



European Union's Role in Security Sector Reform in Afghanistan

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ABSTRACT

The Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Afghanistan started with the intervention of the United States of America (USA) and its allies in 2001, when the state institutions were destroyed by previous regimes and internal conflicts. With the international intervention forces presence, as SSR suggests was needed for the reform of security sector until the successful state building process and the rebuilding of security forces in the country. The scope of this research paper is to find out the amount of contributions to the process by the European Union (EU) and whether its contributions were enough, or effective in terms of securing the environment for the state building process in Afghanistan. The EU main role on SSR started in 2007 with the initiation of EU police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL-A) to reform the police and justice sectors. As the findings shows EU is in second possession in terms of providing Aid to the state building process in Afghanistan, which can be said that the amount of its contributions was sufficient in terms of Aid and the EUPOL-A, although came along with difficulties in the beginning but its known to be a successful mission in terms of the reforms in the police forces and the ministry of interior and in overall civil policing in the country.

Key words (Afghanistan, Eupol-A, European Union, Security Sector Reform, post conflict peace building, state building).

Introduction

Security Sector Reform (SSR) which became popular as a concept with a speech made by Clare Short the first minister of the Department for the International Development in 1998 in Britain, although there was a feel for the need of a term or concept as SSR in the 1990s.

The term SSR as its reached its high level of attention by academics and policy makers and used as a central concept to link the security, conflict prevention, peace building and development and also other terms related with the subject such as human rights, good governance, civil society, state building, and democracy that linked together all the fundamental concerns of today's international political, economic and social development (DCAF, 2017).

Purpose and Importance of Research

Security in recent years observed great attention by the public for its link to development and human progress especially its argued that in democratic governments to reduce the conflicts an organized, operative and accountable security sector is essential, and it can eventually cause development progress (OECD, 2008).

In emerging new threats in the world the insecurity became a big concern for the countries and Afghanistan which became one of the countries faced with the threats such as terrorism and as a country which emerged eventually from devastating wars and as a country in which all the state institutions were destroyed due to the wars and as a post-conflict country, and the presence of international forces became the focus of state-building, and democratization from the withdrawal of Taliban regime by the government of the United States of America and its partners.

The analysis of this issue is important because without having a professional, non-political and effective security sector in a country the development, wellbeing and safety of its people become impossible and Afghanistan as a country where after the devastating war all the state institutions were destroyed and security sector was the most devastated. After the Taliban regime was destroyed by the United States and its allies, Afghanistan as a post conflict country got the chance to use the international resources and rebuild the state with the help and presence of international community. Such an environment is also suggested by the

security sector reform because with the presence of international forces the reform in the sector of security become more practical.

According to Walter, the reform of security sector is important for the reason that in some cases the security sector instead of providing security for the citizens they encounter in oppressing them and the reform of this sector is essential for preventing such cases of oppression (Walter, 2018).

The main objective of the research is to determine and analyse the amount of effort provided by EU to the security sector reform in Afghanistan and will find out its focus on any specific sector of security in which the EU contributed its most efforts.

Research methodology

This is an exploratory study of the subject and to write an organized and proper research, I will be using different types of research methods to appropriately write a better conclusion. The data will be collected through secondary data analysis and some government documents and published reports will be used too. The government documents and published reports will be used as the primary data. And the secondary data will be taken from books, journals, newspapers, articles, and national and international surveys. The focus of the study is in the concept of Afghanistan but for a proper and reliable conclusion, the international academic researches regarding the field of study will be analysed.

Afghanistan is a post conflict country and the reform of security sector in such environment is often the toughest, but my argument is that how the European union engaged and contributed in the security sector reform in the country and whether, its contributions was effective and changed the security situation practically.

The reason for the international forces presence in post-conflict countries is known to be for the creation of a safe atmosphere which is also recommended by the security sector reform process in order to create a professional and effective security sector and to transform them into the organizations which is responsible for the protection of citizen's political, social, economic, and cultural rights. Afghanistan as a country emerging from war since 2001 made a great transformation with the help of international assistance, and EU is known to be in the second position of a great contributor after the United States(USA) to the Afghan people and also contributed to the security sector reform in the country. Although Afghanistan is still engaged with insecurity and threats from terrorism, but the help and aid from the international community especially the united states and the EU helped to pave the way for

state building in the country. Specially the EUPOL-A mission was successful in some parts of its engagement and regarding the concept of Afghanistan it can be said that it was a successful mission in civil policing.

