



ENDURING

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Cover Illustration by U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant Jeff Fitzmorris.
An Afghan National Policeman stands ready on top of a lookout tower
bordering a neighboring country.

Back cover Illustration by U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant Jeff Fitzmorris.
Afghan National Police, Afghan National Army and Afghan National Army
Air Corp joining together to build a united Afghanistan.



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Afghan Communicators Graduate



Photo by U.S. Air Force SrA. Marc I. Lane

Afghan National Army soldiers learn how to use video cameras from AINA instructors at the Ministry of Defense Social, Parliamentary and Public Affairs Department Media Center July 26, 2009.

Staff Report

CSTC-A Public Affairs

Recently 32 Afghan soldiers and policemen graduated from the inaugural public affairs basic course that included a week of combat camera training.

The course was five weeks long and included training and practical exercises on basic journalism techniques, photography, video production and media relations in addition to the combat camera training. All of the training was Afghan lead and produced by a local contractor. The training prepared the students to produce products that met the standards of the Afghan media market.

The goal of the training was to establish a common baseline for public affairs proficiency across the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior. After the baseline is established, the training will continue to spread that level of proficiency across all of Afghan public affairs.

Lieutenant Ian Stubbs RN, who led the combat camera team, said in another publication the students had all been highly motivated:

“They were all very eager to learn and grasped the techniques we taught them very quickly,” he said. “This training is a significant step to help the Afghan National Security Forces demonstrate the work they are doing to provide security for their country.”

After graduation the Afghan students returned home to put their newly developed skills to work. In addition to

producing their own products they will be responsible for engaging members of the international and Afghan media.

Having these new skills with in their ranks will allow MoD and MoI to counter many of the lies and propaganda put out by the anti-Afghan forces in the country while at the same time the new public affairs personnel will be able to document and publicize the successes of the ANSF as they continue to take the lead in operations across the nation.

In support of the training and expanded capability in the ANSF, the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan recently fielded Public Affairs Mentor Teams to each Afghan National Army corps and Afghan National Police region. The teams will expand capability to mentor the ANSF public affairs sections and continue to build sustainable capacity and capability.

There are currently five teams spread across Afghanistan. One team each is located in Regional Command-North, RC-E, RC-S, and RC-W and the fifth is partnered with the Afghan National Army Air Corps. “These teams are a great new tool” said CSTC-A Director of Public Affairs, LTC David Hylton, “they are able to embed with their Afghan counterparts and get an accurate assessment of the situation.”

The four-person teams are focused on training, equipping and advising the ANA and ANP to improve their public affairs capability so they are capable of portraying the ANSF in a positive light,

building public awareness and trust, and combating the effects of the insurgents’ disinformation efforts.

CSTC-A currently receives and trains incoming PAMT members and coordinates with the Regional Command for support required for the mission. The PAMTs are then embedded, working side-by-side with their Afghan counterparts.

The first PAMTs deployed in August and are conducting initial assessments of partnered ANA and ANP public affairs units.

Once the initial assessments are complete, the teams will prepare and execute annual development plans to develop ANSF public affairs assets to Capability Milestones1 levels.

The first step in assessing a corps or region’s public affairs section is to look at basic logistical needs, such as equipment, personnel and workspace. At the same time, PAMTs ensure the corps and region PAO teams are properly integrated into their command as well as the higher headquarters.

The next step is to focus on mentoring the corps and region PAOs on command information products such as news releases, radio beepers, photography and video products. Once the basic systems are operational, mentoring then focuses on community relations.

The final step is mentoring the PAO on media events while training leaders for media engagements.

“Building this capability at the corps and region will give the Afghan Government great new tools to fight the insurgents”

-LTC. David Hylton

The PAMTs employ four skills: training, advising, coaching and monitoring. In employing these skills, the PAMTs balance efforts among three lines of effort: leadership and personnel, the organization, and the systems or processes of the organization.

The PAMT does not execute the program; the team fosters the program, coaches, trains, advises and monitors effectively so that the respective Public Affairs section meets the standards required in the measures of effectiveness outlined for each task.

Managing Transition

By MG Richard P. Formica
CSTC-A Commanding General

Good units manage transition

Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan is a good unit – loaded with great people. It is in the midst of a significant transition. It's vitally important to our mission, of building sustainable capacity and capability in the Afghan National Security Forces, that we manage this transition well. This is a period of significant organizational and leadership change.

Organizational Change

International Security Assistance Force is changing and as it changes it has a direct effect on CSTC-A. We will remain one of its major subordinate commands.

The ISAF Joint Command will activate on 12 October 2009. It will also be a major subordinate command of ISAF. As the major operational headquarters for Afghanistan, it will command the five ISAF Regional Commands and will assume responsibility for development of the fielded ANSF. With the arrival of 4-82 Infantry Brigade Combat Team we completed the transition to the two-brigade combat team concept and started implementation of embedded partnering. CSTC-A will become the supporting command to the supported IJC.

“...the strength of this command – is its close, trusting, mutually respected relationship with our Afghan partners...”

We have recently conducted a transfer of authority between TF Phoenix VIII (IL ARNG) and TF Phoenix IX (GA ARNG). As part of the transition, CJTF-Phoenix IX will transition to become the ANSF Development Bureau of the IJC. It will serve as the IJC's agent to provide staff oversight of ANSF development, to assist the RCs, and to provide organizational linkage to CSTC-A.

CSTC-A's ARSICs have inactivated

and have been replaced by Regional Support Teams. The RSTs will serve as the CSTC-A elements in the Regions to execute the resource the fielded forces task.

CSTC-A and NTM-A

CSTC-A will soon become an integrated headquarters consisting of CSTC-A and NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan. The date for the activation of NTM-A has not been established because it is subject to the U.S. confirmation process for the appointment of the commander.

With the activation of NTM-A, we'll receive two deputies – a deputy commander NTM-A, Canadian Major General Mike Ward and U.S. Brigadier General David Hogg. MGen Ward will over watch the NTM-A side and our institutional training and force generation tasks. BG Hogg will watch over the CSTC-A side, ministerial systems and institutional development, and the resource the fielded forces task.

We'll formally establish the Combined Training Advisory Group – Police under the command of the Italian Carabinieri Brigadier General Carmelo Burgio. We will enhance the Combined Training Advisory Group – Army with additional NATO trainers, mentors, and advisors.

We'll see a transition in our relationships with the Afghans as we formally implement General McChrystal's vision of partnering at every level:

- ISAF: Ministerial Strategic Partnering (MOD/MOI)
- CSTC-A/NTM-A: Ministerial systems and Institutional Development (MOD/GS/MOI)
- IJC: Operational partnering (GS MOI/Directorate of Security)

Leadership changes

CSTC-A is also experiencing considerable leadership changes: CSM Larry Turner assumed responsibilities as senior enlisted leader from CSM Arthur Coleman in July 2009.

