

civilianisation of the police force as instruments for citizen safety and maintenance of the rule of law.

In the volatile context, it is essential to avoid pervasive capacity gaps within the MoI and its police force and to provide strategic level support through the Police Advisory Team-project. The project will provide strategic support with a view to the transformation of ANP into a civilian police force and to enable MoI and ANP to effectively perform their tasks through a professional police force. Several advisors will be placed in the MoI in order to contribute to the re-orientation and policy reform, to improve institutional accountability on the basis of strengthened internal monitoring and information management and to support the professionalisation of the Afghan Police Force as such. The project will build on support managed by the European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments and funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) as per the Exceptional Assistance Measure in favour of Afghanistan – "Support to police reform and to national peace initiatives". Following a stock-taking exercise, the present action foresees a continued funding of these activities under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) through a new service contract while closely linking to and following on the IcSP project.

Advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women within the MoI and ANP is a priority under both components of this action and provided for through the establishment of an improved gender coordination mechanism, the provision of safer work environment, gender appropriate facilities for female police personnel and a gender sensitive police curriculum.

The LOTFA component will be implemented by UNDP in indirect management (Delegation Agreement). The Police Advisory Team-component will be implemented in direct management (Service Contract).

## 1 CONTEXT

### 1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The overall **security situation** in Afghanistan, due to increased insurgent activity, has markedly **deteriorated** since 2015 and remains intensely volatile. The Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) remain in control of approximately 64% of the total territory of Afghanistan, while the remaining 36% is either controlled by insurgents or contested<sup>6</sup>. This translates into approximately three million Afghans living under insurgent control or influence.

The ever-growing delay in organising the legislative and district council elections in 2018 underlines the fragility in the political institutions which could be further compounded by the ongoing power struggle between the political parties in the run up to the 2019 Presidential and Provincial Councils elections.

Security, rule of law, political **fragility**, respect for fundamental values, viability of the economy and corruption constitute key risks for meeting Afghanistan's development objectives and for further deteriorating. Corruption is a wide-spread ailment<sup>7</sup>, undermining trust in and legitimacy of the police force, impeding its effectiveness as well as overall economic development. The high degree of **corruption** in the security sector also undermines state legitimacy and, thereby, increases support for insurgents. A sufficient degree of security, and to that end, continued international support to the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) is indispensable in order to reduce developmental and macroeconomic risks.

---

<sup>6</sup> Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) quarterly report, 30 January 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Afghanistan ranks 177 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 and surveys show that almost 80 % of citizens claim that corruption is a serious problem in their daily lives.