Contributions and pledges as of June 2011 (€)

- Bulgaria: 160,000
- Czech Republic: 389,624
- Denmark: 4,250,000
- Estonia: 210,000
- Germany: 109,700,000
- Italy: 7,400,000
- Lithuania: 60,000
- Luxembourg: 12,126,000
- Netherlands: 57,600,000
- Norway: 23,720,674
- Slovenia: 230,000
- Spain: 4,000,000
- Turkey: 1,500,000
- United Kingdom: 4,540,006
- Australia: 150,000,000
- Finland: 1,700,000
- Japan: 25,829,177
- South Korea: 21,294,719
- Sweden: 3,226,783
- Switzerland: 131,118
- UAE: 7,087,143
- Other: 672,507
- TOTAL: 415,798,151 Euro

NATO Equipment Donation Support Programme

The NATO Equipment Donation Programme in support of the Afghan National Security Forces was created in 2006. NATO’s Allied Command Transformation (ACT) coordinates equipment donations on behalf of ISAF contributing nations.

Completed equipment donations since 2006:

- Bulgaria: 50 mortars, -21 million rounds of small arms ammunition (of different types) and 500 body armour vests
- Canada: 2,500 small arms, -6 million rounds of ammunition and equipment
- Czech Republic: 12 helicopters (attack and utility)
- Estonia: -4,300 small arms and -5 million rounds of ammunition
- Finland: -1,400 field telephones and -60 generators
- France: personal equipment
- Germany: clothing and equipment
- Hungary: -21,000 small arms and 150,000 rounds of ammunition
- Lithuania: -4 million rounds of small arms ammunition
- Luxembourg: -2,000 body armour kits, -2,000 helmets
- Montenegro: -3,600 small arms and 250,000 rounds of ammunition
- NATO: heaters, cargo nets
- Norway: 100 field weapons, 100 mortars and -400,000 rounds of ammunition (of different types)
- Poland: uniforms, 4 million rounds of ammunition, weapon spare parts
- Slovenia: 60 mortars, -35,000 small arms and -2.2 million rounds of ammunition
- Switzerland: 3 fire trucks, spares, medical equipment
- Turkey: 24 helicopters, amusement, clothing, equipment and academy supplies
- Uzbekistan: 950 mortars, 144 machine guns, boots

Transportation for the above equipment donations was facilitated by the following countries: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Additional support was provided by NATO, members of the Strategic Airlift Interim Solution (SALIS)5 and through the ANA Trust Fund.

History

At the April 2009 Strasbourg-Kehl Summit, NATO Heads of State and Government decided to expand the ISAF mission to oversee higher-level training for the ANA, and training and mentoring for the ANP. To meet this goal, NATO established the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A) on 21 November 2009.

NTM-A draws together enhanced NATO and national efforts to train ANA and ANP to increase coherence and effectiveness. It works in close partnership with the Afghan Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior, as well as in collaboration with the European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) and the European Gendarmerie Force.

ANSF meets targets

The current strength of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) is over 306,000 (over 170,500 Afghan National Army and over 135,500 Afghan National Police). In June 2011, the Security Standing Committee of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board agreed on an increase of the Afghan National Army (ANA) growth target to 195,000 by November 2012 and for the Afghan National Police (ANP) to 157,000 by November 2012. Since November 2009, 112,000 soldiers and policemen have been added to the force.

As the Kabul Conference in July 2010, President Karzai publicly expressed his ambition to see the ANSF in the lead in conducting security operations across Afghanistan by the end of 2014, which will be the end of his second term. This is an Afghan ambition which NATO applauds and fully supports. On 22 March 2011, President Karzai announced the first Afghan provinces and districts to start the transition of security responsibility, in 7 areas where the ANSF has been assessed as capable of shouldering additional security tasks with less assistance from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

The second set of provinces to enter the transition process is due to be announced in October 2011. As the ANSF takes on more responsibility in these areas, ISAF will shift to a more supporting and training role.