U.K. Brigadier Simon Levey took over at CTAG-A from U.K. Brigadier Neil Baverstock on 17 September.

USAF Brigadier General Mike Boera assumed command of Combined Air Power Transition Force and the



MG Formica

438th Air Expeditionary Wing on 15 September.

Brigadier General Tony Ierardi – DCG Programs – departed on 26 September after 15 months in his position. He'll be replaced in October or November by Brigadier General Gary Patton.

At some point in the near future, we expect our Director, International Security Cooperation, Polish Brigadier General Ryzard Wisniewski, to return home and to be replaced by another Polish Brigadier General. This will, most likely, coincide with the transfer of the Directorate for ANA Training and Equipment Support from ISAF to NTM-A.

Through it all, we will be sustained by continuity in the ACG positions for both Army Development, Canadian Brigadier General Paul Wynnnyk, and Police Development, U.S. Brigadier General Anne Macdonald. We'll be well served by a stable of strong colonels in the staff director positions, in key mentor billets, in the RSTs, and throughout the command. And all are backed up by a considerably talented joint and coalition staff – filled with officers and NCOs who are stepping up and making a huge difference every day.

Finally, the strength of this command – is its close, trusting, mutually respected relationship with our Afghan partners in the MOD, GS, MOI and throughout its institutions. That relationship will remain the bridge that will ensure our ability to manage this transition. For we are – one team together.

Yak Team Wahed!

A Word with the Command Sergeant Major



CSM Turner

By U.S. Army CSM. Larry S. Turner
CSTC-A Command Sergeant Major

To all of our newly arrived Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Civilians, I would like to say welcome, and thank you for your service. I see many new faces on Camp Eggers as many units are leaving, and even more are arriving. I encourage you to take advantage of all of the MWR and educational opportunities that are available to you on Camp as you continue through your deployment. You are also faced with a very unique opportunity with CSTC-A, to lead the way for another nation's army and police force. I know

every one of you will be an asset to the team and essential to the mission. We had a very eventful month in August, to include the successful execution of the second Afghan National Elections, and we look forward to the stand-up of NATO Training Mission - Afghanistan this fall.

The Afghan National Elections were a tense time for US, Coalition Forces, and the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police as threats against voters and polling stations persisted. Despite the threats, many Afghans supported their country and went out to cast their vote. None of this would have been possible without each and every one of you doing your part to bring democracy to this country and the great people of Afghanistan.

Many changes will take place in CSTC-A as we prepare for the activation of NTM-A. This transition will allow us to better focus on each of our three lines of operation, Ministerial systems and Institutional development. Generating the Force and resourcing the fielded force. This should also prove to be a great opportunity to take advantage of the benefits that NATO has to offer, in

reference to training and developing the ANA and ANP.

As most of you should know, there have been some policy changes regarding safety. Muzzle Awareness should always be uppermost in the minds of all carrying weapons. All weapons must be muzzle-down at all times, even while in a holster. Another policy change is that reflector belts must be worn by all personnel running on Camp Eggers after dark. The CSTC-A Safety Policy is available to all personnel on the One Team site and all who fall under the command should be aware of the standards here at Camp Eggers.

As CSTC-A Senior Enlisted Leader, my first month here has been a very successful and productive one. The town hall meetings held in August proved to be very helpful in understanding the needs of service members under my leadership and I plan to hold more in the upcoming months. Please continue doing an outstanding job of supporting and mentoring the ANA and ANP. Thank you all for your hard work and dedication to the mission.

Yak Team Wahed!



Photo by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Kirk Putnam

With the help of an interpreter, Afghan National Army Recruiting Command Sergeant Major Zamaniddin Waqar talks with CSTC-A Command Sergeant Major Larry S. Turner about the ANA recruiting process and the capabilities of the ANAREC Headquarters.

Up Close with Deputy Minister of Interior Jamal Abdul Nasir Sediqi

Originally from Badakhashan province, Deputy Minister of Ministry of Interior Strategy and Policy Jamal Abdul Nasir Sediqi graduated from a military high school in Kabul and later graduated from a military university in Kabul before becoming an officer in the Afghan National Army. Sediqi also received a Master's degree in military science at Moscow University in 1992. Sediqi has been with the MoI since April.

Q: How do you define the roles of the ANP in support of Afghanistan?

A: After the establishment of the interim government of Afghanistan, the Police force was reinforced. A number of rules and regulations, as well as punishment by law, criminal intelligence and investigation laws were suggested and approved. However, since the rules and regulations were approved prior to the approval of the national constitution, there are some minor conflicts that make it necessary to review.

Q: Why is it important that the MoI has a directorate of strategic planning and policy?

A: The duty of MoI is to establish law enforcement and to provide the country with domestic security. To do that, it was necessary to establish the strategy and policy directorate in the framework of MoI in order to provide long term

planning capabilities.

Q: What are the most immediate things you hope to accomplish with this new directorate?

A: Our directorate made the police strategy and policy plan for Solar year 1388. We also created a strategic plan for the internal security of the country and we have turned over that plan to his Excellency, Minister Mohammad Atmar for his approval. For the time being we are working to make a strategic plan to fight corruption.

We are making the plans and policies for all of the MoI departments, such as the security section, logistic section, and training and education section. In addition we discussed making a strategic-policy plan for local personal security companies and I hope to start working on it as soon as possible.

Q: How will the strategic planning directorate integrate with the rest of MoI and affect the activities of the other directorates?

A: The policy and strategy directorate was established three months ago. In this short amount of time we generated our list of personnel needs and assigned educated and professional personnel to those positions. This directorate is like the brains of MoI. In addition to that it will take time to implement

our plans and programs for all of the MoI directorates. It will take time for the other departments to fully accept and integrate with strategy and policy, because this is a new directorate in MoI. So the other directorates need a little time to get familiar with us.

Q: What is your next plan for increasing or decreasing the staff?

A: We currently have a staffing requirement of 80 personnel but still many of the positions are vacant. We interview many people but have only selected a few because we need really expert people here.

Q: How long do you think it will take to have your new directorate fully operational?

A: We have three experienced generals from the MoD and three more generals from the MoI who are cooperating with us to complete our task. We hope to complete everything in two months.

Q: Can you see a time when your department will function entirely independently of CSTC-A? If so, when might that be in your view?

A: We will use the experience of our CSTC-A mentors to learn and grow, and hopefully in two years we will be able to accomplish our missions with only the resources in the directorate, without the aid of mentors.



Photo by Petty Officer 2nd Class Edward Vasquez
Jamal Abdul Nasir Sediqi, Ministry of Interior Deputy Minister of Strategy and Planning has extensive experience with the Afghan Parliament from years of owning his own import/export business. Sediqi now uses his experience to the benefit of the MoI.

