

# **Crime Investigation & Forensics in Nepal: 2024 Update**



## **Terms of Reference & Meeting Notes**

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **(Individual Contractor Agreement)**

**Title:** Investigations Capacity Assessment Expert  
**Project** Security and Justice Programme, Nepal (SJP)  
**Duty station:** Kathmandu, Nepal  
**Section/Unit:** UNOPS Nepal  
**Contract/Level:** IICA -3  
**Duration:**  
**Supervisor:** Senior Project Manager of the SJP

## **General Background**

Please insert background as per the other SJP ToRs

## **Objective and Scope of Assignment**

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The overall objective of this assignment is to evaluate and provide advice to support SJP's ongoing support to Nepal Police in relation to strengthening the investigation capabilities of the Nepal Police including: Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Scene of Crime Officers (SOCO) and Gender Sensitive Investigations (GSI), and other specialized specific trainings etc.

### **The specific objectives of this assignment are:**

- Evaluation of the plans for ongoing support from SJP, particularly MIPP, to strengthen NP's Investigative capabilities and assessment of current investigation capabilities of NP with relation to AFIS, CFSL, SOCO and GSI etc.
- Information sharing on the lessons learnt from the time of intervention on its effectiveness, usefulness and the program's relevancy.
- Identification of gaps and recommended course of action to spell out the way forward for future support.

### **Scope of work;**

**Under the supervision of Senior Project Manager and Investigations Specialist,** the consultant will perform (but not limited to) the following responsibilities;

- Collection and desk review of the relevant primary and secondary information available (including but not limited to the review of the periodic reports and evaluation reports, as available.) The consultant will assess how much has changed since the last assessment of Nepal Police's investigation capacity was written in 2021 (Crime Investigations and Forensics in Nepal by Simon O'Brien, 2021).
- Under the direction of SJP's Investigation Specialist, assess the current Investigation capacity of the Nepal Police, identify the gaps and recommend solutions.
- Visit Nepal to further assess the investigation capacity of the NP and to contextualise any findings and recommendations so that they are appropriate to the environment in Nepal

- Assess the effectiveness of ongoing support provided by UNOPS to NP to strengthen its investigations capabilities including AFIS, GSI, SOCO and ongoing training programs
- Based on qualitative and quantitative data collected and evidence generated, carry out data analysis, capture lessons learnt during this period; evaluate what worked and what did not.
- Based upon the lessons and the evidence, provide recommendations for the development of possible future support including recommendations for strengthening of the ongoing program, if required.
- **Recommendations and conclusion:** Recommendations shall include an action plan for immediate, midterm and long-term action points for NP and shall explore the possibility of potential support from specialist consultants.

Note: The baseline for this assessment will be the assessment carried out in 2021 by Simon O'Brien.

#### **Deliverables;**

- Assessment of SJP support to NP on strengthening Investigations capabilities
- Current status of investigation capabilities of NP including AFIS, CFSL, GSI and SOCO and capacity development activities and trainings
- Lessons learnt report including what worked and what did not.
- Recommendations for possible future support from DFID to Nepal Police (consider relevancy of recommendations made in the 2015 report)

**Duration of assignment:** The duration of the assignment will be 30 days over four months.

**Logistics;** UNOPS will provide the office space and meet the cost of meetings and travel as per UNOPS policy.

## **Qualifications and Experience**

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### **Education**

Masters' Degree in development studies, research methodology, public administration, business administration, or relevant fields,

Extensive experience in investigations and trainings related to policing.

A Bachelor's degree in a relevant field with 5 years relevant experience shall be considered in lieu of a Master's degree.

### **Work Experience**

#### General professional experience

- At least 10 years of relevant technical working experience
- A broad and mixed experience in Policing. Knowledge of NP system and processes; international experience on security and social justice will be an added advantage

- Relevant training/degree/experience in Police Sciences or Investigations would be an added advantage.

#### Specific professional experience

- Proven experience in engaging with stakeholders on various levels including security forces and government counterparts
- Proven experience in coordinating/supporting complex security projects having multiple stakeholders
- International project experience in security and rule of law projects would be an asset
- Extensive experience in policing, including managing and improving systems of training and improving the operation of police stations for service delivery in diverse communities
- Knowledge of the UN system and familiarity with UNOPS procedures would be an advantage
- Proficiency in MS Office, in particular Word, Excel and PowerPoint
- Understand the principles of the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and mainstream them into project plans
- Harmonization within the UN and beyond
- Understand the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNOPS; the project's place in the UN system

## Key Competencies

**Teamwork Skills** - Excellent and proven technical, organizational, leadership, and teamwork skills;

**Communication Skills** - Strong communication and interpersonal skills including the ability to write technical reports and prepare and present concise reports in English; Excellent understanding of the local context in Nepal and able to establish necessary connections to drive project success; Excellent command of English and Nepali languages;

**Client Focus** - Excellent interpersonal, coordination and negotiation skills and the ability to establish and maintain effective working relations with people at national, regional, district and ward levels;

**Results Orientation** - Accountability for results and the use of resources - The project management processes are designed to deliver maximum accountability, transparency and results. If a project or processes is not in line with this, it is the responsibility of the consultant to raise the issue to a supervisor.