The Status of Afghan National Defence and Security Forces

Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) is used as the wider term which covers the whole security sector of Afghanistan that include the Afghan Border Force, Local Police, Afghan National Army (ANA), Air Force, Afghan National Police (ANP), National Civil Order Force, Special Forces, Territorial Army, and the National Directorate of Security with the level of active 352,000 personnel as of December 2018 according to the report by the US Department of Defense (USDOD). With the fall of the Taliban regime the creation and support to the Afghan security forces was the main priority to the USA, but the process was not as successful as it was thought to be for that reason that the soldiers abandon the army, low morale and corruption, the other main challenges which are faced by both the ANA and ANP, which is stated by USDOD is the attrition rate with the result of soldiers fatality and their sudden leaving of the force (European Asylum Support Office, 2019).

2. Literature review:

Throughout the 1980s the publications on the role of the military in the governance were increased especially in the cases of transition countries because the civilian governance was increased and the literature on the impact of a broad security sector on development emerged in this period (Ball, 1988). In addition the topics such as the prevention of violence, intragroup hostilities (internal and transborder) avoiding states to violent the citizens and the settlement after wars were studied by the peace research community, which overall provided inputs into the concept of SSR as it started to progress as a concept in the late 1990s (Ball, 2010).

According to Brzoska “security sector reform can be understood as an attempt to connect, in one concept, the opportunities of expanding development assistance into security related fields and the challenges of new demands on development donors, and to provide both with a common vision” (Jackson, 2016, p.121).

One of the main missions of security sector reform is the promotion of human progress for the purpose of reducing poverty to make sure the people increase their opportunities in life including poor people (OECD, 2008).

The new concept of security is distinguished with the traditional concept by including not

only state or nations security but as well focused on the security and well-being of the people (OECD, 2008).

In the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) guidelines on security sector reform provided in 2004 changed the term to security system reform and defined it with the following elements.

1. Efficiency as the contest between achieved result and means.
2. Effectiveness as the harmony between aims and achieved result
3. human security as the protection of human rights and freedom from fear. human security is explained with two more elements such as the chronic threats and the protection from a sudden and damaging disruption in all aspects of life.
4. National security as the political stability of government institutions, preserving territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty.
5. “democratic governance within the concept of SSR refers to legitimacy, representativeness, transparency, the participation of citizens, legality and accountability in the governing of the security sector. Thus, given the criteria of democratic governance SSR is not an easy, simple technical process of the reorganisation of the security sector. The concept of SSR also incorporates the values of liberal democracy and the efforts invested in the adoption of those values” (Ejduš, 2009, p.63-68).

The concept of security sector reform is relatively complex as Hanggi states with the main goal of providing the human and state with efficient and effective security inside the framework of democracy, Although the concept of security sector reform is still an evolving and questioned concept with a rare practical experience on the ground the security cooperation, international programmes for development assistance and the promotion of democracy is progressively formed by the concept (Hanggi, 2004).

The term security sector reform which only emerged in the 1990s used in different contexts from the community of donors for progress, to discussions on the reform in the ‘transition’ countries of central and Eastern Europe’ to change in the key industrial nations in Western Europe and it spread in the international discourses quickly (DPI, 2016).

According to Brzoska the term SSR is widely used because for the plenty activities and phenomenon related to the sector which is responsible for the security, and the second reason

is that the time was prepared for its usage, but its meaning is still not clear and many researchers have been used different varieties of words for the term such as the security sector transformation, security sector transition, or different approaches to the subject and claims that the term is confusing and not clear for them. And as he states there is a requirement for the new term to emerge, and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) started to promote a new term which is named as the ‘justice and security sector reform’(JSSR), And the (OECD) switched to ‘security system reform’ (Brzoska, 2003).