QRF Learns Vital Skills from US Mentors

Story and photo by U.S Air Force SSgt. Thomas Dow

CSTC-A Public Affairs

Members of the Afghan National Army Air Corps Quick Reaction Force are on stand-by 24 hours a day, seven days a week and are ready to respond to any incident, accident or event that affects ANAAC resources. The team also provides security in the surrounding hills of the Kabul region to ensure city and rural areas are secure.

The QRF teams train in a variety of conditions, climates and environments. This training also focuses on night operations to further sharpen their skills for Afghan security.

“We are ready to provide security inside and outside the air base and to provide a peaceful environment for people,” said LTC Qyamudin Safi, ANAAC Security Forces commander. Night operations training gives them practice with fire team drills and teaches the team to use night vision goggles for special weapons tactics and driving HMWVEEs. Learning these tactics and using the equipment properly is vital to the team’s success according to their mentors from the



A member of the Afghan National Army Air Corps Quick Reaction Force practices the proper use of NVGs during special weapons training as instructed by Capt. Kevin McMahon, 438th Air Expeditionary Advisor Group Security Forces team. The QRF team has been training alongside their U.S. counterparts to ensure they are prepared for their part in safeguarding Kabul and the surrounding area.

438th Air Expeditionary Advisor Group.

“It gives our QRF members the ability to operate in the urban and rural areas, to engage any threat at night where the enemy may not even see them,” said U.S. Air Force Capt. Kevin McMahon, Security Forces team lead. “It’s a huge force multiplier for them.”

The QRF team endures many long days and nights with increased foot patrols and the additional night training. According to TSgt.

Kelly Mylott, 438th AEAG Security Forces mentor, team mentors find the preparation has paid off and the team has become experienced professionals in the last three months .

“I would feel fully confident going out on patrol with them anytime,” said Mylott.

The ANAAC QRF continues to train and perform real-world security missions and has increased their training to ensure safety for Afghans.

Ministry Of Interior Adds Transparency to Selection of Leaders

Story by Petty Officer 3rd Class Kirk Putnam

CTSC-A Public Affairs

H.E. Minister Atmar says the new MoI Merit-Based Selection Board process adds credibility to the selection process for senior leaders. With the expansion of the economy, more and more higher level positions are becoming available in Afghanistan’s Ministry of Interior. Several major steps were taken in a new program to ensure integrity in the promotion of senior leadership for the future.

The first step was to develop an Afghan led process based upon sound involvement with colleagues in the international community including CSTC-A, EUPOL, UNAMA and a range of other specialists and experts called in to assist with developing the model. Each member of the group reviewed existing Afghan National Police promotion regulations and recommended appropriate changes that will increase transparency and add credibility and reliability. Several more steps were added to the process. Among them: establishing promotion boards, and in a unique Afghan move – requiring incumbents to apply for their ‘own’ jobs.

One of the elements of success for the boards was the pre-training of board secretaries to facilitate the activities and processes of the promotion boards. In the first phase they accomplished several tasks prior to the boards getting underway, including announcing job openings and calling for resumes.

During the second phase, pre-board screening required background and security checks on incumbents and candidates alike; a review to determine if the applicants were qualified for the job; and financial disclosure statements.

While in phase three, the selection board reviewed the records of each candidate and conducted personal interviews. Colonels were interviewed by the board and general officers were interviewed by the MoI’s deputy ministers.

In the fourth phase, the advice of the boards and the deputy minister’s input was forwarded to Minister Atmar for his review and action. The new promotion standards for senior leaders of the Ministry of Interior require that Minister Atmar approve colonels and below and that the President approves selection of



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. James Harper Jr. Minister Atmar speaks with Civilian Contingent Commander of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Superintendent Joe McAllister, about strategies to improve Afghan National Police effectiveness. Fulfilling an important goal. One of the very first objectives Minister Atmar announced upon coming into office less than a year ago was to initiate an effort to select leaders at all levels within the Ministry of Interior based upon their merits - experience, education, training, fitness to perform the missions of their department and so forth.

general officers.

Seventy-four general officers, colonels, majors and captains have been appointed or reappointed to various positions as of 19 Sep 09.

Germany, Russia Donate MEDEVAC Helicopters to Mol



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Thomas Dow

Afghan pilots, flight engineers and crew chiefs stand in front of an Mi-17 helicopter here Aug. 11. The medical evacuation helicopter is one of two donated to the Ministry of Interior to aid the Afghan National Police. The two aircraft were received during a ceremony attended by Minister of Interior Mohammad Haneef Atmar, German Ambassador Werner Hans Lauk and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Aleksey Borodovkin.

Story by U.S. Air Force TSgt. Michael Hughes

CSTC-A Public Affairs

On Aug. 11, Germany and Russia gave two MI-17 medical evacuation helicopters to the Ministry of Interior to aid the Afghan National Police.

This is the first time in history the ANP will have airlift capabilities. Afghanistan's unforgiving terrain makes ANP support and rescue very difficult. According to Afghan's Minister of Interior, Mohammad Haneef Atmar, everyday four to six

police officers fall and six to eight are wounded.

"Everyday, something that haunts me, is how to help them," said Minister Atmar. "How to bring my fallen colleagues to their families and how to bring my wounded colleagues to hospitals."

The internal layout of the helicopter can be reconfigured to fit the needs of different missions. Seating for crew missions or a more open space for cargo or MEDEVAC missions are possible configurations.

The MI-17's that have a ramp are called version 5 or V5. The ANP was given one V5 and one that has two back doors. The ramp allows for quicker and easier off loading during MEDEVAC missions.

"We all know the Afghan police is carrying a very heavy burden in the fight against lawlessness, insurgency and against elements that continue to deny the Afghan population their democratic aspirations," said Germany's Ambassador Werner Hans Lauk. "Germany, Afghanistan,

Russia, so much has happened between our countries and our people, good and also very bad. But it also shows what is possible, when we join hands in friendship and cooperation."

"This is a great help, it's not just to help colleagues, it's sympathy and respect."

-Mohammad Haneef Atmar
Minister of Interior



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Thomas Dow
An Mi-17V5 helicopter sits ready for inspection on the ANA Air Corps flightline here Aug. 11. The medical evacuation helicopter is one of two donated to the Ministry of Interior to aid the Afghan National Police.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Aleksey Borodovkin was also at the ceremony. The Russian Federation partnered with Germany by paying half of the \$40 million to purchase the MI-17s and helped transport them to Afghanistan.

Atmar said. "I would like to acknowledge and pay my tribute on behalf of the Afghan police and on behalf of the government of Afghanistan."

ANA and ANP Protect Citizens and Polling Areas



Photo by U.S. Air Force SrA. Marc Lane

Afghan National Police (ANP) recruits receive weapons training at the ANP Central Training Center in Kabul, Afghanistan, July 28, 2009. The recruits are enrolled in a three-week accelerated security course.

