headquarters until the rightsizing decision taken by the government on June 10, 2018 A.D. Crime investigation and operational responsibilities are, therefore, currently constituted within one department led by the Additional Inspector General of Police.

The Police Act, 2012 B.S. (1955 A.D.), envisions Nepal Police as an efficient and effective mechanism for preventing crime and investigating criminal offences. The act 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 but crime investigation undoubtedly remains the exclusive responsibility of Nepal Police. Hence, the department has been functioning as a pivotal body for directing, managing, monitoring, controlling, coordinating and holding up to reassure the community safety and security by preventing and investigating crimes.

The department also caters to the demands of operations, which includes a wide range of policing activities such as managing public order situations, protecting VIPs and vital installations, regulating traffic, responding to emergencies, disasters and so on. Special Police units like Traffic Directorate, Disaster Management Division, Security Services Directorate as well as Motor Transport Division and Communications Directorate are under its aegis.



Additional Inspector General of Police Hari Bahadur Pal, Chief of Operation and Crime Investigation Department.

A Day in Crime Investigation

Data displayed in this section are based on daily average of annual data of fiscal year 2076/77 B.S.

- Criminal Case Registration 41,898
- Suicide Case Registration 6,241
- Rape Case Registration 2,144
- No. of Traffic Accident 15,554
- Exhibits received in Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory for examination 57473
- Digital device received in Digital Forensic Lab for examination 3,356
- 231,494 Police Clearance Certificate processed through Police Clearance Unit that also includes 41,400 Police Clearance Certificate issued via online.




115
Criminal Case
Registration




6
Rape Case
Registration




17
Suicide Case
Registration

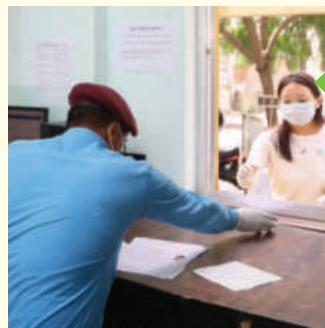
43
Traffic Accident



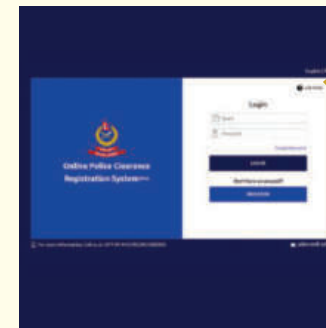

157
Exhibits
received in
CPFSL for
Examination




9
Digital
Devices
received in DFL
for Examination

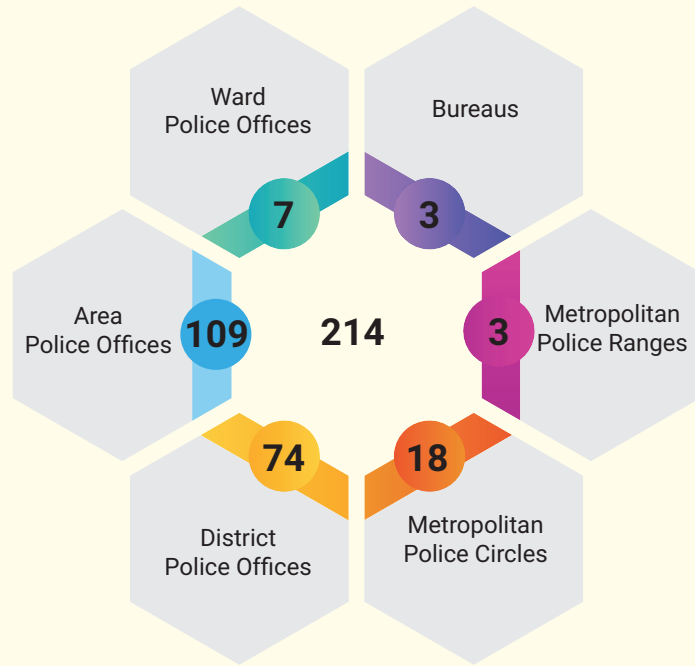



635
Police
Clearance
Certificate Issued

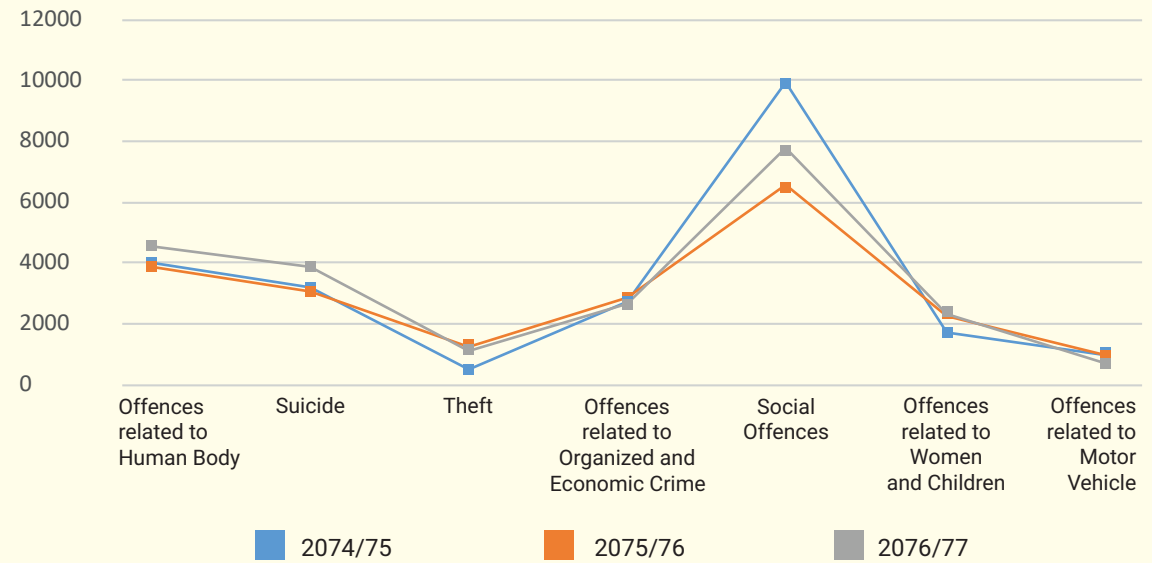



114
Online
Police Clearance
Certificate Issued

Facts and Figure

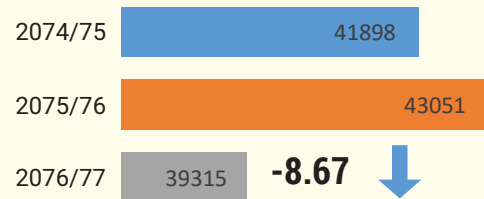


No. of Police Units Authorized to File Criminal Case

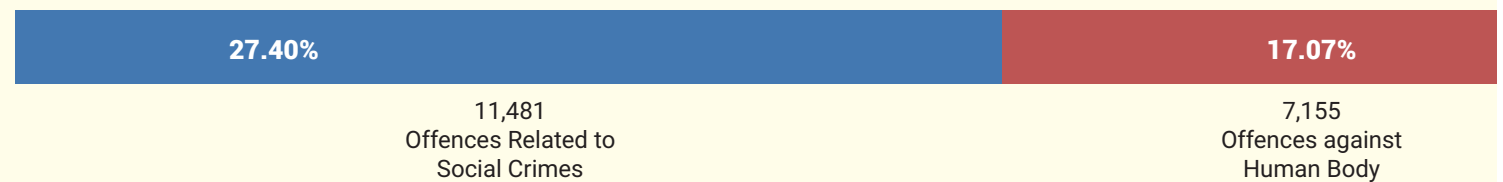


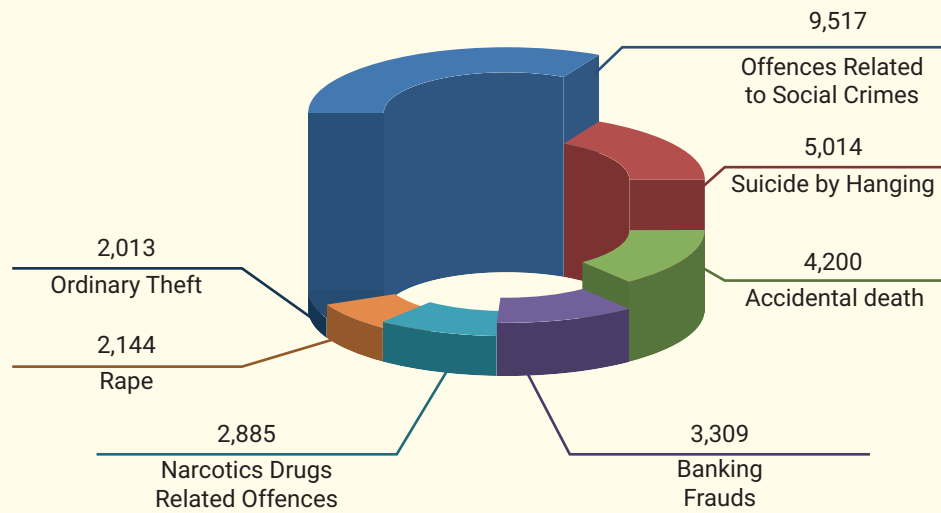
Major Crime Trend of Last Three Fiscal Year

Crime registration number in Last Three Fiscal Year

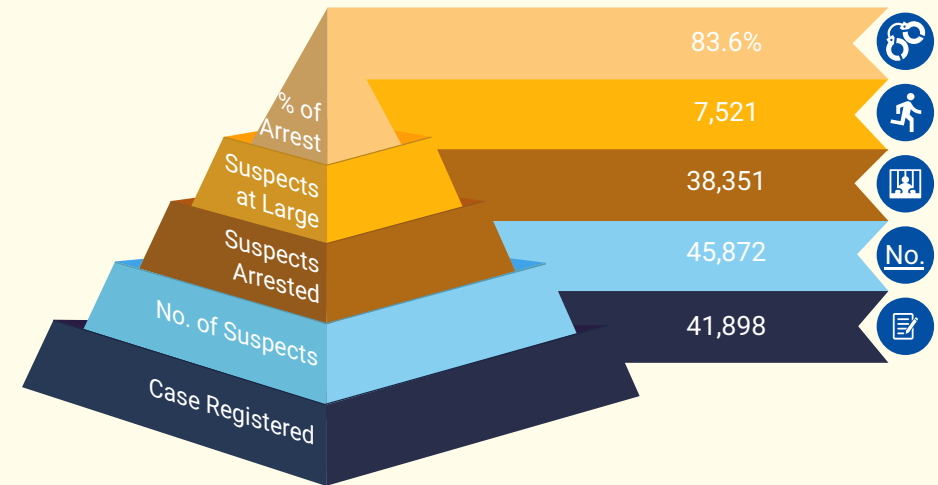


Number and Percentage of Crime Registered in Various Categories in Fiscal Year 2076-077 B.S.

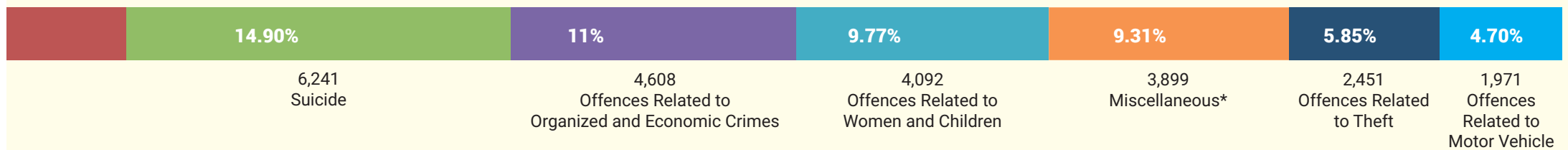




7 Highest Registered Criminal Cases



No. of Cases Registered and Suspect Arrested in Fiscal Year 2076/77 B.S.



* Miscellaneous includes offences relating to Human Body Organ Transplantation, Abortion, Arson, Explosives, Banking Frauds, Cyber Crime, Organized Crime, offences relating to Examination & Education Act., offences relating to Documents, offences relating to Medical Treatment, Telephone Wire Theft etc

Nepali Fiscal Year generally ends on 15th of July

SERVING THE VULNERABLE

WOMEN, CHILDREN AND SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICE DIRECTORATE

Women, Children and Senior Citizens Service Directorate (WCSCSD) specializes in responding all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) targeted against vulnerable groups in society. Complying with various international conventions and as per the recommendations of Police Reform Commission, this directorate was conceptualized as Women Cell back in 1996. Commenced as a pilot project in four districts, at present this directorate is based in Police Headquarters, under Operation and Crime Investigation Department that supervises, monitors and guides more than 230 active operational service centers.

WCSCSD envisions security and safety for vulnerable groups through the foundational strategy of crime prevention and control. Thus along with the essence of reactive, enforcement oriented approach, WCSCSD largely focuses on and has been working on to build a sustainable base of proactive, prevention oriented

intervention through research based data-driven policing.

Recent change in the country's legal system brought about by new Civil and Criminal Code demanded major updates in the areas of policing. It had direct impact on the legal procedure and course of action followed by law enforcement agency in every arena denoting shift in the modality of reporting of SGBV data as well. Moreover, it also required a major uplift in the reporting system to realize the demand posed by extended area of WCSCSD's work. A well functioning crime analysis unit is prerequisite for implementing evidence based approach to crime control. Thus, this directorate has been vigorously engaged in numerous efforts to transform WCSCSD into data based research center by developing several tools to effectively manage statistics of crime against women, children and senior citizens.



Treemap presentation of cases registered against Women and Children in last five fiscal years from 2072/73 - 2076/77 B.S.