Project Authority (Name/Title): Stephen Otter / Senior Project Manager SJP	Contract holder (Name/Title):
Signature _____ Date _____	Signature _____ Date _____



## Meeting with Research & Planning Department Directorate

**Date: 14th November, 2024 Thursday**

**Time: 10 Am - 11 Am**

**Location: Nepal Police Headquarter, RPDD, Naxal**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Yadav Adhikari	Investigation Specialist	UNOPS
3.	Indra Neupane	O & M Coordinator	UNOPS
4.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
5.	SP Ramesh Thapa	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
5.	SP Rajkumar Silwal	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
6.	DSP Khagendra Dhamala	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
7.	Inspector Bhim Bahadur Khadka	Inspector	Nepal Police
8.	Inspector Manish Chauhan	Inspector	Nepal Police

### Call to order:

- DSP Khagendra Dhamala from Nepal Police Headquarter called the meeting to order at 10:00 am.

### Meeting Agenda:

- Assessing the Nepal Police's investigative practices, particularly in the areas of serious crimes, GBV, and forensic analysis. This includes examining the current practices, identifying areas for improvement, and exploring opportunities for professionalization.

- **Focus Areas: The assessment will focus on:**
- General Investigation Practices: How the Nepal Police investigates serious crimes, including murder and theft.
- GBV Investigations: How the Nepal Police handles GBV cases, including the first response, victim support, and prosecution.
- Forensic Practices: The current state of the forensic lab, evidence collection, and analysis.
- Professionalization of the Detective Service: Training, resources, and opportunities for professional development for detectives.
- **Expectations:**
- UNOPS: To provide feedback and recommendations for improving the Nepal Police's investigative capacity.
- Nepal Police: To provide access to relevant information, data, and personnel for the assessment.
- **Report Timeline:** A final report is expected to be completed by the end of February 2025.
- **Future Collaboration:** John, a colleague from the Metropolitan Police (UK), will visit in January 2025 to provide expertise on AFIS and investigate murder, terrorism, and GBV.

#### Action Items:

- UNOPS, to conduct the assessment and prepare a comprehensive report and share best practices from the UK.
- Nepal Police provide access to relevant information, data, and personnel and facilitate meetings with key stakeholders.

**Next Steps:** The UNOPS team will continue the assessment process, meeting with various departments and personnel within the Nepal Police.

**The meeting adjourned at 11 Am by Simon O Brien with the note the response plan made will be measurable and achievable which fits with the operational plan of Nepal Police.**

Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel
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Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri
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Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien
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## Meeting with National Police Academy & Detective Training School

**Date: 14th November, 2024 Thursday**

**Time: 1:30 Pm - 2:30 Pm**

**Location: National Police Academy, Maharjgunj**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert	UNOPS
2.	Yadav Adhikari	Investigation Specialist	UNOPS
3.	Indra Neupane	O & M Coordinator	UNOPS
4.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
5.	SP Rajkumar Silwal	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
5.	AIGP Sudip Giri	Assistant Inspector General of Police	Nepal Police
6.	DIG Manoj Kumar KC	Deputy Inspector General	Nepal Police
7.	SSP Om Prasad Adhiarki	Senior Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
8.	DSP Farinda Prasadh	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
9.	DSP Dadiram Neupane	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police

### Call to order:

- AIGP Sudip Giri from National Police Academy called the meeting to order at 1:30 Pm.

### Meeting Agenda:

- Review of current investigation practices, forensic processes, and AFIS utilization.
- Discussion on first responder training, SOCO procedures, and crime scene management.
- FCDO UK's focus on GBV prevention and capacity building in forensic investigation.
- Exploring training methodologies, curriculum development, and potential exchange visits.
- Identifying gaps and needs in forensic capacity building, particularly in financial crime investigation and cybercrime.

### Training Insights:

- Training methodology, curriculum, and syllabus.
- Aim to enhance the reputation of the Nepal Police.

### DTS Training Initiatives:

- Crime investigation training for police constables (DTS).
- Senior police officers and inspectors training (NPA).
- Review of crime investigation training plans by a committee.
- Recent first responder training supported by UNOPS, including distribution of SOCO kits to trainers.
- Plans to provide SOCO kits to all SOCO officers in the future.

#### AFIS Utilization:

- Concern regarding the low utilization of AFIS in 220 units. HQ and CID are concerned about this issue.

#### Professional Development:

- Master in Police Science, professional courses, and plain course for CIT (Crime Investigation Training).
- DTS has concluded one first responder training, producing 25 trainers.
- Need for further training for the trainers, as they are not fully aware of evidence protection and kit usage.
- Plans to conduct training in all 7 provinces for first responders.
- Emphasis on enhancing investigation capacity for rape and GBV cases.
- Need to focus on the Professional Investigation Programme (PIP).
- Importance of utilizing new technologies in investigations.
- Suggestion for exchange visits.

#### SOCO Kits and New Technologies:

- Availability of SOCO kits in investigation units, but need for more.
- Introduction of Luminal spray and the need for national-level training or awareness on its application.

#### NPA Infrastructure and Support:

- NPA is relocating to Panauti and requires infrastructure support (renovation, new facilities).
- Continuous professional practice for DTS officers through various trainings.
- Need for scaling up resources and quality control mechanisms for training



g (mobile or computer-based).