Story by U.S. Air Force SrA. Marc Lane
RC-W PAMT

After many tense months building up to the Aug. 20 national election, Afghan security officials in the western region have hailed the day as a success.

Afghan National Security Forces prepared and planned for every contingency as Taliban threats against the election mounted.

“The goal of the government and the majority of the people is to have a peaceful and fair election in Herat. The election went well because of the relationship between the police and the people,” said Afghan National Police Col. Mohammad Isreal Nazeri, Herat Provincial Headquarters operations officer. “We had no big concerns because

“It was an easy process and I am happy to have had the opportunity to vote.”

-Local Afghan Voter

we conducted various operations before the elections in cooperation with the Afghan National Army, the Afghan Border Police, the National Department of Security, the Afghan National Civil Order Police and

coalition forces.”

The election was a culmination of months of hard work by Afghan forces and coalition military mentors, which gave ANSF the opportunity to demonstrate their capability to protect their citizens. Despite incidents in a few polling centers in the Shindand District, the majority of polling centers in the west were fully operable and provided any registered citizen the chance to vote.

“It was Afghan-planned, Afghan-run and Afghan-executed. Any success or failure in today’s election fell at their feet, and it was a resounding success in Herat,” said U.S. Army MAJ. Rio Ripberger, ANA Herat Provincial Mentor Team chief.

U.S. and coalition forces were present at Afghan control centers throughout the west to mentor ANSF as they responded to various security situations throughout the Election Day. With 456 polling sites in Herat Province, the task was a large one. The challenge of keeping the polling sites and voters secure was shared by several Afghan security organizations, all of whom had coalition mentoring support from NATO’s International Security Assistance Force.

“One of the great things that came out of

the election was they had different agencies and departments working together to make this successful and that will reap benefits beyond just this election,” Ripberger said. “That will help Afghan security in lots more ways than just this one day.”

The hard work of the Afghan government paid off as Afghan citizens in the region cast their votes safely, proving that threats could not stop determined people from taking part in building their nation’s future.



Photo by U.S. Army Spc. Eugene Cushing
ANP officers watch a demonstration by U.S. Army Cpl. Nicholas E. Cox, on the proper use of an intravenous therapy bag during training at the Shigal District center in Kunar province. Cox’s unit is conducting training with the ANP to ensure they are prepared for the 2009 Elections.

ANA Fires RPGs for Final Exercise



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Stepanie Jacobs

Afghan National Army instructors brief their colleagues on how to fire a rocket propelled grenade.

Afghan National Army learn to use and teach others to use rocket propelled grenades.

Story by LTC..Ehsanullah Azim

Afghan National Army soldiers of the 209th Corps have been training to fire Rocket Propelled Grenades as a part of the final exercise marking the end of their six-week battle training course in Camp Shaheen.

“I feel happy about shooting,” said Mohammad Hman, one of the ANA soldiers involved with the exercise. “I would like to shoot more and more to hit the target.”

Today coalition forces watched from a distance as soon to be ANA squad leaders and platoon sergeants taught their lower ranking counterparts how to fire the RPG.

“RPG’s are very important and dangerous weapons used widely by ANA,” said Platoon Sergeant Akmat Hullah.

Although training focused on shooting the RPG, safety was not forgotten.

“Safety was our main priority when firing the weapon,” said Hadya Hd, an ANA Soldier. The battle training course provided practical, hands-on opportunities for ANA soldiers to get to know the weapon system under controlled conditions.

“The purpose of firing the RPG today was for the platoon sergeants and squad leaders to practice how to fire the RPG correctly to make it an effective weapon within their squads and platoons,” said British CSgt. John Thompson, ANA non-commissioned-officer mentor.

The primary goal of the training course is for platoon sergeants and squad leaders to be fully capable of teaching their junior ranking members what they have learned from coalition mentors who pass on their military experiences to them.

“Mentoring is important, obviously

because we call it the exit strategy. We are trying to get the ANA training team up to the same sort of level as we are. It’s important so the ANA can then train their own soldiers to a good standard therefore making the ANA a much better army,” said Thompson.



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Stepanie Jacobs
Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers listen to a brief about safety before firing the rocket propelled grenades from Color Sergeant John Thompson (center)

ARSIC-C Past, Present and Future



Afghan soldiers of the 201st Corps participate in training with ARSIC-C ETT's in March 2009.

Story by U.S. Air Force Capt. Charles Johnson
RC-C PAMT

With over 1,200 personnel who train and mentor Afghan National Security Forces across 10 provinces to conduct independent, self-sustained counter-insurgency and security operations in order to defeat terrorism and provide a secure and stable environment within the borders of Afghanistan service members assigned to Afghan Regional Security Integration Command-Central had been vital in the training and mentoring the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police. Since its activation, in May 2007, ARSIC-C impacted the development of the Afghan National Security Forces, culminating with the successful Afghan National Presidential Election.

ARSIC-C recently deactivated on August 27th, handing over the reigns to the Georgia National Guard's Task Force 1-108 as part of a new Two Brigade Combat Team concept.

Before the deactivation, ARSIC-C was comprised of a Regional Police Advisory Command and a Regional Corps Advisory Command. The RPAC and its 17 Police Mentor Teams are responsible for training and mentoring the ANP, comprised of the Afghan Uniform Police of the 202nd Shamshod and the Afghan Border Police of Border Zone 1. The RCAC contained numerous Embedded Training Teams which trained and mentored the 201st Corps of the Afghan National Army. "The PMTs and ETTs are the backbone of the ARSIC-C," said COL Eric Schacht, the previous ARSIC-C commander. "These Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines mentor and

advise the ANA Soldiers and Police forces in functions that range from daily mission planning and preparation to unit training, logistics, ethics and professionalism."

RPAC's are now part of the 202nd Shamshod PMTs and will continue to operate out of Camp Dubs while the RCAC which is now the 201st Corps ETTs will continue to operate out of Camp Blackhorse.

"It's easy to look at the problems around you and the many obstacles that lie ahead, but when you take a step back and look at what we've accomplished, the ANA is light years ahead of where it was even last year."

*-William F. Fitzgerald III,
 RCAC-C HQ SGM. NCO in the 201st Corps.*

ARSIC-C elements guided the 201st Corps through the fielding and training of NATO weapons and up-armored vehicles, the stand-up of the Afghan Public Protection Force in Wardak Province and Operational Control Centers across 11 provinces in the area of operations. The OCCs are responsible for coordination of both military and civilian response to developing situations in their respective areas of responsibility to include enemy activity, natural disasters or a humanitarian crisis. "The RCAC element of ARSIC-C has left an enduring legacy here in Afghanistan," said MG Wardak, 201st Corps Commander. "And the provincial OCC is an excellent means for coordination to prevent

Photo courtesy of RC-W PAMT
 avoidable civilian casualties."