On the other hand as Ball suggests some cases where some of the nations and intergovernmental organizations undertook some activities which are seen to be the examples for SSR on the ground such as the reconstruction of the Liberian Armed Forces and the ministry of defence by USA, and plenty of operations by the United Kingdom(UK) based on the Banner of ‘SSR’ which are characterized as SSR, and the Netherlands has also started a major multiyear security sector development program in 2009, and (based at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces)’ have been created for the aim of establishing a standing capacity to support the operations for SSR activities and with an SSR command the UN has been providing with a peace support mission and strengthening its capacity to work in this field (Ball & Van de Goor, 2008 cited in Sedra, 2010, p.36).

For the purpose of increasing the capabilities of partner countries to reach the degree of security and challenges in the justice department, they meet based on the rule of law and democratic norms and values. as defined in the DAC Guidelines on SSR. “SSR helps create a secure environment conducive to other political, economic and social developments, through the reduction of armed violence and crime” (OECD, 2008, p.21).

The security and justice sectors reform in the situations after wars are regularly a high priority for the safety and security of the citizens and to avoid the wars to arise again, which is a priority most of the cases and its said that such situations provide opportunity for security sector reform because the time and environment might be ready for it, for the reason that in post-war situations the war comes to an end and during peace negotiation there must be declared the need for the reforms and including parties might compromise and in the signed agreement they might include international forces to take part in the elements of a bigger peacebuilding plan and to reform the security sectors (DCAF, 2017).

Expanded armies with a very less amount of civic management or with no civic management

at all, the weakness of internal security forces, informal and paramilitary forces, the large number of artillery and ammo in the hands of government, private and all the military and security remnants of the war are the main motives for internal insecurity in post-conflict situations. In the process of political and economic transition in such environments and the transition of security of the time of war, the intergovernmental organizations, united nations and peacekeeping forces from different nations have been playing a prominent role. Even after withdrawing peacekeeping forces from such environments with the lack of sustaining security to its not possible to reconstruct political, economic and culture in such societies, to make sure this progress is being made there is a requirement for reform in the security-related sectors and a precise democratization in the sector of local security which is responsible for the security of citizens and to make sure that the security forces are not threatening the safety and security of people and to make sure there is a close coordination among local security forces and international assistance forces to rebuild the process. A comprehensive reform in the sector of security which also includes political economic and military actors for a peacebuilding process to work effectively. A comprehensive security reform in the police forces, military, intelligence services, border guards, custom services, the judicial and penal system, and specific civic institutions that are responsible for the oversight and their administration (Schnabel and Ehrhart, 2006).

Post-conflict societies are when the wars between rivalries or the intrastate wars came to an end and the environment become ready for the rebuilding process which follows by a peace agreement between the parties involved in conflicts or follows by a cease-fire and a specific feature of such societies is that the international community can play a prominent role to the reconstruction process, and the parties involved in war commits to the rebuilding process (Contrôle, 2009).

In post-war countries the provision of security is related to train and rebuild the infrastructure for security forces which is a vital need of such societies, and for the aim of a sustainable peace to take over in the duration of time until the international security forces withdraw, there should be a trained, strong and capable local forces to sustain security, and a strong security sector is a must for such societies because the international forces cannot stay for a long period of time. The suggestion of SSR in post conflict countries and the process of peace building suggested that the environment must be safe and non-violent for political,

economic and cultural well-being of a country and this reason emphasized on the presence of international military forces in such countries to transform the security related sector into a group of institutions that are responsible to protect the political, economic, cultural and social rights of the public, For this purpose the international forces must work in a close coordination beside the locals to follow the principles of civic authority, the roles and responsibilities based on the constitution, indigenization, and the negotiation between the military and political leaders, to reach this goal in the unfair environment in post-conflict societies is not easy but it's possible by cooperating with the local government to reform the security sector and with the duration of time reform the political, economic, and cultural sectors and eventually it will help in accomplishing a long-lasting peace domestically and also helps to have a peaceful, democratic and global community thus it's in the interest of international community to cooperate and help such societies to reform their security sector in the context of a larger process of peacebuilding (Walter, 2018).

