POLICE MIRROR 2026



NEPAL POLICE

TRUTH, SERVICE & SECURITY

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Prime Minister

Kathmandu, Nepal

Felicitation Message

On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of Nepal Police, I extend my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to all its members. Since its establishment, Nepal Police has played an important role in maintaining peace and order, enforcing the law, protecting the lives and property of citizens, and providing security and assistance to the people in times of crisis. I express my sincere appreciation to all serving and retired personnel, as well as their families, for their dedication and service to the nation.

Security is fundamental to democracy, development, and the rule of law. In our federal democratic republic, Nepal Police must carry out its responsibilities with integrity and impartiality, and with full respect for human rights. As new forms of crime and security threats emerge, Nepal Police must further build its professional capacity and remain responsive to the needs and concerns of citizens. Public trust is built through fair and lawful conduct, accountability, and timely service.

Nepal Police has also earned respect beyond our borders. Its long record of service in United Nations peacekeeping missions and its cooperation with regional partners have strengthened Nepal's standing as a contributor to international peace. At home, the response of Nepal Police to the recent disaster in the northern region of central Nepal demonstrated the courage, commitment, and professionalism of its personnel, who worked tirelessly to rescue, protect, and support affected communities under difficult circumstances. The Government of Nepal remains committed to strengthening the professional capabilities, welfare, and working conditions of the police service.

On this occasion, I pay my highest tribute to the members of Nepal Police who laid down their lives in the line of duty. Their courage and sacrifice will always be remembered. I extend my deepest sympathy and solidarity to their families and to all personnel who have sustained injuries in the course of their service.

I commend *Police Mirror 2026* for documenting the history, contributions, and achievements of Nepal Police. The publication provides an important record of the institution's journey and will serve as a valuable reference for future generations. I wish the entire Nepal Police family continued success in its service to the nation. Let us continue to work together, guided by the rule of law and a shared commitment to building a peaceful, just, secure, and prosperous Nepal.

Balendra Shah

21 September 2026



Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Balendra Shah



Hon. Minister for Home Affairs Sudhan Gurung

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

गृहमन्त्री
MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

Foreword

On the auspicious occasion of the 71st Anniversary of Nepal Police, I extend my warm greetings and best wishes to all serving and retired personnel of Nepal Police and their families. I also pay my heartfelt tribute to the brave members of Nepal Police who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, and I express my sincere respect and gratitude to their families for their invaluable contributions and sacrifices.

For over seven decades, Nepal Police has remained at the forefront of maintaining peace, security, public order, and the rule of law, continuously adapting to the changing needs of society. Its professionalism, integrity, dedication, and commitment to public service remain the foundation of public trust. Furthermore, I would like to specially acknowledge the men and women in blue who made the ultimate sacrifice during the recent Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi flood and express my gratitude to all those involved in search and rescue missions. Your dedication in service to the nation is second to none.

Nepal Police is increasingly embracing modern policing through scientific investigation, capability enhancement, digital technologies, and stronger national and international cooperation. The Nepal Police Strategic Plan 2083–2085, with its vision of "Smart Policing, Safer Community," provides a crucial direction for strengthening innovation, integrity, and responsiveness. The Ministry of Home Affairs remains committed to providing the necessary policy support and institutional facilitation for these efforts.

I appreciate *Police Mirror 2026* for documenting the institution's achievements, experiences, professional practices, and evolving priorities, thereby contributing to institutional learning and reflection. May Nepal Police continue to uphold its proud legacy of service, integrity, professionalism, and unwavering commitment to the safety and security of the people of Nepal.

Sudhan Gurung
Minister for Home Affairs

Ministry of Home Affairs, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: +977-1-4211229, 4211247, Fax: +977-1-4211232

Chief Secretary

Kathmandu, Nepal

Felicitation Message

On the auspicious occasion of the 71st Annual Police Day, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Nepal Police on successfully completing seven decades of dedicated service to the nation. Throughout its history, the Nepal Police has played a pivotal role in safeguarding peace, upholding the rule of law, and protecting the rights and welfare of all citizens.

In an evolving global landscape, Nepal faces emerging security threats, including cybercrime, financial fraud, rapid technological shifts, socio-political movements, and transnational illicit networks. Addressing these multifaceted challenges requires an agile, professional, and community-oriented institution. I firmly believe the Nepal Police remains committed in executing its duties with utmost commitment.

To address the cross-cutting security issues, the Government of Nepal remains committed to strengthening the force's human and technical capabilities, bolstering its internal vigilance, enhancing inter-agency cooperation, and developing an integrated intelligence network.

This edition of the ***Police Mirror 2026*** highlights the institutional growth, key achievements, operational experiences, and tireless service of the Nepal Police over the past year. Beyond documenting progress, this publication serves as a vital repository of institutional memory, fostering trust and confidence among all stakeholders.

Commending the unwavering dedication, I convey my best wishes to the Nepal Police to serve the nation with integrity and professionalism, contributing to a safer, more secure, and prosperous Nepal.

Gobinda Bahadur Karkee
Chief Secretary
21st September, 2026

Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Singhdurbar, Kathmandu



Gobinda Bahadur Karkee
Chief Secretary
Government of Nepal



Kedarnath Sharma
Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
Singha Durbar
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref No.:

Date: .....

MESSAGE FROM HOME SECRETARY

It is a matter of great pleasure to extend my warm congratulations and best wishes to the entire Nepal Police family on the propitious occasion of the 71st Anniversary of Nepal Police. From a very humble start as a segment of pseudo military attachment to the grand institution as we know today, Nepal police have evolved through time, transforming Nepalese society along the way.

On this solemn occasion, I pay my highest tribute to all the fallen heroes of Nepal Police who lost their lives in the line of service of nation. Their courage, dedication and ultimate sacrifice constitute an enduring legacy of the organization. I particularly remember those who lost their lives during recent floods and disasters. The commendable efforts of Nepal Police in rescue, relief, evacuation, protection and restoration of public order, often with limited resources and under extremely hazardous conditions, deserve our immense appreciation and recognition.

Nepal Police occupies a strategically vital position in safeguarding the nation's internal security, crime prevention and investigation, maintaining public order and upholding the rule of law. The nature of policing demands a robust commitment to public service, often under difficult and unpredictable circumstances. Navigating through these unforgetting settings, Nepal Police remain at the forefront of ensuring that our society is secure, peaceful and resilient.

The Secretary of Home Affairs expects Nepal Police to remain a professional, impartial, accountable and service-oriented institution, responsive to the changing security dynamics. My own observations and interactions with the organization indicate that Nepal Police has made commendable progress in institutional development. Nevertheless, the rapidly changing nature of policing requires continuous adaptation, innovation and institutional preparedness.

I personally remain committed to supporting the modernization and strengthening of Nepal Police. Such support must translate into enhanced operational resources, improved infrastructure, professional development, strengthening institutional capacity. At the same time, modernization must be accompanied by stronger accountability, ethical conduct, community engagement and most importantly measurable outcomes.

I am also pleased to learn about the publication of *Police Mirror 2026*, an important institutional document that represent the chronicles of modern policing and contemporary accomplishments of Nepal Police through pictorial perspectives. It provides Nepal Police with an opportunity to examine its own journey through its own analytical lens. I commend the editorial and publication team for bringing this valuable institutional document to the nation and creating a platform through which citizens and stakeholders can better understand the challenges, responsibilities and evolving dimensions of policing.

On this significant anniversary, I once again congratulate the entire Nepal Police family. I urge the organization to build upon its achievements, address its shortcomings with honesty, embrace innovation and remain firmly committed to the public service. Let every effort be measured by improved security, greater public trust and tangible results.

My best wishes for continued success in all future endeavors.

(Kedarnath Sharma)
Secretary
23rd September, 2026

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE POLICÍA CRIMINAL

INTERPOL

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE POLICE CRIMINELLE
المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية

Valdecy Urquiza

The Secretary General | Le Secrétaire général | El Secretario General | الأمين العام

My warmest wishes to the entire law enforcement community as you mark Nepal Police Day.

This special day is a testament to the dedication, hard work, and sacrifices of the men and women in uniform who work tirelessly to maintain law and order, ensuring the safety and security of communities throughout Nepal.

As a valued member of the INTERPOL family, Nepal Police is a strong partner in our global efforts to combat transnational crime to make the world a safer place.

Your commitment to international police cooperation continues to take many forms, especially as a regular partner in INTERPOL-coordinated global police operations.

The INTERPOL National Central Bureau in Kathmandu provides a critical link in our global network of 196 member countries, helping tackle serious transnational organized crimes including human, wildlife and drug trafficking, cybercrime and terrorism.

I am sure that Nepal Police Day will be both a time of celebration as well as reflection on the important work that you do in our common cause of making the world a safer place.

Best regards,

Valdecy Urquiza

Valdecy Urquiza

INTERPOL Secretary General



Valdecy Urquiza
INTERPOL Secretary General

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF NEPAL POLICE

Policing is a fundamental pillar of a safe, orderly and just society. It is a public trust that calls upon us to protect life and property, uphold the rule of law, safeguard rights and freedoms, and serve every citizen with fairness, dignity and professionalism. As Nepal Police celebrate its 71st anniversary, we do so with a renewed appreciation of the responsibilities entrusted to us and with a clear determination to strengthen the institution for the future. On this momentous occasion, I extend my heartiest congratulations and warm wishes to all officers and personnel of the Nepal Police for their selfless service and dedication.

The past year has been a period of significant challenge, change and institutional learning for us. It reinforces an enduring truth: effective policing demands authority and resolve, balanced with restraint, and public trust. Our resolved were tested time and again from maintaining law and order during violent unrest to putting our lives on the line during mega calamities like Rasuwa Bhotekoshi floods, yet we remain firm in our mandate to protect the nation, uphold peace, and save lives under any circumstance.

In this spirit, Nepal Police has embarked upon a new three-year Strategic Plan, 2083-2085, under the strategic theme 'Smart Policing, Safer Community' which is guided by the vision of transforming policing through “innovation, integrity, and responsiveness”. The plan provides a clear direction for citizen-centered service delivery, technology-friendly transformation, respect for human rights and enhanced professional capacity to deal with adverse situations. These reforms are not ends in themselves; they are means to build a police service that is more accessible, accountable, efficient and worthy of public confidence.

To realize this strategic vision, we need to pair modern advancements with integrity and humanity. We have marked the year 2026 as the year of organizational reforms through technological transformation. By transforming our operational, investigative, administrative and collaborative capabilities, we are building a safer, more responsive community for the future. At the same time, we remain committed to ensuring that vulnerable and marginalized groups receive respectful, timely, impartial, and accessible police services.

As we mark our 71st Anniversary, we pay heartfelt tribute to our fallen collegues whose lives were sacrificed in the line of duty. Their courage, dedication and ultimate sacrifice remain an enduring part of our proud history. It is this very legacy of sacrifice that fuels our resolve as we move forward. The progress we make today stands upon the foundations laid by those who served before us, and it is our collective responsibility to preserve that legacy while preparing the organization for the challenges of tomorrow.

I commend the editorial team of “Police Mirror 2026” for there continued effort to document the journey of Nepal Police, bringing together its achievements, experiences, challenges and aspirations. Such publications preserve institutional memory, encourage reflection and learning, and provide a valuable platform for communicating the work and evolution of the organization.

As we move forward, let us stand united in purpose, integrity, innovation, and service by strengthening our professionalism, embracing change, and placing the trust and safety of our citizens at the heart of everything we do. Together, let us carry forward the legacy of our organization that is steadfast in upholding the law, safeguarding human dignity, and serving the nation with integrity, dedication, and unwavering resolve.



Dan Bahadur Karki
Inspector General of Police



Inspector General of Police Dan Bahadur Karki

HIGHLIGHTS

10 RESEARCH, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



Shaping Nepal Police's future through research, policy analysis and strategic planning, including the Strategic Plan 2083–085, guiding modernization and reforms with measurable goals.

13 CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT



Leading objective, evidence-based criminal investigation with respect for human rights, supported by Forensics, Information Technology and community partnership nationwide and Interpol globally.

25 SPECIALISED BUREAUS



Specialized Bureaus: Central Investigation, Cyber, Narcotics Control and Anti-Human Trafficking bureaus tackle complex organized, digital and transnational crimes that demands highly specialized expertise.

31 OPERATION DEPARTMENT



Directing nationwide law and order, security arrangements and operational readiness, ensuring Nepal Police prevents crime effectively and responds swiftly to emergencies.

38 BHOTEKOSHI - TRISHULI FLOOD 2026



Thousands of police personnel mobilized in the disaster response for search, rescue, relief and dead body management, backed by large-scale DNA/ finger print-based victim identification.

47 PROVINCE COORDINATION DEPARTMENT



Connecting Police Headquarters with the seven Province Police Offices to ensure consistent policy, standards and coordinated operations across Nepal's federal structure.

53 KATHMANDU VALLEY POLICE OFFICE



Three districts, one command: the Kathmandu Valley Police Office keeps the capital safe through coordinated traffic management, crime investigation and airport security.

57 HR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



Developing Nepal Police's most vital resource, its people, through merit-based recruitment, continuous training, career advancement and care for personnel welfare.

63 NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY



Advancing professional policing through quality training, leadership development and continuous learning.

71 ADMINISTRATIONS DEPARTMENT



Providing the logistical backbone of Nepal Police through finance, procurement, equipment and infrastructure management, enabling units to operate effectively and accountably.

75 NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL



Delivering specialized treatment, telemedicine and health education, Nepal Police Hospital extends quality care to personnel, families and the public, including emergency support during crisis.

84 SPORTS



Nurturing athletic talent through its sports wing and club, whose athletes represent Nepal nationally and internationally, reflecting discipline and national pride.

EDITORIAL



First Row: *DSP Chinimaya Tamang, DSP Kiran J. Kunwar, SP Dr. Bodh Bikram Karki, SSP Deep Shamsher J.B. Rana, DIGP Abi Narayan Kafle, SP Dharma Raj Bhandari, DSP Prakash Bista, DSP Kamal Belbase, DSP Ishwari Prasad Bhandari, DSP Heema Thoker.* ***Second Row Standing:*** *Insp. Raj Kumar Shrestha, Insp.Prabesh Karki, Insp. Madhav K.C., Insp. Ishwori Adhikari, Insp. Dirga Bahadur Saud, Insp. Chiranjibi Pandey, Insp. Arun Tamang, SSI. Saraswoti Budhathoki, HC. Tej Bahadur Sijapati.*

As we commemorate Police Day and mark another milestone in our institutional journey, Police Mirror 2026 stands as more than an annual publication. It is a living record of our history, service, sacrifice and transformation, bridging the traditions that have shaped Nepal Police and the modern possibilities that will define the future of law enforcement.

Through its pages, this edition preserves the moments that have shaped our service, including our response to the devastating Bhote Koshi- Trishuli flood and its far-reaching consequences. The devastating disaster has left an indelible mark on our institutional memory. Amid treacherous terrain, violent floodwaters, damaged infrastructure and immense operational uncertainty, Nepal Police personnel stood at the frontline of humanitarian response. In moments of fear and uncertainty, the presence of a police officer represents reassurance, protection and hope.

We also honour, with deep reverence, the fallen heroes who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty and those who sustained injuries in the service of the nation. Their courage, sacrifice and service form an enduring part of our institutional legacy, reminding all of us that policing is, above all, a sacred trust: a commitment to the people, the community and the rule of law.

While these enduring values remain the foundation of our mission, advancing our service today depends on the strategic integration of technology across Nepal Police. The organization is steadily moving from manually driven processes toward an integrated, technology-enabled ecosystem. Yet technology is not meant to replace the police officer; its purpose is to strengthen professional judgment and operational capability. The true measure of our progress, therefore, is how responsibly, ethically and effectively it serves our community.

Police Mirror 2026 records not only the journey Nepal Police has travelled, but also the strategic direction guiding its institutional advancement. We extend our sincere gratitude to all police personnel whose dedication sustains this organization, to the families who stand behind them, and to our national and international partners who contribute to the advancement of policing in Nepal.

May the chapters of this edition preserve our sacrifices, document our progress, and serve as a lasting record of our institutional memory for generations to come. The tools of policing may change with time, but our fundamental responsibility remains unchanged: to serve the people, protect the community, uphold the law, and the public trust and confidence reposed in us.

VISION & MISSION

NEPAL POLICE
MOTTO

Truth,
Service,
Security.

NEPAL POLICE
VISION

A people focused
fair and professional Police
service.

NEPAL POLICE
MISSION

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

NEPAL POLICE
CORE VALUES

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

TECHNOLOGICAL EVOLUTION: FROM ANALOG TO AI

1958 A.D.
Police Radio Communication Network (HF Wireless Sets)

1960 A.D.
Police Photography Unit & Section

1962 A.D.
Hand-Generator Wireless Telegram Sets & Fingerprint Unit

1965 A.D.
VHF Radio Sets (Very High Frequency)

1967 A.D.
Teleprinter, Telex, Fax, and UA Terminals



102E HF (China)

1983 A.D.
First Headquarters Computer System (Apple II / Desktop)

1985 A.D.
HF & Single Side Band (SSB) Radio in Mobile Vehicles

1986 A.D.
Computer Section & Apple IIe (64KB RAM) Computers

1988 A.D.
Prime 4050 Super Mini Computer & PRIMOS Applications

1988 A.D.
Night Vision Binoculars



CPU of prime Mini super computer (Prime 450) & its magnetic tape

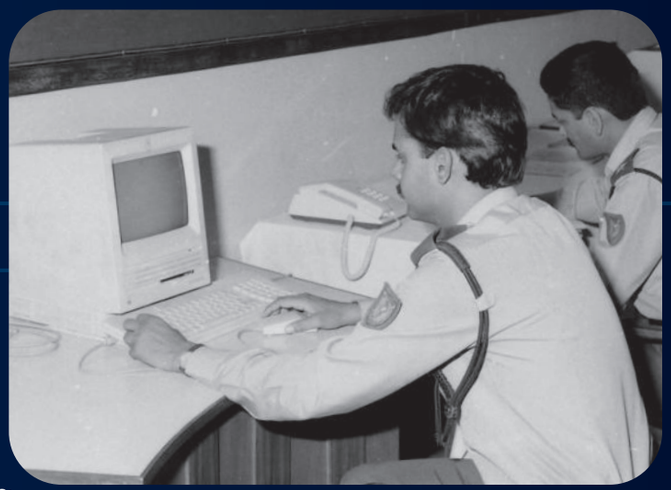
1969 A.D.
Forensic Science Section

1971 A.D.
Walkie-Talkie Portable Radio Sets

1974 A.D.
Four-Year Communication Plan (Transistorized SMB/HF/VHF)

1975 A.D.
Basic Forensic Functioning Units Established

1979 A.D.
Solar-Powered Energy Systems & Storage Batteries



Apple II Desktop Computer



Handic 63D VHF (Handheld)

1994 A.D.
UHF Radio System & High-Altitude Repeater Stations

1995 A.D.
Re-establishment of Central Police Forensic Science Lab (CPFSL)

1996 A.D.
Leased Lines, Police LAN, Driver License & PMIS Software

1999 A.D.
HF Fax Transceiver System & Cross-Band Repeaters

1999 A.D.

- Crime and Criminal Information System (Criminal Record System)
- Daily Incident Reporting System



Use of software to generate actionable insights

2000 A.D.
Nepal Police Official Web Portal (nepalpolice.gov.np)

2001 A.D.
Docucenter, Superglue Fuming & Comparison Microscopes

2002 A.D.
National Police Academy E-Learning & Web Portal

2003 A.D.
Personnel Management Information System/ Nepal Police Email



Audio - Video equipments

2013 A.D.
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) & DRTS

2014 A.D.

- Polygraph System (Lie Detector) & Central DNA Profiling Lab
- Video Spectral Comparator 6000 (VSC 6000) & VIP RF Jammers 2014 A.D.
- Voice Spectrum Analyzer (VSA)
- Under Vehicle Inspection System (UVIS)
- Directional Noise System (Acoustic Crowd Control)
- Radar Speed Gun / Speed Measuring Device
- Micro-Dose X-Ray Baggage Inspection System
- RF Signal Bug Detector
- Infrared (IR) Thermal Imaging Cameras



Data center of Nepal Police

2006 A.D.
(Intranet Web Portal)

2008 A.D.
- Computerized Payroll Information System/ Command Center Network (CCN) / CCCN
- Dedicated Intranet

2009 A.D.
ID card Information System / Prisoners & Visitors Information System

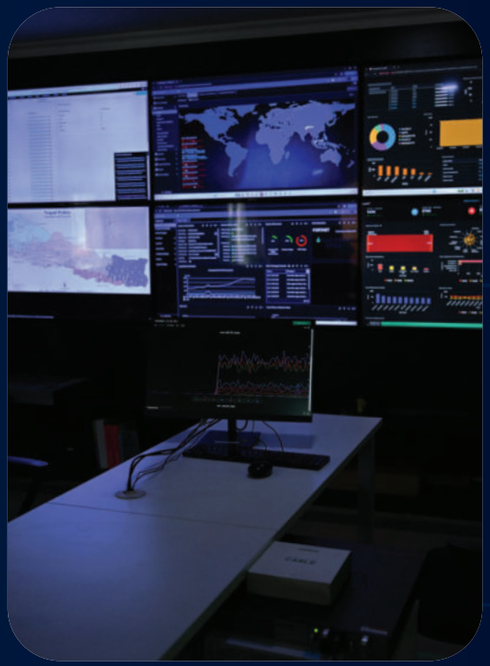
2011 A.D.
- Breathalyzer with On-Spot Printing Device
- Corporate User Group (CUG) Mobile & Vehicle GPS Tracking

