

<u>Afghan National Police (ANP)</u>
End-strength goal is 82,000. As of December 2007, ANP has 75,000 policemen.
As of January 2008, the ANP has effectively been in development for 18 months. They are three years behind the ANA. They are mostly partnered with Coalition forces. When they are partnered with Afghan National Army forces, the police do a respectable job. However, when they are not partnered with the Afghan National Army forces, the reflexive competencies are not well-established, and behavior and performance are problems.
Training emphasis is switching from the ANA to the development of the ANP, with 2,000 policemen trained per month.
Afghan police officers and supervisors are scheduled to receive significant pay raises in January 2008.
ANP started to acquire a significant amount of equipment in the November 2006. There was a significant inflow of equipment between January and May 2007. As of June 2007, only 40 percent of police forces were properly equipped, but plans are in place to address this.
The major components of the ANP are as follows.
<u>Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP)</u>
End-strength goal is 45,000. As of May 2007, there were 40,600 AUP officers.
AUP is responsible for day-to-day activities at the provincial and district levels. AUP responsibilities include maintaining public order and security, preventing and discovering crime, arresting suspects, protecting public and private property, and regulating road traffic.
<u>Afghan Border Police (ABP)</u>
End-strength goal is 18,000. As of July 2007, there were 7,900 ABP officers.
The function of the ABP is to secure Afghanistan's borders and airports. It is responsible for providing border security, surveillance, and control, including the prevention of smuggling, drug trafficking, and cross-border movement of insurgents. They are currently organized into eight brigades, but they will be reorganized into five border zones that correspond with the five ANA regional commands. The ABP are responsible for maintaining 13 border checkpoints (may be raised to 14) and conducting border patrols.
<u>Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP)</u>
End-strength goal is 5,000 by December 2008. As of June 2007, there were 557 ANCOP officers.
The ANCOP is a new police force that was conceived in mid-2006 after AUP's ineffective response to the May 2006 riots in Kabul. The ANCOP mission is to maintain civil order in Afghanistan's seven largest cities, to provide a robust and mobile police presence in remote, high-threat areas and to serve as a rapid-reaction force to support other police in an emergency. They will have strong leadership, better training (16 weeks training by German trainers in Mazar-e-Sharif) and better equipment than the AUP and ANAP. eventually with special weapons and tactics (SWAT) capability. The expectation is that the force will be able to respond effectively to urban unrest and rioting.
A 300 man SWAT unit of the ANCOP is deployed to Kabul.
<u>Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA)</u>
End-strength goal is 2,264. As of May 2007, there were 1,900 CNPA officers.
The function of the CNPA is counternarcotics investigation and enforcement. Unlike all other police forces, which report to the Ministry of Interior's Deputy Minister of Security, the CNPA reports to the Deputy Minister of Counter-Narcotics. Units within the CNPA include the following:
National Interdiction Unit (NIU): conducts interdiction raids across Afghanistan
Central Eradication Planning Cell: intelligence and targeting information for opium eradication

Afghanistan Eradication Force: conducts ground-based eradication of opium poppy crops.
Separate from the CNPA is the Afghanistan Special Narcotics Force, an elite paramilitary force that reports directory to the President and Minister of Interior and carries out interdiction missions against high-value targets in remote areas.
<u>Afghan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP)</u>
End-strength goal is 11,271. As of December 2007, the strength of the ANAP is unknown.
The ANAP is a temporary police force separate from the ANP. Recruits are hired locally on one-year contracts in 124 high-risk districts, initially with a focus on six provinces in southern Afghanistan. Recruits receive 10 days of initial training and one week of additional training each quarter. They receive an AK47 and a standard ANP uniform, but with a distinctive patch marking them as ANAP. They receive US\$70 per month, the same as a regular AUP policeman. The plan is to incorporate them into the regular ANP by the end of 2008.
May 7, 2007: 700 ANAP are active in Tarin Kowt.
July 17, 2007: ANAP is active in Sangin District Center in Helmand province.