

### The NATO Equipment Donation Programme

Created in 2006, the NATO Equipment Donation Programme provides a mechanism through which Allies donate essential equipment, from uniforms and medical equipment to ammunition and helicopters.

### The NATO-Russia Council (NRC) Helicopter Maintenance Trust Fund

Launched in March 2011, the NRC Trust Fund provides vitally-needed maintenance and repair capacity, including the provision of spare parts and technician training, to the Afghan Air Force helicopter fleet.



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## Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF): Training and Development

### ANSF capacity in numbers

#### Current Force Level

- Afghan National Army (ANA): 194,466 troops, with 287 ANA units fielded. Since its creation in 2002, development of the ANA has moved from an infantry-centric force to a fully-fledged army to comprise both fighting elements and enabling capabilities - such as military police, intelligence, route clearance, combat support, medical, aviation, and logistics.
- Afghan National Police (ANP): 149,642 officers
- Afghan Air Force (AAF) (created in 2007): 5,671 personnel; 95 aircraft (including gunship, attack and transport helicopters and light aircraft).
- ANA Special Operations Command: approximately 9,000 (includes Commandos and special forces)
- Afghan Local Police: 11,807
- Afghan Public Protection Force (APPF): approximately 10,000 guards.

#### Target growth

- ANA: 195,000 by October 2012
- ANP: 157,000 by October 2012
- AAF: 8,000 personnel and 140 aircraft by 2016.
- Afghan Local Police: 29,750
- APPF: approximately 30,000 guards by March 2013.

#### ANSF size and cost post-2014

The current ANSF total growth target remains of 352,000 forces by October 2012. Both the Afghan army and police are well on track to achieve that goal ahead of schedule.

Discussions on the future size and cost of ANSF are currently ongoing between the International Community and the Afghan authorities.

The sustainment of the ANSF post-2014 remains the responsibility of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the International Community as a whole. At Chicago, ISAF leaders will decide what NATO-ISAF future role will be in assisting Afghanistan to develop sustainable ANSF post-2014.

#### Conduct of operations

- ANSF participate in all and lead nearly 40% of conventional operations
- All ISAF Special Forces operations are partnered.
- Since end-January 2012, the ANSF have lead security responsibility for over 50% of the Afghan population and therefore assume leadership for both the planning and executing of operations, with a clearly reduced level of ISAF involvement.
- ISAF support for the ANSF remains critical, notably in the provision of key enabling capabilities. This support will remain until such time when the ANSF are fully capable of acting independently.

#### Training and Leadership

- 85% of training is carried out by Afghans themselves. All training at the Kabul Military Training Centre (KMTC) is completely led and taught by ANA personnel
- 68 % of ANSF had achieved first grade literacy in January 2012 from only 14% in 2009.

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## Women in the Armed Forces

There are approximately 1,300 women in the Afghan National Police and 350 women in the Afghan National Army, including five female pilots. Women currently represent approximately 3% of new ANA recruits and the numbers continue to increase steadily.

## Afghan Local Police

Established in July 2010, the Afghan Local Police (ALP) program is led by the Afghan Ministry of Interior. It is village-focused and complements counterinsurgency efforts by targeting rural areas with limited to no ANSF presence in order to enable conditions for improved security, governance and development.

The ALP program districts exist in locations where the local populace has requested an ALP presence. These communities then select local defenders to serve as their ALP.

ISAF supports the ALP program through the provision of funding, training, equipping and technical assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Interior.

## Afghan Public Protection Force (APPF)

The transition of private security companies to the Afghan Public Protection Forces is part of the overall transition to Afghan-led security. In accordance with Presidential Decree 62 from 17 August 2010, most Afghan and international Private Security Companies (PSCs) operating in Afghanistan will be dissolved and their responsibilities transferred to the APPF. Only embassies and other accredited diplomatic entities will be allowed to continue using PSCs.

APPF units are under the responsibility of the Afghan Ministry of Interior. They are trained and armed in selected districts of Afghanistan to protect people, vital infrastructure and construction projects and convoys. APPF guards do not have a mandate to investigate crimes or arrest suspects.