Afghan National Police

The primary branches of the Afghan National Police include:

- The Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP) is the police force designed to provide basic law and order services to the people in villages and districts. They are assigned to Police Districts and Provincial and Regional Commands. The AUP also includes Traffic Police, Fire and Rescue and a United Nations Protective Force. The current AUP end strength is approximately 96,400 personnel.
- The Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP) is the premier counter-insurgency (COIN) police. It is a nationally deployable police force that works closely with the Army as part of its COIN mission and maintains the rule of law and order utilizing proportionate armed capabilities. There are approximately 12,000 ANCOP.
- The Afghan Border Police (ABP) provides the Afghan Ministry of Interior (MoI) with a general law enforcement capability at international borders, entry points and in the Border Security Zone, which extends 50 km into Afghan territory. In addition, the ABP controls pedestrian and vehicular traffic at border crossing points, deters and detects illegal entry and other criminal activity along the border, and is responsible for airport security at five international airports. ABP currently numbers 20,400 of the total police forces in Afghanistan.
- The Government of Afghanistan established an Afghan Local Police (ALP) force in August 2010 under the control of the Ministry of Interior. The ALP is an Afghan-led programme, which provides community based security in areas with little or no ANSF presence. ALP is established in selected areas with the full approval of the local populace and following validation by the Afghan Government. ALP recruits are vetted and approved by local shuras (committees) and district police chiefs.
Inculcating an Ethos of Stewardship:

Over the past year in being able to train, and thereby develop, the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), which comprises less than 1% of Afghan population and costs $6.7 billion USD.

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) have made significant progress over the past year in training, and thereby capable of managing and sustaining institutions, and systems.

The NTM-A mission supports the development of self-sustaining and systems – with leaders and trained personnel to manage, staff, and sustain them – will be a priority to ensure that the ANSF endures beyond the process of transition of security lead to the ANSF.

Training and Vetting

"The goal of the vetting process is to deny the insurgents the anonymity they need" – Lt Gen Caldwell, Commander NTM-A

Training continues in the Field

While the NTM-A Commander focuses on training the initial recruits and building ANSF institutional training capability, the development of Mission Essential Tasks (M1-6) for ANSF roles continues in the field, and regularly are conducted by ANSF personnel. The NTM-A Commander, (IFC) is responsible for developing fielded ANSF through Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTS) and Police OMLTs (POMLTS). Placing these teams under the operational command of OMLTS reduces overall risk as ISAF forces can more effectively respond to emergency situations involving mentoring teams who are attached to ANSF units.

Retention and Attrition

Reducing attrition is essential for the long-term viability of the ANSF, especially with respect to retaining an Afghan workforce. Several strategies are being considered to address this issue:

1. Introduction of more predictable leave and deployments for ANSF soldiers, allowing Afghan leaders to better recognize signs of combat stress, and the availability of more mental health resources.
2. Launching an initiative to counter this, confiscating uniform items from shops and threatening to arrest those who sell them. Further, training has increased allowing Afghan leaders to better recognize signs of combat stress, and the introduction of more predictable leave and deployments for ANSF soldiers and police has helped in this regard.

A Representative Force

There are approximately 1,500 women in uniformed positions across the Afghan National Security Forces, which comprises less than 1% of Afghan army and police personnel strength. However, this remains a historic milestone for the Afghan women who up until just 10 years ago had been deprived of their basic rights. Considerable efforts have also been invested in building an inclusive army that provides a cadre of women soldiers and reflects the overall ethnic make-up of the country. The ANSF has just over 1,200 women in the ranks. Currently there are 320 women in the ANA, of which 215 are officers, and four female pilots in the Afghan Air Force. The Ministry of Defence has developed a special recruitment drive to increase the legal minimum, representing approximately 1% of new ANA recruits since April 2010.

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NATO’s Mentoring Teams

OMLTS and POMLTS are an important part of NATO-IFSC’s contribution towards the development of the ANSF. Each OMLT and POMLT is normally deployed with an Afghan unit for a minimum of six months. OMLTS provide a bridge from the collective training received at the Kabul Military Training Centre to follow-on training in the field. OMLTS consist of 11-28 personnel (depending on the type and function of the ANA unit with which it is partnered) from one or several countries. Nations contributing OMLTS, as of 28 September 2011, are:

- Albania: 1
- Australia: 6
- Belgium: 1
- Bulgaria: 4
- Canada: 3
- Czech Republic: 1
- Denmark: 1
- France: 7
- Germany: 6
- Greece: 1
- Hungary: 1
- Italy: 9
- Latvia: 1
- Norway: 1
- Poland: 5
- Portugal: 2
- Romania: 3
- Slovakia: 1
- Slovenia: 1
- Spain: 5
- Sweden: 1

Embedded Partnering

Under Embedded Partnering, International Forces and Afghans live together; train, together; and plan and execute missions together, sharing the risks and responsibilities of mission. This national and international force capability creates a synergy that develops ANSF capability and increases the capability.