The EU Contributions to Security Sector Reform in Afghanistan

EU was engaged in Afghanistan from the beginning of the conflicts and its contributions by the European community goes back to 1985 by its Aid to Uprooted People (AUP). EU represented a major engagement in a number of fronts by the creation of (ECHO) in 1991 began its activities in 1994 but due to the sovereignty and security issues the NGOs were its main implementing partners during the civil war including the Taliban era, even then it was the only largest single donor by the estimate of EC which allocated more than 500 million euros in aid to Afghanistan (Tripathi and Ferhatovic, 2017).

The government of Afghanistan and the EU agreed on the partnership in 2005 to succeed the Bonn Agreement and to set the priorities for the upcoming phase of Afghanistan reconstruction process, this EU joint declaration was signed to create an official political dialogue between the EU and Afghanistan, to strengthen mutual collaboration and to observe the progress in meeting mutual commitments For signing the joint declaration in 2005 obliged both parties to make sure to cooperate and reaffirm their commitments in some areas such as the commitment from the Afghan government to strengthening democratic institutions and governance which is responsible and accountable to strengthen the rule of law and to protect the rights of humans to develop civil society, the government of Afghanistan also emphasized on promoting economic progress to eliminate poverty, progress in terms of state finances, combating against corruption and to eliminate the production and

trafficking of drugs and the successful implementation of the joint declaration is said to depend on local ownership. The EU and its international partners also committed themselves to cooperate with the government of Afghanistan to achieve these targets (Council of The European Union, 2005).

The EU along with other commitments to assist Afghanistan also assisted to security sector along with the international assistance community and also the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led assistance forces received the assistance from the EU in terms of military and civilian resources including Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and the US-led Coalition Enduring Freedom Operations for the aim of improving safety, extend stability and boost progress across Afghanistan and the Afghan government to guarantee a stable and safe environment in the country, must cooperate with the international assistance forces while improving the internal capacity in the meantime the international assistance force would support the national and border police and the EU along with its member states will provide the financial aid and the experts in these areas. the unbiased and effective police sector is known to be the main element of the rule of law in Afghanistan which is considered by both the government and EU similarly reform in the sector of justice which can be the powerful framework for establishing the rule of law, and the request for urgent need of reform in this sector was accepted and promised to increase the assistance and urgent fund in the area and with the help of Afghan government it will be assured that the judicial organs have the effective coordination among each other. It is also believed that the democratic governance can only be guaranteed with a trustable legal system that strengthens the rule of law, protects human rights and reforms the criminal and civil justice sectors in the country. The fact that a professional judiciary and solid, impartial civil administration is required to create a stable and peaceful environment, where the rule of law is respected recognized by the EU and supported Afghanistan with political and financial support regarding the disarmament and reintegration process which is believed by the EU to be crucial for the stability in Afghanistan (Council Of The European Union, 2005).

After the implementation of the Bonn Agreement until 2005, a conference on Afghanistan was organized in London and came with Afghanistan compact which was the main document of this meeting and started the journey with some time-limited targets in the sectors of security, governance and development to confirm the obligations of the world for the next level of building the state in Afghanistan (Murray, 2011).

The G8 donors meeting in Geneva that was held in 2002 for the purpose of creating a framework for the operations in Afghanistan and tried to use the SSR approach to develop such framework, that contained five tasks such as the reform of military, police, counter-narcotics, judiciary and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former fighters and in this meeting each donor country promised to lead these five tasks such as the USA led the military reform, Germany took the responsibility of police reform which later on changed to the EU, counter-narcotics was led by UK, judicial reform was led by Italy and Japan led the DDR process. This framework aimed to make sure that there is a safe environment while restructuring the fundamental institutions in Afghanistan and covered many sectors, but as it was expected higher progress in each pillar seem to be slower (Chesterman, 2002).