Out of the total cases of VAWC (Violence against Women and Children), domestic violence covers almost 80% of the sum while rape and other forms of sexual offense is the second most reported crime in recent years.



An investigation handbook developed on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) detailing checklist for investigators.



Personnel from WCSCS centers regularly conducts community visit.



Awareness program conducted for students, parents and teachers.



Providing needful support to senior citizens

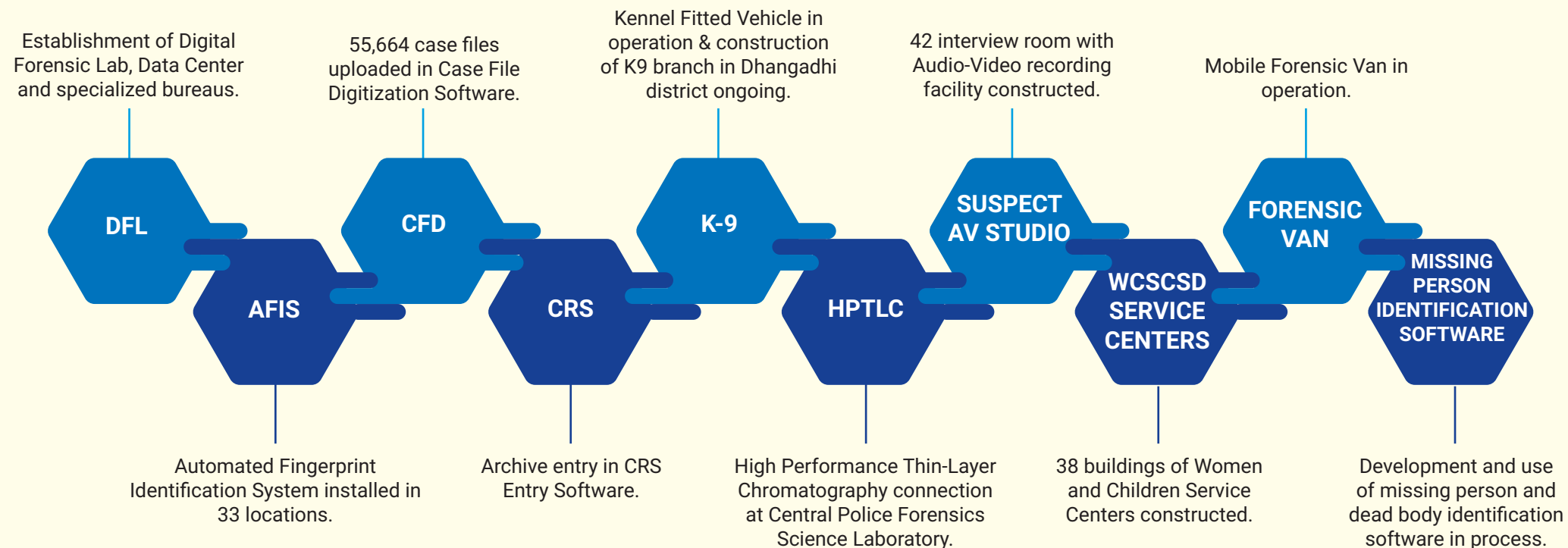
CRIME ACTION PLAN

Crime Investigation Department has focused its activities to identify the challenges, problems and systematically intervene it to enhance the capability and efficiency of investigators. Crime Action Plan (CAP) was thus conceptualized and implemented by the department in 2014 A.D. to ensure the advancement of crime investigation. The CAP envisions scientific investigation approach, availability of tools and equipment and management of infrastructure for investigators and investigative units.

The CAP has comprehensively examined the shortcomings over the past years and

has proposed immediate, short-term and long term measures to enhance the overall investigative capability of Nepal police both in institutional and individual level.

The detailed strategic three-year action plan in the beginning covered twelve action policy areas. Owing to its impact in gradually strengthening and modernizing the crime investigation and prosecution, the CAP was continued in 2019 A.D. The ongoing three years 'Crime Action Plan- II' comprises 87 activities. Periodic assessment revealed the achievements and accomplishments of CAP as follows:



ARREST AND SEIZURE NARCOTICS



Marijuana
4,336 Kg



Hashish
603 Kg



Heroin
2.5 Kg



Opium
40 Kg



Cocaine
14 Kg

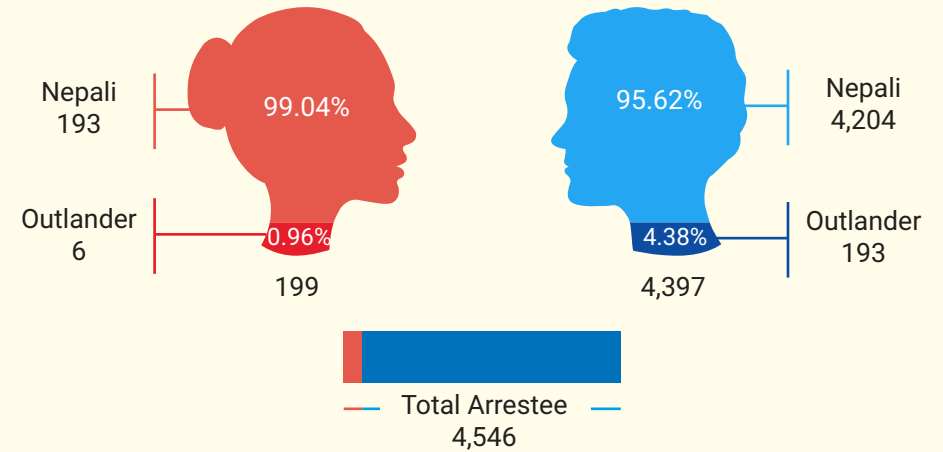


Khaat
3 Kg

Major Confiscations in FY 2076/77 B.S.



DPO Makwanpur displaying seized hashish.



No. of Persons Arrested in Narcotics Drug Related Cases in FY 2076/77 B.S.

Foreign National Busted with Cocaine

Narcotics Control Bureau arrested two Belarusians, Pavel Vasilyeu and Alina Aldoshyna with 6 kilograms of cocaine worth Rs.150 million from Tribhuvan International Airport on 22nd December 2019.



Cocaine concealed inside the linings of jacket.

The drug was discovered in the linings of eight winter jackets during an X-ray screening of suitcases they were carrying at departure point of Tribhuvan International Airport. They planned to smuggle the contraband to Hong Kong. Upon investigation, two other names were revealed Roberto Carlos Merubia Mariace and Raul Zambrana Ordonez, both Bolivian nationals who were also arrested swiftly on the same day from Kathmandu.

DEVICES, TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

BRINGING THE STATE OF ART TECHNOLOGY IN CRIME INVESTIGATION

The usage of scientific methods in investigation was given importance by the fore runners of Nepal Police even before its incorporation as a single organization in 1955 A.D. The Central Intelligence Bureau as a division was thus established in 1951 A.D. with the purpose to strengthen and institutionalize the investigation capabilities.

The beginning of the application of forensic science can be traced back to 1960s, when Nepal Police was provided with the facility of scientific aid of photography for crime investigation. In 1962 A.D., the fingerprint unit was instigated. To further integrate the practices of scientific procedures in investigation, Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory (CPFSL) was established in 1995 A.D. Today, CPFSL plays pivotal role in criminal justice system by providing forensic investigation analysis.

The laboratory has ten different units under four divisions. They are Toxicology Unit, Chemistry / Narcotics Unit, Explosives Unit, Questioned Documents, Unit, Ballistics Unit, Physics Unit, Biology / Serology Unit, DNA Unit, Fingerprint Unit and AFIS Unit. These units undertake a wide range of examination on various crime exhibits.

Examination of biological sample.



Digital Forensic Lab

To keep up with increasing number of cyber crimes and cyber related crimes, Nepal Police in 2015 A.D., established Digital Forensics Lab (DFL). The virtual or digital traces –file fragments, activity logs, timestamps, deleted photos or text messages, and so on – may be deemed to be of value, for any number of reasons thus the DFL currently has expanded its expertise in computer forensics, mobile forensics, social media forensics, multimedia forensics and DVR forensics.

Polygraph

Since Nepal Police started using polygraph system in criminal investigations, it has completed 3,725 tests in 1,937 different cases. Polygraph has been a supportive tool in investigation, gaining confidence through successful results, including cases of public interest.

Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS)

AFIS capability has been upgraded to 1 million storage, ten expert stations are connected to the central site and live finger print enrollment equipment is connected to 33 investigative units.



Fingerprint analysis in AFIS.



Computer expert examining digital device.



Forensic expert conducting ballistic examination.

SPECIAL CASE INVESTIGATION

SPECIALIZED BUREAUS

Special Bureau

A clandestine section under the name of Special Branch was established in 1995 A.D. to collect and analyze information on terrorism and extremism. The section at the time of its establishment was led by Deputy Superintendent of Police. The section was upgraded as Anti-Terrorist Research and Investigation Cell in 2058 B.S. and later as Anti-Terrorist Directorate in 2065 B.S.

It was elevated as the Special Bureau in 2070 B.S. and since then is headed by Deputy Inspector General of Nepal Police. The bureau is recognized for its expertise in operations and investigation against terrorism as well as underground outfits and extremists.

Central Investigation Bureau

Central Investigation Bureau, established on 30 April 2010 A.D, reflects the best investigative capacity of Nepal Police. The bureau with its own distinct Central Investigation Bureau (Establishment and Operation) Rules enacted on Jun 17, 2013 A.D., is headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police.

CIB frequently assists other investigative units through technical assistance and the deployment of expert investigators. CIB currently has six dedicated investigative sections viz. Heinous Crime Investigation Section; Financial Crime Investigation Section; Frauds, Artifacts & Scams Crime Investigation Section; Environmental Crime Investigation Section; Verdict Enforcement and Missing Persons Search Section and Computer, Intellectual property Crime Investigation Section.

Narcotics Control Bureau

Narcotics Drugs Control Law Enforcement Unit established on 7 June 1992 A.D. was upgraded as Narcotics Control Bureau on 29 November 2012. The bureau operating through central office in Kathmandu and eight field offices that includes six in border areas, one in Pokhara and the other one in Tribhuvan International Airport Kathmandu is led by Deputy Inspector General of Police.

The Bureau has been playing the role of lead agency in curbing the illegal production and transation of narcotic drugs and enforcing the law. It works in coordination and collaboration with international institutions in the field of narcotic drugs and also acts as the point of contact for supply control.



Fake currency notes seized by SB.



CIB officers taking control of arrestee.



Seized hashish by NCB

Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau

Nepal is affected both by domestic and cross-border human trafficking. Nepal Police realised the necessity of a separate specialized agency to control and investigate human trafficking and smuggling more effectively. The Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau was thus established on 10 June 2018 A.D. by the decision of the Government of Nepal (Council of Ministers). The bureau is headed by Senior Superintendent of Nepal Police.

The main functions of the bureau includes preventing and investigating crimes related to human trafficking; assist and coordinate in the rescue and protection of victims of human trafficking; supervise, monitor, assist and coordinate the work done by other police offices related to human trafficking; conduct public awareness programs against human trafficking and coordinate with national and international stakeholders.

Cyber Bureau

To counter the rising menace of cyber crime and cyber-related crimes a specialized Central Cyber Bureau (CCB), headed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police was set up on 10 June 2018 A.D. It identifies emerging threats and new methods for overcoming cyber as well as cyber-related offences.

From data piracy, email blackmail and SMS blackmail it has now stretched in a wide variety such as phishing, unauthorized access, online fraud, online illegal activities, sextortion, etc. Not to mention, social media related crimes are increasing as the internet penetration rate is also increasing annually. Thus, the bureau also conducts and participates in the programs to raise awareness against cyber crime and safe use of Internet.



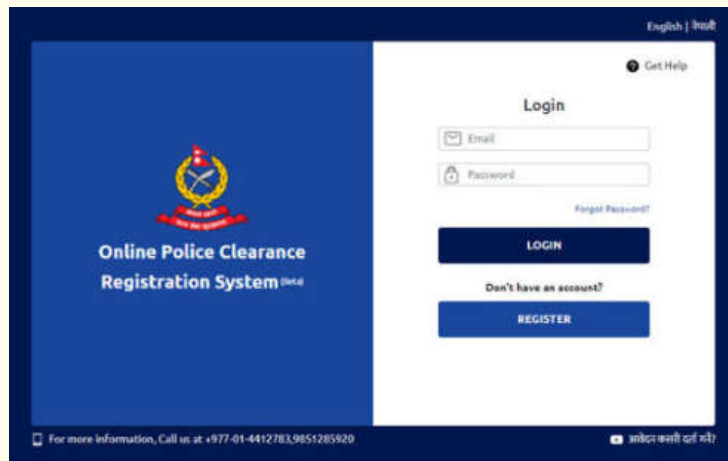
A rally organized to mark the day against trafficking in persons.

CCB building, situated in Bhotahiti, Kathmandu.

Online Police Clearance Registration (OPCR) System

OPCR System is a bilingual (Nepali and English) online application system available for individuals around the world to apply and receive police clearance certificate online through <https://opcr.nepalpolice.gov.np>. The certificate provides detail on whether or not the applicant has a criminal record in Nepal Police criminal database which is required as a part of the visa process by the respective embassies and high commissions.

The certificate generated by this system can be cross verified by the concerned entities online either by scanning the QR code or by visiting Nepal Police official website.



Lost Document and Lost & Found Vehicle Record System

Lost Document Record System (<http://ldims.nepalpolice.gov.np>) and Lost and Found Vehicle Record System (<https://lvims.nepalpolice.gov.np>), both are online application that allows general public to submit online application for lost driving license, blue book, road permit as well as lost and found vehicles. Both of the systems were developed in the fiscal year 2076/77 B.S and are implemented by Metropolitan Traffic Police Division, Ramshahpath.