#### Challenges:

- Challenges in cybercrime scene investigation and financial crime investigation.
- Need to professionalize financial crime investigation and online crime investigation.
- Review of curriculum to address these challenges.
- Modernization and support for the digital forensic lab.
- Discussion on the PICK program (Professional Investigation and Knowledge for Criminal Justice).
- Proposal for a Certified Financial Crime Investigators (FCI) training program at the national level.
- Cybercrime issues are a major concern, with 80% of people in the UK affected by online fraud.
- Need for long-term investment in forensic capacity (dry and wet labs).
- Proposal for a dedicated bureau for financial crime investigation.
- Training plan for 10-20 FCI trainers with a retention plan.
- Increased dialogue between CID and NPA with Simon.



- Recognition that first responder training is currently provided to general officers, not just SOCO officers.
- Gap in training for FCI among Nepal Police officers, with only basic training provided.
- CID investigates financial crimes but lacks specialized knowledge.

#### Others:

- Review the crime investigation training plans by the committee.
- Provide SOCO kits to all SOCO officers.
- Address the low utilization of AFIS.
- Conduct training in all 7 provinces for first responders.
- Enhance investigation capacity for rape and GBV cases.
- Focus on the Professional Investigation Programme (PIP).
- Explore exchange visits.
- Provide national-level training on Luminol spray application.
- Support NPA infrastructure needs.
- Review SOCO kits in Kathmandu and surrounding areas.
- Explore DNA capture for forensic practice.
- Develop a quality control mechanism for training.
- Professionalize financial crime investigation and online crime investigation.
- Modernize the digital forensic lab.
- Implement the PICK program.
- Develop a Certified Financial Crime Investigators (FCI) training program.
- Train 10-20 FCI trainers with a retention plan.
- Increase dialogue between CID and NPA with Simon.

#### Next Steps:

- Continue discussions on the identified challenges.
- Implement the agreed upon training initiatives.
- Seek further support from FCDO UK and UNOPS.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
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<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
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<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O'Brien</b>
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## Meeting with Central Forensic Department

**Date: 15th November, 2024 Friday**

**Time: 10 Am - 10:45 Am**

**Location: Central Forensic Department, Basundhara**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert	UNOPS
2.	Yadav Adhikari	Investigation Specialist	UNOPS
3.	Indra Neupane	O & M Coordinator	UNOPS
4.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
5.	SP Rajkumar Silwal	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
5.	Rakesh Singh	Incharge, Central Forensic Lab Kathmandu	Nepal Police
6.	DSP Shikar Raj Kunwar	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police

### Call to order:

- Rakesh Singh, Incharge of Central Forensic Lab called the meeting to order at 10 Am.

### Key Topics Discussed:

#### 1. Forensic Services and Challenges:

- Caseload:** The department handles approximately 9,000 cases annually, with a backlog of 6,000 cases from 222 investigating units of Nepal Police and banks.
- DNA Analysis:**
  - The department does not have a DNA database.
  - Swabs collected after 7 days are not accepted for sexual assault cases.
  - Only 7-10% of swabs analyzed are positive.
  - The department rejected 106 cases due to improper swab collection.
- Fingerprinting:**
  - The department uses the IDEMIA system for AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System).
  - The current system needs upgrading or replacement.
  - There is no specific law for fingerprint data, although provisions exist for corruption, money laundering, and drug cases.
- Capacity:**
  - The department has 125 staff members, with 60% providing support.
  - There are 4-5 experts per unit authorized to sign reports.
  - The department can only handle 300 cases per year, resulting in a backlog of 1,700-1,800 cases.

- The backlog is expected to take 6 years to clear.
- The department needs 12-15 additional human resources, particularly in DNA analysis.
- Report generation takes a long time, leading to delays in justice.
- 900 cases remain unidentified.
- **Priority Cases:** Sexual assault cases are given priority.
- **Public Perception:** The department is receiving complaints from the public and the courts regarding delays in report generation.
- **Recruitment and Retention:**
  - The department faces challenges in recruitment and retention due to limited employment opportunities and the lack of formal forensic education programs in Nepal.
  - Training is provided on a competency-based system after a certain number of years of experience.

## 2. Areas for Improvement:

- **Expansion of Services:**
  - Expanding services to different provinces.
  - Establishing a DNA laboratory in Pokhara.
- **Training:**
  - Providing specialized training in forensic disciplines (fingerprinting, DNA analysis, etc.) to at least 2 staff members from each discipline.
  - Training should be conducted in a well-equipped laboratory for a duration of 3 months.
- **Equipment:**
  - The department needs to purchase new equipment.
- **Digital Forensic:**
  - The department lacks capabilities in digital forensics.
- **Coordination:**
  - Improved coordination with MELSON and OCMC is crucial.

## 3. Next Steps:

- John will move forward with the objectives discussed.

## Action Items:

- John: Explore training opportunities for forensic staff.
- Rakesh Singh: Communicate with the Ministry of Finance regarding budget approval for AFIS system upgrades or replacement.
- Department: Develop a plan for expanding forensic services to different provinces

## DNA Profiling Section

S. No.	Equipment	Description
1	Automated Express DNA Extraction System	Isolation of DNA from various forensics samples such as whole blood, semen, swab, bone, tooth, nail, hair, saliva etc.
2	QuantStudio Real-Time PCR Systems	Both the equipment perform the real time quantitation of isolated DNA from the forensic samples.