EU except for humanitarian support and some other economic programs arranged by European commission did not contribute to military operations in Afghanistan until 2007, with the security situations, remained tenuous in the country, EU stepped up its engagement in Afghanistan, a major initiative was launched by the EU- European Union Police Mission to Afghanistan (EUPOL) on June 17, 2007, in Kabul to deal with the security situation in the country, the EU has added a new element to its reconstruction efforts with the launch of (EUPOL-A). The EU engaged in aspects of SSR through EUPOL and the European Commission's contribution to Justice Reform by the EU and some other international forces. The weak law enforcement agencies and more generally a weak justice sector makes the role of building a professional police force more important to address the challenges facing Afghanistan. The mission built on police reform efforts already deployed on the ground, notably the German Police Project Office (GPPO) while simultaneously serving to bring together individual national efforts under an EU hat. This mission was not only for the purpose of providing training but also to provide and contribute to form the whole policy, another main plus of EUPOL-A was that it brought together all the NATO member states and as well as some other countries in the same mission which resulted in the improved coordination due to the increase in exchanging information on the activities related to the police reform. The Afghanistan compact pushed EU to take a greater part in the process of justice sector reform, although many countries were involved in the process before Italy got the lead of the process, but since the justice sector reform is a prerequisite for political, economic, and social progress in Afghanistan and the EU took the lead in reforming the judiciary in 2006 in the London conference. The EU took part in the developing of the

Afghanistan national police, fought against illegal drug business and sustained basic human rights and the rule of law but without a functioning justice system, progress cannot be made in any of these sectors. However, all of the afghan public sectors were in need of reform, but the justice reform remained one of the most important sectors which was in need of urgent reform although the progress has been made in reforming the formal justice system which is not sufficient. EUPOL-A complementing the US/NATO military deployment by suddenly increased civilian role. EUPOL- Afghanistan was a vital mission for the EU although more than half of the ISAF forces were coming from the EU member states (Tripathi and Ferhatovic, 2017).

EUPOL-A

The European Union (EU) on holding the lead role in peacekeeping operations around the world is based on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and it also activates the EU role to prevent wars and to boost the global security. The missions are varying in military and civil missions, the military missions are funded by the EU states and common foreign and security policy is responsible to fund the civilian missions. Until 2014 there were 32 mission deployed and among these missions 16 missions were completed and 11 civilian and 6 military missions were still operating, the civilian missions of CSDP varying in range such as police, monitoring, judicial and SSR, in executive and non-executive nature and differ in size (European Court of Auditors, 2015).

The CSDP missions are operating as part of the EU's approach towards crisis management which suggested a mission by the EU police to Afghanistan in the areas of policing and also in relation to the wider rule of law and after the evaluation of a mission which was sent to Afghanistan in 2006 for finding facts, the council approved in 2007 and the mission was to work in Afghan police force with ownership by locals and according to the rule of law in accordance with the CMC, and this mission should have addressed the obstacles to the reform of Afghan police in central, regional and provincial levels (European Court of Auditors, 2015).

EUPOL-A constitute the main element of EU contribution to SSR in Afghanistan, the civilian mission launched in June 2007. EUPOL-A Afghanistan main tasks are to significantly contribute to the establishment under afghan ownership of suitable and effective civilian policing arrangements, which will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system under afghan ownership. The operation will assist the reform process

towards a trusted and efficient police service which works with accordance to the international standards within the framework of the rule of law and respects human rights (Gross, 2010).

The German Police Project Office was working towards Afghan national police forces from 2002 that was considered unsuccessful and the EU police mission started following GPPO for the aim of creating the effective civilian police force in Afghanistan (RAND Corporation, 2010).

Before the Taliban regime which was settled in 1996, Afghanistan had a strong national civilian police force which was assisted and supported by west and east Germany between 1960 and 70s but with the arrival of soviet union in Afghanistan the role of police changed with the help of KGB to paramilitary to stand against the forces belonged to mujahedin and later when the Soviets left the country the Afghan national police were more weekend with the fight between different parties of mujahedeen which resulted in elimination of civilian police force that was effected mostly during soviets and mujahedeen (Wilder, 2007, p. 3).

With the intervention of international community in Afghanistan, the sector of police was totally destroyed for 20 years which was a tough situation for reforming because both the structures and training for a large number of police force was needed and in reforming this sector the international community faced with many challenges. In November 2001 with the arrangements by the Bonn Agreement, Germany was to overtake the lead role in this area with its mission the German police project office with 40 working officers that started to give training to the senior Afghan police officers and worked to create a coordination among international community to reform the interior ministry and also focused to provide long term training to the Afghan national police forces, but this mission was regarded as less successful with fewer resources provided by them and in 2005 the United States spent more than Germany in the area of police reform (Gross, 2009, p. 27). According to gross after 2005 the United States established the Combined Security Transition Command–Afghanistan (CSTC-A) because of the German police project office failure in providing enough in the area of police reform and its pressure on EU to take a larger role in efforts in Afghanistan, although the European Union was then in the second position of the largest donor to Afghanistan at the same time, but it started the EUPOL-Afghanistan with the mandate of three years in 2007. From the rapid reaction mechanism, the European Commission considered 4.93 million euros in assisting the political transition in Afghanistan and the most significant aid to Afghanistan