2012 A.D.
Metro Traffic FM 95.6 Radio Broadcast & GC-MS Tech

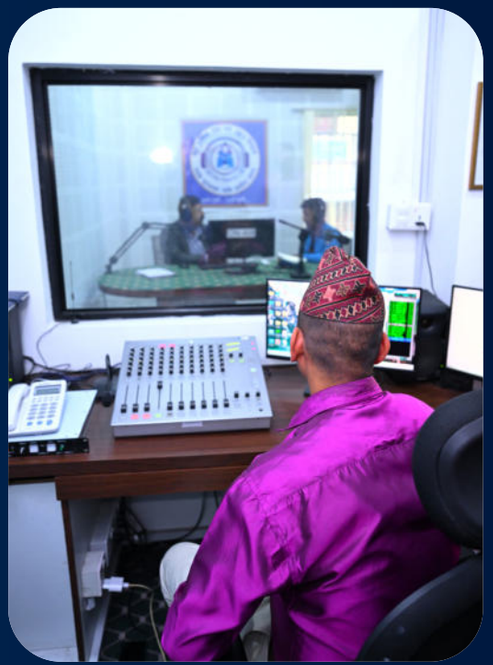
2018 A.D.
- Night Vision Binoculars
- Election Information Management System (EIMS)
- Video Conference System
- Case File Digitization (CFD)
- Training Record System

2019 A.D.
- Nepal Police Mobile App
- Online Police Clearance Registration System (OPCRS)

2020 AD
- Complaints Record Management System
- Unidentified Dead body MIS
- Metro 100/Control 100
- Traffic Violation Record System (TVRS)



System Lab



Metro Traffic FM Studio

2015 A.D.
- Digital Forensics Lab (DFL)
- 'Hamro Police' Public Emergency Smartphone Mobile App
- High-Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (HPTLC)
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs / Drones) for Disaster & Rescue

2016 A.D.
Digital Mobile Radio (DMR), 4G Emergency Comms & Traffic App

2017 A.D.
Digital Signature, Software Defined Radio (HF Email) & Interceptor Van



DNA Lab at NPFSL

2024 A.D.

- EDMIS (Electronic Device Management Information System)
- United Nation (UN) Mission Software
- E-Paybook Portal

2025 A.D.

- Business Intelligence and Analytical Dashboard
- Interpol portal
- Phone book portal
- Facial Recognition Based Detainee Management
- Checkout system for Ex-police personnel

2026 A.D.

- Performance Record Evaluation System
- Deputation Management System
- Ruju Hajiri (e-attendance)
- AI and Advanced Analytics Cell

2021 AD

- Lost Document Information Management System.
- Lost Vehicle Information Management System
- Leave Management System

2022 A.D.

- Inventory Management System
- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)
- Mobile Training Software (NPA)

2023 A.D.

- e-Attendance with facial recognition system
- Integrated Police Welfare System
- Vehicle Management Information System
- Guest Information Management System
- Online Recruitment Management System
- AI-Based CCTV Surveillance (ANPR, Facial Recognition)



Suvelience drone



Outgoing IGP Chandra Kuber Khapung handing over the charges and responsibilities to the newly appointed IGP Dan Bahadur Karki



Newly appointed IGP Dan Bahadur Karki receives the guard of honor at the Nepal Police Headquarters

LEADERSHIP

Hon'ble Home Minister Sudhan Gurung visits Nepal Police Headquarter





BUILDING PARTNERSHIP BEYOND BORDERS



H.E Robert Fenn, British Embassy



Mr. David Shanon, Deputy Executive Secretary of APG



Charge d'affaires Mr Scott Urbom, US Embassy



Program Manager, Ms. Masa Dikanovic and team, UNTAIR



Deputy Commissioner of Police, Zhang Weihan, Singapore Police Force



H.E. Ruwanthi Delpitiya, Sri Lankan Embassy



Joint Secretary, Priyanka Chauhan, MoFA, India



H.E. Park Taeyoung, , Embassy of Republic of Korea

RESEARCH, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

The Research, Planning and Development Directorate (RP&DD) is a key strategic unit of Nepal Police, responsible for research, policy formulation, strategic planning, organizational development and performance monitoring to strengthen policing services and enhance public safety.

The Directorate is headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP). RP&DD formulates policies, strategic frameworks, periodic plans and action plans and supports their implementation. It conducts evidence-based research, monitors and evaluates organizational performance and provides advisory support to police leadership for informed decision-making.

The Directorate also conducts Organization and Management Surveys to support organizational restructuring and institutional reform. In addition, it provides organizational coordination for development programs from international partners. The Directorate also facilitates coordination with the line ministry and relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

Through these functions, RP & DD contributes to building a modern, efficient, adaptive and future-oriented policing system by connecting research and evidence with policy, planning, organizational development and performance improvement.



Unveiling the strategic plan 2083-85 BS.

Smart Policing-Safer Community

The Nepal Police Strategic Plan 2083-2085 has been developed as a guiding framework to sustain institutional efforts toward organizational strengthening and to implement planned reforms in response to emerging security challenges and changing policing needs.

Its formulation was informed by the study of national policies and strategic frameworks, including Sustainable Development Goals, Sixteenth Plan, Nepal Police transformation and previous strategic plans, Crime Action Plans and the Government's governance reform agenda. Consultations were also conducted with former police officers, stakeholders, experts, police departments, training institutions, provincial police offices and subordinate units. Recommendations from the First Women Police Conference 2082, Third National Conference of Investigating Police Officers and Public Prosecutors 2082, Nepal Police Strategic Conference 2082 and National Police Coordination and review meet 2083 were also incorporated.

Strategic Goals

1. Citizen-Centered, Human Rights-Friendly and Accountable Policing
2. Problem-Oriented, Community-Based & Evidence-Led Crime Prevention
3. Specialized Capacity to Combat Cyber, Economic, Financial and Heinous Crimes
4. Development of Artificial Intelligence, Information Technology and Data-Driven Decision-Making Systems
5. Enhancement of Crowd Management, Disaster Response and Human Rights-Compliant Use-of-Force Capabilities
6. Modernization of Public Security, Emergency Response and Police Operations
7. Technology-Enabled, Evidence-Based and Intelligence-Led Criminal Investigation
8. Standardization and Strengthening Forensic Science, Digital Forensics and Biometric Identification Systems
9. Development of a Competent, Specialized and Highly Motivated Police Workforce, Future Leadership and Professional Command
10. Good Governance, Transparency, Performance-Based Evaluation and Institutional Accountability

Major Milestones for this year



Performance Contract: Accountable and Result based Strategic Focus

Nepal Police, entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring public safety, maintaining peace, and upholding the rule of law, institutionalized a series of performance agreements during 2025/2026. These agreements were initially signed between the Home Secretary and the Inspector General of Police (IGP), followed by agreements between the IGP and the Head of various Departments, the Kathmandu Valley Police Office, and provincial Police Offices. Subsequently, the Heads of the Kathmandu Valley Police Office and provincial Police Offices entered into performance agreements with District Police Commanders and other key unit heads, thereby establishing a cascading accountability mechanism and aligning operational responsibilities with broader strategic objectives.

During Fiscal Year 2082/83 B.S., Nepal Police achieved 90.49% progress under the performance agreement between the Home Secretary and the IGP. Likewise, 92.01% progress was recorded under the performance agreements between the IGP and the Departments/ Central Units, while 82.23% progress was achieved under the agreements between the IGP and the Kathmandu Valley and Provincial Police Chiefs.



Leadership meets to review progress, strengthen coordination, and renew collective commitments to policing



Commitment to performance and result based delivery

The Current Status and Areas for Improvement in Financial Crime Investigation (Respondents: Police Investigators of Financial Crimes)



94.16%
Perceive money laundering as the most complex financial crime to investigate.

79.69%
Consider Foreigners and Nepalese living abroad as signifiers of financial crime.

63.85%
Highlight major role of public awareness to control financial crime.



57.2%
Have received no Financial Crime Investigation training.

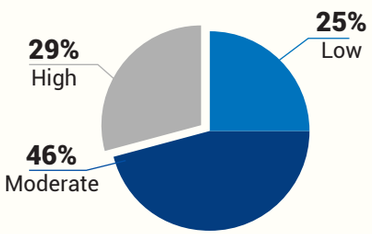
84.26%
Identify lack of technology as the major investigative capacity gap.

75.63%
Recommended developing more skilled manpower to combat financial crime.

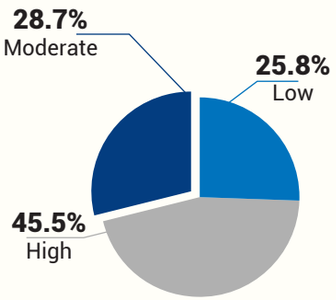
Online scams are the most frequently reported financial crime.

Digital forensics & data recovery, money laundering, cryptocurrency and blockchain analysis, forensic accounting were identified as the core areas of training need.

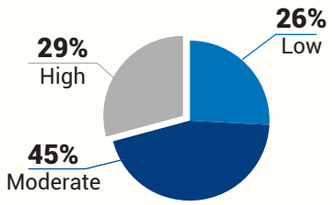
Public Perception on Nepal Police



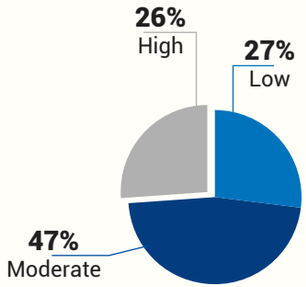
Level of Trust in the Police



Satisfaction with Police Service



Public Sense of Security



Degree of police Professionalism, Transparancy and Integrity



71.6%
Are aware of the procedures for providing Nepal Police with information on crime and suspicious activities.



60.8%
Expressed satisfaction with the current behavior of police personnel.



64.6%
Acknowledged social media as the primary source of information about Nepal Police.

Senior citizens have relatively higher level of trust in Nepal Police.

CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT





Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Manoj Kumar K.C., Chief of Crime Investigation Department

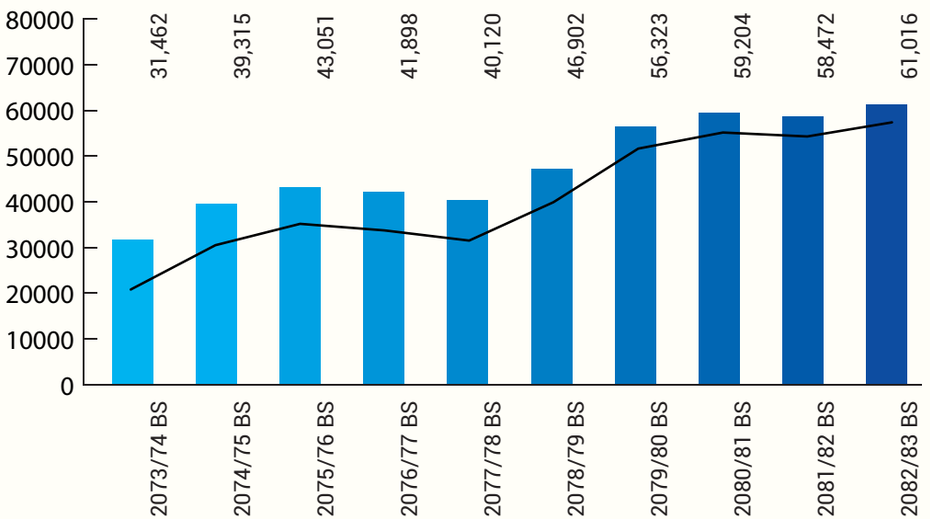
The Crime Investigation Department (CID) of Nepal Police is the central specialized authority responsible for coordinating, supporting and strengthening criminal investigations nationwide. Operating under the Police Act, 2012 B.S. (1955 A.D.) and other prevailing laws and policies, it formulates investigation policies, strategic crime-control plans, operational guidelines and standardized procedures. Under the Fourth Crime Control and Investigation Action Plan (CAP–IV), the Department prioritizes intelligence-led and evidence-based policing, scientific investigation, digital crime-record management, forensic technology, professional specialization, victim-sensitive services, inter-agency coordination and performance monitoring.

The CID integrates criminal information management, field investigation, forensic science, technology and professional training. Through the National Crime Information Centre (NCIC), it collects, analyses, manages and disseminates crime-related information to identify criminal patterns and support operational decision-making. Specialized services, including canine units and forensic facilities, assist in crime-scene examination, suspect tracking, evidence detection and the scientific analysis of physical and digital evidence in accordance with legal procedures, chain-of-custody requirements and quality standards. The Department also provides specialized training in criminal investigation, forensic science, cybercrime, intelligence analysis, digital evidence and resource management.

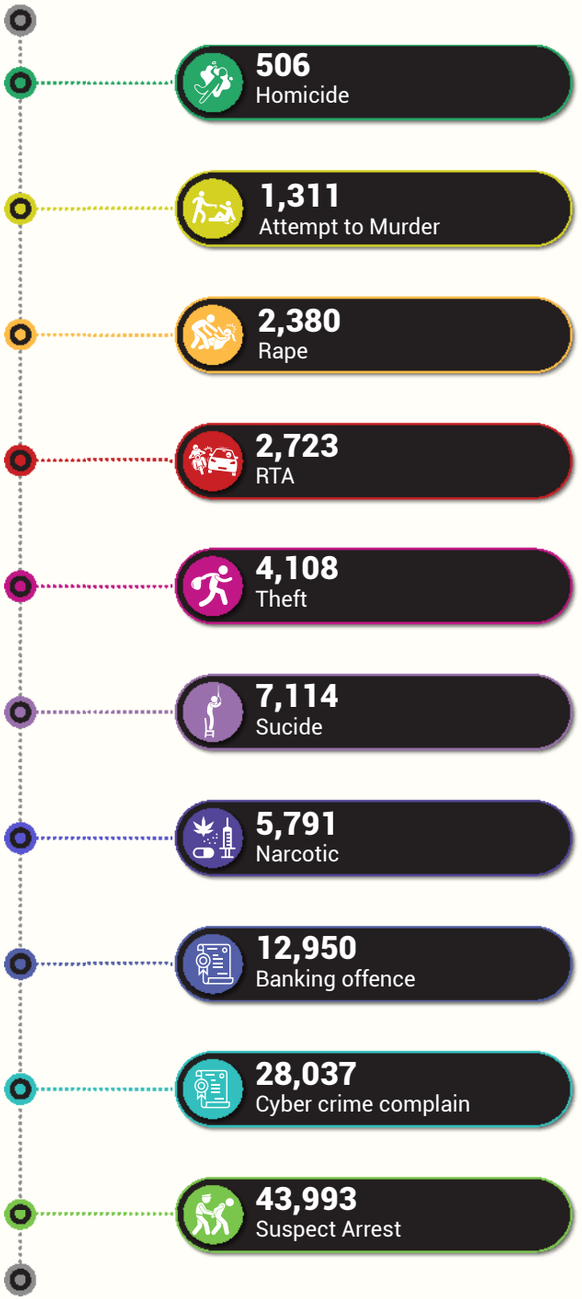
The CID further promotes crime prevention, victim-centred investigation, community participation and public awareness through the Women, Children and Senior Citizens Service Directorate and other specialized mechanisms. It cooperates with domestic institutions, foreign law-enforcement agencies and international police networks to address organized, technology-enabled and transnational crime. Continuous monitoring, technological modernization, performance assessment and institutional learning strengthen the credibility and effectiveness of criminal investigation in Nepal.

12,950 Banking Offence	**2,380** Rape
8,707 Offences against Public Interest, Health, Safety, Convenience & Morals	**2,375** Fraud, criminal breach of trust and extortion
7,114 Suicide	**2,094** RTA resulting in death
5,791 Narcotic Drugs	**1,311** Attempted Murder
4,108 Theft	**1,090** Criminal trespass and nuisance

Ten most common offences



Ten-year crime trend



Case registered in last FY 2082/83.

Crime Control and Investigation Action Plan: From CAP-I to CAP-IV (2014 – Present)

Nepal's triennial Crime Control and Investigation Action Plan (Crime Action Plan, CAP) was first approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, on the recommendation of Nepal Police Headquarters, on 16 Kartik 2071 B.S. (2014) and implemented from FY 2072/073. Having progressed through its first phase (2072/073–2074/075), second phase (2075/076–2077/078), and third phase (2078/079–2080/081), the plan is now in its fourth phase (2081/082–2083/084), and has just completed the second year of that phase, FY 2082/083.

Under Nepal's Constitution, Nepal Police carries out its duties, responsibilities, and powers within the framework set by the Police Act, 2012 B.S., and other prevailing laws. The preamble to the Police Act, 2012 B.S., which describes the need to build a capable instrument for preventing and detecting crime in order to maintain peace and order, makes clear Nepal Police's central role in crime control and investigation. Nepal Police is responsible for investigating the offences listed in Schedule-1 of the National Criminal Procedure (Code) Act, 2074, and achieving success in this role requires adequate personnel, specialised skills, and resources, together with coordination and partnership at both community and international levels.

It was in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs first approved the triennial Crime Control and Investigation Action Plan (2072/073–2074/075) CAP-I on 16 Kartik 2071 B.S., issued by Police Headquarters' Crime Investigation Department for implementation from FY 2072/073, with the aim of making crime control more effective, keeping investigation services responsive to changing needs, and ensuring a technology-enabled investigative techniques and procedure. By the end of the second year of the fourth phase (FY 2082/083), most activities envisioned under the first three phases had been completed, though activities requiring larger investment continue to face challenges related to budget constraints and service specialisation. Implementation of these successive action plans has nonetheless produced significant, measurable achievements in the field of crime investigation.



Strategic approaches of the fourth three-year crime Action Plan



INTERPOL COOPERATION

Nepal became a member of INTERPOL on Ashoj 11 2024 as its 100th member, marking the beginning of a long-standing commitment to international police cooperation. Nepal has also had the privilege of hosting the 10th Asian Regional Conference in 2046 BS. and the 23rd Asian Regional Conference in 2073 BS. Since joining INTERPOL, Nepal Police has maintained close cooperation with INTERPOL and its member countries through intelligence sharing, operational coordination and international law-enforcement partnerships to address emerging forms of transnational crime. INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) Kathmandu plays a key role in initiating proceedings for the issuance of INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions concerning fugitives and missing persons, while coordinating with international counterparts to facilitate their identification, tracing, apprehension and return to Nepal, where they are subsequently presented before the competent judicial authorities for further legal proceedings.

In FY 2082/083 BS., NCB Kathmandu's INTERPOL Desk at the Crime Investigation Department processed the following Notices concerning fugitives and missing persons:

INTERPOL RED NOTICE

42
Red Notice

INTERPOL YELLOW NOTICE

3
Yellow Notice

Number Issued

Over the same period, fugitive defendants wanted in Nepal were traced and apprehended abroad, at Tribhuvan International Airport, and at various locations across the country, and subsequently repatriated for legal proceedings:

INTERPOL RED NOTICE

11
Red Notice

INTERPOL YELLOW NOTICE

2
Yellow Notice

Fugitives Arrested



A collective commitment for Global Peace and security



Representing service on the Global Stage



The Nepali delegates on the UNCOPS Summit 2026

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY

A Journey that Began in 1992.

In March 1992, Nepal Police joined the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslavia as part of its Civilian Police (CIVPOL) contingent, the first step of a journey that has since carried the institution to some of the world's most demanding corners. What began as a single deployment has grown, over three decades, into a proud national commitment of global peace and service.

To date, 8,668 Nepal Police personnel have served under the UN flag, as Individual Police Officers, within Formed Police Units and in specialized professional roles, each one carrying forward a legacy of discipline, neutrality, and humanitarian purpose.

A Presence Across the Globe.

From the heat of Abyei to the sea breeze of Cyprus, from the hills of Kosovo to the plains of South Sudan and Congo and onward to the halls of UN Headquarters in New York, Nepal Police blue berets stand watch across eight active UN missions, a living thread connecting Nepal to a world in need of peace.



23 M 9 F

Current deployment

Somalia
UNSOM

Libya
UNSMIL

Sudan
UNITAMS

Democratic Republic of Congo
MONUSCO

Cyprus
UNFICYP



New York
UNDPO

Kosovo
UNMIK

South Sudan
UNMISS

Abyei
UNISFA

POLICE K-9 OPERATIONS

The K-9 Service of Nepal Police began in 2026 BS. (1969 AD.) with four police dogs. Since then, it has grown into an important part of policing, supporting law enforcement, security and emergency response operations across Nepal.

The service has a sanctioned strength of 164 personnel, including Technical Deputy Superintendents of Police, deployed across 16 locations. Currently, 107 police dogs operate from 13 locations nationwide.

The dogs are specially trained in four areas:

Explosive Detection and Identification
Narcotic Drug Detection and Identification
Criminal Investigation and Tracking
Human Search and Rescue

These specialised canine teams support Nepal Police in detecting threats, assisting investigations and carrying out search-and-rescue operations, making them an essential part of modern policing in Nepal.



