

- Poland: 1
- Spain: 1
- Turkey: 1
- United Kingdom: 1
- United States: 19

NATO supporting initiatives

The NATO-ANA Trust Fund

Created in 2007, the NATO-ANA Trust Fund supports the following activities:

- ANA sustainment until 2014 (at Chicago, ISAF leaders will decide what NATO-ISAF future role will be in assisting Afghanistan to develop sustainable ANSF post-2014),
- 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 National 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 May 2012, national contributions and pledges made to the NATO-ANA Trust Fund total 489,088,425 Euros.

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): has now achieved its recruitment goal of 195,000 troops
- Afghan National Police (ANP): 149,208 officers
- Afghan Air Force (AAF) (created in 2007): 5,728 personnel; 98 aircraft
- ANA Special Operations Command: approximately 10,000 (includes Commandos and special forces)
- Afghan Local Police: 13,412
- 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: 30,000 by end 2014
- APPF: approximately 30,000 guards by March 2013.

ANSF size and cost post-2014

The current ANSF total growth target remains at 352,000 forces by October 2012. The Afghan National Army reached its growth target in April 2012, 6 months ahead of schedule. The Afghan National Police is also well on track to achieve its goal ahead of schedule.

Discussions on the post-2014 size and cost of the 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.

Growing ANSF capacity

Since its creation in 2002, the Afghan National Army has been moving 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. The role of the Afghan National Police is shifting from countering the insurgency to a more civilian policing role, by further developing capabilities from criminal investigations to traffic control. Meanwhile the Afghan Air Force now has 134 trained pilots and has 98 aircraft including gunship, attack and transport helicopters and light aircraft.

Training and Leadership

- Approximately 85% of training is carried out by Afghans themselves. All training at the Kabul Military Training Centre (KMTC) is led and taught by ANA personnel, where over 100 instructors provide instruction to between 7,000 and 9,000 ANA soldiers every day.
- Police training centres are also being handed over to the Afghans. Full leadership of the largest Afghan National Police training centre in the north of Afghanistan was handed over to the Afghans on 26 April.
- Up to a dozen vocational schools have opened, trained leaders have increased by 500%, and retention is higher than ever with 87% of the Basic Warrior Training recruits passing Grade 1 literacy testing.



- Back in 2009, 86% of all new ANA recruits were illiterate and there was no mandatory literacy training. By contrast, nearly 212,000 ANSF have now completed basic literacy training or higher.
- Since November 2009, the ANSF have trained over 50,000 officers and NCOs through a variety of leadership courses. Leadership institutions, such as the Afghan National Military Academy and the Afghan National Police Academy, have been established in Afghanistan to provide the ANSF with a long-term self-generation capability.

Conduct of operations

- ANSF participate in all and lead 40% of conventional operations
- All ISAF Special Forces operations are partnered.
- Since end-January 2012, the ANSF have had 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. With the announcement of the third set of areas to enter the transition process, the Afghan forces are set to take lead security responsibility for over 75% of the Afghan population.
- 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.

Women in the Armed Forces

There are approximately 1,370 women in the Afghan National Police and 350 women in the Afghan National Army, including two female pilot candidates. 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.

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. A nation-wide programme to screen and re-validate every ANSF member already in service is currently ongoing.

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.

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.

Training and mentoring of Afghan National Security Forces is carried out by NATO's Military Advisory Teams (MATs) and Police Advisory Teams (PATs). Additional ISAF advisor teams are provided to the Afghan Operation Coordination Centres (OCCs), which support the ANSF commanders in coordinating the employment of forces in their areas.

As of 11 May 2012, nations contributing full 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: 75
- Multinational: 5¹

As of 11 May 2012, nations contributing full PATs are:

- Albania: 1
- Croatia: 2
- Denmark: 1
- France: 3
- Hungary: 1
- Italy: 4
- Lithuania: 1
- Netherlands: 6
- Poland: 5
- Romania: 1
- Spain: 6
- Turkey: 5
- United Kingdom: 8
- United States: 131

As of 11 May 2012, nations contributing Operational Coordination Centre Advisory Teams (OCCATs) are:

- France: 1
- Germany: 2
- Hungary: 1
- Italy: 3
- Lithuania: 1

¹ Armenia, Finland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name) contribute to multinational MATs.