Nepal Police Mobile Application

Nepal Police Mobile App has been offering various features targeted at public and police personnel through a single integrated mobile app which is available for both android and iOS platforms. The application was initially implemented for internal purpose. Besides this, it has been used regularly to address different grievances of public and has proved its worthiness when movements were restricted during COVID-19 pandemic.

More than 13,000 users are currently attached with the system. Since 1st of April 2020 to till date 1,440 different incidents have been reported from public. Furthermore, as a pilot project the application is being used massively in three districts (Lalitpur, Kaski & Morang) from 27 August 2020.

Besides, instant incident reporting feature with textual, image, audio and/or video with a single submit bottom i.e. only one click action, the application also includes information on nearby police stations, chat features with Nepal Police in 'Live Incident Dashboard'.

QR codes to download the App:

Android



iOS



User interface of Mobile App.



UAV

Nepal Police is using unmanned aerial vehicles in information collection, surveillance, traffic management and rescue operations too. UAVs were used effectively during COVID-19 pandemic to monitor the restrictions imposed to prevent outbreak of the disease.

COMMUNITY POLICE PARTNERSHIP

As a broader of community policing strategy, Nepal Police has been enhancing partnership with various stakeholders for safer community through Community-Police Partnership (CPP) approach. Nepal Police embraced community policing approach through 'Police in Community Service' program back in 1982 A.D. and it went through reformations in the course of time.

Acknowledging the best practices and lessons of the past, Nepal Police revised its community policing approaches and formally adopted 'Community Police Partnership' in 2018 A.D. This new approach is widely accepted from all aspects of the community as an effective strategy to aware people, prevent and control crimes along with maintenance of law and order in the community.

As the partnership has the unlimited scope to go outside the ambit of regular security matters, it has been instrumental in raising awareness on issues rooted to socio-cultural values and norms. Partnering with the social institutions, local government and the community, local police has been conducting targeted awareness programs on social vices. The effectiveness of this program in communicating and sensitizing the larger populace has projected it to be an agent of social transformation and a powerful mechanism to connect the State with its citizens.



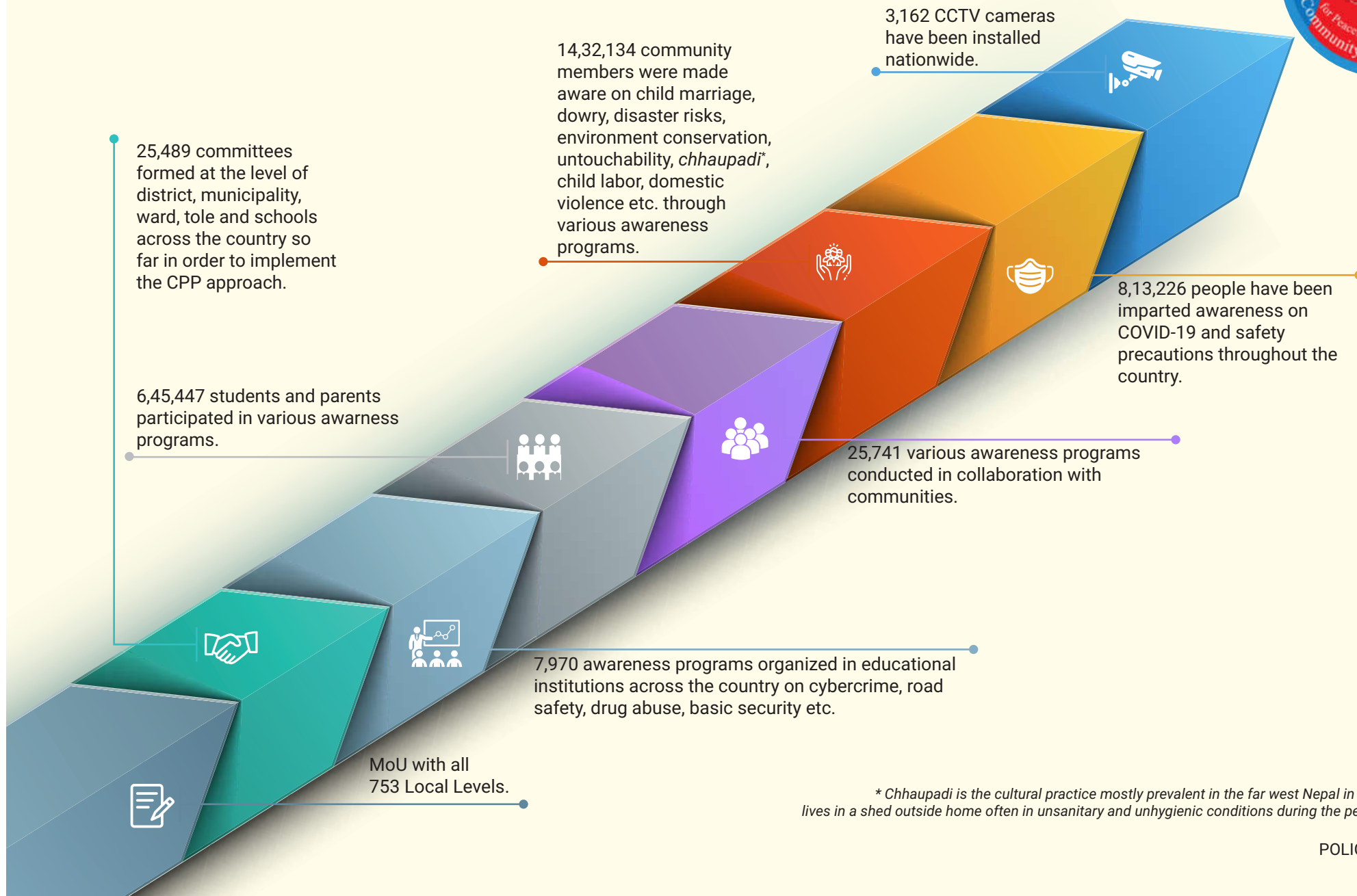
Awareness programs are conducted periodically to aware students.



Students excited to join school centric program.



'Where is your mask?' a sensitization rally organized to create awareness on the use of mask during COVID-19.



* Chhaupadi is the cultural practice mostly prevalent in the far west Nepal in which girls or women lives in a shed outside home often in unsanitary and unhygienic conditions during the period of menstruation.

Notable Crime Investigations

Unlocking the Gruesome Murder in the Capital

Kathmandu Police successfully cracked the mystery behind the decapitated male body packed in a suitcase found in Tokha Municipality-10, Gongabu, Kathmandu on 9 August, 2020. Police investigators from Metropolitan Crime Division and Metropolitan Police Range Office, Kathmandu with a trained police bloodhound dog, Jojo recovered a decapitated head and other body parts about 100 metres away from the crime scene.



For identification, police released a picture of the victim. The deceased was identified as Krishna Bahadur Bohara, 45, of Rolpa, who had been residing in a hotel for the past eight months in Capital.

Police arrested Kalpana Mudvari, 37 on 11 August 2020 from Chitwan who was residing in a rented flat at Tokha, Kathmandu. Investigation revealed the motive behind the homicide was financial transactions to sexual intimacy. Mudvari made Bohara unconscious with sleeping tablets and killed him by striking with a hammer then sliced off the body into pieces. Police have also arrested Mudvari's 15-year-old daughter for allegedly assisting her mother in disposing of the body. Both arrestees are now in judicial custody awaiting the final verdict.

Successful Trailing of Acid Perpetrators

A 22 years lady Pabitra Karki was attacked with acid on 23 July 2020 in the evening near Bafal area in Kathmandu. The Police arrested the perpetrator within two hours of the commission of the crime. The investigation reveals that the victim on her way to grocery accepted pillion ride by her former employer 42 yrs old Mohammad Alam. While returning back to her rented room, Alam dropped her midway and she started walking home.

All of a sudden, a stranger standing facing wall threw acid on her. She started shouting when she felt the excruciating burn on her face. The investigation led to disclosure of main perpetrator of the crime, Mohammad Alam, who had earlier given lift to Pabitra in his motorbike. Apparently, Mohammad Alam planned to commit the crime after she turned down his love proposal and arranged Munna Mohammad to attack her. Both, Alam and Munna are under judicial custody awaiting verdict.

As per the records, 17 incidents of acid attacks were recorded in last six fiscal years from 2071-072 to 2076-077 B.S (till Sept 2020). Out of 19 victims of those attacks 15 were female (79%), 3 were male and even a 6 months old baby boy. The most affected age group was 15-25 as 11 victims belonged to this age group.

Nepal Police through school liaison and community centred programs under Community Police Partnership initiatives have organized various public awareness programs on adverse effects and existing legal provisions on acid attacks.

Besides, Nepal Police maintains a good track record in arresting almost all the perpetrators in acid related incident within the shortest time possible.





Bringing Pedophiles to Justice

Central Investigation Bureau of Nepal Police arrested American citizen Jason Lloyd Moody on charges of sexually abusing three girls aged below 11 years from a hotel in Kathmandu on 15 December 2019.

The 40-year-old resident of Illinois, USA was arrested from a guest house near Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu. He was caught in a compromising position with the minors. The investigation revealed that Moody visiting Nepal since 2014 held multiple travel documents and lured children by offering them goodies to fulfill his inhuman fantasies.

Police was tipped off about his whereabouts by one of his earlier victims. The CIB investigated the case where three victims, two Indian and a Nepali girl were physically abused by the pedophile in Kathmandu. Moody is currently serving judicial custody in Nepal.

In another case of pedophilia, an Australian national Derryman Thomas Alfred was arrested from his rented apartment in Pokhara, some 180 kilometers west of Kathmandu. Alfred was a paraglider at a private paragliding company in the city famous for tourism and paragliding in Himalayan backdrop. He had been living in the city for almost three years. Police rescued two minor boys from his clutches when his apartment was raided on a tip off and suspicious activity. Alfred is incarcerated for serving 21 months jail term in Nepal.

Nepal Police has prioritized the issues of children as they are the most vulnerable members of our society and can be victims of various forms of violence. In last three fiscal years, 553 child sex offenders including 24 foreign nationals involved in child sexual abuse and exploitation were arrested. Similarly, 557 children have been rescued by police.



INTERPOL's wanted Wildlife Criminal Arrested

Kunjok Tsering Tamang, 50 a.k.a Kunjok Lama was arrested by Central Investigation Bureau of on 25 June, 2020 from Kathmandu. Kunjok, the ringleader and mastermind behind one of the largest ever wildlife trafficking rings in South Asia was convicted in absentia on 1st September, 2005 and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment with Rs.1 lakh fine after his accomplice were caught with 5 pieces of tiger hides, 36 leopard hides, 238 wild goat skins and 133 kilograms of tiger bones in Rasuwa district of Nepal.

The investigations further revealed that Kunjok was kingpin of major seizures of wildlife parts in South Asia in the last decade and had even made trips to countries including India, China and the USA. He was listed under the INTERPOL's most wanted criminals.

CANINE DIVISION

TRAINED DOGS ON DUTY

With increasing demand and credibility of its service, Police Dog Section established formally in 2032 B.S (1975 A.D.) was upgraded as Canine Division in 2075 B.S. (2018 A.D.). Currently the division has 87 trained dogs of 8 different breeds including the breed with highest olfactory cells count in the world i.e. Bloodhound- the dog with highest sniffing capacity.

Nepal Police has trained dogs in four different areas viz. Crime Investigation, Arms and Explosive Detection, Narcotics Detection, Search and Rescue. Including the Canine Division at the central level, canine service is being delivered from 9 different units all over the country.

The division has planned to expand dedicated canine units in different vital installations including international borders post and prisons.

35 Arms and Explosives Detection Dogs

30 Drugs Detection Dogs

14 Criminals Tracking Dogs

8 Search and Rescue Dogs



Trained dogs with handlers.



Canines are used regularly in baggage checking at Tribhuvan International Airport.

ELITE UNIT

SPECIAL TASK FORCE



Central Police Special Task Force (STF) is the elite force of Nepal Police specializing in counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations. With the ethos of “Anytime, Any Task, Anywhere”, this special unit not to mention is composed of highly trained police personnel equipped with special weapons and equipment. The commandos of the STF are capable of being deployed immediately and handling the emergency situations.

Besides counterinsurgency operations, the Special Task Force is also deployed in the security of VVIPs, Vital Installations, Bomb Disposal, Hostage Negotiation, Disaster Search and Rescue Operations as well. The STF also conducts specialized training to produce highly dedicated and agile manpower within the organization.

STF in action

RESCUE AND RELIEF

RESPONDING DISASTERS

As entrusted in the Police Act 2012, police personnel have constantly been involved in the rescue and relief activities in any catastrophes, emergency and crises. Disaster Management Division responsible for rescue mobilizations has eight specialized police units with 1,322 trained human resources in the field of disaster risk reduction and management.

In previous fiscal year 2076-077 B.S., Nepal Police responded to 3,707 various incidents of disasters that includes 2,070 incidents of fire, 581 incidents of landslide, 320 incidents of thunderbolt and 261 incidents of flood. Other incidents of disaster police responded to includes; animal attacks, windstorm, snowfall, avalanches, cold waves, altitude sickness etc. More than twenty eight thousand police personnel were deployed in various disaster related incidents to safeguard the life and property.





Responding to disaster and crises across the country.

SECURING LIFE AND PROPERTY

MAINTAINING PEACE & ORDER

Nepal has witnessed major political upheavals in nearly every decade. With the promulgation of new constitution in 2015 A.D., Nepal gradually entered into the era of peace and stability. The protest are regular phenomena of open society, however the strikes, blockades in relation with the same creates the hardships to the local populace. Therefore, police need to respond such incident swiftly and sensibly.