Nepal Police K-9 team in search and rescue operations



TOURIST POLICE

Guided by its motto, "Tourist Police for Tourists' Safety", Tourist Police remains committed to delivering professional, responsive, and tourist-friendly policing while contributing to Nepal's reputation as a safe, secure, and welcoming destination for visitors.

Established on Magh 12, 2035 BS., Tourist Police Nepal is a specialized unit of Nepal Police operating under the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation through the Department of Tourism. The organization is dedicated to ensuring the safety, security, and well-being of international tourists throughout Nepal.

Tourist Police Nepal currently has a strength of 239 personnel under the leadership of a Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP). Its Head Office is located on the premises of the Nepal Tourism Board, Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu. To provide effective assistance and security services throughout the country, Tourist Police operates a network of 31 units including 10 units across the 3 districts of the Kathmandu Valley and 21 units in 14 districts outside the capital.

Through close coordination with tourism stakeholders, law enforcement agencies, diplomatic missions, and local communities, Tourist Police Nepal continues to enhance visitor safety, promote responsible tourism, and reinforce Nepal's reputation as a safe, secure, and hospitable tourist destination.



COMMUNITY-POLICE PARTNERSHIP

"Security is a pre-requisite for development and development is the basis of a secure society"

The history of policing in Nepal initiated with traditional local security systems such as *Kotwals* and Militias during the ancient periods, however the formal history begins with the Police Act 2012 BS. Since its inception, the Nepal Police has been committed to establish the police organization as a reliable organization for crime prevention, detection and maintaining peace and security as itsprescribed mandate.

Considering that the primary responsibility of the police is to prevent crime rather than merely react to it, the goal is to identify and solve crime-oriented problems in a timely manner with the coordination and cooperation of the general public. In order to bring effective police service to the doorsteps of every citizen, the community police service was launched for the first time in 2039 BS through a door-to-door program called "Community Police Service" (*Chhimeki Prahari*). In the year 2051 BS, Community Police Service Center was established in Maharajgunj, Kathmandu as a pilot project. Later a concept paper on community police service, operation guideline, and proposed legislation for community service center were issued by then Inspector General of Police in accordance with Rule 161 of the Police Rules 2049 BS. Likewise in 2073 BS., 'Police My Friend' policy was issued and revised community-oriented initiatives became operational across the nation. Furthermore, in 2074 BS, "Police in our Tole Operation Directive 2074" was also issued to complement the already existing community policing framework. Since its inauguration on 11 Kartik 2075 BS, the Community-Police Partnership Concept has led to the formation of 25,490 committees across district, municipal, ward, and tole levels, as well as within Tribhuvan University and Nepal Scout. These committees remain active and operational today, driving large-scale, nationwide systematic awareness campaign.



Bringing policing and assistance closer to communities



Meaningful engagement with young minds



Fostering partnership for safer community

Community outreach

Drug Abuse
12,020 Program
4,04,142 Participants

Cyber Safety
2,492 Program
1,73,256 Participants

Suicide, Self Harm
5,966 Program
1,34,021 Participants

Road Safety
6,033 Program
1,92,617 Participants

Human Trafficking
3,518 Program
1,03,798 Participants

Gender Violence
4,132 Program
1,57,834 Participants

Health Camp
229 Program
18,312 Participants

Blood Donation
84 Program
4,531 Participants

One day with Police
269 Program
9,072 Participants

Child Safety
361 Program
14,620 Participants

Early Marriage
3,236 Program
88,336 Participants

Fire Safety
1,361 Program
31,467 Participants

Public Hearing
634 Program
48,789 Participants

Tree Plantation
276 Program
6,936 Participants

Sanitation
1,454 Program
52,808 Participants

Polygamy
1,314 Program
25,680 Participants

Human Rights
399 Program
8,385 Participants

Theft
3,255 Program
74,259 Participants

Police with Minorities
1,329 Program
27,297 Participants

Sexual Offence
2,492 Program
54,429 Participants

Miscellaneous
25,446 Program
7,66,396 Participants

Awarness campaigns of FY 2082/83 BS.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF VULNERABLES

Human trafficking cases



Cases Registered: **209**
Arrest Made: **256**
Victims: **310**
38.41 % increased in registered cases

Rescued individuals from human trafficking



Women: **404**
Men:**50**
Girls:**109**
Boys:**1**

Domestic violence



Complaints: **14,911**
Cases Settled: **12,851**
Unsettled Complaints: **1,049**
Out of Contact Complainants: **68**
Legal Proceedings: **18**

Registered criminal cases related to caste discrimination



Case Registered: **30**
Charge sheet Submitted: **25**

Missing children



Lost
Girls: **6,457**
Boys: **2,267**

Found
Girls: **6,231**
Boys: **2,207**

Rescued from child labor



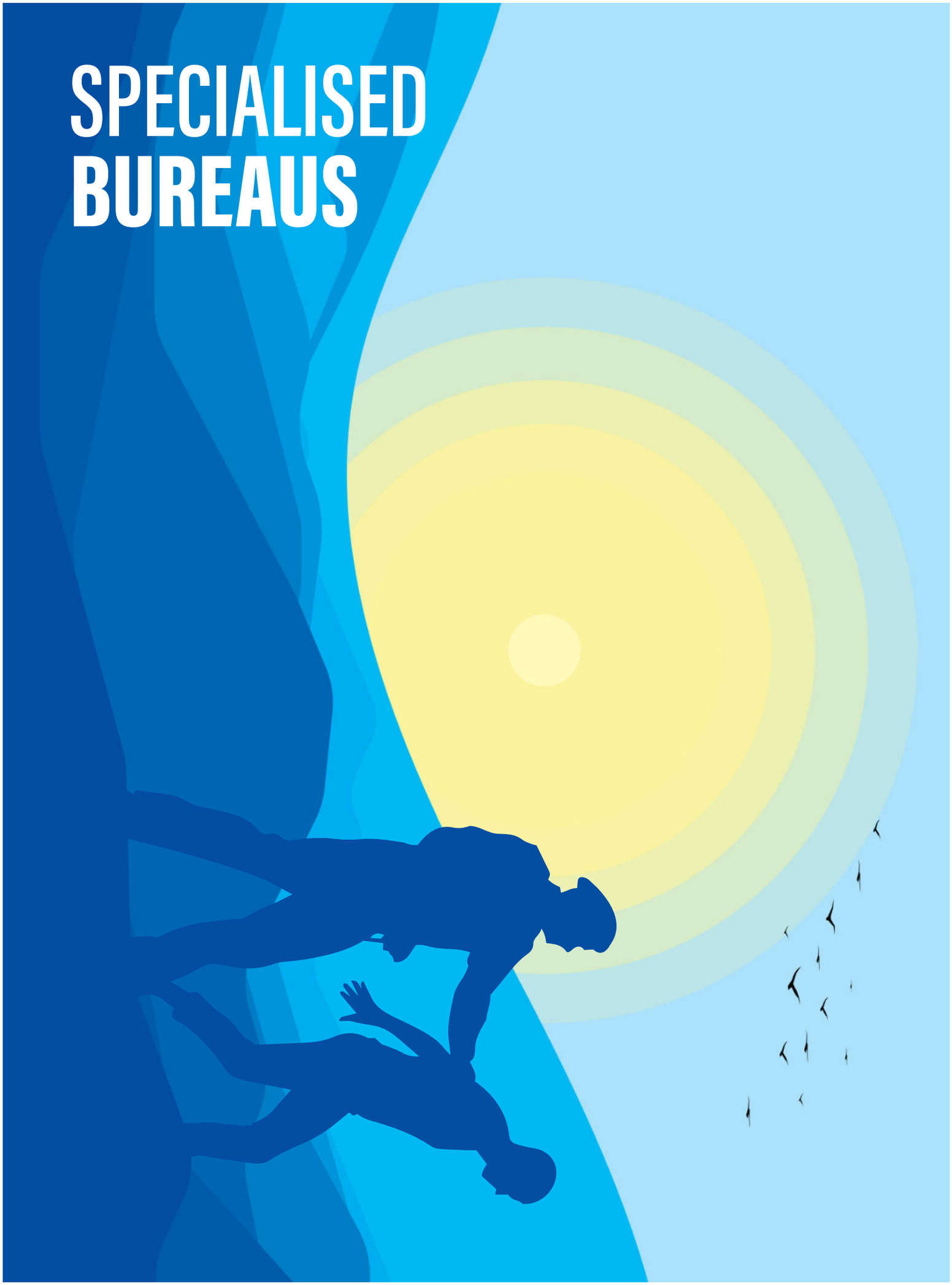
Girls: **15**
Boys: **30**

Harasment & violence against elderly citizens



Complaints: **30**
resolved: **25**
Resolved Rate: **83.33%**

SPECIALISED BUREAUS





Additional Inspector General of Police Uma Prasad Chaturbedi, Chief of Central Investigation Bureau

The Police Act, 2012 entrusts Nepal Police with the major responsibilities of maintaining peace and security, preventing and controlling crime and investigating offences. In 2021 B.S. in view of evolving security dynamics and the need to strengthen crime investigation as a foundational pillar of the criminal justice system, the Government of Nepal and Nepal Police established the Crime Investigation Department. Pursuant to the policy of creating specialized units within the Department, the Crime Investigation and Crime Control Bureau were established in 2061 BS.

Building on this institutional evolution, the concept of a Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) took shape within the framework of existing laws, with a mandate to investigate specialized criminal offences classified by their gravity, nature, organized linkages and direct impact on society. Accordingly, the Central Investigation Bureau was established in 2067 B.S. to provide technical and professional support to other investigating offices, functioning under the direct supervision of the Inspector General of Police. This arrangement is intended to promote consistency, expertise and quality in investigations conducted across the organization.

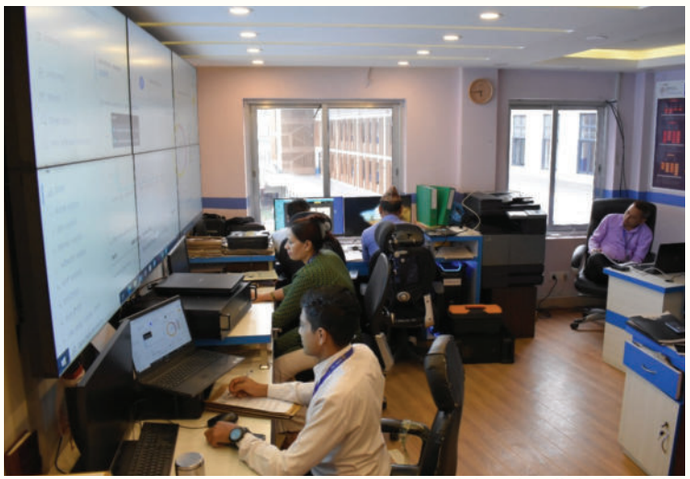
Since 2078 B.S., the CIB has been led by an Additional Inspector General of Police to advance the strategic objectives. As a specialized unit, it undertakes the investigation of heinous and serious crimes, as well as highly sensitive offences bearing on national interest and welfare. The Bureau remains professionally committed to the effective enforcement of existing laws, to upholding human rights and the rule of law, and thereby to safeguarding public trust, peace and security. Through its work, the CIB continues to contribute to a stronger, more credible and more accountable criminal justice system.

CYBER BUREAU

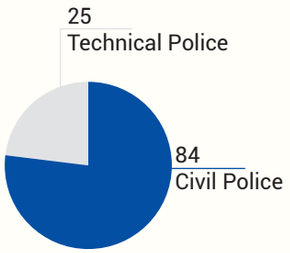
Historically, cybercrime investigations and digital offense management were primarily handled by the Metropolitan Police Crime Division and the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB). However, with the rapid expansion of information and communication technology (ICT) and its widespread adoption across the general public, digital crime vectors grew increasingly complex, exceeding the operational capacity of generalized units. Recognizing the critical necessity for a specialized force dedicated to proactive threat mitigation, public awareness, and digital forensics, the Government of Nepal (Council of Ministers) formally sanctioned the establishment of the Cyber Bureau under Police Headquarters on 2075/02/27 BS.

To define its operational structure, the Inspector General of Police promulgated the Cyber Bureau Operation Order, 2075. Subsequently, the Eighth Amendment to the Nepal Police Regulations introduced explicit legal provisions governing the bureau's organizational mandate, which was officially gazetted on 2077/06/19 BS. The Cyber Bureau is functionally empowered with the statutory responsibility of safeguarding national cybersecurity, conducting specialized cybercrime investigations and instituting preventative measures to counter emerging digital threats.

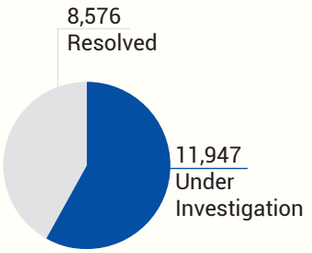
Under the Electronic Transactions Act (ETA), 2063, adjudication authority was initially centralized within the Kathmandu District Court. A landmark legal reform via notification on 2080/03/11 BS extended trial jurisdiction to all district courts nationwide. Consequently, both district courts and local police offices across Nepal now possess concurrent territorial jurisdiction over offenses under ETA 2063, requiring streamlined inter-agency communication, evidence transfer, and operational synergy between police units and the judiciary.



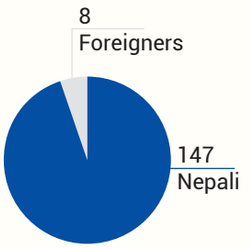
Policing the digital frontier



Current strength



Complaints received in FY 2082/83



Arrest of the accused in FY 2082/83

Fraudulent amount
NRs. 2.08 Billion

Recovered amount
NRs. 1.72 Billion

Refunded to complainants
2,751

Cyber fraud cases

Integrated Anti-Cyber Scam Center: One Roof, One Response to Digital Financial Fraud.

Police, regulators, banks and telecom operators are coming together under one roof to protect citizens from cyber-enabled financial crime.

The growth of digital banking, e-wallets, online payments and social media has transformed financial life in Nepal, and opened new opportunities for organized criminal networks. Investment fraud, job and romance scams, phishing, SIM-swap fraud, wallet fraud and cryptocurrency scams increasingly target ordinary citizens. Many are run by cross-border networks that exploit money-mule accounts and gaps in coordination among institutions.

One Framework, Many Institutions

Nepal is in the final stage of establishing the Integrated Anti-Cyber Scam Center (IACSC), expected to begin operation soon. It will bring together Nepal Police, Nepal Rastra Bank, the Nepal Telecommunications Authority, banks, payment service providers and telecom operators. Working around the clock from the Nepal Police Cyber Bureau, authorized representatives of these institutions will serve as co-located officers. A Steering Committee led by the Ministry of Home Affairs will provide policy direction, and an Operations Coordination Committee led by Nepal Rastra Bank will manage day-to-day coordination.

The Center will also analyze emerging scam patterns, monitor money-mule networks, issue early warnings and run public-awareness campaigns. It will support investigators and prosecutors, share information with the Financial Information Unit, and coordinate with INTERPOL and counterpart agencies on cross-border cases.

By placing law enforcement, regulators, banks and telecom companies in one coordinated system, the IACSC is expected to make reporting easier, response faster and victim support more humane, protecting the savings, dignity and confidence of citizens as Nepal advances towards a digital economy.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Nepal Police, is the specialized central law enforcement agency of Nepal entrusted with the prevention, control, and investigation of narcotic drug-related crimes. The Bureau is responsible for combating the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, possession, trafficking, transportation, and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, thereby contributing to national security, public health, and the development of a drug-free society.

The institutional foundation of NCB dates back to 25 Jestha 2049 B.S. (7 June 1992 A.D.), when the Narcotic Drugs Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU) was established. Subsequently, on 14 Mangsir 2069 B.S. (2012 A.D.), the Government of Nepal upgraded the unit to the Narcotics Control Bureau through a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Currently, the Narcotics Control Bureau is headed by a Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) as its Chief and operates nationwide through 15 field offices and satellite units strategically located in border areas, major cities, international airports, valley entry points, and the Central Post Office, Dilli bazar.

NCB conducts intelligence-led narcotics investigations, intelligence collection and analysis, drug trafficking detection and enforcement of relevant laws, primarily under the Narcotic Drugs (Control) Act, 2033 (1976). It also monitors emerging drug threats, trafficking routes, concealment techniques, and evolving criminal networks. The Bureau maintains close coordination with Nepal Police units, Customs, Immigration, government agencies and national and international partners to facilitate intelligence sharing, joint operations, capacity building, and technical cooperation. Through professional investigations, interagency collaboration, and international partnerships, NCB remains committed to strengthening Nepal's drug control framework and addressing evolving narcotics-related challenges



1,792 Kg
Hashish



185 Kg
Opium



19.895 Kg
Heroin (Brown)



9.38 Kg
Cocaine

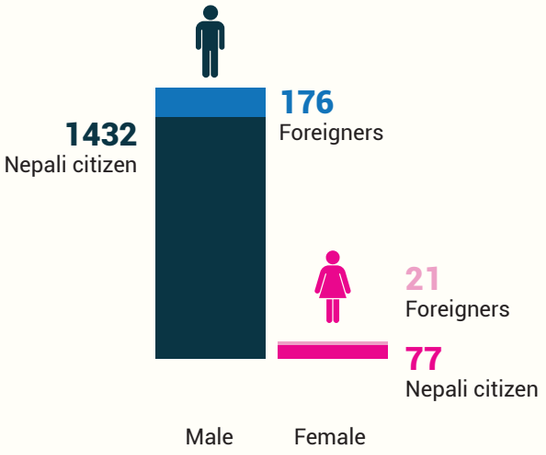


37.55 Kg
Cannabis



7.8 Kg.
Heroin

Narcotics and psychotrophic substances seized in FY 2082/83 BS.



Arrested accused

Ampules	66,103 pcs
Spasmo	7,699 pcs
Nitrozon	34,445
Corex	320 bottle
Tramadol	5,41,927 tabs
Amfetamine	550 gm
LSD	1,040 pcs
MDMA	213 gm

Controlled narcotics seized in FY 2082/83 BS.



Crackdown on illegal contraband



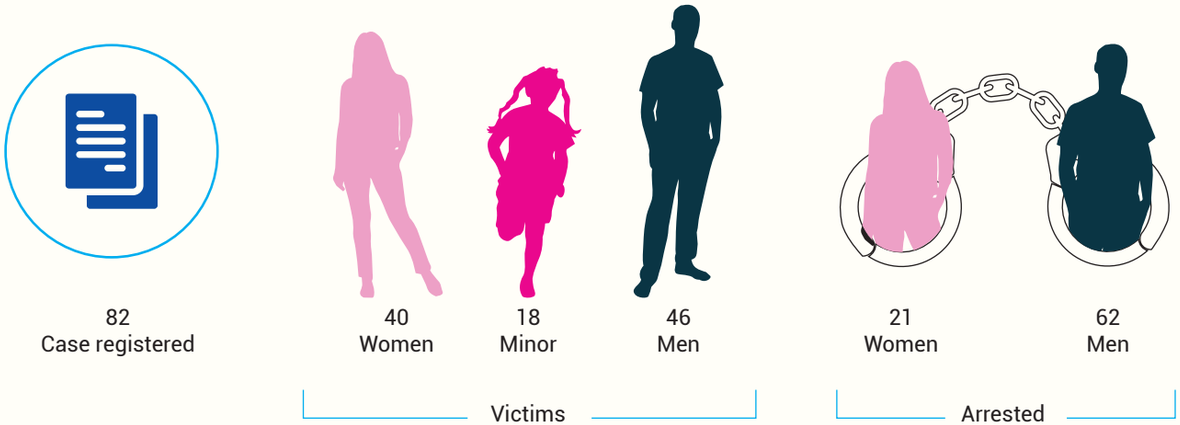
Major seizures of controlled and restricted pharmaceuticals

ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING BUREAU

The Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB) is a specialised unit of Nepal Police established in 2075 B.S. under the Central Investigation Bureau to control, investigate and respond to human trafficking and related offences. Human trafficking, encompassing forced labour, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, domestic servitude, forced marriage and exploitation linked to foreign employment, has become increasingly complex with the involvement of organised criminal networks and digital platforms. Nepal's geographical position and its role as a source, transit and destination country for trafficking require specialised investigation, victim protection, prevention and inter-agency coordination.

AHTB operates through its central structure and field-level units to address trafficking cases across Nepal, including major border points, urban centres, transit routes and areas vulnerable to cross-border trafficking. Its operational responsibilities cover the identification and investigation of trafficking networks, rescue and repatriation of victims, evidence collection, prosecution support, awareness and prevention programmes, and coordination with government agencies, security bodies and national and international partners. The Bureau also works to strengthen digital investigation capabilities in response to the growing use of social media and online platforms for recruitment, deception and exploitation.

During Fiscal Year 2081/82, AHTB investigated 44 human trafficking cases, including four cases involving sexual exploitation and organised trafficking, leading to the arrest of 67 individuals. Its operations also contributed to the identification and rescue of 744 victims and the apprehension of five fugitives through INTERPOL coordination. These activities demonstrate the Bureau's continuing role in combating organised trafficking networks, protecting vulnerable persons and strengthening Nepal's response to human trafficking through specialised investigation, victim-centred intervention, inter-agency cooperation and international collaboration.



Registered cases along with victim and arrested in FY 2082/83 BS.