Embedded Partnering occurs at every echelon from the ministry to unit. At the Regional Command level this means all operations that are jointly planned and commanded by combined staff incorporates Regional Police, Border Zone and ANGOC brigade headquarters. For manoeuvre elements, ISAF and ANSF brigades and battalions integrate staff. In addition to conducting joint missions, mentor teams co-locate with their assigned battalions. Police mentor teams embed with their assigned ANA units.

NATO-ANA Trust Fund

Co-created in 2007 and its scope expanded globally over time, the NATO-ANA Trust Fund provides a mechanism for ISAF nations to support the following activities:

- The long-term sustainment of the ANA
- ANSF personnel literacy, English language training and professional military education,
- Transportation and installation costs for equipment donations by ISAF nations to the ANA, purchase of ANA equipment and services for engineering infrastructure projects, in- and out-of-country training.

The sustainment cost requirement for the ANA in 2011 is expected to be just over 2.8 billion USD. The Fund helps pay salaries and other costs, complementing separate support from the United States, which concentrates on initial build-up of the Afghan National Security Forces (ammunition, uniforms, training, as well as the construction and maintenance of security infrastructure). The US-led efforts in 2011 are expected to total over 11 billion USD.

1. US Embedded Training Teams performs the same functions as OMLTS, providing ANA units with comprehensive mentoring.
2. German government provides Police Mentoring Teams (PMTs), which cooperate with ANA for legal support, and are under ISAF’s command.
3. UK provides Police Mentoring either through PMTs or via partnering units.
Inculcating an Ethos of Stewardship:
and certified 1396 ANA instructors to lead army training. Similarly, the MoI
The Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) have made
that can be maintained by the Afghan Ministries of Interior and Defence.

to moving the training mission toward transition. The aim is to have Afghans

Quantity is important, but quality is imperative.”
Over the course of the past year, NTM-A has placed a greater emphasis on quality. Five areas of particular qualitative improvement have been ANSF
leadership, training the Afghan trainers, inculcating an ethos of stewardship, building literacy and vocational skills, and developing enduring institutions, systems, and enablement.

Recruitment and Vetting
“The goal of the vetting process is to deny the insurgents the anonymity they need.” - Lt Gen Caldwell, Commander NTM-A
Recruitment follows an 8-step vetting process. Upon signing an enlistment contract agreement, the recruit must get two individuals (village elder, mother, or local government representative) to sign and vouch for the recruit. Those individuals are held responsible if any discrepancy in the contract is found. The recruit’s paperwork and government ID is reviewed and basic biometric and medical information (Iris scan, fingerprints, height, age, and weight) is collected, added to the recruit’s personnel file and the recruit is assigned to training. The biometric data is then checked to see if the individual has any known criminal or insurgent links. Recruits are also tested for drug abuse - approximately 6% of applicants are screened out for either drug use or medical conditions. Also currently ongoing is a nation-wide programme to screen and re-validate every ANSF member already in service. It is envisaged that this screening will be completed by spring 2012.

Training Continues in the Field
While the NTM-A Commander focuses on training the initial recruits and building ANSF institutional training capability, the development of Afghan military expertise continues in the field where they graduate. The ANSF Joint Command (JJC) Commander is responsible for developing fielded ANSF through Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLs) and Police OMLs (POMLs). Placing these teams under the operational control of the OMLs

Retention and Attrition
Reducing attrition is essential for the long-term viability of the ANSF, especially with respect to retaining an Afghanized force. If total strength objectives are increased in the future, attrition must be reduced even further. Average monthly attrition rates are 2.6% in the ANA and 1.29% in the ANP. The ANSF’s goal is to reach an attrition rate of less than 1.4%. On average, the ANSF consistently gis 4,000-9,000 recruits every month.

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Training OMLs
OMLs and POMLs are an important part of NATO-ISAF’s contribution towards the development of the ANSF. Each OML and POML is normally deployed with an Afghan unit for a minimum of six months.

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- Australia 6
- Belgium 1
- Bulgaria 4
- Croatia 3
- Czech Republic 1
- Denmark 1
- France 7
- Germany 6
- Greece 1
- Hungary 1
- Italy 9
- Latvia 1
- Norway 1
- Pakistan 5
- Portugal 2
- Romania 3
- Slovakia 1
- Slovenia 1
- Spain 5
- Sweden 1

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2 German police contributes to the Police Mentoring Team (PMTe), which cooperates with ETTs for legal support, as part of ISAF Commando.
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NATO National Security Forces was created in 2006. NATO's Allied Command Contributions and pledges as of June 2011 (€)