As per the records, 858 various protests, agitations, shutdowns, road blockades etc. were announced in last fiscal year 2076-077 which includes 13 nationwide shutdown, 21 state and district level shutdowns, 247 lockouts and various other protests. More than fifty thousand police personnel were mobilized in various such events to maintain law and order .



Risking personal life to secure public property.



Safeguarding restricted area in Maitighar, Kathmandu.



Rescuing the injured in Lalitpur.

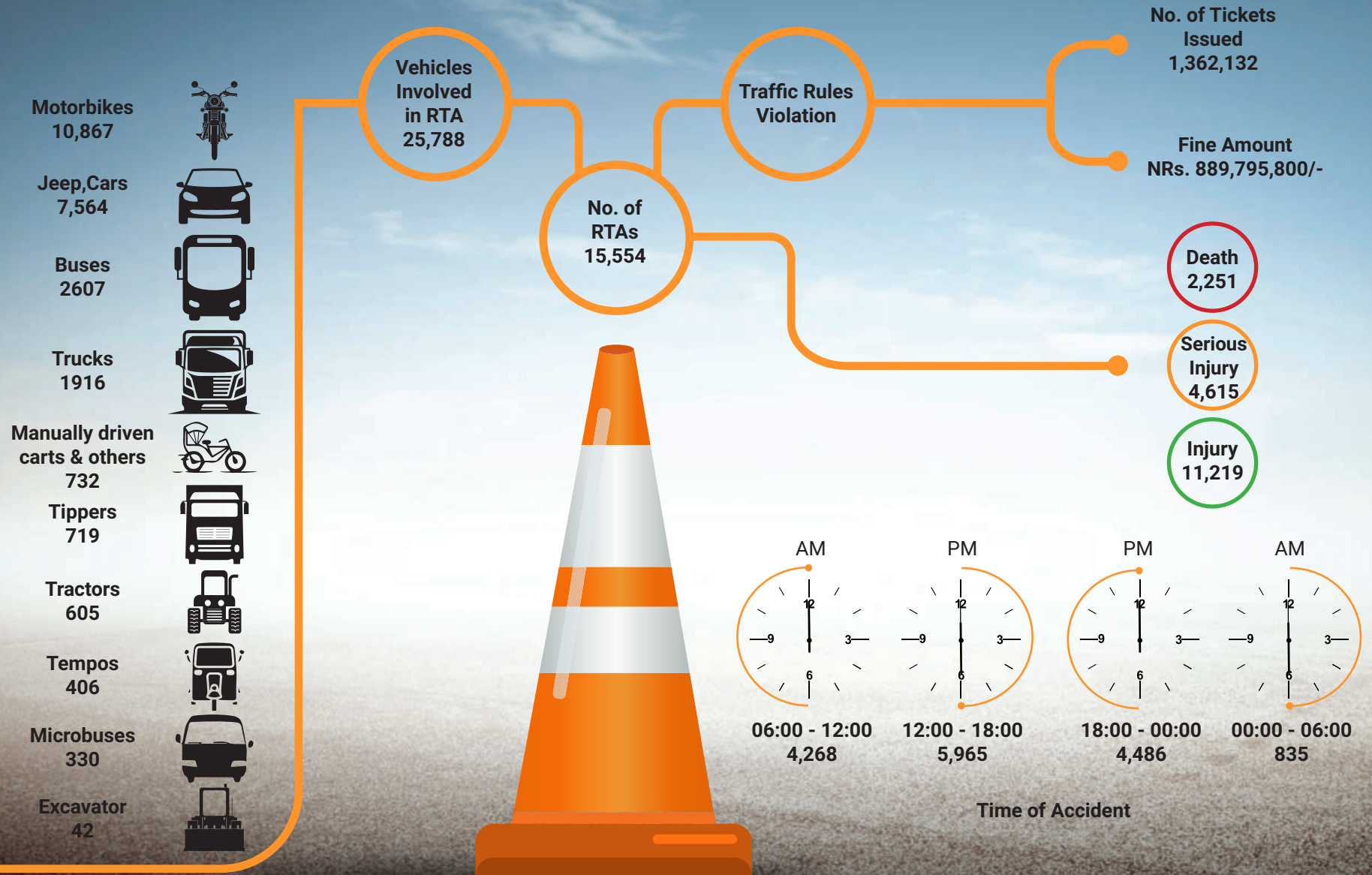
ROAD SAFETY
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



Regulating traffic movement during COVID-19 pandemic.

Monitoring traffic speed through LIDAR Gun.

Road Traffic Accident Statistics



No. of Various Vehicles Involved in RTA

Road Traffic Accident (RTA) Statistics of Fiscal Year 2076/77 B.S.

Data covers the range of July 2019 - June 2020, provided by PHQ Traffic Directorate



REVERENCE FOR THE LAW

HUMAN RIGHTS

Promotion and protection of human rights has always been key organizational priorities of Nepal Police. Human Rights Cell was established in 1993 AD and it has been carrying out its activities through principle of protection, promotion and coordination. The current 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2020' has incorporated 'Promotion of human rights and protection of vulnerable citizens' among one of its 14 strategic goals. The action plan stipulates the key functional objective as strengthening the organizational capacity of Human Rights Section and protect the citizens at risk.

A number of substantive activities and initiatives have been undertaken to protect the rights of the people. Continuous improvement of all detention facilities are meticulously carried out together with regular detention room visits. Likewise, special trainings on proper treatment of detainees while in police custody and during their movement to and from the detention facilities have been systematically planned and

implemented. New investigative tools have been brought into use to make police personnel more professional and competent in preventing, detecting and investigating crimes.

Guided by the national and international legal instruments policies and work-plans of the Government of Nepal, Nepal Police has been working in close coordination with national and international human rights defender organizations, civil societies to fulfill the purpose.

Nepal Police has adopted a 'culture of zero tolerance' policy concerning abuse or violation of human rights including torture in course of law enforcement and, making Police personnel accountable for their action. Best human rights practices serve as yardstick for any law enforcement agency and is catalytic to the perception of public towards the policing system.



HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Managing Human Resources with Motivation

MOTIVATING THE PERSONNEL

HUMAN RESOURCE & ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Human Resource and Administration Department is a merger of two distinctively separate departments - Administration Department and Human Resource Development Department. The erstwhile Administration Department was established on 31 August 1985. In the process of institutional evolution, the Human Resources Development was also established on 29 April 2004. Administration Department and Human Resources Development Department were merged into one single department by the ministry level decision of 10 June 2018.

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.



Additional Inspector General of Police Niraj Bahadur Shahi, Chief of Human Resource & Administration Department.



Major Branches of Human Resource & Administration Department

Physical Infrastructure Directorate

The directorate is responsible for construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure and engineering activities within Nepal Police.

Financial Administration Division

The division is responsible for the budget, procurement activities, storage and warehousing, internal audits as well as all activities related to accounts.

Police Welfare Division

Welfare division is responsible for managing Police welfare fund and its correlated activities i.e., support for the Police hospital, Police schools & scholarships, support to current, family member of fallen heroes & former Police personnel.

Recruitment Selection Division

This division looks after the initial recruitment of all personnel within Nepal Police including technical and non-technical in coordination with the Public Service Commission.

Training Division

The division coordinates with other training organizations to provide professional training programs within Nepal and abroad.

UN Division

The UN division looks after the deployment of personnel in the UN peacekeeping missions both as individual Police officers as well as part of Formed Police Units.

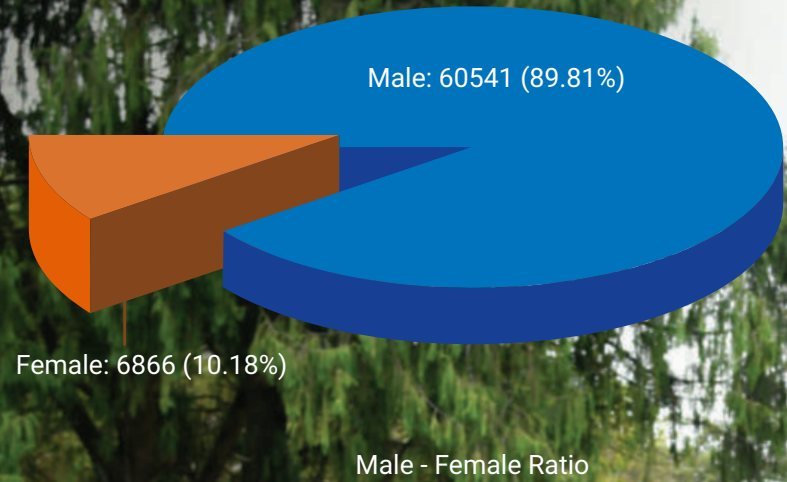
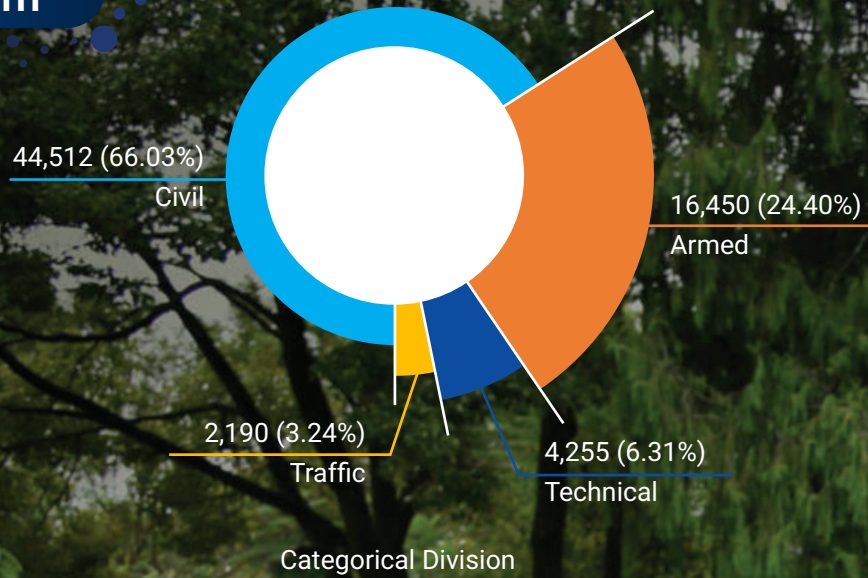
Administration Division

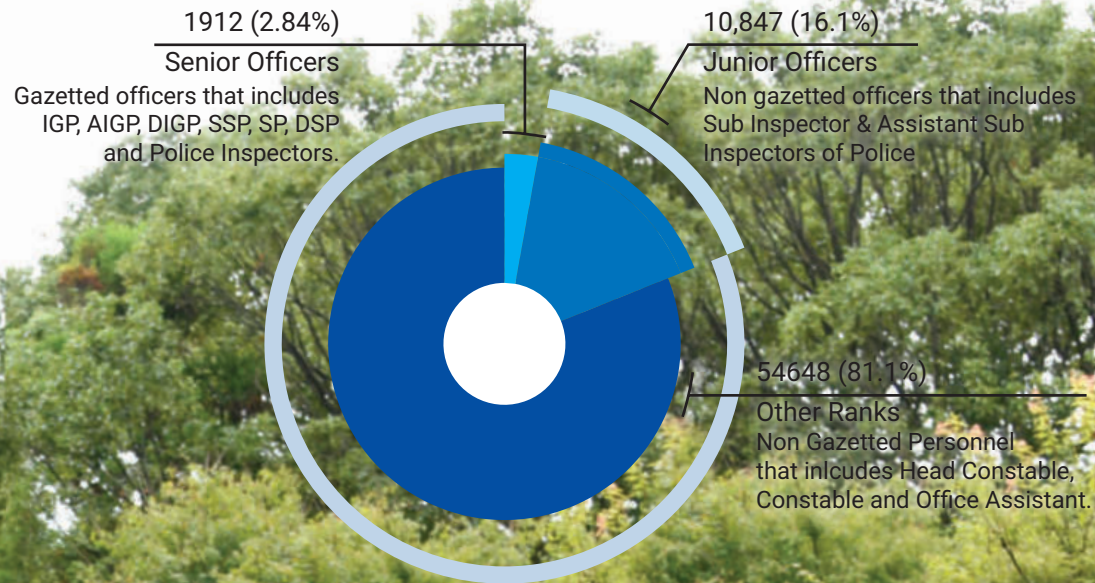
Administration division is responsible for day-to-day administrative functioning of Nepal Police. It acts as the primary wing for inter-agency coordination and liaison too.

Personnel Administration Section

The section is primarily responsible for management of personnel records as well as transfer, deputation and promotion of Police personnel.