3	7500 Real Time PCR System	
4	Veriti Thermal Cycler	Amplification of targeted loci (STRs) in the DNA by Polymerase Chain Reaction.
5	SeqStudio Genetic Analyzer	Both the equipment perform the fragments' analysis of the Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) by capillary electrophoresis producing the DNA profile of an individual.
6	Genetic Analyzer (3500)	

#### **Details of Equipment Available:**

##### **Ballistics Section**

**VisionX comparison microscope** is primarily used in ballistics to compare and analyze minute details on bullets and cartridge cases, allowing examiners to determine if they were fired from the same firearm by directly comparing their unique markings side-by-side under high magnification; essentially acting as a key tool for linking crime scene evidence to a suspect's weapon through ballistic analysis.

##### **Fingerprint/AFIS Section**

**Automated Fingerprint Identifications System:** searching tenprint against tenprint and searching known print with unknown print or unknown with unknown print.

Making a database of fingerprints of a suspect/convicted person and developing a database of latent prints.

Enrollment Stations: Enrolling fingerprint of the person from the enrollment station using live scanner and the enrolled data is sent to central AFIS Database for search and record purpose.

**MCV 3000-** developing fingerprint from the evidence using superglue fuming method on non-porous surface.

**Ninhydrin Chamber:-** Developing fingerprint on porous surface using different chemicals like Ninhydrin, DFO, Indandione, etc.

**DCS-5:-** It is an fingerprint imaging system where different light source from visible spectrum to Near IR and Ultraviolet is used to visualize or enhance the latent print from crime scene exhibits and capture the image ready for further comparison or search in AFIS. It also has image enhancement tools to make the latent print clearer by reducing noises.

#### **Chemistry/Narcotics/Explosive Section**

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Forensic Narcotics</b>	<b>Forensic Toxicology</b>
<b>GCMS (Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry)</b>	- Identification of controlled substances and NDPS. - Purity and profiling of seized drugs.	- Detection and quantification of drugs and metabolites in biological samples.

<b>GCMSMS (Tandem GCMS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advanced analysis for complex drug mixtures.</li> <li>- Trace-level detection of impurities in narcotics.</li> </ul>	- High-sensitivity toxicological screening for drugs and poisons in viscera and blood.
<b>GCMS-Headspace</b>	- Analysis of volatile substances in narcotics samples (e.g., solvents used in drug preparation).	- Detection of volatile compounds (e.g., alcohols in biological fluids or toxicants).
<b>LCMSMS (Tandem LCMS)</b>	- Detection of polar and thermally unstable drugs like synthetic opioids.	- Ultra-sensitive quantification of drugs, alcohol, and poisons in body fluids.
<b>DPIIMS (Direct Probe Ionization Mass Spectrometry)</b>	- Rapid and direct identification of drugs and precursors without sample preparation.	Quick detection of drugs and toxins in biological samples with minimal preparation
<b>HPTLC (High-Performance Thin Layer Chromatography)</b>	- Rapid screening and identification of drugs and precursors.	- Screening for toxins and drug residues in biological matrices.
<b>FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy)</b>	- Non-destructive identification of seized drugs and cutting agents.	- Characterization of unknown substances in toxicology samples.
<b>UV-Vis Spectrophotometer</b>	- Quantitative analysis of drugs and precursors in seized samples.	- Screening for toxic compounds and drugs in body fluids.

**Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel**

**Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri**

**Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien**



## Meeting with Forum for Women, Law and Development

**Date: 15th November, Friday**

**Time: 1:00 Pm - 2:00 Pm**

**Location: FWLD, Babarmahal**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Yadav Adhikari	Investigation Specialist	UNOPS
3.	Indra Neupane	O & M Coordinator	UNOPS
4.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
5.	SP Rajkumar Silwal	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
5.	Kirti Thapa	GESI Officer	UNOPS
6.	Sabin Shrestha	Lawyer, Executive Director	FWLD

### Call to order:

- GESI Officer, Kirti Thapa from UNOPS called the meeting order at 1:00 PM.

### Meeting Agenda:

- Umbrella Legislation for GBV: Discuss the development of an umbrella legislation for GBV survivors, focusing on comprehensive services and rights.
- Capacity Building for Police in GBV Investigations: Enhance police capacity to investigate GBV cases effectively, ensuring victim rights and access to justice.

### Umbrella Legislation:

- Existing Laws: Nepal has various laws addressing GBV, including human trafficking, witchcraft, workplace harassment, and domestic violence. The Penal Code addresses sexual violence.
- Victim Rights: The 2015 Constitution introduced the "right to victim" and compensation. Article 38 emphasizes the right to compensation for GBV survivors.
- Service Gaps: While progressive laws exist, service delivery remains inconsistent, with survivors facing challenges like limited shelter duration, lack of confidentiality, and inadequate social reintegration support.
- UN CEDAW Recommendations: The 7th periodic report submitted to the UN CEDAW Committee highlighted the need for improved service delivery.

- **Development Process:** The Ministry of Women is leading the development of an umbrella act, which will be presented to Parliament after approval by the Ministry.

#### **Capacity Building of Police:**

- **Police Awareness:** The 2015 Crime Victim Protection Act is not widely known, particularly among police officers.
- **Information Access:** Police officers lack standardized formats for providing information on victim rights.
- **Interim Relief:** The role of police in providing interim relief to survivors is crucial, as they cannot wait for final court decisions.
- **Investigation Challenges:** Police investigations are often delayed due to insufficient data submission, leading to prolonged case durations.
- **Compensation:** Judges are increasingly imposing compensation, including government contributions.
- **Shelter Home Inclusivity:** The need for inclusive shelter homes for disabled survivors was highlighted.
- **Confidentiality:** The lack of confidentiality in police procedures and OCMC facilities needs to be addressed.

#### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

- **Patriarchal Values:** Societal norms, stigma, and police behavior contribute to underreporting and victim blaming.
- **Legal Process:** The lengthy legal process, including defense tactics, can retraumatize survivors.
- **Coordination:** Improved coordination between police, judges, and service providers is essential.
- **Data Collection:** Accurate data on GBV cases is crucial for understanding the scale of the problem and informing policy interventions.

#### **Next Steps:**

- **Concept Note Development:** Finalize the concept note for the umbrella legislation.
- **Police Training:** Develop and implement training programs for police officers on GBV investigation and victim rights.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Secure funding for the implementation of the umbrella act and capacity building initiatives.
- **Advocacy:** Advocate for the passage of the umbrella legislation and for increased investment in GBV prevention and response.

#### **Action Items:**

- **FWLD:** Provide technical support for the development of the umbrella legislation.
- **Ministry of Women:** Lead the development and implementation of the umbrella act.
- **Nepal Police:** Implement training programs for police officers on GBV investigation and victim rights.
- **UNOPS:** Provide technical assistance and resource mobilization support.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
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<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
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<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O'Brien</b>
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## Meeting with DIG Manoj Kumar KC

<b>Date: 17th November, 2024, Sunday</b>
<b>Time: 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM</b>
<b>Location: NPA, Maharjgunj</b>

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
3.	DIG Manoj Kumar KC	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
4.	SP Rajkumar Silwal	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police

### Call to order:

- DIG Manoj Kumar KC from NPA called the meeting to order at 12:30 PM.

### Meeting Agenda:

Exploring potential UNOPS support for the Nepal Police Academy's Professionalizing Policing in Investigation (PIP) program.

### Current State of Investigation in Nepal Police:

- Specialized bureaus exist for investigation, cybercrime, and other areas, but there is a lack of clear demarcation and specialization within the police force.
- The Crime Action Plan (CAP) has been implemented for 10 years, focusing on 11 areas, but specialization remains a key gap.
- Data analysis suggests high rates of economic crime (50-55% in Kathmandu, 20-25% nationwide), rape (5-7%), suicide (15-20%), and narcotics use (6%).
- SOCO officers are present in every station, but their capabilities could be enhanced.

### PIP Program

- The PIP program aims to professionalize police investigations in Nepal, Key areas of focus include:
  - Data collection and analysis
  - Command and control systems
  - Intelligence-driven policing
  - Specialized training for investigators
  - Enhancement of first responder capabilities
  - Strengthening forensic capacity



- The program will involve training for investigators at various levels, including junior officers (4-5 years) and senior officers (2-3 years).

#### **UNOPS Support:**

- The Nepal Police Academy is seeking UNOPS support for the PIP program, particularly in the areas of,
  1. Financial assistance
  2. Curriculum development
  3. Training delivery
  4. Technology and equipment needs
  5. Collaboration with international partners (e.g., UK College of Policing)

#### **Next Steps:**

- UNOPS will review existing PIP program materials and explore potential collaboration with the UK College of Policing.
- A template will be created for the PIP program, outlining enrollment numbers and training duration.
- The curriculum for the first responder and SOCO training will be developed.
- A detailed proposal for UNOPS support will be drafted.

#### **Action Items:**

##### **UNOPS:**

- Review existing PIP program materials and explore potential collaboration with the UK College of Policing.
- Draft a template for the PIP program, outlining enrollment numbers and training duration.
- Develop the curriculum for the first responder and SOCO training.
- Draft a detailed proposal for UNOPS support.

##### **Nepal Police Academy:**

- Provide further details on the PIP program, including specific training needs and desired outcomes.
- Identify potential training partners and resources. (DIG Manoj Kumar KC, SP Raj Kumar Silwal)

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O'Brien</b>



## Meeting with Central Investigation Bureau

**Date:** 18th November, 2024, Monday

**Time:** 10:00 Am - 10:45 Am

**Location:** Central Investigation Bureau, Lainchaur

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
3.	AIG		Nepal Police
4.	SP Sudhir Shahi	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
5.	Inspector Himal Tamang	Inspector	Nepal Police
6.	SP Rajkumar Silwal	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police

### Call to order:

- AIG called the meeting to order at 10:00 AM.

### Meeting Agenda:

Collaboration and Capacity Building for Crime Investigation.

### Background:

The Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) is seeking support from UNOPS to enhance its capacity in crime investigation and forensic analysis. This follows a 2021 report by UNOPS on the need for improved investigation techniques in Nepal.

### CIB Overview:

- CIB is the primary investigative body in Nepal, responsible for organized crime, human trafficking, wildlife crime, and financial crimes.
- It comprises three bureaus: Narcotics, Cyber, and Anti-Human Trafficking.
- CIB conducts STR (Statement of Suspect) and AFT (Anti-Money Laundering) investigations.
- CIB collaborates with the Finance Ministry, Central Bank, Interpol, and CB (Central Bureau) for financial crime investigations.
- CIB investigates various financial crimes, including *Hundi*, cryptocurrency, money laundering, and online fraud.