Marching united against human trafficking

NEPAL POLICE WIVES ASSOCIATION

The Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA) has played a meaningful role in supporting the welfare and well-being of Nepal Police families. Through various social, educational and community-oriented initiatives, the Association contributes to strengthening family support systems and fostering a sense of solidarity among the families of serving and retired police personnel. Its activities reflect a commitment to social responsibility, mutual support and the overall well-being of the wider Nepal Police community.

Beyond family welfare, the Association has also contributed to community service and humanitarian initiatives, extending support to individuals and communities in need. Through charitable programmes, educational support, awareness activities and assistance during challenging circumstances, it continues to promote compassion, cooperation and social responsibility. The collective efforts of its members complement the broader institutional values of service, dedication and responsibility associated with Nepal Police.

The Association further provides a platform for its members to work collectively towards meaningful social causes and community development. By encouraging participation in welfare programmes, supporting vulnerable groups and promoting initiatives that benefit families and society, it strengthens the spirit of service beyond the conventional boundaries of policing. Its continued engagement demonstrates the important role of family networks in sustaining the morale, resilience and social connection of the Nepal Police community.













OPERATION DEPARTMENT





Additional Inspector General of Police, Himalaya Kumar Shrestha Chief of Operation Department

The Operation Department of Nepal Police is a key pillar of Nepal's internal security and law-enforcement system, responsible for maintaining peace, public order, safety and the rule of law throughout the country. As the central operational arm of Nepal Police, it converts policies, plans and directives into effective field operations and ensures timely responses to security challenges and emergencies. The department works in coordination with provincial, district, and local police units, as well as government and security agencies, to prevent and control crime, maintain public order, manage emergencies, and protect people and property. Its major responsibilities include crime prevention, disaster response, crowd control, VVIP/VIP security, election security, traffic management, vital installation protection, arms and ammunition management, detention-center security and police communications.

It also contributes to counter-terrorism, border security, national security and emergency response operations. Through effective coordination, strategic planning, resource mobilization and rapid operational response, the department strengthens the readiness and effectiveness of Nepal Police.

Guided by the values of professionalism, integrity, discipline, impartiality, accountability and service, the Operation Department plays a vital role in ensuring peace, stability, public confidence and effective law enforcement across Nepal.



Presence, protections and service

OPERATIONAL METRICS

To maintain peace, national security and economic stability, Nepal Police actively conducts targeted special operations across the country to curb criminal activities and illicit networks. Through systematic intelligence led raids and round-the-clock foot and mobile patrols, the force has successfully seized illegal firearms, neutralized illicit weapons proliferation networks, and safely intercepted hazardous explosive materials. In high-risk transit zones and border districts, security units closely collaborate with customs officials to combat cross-border smuggling and curb severe revenue leakage, directly boosting state revenue collection. By maintaining strict vigilance, intercepting contraband, and conducting coordinated nationwide operational drives, Nepal Police continues to uphold the rule of law, protect national infrastructure, and ensure internal security.

Total Revenue Contribution FY 2082/83 BS.

NRs. 6,44,99,96,105/-

Arms and ammunitions seized

926	61	361	5	7,140 gm	242	156	40	242
Long Barrel	Handguns	Ammunitions	Magazines	Gunpowder	Electric Detonator	IEDs Neutralized	Special Ops	Arrested

Establishment of the Aerial Security and Support Unit

Nepal Police has institutionalized drone and anti-drone capabilities under the Communication Directorate, Department of Operations.

Advances in technology, particularly artificial intelligence-based drone and anti-drone systems, are being adopted by security agencies worldwide, and government institutions in Nepal are increasingly doing the same. These technologies now contribute to security management, crime investigation and control, disaster management, traffic monitoring, surveillance, and search and rescue operations. Nepal Police face evolving security challenges, difficult geography and growing urban areas, which make a stronger technology-based surveillance system an institutional necessity.

In response, Nepal Police has established the Aerial Security and Support Unit under the communication Directorate, Department of Operations, Nepal Police Headquarters. The Unit brings drone and anti-drone expertise together within a single specialised structure. It will be staffed by personnel with qualifications and experience in electronics, communication, and drone and anti-drone technology.

The Unit's mandate has two complementary dimensions. In its support role, it will provide aerial assistance to field operations, crime investigation, traffic monitoring, disaster management, and search and rescue. In its security role, it will respond to the illegal and unauthorized use of drones, which can affect public safety and criminal investigations. Maintaining a dedicated, trained team for both functions will make police action more timely, accurate and effective.

ROAD TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT



Key initiatives in traffic management in FY 2082/83 BS.

ROAD SAFETY OVERVIEW

29,991
Traffic incident response

29,988
RTA victims

2,707
RTA fatalities

1,63,502
Awareness programs

93,02,820
Beneficiaries

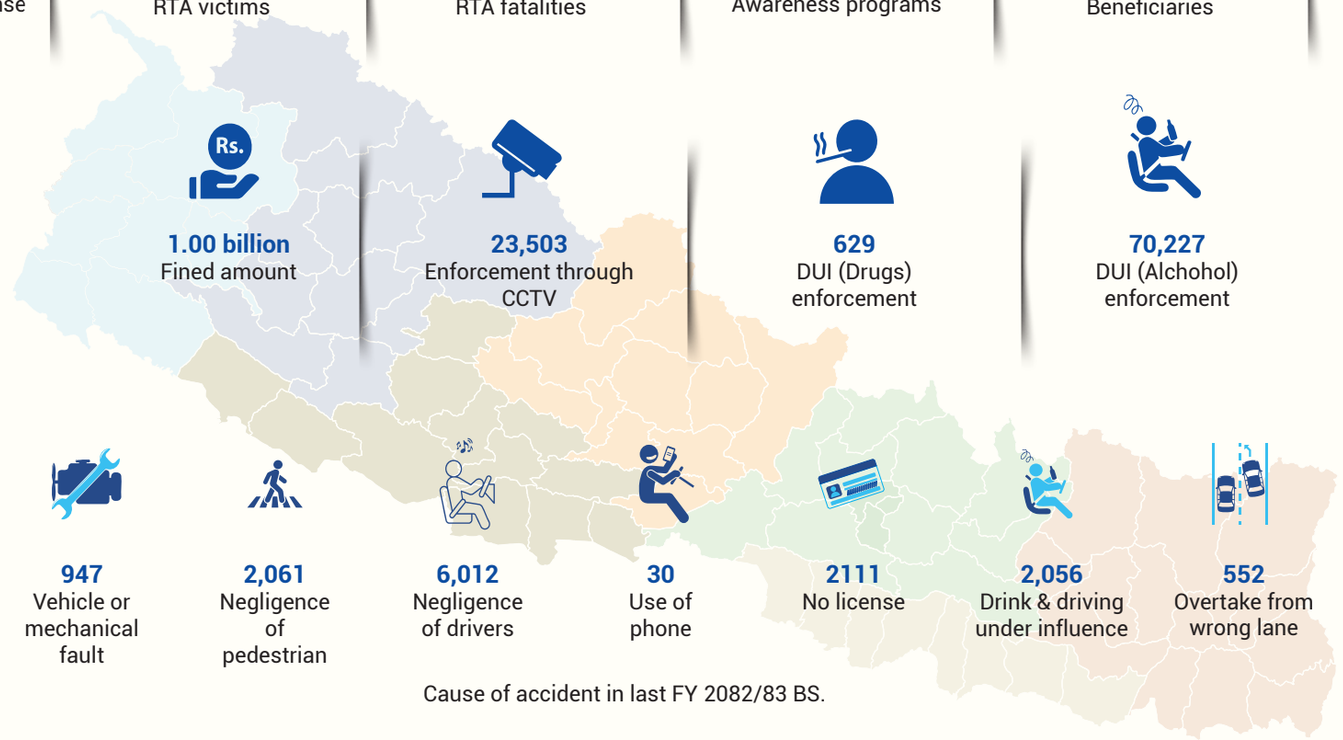
11,67,441
Total violators fined

1.00 billion
Fined amount

23,503
Enforcement through CCTV

629
DUI (Drugs) enforcement

70,227
DUI (Alchohol) enforcement



15,068
Overspeed

947
Vehicle or mechanical fault

2,061
Negligence of pedestrian

6,012
Negligence of drivers

30
Use of phone

2111
No license

2,056
Drink & driving under influence

552
Overtake from wrong lane

1,051
Others

Cause of accident in last FY 2082/83 BS.

82
RTA

82
Injuries

7
Fatalities

3,198
Violations

Daily average

DISASTER RESPONSE



4,229	690	576	458	34	1	1,645	3	154	674	2	3	859	2
Fire	Windstorm	Heavy rain	Flood	Blizzard	Boat accident	Landslide	Avalanche	Suffocation	Animal attack	Cold wave	Earthquake	Snakebite	Others

Disaster related incidents in FY 2082/83 BS.





Nepal is highly vulnerable to natural disasters due to its diverse geographical, geological, and climatic conditions. Every year, disasters such as floods, inundation, landslides, fires, lightning strikes, earthquakes, avalanches, windstorms, and animal attacks cause loss of life, injuries, and damage to property. During FY 2082/83 BS., 9,768 disaster incidents were recorded, resulting in 516 deaths and 2,572 injuries. Similarly, 18 people remained missing, while 4,973 people were rescued.

The Nepal Police plays a key role in protecting lives and property and conducting search, rescue, evacuation, and emergency response operations. During the fiscal year, 63,143 police personnel were mobilized to respond to various disasters. As the annual monsoon brings a high risk of floods, inundation, and landslides, the Nepal Police implemented the Monsoon Preparedness Action Plan, 2026 to strengthen preparedness, ensure timely response, and minimize the loss of life and property caused by monsoon-related disasters.

9,768
Total incidents

63,143
Police mobilized

2,572
Injured

4,973
Rescued

516
Fatalities

Rs. 2.63 billion
Damage & losses

8
Disaster awareness campaign

1,330
Disaster awarness campaign participants

438
Disaster response orientation to police personnel

38789
Participants of disaster response orientation

4
Disaster related training

118
Disaster related training participants

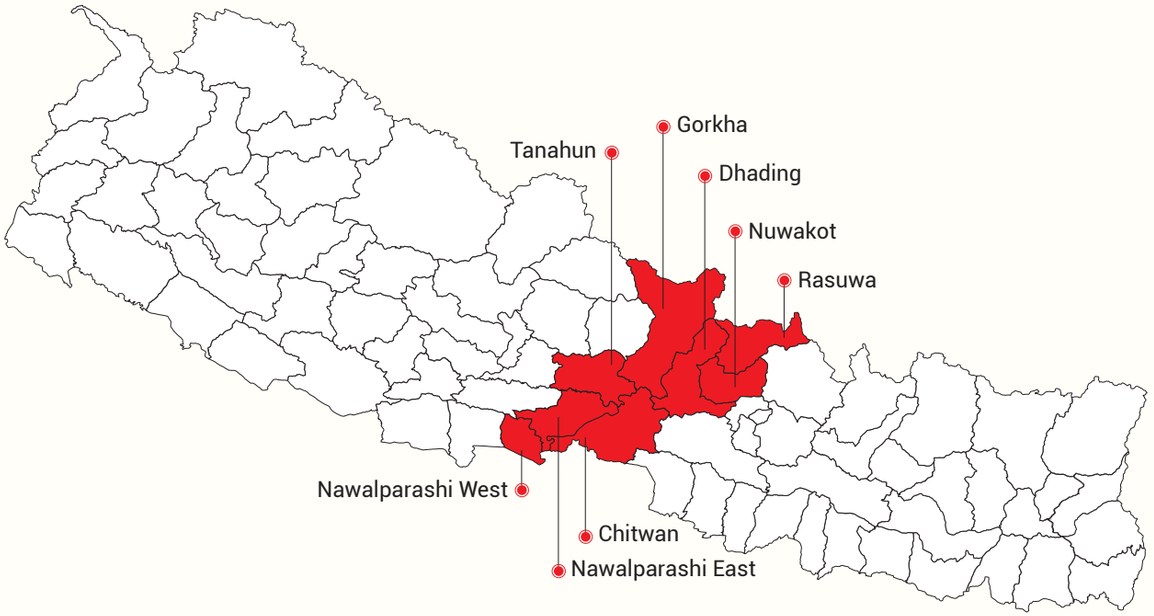
A snapshot of disaster response across Nepal in FY 2082/83 BS.

BHOTEKOSHI - TRISHULI FLOOD 2026



Following the devastating flash flood in the Bhotekoshi River in Rasuwa, Nepal Police mobilised personnel and specialised resources for an extensive search and rescue operation across the affected areas. Police teams were deployed to evacuate stranded residents, provide immediate assistance to affected communities, secure vulnerable locations and search for people reported missing. Search operations were extended downstream along the Trishuli and Narayani river corridors, with personnel working in coordination with other security agencies, local authorities and communities.

The operation combined trained search-and-rescue personnel, canine teams, drones, medical teams and specialised disaster-response resources to support rescue and recovery efforts. Nepal Police also established coordination mechanisms to manage information, relief distribution, casualty documentation and the recovery and identification of deceased persons. Through sustained field deployment and inter-agency coordination, the Police continued the search for missing persons while supporting affected families and communities throughout the disaster response.



Highly affected districts of Bhotekoshi - Trishuli Flood 2026
Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Tanahun, Chitwan, Nawalparasi East and Nawalparasi West.

1,457
Dead Bodies Recovered

586
Male (3 Police Personnel)

336
Female

535
Partial remains

Recovery of deceased persons from Bhotekoshi - Trishuli Flood 2026

Nepali

2,861	1,184	4,045
Male	Female	Total

Foreigners

334	329	663
Male	Female	Total

Missing



6,407 Male **2,830** Female **50** Unknown

Total rescused: 2,287



112
Dead bodies

Dead bodies recovered and handed over to families

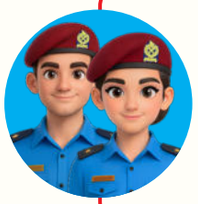


1,334
Bodies

Dead body management

Updated: October 8, 2026

LOSSES INCURRED BY NEPAL POLICE IN THE BHOTEKOSHI –TRISHULI FLOOD 2026



7,975 Deployed | **70** Affected | **25** Missing

Police personnel deployed, affected and missing during Bhotekoshi Trishuli Flood 2026

1 Police Post, Haku | **3** Police Post, Syabrubesi | **5** Temporary Police Post, Mailung | **8** Area Police Office, Timure | **8** Police Post, Rasuwa Gadi

Total: 25

Missing police personnel

3 Total

1 Police Post, Betrawati

2 Area Police Office, Timure

Police personnel confirmed dead

1 Partially damaged Police Office

6 Completly destroyed Police Office

Damage and loss of Infrastructure

Updated: October 8, 2026

RESPONSE TIMELINE

August 26 (DAY 1)
(Initial Detection & Emergency Mobilization)

08:41

Disaster Inception: Flood waters originate near the Lirung Glacier area in Rasuwa district.

09:02

Early Threat Detection: Open-source intelligence and social media monitoring identify initial indicators of severe flash flooding along the river corridor.

09:15

Initial Situation Report (SITREP): Field offices in Rasuwa district transmit the first official incident report to central authorities.

09:17

Public Warning & Evacuation: On-ground units initiate public address warnings (miking) and execute targeted physical evacuations across high-risk riverside settlements in Nuwakot district.

09:30

Inter-District Alert Broadcast: Central operations issue downstream flood risk warnings and inter-agency advisories to all neighboring district police offices.

10:15

Public Advisory Release: Nepal Police Headquarters (PHQ) issues official public safety alerts and operational updates via verified social media channels.

10:30

Emergency Response Team : 30 Individual officers under the Command of DSP dispatched for TIA for coordination and emergency deployment from Nepal Police Disaster Response & Training Center (NPDRTC).

10:45

Traffic Interdiction & Route Closure: Critical highway corridors and risk-prone roadways leading toward the affected zone are closed to safeguard transit traffic.

11:35

Specialized Search & Rescue Deployment: First-responder, search and rescue team (Total-32) equipped with rescue gears & equipment under the command of Police Inspector mobilized from the NPDRTC.

14:00

Additional Support : Multi-departmental search, rescue, relief operations and coordination team dispatched from NPHQ.

16:00

High Command Briefing: The Inspector General of Police (IGP) convenes an emergency High Command meeting at NPHQ to review situation assessments and operational readiness.

16:45

Operational Task Division: Command responsibilities, strategic sectors, and resource allocations are formally assigned to responding directorates.

17:05

Disaster Emergency Desk Operationalized: A dedicated 24/7 Emergency Response & Incident Command Desk is activated at Police Headquarters.

August 27 (DAY 2)
Advanced Field Deployment

06:00 AM

Tactical Deployment: A high-level Emergency Command Task Force, under the direct leadership of a Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), is dispatched from Police Headquarters to Rasuwa to oversee on-ground rescue, recovery, and inter-agency coordination.










SOCO


APF
बागमती प्रदेश प्रहरी
अपराध अनुसन्धान समूह
(Crime Investigation Team)
रसुवा





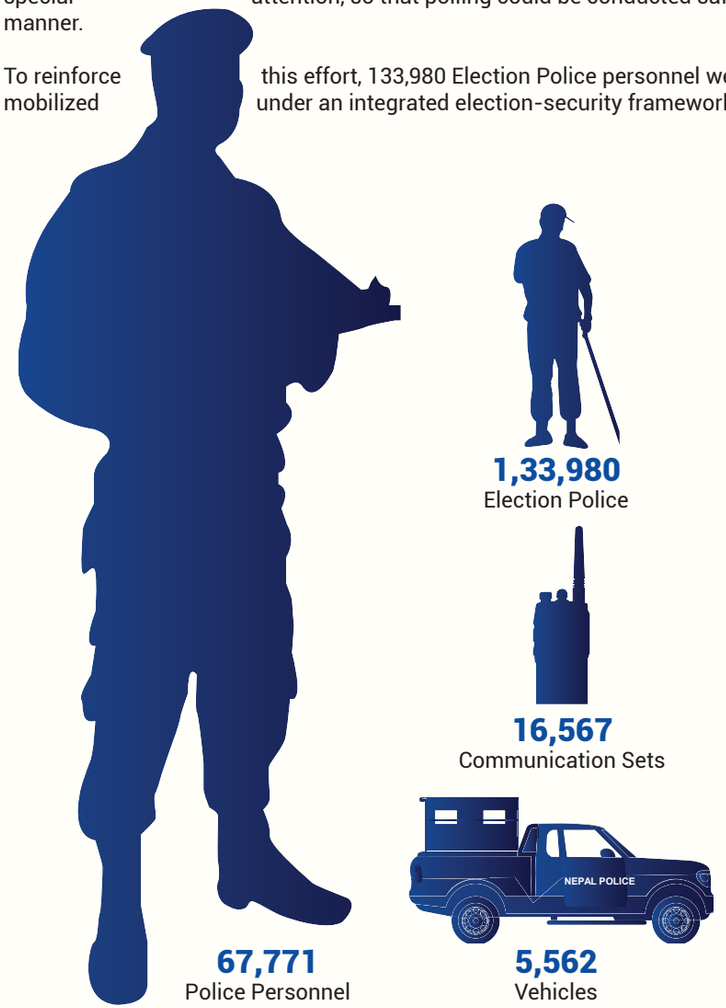
GENERAL ELECTION 2082

The House of Representatives Election 2082 was a major national undertaking, and Nepal Police stood at the centre of its security. Working closely with the Election Commission, the Ministry of Home Affairs and other security agencies, the organisation ensured a secure, fair and peaceful environment throughout the election period. Election Cells at the central, provincial and district levels guided planning, monitoring and a coordinated response. Across the country, Nepal Police personnel safeguarded polling centres, candidates, voters, election materials, transportation routes, election offices and counting centers. Sensitive locations, border areas, major highways and geographically challenging terrain received special attention, so that polling could be conducted safely and in an orderly manner.

To reinforce this effort, 133,980 Election Police personnel were recruited and mobilized under an integrated election-security framework. After election-specific training, they served alongside regular personnel at polling centres and designated locations, providing additional manpower to maintain security and public order.

Technology strengthened the work on the ground. The Election Management Information System (EMIS), GIS-based monitoring, CCTV surveillance, drones, body-worn cameras and Real-Time Video Surveillance (RTVS) enhanced situational awareness, deployment monitoring and operational coordination.

Through wide deployment, specialized training, inter-agency cooperation and technology-enabled monitoring, Nepal Police remained prepared to respond to emerging challenges before, during and after polling. The combined efforts of regular police, specialized units and Election Police contributed to a secure, peaceful and orderly national election, reaffirming the organization's commitment to protecting the democratic process.



67,771
Police Personnel

1,33,980
Election Police

16,567
Communication Sets

5,562
Vehicles





Securing the people's mandate, committed to a safe and peaceful elections



Leading with purpose, preparing with precision



A watchful presence behind peace



Where duty guards democracy



Serving with care, every vote matters



Protecting the integrity of electoral process

SPECIAL TASK FORCE
ANY TIME, ANY TASK, ANYWHERE

The Special Task Force (STF) maintains a high level of operational readiness to respond to critical, complex and emerging security challenges. As a specialised operational component of Nepal Police, the STF remains prepared for rapid mobilization whenever situations demand a focused, coordinated and professional response. Its operations are guided by vigilance, discipline, professionalism, teamwork and adherence to established operational procedures. The Force also contributes to maintaining public safety and security during major national events and other high-risk situations. During elections, STF personnel may be deployed as part of broader Nepal Police security arrangements, supporting the maintenance of a safe and peaceful environment conducive to the conduct of free, fair and credible elections.