HUMAN RESOURCES
OUR STRENGTH





Rank wise Distribution



Current Ratio

Population: 30,116,424*

Allocated Police strength: 79,543

Ratio: 1 Police personnel: 378 citizens



*Allocated strength divided by population projection rate of Nepal as based on Population Census 2011 that can be downloaded from: <https://cbs.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PopulationProjection2011-2031.pdf>

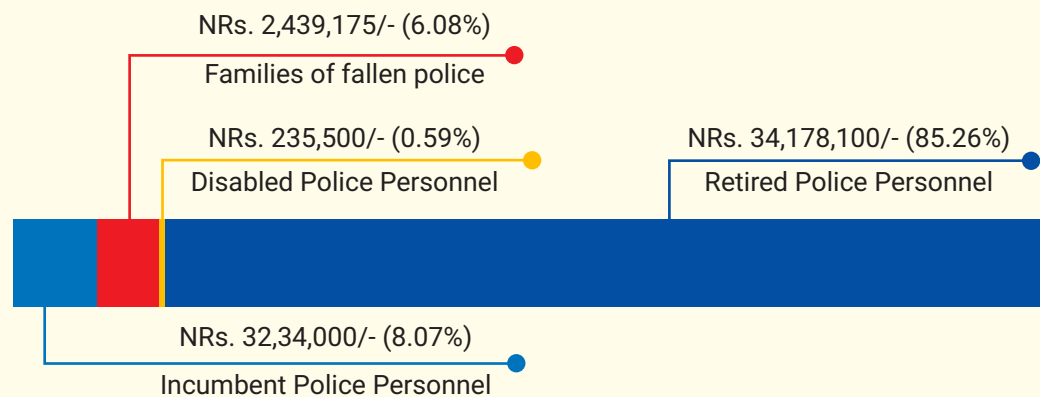
BOOSTING THE MORALE

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Police welfare programs promote a sense of wellbeing amongst Police personnel. Nepal Police has undertaken several initiatives for the welfare of its personnel as well as their families, fallen heroes' family members, physically challenged and retired personnel.

Nepal Police Welfare Trust was established with a vision to motivate and raise morale of all members in the service. The welfare programs mainly focus on education, health, support and empowerment to secure the future of families of the serving, retired or the fallen police personnel. The programs are also directed towards supporting the victims of natural disaster and those suffering from physical abnormalities.

Majority of the fund that is available for Police welfare programs comes from the contribution of Police personnel serving in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. Besides, Welfare Section also runs gasoline stations, shopping complexes and health clubs to generate income.



Distribution of Welfare Expenses among Beneficiaries in Fiscal Year 2076/2077 B.S.



IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri providing relief fund to the family member of fallen police.



IGP (Retd.) Thakur Prasad Gyawaly inaugurating PCR lab in Nepal Police Hospital.



The routine annual budget allocated to Nepal Police Hospital was inadequate to meet the additional health services. Thus, the Nepal Police Welfare Fund has established a trust to meet the additional financial expenses of Police Hospital. Every year on the occasion of establishment day of the Police Hospital, welfare division hands over the grants to Nepal Police Hospital. In the photo, Medical Director of NPH AIGP Dr. Asha Singh (left) receiving grants provided by welfare division.

EDUCATION

- Encouragement Scholarship
- Deduction of School Fees
- Earthquake Victims Scholarship
- Higher Education Scholarship to Incumbent, Retired, Disabled and the fallen Police Children



HEALTH

- Health Club Facilities
- Financial Aid to Police Personnel
- Medical Treatment Grants to Incumbent Police
- Medical Treatment Grants to the families of Retired, and Martyrs Police for incurable diseases i.e., Cancer.
- Grants to Nepal Police Hospital for the Treatment to the Families of Incumbent, Retired, Disabled and fallen Police



SUPPORT AND EMPOWERMENT

- Relief Fund
- Skill Oriented Training
- Loan/Installment Programs
- Accommodation and Guest Houses Facilities
- Provision of Welfare Fund in State and District Level
- Machinery support to differently abled police personnel
- Language & UN Pre-SAAT skills training to lower ranking staffs



RECOGNITION AND HONOR

- Long Service Awards
- Old aged Police Pension (Above 70 Years)
- Marriage expenses grant to a daughter of the fallen Police
- Mourning expenses grants to the families of incumbent and retired police



SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL PEACE

CONTRIBUTION IN UN PEACEKEEPING



Conducting rural patrol.



Rescuing flood victims in South Sudan.



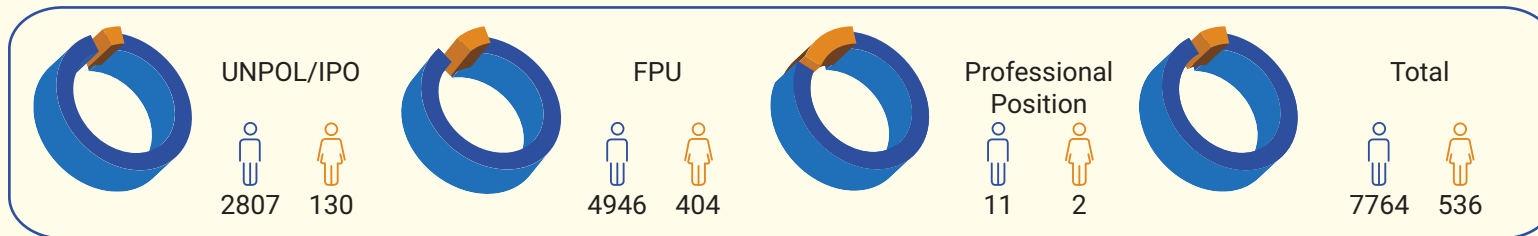
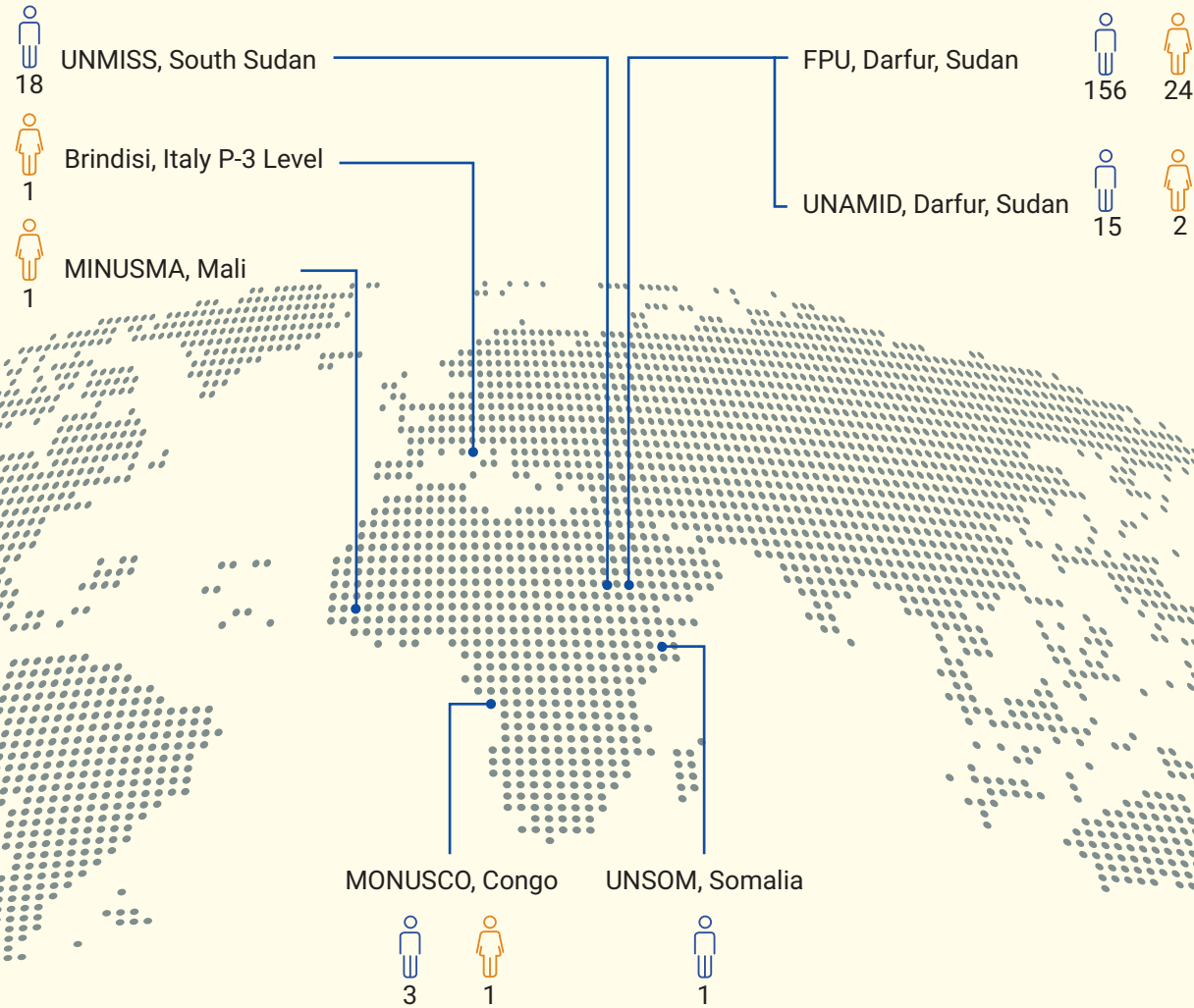
IPO sensitizing school students in South Sudan.



Providing sewing machines to the locals.



Current Participation in UN Peacekeeping Missions



Total Participation till date.

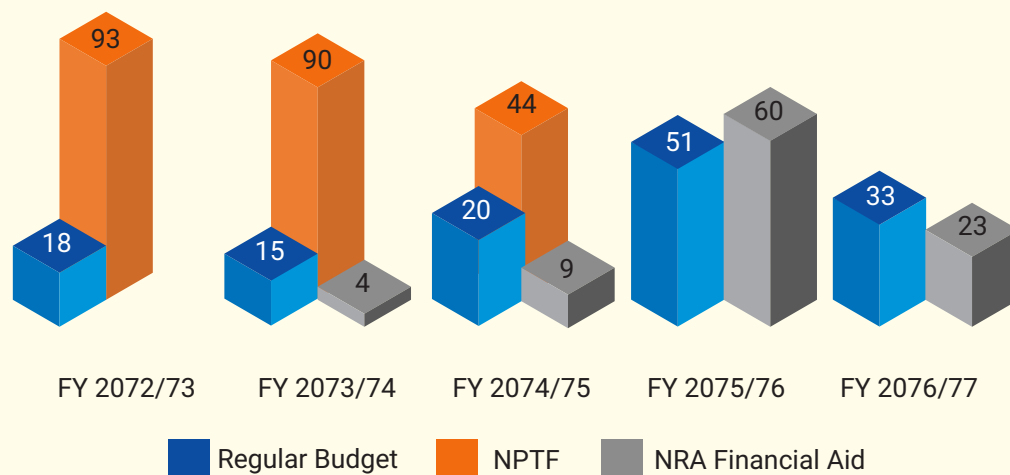
Data provided by UN Division PHQ Naxal, 7 September 2020

REBUILDING & RESTRUCTURING

BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE

The development, management and maintenance of physical infrastructure is essential for effective policing. Engineering Section was established in 1974 A.D. to fulfill infrastructural needs, to enhance service delivery access in urban and rural areas and to meet the community demands of police service. Since its establishment, Physical Infrastructure Directorate has been committed to developing and managing infrastructure for police units to carry out smooth and safe police activities. The supervision and regular monitoring of works is done by the deployed technical support team in all States from Police Headquarters.

In the last five fiscal year from (2072/73 B.S. to 2076/77 B.S.) 460 buildings have been built. Among them 137 were built from regular budget, 227 were built from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) and 96 buildings were built from the financial aid of Nepal Reconstruction Authority (NRA).





Police Post Khumjung, Solukhumbu situated at the height of 12,468 ft.

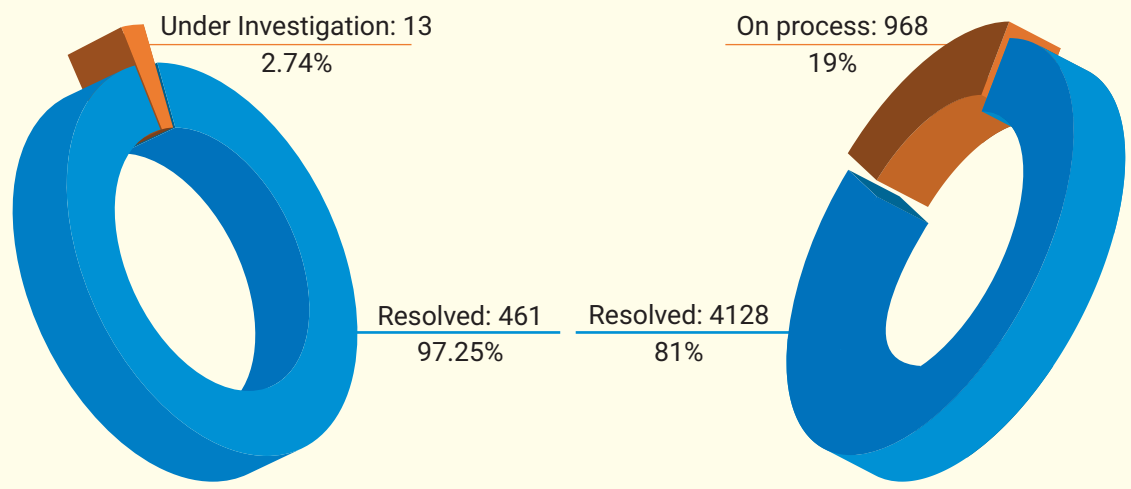


District Police Office Bajhang Before and After



POLICE INSPECTORATE COMPLAINTS & GRIEVANCES

Police Inspectorate is a police oversight and accountability mechanism established under the direct supervision of the Inspector General of Nepal Police. Police Inspectorate has been functioning since 8 June, 1988 A.D. As a focal body of internal and external check and balance to ensure that police personnel carry out their duties properly and are held responsible if they fail to do so. To ensure effective police accountability, a proper complaints system has been developed with dedicated police personnel round the clock. Besides, complaints on policing related issues and misconduct the inspectorate also investigates and resolves the grievances of police personnel.



474 complaints were received against Police personnel in FY 2076/77 B.S.

Out of 474 complain 243 were received from various government offices, 109 complaints were directly reported in PHQ and the source of 122 complaints were various newspaper and online mediums.