### CIB's Needs and Expectations from UNOPS:

- Capacity Enhancement: Training programs are needed, particularly in areas like cryptocurrency financial crime, terrorist financing, money laundering, and AI-based digital surveillance.
- Digital Forensic Tools: CIB currently uses a software called Celebrite, but its license is expiring, and they need to acquire new tools for digital forensic analysis.
- Financial Investigation Training: CIB requires training for 10-15 personnel to become master trainers in financial investigation, who can then train officers in the districts.
- Digital Forensic Unit: CIB's Digital Forensic Unit needs more capacity to analyze digital devices, as they currently have 196 devices and 50+ CPUs.
- Software for Chain Analysis: CIB needs software to analyze cryptocurrency transactions and other financial crime chains.

#### **Funding:**

- CIB currently operates on a ceiling-based budget.
- A new Financial Investigation Bureau is being proposed to the government, and funding is requested for tools and resources.
- The estimated cost for tools is around 10 crore, but CIB currently has only 10 lakhs.

#### **Recruitment and Staffing:**

- CIB's recruitment process is based on a pillar system, with eight pillars led by two SPs, one SSP, and one DIG.
- CIB has 191 personnel and provides support to other investigative units when required.
- CIB is seeking to amend its regulations to extend the tenure of senior officers to four years and junior officers to 10 years.

#### **Action Items:**

- UNOPS to explore potential funding sources and partnerships to support CIB's capacity building needs.
- UNOPS to provide technical assistance and expertise in areas like digital forensics, financial investigation, and AI-based surveillance.
- CIB to provide detailed information on its specific training needs and equipment requirements.
- CIB to share its proposed budget for the Financial Investigation Bureau.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien</b>



## Meeting with Women Children Senior Citizen Directorate & Women Cell

**Date: 18th November, 2024, Monday**

**Time: 11:15 AM - 12:00 PM , 1:30 - 2:15 PM**

**Location: WCSCSD HQ & Women Cell, Bhadrakali**

### Key Discussion Points, WCSCSD, HQ

- **Need for Counseling Training:** The Nepal Police requires a comprehensive 3-day counseling training program for officers. Currently, only 5 days of counseling training is provided, but a longer-term, 6-month program is needed to address the long-term needs of survivors.
- **Counseling Service Gaps:** Many districts lack adequate counseling services, leaving survivors without access to crucial support.
- **Case Data:** A total of 107 cases have been reported, with 102 related to domestic violence during the Domestic Violence Week in Madhesh Province. Koshi Province has the highest number of rape cases.
- **Types of Cases:** The WCSCSD deals with a range of cases, including rape, domestic violence, child sexual abuse, child marriage, violence against senior citizens, and multiple marriage.
- **Staffing:** There are 723 staff members within the WCSCSD.
- **Training Needs:** Training for WCSCS staff should focus on:
  - Investigation training for child and women's cases
  - Domestic violence investigation
  - Rape case investigation
- **GRICS:** The GRICS system, supported by the ADB, has been implemented since Mangsir.
- **Gender Balance:** The WCSCSD has a high percentage of female staff.
- **Pilot Units:** Ten pilot units have been selected to strengthen and capacitate units with designated investigation officers.
- **Communication and Counselling:** The meeting discussed how to institutionalize counselling services within the Nepal Police.
- **File Management:** Challenges were raised regarding the management of files, particularly for repeat victims who go to court.
- **Staffing Levels:** There is a shortage of human resources within the WCSCSD, with only one officer per service center.
- **Training Rollout:** A 16-day training program for senior and junior officers has been rolled out, but it is considered insufficient and needs to be streamlined.
- **Mediation:** The meeting discussed the number of cases that are referred to mediation.
- **Sexual Investigation Techniques:** The need for training on sexual investigation techniques was highlighted.

### Action Items:

- Develop a comprehensive 3-day counseling training program for Nepal Police officers.
- Address the lack of counseling services in various districts.
- Review and streamline the 16-day training program for WCSCS staff.
- Explore ways to increase staffing levels within the WCSCSD.
- Develop a plan for institutionalizing counseling services within the Nepal Police.
- Improve file management systems to better serve repeat victims.
- Provide training on sexual investigation techniques.

### Next Steps:

- Follow-up meeting to discuss the development of the counseling training program.
  - Further discussions on addressing the lack of counseling services and staffing shortages.
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### Discussion Points ( Women Cell)

- **Case Statistics:**
  - Fiscal Year: 14 FIRs, 2 running cases (both rape), 131 mediation cases (all gender-based violence)
  - Monthly: 20 Women Cell Service Cases (WCSC) per month, totaling 80 cases per fiscal year (4 months)
- **Services Provided:**
  - Intuitive Counseling: Provided by Nepal Police, with referral to OCMC for support if needed.
  - Mediation: Filing cases, custody arrangements, and support for victims.
  - Counseling Room: Needs a dedicated women counselor.
- **Data Management and Analysis:**
  - CDR Analysis: Need for improved communication and mediation skills.
  - Interview Room: Dedicated space for interviews.
  - Data Management: Need for improved data management and analysis systems.
- **Training Needs:** Serious Sexual Assault Investigation: Advanced training for officers in statement taking, investigation, forensic awareness, confidentiality, and evidence collection.
- **Crime Investigation:** Basic and advanced training for officers in general crime investigation.
  - Evidence Collection and Preservation:
  - SOCO Kits: Currently used for all crimes, but need for specialized kits for sexual offenses.
  - Medical Examination: Available at OCMC and other hospitals, FIR not required, but application needed.
- **Case Management:**
  - Survivor Confidentiality: Survivors are assigned codes, and cases are not filed under their original names.
  - Case Closure: Cases can fall over due to:
    - DNA lift
    - Survivor dropping the case
    - Improper crime scene protection or evidence collection
    - Contamination of evidence