Work is currently underway to transfer 11,000 Afghan guards currently working for PSCs to APPFs. Their responsibilities will be concentrated on development sites and on convoys. By 20 March 2013, another 13,000-14,000 guards will be transferred to APPF, with primary security responsibility for all ISAF bases and construction sites.

## ANSF Recruitment and Vetting

Recruitment follows an eight-step vetting process, which includes endorsement by local elders, biometric data checking and medical (including drug) screening. The nation-wide programme to screen and re-validate every ANSF member already in service is on track to be completed by spring 2012.

## Counter-Infiltration Plan

On 14 March 2012, following a request by NATO Defence Ministers, the North Atlantic Council endorsed a plan to reduce the risk of attacks on ISAF by Afghan national security forces personnel. The plan was developed by the commander of ISAF in close cooperation with his Afghan counterparts and is being implemented.



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The plan aims at strengthening ISAF security measures; revising and improving vetting and monitoring procedures for Afghan national security forces; and intensifying cultural awareness training for both ISAF and ANSF to bridge the cultural gap.

In cooperation with ISAF, the ANSF have also undertaken several initiatives to improve their recruitment, vetting and screening processes. In addition, Counter-Infiltration staff will be embedded with the ANSF and in training schools to monitor the behaviour of Afghan service members. Training is ongoing to increase the number of those officers to 850. ANSF are also to focus on strengthening leadership; ensuring that soldiers and police get adequate leave and regular pay; that weapons are accounted for properly, and that all ANSF are medically screened and drug tested.

## NATO's Training, Mentoring and Advising Role in Afghanistan

NATO's Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) was established on 21 November 2009, bringing together NATO and national training efforts under one umbrella. 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. There are currently 38 nations contributing to NTM-A.

Under NTM-A's command, training, mentoring of Afghan National Security Forces is carried out by NATO's Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTs) and Police OMLTs

(POMLTs). In the course of 2012, as transition implementation progresses, OMLTs/POMLTs will gradually evolve into Military Advisory Teams (MAT) and Police Advisory Teams (PATs).

As of 12 April 2012, nations contributing full OMLTs/MATs are:

- Albania: 1
- Australia: 6
- Belgium: 1
- Bulgaria: 3
- Croatia: 3
- Czech Republic: 1
- Denmark: 1
- France: 7
- Germany: 8
- Greece: 1
- Hungary: 1
- Italy: 9
- Latvia: 1
- Lithuania: 1
- Norway: 1
- Poland: 3
- Portugal: 1
- Romania: 3
- Slovakia: 1
- Slovenia: 1
- Spain: 4

- Sweden: 1
- Turkey: 6
- United Kingdom: 7
- United States (ETTs<sup>1</sup>): 84
- Multinational: 52

As of 30 March 2012, nations contributing full POMLTs/PATs are:

- Croatia: 2
- Denmark: 1
- France: 5
- Italy: 4
- Lithuania: 1
- Netherlands: 6
- Norway: 1
- Poland: 8
- Spain: 3
- Turkey: 2
- United Kingdom: 12
- United States (PMTs): 1473

## NATO supporting initiatives

### The NATO-ANA Trust Fund

Created in 2007, the NATO-ANA Trust Fund provides a mechanism for the broader international community to support the following activities:

- ANA sustainment,
- ANSF long-term 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 NATO-ANA Trust Fund acts in complement of other bilateral and multinational trust funds which support the ANSF financially and with equipment donations. The US Afghan Security Forces Funding represents the most significant bilateral financial initiative. The Law and Order Trust Fund established by the United Nations Development Programme supports the Afghan Police, whereas the NATO ANA Trust Fund allows the broader international community to support the capacity and capability development of the Afghan National Army.

As of April 2012, national contributions and pledges made to the NATO-ANA Trust Fund total 489,088,425 Euros.

<sup>1</sup> US Embedded Training Teams perform the same functions as OMLTs  
<sup>2</sup> Armenia, Finland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name) contribute to multinational OMLTs.  
<sup>3</sup> US provides Police Mentoring either through PMTs or via partnering units