5,096 Police Personnel lodged their grievances in FY 2076/77 B.S.

Majority of the grievances were related with individual's sickness, illness of family members, request for posting together with spouse and transfer according to own preferences.



The Code of Conduct for Police Personnel 2020.

Nepal Police has recently issued 'Code of Conduct' to be followed by Police personnel while discharging their duty. The code of conduct demands all police personnel to exhibit high moral conduct while fulfilling their duties with dignity and integrity. It is aimed at instilling a positive attitude of the public towards police. It stresses police personnel to be polite towards service seekers by avoiding all kinds of prejudices based on caste, creed, class, gender and ethnicity.



Briefings and roll calls also serve as a component of grievances management.



NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

Shifting Towards Problem Based Learning

SHIFTING TOWARDS PROBLEM BASED LEARNING

NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

National Police Academy (NPA) has been established as an apex training institution of Nepal Police with a vision to produce high quality professional police personnel. Established as the 'Sadar Police Training Center' in 2011 B.S. with an objective to cater basic and advanced level training courses to police officers, it was eventually upgraded as National Police Academy in 2049 B.S.

Over the years, National Police Academy has reoriented the focus of its training programs toward producing police officers capable and competent enough to handle myriad challenges in their workplaces. Shifting the training towards problem based learning has been the focus of National Police Academy while developing training activities.

With the adoption of its vision as the 'Center for Excellence', the National Police Academy has been diversifying its role as a multidimensional training institution. In affiliation with Tribhuvan University, the Academy has been conducting Post Graduate Diploma in Police Science (PGDPS) course in the basic training of Police Inspectors. The PGDPS course is devised as the blend of professional and academic course for developing police managers and shaping up future police leadership.

Nepal Police has been transitioning into federalism, therefore National Police Academy is redefining its role as provision in the existing law. The standardization and capacity development of other police training institution now become the core aspect of the Academy.



Additional Inspector General of Police Pradhyumna Kumar Karki, Executive Director of National Police Academy.



Executive Director addressing in a virtual training program of NPA.



Guest speaker interacting with senior officers.



Trainees in regular parade training.



Taking of oath upon the completion of basic training.

Impact of COVID-19 on Training

COVID-19 pandemic has left no region and sector untouched. The pandemic has affected training activities of the National Police Academy and other training centers across the country. In the fiscal year 2076/77 B.S., out of 476 training courses planned in the training calendar, only 286 could be completed which is just above 60 percent. In terms of number of participants, 15,826 trainees successfully participated in the training courses out of the targeted 22,536 participants (a little above 70 percent).

The pandemic has been affecting training activities across a plethora of dimensions. The availability of resource persons from outside the police fraternity has been largely affected due to protracted lockdown and an apparent fear of the pandemic. Similarly, the nomination of trainees for the training courses has been curtailed due to an increased need of police presence in the field for enforcing lockdown measures. Movement of police personnel to the training centers and their return to duty stations upon completion of the training programs have also been gravely affected by the lockdown.

COVID-19 impacted training calendar of the NPA and other training centers for quite-a-long-while. To confront this challenge and mitigate its adverse impact on training activities, National Police Academy has come up with the concept of conducting training activities online. For this, NPA has developed Standard Operating Procedure for carrying out online training courses. As part of this newly adopted training approach, National Police Academy conducted an online 6 days training course on 'UNPOL Pre-deployment'. The enthusiasm of the participants and the overall effectiveness of this program has bolstered the hope about the alternative approach to organizing training programs during this difficult period.

Bunji jumping during basic training in Bhotekoshi River.





Police personnel acquiring self defence skills at NPA.



Trainees learning the basic skills of crime scene investigation.



Yoga, a holistic healing process of police training.



Police trainee officers undergoing tactical training.

Police Training Institutions

Evidently Policing is psychologically challenging and physically demanding job. Effective policing always requires a unique combination of physical, cognitive, emotional, and interpersonal skills. Thus, Nepal Police is focusing to modernize professional training standards as per the demand of the time.

Principal Training Units are established to impart basic and advance police training programs whereas Auxiliary Training Units are also in place to deliver specialized policing skills and knowledge. District Police Office and other Field Units are solely responsible to provide On the Job Training (OJT) to fulfill the performance gap and to update with new changes.





NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL
Towards Better Health Care

TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH CARE

NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL

Nepal Police Hospital that started its service as twenty five beds hospital in 1984 A.D., today has expanded its service to one hundred fifty beds. The hospital intended primarily for in-service personnel in its beginning days has expanded the horizon of its service delivery to the families of police personnel, retired servicemen and family members of fallen heroes. With the approval of 'General Public Treatment Directives' the hospital now provides its specialized health services to general populace too.

More than 1 lakh 50 thousand patients received various health related services from Nepal Police hospital in the last fiscal year (2076-077 B.S) among them 56,850 were in-service personnel, 52,988 were police family members, 32,136 were retired police personnel and 9,332 were general public.

Apart from central level hospital, state level hospitals are also in operation in Saptari district (No. 1 State), Kaski district (Gandaki State), Nepalgunj (No. 5 State) and Dipayal district (Sudoorpaschim State). Nepal Police has envisaged to upgrade central level Nepal Police Hospital in three hundred beds super specialized referral hospital and set up state level hospitals in remaining states too.

Advancement of the level of police support service is among one of the benchmark activities of 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2020' and the hospital will be audited as per the 'Health Audit System' in near future.



Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Asha Singh, Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital.

COVID-19 Preparation

As the first responder, Nepal Police was prompt to prepare its medical installations for COVID-19 as soon as it surfaced as a pandemic. The hospital has prepared quarantine, isolation wards and equipped itself with medications and ventilators to provide treatment to the patients suffering from coronavirus.

In addition to this, Nepal Police Hospital was one of the pioneer medical installations in the country to install Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory for Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) tests and aid the identification of COVID-19 infections in the country.

Disinfecting quarantine facilities.



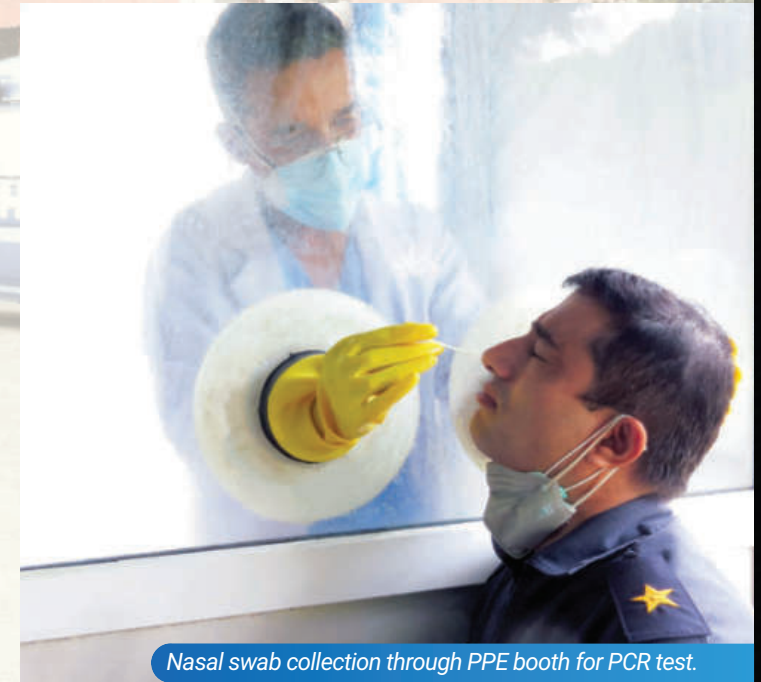
The following facilities / services have been added to the hospital recently:



The hospital also provides advance medical facilities such as MRI service.



Blood donation program organized by Nepal Police Hospital.



Nasal swab collection through PPE booth for PCR test.