**Action Items:**

- Training: Develop and implement training programs for officers on serious sexual assault investigation and crime investigation.
- Evidence Collection: Evaluate the need for specialized SOCO kits for sexual offenses.
- Data Management: Improve data management and analysis systems to track case progress and identify trends.
- Counseling: Recruit a dedicated women counselor for the Women Cell.
- Case Management: Develop and implement protocols for ensuring proper evidence collection, preservation, and case management.

**Next Steps:**

- Schedule a follow-up meeting to discuss progress on action items.
- Continue to monitor case statistics and identify areas for improvement.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien</b>

## Meeting with Narcotics Bureau

**Date: 19th November, 2024 Tuesday**

**Time: 1:00 PM - 1:45 PM**

**Location: Narcotics Bureau, Koteshwor**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Yadav Adhikari	Investigation Specialist	UNOPS
3.	Indra Neupane	O & M Coordinator	UNOPS
4.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
5.	SP Ramesh Thapa	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police

### Overview:

- The Narcotic Control Bureau has 180 personnel, with a central office and 15 satellite offices operating throughout Nepal.
- Offices are strategically located at airports (main entry points), major cities, and areas with high drug activity based on data analysis.
- There are 90 personnel in the central office and 90 in the satellite offices.
- Nepal faces three major drug-related issues: transit country, source country, and consumption.

### Transit Country:

- False bags and injections are used to transport drugs.
- Brown sugar and medicinal drugs are imported from India.

### Source Country:

- Marijuana is cultivated for both consumption and export to India and sometimes Hong Kong.

### Consumption:

- Crystal meth, heroin, and cannabis are commonly used.
- Drug use is linked to theft, snatching, and even violence against strangers.

### Challenges:

- Limited manpower and equipment: The bureau needs more personnel and advanced technology to scan for narcotics, especially at airports.
- Open border with India: The porous border makes it difficult to control drug trafficking.
- Cultivation in hilly and Terai regions: Marijuana cultivation is widespread, making eradication a challenge.
- Lack of detection technology: Current technology is insufficient to detect drugs concealed in items like neck rests and foot soles.
- Time-consuming forensic analysis: It takes 2-3 months to receive reports from the forensic lab.
- Limited resources and manpower in local areas: The bureau needs to expand its presence in areas with increasing drug activity.
- Short tenure of senior officers: Senior officers are frequently transferred, hindering continuity in operations.

#### Recommendations:

- Increase manpower and invest in advanced scanning equipment.
- Strengthen border security and collaboration with Indian authorities.
- Expand the bureau's presence in areas with high drug activity.
- Invest in training and capacity building for officers.
- Improve forensic analysis turnaround time.
- Develop a comprehensive strategy to address drug cultivation.
- Improve coordination and collaboration with local police and community members.

#### Next Steps:

- The Narcotic Control Bureau will continue to work with local and district police to address drug-related issues.
- The bureau will explore ways to improve its capacity and resources to effectively combat drug trafficking and consumption.
- The bureau will continue to collaborate with international partners to address the transnational nature of drug trafficking.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
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<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
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<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien</b>
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## Meeting with Cyber Bureau

**Date: 20th November, 2024 Wednesday**

**Time: 11:30 AM - 12:15 PM**

**Location: Cyber Bureau, Bhotaiti**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Yadav Adhikari	Investigation Specialist	UNOPS
3.	Indra Neupane	O & M Coordinator	UNOPS
4.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
5.	SP Ramesh Thapa	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police

### Cyber Bureau Overview:

Established 6 years ago with Korean government support, the Cyber Bureau has 95 offices and focuses on cyber-enabled crimes, cryptocurrency, and hacking.

### Legal Framework:

The Electronic Act (Sections 44, 46, 47) provides the legal foundation for addressing cybercrime.

### Types of Cybercrime:

- Theft
- Hacking
- Ransomware
- Data and equipment damage
- Cyberstalking and digital violence against women and children

### Challenges:

- Capacity Building: Need for certified training in malware detection, log analysis, and IP address analysis.
- Resource Constraints: Need for more than 100 personnel with expertise in cybersecurity.
- Emerging Threats: Dark web, malware, and cryptocurrency-related crimes are increasing.

### Current Initiatives:

- Training: 24 officers trained in Madhesh.
- Capacity Building: Focus on undercover operations and open-source intelligence platforms.

#### **Caseload:**

- 22,000 cases reported last year.
- 5,000 cases reported in the past 5 months.
- 40% of cases involve online gender-based violence, and 60% involve cyberstalking.

#### **Action Items:**

- Training: Explore options for certified training programs in malware detection, log analysis, and IP address analysis.
- Recruitment: Develop a recruitment strategy to attract and hire qualified cybersecurity personnel.
- Resource Mobilization: Seek additional funding and resources to support the Cyber Bureau's operations and capacity building initiatives.