- Other   672,507
- Sweden  3,226,783
- South Korea  21,294,719
- Australia   150,000,000
- Turkey   1,500,000
- Spain   4,000,000
- Norway   23,720,674
- Netherlands   37,600,000
- Lithuania   40,000
- Germany   109,700,000
- Czech Republic  12 helicopters (attack and utility)
- Luxembourg (~400,000 rounds of ammunition
- France   ~1,400 field telephones and ~60 generators
- Switzerland   3 fire trucks, spares, medical equipment
- Turkey   ~2,000 body armour kits, ~2,000 helmets
- Norway   100 field weapons, 100 mortars and ~400,000 rounds of ammunition
- Lithuania   - 6,000 small arms and 250,000 rounds of ammunition
- Turkey   - 2,000 body armour kits, -2,000 helmets
- Norway   - 4,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition
- Australia   - 21,000 small arms and 150,000 rounds of ammunition
- France   - 1,400 field telephones and -60 generators
- Germany   - clothing and equipment
- Hungary   - 33 Mi-17, 11 Mi-35 helicopters, 12 C-27 and 3 CT-182T
- Czech Republic   - 25,829,177
- South Korea   - 21,294,719
- Denmark   - 100 field weapons, 100 mortars and ~400,000 rounds of ammunition
- Spain   - 2,500 small arms
- Luxembourg   - 60 mortars, -10,000 small arms
- Slovakia   - 200,000,000
- Austria   - 4,000,000
- Norway   - 23,720,674
- Czech Republic   - 2,500 small arms
- Germany   - 4,000,000
- Norway   - 23,720,674
- Suffolk   - 1,500,000
- United Kingdom  - 60 mortars, -10,000 small arms
- Germany   - 2,000 body armour kits, -2,000 helmets
- Sweden   - 600,000 rounds of ammunition
- Finland   - 4,000,000
- France   - 23,720,674
- Switzerland   - Compact 200 Bridge, tools, equipment
- Belgium   - 131,118
- Netherlands   - 4,000,000
- Luxembourg   - 5 fire trucks, spares, medical equipment
- Switzerland   - 131,118
- Norway   - 23,720,674
- South Korea  - 21,294,719
- Czech Republic   - 400,000 rounds of ammunition
- Turkey   - 1,500,000
- Denmark   - 5,970,000
- Germany   - ~1,400 field telephones and ~60 generators
- Japan   - 7,087,143
- Other   - 672,507
- TOTAL: 415,798,151 Euro

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- NATO heaters, cargo nets
- Norway   - 100 field weapons, 100 mortars and ~400,000 rounds of ammunition
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- Slovenia   - 60 mortars, -10,000 small arms
- Turkey   - Compact 200 Bridge, tools, equipment & training including TTP
- Switzerland   - 5 fire trucks, spares, medical equipment
- Turkey   - 24 helicopters, ammunition, clothing, equipment and academy supplies
- Vietnam   - 950 mortars, 144 machine guns, boots

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Afghan National Army and Air Force

The Afghan National Army is comprised of six Corps Headquarters and a Capital Division. Over 90% of Afghan Kandaks (Battalions) are partnered with ISAF units.

The ANA was, by necessity, originally built as an infantry-centric force. However, over the past year, the NATO Training Mission - Afghanistan (NTM-A) has focused on helping the Afghans develop enabling capabilities - such as military police, intelligence, route clearance, combat support, medical, aviation, and logistics - needed to provide the ANA fighting elements with the necessary support functions. Training schools and Afghan National Security Forces University Branch Schools - all 12 of which are now functioning - are also core components of ANA development.

Created in 2007, the Afghan Air Force (AOF) currently numbers nearly 4700 personnel and 59 aircraft, including 33 Mi-17, 11 Mi-35 helicopters, 12 C-27 and 3 CT-182T. It is on its way to becoming a professional, operationally capable and sustainable force of 345 aircraft and more than 8,000 personnel by 2016. Aircraft and air power are essential elements of the Afghan counter-insurgency, while combined helicopter gunship and, eventually, light (close) air support, fixed wing capability will allow Afghan security forces to conduct largely independent operations. The Afghan Air Force has also established an airborne medical evacuation capability, providing specialised emergency medical care in remote areas. In addition, search and rescue operations allow life-saving help to reach victims of natural disasters, such as following the Salang Dus avalanche and during the floods in Kandahar. Meanwhile, the airtift of government leaders into remote provinces provides a valuable link to rural communities while giving the population a chance to have their voices heard. Work is ongoing to recruit, train, and employ Afghan personnel to allow the transition of aviation functions from ISAF and ISAF nations to the Afghan authorities.

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