from 2002 until 2006 from the European Union was 3.5 billion euros (Gross, 2009, p. 1). And until 2010 the EU along with its members' states contributed in Afghanistan with 10 billion euros in different areas such as governance, rule of law, health, rural development and in particular in the area of rule of law was under the main focus of development efforts by EU. The EU is also the biggest donor to the law and order trust fund that is responsible for paying the cost of operations by Afghan national police forces (Wilder, Murray & Gross as cited in RAND Corporation, 2010, p.18).

Because police and justice sectors are interrelated and for an effective security sector this needs to be considered. But it seems that the police reform did not gain too much attention, but the justice sector was even weaker. And to link these two sectors, a realisation which came very late to the international community, this was a crucial mistake committed by all donors in Afghanistan that they separated their efforts in the police, prosecutorial and justice sectors (Tripathi and Ferhatovic, 2017).

As outlined in the Afghanistan programme by the European Commission the EU has been involved in the judicial reform of Afghanistan in the following four areas:

1. providing technical assistance
2. supporting the justice project of multilateral Afghanistan reconstruction trust fund
3. the salaries of justice ministry personnel by LOTFA
4. the project of united nations development program accession to the justice at the district level.

EUPOL-Afghanistan was initiated as a non-executive mission for three years with a review of its scope and size six times a month following the German Police Project in Afghanistan (GPPO), but its policy was different. It was gone far beyond the training mission it also contributed to from a whole strategy for the Ministry of Interior (MOI) with the purpose of staff mentoring in the MOI, the deputy minister and the chiefs of police in provinces to construct and coordinate policies. This mission was for mentoring, advising, monitoring, and training. Eu police mission in Afghanistan tried to coordinate with the member states and non-member states and advised them on the projects where they were active in the areas related to the mission. The mentoring of higher-ranking officers in the ministry of the interior by EUPOL mission is known as the complement to the United States short term training approach which was to make sure the police forces were ready to take an active role on the battlefields. With its main difference with the GPPO the EUPOL- Afghanistan included all

parties active in police reform and through sharing information it was successful in coordinating the national efforts in police reform which is known as the main advantage over the GPPO.

When the EU police mission began its deployment in Afghanistan it faced many challenges which prevented it from operating and those challenges were ranging from the lack of proper administration to materials such as secure vehicles and other needed staff for running the operations.

The approved personnel for EU police mission in Afghanistan was 400 but according to Eva Gross the authorized amount was never accomplished and it was always short of what it was officially approved. The process of deployment was always a big challenge and it was planned to be deployed half in central and regional level and the other half in five specific provinces through the PRTs which got off with the problem of the lack of bilateral agreement with ISAF and NATO and until the agreement the deployment was delayed even its geographical reach was limited because there was still a lack of agreement with the United States of America and Turkey.

The begging of the EU police mission is known to be unsuccessful due to the challenges mentioned above and some other issues inside the institution which expected a negative effect on the reform process of Afghan national police and it also negatively affected the EU position against other international players (Gross, 2010).

The support to reach the objectives by the EU police mission in Afghanistan was delivered by the experts of the rule of law and police forces of the EU member states mainly to advise the relevant Afghan institutions in Kabul, Herat and Mazar Sharif to carry out the tasks with close cooperation by local and international partners and jointly with the Afghan government (European Court Of Auditors, 2015).

The EU police mission in Afghanistan to apply its mandate worked with three following action lines:

1. To improve the reform of institutions in the interior ministry of Afghanistan
2. To form a professional police force
3. To create harmony between the police force and the judiciary

Each line of the act was partly implemented with many challenges remained in each of its operating fields. But it was less successful in terms of advising and mentoring, although some external factors may have also been the reason for its failure in some aspects other

faults are all due to the issues in EU police mission in Afghanistan, however the mission trained around 5000 police forces in the country and almost delivered its helps to the general number of Afghan national police forces (Tripathi and Ferhatovic, 2017).