Since November, five Kandaks in the 201st Corps earned a capability milestone rating of one while three infantry Kandaks and a combat support service battalion were established. An explosive ordinance disposal detachment along with the first-ever Afghan Army route clearance company was also established.

"NCOs now have a viable voice in the decision making process," said outgoing RCAC-C HQ SGM William F. Fitzgerald III, who led the mentoring and development of the NCOs in the 201st Corps.

MG Wardak praised the ARSIC-C and it's RCAC HQ as "excellent role models, expertly demonstrating the military decision making process, their example of teamwork and brotherhood serves as an excellent pattern of good friendship for all nations."

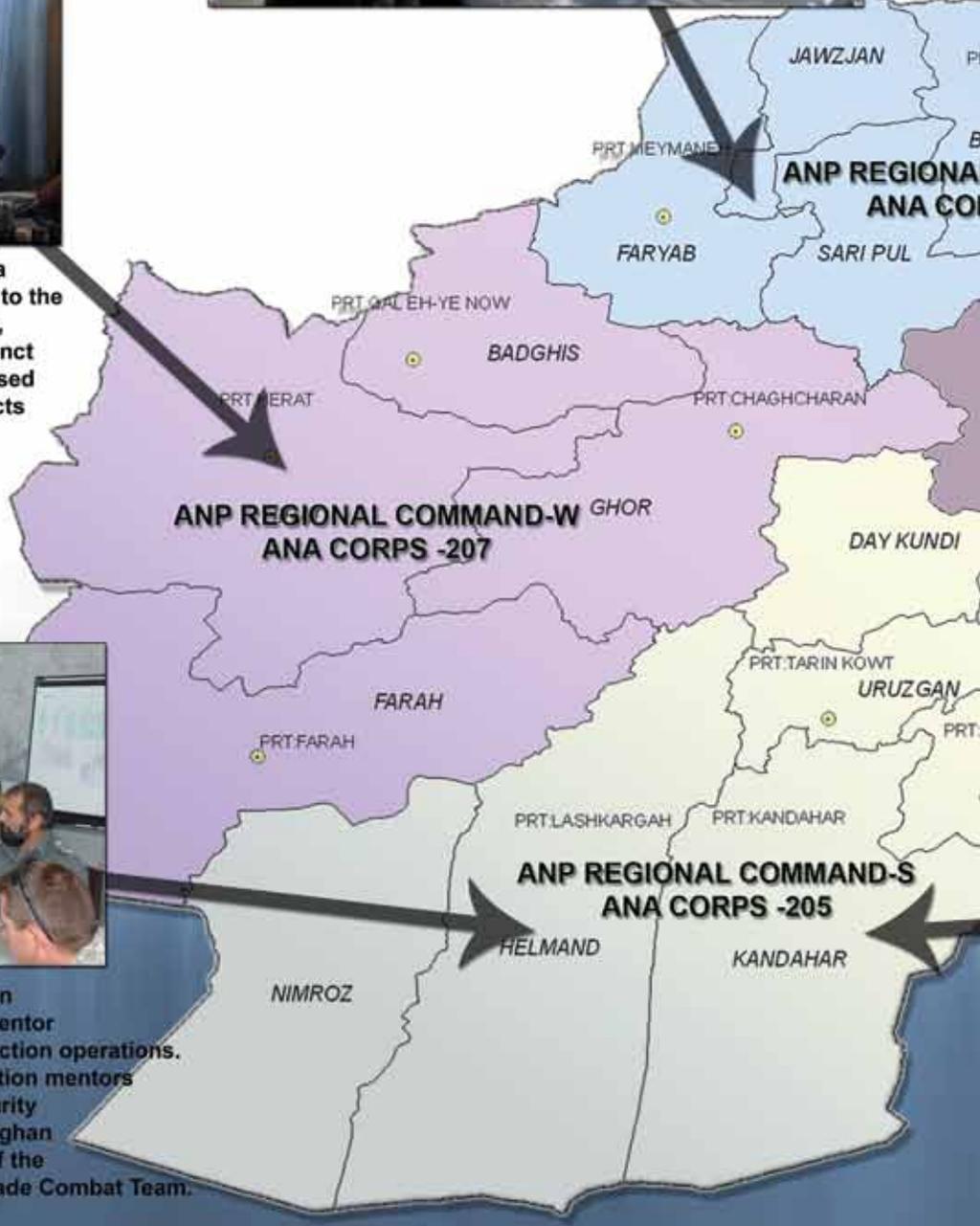
The RPAC has been instrumental in the development of the ANP with over 300 Police Mentors playing a vital role across 11 provinces and in 10 provincial HQs. They recently graduated over 100 Afghan Uniformed Police and completed the successful establishment and staffing of 11 OCC-Ps and one OCC-R in ARSIC-C, ensuring tactical communications and partnership with the ANA and National Directorate for Security. They played a key role in the 2008 voter registration, assisting the 12,000 AUP in providing security for the month-long registration of over 7 million Afghan voters. This led to success of the 2nd presidential election where the RPAC assisted the ANP with planning and executing the security of over 1,500 polling sites in 87 districts across 11 provinces.

Afghan National Security Fo

Afghan National Army (ANA) medics watch a demonstration on how to accomplish the head-tilt-chin lift during Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) training from Sergeant First Class Joseph Leuze, a member of the 209th medical mentor team, Aug. 15.



Provincial Headquarters Police BG. Alizia Ezmatullah provides a press conference to the local media on 29 Aug 2009 in Herat City, Afghanistan. General Ezmatullah's precinct confiscated a weapons cache of improvised explosive device and arrested six suspects 27 Aug 2009.

