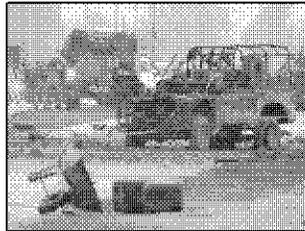


Environment and Strategic Threats

Security

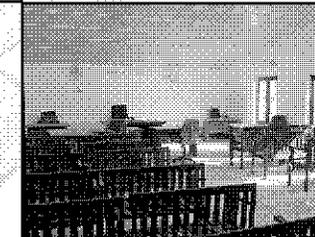


- Insurgency / Terrorism
- Drug Networks
- Porous Borders

Governance & Justice



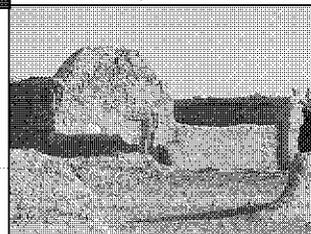
- Corruption
- Immature Democracy
- Fledgling Judicial System



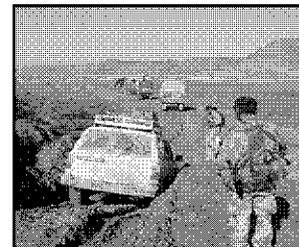
Human Capital



- Literacy
- Bureaucratic Traditions
- Basic Services



Economics & Infrastructure



- Broken Agricultural / Industrial Base
- Poor Communication Networks
- Difficult Revenue Collection

What Has Changed?

2001

- Security
 - Haven for terrorists
- Government
 - Taliban controlled
 - Civil War
- Socio-Economics
 - Crumbling/non-existent infrastructure



Taliban control



OEF
Oct 01



Bonn I
Dec 01



ISAF
Feb 02



Bonn II
Dec 02



NATO/ISAF
Aug 03



Elections
Oct 04 -
Sep 05

2006

- Security
 - Shrinking Sanctuary
 - Development of Afghan Security Capacity
- Government
 - President Elected
 - National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections complete
- Socio-Economics
 - International reconstruction underway

A moderate, stable, and representative Afghanistan capable of controlling and governing its territory.

Security Operations

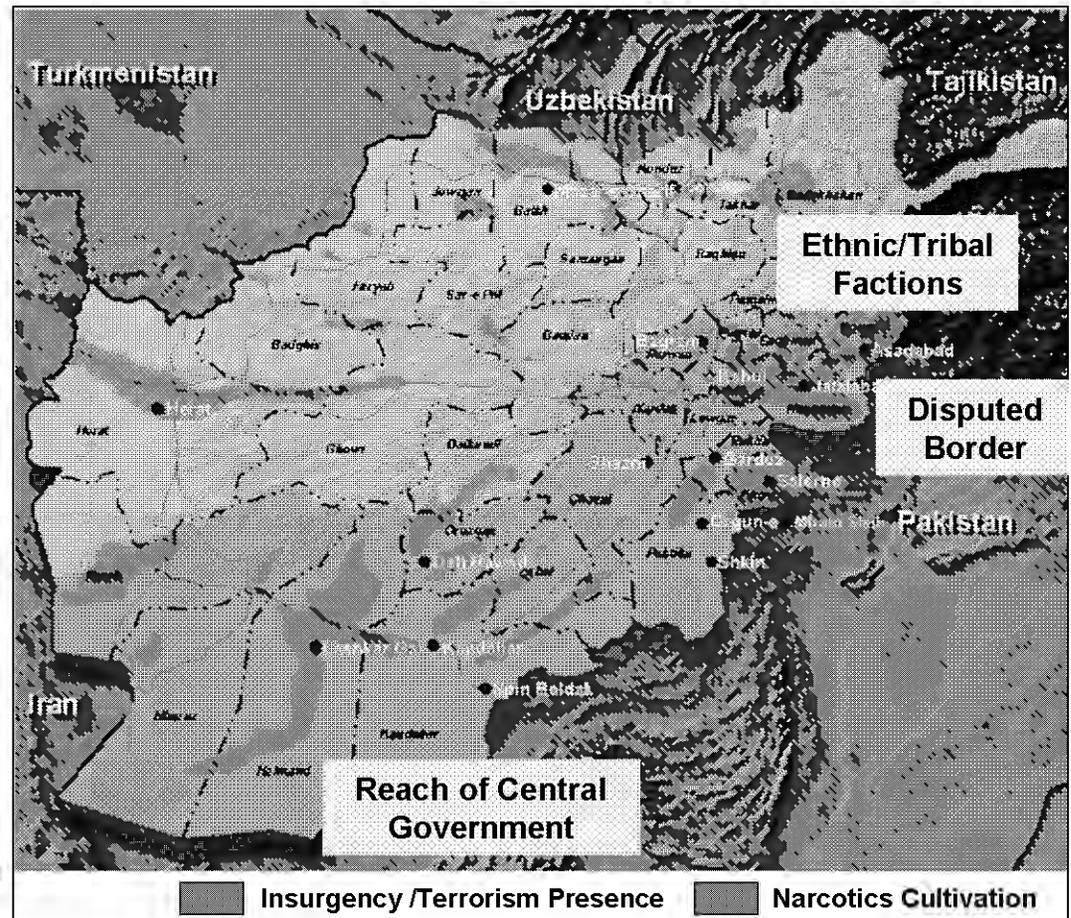
Goal Defeating terrorism and insurgency as part of the Global War on Terrorism and developing Afghan domestic Security Capability