#### **Next Steps:**

- The Cyber Bureau will continue to work with national authorities to combat cybercrime.
- The Bureau will prioritize capacity building and resource mobilization to address the growing challenges.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien</b>



## Meeting with Area Police Office (APO) and WCSCSC Kohalpur

**Date: 21st November, 2024 Thursday**

**Time: 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM**

**Location: APO, Kohalpur**

### Attendees

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Simon O Brien	Investigation Capacity Assessment Expert (Advisor)	UNOPS
2.	Nitika Kharel	Programme Management Intern	UNOPS
3.	SP Ramesh Thapa	Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
4.	DSP Dharmaraj Bhandar	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Nepal Police
5.	SI Krishna Kumari Thapa	Sub Inspector	Nepal Police
6.	Constable Kalpana Karki	Constable	Nepal Police
7.	Inspector Reshamlal Paudel	Inspector	Nepal Police
8.	Inspector Raj Kumar Bhatta	Inspector	Nepal Police
9.	Aarati Chaudhary	PSW	UNOPS

### Challenges in Women and Children Service Center (WCSC):

**Lack of Safe House:** No safe house available for victims.

**High Number of GBV Cases:**

- 5 cases of GBV per day.
- 5 cases of attempted rape/rape.
- 5 cases of marital rape, often motivated by revenge.
- Cases of minor rape where both offender and victim are minors.

#### Challenges in Case Management:

- Difficulty in identifying the source of reported cases.
- Cases of gang rape, including a recent case involving 4-5 males.
- High incidence of substance abuse among perpetrators.
- Limited access to forensic services at the provincial level.

#### Suicide:

- 10-12 cases of suicide reported, primarily through hanging and poisoning.
- Use of pesticides, insecticides, and sleeping tablets in suicide attempts.

#### Open Border Issues:

- Easy access to medicated drugs, facilitating offender escape.

#### Senior Citizen Neglect:

- Cases of senior citizens not being cared for by their families.

#### Child Sexual Abuse:

- Cases of child sexual abuse are reported as nominal.

#### Key Actions Taken By Nepal Police:

- **Training:** 16-day crime investigation training was conducted.
- **Case Management:** Cases are registered and linked to the Child Rights Section (CRS) for further action.

#### Next Steps:

- Addressing Safe House Needs: Discuss and explore options for establishing a safe house for survivors.
- Forensic Services: Advocate for increased access to forensic services at the provincial level.
- Substance Abuse: Develop strategies to address the issue of substance abuse among perpetrators.
- Open Border Issues: Collaborate with relevant agencies to address the issue of easy access to medicated drugs and offender escape.
- Senior Citizen Neglect: Raise awareness about the issue of senior citizen neglect and develop support mechanisms.
- Child Sexual Abuse: Strengthen efforts to address and prevent child sexual abuse.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien</b>



## Meeting with District Police Office (DPO) Bardiya and WCSCSC Bardiya

Date: 22nd November, 2024 Friday
Time: 10:45 AM - 11:15 AM
Location: OCMC, Bardiya Hospital

### Meeting Agenda: Challenges and Needs at the OCMC Bardiya

#### Key Meeting Discussions:

##### Key Issues:

**Budget Constraints:** Difficulty in securing funding for additional doctors due to limited budget.

**Staffing Shortages:** Lack of qualified medical professionals, particularly doctors, at the OCMC and in the wider medical field.

##### Protocol and Training:

- Need for updated protocols and training for OCMC staff on evidence collection and handling of sexual assault cases.
- Emphasis on proper evidence collection within the 72-hour window for optimal results.
- Training on handling sensitive cases and providing support to victims.
- Training on the importance of documentation, including medical records, statements, and police reports.

##### Infrastructure:

- Need for improved lighting and equipment for evidence collection and sampling.
- Requirement for a safe house for victims, preferably for a duration of 1-45 days.

##### Counselling:

- Urgent need for trained counsellors to support victims of sexual assault, particularly children and minors.

##### Legal Processes:

- OCMC staff are often required to testify in court cases related to sexual assault.
- The OCMC plays a crucial role in the investigation and legal proceedings.

##### Recommendations:

- Resource Mobilization: Explore funding options to address the budget constraints and hire additional medical professionals.

## Training and Capacity Building:

- Develop and implement comprehensive training programs for OCMC staff on evidence collection, victim support, and legal procedures.
  - Provide training for doctors and medical personnel on the specific needs of sexual assault victims.
- Infrastructure Improvements:
  - Secure funding for improved lighting, equipment, and a safe house for victims.
- Counselling Services:
  - Establish a dedicated counselling program with trained professionals to support victims of sexual assault.
- Collaboration and Advocacy:
  - Work with the Ministry of Health to advocate for policy changes and resource allocation to strengthen the OCMC and its services.
  - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement, legal professionals, and NGOs, to ensure effective coordination and support for victims.

## Next Steps:

- Follow up with Dr. Hashmi and the OCMC staff to discuss the specific needs and develop a plan of action.
- Explore potential funding sources and partnerships to address the identified gaps.
- Advocate for policy changes and resource allocation to strengthen the OCMC and its services.

<b>Minutes Submitted by: Nitika Kharel</b>
<b>Minutes Approved by: Yadav Adhiakri</b>
<b>Minutes Endorsed by: Simon O Brien</b>