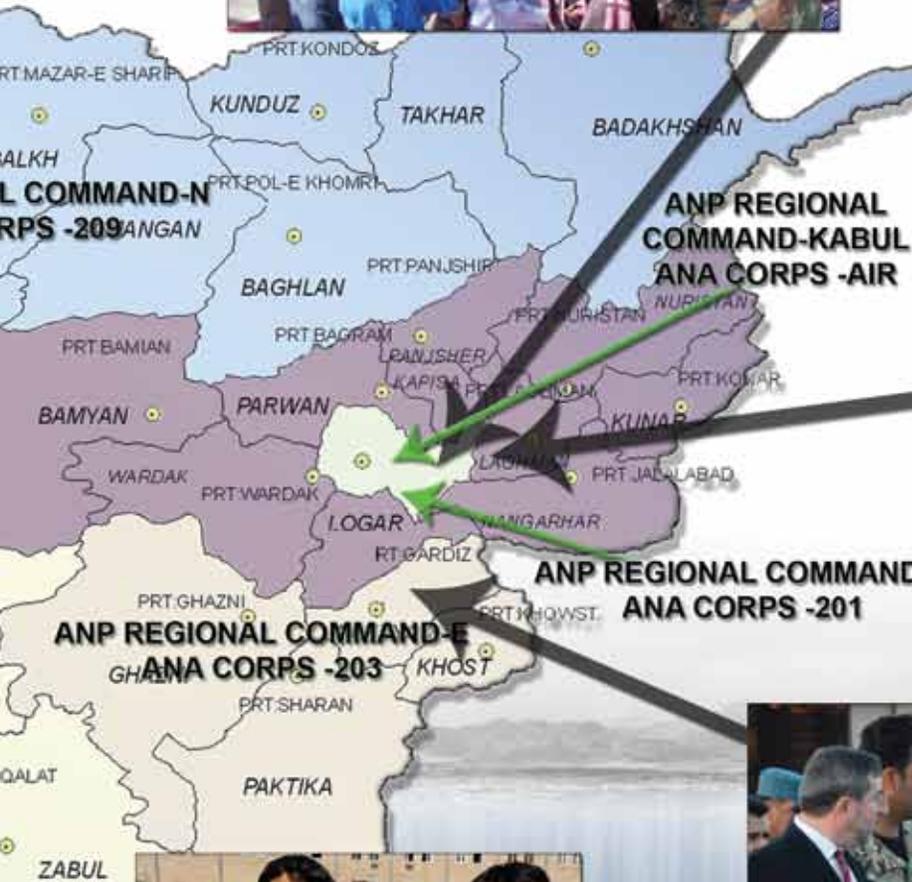


Members of the Operational Coordination Center-Regional learn from U.S. Army mentor MAJ. David McKinney during Afghan election operations. MAJ. McKinney was one of several coalition mentors assigned to assist Afghan National Security Forces running the OCC-R during the Afghan presidential elections and is a member of the Illinois Army National Guard's 33rd Brigade Combat Team.

Forces In Action



Over the course of the last several months the National Military Academy of Afghanistan (NMAA) support team collected 275 back packs full of school supplies with 25 additional boxes of pens, notebooks, crayons, and other items. All of the supplies were donated to the Qari Nekmohammad School in the Tahiamaskan District of Kabul. The kids were identified to receive a back pack based on need. Each back pack was filled with notebooks, pencils, sharpeners, and colored pens.



An Afghan National Army soldier takes the lead during a shura in Pol-e-charki. Shura is an Arabic word for "consultation". It is believed to be the method by which pre-Islamic Arabian tribes selected leaders and made major decisions. Some Muslims believe that Islam requires all decisions made by and for the Muslim societies to be made by shura.



Two Afghan citizens show their hands after voting in Herat, Aug. 20. The election was the second democratic election in Afghanistan's history.



Minister of Interior Mohammad Haneef Atmar (center), German Ambassador Werner Hans Lauk (far left) and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Aleksey Borodovkin (far right) tour an Mi-17v5 helicopter as it sits on the ANA Air Corps flightline here Aug. 11. The helicopters were donated to the Ministry of Interior to support the Afghan National Police or ANP. This is the first time the ANP has airlift and medevac capabilities.

ANA Soldiers Graduate from First Sergeant Course



Photo by U.S. Air Force TSgt. Edward Gyokeres

A soldier from the first graduating class of the First Sergeant Course at the Sergeant Major Academy in the Kabul Military Training Center (KMTC) accepts a certificate from (left to right); Combined Security Training Command - Afghanistan Command Sergeant Major Larry S. Turner, International Security Assistance Force U.S. Forces Afghanistan Command Sergeant Major Michael T. Hall and Combined Training Advisory Group Commanding General Brig. Neil Baverstock.

Story by Petty Officer 3rd Class Kirk Putnam

CSTC-A Public Affairs

Specialized training of non-commissioned officers for the Afghan National Army is still a growing program. However, a major milestone has been reached with the graduation of thirteen ANA soldiers from the First Sergeants Course. The course is taught at the Sergeant Majors Academy at the Kabul Military Training Center.

“You have learned about leadership and about resource management, military operations and their planning, literacy and computer training,” said Brig. Neil Baverstock, keynote speaker for the graduation and commanding general of Combined Training Advisory Group – Afghanistan during his speech at the graduation ceremony. “All these technical skills that you must know, that you know about now, are key to leading troops and making decisions.”

The course represents a major advancement in future mentoring of junior soldiers in the ANA. Resource management, military leadership, common core and literacy skills are just a few of the vital leadership skills the graduates learned during the course.

The graduates promised to uphold the standards of behavior set by the Afghan NCO’s Creed such as uncompromising integrity and honesty, hard work, loyalty and professionalism.

“It’s important for the Afghan Army. It teaches them basic skills to be a good First Sergeant of the Afghan National Army. I think they are the example of what its going to be in the future for the [ANA] and I think they got a good grasp of it,” said MSG Robert R. Jones, course manager for the First Sergeant Course at the Sergeant Major Academy.



Photo by U.S. Air Force TSgt. Parker Gyokeres

An ANA 1st Sgt graduate celebrates with his peers after graduating from the first ANA First sergeants course.

Afghan Medics Ready for the Battlefield

Story by U.S. Air Force SrA. Marc I. Lane
RC-W PAMT

Heart, Afghanistan- A class of 20 Afghan soldiers and policemen graduated from an eight-week medic training class in a ceremony August 13, at Camp Zafar.

The students are the third class of Afghan National Army, Afghan National Police and Afghan Border Police to graduate from this course in Herat, since its inception in January 2009. The class is intended to increase the overall number of trained medics for both Afghan soldiers and police.

Dr. Mohibullah Hanifi, an Afghan medical doctor and course instructor, is an expert in special medical topics and passes his knowledge on to the students.

“We’ve covered topics such as airway management, shock, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation, bleeding, cold injuries, heat injuries, burns, combat life saving and tactical



Photo by U.S. Air Force SrA. Marc I. Lane
Policemen from the Afghan Border Police, left, and the Afghan National Police simulate checking the vital signs of a training mannequin during a medical training course at Camp Zafar, Aug. 8, 2009. The students are part of the third class taught on Camp Zafar.



Photo by U.S. Air Force SrA. Marc I. Lane
An Afghan National Army soldier applies a bandage to a simulated burn wound on a training mannequin during a medical training course at Camp Zafar, Aug. 8, 2009. The proper handling of burns is one of many treatments the students learned throughout the course.

combat casualty care,” said Dr. Hanifi. “This is a very important class.”

The medic training class at Camp Zafar teaches the same curriculum Afghan soldiers and policemen receive at the national training center in Kabul, but saves both time and money by allowing the students from the western regions of Afghanistan to receive the training locally.

The goal of this combined forces class is to increase the number of Afghans who can positively affect patient outcome in remote locations and combat situations. Since January the number of graduates has increased by nearly 70 from Camp Zafar alone.

“This is one of two medic-training classes in the country,” said U.S. Army CPT Daniel Kunitz, 207th Corps Afghan medical mentor officer in charge. “The Afghan National Army wants each corps area to have its own.”