The Afghanistan police officials requested EUPOL-A to provide scholarships for the Afghanistan police forces, in the beginning, to study abroad but EUPOL-A hired police specialists from the EU countries to train Afghan police forces inside the country, instead of offering scholarships, established the staff college that could afford higher education for the police with much fewer charges and to train many police officers compared to providing scholarships. The institution-building process for the police forces in Afghanistan is one of the most important contributions and it's one of the greatest successes for EUPOL-A but the establishment of police staff college is its flagship. This college played its role as a stage for delivering further training for the police staff at a strategic, operational and technical level, this project was funded by EU delegation and Service for Foreign Policy Instrument and EUPOL-A developed its training curriculum and courses to build the college. With the total cost of 7.3 million euros, it was inaugurated in January 2014 (Suroush, 2018).

The police staff college headquarters in capital Kabul consisted of 324 staff among them 192 professors and 132 administrative staff and currently has six provincial offices each of them staffed with 12 officers. The college is providing four different courses such as BA, MA, strategic leadership and capacity building courses each with different time duration. The police staff college was effective in terms of providing the facility to the Afghan national police officers in covering the full range of work they have done by providing support to the Afghan national police training facilities such as the Afghan national police academy and the ANP training centres in different provinces. The design of constructing the staff college was promoted by the EU police mission in Afghanistan with close coordination with the interior ministry and technical expertise by EUPOL-A in 2010 (The European Union Delegation to Afghanistan, 2014).

Along with designing staff college the EU delegation, EU police mission in Afghanistan with close coordination to the interior ministry of Afghanistan designed the first concept of creating the crime management college which was completed in 2014 with a total cost of 3 million euros provided by the European Union. The crime management college is useful for the training in all the training academies for police in the centre and provinces for providing

criminal investigation and to advance further and to develop professional skills and techniques (EUPOL-A, 2014).

The new Crime Management College is a progression from the provisional training capacity at the Central Training Centre by the ministry of interior, and until 2014, over 3,500 students have been trained at the provisional training facility including detectives from the ANP, MOI and wider partner organisations including the UNDP/LOTFA, Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and Family Response Units. The focus of CTC in the training previously conducted was in the area of Crime Scene Management at both basic and advanced levels, the 5-week Core Investigator Programme which included intelligence, interviewing and evidence gathering training, Prevention of Violence against Women, and Police-Prosecutor Cooperation Training. The training has been conducted at the new Crime Management College along with new course programmes (EUPOL-A, 2014).

Eu police mission in Afghanistan has been providing a provisional staff college from 2010 until the initiation of the staff college to provide temporary training to the Afghan national police with close coordination with the ministry of interior training general command leadership, the German police project team and the NATO training mission in Afghanistan which was a process of testing the capability in practice and theory of these joint forces in providing temporary trainings which is known to be a successful term which provided training to more than 6000 Afghan national police forces, along with providing training to the soldiers they have provided training to the afghan training staff under specialist training skills and made them able to be the leader and planner of training programmes in the inaugurated staff college which made them to take a greater role in advising and in the sector of techniques rather than to deliver the training in classrooms (The European Union Delegation to Afghanistan, 2014).

The staff college is known as the most important help to the Afghanistan national police forces along with the crime management college, and the EUPOL Afghanistan also helped the ministry of interior and the ministry of justice with training, mentoring, advising and monitoring sittings and also provided the MOI with policies and training materials. In 2008 when Afghanistan was secure the EU police mission forces were advising the Afghan police forces on the checkpoint and helping them to check the vehicles properly and provided them with the necessary advice (Suroush, 2018).

To examine the amount of success the EUPOL Afghanistan earned throughout its operations with taking the afghan concept in consideration we can say that it went through difficulties in its beginning and designing but its operational period was considered as the strength of the mission. The civil policing concept in Afghanistan was not known and it was something new for the people which is defined as non-political, professional, and a force which is responsible for law enforcement. Although the European Union was tensely involved in assisting Afghanistan, over half of the ISAF troops came from the countries that are members of the European Union and it also contributed to LOTFA which is the organization for funding the expenses of the Afghan forces and the EU police mission which worked in the field of civilian policing, but people don't really understand about its role and it's not known for the public and the picture of the European Union as a smaller contributor is continued (Suroush, 2018).