The STF is trained and equipped to undertake specialised operations in situations requiring a high degree of precision, courage, coordination and operational control. Its areas of preparedness include hostage rescue, response to high-risk security incidents, protection and intervention in critical situations, and other specialised assignments entrusted to the Force. Personnel undergo rigorous and continuous physical, tactical and technical training, supported by scenario-based exercises, simulations and repeated operational drills. These exercises are designed to strengthen individual skills as well as team coordination, communication, situational awareness and decision-making under pressure.

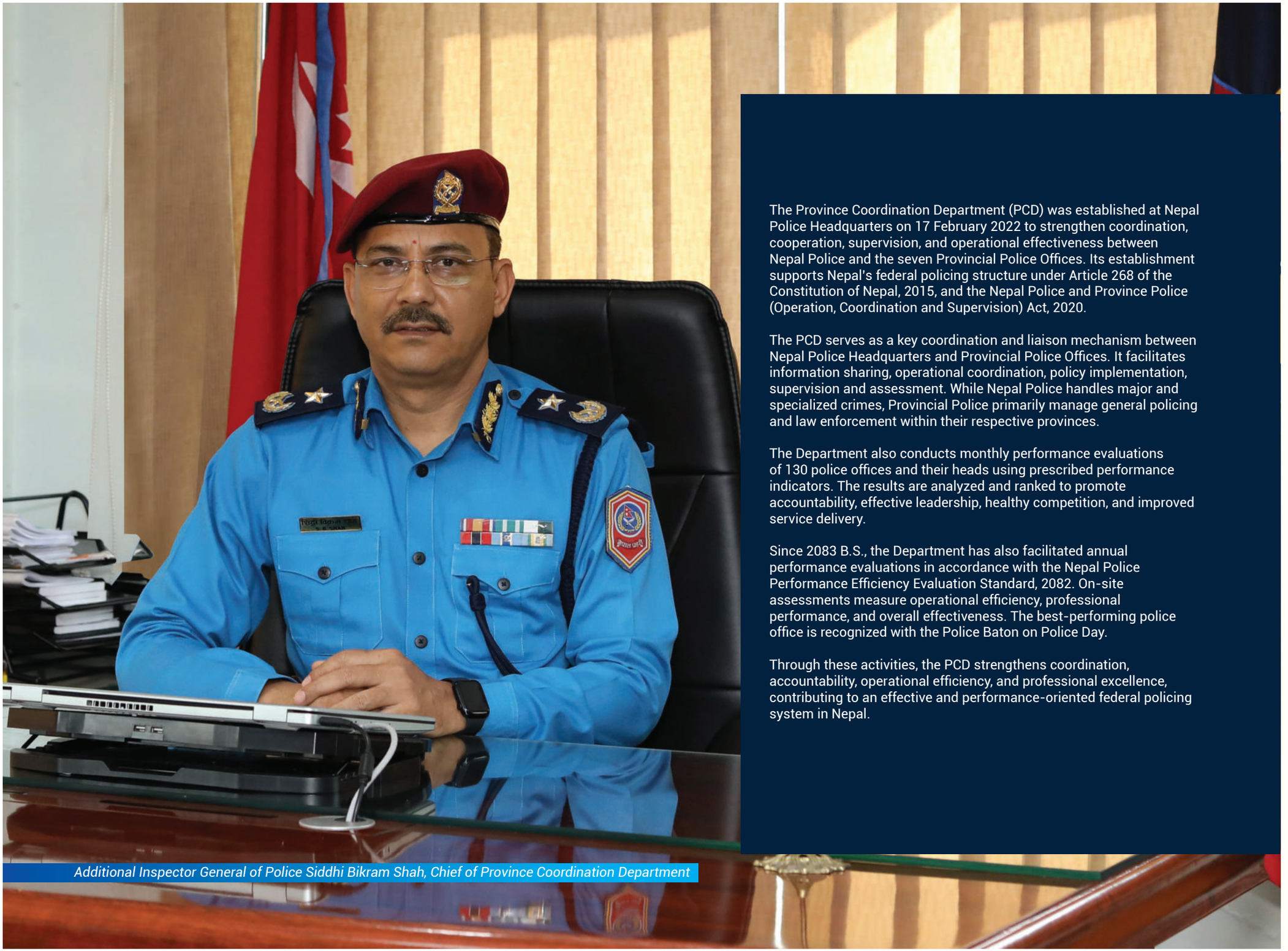
Operational preparedness is reinforced through regular assessment, refresher training and realistic exercises that replicate the demands of challenging field environments. Every movement, response and coordination procedure is practised and refined to promote speed, accuracy and controlled execution. The emphasis on continuous training ensures that personnel remain familiar with specialised equipment, operational protocols and coordinated response procedures. Through this sustained investment in preparedness, the STF strengthens its capacity to respond to critical situations with professionalism, discipline and effectiveness whenever and wherever its specialised capabilities are required.

ANY TIME. ANY TASK. ANYWHERE.

This commitment reflects the STF's operational ethos: to remain prepared, disciplined and responsive in the service of public safety and national security.

PROVINCE COORDINATION DEPARTMENT





Additional Inspector General of Police Siddhi Bikram Shah, Chief of Province Coordination Department

The Province Coordination Department (PCD) was established at Nepal Police Headquarters on 17 February 2022 to strengthen coordination, cooperation, supervision, and operational effectiveness between Nepal Police and the seven Provincial Police Offices. Its establishment supports Nepal's federal policing structure under Article 268 of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015, and the Nepal Police and Province Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act, 2020.

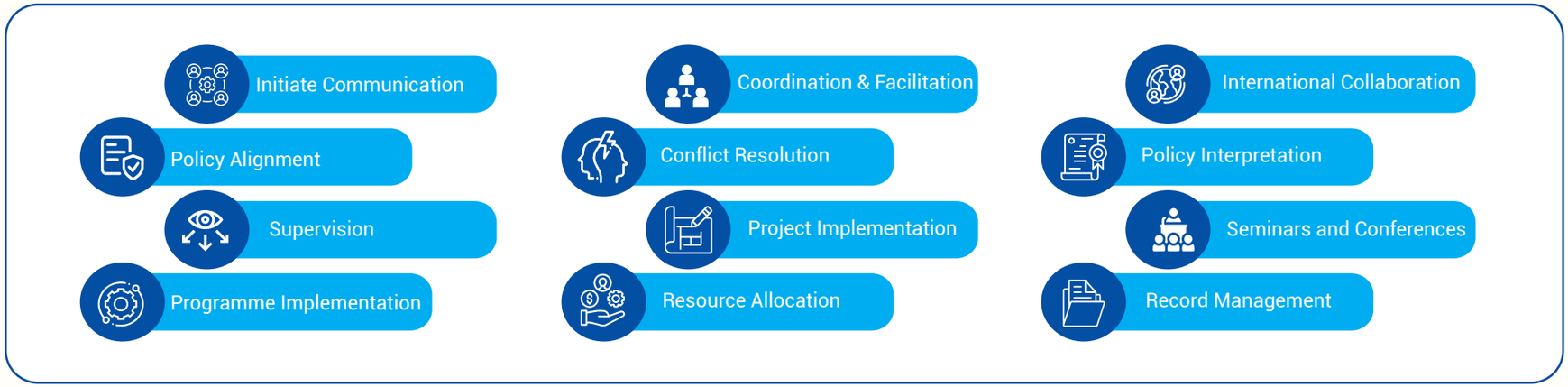
The PCD serves as a key coordination and liaison mechanism between Nepal Police Headquarters and Provincial Police Offices. It facilitates information sharing, operational coordination, policy implementation, supervision and assessment. While Nepal Police handles major and specialized crimes, Provincial Police primarily manage general policing and law enforcement within their respective provinces.

The Department also conducts monthly performance evaluations of 130 police offices and their heads using prescribed performance indicators. The results are analyzed and ranked to promote accountability, effective leadership, healthy competition, and improved service delivery.

Since 2083 B.S., the Department has also facilitated annual performance evaluations in accordance with the Nepal Police Performance Efficiency Evaluation Standard, 2082. On-site assessments measure operational efficiency, professional performance, and overall effectiveness. The best-performing police office is recognized with the Police Baton on Police Day.

Through these activities, the PCD strengthens coordination, accountability, operational efficiency, and professional excellence, contributing to an effective and performance-oriented federal policing system in Nepal.

Functional domain of the department



Monitoring & Inspection

1. POLICE BATON EVALUATION 2082 (AMD. 2083)

Made necessary amendments for the Police Baton Evaluation Standard, actively conducting on-site monitoring and inspections across the nation.

Relocation

2. PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICE RELOCATION

Successfully relocated and operationalized the Nepal Police Provincial Office from Janakpur to Birgunj, Parsa. Effective from August 1, 2025.

Digital System

3. PERFORMANCE RECORD EVALUATION SYSTEM (PRES)

Secured approval for PRES on April 19, 2026, launching daily performance evaluation and completing Phase-1 training for data-entry personnel.

Workforce Goal

4. SPECIAL SECURITY BATTALION OPTIMIZATION

Maintained and enforced the operational directive to ensure force strength does not drop below the mandatory 60% capacity threshold across all 7 Special Security Battalions.

Performance Agreements

5. PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT ROLLOUT

Extended performance agreements to Special Security Battalion Chiefs under their respective Provincial Police Chiefs.

Governance & Training

6. GOVERNANCE REFORM & TRAINING

Conducted specialized training under the 100-Point Governance Reform Agenda, strengthening human rights, ethics, and career development.

Departmental highlights and key achievements

KOSHI PROVINCE



Maintaining performance standards through inspection and assessment



DIGP Shekhar Khanal

Situated in eastern Nepal, Koshi Province covers 25,905 sq. km across 14 districts, with Biratnagar as its capital and principal administrative and commercial centre. Its remarkable geographical diversity extends from the Terai plains to the high Himalayas, encompassing Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Makalu and Lhotse. Bordered by China to the north, India to the east and south, and Bagmati and Madhesh Provinces to the west, the province combines strategic border locations, major economic corridors and tourism potential. This geographical and socioeconomic diversity also creates an extensive and complex policing environment involving border security, organised and transnational crime, drug trafficking, financial crime and disaster response.

Koshi Province Police has an approved strength of 9,421 personnel across 792 units, of which current strength stands at 7,562 police personnel undertaking diverse policing functions. To modernize operations, the force employs Border Action Teams, joint border patrols and technologies such as CCTV and drones. It also leads community campaigns against cybercrime, drug abuse and other social issues. Initiatives such as the Safe Driver Campaign strengthen e-rickshaw regulation, while the Know Your Neighbours programme builds community trust. Furthermore, QR-based eComplaint and eFeedback systems enable citizens to report issues and share feedback.

MADHESH PROVINCE



DIGP Om Prasad Adhikari

Madhesh Province is located in south-eastern Nepal. It is the second most populous province, with a population of 6,114,600 as per the 2021 Census, and the smallest by area, covering approximately 9,661 square kilometres. It borders Koshi Province to the north-east, Bagmati Province to the north-west and India to the south.

Administratively, it comprises eight districts, one metropolitan city, three sub-metropolitan cities, 73 municipalities and 59 rural municipalities. Janakpur, also regarded as Janakpurdham, is the provincial capital and a major centre of religious and cultural tourism.

To enhance operational effectiveness and police morale, Madhesh Province Police has implemented several strategic measures. It established specialised Border Action Teams (BAT) for cross-border crime control and created a Provincial Intelligence Team (PIIT) for data analysis. Virtual expert classes were launched for training centres, alongside routine daily-evaluation orientations and officer welfare programmes. The office also partnered with the provincial government to implement the 2083 Drug Control Action Plan.

BAGMATI PROVINCE



DIGP Dipak Regmi

The Bagmati Province Police Office functions with an approved strength of 7,542 personnel including its subordinate units. The office is responsible for overall policing functions in 10 districts of Bagmati Province, excluding three districts of Kathmandu Valley.

The Office coordinates policing operations, personnel deployment and administrative functions through District Police Offices, District Traffic Police Offices, the Riot Control Police Battalion and other subordinate units. These units deliver policing services to effectively ensure public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, crime investigation and community protection.

Through coordinated policing, traffic enforcement, emergency preparedness and administrative monitoring, Bagmati Province Police strengthens security, service delivery, accountability and citizen-oriented policing. The office and its subordinate units have played major role in search and rescue efforts conducted following the Bhotekoshi-Trishuli flood in August 2026. These efforts promote institutional efficiency, personnel readiness and inter-unit coordination in addressing security challenges.

GANDAKI PROVINCE



DIGP Deependra Gharti Chhetri

Gandaki Province Police Office and its subordinate units operate with an approved strength of 7,414 personnel, of whom 6,474 are currently serving. The Office is responsible for maintaining peace, security and public order across the province, while ensuring accessible and community-oriented policing.

To enhance service delivery, it has introduced several citizen-focused initiatives, including QR-code-based tourist facilitation maps in Kaski and standardised formats for applications and complaints.

Citizen Facilitators have also been deployed to assist service seekers and provide case-status updates through SMS and telephone.

The office further adopted technology-driven systems to enhance efficiency and accountability. A Google Sheets-based automated Real-Time Information System was developed to monitor election data, attendance verification and personnel information. These initiatives reflect Gandaki Province Police's commitment to technology, transparency, accountability and responsive policing.

LUMBINI PROVINCE



DIGP Bhupendra Bahadur Khatri

Lumbini Province, headquartered in Dang, spans 22,288 sq. km across 12 districts and has a population of 5,122,078. Its landscape ranges from the Himalayan foothills and mid-hills to the fertile Terai plains, and it shares a 414.2 km open international border with India. The province holds global significance as the birthplace of Gautam Buddha and hosts renowned sites such as Lumbini, Tilaurakot, Bardia National Park, Swargadwari and Rani Mahal. The Lumbini Province Police Office is responsible for managing security affairs across the province, coordinating 657 police units in total, including 40 dedicated case-investigation units. It also comprises two Security Battalions, a Disaster Management Company and a District Traffic Office in each of the 12 districts.

The force currently comprises 9,956 personnel against a sanctioned strength of 10,099. Major security challenges include the open border, smuggling, drugs, communal and religious tensions, disaster risk and evolving criminal methods. In response, the province has advanced several notable initiatives: Hack4Safety, the Smart Police Control Room and Control Room Vehicle (CRV), community-police partnership programmes, inter-agency security coordination and creative public-safety campaigns.

KARNALI PROVINCE



DIGP Jaya Raj Sapkota

Located in western Nepal, Karnali Province covers 30,211 square kilometres across 10 districts and shares its northern border with China. Home to 1,688,412 residents, the province is administratively divided into 79 local levels, comprising 25 municipalities and 54 rural municipalities. Karnali is distinguished by rich biodiversity, major river basins such as the Karnali and Bheri, and popular touristic destinations including Rara Lake, Shey-Phoksundo Lake and Kakrebihar. The Office currently deploys 6,389 active personnel against an approved strength of 6,279 posts. It operates across 422 police stations in total, comprising 247 permanent and 175 temporary operational units.

Under the comprehensive "Safe Karnali Special Campaign", the Office has implemented several community-focused measures. Key initiatives include dedicated victim support programmes, household distribution of police emergency contact stickers, targeted psychosocial counselling workshops for serving officers and mobile police hospital health services. These structured practices continue to strengthen local security, public engagement and overall police responsiveness.

SUDURPASCHIM PROVINCE



DIGP Sanuram Bhattarai

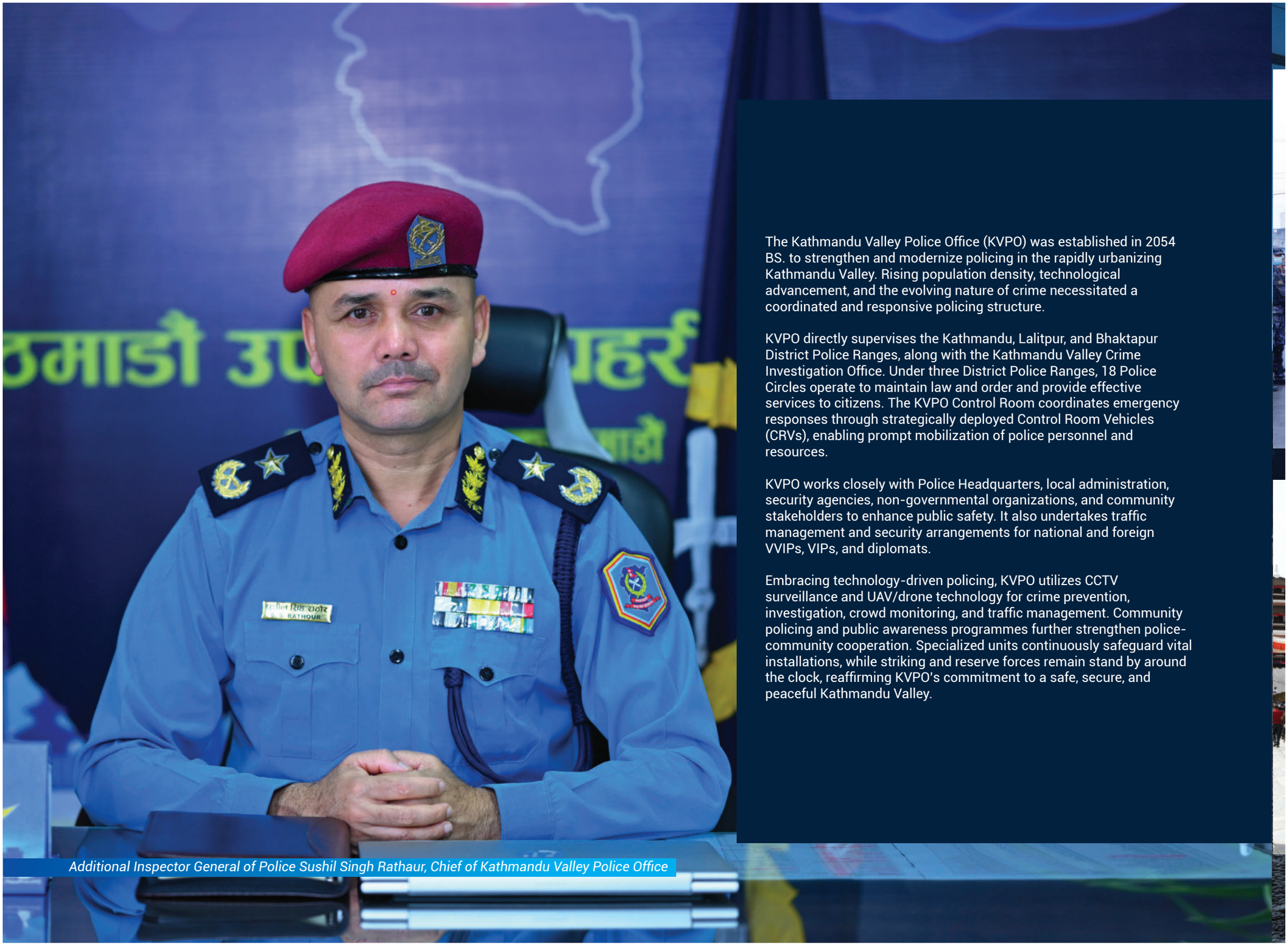
Sudurpaschim Province Police Office operates through 250 police units with a sanctioned strength of 5,901 personnel, covering all nine districts of the province. Its responsibilities include maintaining peace and security, crime prevention and investigation, traffic management, emergency response and public safety. Given the province's complex terrain and international borders with India and China, the office and its subordinate units remain actively engaged in border related security issues, the control of smuggling and narcotic drugs, and the safeguarding of vulnerable communities.

Recent initiatives of the office include special operations against most-wanted offenders, seizures and arrests associated with illegal goods and narcotic drugs, and ensuring performance standards through robust inspections and operational guidance to police units across remote districts.

Sudurpaschim Province Police highly prioritizes citizen-oriented service delivery, public awareness and community policing. Through coordinated law enforcement, traffic and disaster management, personnel mobilisation and operational monitoring, it strengthens public safety, accessibility and responsive policing across the province.

KATHMANDU VALLEY
POLICE OFFICE





Additional Inspector General of Police Sushil Singh Rathaur, Chief of Kathmandu Valley Police Office

The Kathmandu Valley Police Office (KVPO) was established in 2054 BS. to strengthen and modernize policing in the rapidly urbanizing Kathmandu Valley. Rising population density, technological advancement, and the evolving nature of crime necessitated a coordinated and responsive policing structure.

KVPO directly supervises the Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur District Police Ranges, along with the Kathmandu Valley Crime Investigation Office. Under three District Police Ranges, 18 Police Circles operate to maintain law and order and provide effective services to citizens. The KVPO Control Room coordinates emergency responses through strategically deployed Control Room Vehicles (CRVs), enabling prompt mobilization of police personnel and resources.

KVPO works closely with Police Headquarters, local administration, security agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community stakeholders to enhance public safety. It also undertakes traffic management and security arrangements for national and foreign VVIPs, VIPs, and diplomats.