To graduate, students had to pass a written and a practical test of what they learned throughout the eight weeks. The students then take that knowledge back to their units and train their peers.

“We’re really having an effect. Forty-eight medics have been sent into the field from the last two

classes and 20 more are coming out of this class,” said U.S. Army SFC. Ron Randolph, 207th Corps Afghan medical mentor. “We’re having a direct effect on Afghans being able to stand on their own because we’re allowing them the chance to provide medical care for their own people.”

The opportunity is one the newly graduated Afghan medics are embracing whole-heartedly.

“My hope is to join the six-month medic class and also to serve my army, my country and my people.”

*-SGT. Hazra Tullha
 2nd Brigade, 207th Corps*

“I worked very hard in this class, listened to my teachers and never missed a class,” said class valedictorian ANA SGT. Hazra Tullha, 2nd Brigade, 207th Corps.

That hope was echoed by all 20 graduates. As each received their diplomas one by one, every soldier and policeman turned, faced the class and thrust their certificate into the air, calling out, “For Afghanistan!”

Chief of Logistics Discusses New Afghan Policy



Major General Shah Aga Haidari is the Chief of Logistics and Materiel Readiness for the Assistant Minister of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics. He is the key figure in developing all ministerial level logistics doctrine and decrees and his organization is the backbone of the Afghan National Army's supply chain. Prior to assuming his current position in 2003, he was the Director of Acquisition for the 11th Division (Nangarhar province), the Deputy of Logistics for the Afghan National Guard, and for a brief period, Chief of Installations for the Ministry of Defense. MG Shah Aga Haidari was promoted to his current rank in 2002.

Story by MG. Shah Aga Hadary
Ministry of Defense

With each passing day the Afghan National Army is adding more pages to its history book and getting closer to its tactical and strategic goals. One of the challenges the logistics community faced was the creation and publishing of Decree 4.0, which contains policies and methods of logistics support for all links of the logistics chain from national to unit level. This decree provides doctrine and is the foundation of ANA logistics. The decree also details general logistics subjects, classes of supply and their usage.

Included in this document are duties and responsibilities of all levels of logistics, type of logistics jobs, logistics forms and publications, coding for supplying units as well as units receiving supplies and details on logistics readiness reporting. This decree was created according to today's requirements and is based

on international norms, system speed and flexibility and provides basic fundamental guidance to logistics accounting personnel.

The main goal of the ANA logistics strategy is to improve processing speed and increase on-time resupply of clothing and related equipment, aviation and transportation fuel, weapons, ammunitions and explosive materiel, supply transportation, transport and combat vehicles, maintenance and medical logistics support to the ANA. Decree 4.0 also stresses the importance of securing, distributing and effective use of all material supplied to the ANA according to law, allocations and accountability procedures

In order to understand operational capabilities, we must understand usage and implementation of effective programming/calculation via the logistics readiness reporting system. This system reflects the overall status of ANA equipment and associated logistics readiness level, assisting decision makers. Systematic and proper reporting will reveal resource shortages and assist with priority determination.

Tactical level operational commanders report their combat and logistics status which feeds into effective budgeting, command and control of forces and eventually the long-term decision making process.

Through lessons learned and focusing on incremental steps, we can continue to improve the system.

Decree 4.0 represents elementary changes for creating a new logistics system that reflects today's technologies and offers modern logistics capabilities. The system is based on the soldier's requirements and organizations that supply from the highest to lowest levels, while enforcing accountability.

We must continue working on this decree as well other logistics decrees that are not yet established (maintenance, transportation, ammunition, fuel, sustainment, and clothing). We have gained much experience from Decree 4.0 implementation and will continue to improve all logistics documents as quickly and often as necessary. Logistics Management Readiness constantly reviews and studies these topics, and has created a MoD/ANA/CSTC-A working group that will continue to improve the system. The creation and implementation of a modern logistics system enables units to calculate their logistics and materiel needs, giving them the capability to specify actual requirements, ultimately bringing a new level of visibility and clarity to the Islamic republic of Afghanistan Government's budgeting process.



Photo courtesy of ANA Development
ANA/Coalition team delivers focused instruction to ANA log leaders & mentors nation-wide. To date, over 200 ANA mentors have received Logistics Readiness Reporting instruction, enabling all ANA Corps to initiate upward reporting.

Rule of Law

Story by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Jeff Fitzmorris
CSTC-A Public Affairs

Legal representatives from Afghan and international law communities discussed ways on improving the rule of law during a mentor's conference held on Camp Eggers in Kabul, Afghanistan early September.

The rule of law represents the fundamental elements which serve to establish a rule-based society and prevent abuse. This means to provide proper organization and regulation of legal authority for the individual security of citizens and giving the society a reliable legal system by which the state can be held accountable.

The Minister's Legal Advisor and the Chief of Legal Affairs are combined in one Legal Department. The Legal Department is fully integrated within a Ministry of Interior structure that effectively seeks, receives and utilizes legal services. Which is internally coordinated in an established and recognized system that initiates, monitors and responds to all legal concerns. The Legal Department is a structured system with clearly



Photo by Petty Officer 2nd Class Aramis Ramirez
Graduates of the Focused Border Development Training Program from the Afghan Border Police (ABP) 3rd Zone await receipt of their certificates of completion during a ceremony held outside the ABP Border Center at Spin Buldak on April 2, 2009. Two-hundred new Border Police Officers graduated from the seven-week training program. This is the first group from the 3rd Zone to receive the training which taught fundamentals in entry-control points, road blocks, and other areas such as vehicle maintenance and infantry patrol.



Photo by U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Darren Heusel
Female Afghan National Police officers, working hand-in-hand with their male counterparts, learn the finer points on how to use non-lethal force to quell civil disturbances during riot control training. With the first-ever presidential elections just hours away, they women said they are glad to be doing their part to help Afghanistan on the road to democracy.

defined roles and responsibilities and sufficiently coordinates and staffs legal requirements providing detailed authority and responsibility objectives to appropriately trained and experienced staff. The Legal Department supports ANP compliance with all laws and Rule of Law development efforts.

Rule of Law reform is carried out through the Afghanistan. Activities are designed to develop the human and institutional capacity of the justice sector, increase access to justice, particularly for women and increasing public demand for rule of law. Long term expected results include: (1) a competent, independent judiciary; (2) higher quality legal education; (3) harmony in actions of the formal and informal justice systems; (4) public confidence in the justice system; and (5) universal access to justice with an emphasis on the rights of women.

Representatives from the Afghan National Army TJAG and the Director of Ministry of Defense Legal Affairs along with Kabul University, Afghan Defense Ministry, International Committee of the Red Crescent and legal mentors from the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan discussed topics ranging from detainee operations and law enforcement, to the future of Afghanistan's legal system.