EUPOL Afghanistan was mostly known for its rule of law and human rights programmes in Afghanistan and the policing came after because the work which was done in the area of gender equality in the police forces was eye-catching, prior to the EU police mission in Afghanistan the number of policewomen was 180 members, and this number reached 3200 policewomen with the help of the mission which is still very less compared to men forces. The ministry of interior is planning to reach the number of policewomen to 10000 and to reach this goal MOI and the EUPOL contributed to establishing the Human Rights, Gender and Children Directorate within MOI under the command of a women officer which is known as a great achievement because in Afghanistan there is still challenges against the women police officers and throughout its history Afghanistan never had this amount of women police officers, The EU police mission was closed on December 31, 2016 (Suroush, 2018).

Conclusion

EUPOL-A started working in 2007 in capital Kabul and it is constituted as the main element of SSR in Afghanistan, which was a part of the EU comprehensive approach to crisis management. Although the EU engagement in Afghanistan goes back to 1985, its main engagement started after 2001 with the intervention of international forces in the war on terror led by the USA. The EU signed a joint agreement which based on that tried to formalize its political negotiation, to boost bilateral collaboration and to analyse

improvements in meeting mutual promises. The purpose of signing joint declaration was to confirm its promise to strengthen the democratic political system, to establish accountable and responsible government establishments, strengthen the rule of law and protection of human rights (including the rights of women) and the progress of civic society, with other aid commitments to Afghanistan, the European Union also reaffirm its commitments to assist the security sector along with the international assistance force and also accepted its responsibility to support the NATO-led International Assistance Forces in supplying with military and civilian resources which included the provincial reconstruction teams (PRTS), and also supported the US-led Coalition Operation Enduring Freedom activities. Later, when the London conference on Afghanistan was convened the European union approach was based on the Afghanistan compact which was focused on the next five years of its convention. To create a framework for operation in Afghanistan the approach of security sector reform was used in the meeting of G8 donors in 2002 that contained five pillars and the responsibility of reforming the sector of police was taken by the (GPPO) which was called underrated and the justice sector was led by Italy. The EUPOL Afghanistan began with a pressure from the United States of America on the European Union to take a bigger role in the security sector of Afghanistan. After sending a fact-finding mission to Afghanistan the EU came with the concept of EUPOL Afghanistan, with the aim of creating a civilian and effective police force that was followed by GPPO. Considering the Afghanistan concept the implementation phase of the EUPOL-A Afghanistan is known to be the strength of the mission, unlike its design and beginning phase.

European union main role in security sector reform In Afghanistan was the initiation of EU police mission in Afghanistan in 2007. EUPOL-A Afghanistan main tasks were to significantly contribute to the establishment under afghan ownership of suitable and effective civilian policing arrangements, which will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system under afghan ownership. The EU contributed to judiciary in the areas of technical assistance, supporting the justice project of multilateral Afghanistan reconstruction trust fund, the salaries of justice ministry personnel by LOTFA, and the project of UNDP accession to the justice at the district level. Although the EUPOL-A in the beginning got off with many difficulties but its implementation phase was the most successful considering the concept of Afghanistan. The focus of the EU police mission was to create a professional police force, to develop the institutions in the interior ministry of

Afghanistan and to create harmony between the police and the judiciary which was implemented successfully but with many challenges remained. European union was also successful in rebuilding the institutions for security forces which are still operating and training the afghan police forces such as the staff college and the crime management college which is known to be the most important help to the afghan national police forces that are still operating and training the forces. The mission also helped the ministry of interior in providing training materials and the policies, and when the security situation was fair in 2008, the staff of EUPOL-A was creating checkpoints to train the afghan police forces to check the vehicles properly and provided them with advice. Although the mission was faced with many difficulties in the beginning, but it was a successful mission in providing training facilitating institutions for the police forces and in advising, mentoring and providing policies to the MOI in Afghanistan.

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