Embracing technology-driven policing, KVPO utilizes CCTV surveillance and UAV/drone technology for crime prevention, investigation, crowd monitoring, and traffic management. Community policing and public awareness programmes further strengthen police-community cooperation. Specialized units continuously safeguard vital installations, while striking and reserve forces remain stand by around the clock, reaffirming KVPO's commitment to a safe, secure, and peaceful Kathmandu Valley.



Protection of public spaces



Protecting heritage through preservation, security, and public access

Maintaining vigilant night-time presence ensuring public safety



Responsive and compassionate public service



Facilitation for the spirit of celebration



Serving where every effort matters



HR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT





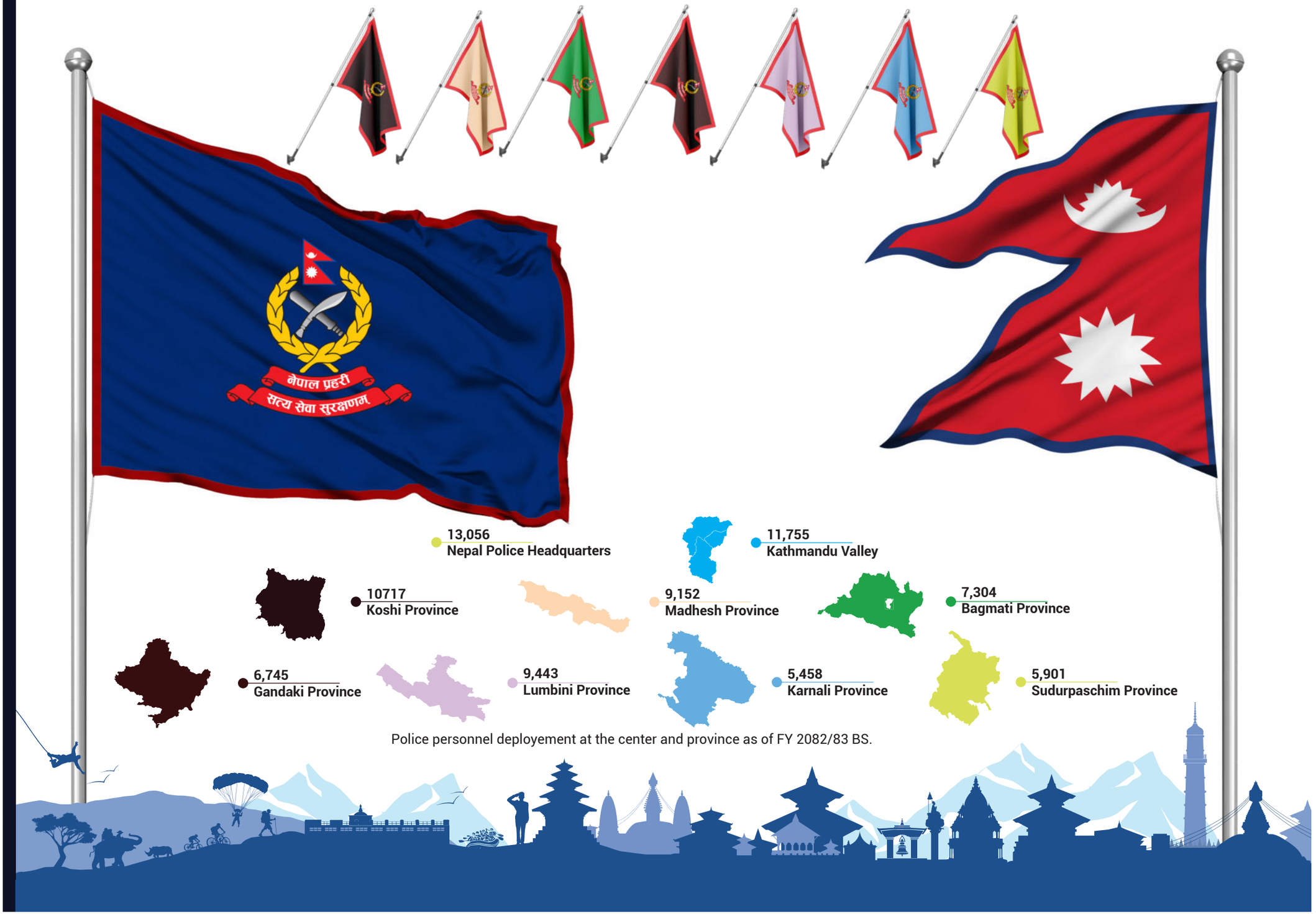
Additional Inspector General of Police Ishwor Karkee, Chief of HR Development Department

Human resources constitute the most valuable asset of any organisation and form the foundation of its effectiveness, sustainability and long-term success. Recognising this importance, the Human Resource Development Department (HRDD) of Nepal Police plays a strategic role in developing and managing a competent, disciplined and professional police workforce capable of responding to the evolving security needs of the nation. The Department is responsible for the systematic planning, management and administration of personnel throughout their professional careers, from recruitment and development to deployment, promotion, welfare and retirement.

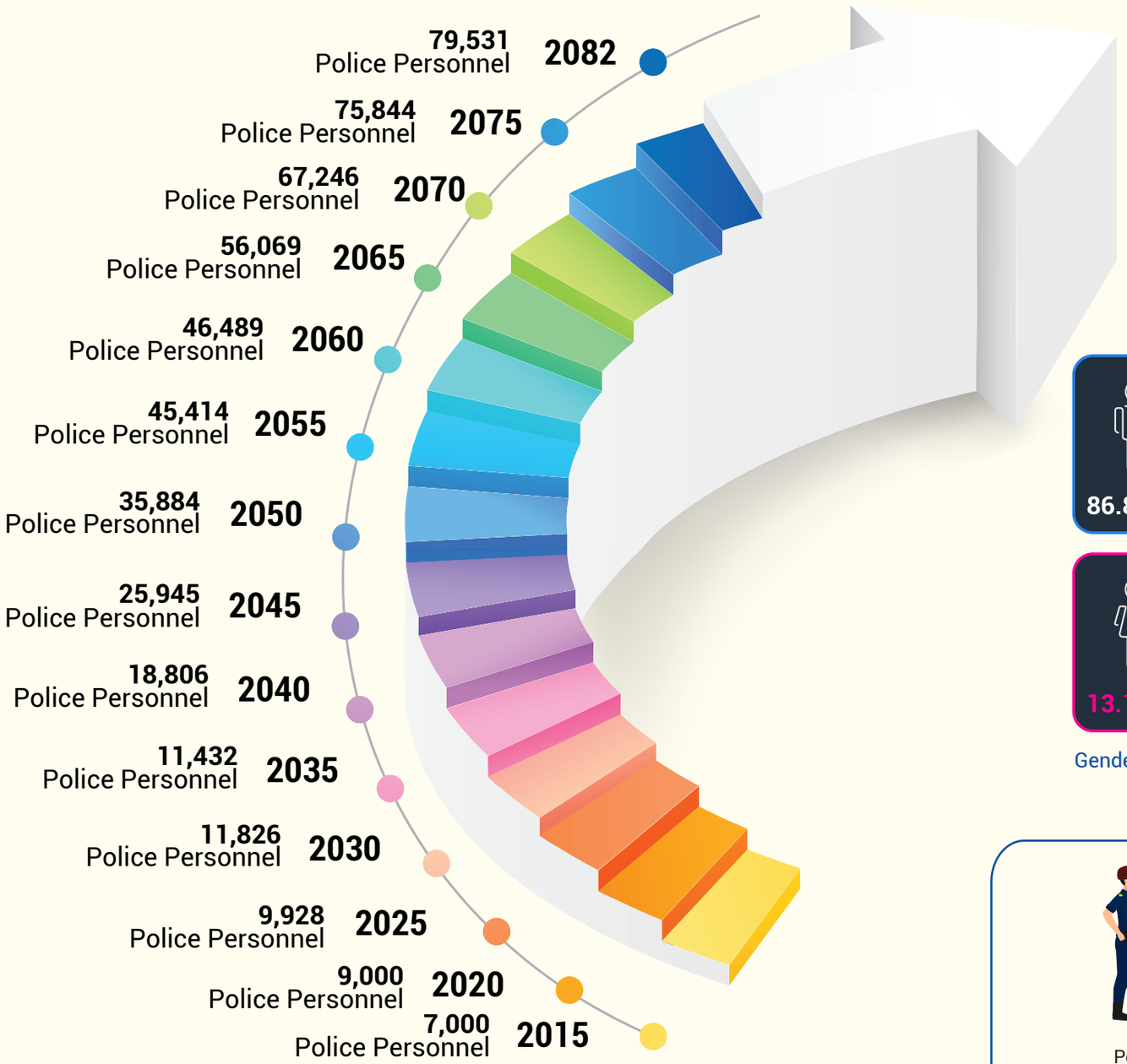
HRDD conducts the recruitment and selection of police personnel in coordination with the Public Service Commission, ensuring that appointments are carried out through fair, transparent and merit-based procedures. Newly recruited personnel undergo basic training, followed by specialised, advanced, refresher and leadership development programmes throughout their careers.

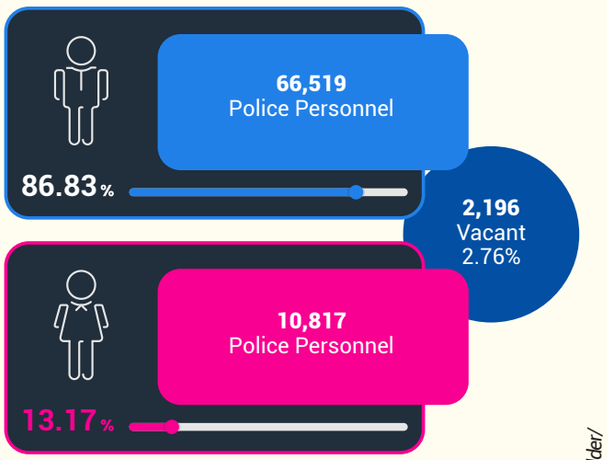
Guided by the principle of "Right Person in the Right Place at the Right Time," the Department manages transfers, deputations and deployments by considering organisational requirements, individual competencies, experience, areas of interest and operational priorities. The promotion process is administered in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing Police Regulations and established performance evaluation systems, with emphasis on fairness, transparency and merit.

The Department also administers retirement and post-service human resource processes in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. Continuous efforts are being made to strengthen the Personnel Management Information System (PMIS), improving the accuracy, reliability, security and accessibility of personnel information. Through effective human resource management and development, HRDD continues to strengthen institutional capacity while upholding the principles of professionalism, integrity, accountability, inclusiveness and employee welfare.



Police personnel deployement at the center and province as of FY 2082/83 BS.





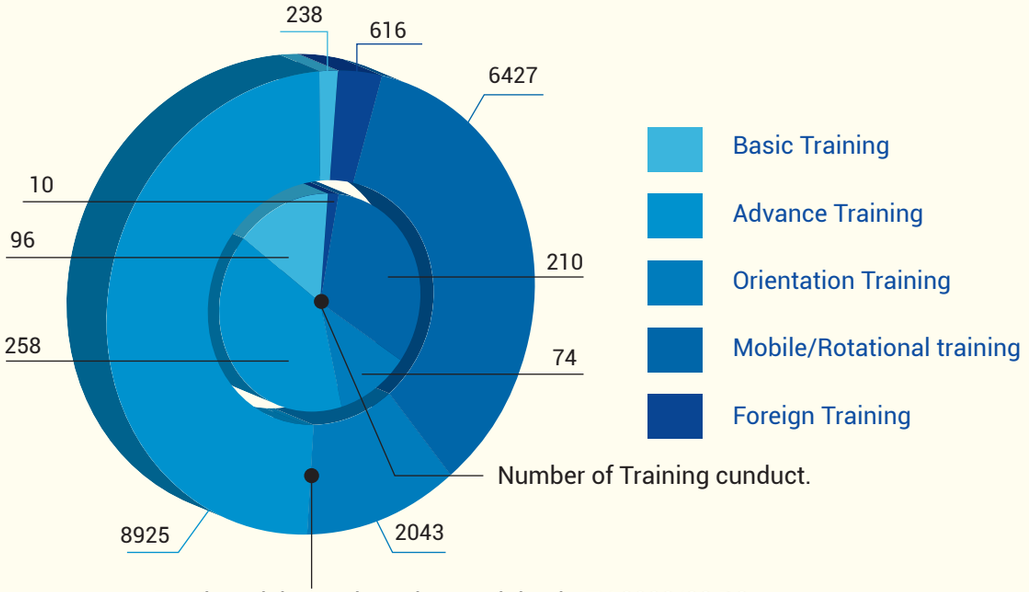
Gender ratio of Nepal Police Pesonnel

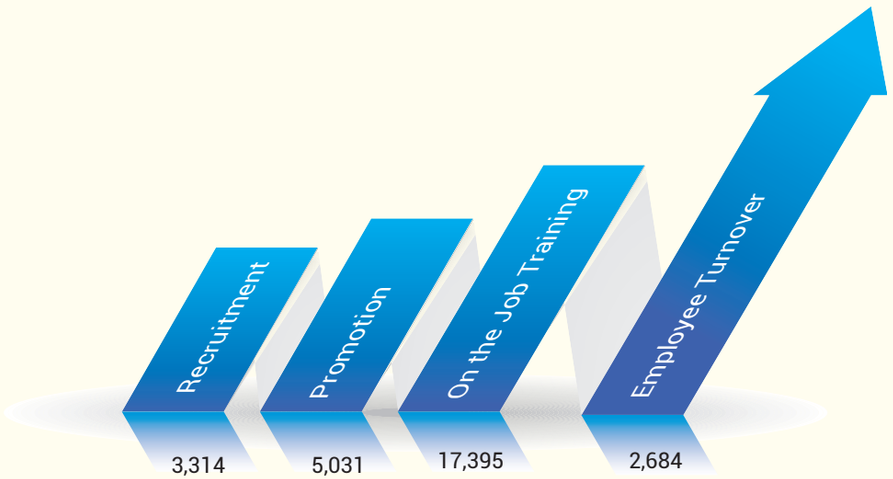


Population of Nepal: 2,91,64,578*
Existing Police strength: 79,531
Ratio: 1 personnel: 367 citizens**

Since its establishment, Nepal Police has recruited both men and women, with an increasing emphasis on promoting gender inclusivity and diversity within the organization.

*Population of Nepal as based on population Census 2021; Source: https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/files/result-folder/National%20Report_English.pdf
**Population of Nepal divided by Existing Working Strength.





Recruitment to retirement: FY 2082/83 BS.



The measurement of determination



Where commitment meets readiness



Building endurance and resolve for demanding police service



An officer aspirant apearing for the interview panel during the recruitment process

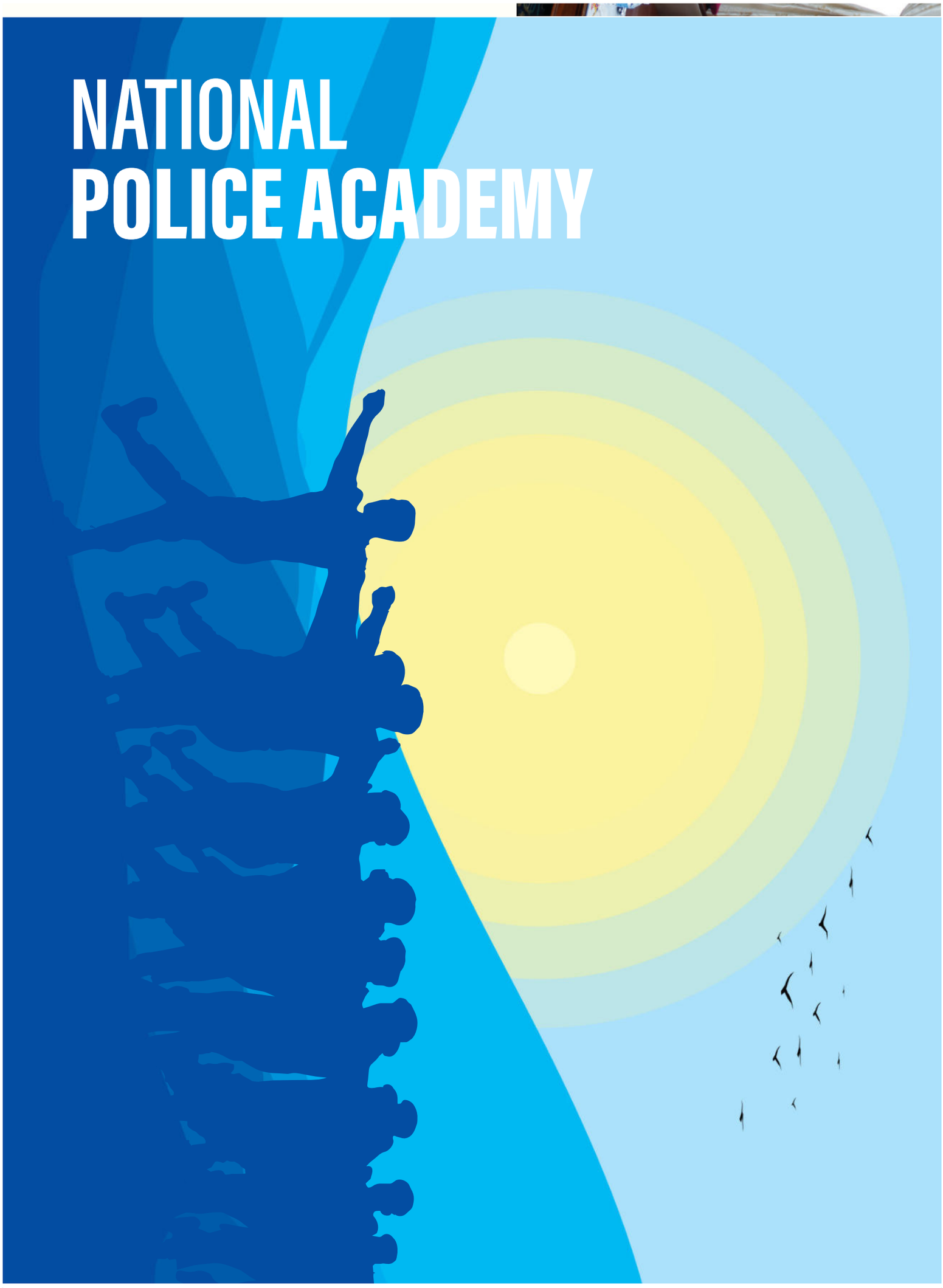


Ceremonial comferment of insignia upon promotion



Strengthening leadership through professional exchange and cooperation

NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY



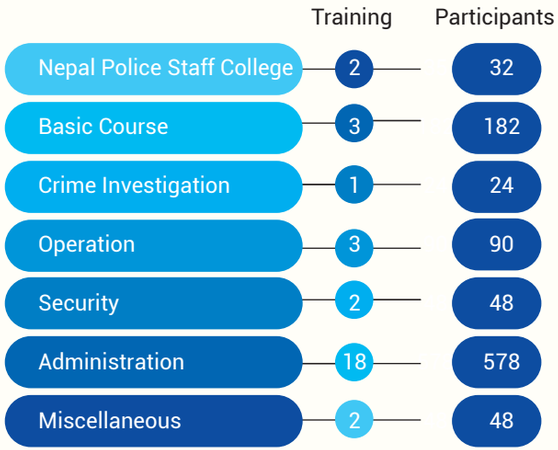


Additional Inspector General of Police Rajan Adhikari, Executive Director of National Police Academy

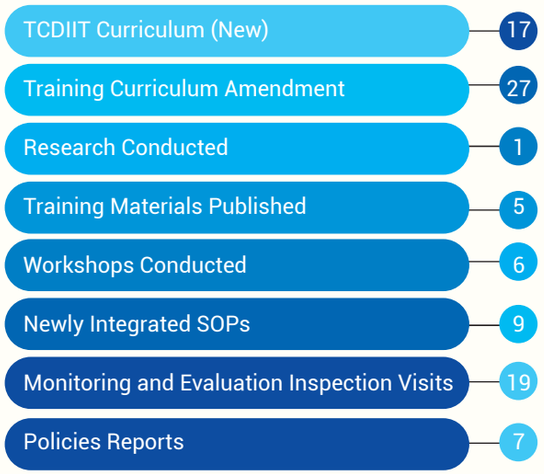
The National Police Academy (NPA), formerly the Central Police Training Centre (CPTC), was formally institutionalized following the promulgation of the Police Regulations, 1993, although its origins date back to 1956. It holds the historic distinction of being the first and apex institution of Nepal Police dedicated exclusively to police training and professional development. In its early years, the Academy concentrated primarily on the basic training of constables, operating with limited resources, infrastructure and training capacity. This journey reflects the organization's enduring recognition that a capable police service begins with sound training.

Over time, the evolving political landscape, the transition towards democratic governance, rapid technological advancement, growing public expectations of accountability, and the emergence of problem-oriented policing, professionalism, integrity and human rights-based policing have fundamentally reshaped the role and responsibilities of police training institutions. Recognizing these transformations, the CPTC needed to elevate itself into a National Police Academy, envisioned as a Center for Excellence. As the organization's apex training body, it serves as the custodian of modern policing standards, fostering leadership, crime investigation skills and national sports excellence. Today, the globalized landscape of transnational crime and AI-driven technology is steering the Academy towards both digital and physical transformation, through future-oriented initiatives such as simulation villages, digital learning platforms and evidence-based teaching and learning standards.