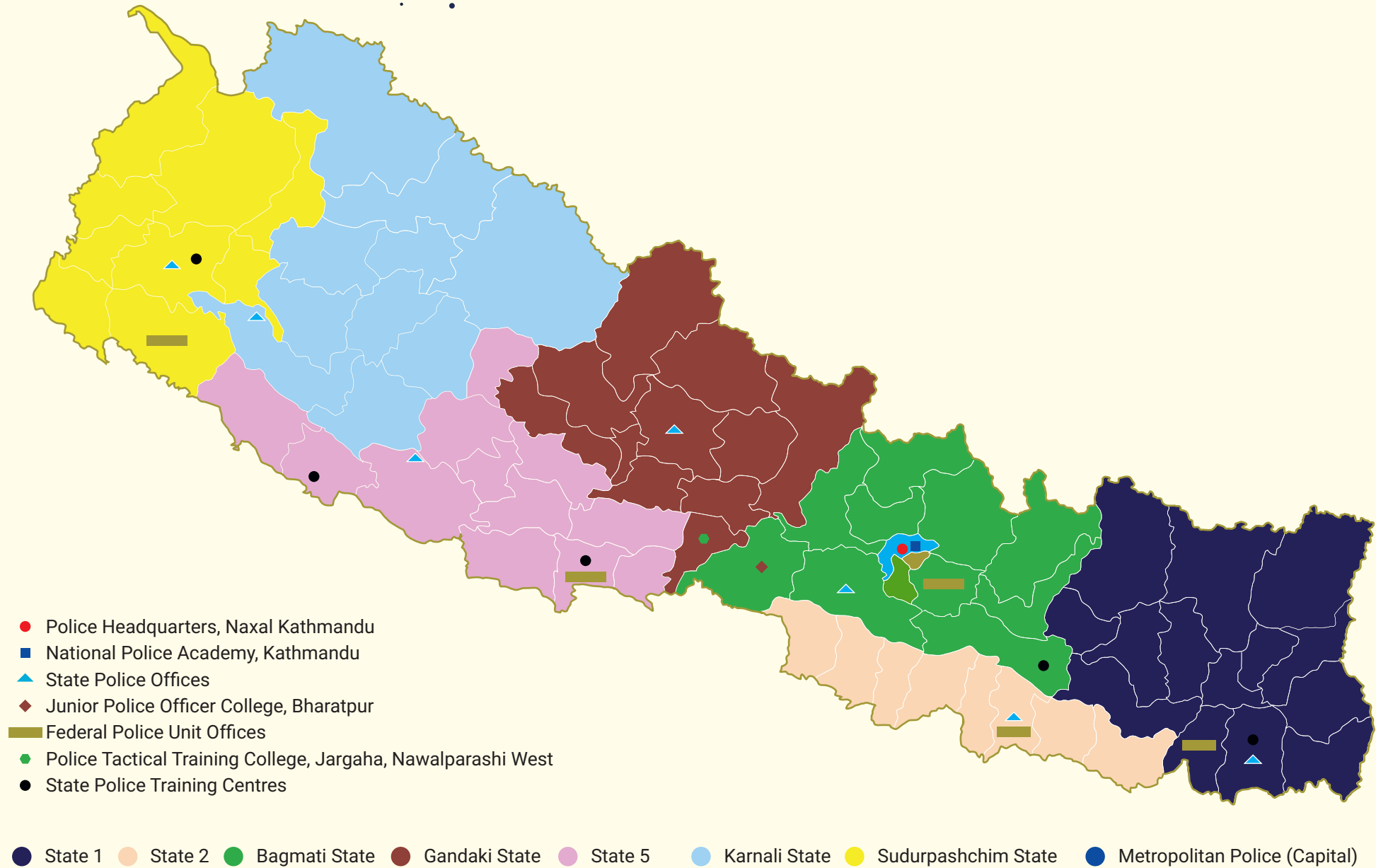


POLICING IN FEDERAL STRUCTURE

Standardization and Capacity Building

FEDERALISM

COORDINATION AND FUNCTIONAL LINKAGE

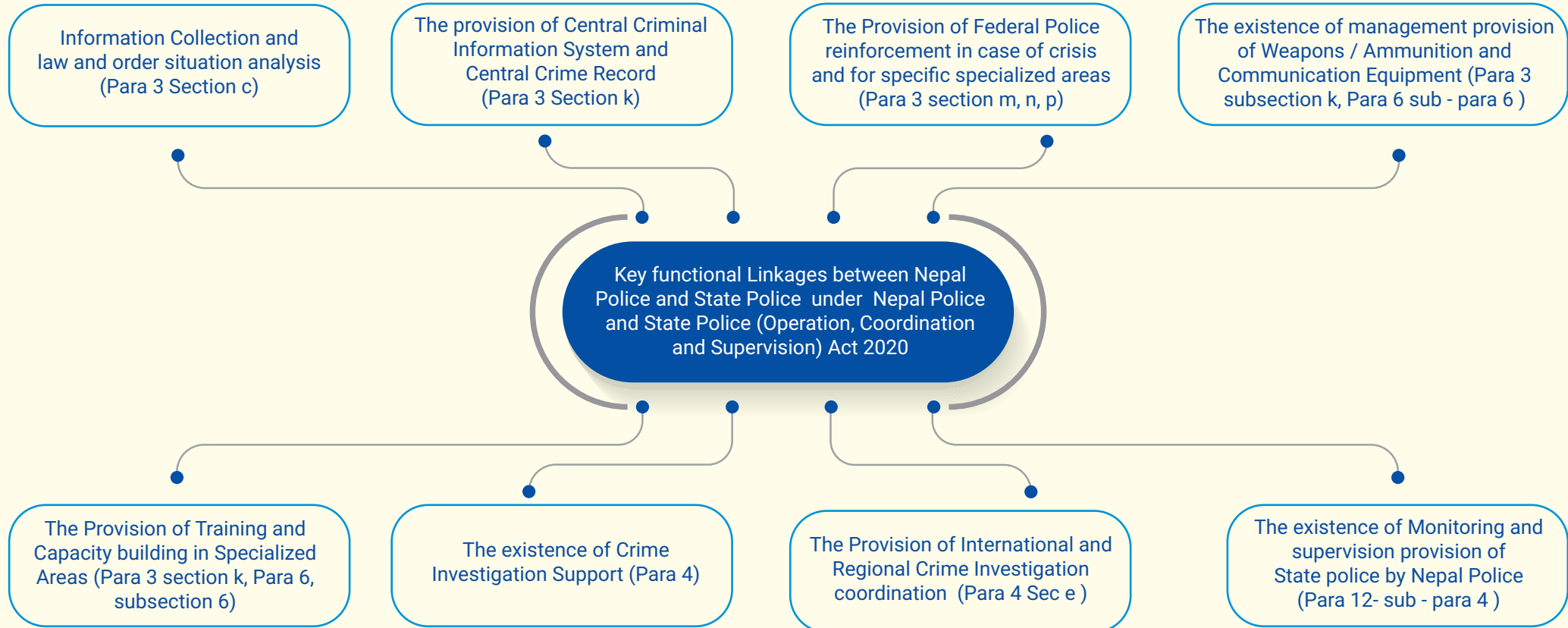


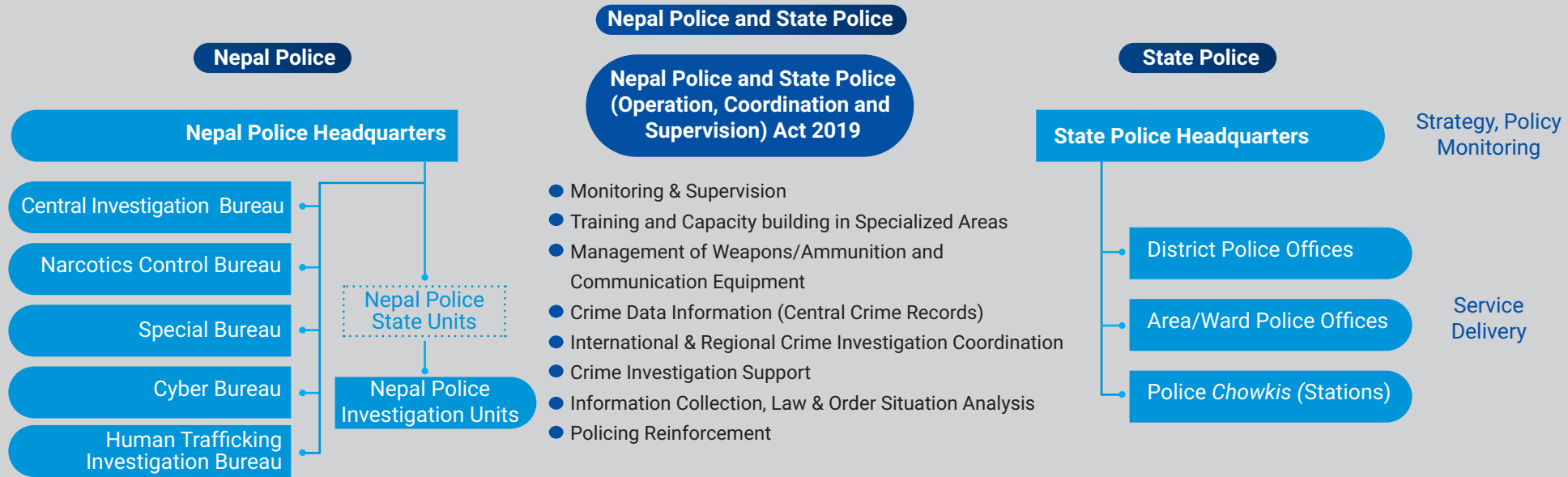
Since Nepal has moved from a unitary political system to a federal political system, the 2015 Constitution calls for the Nepal Police (NP) to be structured into state-level forces. The Constitution (Article 268) has envisaged Nepal Police as federal Police and has made a provision of State Police for maintaining security in the States. Therefore, Nepal Police would now be the federal police agency and there will be another tier of police system as State police in all the seven States.

The process of moving from the centralized policing system to the new decentralized system require a distinct conceptual direction through the promulgation of new laws and significant organizational restructuring of Nepal Police. To that end, Nepal Police and State Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act 2020 and Police Personnel Readjustment Act 2020 are enacted and the federal police law regarding the service provision of the Police personnel and the State Police Act are in the offing.

Notwithstanding, unity across Federal and State level Police is critical due to the unique context of Nepal. Nepal Police and State Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act 2020 provides a clear functional linkages in between Nepal Police in the federal level and State Police in the state .







For the purpose of coordination, Nepal Police and State Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act 2020 provisioned a five-member Police Coordination Committee headed by the minister of home affairs.

The committee comprises ministers of internal affairs of all provinces and secretary and a joint secretary at the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Inspector General of Nepal Police as its members.

A coordination unit provision each in Nepal Police and State police office for information and intelligence sharing further help to collaborate in operation areas.

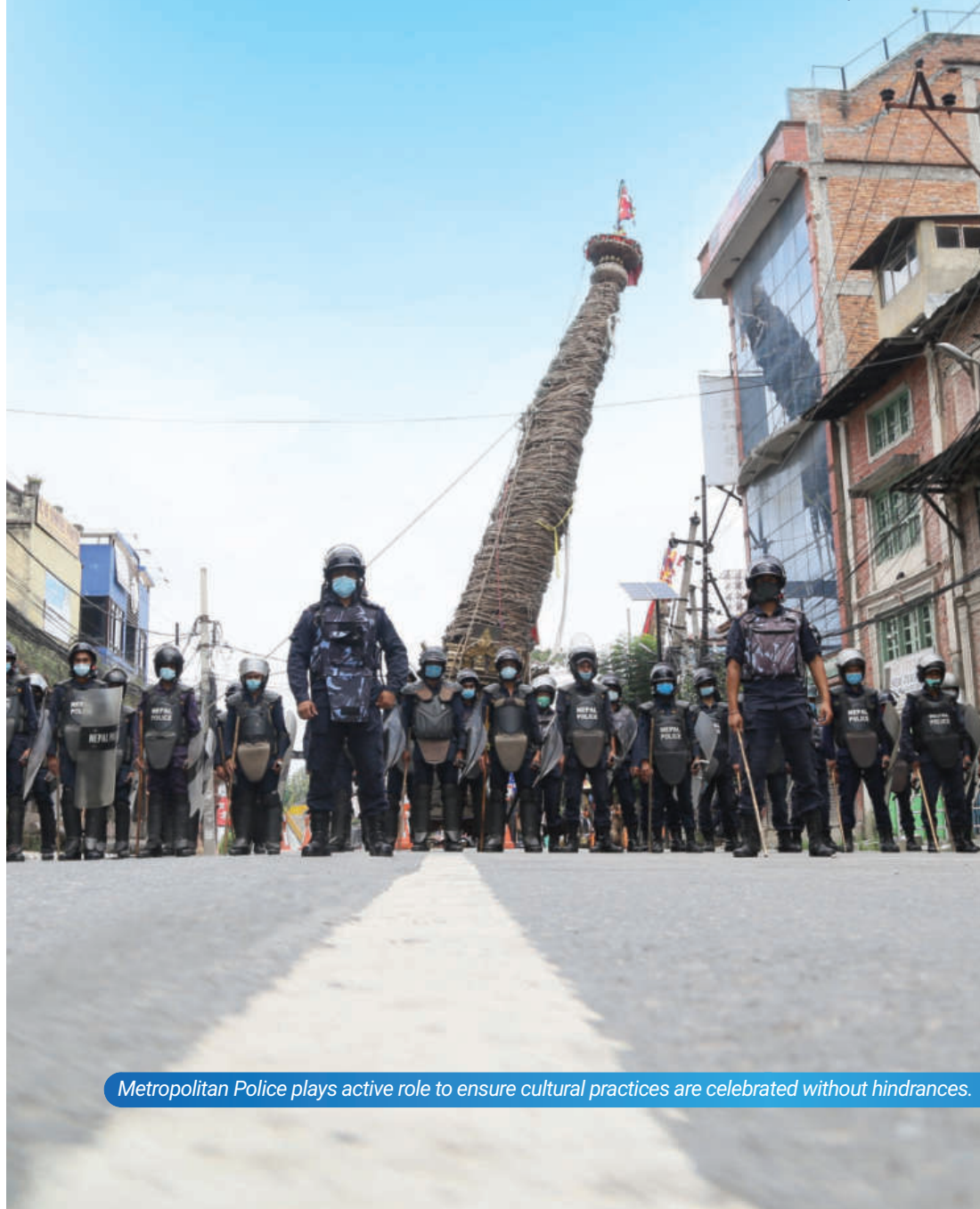
This new system is evolving taking into account of the unique economic, social, political and security circumstances of Nepal. Therefore, unity and cooperativeness across Federal & state level Police is crucial. A clear workout plan for implementation helps shift the implication of federalism for day-to-day policing across the country.



Police engagement on multifaceted activities.

POLICING THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF METROPOLITAN CITY



Metropolitan Police plays active role to ensure cultural practices are celebrated without hindrances.

As globalization and technology stimulated greater linkages among cities, a new range of threats that local police had to address has increased. 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, Licchavi, Malla Dynasty were eminent for the various social and economic reforms, development of new Art and Architecture. The monuments of Kathmandu valley are enlisted as UNESCO heritage sites too.

The majority of offices and headquarters located in the valley makes it economic hub of Nepal too. 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 from the very beginning .



Traffic management, an integral challenge of metropolitan city.

With the rapid urbanization of Kathmandu valley, Metropolitan police concept was first introduced in 2006 A.D. in a view to 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/Urban police system.

The emerging challenges of Policing in urban setup and institutional capacities in proportion of the challenges thrown by massive urbanization is key in policing the capital city. The federal capital Kathmandu possess a similar challenging situation.

Today's Metropolitan Police, Kathmandu is dealing with the all the challenges of high population density including the floating population, increasing trend of organized



Ordering the disorder.



Security Carcade during official visit of Rt. Hon. President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China.

Welcome to the Land of Buddha and
बुद्ध र सगरमाथाको श्रुतिमा हार्दिक स्वागत !! 欢迎来到珠峰

crime and transnational crimes in the Kathmandu Valley. Given the historical context of Kathmandu valley where historical procession, fanfare and public rituals during festivals are regular happenings, made the police mobilization more sensitive.

Amid the challenging circumstances, Policing the capital valley requires a clear focus and direction in implementing various systems and protocols. The functioning of urban policing requires the following interventions:

- Immediate intervention and control of emergent and critical situation
- Implementation of Integrated traffic management service
- Prompt and specialized investigation capacity to deal with serious crime
- Uniform and standard police service across the Capital territory
- Effective coordination with local bodies of the Capital

Out of 41,898 criminal cases registered in previous fiscal year 2076-077 B.S., 9248 were registered in three districts respectively Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur of Kathmandu valley and that accounts for 22.07 % of total registered criminal cases all over the nation. Similarly, out of 15,554 road traffic accidents recorded nationwide, 10,030 were recorded in above mentioned districts of Kathmandu valley which accounts for 64.48 % of road traffic accidents recorded in fiscal year 2076-077 B.S. Likewise, the numbers of vehicles involved in accidents in Kathmandu valley was 18,057 which accounts for 70 % of all vehicles involved in road traffic accidents nationwide in the preceding fiscal year.

Therefore, Policing the Capital needs a full-fledged urban Police system, which comes with distinct standardized form of policing models. This enables police provide the highest level of security in the Federal Capital, which is very much crucial in the context of Kathmandu.



Metropolitan Police has installed 740 CCTV cameras across Kathmandu Valley out of which 718 are directly monitored by Metropolitan CCTV control room and rest of the 22 that are installed in entry, exit points of the valley are monitored by nearby units. Metropolitan CCTV control room keeps vigilance 24/7.



RECOLLECTING THE MEMORIES

Memoirs

SOME GLIMPSES

64TH POLICE DAY 2019



Honourable Home Minister Ram Bahadur Thapa 'Badal' paying tribute to Martyr Police Personnel.



In recognition to his contribution to Nepal Police, Additional Inspector General of Police (Retd.) Yadhav Adhikari was honored with 'Life Time Achievement Award' on the occasion on 64th Police Day. Rt. Honourable Prime Minister K P Sharma Oli conferred on him the award along with a Letter of Recognition.



Attendees paying tributes to the fallen heroes in Police Day 2019.



Best District Police Command Award was bestowed to Superintendent of Police Manoj K.C. District Police Office, Morang. Rt. Honourable Prime Minister K P Sharma Oli rewarded him on the Police Day 2019.



Rt. Honourable Prime Minister K P Sharma Oli addressing the attendees in the 64th Police Day.

CHARITY & WELFARE

NEPAL POLICE WIVES' ASSOCIATION

Nepal Police Wives' Association (NPWA) was initially established on 20th of August 1984 as Central Police Family Women Association that transformed as NPWA in April 2005 A.D. As a nonprofit, service oriented charitable organization, NPWA is supporting the welfare of police families, drugs victims, victims of crisis and the community at large.

Drugs prevention journey of NPWA began since 17 Sept 1997 when Nepal Police launched a major clampdown against criminal activities in Kathmandu Valley. In a day of June, 1997 police screening found substantial number of drug users among the detainees.

In a bid to rehabilitate them and make responsible citizen by providing necessary care and treatment, 'Drug Addicts Reform Camp' was established on 15th Jun 1997 by Nepal Police. Despite hardships, Nepal Police had provided free treatment to those youth for nearly three months and the responsibility to reform youths were handed over to NPWA.