Means

- Afghan Security Forces
 - Afghan National Army (ANA)
 - Afghan National Police (ANP)
- Coalition Forces (Combat Operations)
- Transitional Forces - NATO / ISAF
- Provincial Reconstruction Teams

Challenges

- Identifying and targeting the threat
- Cohesion of security effort
- Managing transition
 - From CFC-A to NATO / ISAF
 - Afghan Security Forces
- Different modus operandi and Rules of Engagement
- Cross border coordination with Pakistan



Focus of Security Operations is to enable a safe and secure environment

Building Afghan Security Forces

Goal: Strengthen the Afghan National Army and National Police to prevent terrorism and insurgency, while maintaining the offensive and reinforcing a sense of national identity and respect for the rule of law.



Afghan National Army

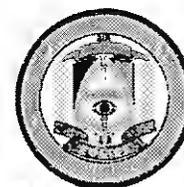


Provide internal security and assume the lead for Counter Insurgency Operations.

Operational Strength = ~27,300

Challenges

- Training and mentoring a credible and confident military force
- Developing chain of command capacity at Regional and Brigade levels
- Ability for self sustainment into the long term
- Resourcing embedded trainers
- Maneuver unit partnership



Afghan National Police



Uphold the rule of law and control movement across Afghanistan's borders.

Operational Strength = ~60,100

Challenges

- Overcoming a culture of corruption
- Earning public trust and respect
- Capable and willing to uphold the rule of law
- Quantity and quality of embedded trainers
- Border control
- Inter-agency coordination

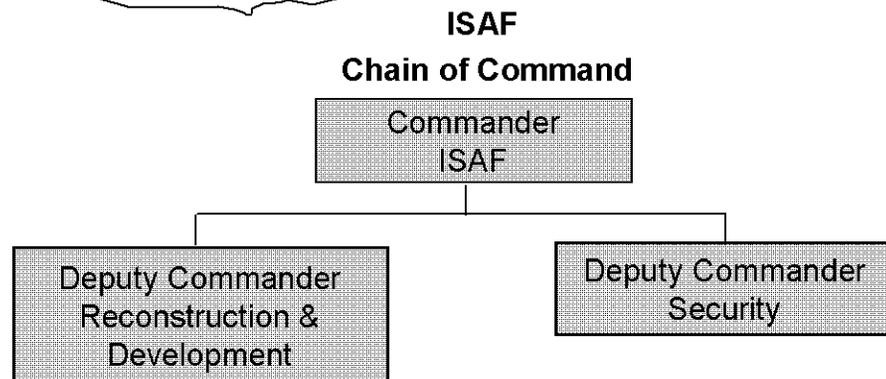
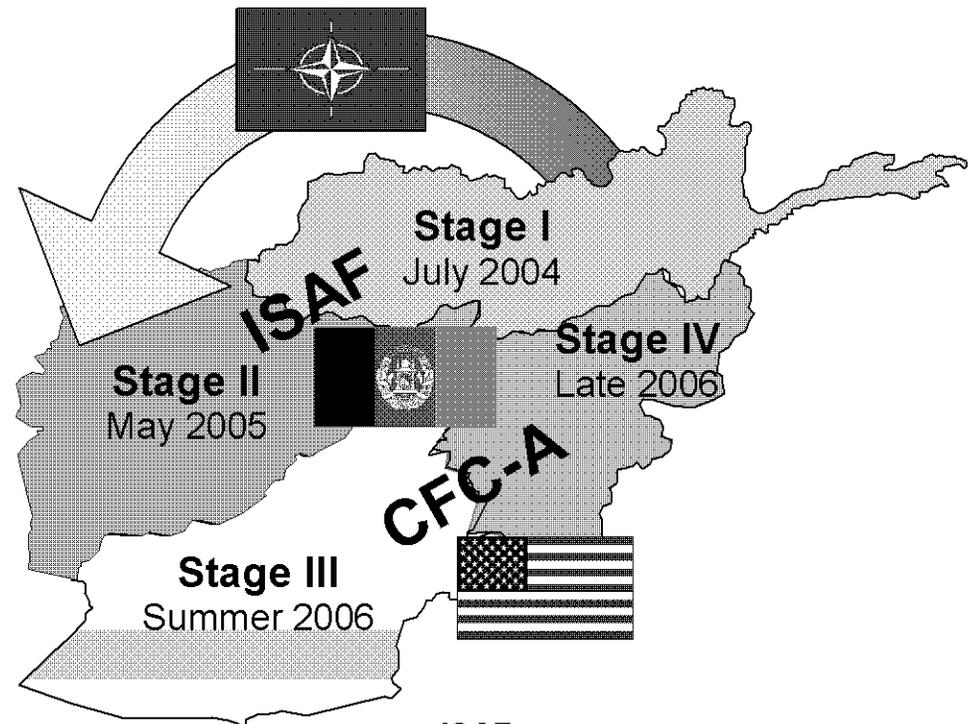
Issues:

(b)(5)

- Ensuring cohesion with political-military alliance:
 - Limited flexibility
 - National Caveats
 - Restrictive Rules of Engagement
- Commitment of resources

Way Ahead:

- ISAF Expansion complete 2006 and integrate mission with CFC-A to complete the single nationwide mandate.



Force Contributors – ISAF & OEF

ISAF

- 1 Austria
- 2 Azerbaijan
- 3 Belgium
- 4 Bulgaria
- 5 Croatia
- 6 Czech Rep
- 7 Estonia
- 8 Finland
- 9 Greece
- 10 Hungary
- 11 Iceland
- 12 Ireland
- 13 Latvia
- 14 Luxembourg
- 15 Macedonia
- 16 Norway
- 17 Portugal
- 18 Slovenia
- 19 Spain
- 20 Sweden
- 21 Switzerland

ISAF/OEF

- 1 Albania
- 2 Canada
- 3 Denmark
- 4 France
- 5 Germany
- 6 Italy
- 7 Lithuania
- 8 New Zealand
- 9 Netherlands
- 10 Poland
- 11 Romania
- 12 Slovakia
- 13 Turkey
- 14 UK
- 15 US

OEF

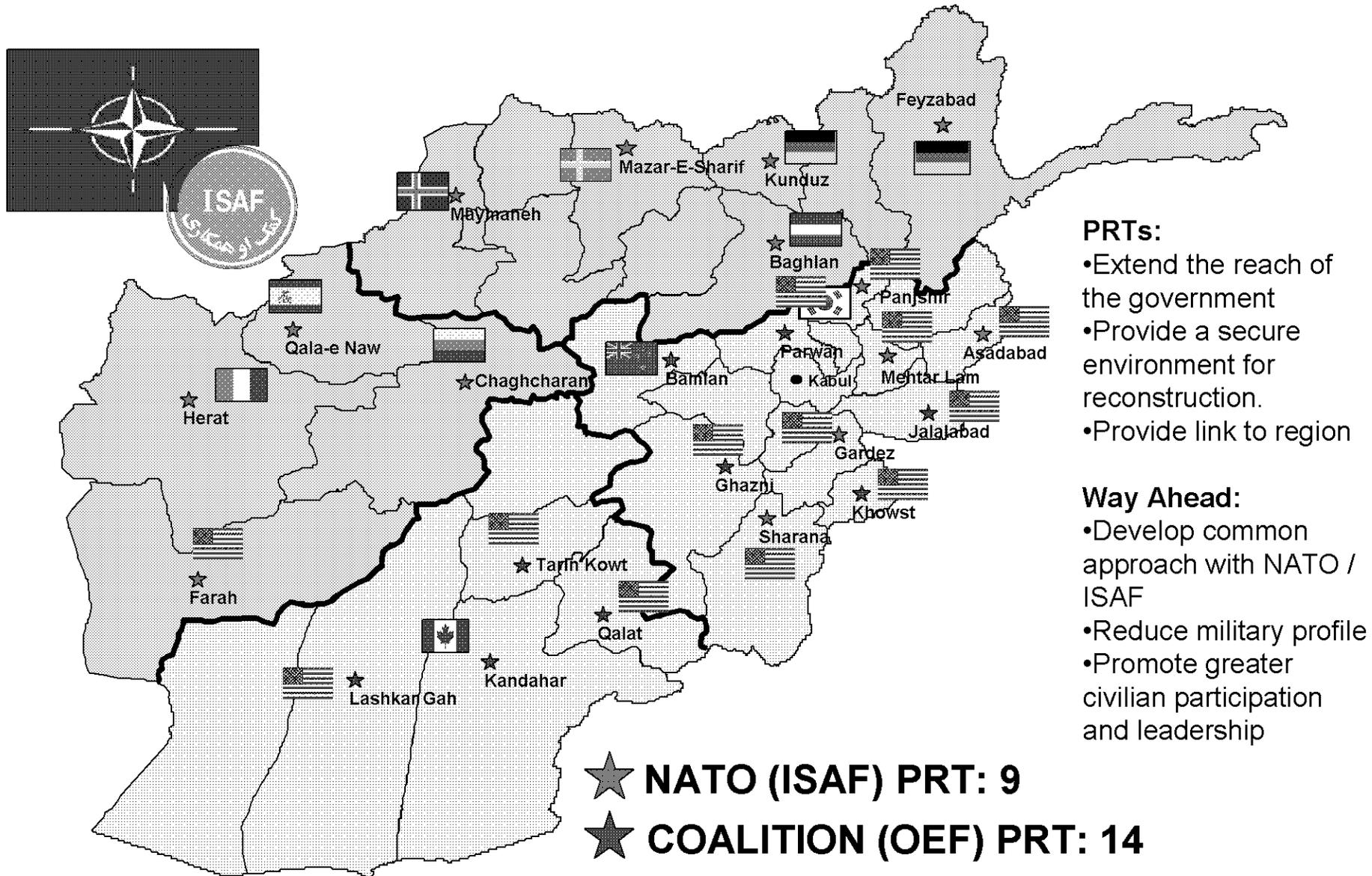
- 1 Australia
- 2 Egypt
- 3 Korea
- 4 Mongolia

Totals

- Afghan Forces (60%)
- OEF Forces (17%)
- US Forces (15%)
- ISAF Forces (8%)
- Grand Total

As of 17 Feb 06

Provincial Reconstruction Teams



- PRTs:**
- Extend the reach of the government