Committed to international standards of learning and development, the Academy strives to nurture ethically grounded, technically proficient and professionally dedicated officers as the guardians of public safety and the rule of law. It aspires to achieve academic excellence while serving as a hub for innovation and for strengthening collaboration. The NPA also serves as the regulatory body for police training, setting standards and monitoring and supervising all training institutes under Nepal Police. Its mission is to cultivate capable police personnel, elevate teaching and learning standards, and design effective training materials. In doing so, the Academy contributes directly to building a professional, accountable and people-centered police service. Through these efforts, the NPA continues to shape the next generation of police leadership, committed to service, integrity and public trust.



Training achievements



Key accomplishments

Raising the standard: Major NPA milestones in FY 2082/83



Bridging expertise and execution in conflict resolution



Stepping forward with honour and duty



A moment of commitment: Newly commissioned officers taking oath to serve with honor, integrity and courage





Courage, endurance, resolve



Training for the moment that matters



Police trainees during an operational sand model briefing



Building control, precision & confidence through training



Building endurance through discipline and perseverance



Officer Trainees Experiencing the Geographical Realities and Challenges of Policing in Remote Nepal



Strengthening leadership through guidance and experience sharing



Interactions with foreign diplomats

Shaping Tomorrow's Leaders: PLSC and Beyond

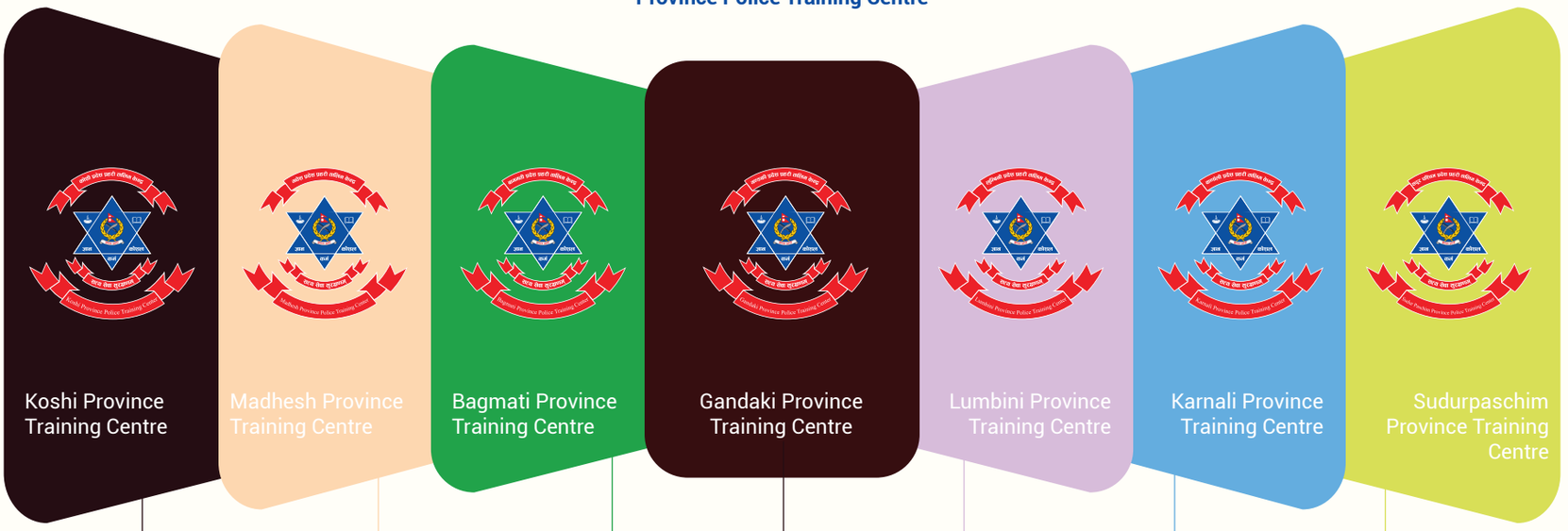
The Nepal Police Staff College (NPSC) traces its roots to the 2050 B.S. Police Reform Suggestion Commission, chaired by former Home Secretary Bir Bahadur Shahi, which recommended aligning police training with university curricula through accredited courses. This vision took shape when the Inspector General of Police and the Dean of the Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University, signed a memorandum of understanding on Bhadra 21, 2081 BS., paving the way for the Police Leadership and Staff Course (PLSC) and its academic component, the Masters in Police Sciences (MPS). The Management Committee formally approved the Operational Procedures for Conducting the PLSC on Poush 11, 2081, establishing NPSC as an institution, and the College welcomed its first batch on Baisakh 21, 2082, inaugurated by then Home Minister. Today, NPSC stands as the premier institution of Nepal Police, committed to shaping capable, principled leaders through a blend of academic depth and practical policing competence.

At the heart of NPSC's work is the PLSC, a 16-month flagship program combining 12 months of residential training with a 4-month thesis period, designed for mid-level and senior officers preparing for greater leadership responsibility. By merging the Tribhuvan University-affiliated MPS with the Professional Leadership Course (PLC), the program builds a predictable and merit-based pathway to leadership, one where only officers who clear a demanding entrance examination and complete the full course become eligible for senior command, ensuring undue interference and unearned expectations have no place in promotion and transfer decisions. Looking forward, NPSC aspires to grow beyond this flagship course into a national hub for workshops, seminars, and conferences on security, crime investigation, and crime control, and to establish itself as a 'Centre of Evidence-Based Policing' that strengthens and standardizes nationwide police investigations, ensuring they are both evidence-driven and respectful of human rights.



Expanding horizons through internatioanl exposure

Province Police Training Centre



Training Output
Basic Course: 50
Adv. Courses: 641
Orientation:79

Training Output
Basic Course: 50
Adv. Courses: 439
Orientation:204

Training Output
Basic Course: 100
Adv. Courses: 558
Orientation:162

Training Output
Basic Course: 50
Adv. Courses: 374
Orientation:209

Training Output
Basic Course: 98
Adv. Courses: 634
Orientation:420

Training Output
Basic Course: 48
Adv. Courses: 417
Orientation:112 of

Training Output
Basic Course: 50
Adv. Courses: 269
Orientation:108

Central Police Training Institutions

Nepal Police College, Bharatpur

Focus:
Basic/advanced training for Junior Police Officers

Training Output:
Basic Course: 107
Advanced Courses: 359

Nepal Police Tactical Training College, Jargha

Focus:
Basic and police tactics related courses

Training Output:
Advanced Courses: 170

Detective Training School, Maharajgunj

Focus:
Specialized crime investigation courses

Training Output:
Advanced Courses: 289
Orientation:160

Nepal Police Disaster Response and Training Center, Samakhusi

Focus:
Disaster preparedness, response and specialized disaster training

Training Output:
Advanced Courses: 90
Orientation:30

Kathmandu Valley Police School, Maharajgunj

Focus:
Basic and operational training

Training Output:
Advanced Courses: 110
Orientation:24

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT





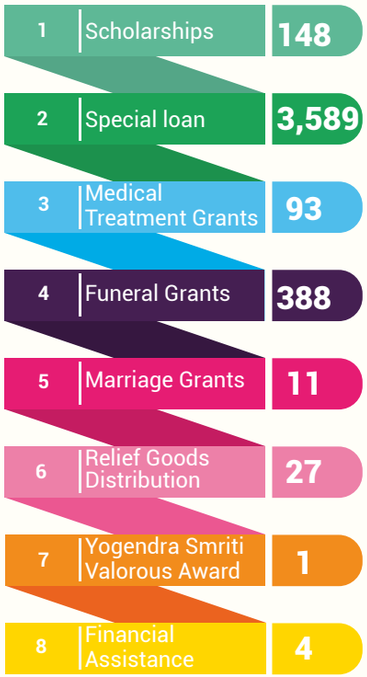
Additional Inspector General of Police Dambar Bahadur B.K., Chief of Administration Department

The Administration Department of Nepal Police was established on 15 Bhadra 2042 (31 August 1985) under the institutional framework of the Police Act, 2012 and Police Regulations, 2071, with the core purpose of systematically managing the organization's administrative, financial and physical resources. Operating from Police Headquarters with jurisdiction extending across the Nepal Police establishment nationwide, the Department functions as a critical institutional backbone, enabling operational units to perform their constitutional and legal responsibilities effectively.

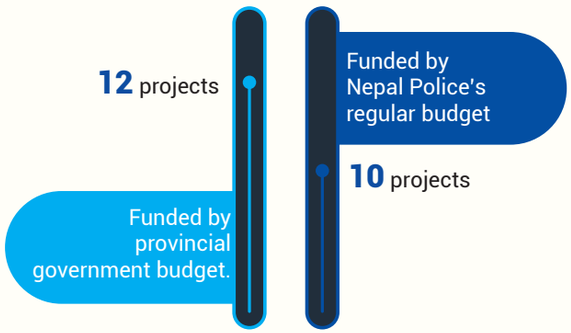
Its primary responsibilities include managing budgets and financial operations, as well as overseeing the procurement, storage, and distribution of essential logistics such as uniforms, vehicles, arms, and equipment. Additionally, the department handles infrastructure development, inventory management, administrative monitoring, and comprehensive welfare services for active personnel, retired officers, and their families.

The Department's scale is reflected in the Rs. 73.68 billion net budgets managed in FY 2082/83, across 494 budget operating offices nationwide, alongside 63 building projects under regular-budget implementation and extensive nationwide resource distribution. Furthermore, the department welfare programmes benefited 8,335 police personnel with various supportive initiatives, reflecting its strong commitment to employee welfare. To support ongoing modernization, the Department integrates digital tools across recruitment, inventory, police clearance, welfare, training, cybersecurity, and forensic technologies.

Looking ahead, the Department identifies resource optimization, revenue diversification, technology-enabled administration, stronger monitoring, enhanced financial discipline and long-term strategic planning as key priorities for building a more agile, efficient and sustainable police administration.



Personnel provided with various grants and assistance in FY 2082/83 BS.



Physical infrastructure completed in FY 2082/083 BS.



Strengthening operational mobility



Modern infrastructure for better police service



When communities invest in the future



A safe haven for those in need



Rebuilding foundations and re-strengthening the public trust

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The welfare of its personnel and their families is among the foremost priorities of Nepal Police. Through the Nepal Police Welfare Fund, the organisation continues to strengthen financial security, health care and social support for serving and retired personnel, as well as for the families of those who have fallen or been martyred in the line of duty. During the year, the Fund introduced timely reforms to its loan programs, entered into a partnership with Rastriya Banijya Bank, extended relief materials to those in need, and expanded health services to the provincial level. The Nepal Police Welfare Fund has introduced timely revisions to its special welfare loan programme, which provides financial assistance to basic-level police personnel. The revisions are as follows:

- The service requirement for a soft loan has been reduced from seven years to five years.
- The soft loan amount has been increased from NPR 400,000 to NPR 500,000.
- The repayment period for the soft loan has been extended from five years to seven years.
- The house purchase loan of NPR 1,000,000 has been enhanced to a house purchase or construction loan of NPR 2,000,000.
- The interest rate has been reduced by 1% across all loan categories: soft loans, house purchase or construction loans and educational loans (from 7% to 6%), and medical loans (from 6% to 5%).

Memorandum of Understanding with Rastriya Banijya Bank (RBB)

Nepal Police has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Rastriya Banijya Bank to expand banking services and facilities relating to salary savings accounts and loans for police personnel. Under the agreement, serving and retired police personnel, as well as families of fallen or martyred officers, who hold a salary or pension savings account with the bank will be eligible for the following loans, based on the Base Rate of Nepal Rastra Bank:

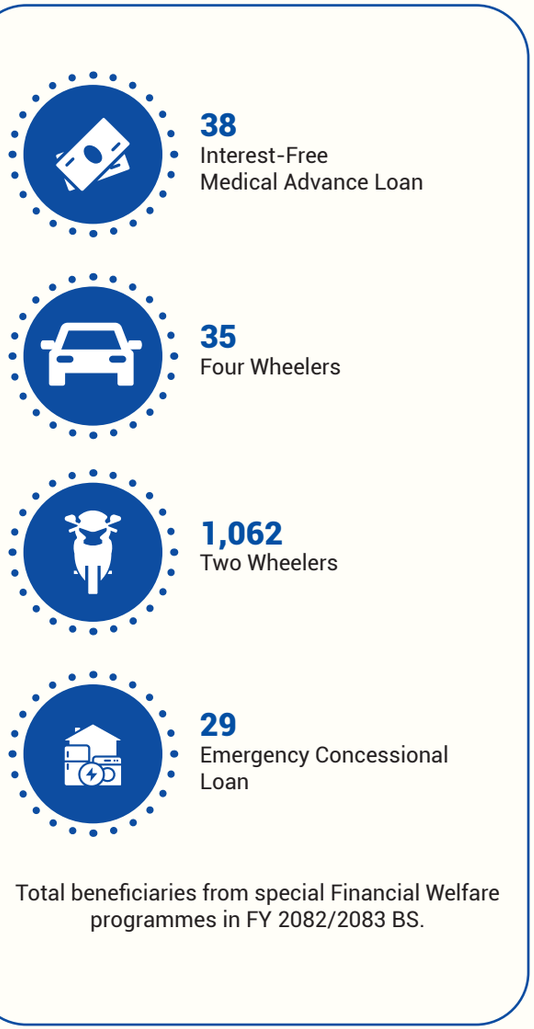
a. Home Loan: Base Rate + 1%, for up to 20 years, up to NPR 5,000,000.
b. Vehicle Loan: Base Rate + 2%, for up to seven years, for the purchase of a new vehicle (loan amount as per bank rules).
c. Educational Loan: Base Rate + 1% (loan amount as per bank rules).
d. Three-Wheeled Auto Rickshaw Loan: Self-equity ratio of 80:20, for five years, up to NPR 500,000.
e. Agricultural Loan: Base Rate + 1%, against collateral of real estate property (loan amount as per bank rules).

Distribution of Relief Materials

The Police Welfare Fund provides free four-wheeled scooters and prosthetic limbs to serving and retired police personnel who have been injured in vehicular accidents or incapacitated by illness.



Beneficiaries of welfare programs in FY 2082/083 BS.



Total beneficiaries from special Financial Welfare programmes in FY 2082/2083 BS.

NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL





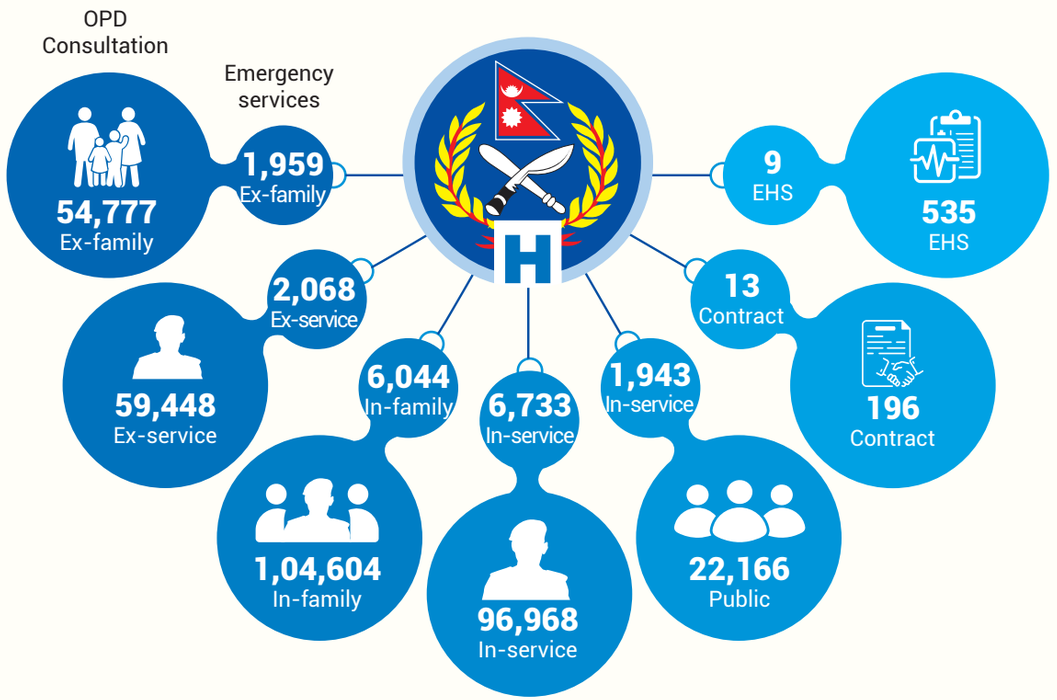
Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Sundar Prasad Hyoju, Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital

The historical foundation of the Nepal Police Hospital began with a basic Medical Infirmary Room at the Central Police Training Centre, followed by the establishment of a forensic unit and an 11-physician outpatient facility at Police Headquarters in 2027 BS. Before securing a dedicated hospital, law enforcement personnel depended on an 18-bed allotment at the Tribhuvan Chandra Military Hospital. Driven by institutional growth, a planning committee headed by Inspector General D.B. Lama drafted a roadmap for a dedicated medical facility. Following government authorization, construction was initiated at Prachanda Bhawan, Maharajgunj, culminating in the formal inauguration of Birendra Police Hospital on Chaitra 27, 2040 BS.

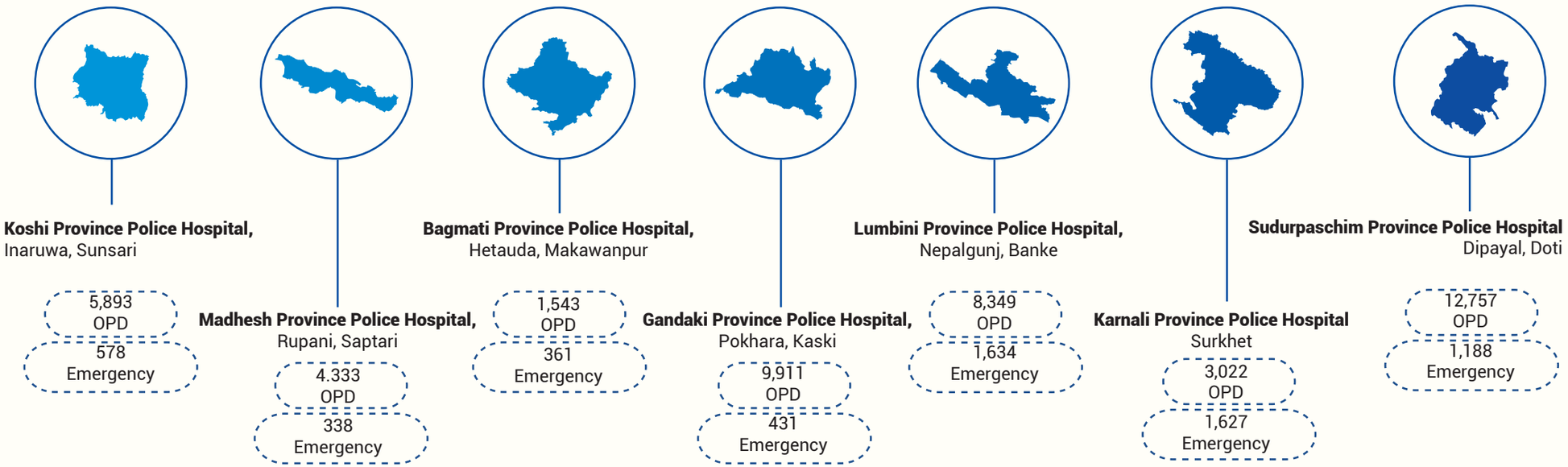
Originally operating from a single premises as a 25-bed clinic offering primary diagnostic, emergency, and outpatient services, the facility gradually expanded its clinical services to support active personnel, retirees, dependents, and families of fallen officers. In a significant policy shift on Shrawan 26, 2074 BS. the hospital opened its doors to the general public under the General Public Treatment Directives.

Upon receiving formal approval from the Department of Health Services under the Ministry of Health and Population on Shrawan 11, 2079, the central facility scaled its total capacity to 300 beds. It currently operates with a staff of 475 employees, comprising 364 technical health professionals and 111 administrative personnel.

To decentralize healthcare accessibility, provincial units have been established across strategic hubs—including Saptari, Kaski, Nepalgunj, Dhangadhi, Sunsari, Surkhet, and Hetauda—in line with expansion goals under the Nepal Police Action Plan 2020. Furthermore, following a bilateral agreement concluded in 2081, the facility transitioned into a teaching center by incorporating postgraduate MD, MS, and MDS academic residency programs in partnership with the National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS).



OPD and emergency services offered by Nepal Police Hospital, Maharjgunj, Kathmandu.