Currently, NPWA is involved in the management of Aashara Drugs Rehabilitation Centers of Ranibari and Tilganga of Kathmandu and Dharan of Sunsari district. 45 female and 5,108 male drug users have already undergone treatment whereas 5 females and 92 males are under treatment in Aashara Drugs Rehabilitation Centres at the moment.



Members of the Nepal Police Wives' Association.



President of Nepal Police Wives' Association Mrs. Sirjana Thapa (Rt.) bid farewell to outgoing president Mrs. Gyanu Gyawaly with token of love.



SPORTS SUCCESS
NEPAL POLICE IN SPORTS

Nepal Police has always held an important part in the development of sports in Nepal. The legacy left by Nepal Police in fields of martial arts, football, hockey, handball and volleyball are forever imprinted in the Nepalese sports history. One of the underlying reasons beyond participation in sports is extensive opportunities in community outreach strategy too.

Nepal Police continues its effort to contribute for the development of sports in Nepal and actively participates in various national and international sporting events. Ninety two players, 44 female and 48 male, from Nepal Police participated in various disciplines in the 13th South Asian Games (SAG) held in Nepal on December 2019. Nepal Police personnel bagged 56 medals out of which 16 were gold medals.

Additionally, Nepal Police is actively participating and becoming one of the pioneer partners of international virtual sports competitions organized during the global COVID-19 pandemic. Police personnel participated in '1st Online Daedo Open European Poomsae Championship' organized virtually from Germany, '2020 Online World Poomsae Championship' organized from France, '1st OCEANIA Open Online Poomsae & Para Poomsae Championship' organized from Australia and 'IOFTC Lockdown COVID-19 Poomsae Online Video Championships 2020' held from Portland, USA. Participating sports personnel in virtual championships bagged 10 medals in 5 international events so far out of which 4 were gold.



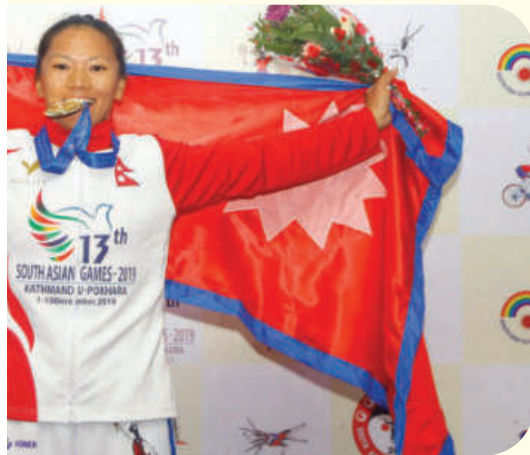
Medal winners of 13th South Asian Games with the then IGP & senior officials.

Football

Nepal Police football team became runner-up in 22nd International Budha Subba Gold Cup held in Dharan, Nepal Police club has clinched the title four times in the past and is among one of the top performing clubs in Budha Subba Gold Cup. Similarly, Nepal Police club secured second position in 18th Aaha Rara Gold Cup held in Pokhara too.

Martial Arts

Police Club players bagged 2 gold and a silver medal in Thailand Open Int'l Boxing Tournament and similarly bagged 1 silver and 4 bronze medals in Thailand Open Karate Championship 2019. Karatekas representing Nepal Police Club secured 15 medals in 5th South Asian Karate Tournament that includes 8 gold and 7 silver medals.



Participants of 'IOFTC Lockdown COVID-19 Poomsae Online Video Championships 2020.



TRIBUTE

FALLEN HEROES



S.I. Abhilekh Tharu
A.P.O.Taksera
2076.08.20



Insp.Amir Kumar Dahal
A.P.O. Mahendranagar
2076.08.28



P.C. Amit Kr. Shrestha
D.P.O. Baglung
2077.05.27



H.C. Arjun Kr. Thapa
A.P.O.Bhandara
2077.04.15



P.C. Jitendra Chaudhary
Area Police Office Sunwal
2077.03.07



H.C. Keshar Dorje Thing
CIAA, Hetauda
2077.02.28



S.I. Krishna Singh Bohara
MPC Janasewa
2076.09.25



P.C. Krishna Thapa
A. P. O. Jayanagar
2076.06.12



P.C. Ram Bdr. Chaudhary
Prahari Chauki Dhakeri,
Banke
2076.03.18



H.C. Ram Bdr. Magar
D.P.O. Saptari
2077.01.25



S.I. Rohit Khulimuli
Metropolitan Police
Range, Bhaktapur
2076.09.09



P.C. Sandip K.C.
Armed Police Battalion
Pokhara
2076.10.01



“ Nepal Police pays tribute to our
Fallen Heroes
who sacrificed their life for the sake of nation and the people.”



O.A. Bal Bdr. Rawal
W. P.O. Nepalgunj
2076.08.18



A.S.I. Bal Kumar Rai
Prahari Chauki, Khewang
2077.02.08



P.C. Bir Bdr. Adhikari
A.P.O. Kakadvitta
2077.03.21



H.C. Bijay K. Mandal
D.P.O. Sunsari
2077.05.13



P.C. Chandra Bdr. Bagale
W.P.O. Baidam, Kaski
2077.05.03



H.C. Chet Bdr. Thapa
W.P.O. Baidam, Kaski
2077.05.31



H.C. Dammar Bdr. Tharu
W.P.O. Baidam, Kaski
2076.05.03



H.C. Devi Pd. Bhattarai
T. P. P., Dorpu
2077.01.07



S.I. Dhruba Rawal
Prahari Chauki, Dallekh
Darchula
2077.06.09



P.C. Milan Thapa Magar
Metropolitan Police
Sector Baluwatar
2077.01.16



H.C. Nabin Basnet
Prahari Chauki
Chilingdin
2077.02.11



S.I. Nim Bdr. G. Magar
M.P.C. Thimi
2077.02.13



P.C. Padam Bdr. Saud
Juvenile C.C. Banke
2076.07.20



A.S.I. Prem Raj Poudel
Opt. & Crime Inv. Dept.
2077.03.03



H.C. Purna Kr. Nagarkoti
Special Bureau Naxal
2076.11.24



A.S.I. Rabi Magar
T.P.P. Biblyate, Illam
2076.06.11



P.C. Resham Raj T. Magar
MPC Kirtipur
2076.06.08



H.C. Sangam Chaudhari
Prahari Chauki,
Kothiyaghat, Bardiya
2076.08.14



S.I. Santosh K. Swar
Central Inv. Bureau
2070.11.06



P.C. Santosh Pariyar
D.P.O. Kapilvastu
2077.03.15



P.C. Santosi Tharu
D.P.O. Baglung
2077.06.08



P.C. Subash Sarki
A.P.O. Nainapur
2077.01.13



P.C. Sujan Regmi Solti
Riot Control Battalion,
Duhabi
2076.07.02



P.C. Surendra Kr. Ayer
Riot Control Battalion,
Kanchanpur
2077.05.20



P.C. Sushilchan Tabdar
A.P.O. Debangunj,
Sunsari
2077.03.29



A.S.I. Tej Bdr. Gurung
Prahari Chauki Sanga
2076.11.02



S.I. Tek Bdr. Majhi
MPS, Lubhu, Lalitpur
2077.02.17



H.C. Yadu Pd. Pathak
D.P.O. Chitwan
2076.08.23

**FAREWELL
RETIRED CHIEFS**



IGP Sarbendra Khanal (Rt.) was succeeded by IGP Thakur Prasad Gyawaly.

Nepal Police observed the leadership handover of erstwhile Inspector Generals on 11 February 2020 and 8 July 2020.

IGP Sarbendra Khanal was appointed as the 26th Inspector General of Nepal Police on 10 April 2018. He served Nepal Police for 30 years and pensioned off on 11 February 2020. IGP Khanal graduated with Bachelor's degree in Management and Master's degree in Public Administration from Tribhuvan University. He was succeeded by Thakur Prasad Gyawaly.



IGP Thakur Prasad Gyawaly (Rt.) hands over responsibility to incumbent IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri.

IGP Thakur Prasad Gyawaly assumed the helm of Nepal Police as the Inspector General of Police on February 12, 2020 A.D. following the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Nepal. He joined Nepal Police as an Inspector on 9 July 1990, he was the 27th Inspector General of Nepal Police. IGP Gyawaly graduated with Bachelor's Degrees in Humanities, Laws and Master's Degree in Sociology. IGP Gyawaly retired from police service on 8 July 2020. He is succeeded by the incumbent Chief of Nepal Police IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri.

SOCIAL MEDIA IN 24 HOURS



/NepalPolicePHQ
1.4m Likes

Response rate: 89%
Total page view/day: 6,000+
Avg. post reach: 400
Avg. post engagement: 35,000



@NepalPoliceHQ
741k Followers

Avg. profile visit: 736
Avg. mentions: 140
Avg. impressions: 16,000



/nepalpolice
29k Followers

Avg. profile visit: 310
Avg. impressions: 1116



/NepalPoliceHQ
22k Followers

Avg. view: 130 hours



Phone Calls

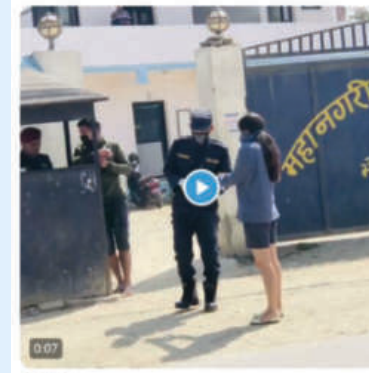
Hotlines: 100 / 103 / 104 / 1113
Toll free: 1660 01 41516
Average numbers of calls received: 10,000

Social media and phone calls data based on daily average of yearly data from October 2019 - September 2020.



Riya Basnet
@riya_basnet07

I was going to get a few essentials from a nearby medical store & I had no mask on. So I pulled my neck warmer to cover my face. Then @NepalPoliceHQ called me asked me if I had mask & they gave me few masks. Thank you for your service from the frontlines of the pandemic @ElinaGhimire2



Deepak Bohara
@Medeepakbohara

सोलु हाइड्रो पावरमा काम गर्ने सिराहा, सप्तरीका १२ मजदूरहरूलाई नास्ता पानी गराई घर पठाउदै उदयपुरक ट्राफिक प्रहरी जवान नविन दाहाल । सोलुदेखि हिँडे घुमि र त्यहाँबाट टुकमा आएका उनिहरूका खुट्टा सुन्निएका थिए । प्रहरी जवानले आफ्नो पैसाले खाजा खुवाएर मिठो बोल्दै घर पठाए ।



31.2K views
10:37 · 09 Apr 20 · Twitter for Android
287 Retweets 56 Quote Tweets 1,433 Likes

इरानी बा
@BishwaBlackboy

#त्यो रहर भित्र कैयौ सपना
त्यो सपना पूरा गर्ने कैयौ आकडका हरु
तर परिस्थिति र कामको चटारोले अथवा देश
र जन्ता को सुरक्षा को निम्ति खटिएर आफ्ना
कैयौ रहर हरुलाई मन भित्र नै उकुस मुकुर
पारि बाधेर राख्नु को पीडा
#आखिर मन त सबैको एउते होनि
#Lots_of_love_to_Nepal_Police

Translate Tweet



09:55 · 19 Apr 20 · Twitter for Android

Bishal Silwal
@silwanen

Thank you everyone and especially @NepalPoliceHQ for the help. We have this sorted out! 🙏🙏
#StayAtHomeAndStaySafe

Bishal Silwal @silwanen · 4h
हामीलाई यो ventilator prototype test गर्न KMC अस्पताल जानुपर्ने भयो । कसैले पास मिलाइदिन पहल गरिदिनु भयो भने जाभारी हुनेथियो! #I-help

Bishal Silwal @silwanen · 2d
DIY Ventilator Project (Thread)

A prototype of an automated manual AMBU type ventilator is ready for a clinical effectiveness tests. The desig...
Show this thread



Liked by [sukabandak](#), [sarananagar](#) and 22,846 others

routineofnepalbanda सहायोगी ट्राफिक: Traffic police helping rider to start the bike <3 <3
pic: Sunil Adhikari
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IN MEMORIAM

LATE IGP HEM BAHADUR SINGH



Late Inspector General of Police Hem Bahadur Singh passed away on 24 October, 2019 in Kathmandu at the age of 83 years while undergoing treatment of Pneumonia. Born on 12 February 1938, he commenced his career in Nepal Police on 12 January 1957 as a cadet of Nepal Police and served glorious 34 years of his life in Nepal Police. Leading the organisation as its Chief for four years from 15 June 1986 to 18 May 1990, the 12th IGP is applauded for effectively leading Nepal Police in major political transformation from party less panchayat system to multi-party democracy.

He is credited for some significant transformations including change of uniform from khaki to blue. To tackle emerging challenges in policing, abundant modification and improvements were made under his guidance in whole police training system. Armed Police Training Centre was established in Kakani, Nuwakot with the aim to enhance professional capacity of police personnel.

During his tenure as the Chief, he introduced computer system in Nepal Police to modernize police administration. The then government during his tenure had approved 10 years' police plan to meet the security expectation and aspiration of common people. The post of Additional Inspector General of Police (AIGP) was regenerated with his initiation, and he delegated the responsibility of investigation & inspection to AIGPs. It was during his tenure, Nepal successfully organized the 10th Asian Regional Conference of Interpol in Kathmandu.

To maintain cordial relationship with community, he initiated the publication of police magazine, 'Prahari' and also had begun telecasting "Prahari Anurodh" program in state run Nepal Television, the program that still runs in various television channels.

Nepal Police pays its deepest respect to Late Singh. His works and contribution will always remain an inspiration for us.