 - Provide a secure environment for reconstruction.
 - Provide link to region

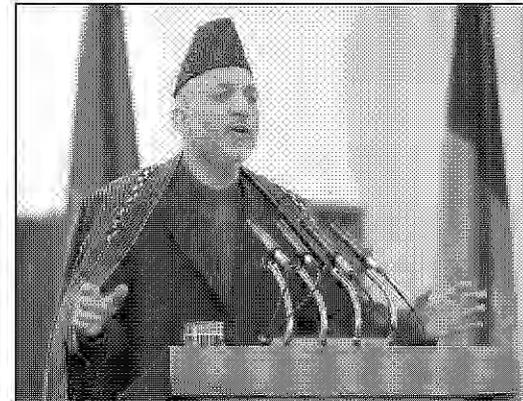
- Way Ahead:**
- Develop common approach with NATO / ISAF
 - Reduce military profile
 - Promote greater civilian participation and leadership

President Karzai: “*The question of drugs... is one that will determine Afghanistan’s future. If we fail (to fight drugs), we will fail as a state eventually and we will fall back into the hands of terrorism.*”

Key issues:

- **Develop one coherent and coordinated plan in support of the Afghan Government**
- **Military in support role**
- **Synchronization of resources**
- **Balance between short and long term planning and effect**
- **Complex interagency coordination**

Way Ahead: Build Afghan capacity—police, prisons and justice system



Critical Issues and Challenges

•Short-Term

- Operationalize the London Conference
- Increased role for NATO / ISAF
- Counternarcotics

•Mid-Term

- Building Afghan Security Forces
- Judicial Reform / Rule of Law
- Reducing Corruption

•Long-Term

- Sustained Government Capacity
- Revenue Generation