OPD and emergency services offered by Nepal Police Province Hospitals



Advancing institutional healthcare with improved medical support for the police family





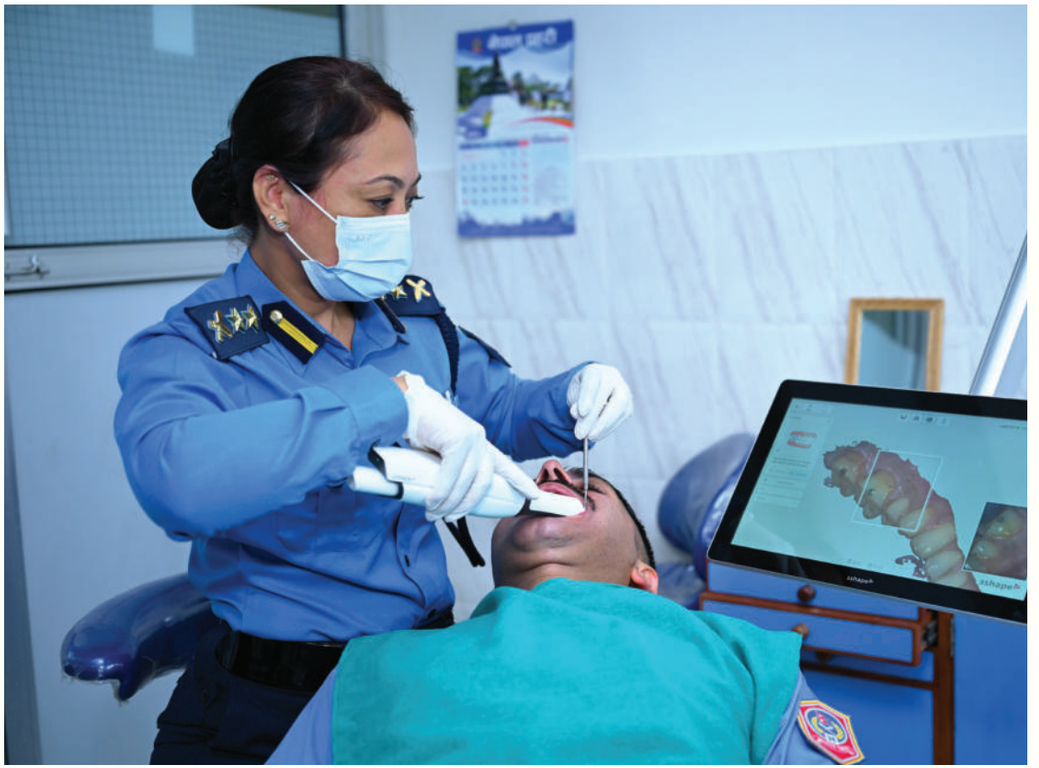

V-4
N.P.H







Leading with Care: The IGP meets an injured police personnel at NPH, reaffirming the institution's commitment to the welfare and well-being of its personnel





Putting compassion and wellbeing at the heart of policing

MAJOR INSTITUTIONAL EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

Digital Action Dialogue, 2026

In response to the evolving nature of digital crime, Nepal Police Headquarters organised the “Digital Action Dialogue, 2026” to promote digital technology in crime investigation and strengthen inter-agency collaboration. Held on July 3, 2026 (Ashadh 19, 2083) at Nepal Police Headquarters, Naxal, Kathmandu, under the Community–Police Partnership initiative, the dialogue featured Inspector General of Police Mr. Dan Bahadur Karki as Chief Guest.

Themed “Use of Digital Technology in Crime Investigation,” the dialogue included five sessions on cybercrime investigation, cyber policy, emerging threats, institutional cyber resilience, and strategic dialogue. Representatives from 14 ministries, offices and agencies, along with private-sector representatives and experts, participated.

The dialogue highlighted the growing challenges of cyber-enabled fraud, online financial crimes, hacking and misuse of personal information, emphasising stronger coordination among law-enforcement agencies, government institutions, regulators, financial institutions, service providers and the private sector.

The event provided a multi-stakeholder platform to identify challenges and develop a shared roadmap for strengthening digital crime investigation, investigative capabilities, digital forensic infrastructure and a coordinated response to cybercrime.

Hack4Safety - Hackathon

Hack4Safety 2083, organized by Lumbini Province Police was a 36-hour government-led police hackathon that brought together technology professionals, students and innovators to develop practical solutions to contemporary policing and public-safety challenges. Teams were grouped into three areas: Public Safety, Emergency & Support Systems; Police Operations & Coordination; and OSINT, Cybercrime & Threat Analysis. Over 36 hours, they built and pitched working solutions rather than just ideas on paper.

The winning team, Dangali Innovators, built Garuda AI, a system that pulls together drone footage, satellite imagery, digital mapping and risk analysis to support disaster response. It has since been put to real use in flood-hazard mapping and search-and-rescue effort in Rasuwa, in coordination with the PMO, NDRRMA and Nepal Police Headquarters. Another project worth mentioning is Traffic Eye, an AI-based system that automatically catches number plates and traffic violations. It's currently being trialed under the Smart Police Control Room and Control Room Vehicle initiative in Rupandehi.

What Hack4Safety really shows is where Nepal Police wants to go — a force that is open to new ideas and willing to work with the wider tech community to find solution of the policing problems.



Digital action dialogue 2026



Connecting youths, innovation and policing



A shared vision of strategic minds for institutional progress

Nepal Police Strategic Conference

The two-day Nepal Police Strategic Conference on “Police Management and Mobilization: Existing Challenges and Future Directions" was organised at Nepal Police Headquarters, Naxal, on February 8–9, 2026. The conference brought together senior police officials, experts and representatives from relevant sectors to discuss emerging challenges and future directions in police management and mobilisation.

The conference focused on strengthening institutional capacity, improving organisational and operational effectiveness, enhancing internal and inter-agency coordination, adopting modern policing approaches and strengthening public trust in Nepal Police. Knowledge sharing and discussions provided insights into addressing evolving security and policing challenges.

The conference served as a strategic platform for collaboration, reflection and forward planning, contributing to the transformation of Nepal Police into a more capable, coordinated, professional and citizen-focused organisation aligned with changing national and global policing practices.



Commitment to combat transnational crimes



Herman Goldstein Award: Recognizing excellence in problem oriented policing

Engaging Communities, Preventing Crime: Nepal Police's campaigns for safer roads, drug-free communities, stronger Police–Public Partnerships and collective action



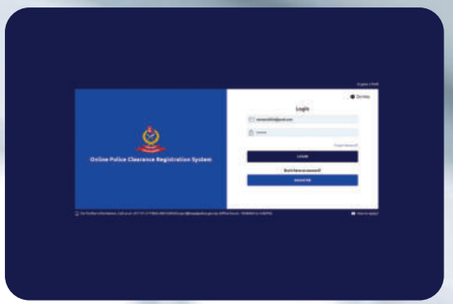




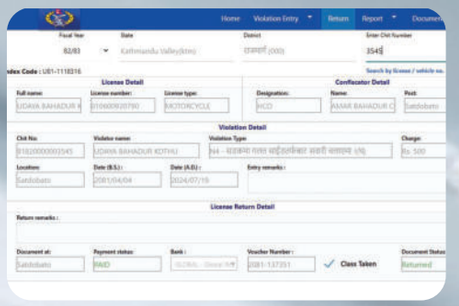




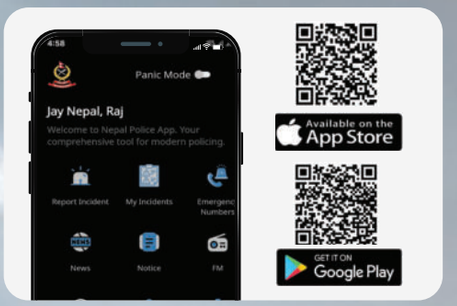
EXPANSION OF ONLINE PUBLIC SERVICES (2019-2026)



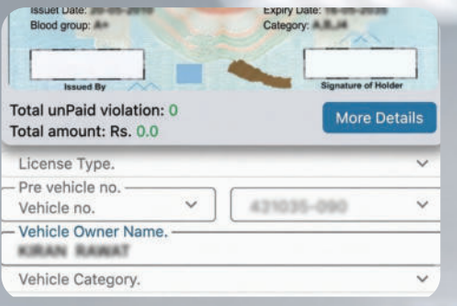
Online Police Clearance Registration (OPCR) System (2019)



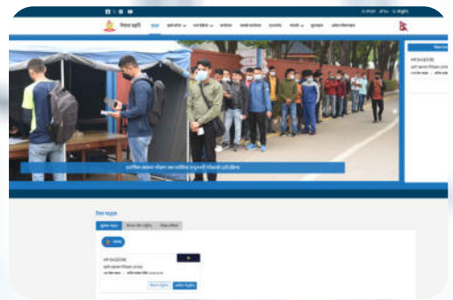
Traffic Violation Fine Payment System / TVRS (2019)



Nepal Police Mobile App (2020)



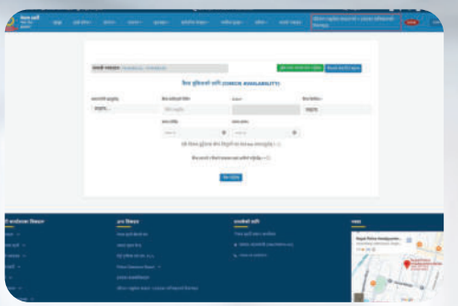
Traffic E-chalan



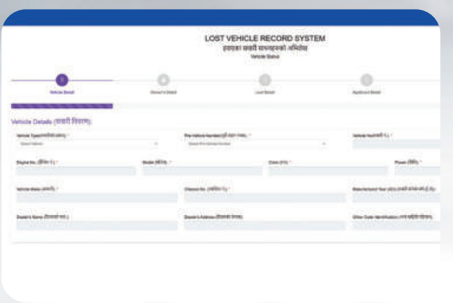
Online Recruitment Management System / ORMS (2023)



Citizen Service Record Management and Tracking System / CSRMTS (2026)



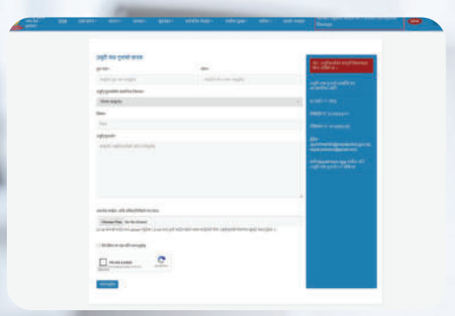
Nepal Police Music Band Booking



Lost Vehicle Application



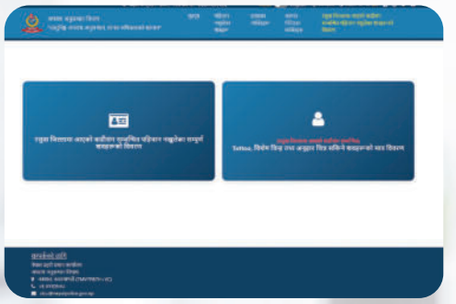
Nepal Police in Social media



eComplaint



Nepal Police Hospital Patient portal



Lost & Unidentified dead bodies portal



Openness and the Right to Information

Nepal Police uphold the public's right to information as a core part of democratic policing. It shares timely information on day-to-day policing, police response and crisis management through a structured, multi-tier system. A Central Spokesperson, and a Joint Spokesperson/ Information Officer work at the center. Every province has its own spokesperson, and dedicated spokespersons serve at the district level. The Central Police News Room issued 4,370 communications, while provincial news rooms gave 4,239 news items to the media. Police also held 1,346 press meets and interactions at the central, provincial and district levels. In addition, 239 police programs, documentaries and telefilms were broadcast from the central and provincial news rooms in the fiscal year 2082/2083.

Reaching Citizens Through Every Channel

Beyond press releases and briefings, Nepal Police endeavor to meet citizens through diverse platforms. Its official website, email and online complaint system give the public direct access, and its presence on Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube and X carry timely updates and safety messages to a wide audience. Districts across the country received and answered 50,423 requests for information made by letter, email and phone. Together, these efforts show Nepal Police's commitment to transparency, public trust and accountability.

SPORTS







Archery

Nepal Police secured a total of 11 medals (5 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze) in 13th National Archery Championship 2083.

Kabaddi

Nepal Police Women's Volleyball Team secured 2nd place in National Women's Kabaddi Championship 2083.

Karate

Nepal Police athletes secured total 13 medals (7 gold, 3 silver & 3 bronze) and became Team Champions in 5th Krishna Prasad Bhattarai Memorial National Karate Championship 2082.

Nepal Police Karate athletes secured a total 16 medals (8 gold, 3 silver & 5 bronze) in B.P. Koirala Memorial National Karate Championship.

Nepal Police contractual karate athlete Erika Gurung, representing Nepal, secured the silver & bronze medal respectively in Karate One Premier League and 22nd Asian Senior Karate Championship 2026 (Bali, Indonesia).

Wrestling

Nepal Police Wrestling Team championship with 5 gold medals in 4th Ram Briksh Yadav Memorial National Wrestling Competition with P.O.A. Manisha Singh securing individual title.

Nepal Police Wrestling Team won total 9 Medals (2 gold, 3 silver, & 4 bronze in National Wrestling Championship.

Cricket

Nepal Police Cricket Team became champions of "Jay Trophy Men's Elite Cup 2026" 2nd edition.

Judo

Nepal Police Judo Team secured total 11 medals, (6 gold, 2 silver & 3 bronze) winning the team championship in 20th National Judo Championship 2082.

Swimming

Nepal Police swimmers secured total of 34 medals (17 gold, 6 silver & 11 bronz) and secured first place as a team in 3rd Nepal Aquatics Championship.





Table Tennis

Nepal Police table tennis player P.C. Nabita Shrestha won a bronze medal representing Nepal in World Table Tennis Championships Qualification 2025.

Nepal Police table tennis players secured total 3 medals (2 gold & 1 bronze) in 2nd Pushparaj Memorial National Table Tennis Championship 2083".

Taekwondo

Nepal Police taekwondo athlete P.A.C. Sumit Bista secured 1st place in 2nd Power Taekwondo Championship 2082.

Nepal Police taekwondo athlete A.H.C. Prem Bahadur Limbu secured total 2 medals (1 silver & 1 bronze) in 9th Asian Taekwondo Poomsae Championships 2026 (G-4).

Weightlifting

Nepal Police secured total 9 medals (4 gold, 3 silver & 2 bronze medals) in Youth, Junior and Senior National Open Weightlifting Competition.

Boxing

P.O.A. Chandra Bahadur Thapa, representing Nepal, secured a historic bronze medal in 54 kg weight category in IBA Men's World Boxing Championship (Dubai).

Badminton

Nepal Police secured total 8 medals (2 gold, 2 silver & 4 bronze) in Rajapur Mayor Cup Open National Ranking Badminton Competition 2082.

Shooting

Nepal Police secured total 6 medals (1 gold, 4 silver and 1 bronze) in 26th Women's and 27th Men's National Shooting Championship 2083.

Volleyball

Nepal Police Women's Volleyball Team and Men's Volleyball Team secured 2nd and 3rd place respectively in 9th NVA Cup Women's and Men's Volleyball Championship 2082.

Nepal Police Men's team secured second place in both 6th Tiger Cup National and International Club Championship Women's & Men's Volleyball Competition 2082.



Nepal Police Women's Volleyball Team secured 1st place in 10th Prime Minister Cup NVA Women's and Men's Volleyball League 2083.

Nepal Police Women's team secured 3rd place in CAVA Volleyball Club Championship Women 2026, Maldives.

Nepal Police Women's Volleyball Team secured 2nd place in 6th Tiger Cup National and International Club Championship Women's and Men's Volleyball Competition 2082.

Football

Nepal Police U-16 Football Team became League Champion in ANFA Youth (U-16) League Football Competition 2082.

Nepal Police Football Club Men's Team won the game in Prithvi Narayan Gold Cup Football Competition 2082.

Nepal Police Men's Football Team secured 2nd place in 4th Kohalpur Gold Cup Football Competition 2083.

Nepal Police Women's Football Team won the game in 1st Jhapa Women's Gold Cup, 1st Pokhara Women's Gold Cup 2083 and 2nd Deputy Mayor Women's Knockout Football Competition 2083.

Athletics

P.C. Seema Kumari Chaudhary and P.C. Nageshwar Ahir secured the gold medal in the 5 km Men's Event in 1st Open Under Distance Athletic Championship.
P.C. Nageshwar Ahir secured 1st place in the 10 km race in 11th Dhara Nepalgunj Marathon 2025.

P.C. Sumitra Kumari Chaudhary & P.C. Nageshwar Ahir – 2nd, Women's & Men's Categories, Tribhuvan Nagar Jaycees Marathon.

Nepal Police athletics athlete Lakpa Nima Sherpa secured 1st place in 10th Armalakot, 12 km Mountain Running Competition 2082.

Nepal Police Athletics Team – 17 medals in Runner-up, 46th National Athletics Championship.

Nepal Police Athletes won 3 medals in Safal Pokhara International Marathon 2082.

Nepal Police athlete A.H.C. Ram Maya Budha secured 1st place in Chengdu Trail powered by Tsaigu 2026.

Nepal Police athletics team won 23 medals where Seema Kumari Chaudhary set a national long-jump record in Pokhara Open Athletics Meet 2026.

Nepal Police athlete P.C. Lakpa Nima Sherpa secured gold medal in Tenzing-Hillary Everest Marathon 2026.

Nepal Police athlete P.C. Lakpa Nima Sherpa secured silver medal in the 55 km Ultra category in Pokhara Ultra Trail Running.

70th POLICE DAY

The 70th Annual Police Day (Police Day/*Prahari Diwas*) organized by the Nepal Police marked seven decades of dedicated public service, law enforcement and commitment to public safety across the nation. Guided by the core motto, "*Satya, Sewa, Surakshanam*" (Truth, Service, and Security), the grand occasion served as a formal platform to honor the sacrifices of police personnel who laid down their lives in the line of duty. Celebrated at the Nepal Police Headquarters in Naxal, Kathmandu, alongside provincial offices, the event featured ceremonial parades, wreath-laying tributes at the police memorial, and the presentation of prestigious awards to outstanding officers for their exceptional crime investigation and disaster management efforts.

During the 70th Police Day proceedings, key state leaders and police leadership emphasized organizational modernization, institutional reforms, and the integration of digital technology to combat emerging security challenges. Highlighting the force's vital role as primary responders during natural disasters and social crises, the event reinforces the bond between law enforcement and local communities. Beyond reviewing past achievements, the anniversary underscores Nepal Police's vision of fostering citizen-centric, transparent and highly professional policing committed to upholding human rights and the rule of law.



Deputy Inspector General of Police (Rtd.) Krishna Bahadur Rana received the 'Lifetime Achievement Award' on the 70th Police Day for his valuable contribution to Nepal Police



Recognizing sustained dedication and professional excellence through a shared moment of appreciation and institutional pride


अमर प्रहरी



IN HONOUR OF OUR MISSING COLLEAGUES


P.C. Aashis Gadariya


P.C. Anil Tharu


H.C. Bikash Babu Adhikari


A.S.I. Binod Adhikari


P.C. Dil Bahadur Magar


A.H.C. Harendra Yadav


A.H.C. Hikmat Mahara


P.C. Karna Gurung


H.C. Keshav Raj Chalise


P.C. Krishna Budha Magar


S.I. Madan Raj Syangbo


P.C. Milan Shrestha


H.C. Nabin Kumar Singh


H.C. Narendra Pd. Bhatta


A.H.C. Nirmal Lama Tamang


P.C. Om B. Sinjali Thapa Magar


P.C. Rajendra Mahatara


A.S.I. Sam Bahadur Thapa


P.C. Samrat Sherpa


P.C. Sandip Bhar


P.C. Santaram Tharu


A.H.C. Sanu Kumar Tamang


H.C. Srawon Kumar Yadav


A.S.I. Surath Giri


P.C. Sushil Tamang

Twenty-five personnel of Nepal Police remain missing following the Bhotekoshi–Trishuli flood of 2026. They were discharging their duty in the service of the nation and its citizens when disaster struck, and they responded as the oath of this organization requires: with courage, discipline, and an unwavering commitment to public safety. Their dedication to the public service, carried out at the greatest personal risk, reflects the highest traditions of the organization and will be remembered with deep respect.

We extend our heartfelt condolences and profound sympathy to the families, relatives, and loved ones of our missing colleagues. We recognize the pain and uncertainty that they are enduring, and we share their anguish. No words can ease the weight of this loss, but we assure them that they do not bear it alone. Each member of this organization stands beside them in solidarity and in sorrow.

Nepal Police remain fully committed to the continuation of search and recovery efforts and to the welfare of the affected families. The organization will extend all necessary support, including administrative assistance, welfare entitlements, and ongoing care, so that those left behind are looked after with dignity and compassion. The service and sacrifice of our colleagues will remain a source of inspiration and pride for all who wear this uniform, and their names will be honoured in the history of Nepal Police and the nation they served.

IN HONOUR OF OUR FALLEN HEROES



The devastating Bhotekoshi-Trishuli floods claimed the lives of 3 Nepal Police personnel, alongside 2 other colleagues who have fallen in the line of duty, leaving behind a legacy of unparalleled courage. Their selfless service, even at the cost of their own lives, embodies the highest honor of the uniform. We honor their ultimate sacrifice with everlasting pride and extend heartfelt condolences to their bereaved families, pledging our unwavering support. Their journeys as police officers and the stories of their noble deeds shall forever live on in the hearts of Nepal Police and the nation they proudly served.



S.I. Parashu Ram Yadav
DPO Ramechhap
01.05.2026



A.H.C. Nageshwor Pal
T.T.P.O. Ramnagar, Butwal
03.02.2026



A.S.I. Ram Hari Khadka
A.P.O. Rasuwa
08.26.2026



A.S.I. Ram Kaji Poudel
P.S. Betrawoti
08.26.2026



A.H.C. Dipendra Bista
A.P.O. Rasuwa
08.26.2026

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