"The conference was very good" said Major General Nuristani, Director of MoD

Legal, "There were mentors from each course here, and they exchanged their views and negotiated about problems and solutions they find daily."

Conference mentors worked with their Afghan counterparts to help develop institutions, processes and ethics necessary for the Afghanistan government to function within the rule of law.

The Afghans will apply these skills with the mentor acting as an advisor. The goal with the relationship is moving toward a partnership.



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Jeff Fitzmorris
Major General Nuristani, Director of MoD Legal Affairs speaks to the attendees at the mentors legal conference held in Kabul Afghanistan.

Consolidated Fielding Center Teaches Teamwork



Photo by U.S. Army LTC. Keith Stone

An ANA soldier and LTC. Dan Walczyk at the validation exercise. A final validation exercise is required before deployment of the Kandak.

Story by Petty Officer Third Class Kirk Putnam

CSTC-A Public Affairs

The Kabul Military Training Center trains many Afghan National Army soldiers with the training primarily focused on the individual skills. However, since the soldiers are being deployed as units after training rather than as individuals, they need skills so they can operate strongly as a group. Their next step for those team-based skills is the Consolidated Fielding Center.

The CFC teaches vital skills to make ANA soldiers more comfortable with missions working as a unified Kandak. Some enlisted soldiers are taken to the CFC after graduating from KMTC while officers chosen for the program are appointed by the Ministry of Defense. The Corps pulls senior non-commissioned officers directly from the field to bring those with first-hand experience into the training as well.

“It’s really the first collective training or group training that ANA students receive,” said U.S. Army LTC. Daniel Walczyk, CSTC-A Deputy Senior Mentor for the CFC. “Everything else is individual-

based training like at KMTC. We do some individual training here, but it’s usually remedial.”

For roughly a year, the CFC has trained ANA soldiers to move, shoot and communicate as a cohesive unit. The 11-week training provides experience in a wide array of skills such as management/leadership, troop leading procedures, defensive and offensive tactics, reacting

**“Their goal is security,
a more peaceful
countryside, the whole bit.
Our goal is to make sure
they can do it themselves.”**

-LTC. Daniel Walczyk,
Deputy Senior Mentor for the CFC

to IEDs, defending against ambushes, treating and transporting unit casualties and unit communications during operations. Another focus is the importance of keeping accountability for

equipment and personnel.

“Accountability is so important because if the unit does not know about how many personnel they have, then the commander cannot make a decision or cannot do anything for his unit,” said MAJ. Ali, an ANA personnel officer who has worked with the CFC since its inception. “The first thing we should know is the system and then we can do the step-by-step actions of our daily activities.”

The overall mission of the CFC is to man, equip and train units for the ANA so they are prepared to deploy to their assigned areas of operations. Their goal is also to provide a consistent level of training and predictable deployment of Kandaks for a more effective force.

“We’re not here to be in charge. We’re here to help, said Walczyk. We’re here to help them stand up their own force and figure out what works best for them.”

Led by mentor teams consisting of ANA instructors, U.S. Forces, NATO Operational Military Liaison Teams and Embedded Training Teams, the soldiers go through field instruction, range training and classroom courses based on working as a team.

The training is divided into four phases and unit effectiveness is judged by reaching capability milestones which represent their readiness rating. The milestones are graded by the unit’s ability to complete exercises from the mission essential task list.

The final phase of training culminates with five situational training exercises that bring together all the tasks the soldiers learned at CFC. After training, emphasis is put on making sure the units are supplied.

“A fielding plan is in effect so we know when the units are coming and where they’re going, because there are other pieces as they’re growing this force,” explained Walczyk. “If they’re getting new units they’ve got to build new installations. There are more pieces to it than just building the unit itself.”

The CFC equips and graduates about two Kandaks a month which conduct a final accountability then are given approximately ten days before they move to their next assignment. Through the history of the CFC, the average graduation rate for the soldiers is around 78 percent.

Accelerated Training Supports Afghan Elections

Story by Petty Officer 2nd Class
Paul Dillard

CSTC-A Public Affairs

The Afghan National Police Central Training Center contributed greatly to the success of the security mission during the recent Afghan elections.

Over 1,300 ANP officers graduated from the CTC as part of the Kabul Security Acceleration Program, a program designed to put more police officers on the streets in order to aid in securing the city during the elections.

“We have lots of subjects that we have been teaching our students,” said ANP SFC. Naqibullah, a CTC instructor. “We are dedicated to defending our civilians and our citizen’s rights. We had lots of practical courses for riots and for bombs for the cycles that have graduated. We prepared our students to protect the polling sites for the elections.”

The CTC was one of several sites in Kabul dedicated to the acceleration program and is one of several police training centers located throughout Afghanistan. The CTC primarily focuses on the Capital Jumpstart program, which is designed to bolster the training of the ANP in and around Kabul.

The CTC provides the ANP with a respected law-enforcement training center where new and sustaining police training programs are developed and passed on to the regional training centers, supplying constant police training to all Afghan police officers.

“I have learned many things like ethics, human rights, police values and the penal code. As an instructor, I can teach it to every student here.”

-ANP COL. Taj Mohammad Baloch
a CTC instructor.

Since inception in August 2003, nearly 40,000 students have passed through the CTC. Students primarily take the basic eight-week training course for the ANP.

The CTC also offers an advanced, additional eight weeks of instruction for the ANP, as well as a basic officer’s course, a tactical training program, leadership and



Official U.S. Photo

Members of the Afghan National Police stand at defensive posture ready, which is part of their training at the central training center. Over 1,300 ANP officers graduated from the CTC as part of the Kabul Security Acceleration Programs.

management, firearms and a medical class.

In addition to those courses, the CTC also teaches an instructor development course designed to train Afghan instructors. The new instructors are then deployed to one of the regional training centers or may remain at the CTC.

“My job is to teach the IDC,” said LTC Abdul Wasib Oble, an ANP instructor. “When they go out from the CDC they teach those things to other students and to other instructors.”

“I learned the new method of international teaching at the CDC in Afghanistan in the instructor development course and during the three years I have taught at the CDC,” added Naqibullah. “The instructors have worked very hard to teach us these new methods.”

Over the years, there has been a steady transition from international instructors to Afghan instructors.

“At the beginning, when they established this center, international instructors were teaching our students,” said Baloch. “After that, they trained our instructors and right now our instructors are more active than the international instructors.”

As the CTC continues to transition into Afghan hands, the instructors look to the future of ANP training in Afghanistan.

“In the future our students should go outside of Afghanistan to learn other methods, so they can come back and teach the students what they learned,” said Naqibullah.



Official U.S. Photo

ANP students watch as an instructor demonstrates how to handcuff a suspect. Students also learn many valuable skills including tactical training, leadership and management, firearms and first aid.

Electoral Security in the Regional Coordination Center



Afghan National Army officers LTC Aziz, Operational Coordination Center Regional intelligence officer and COL Mohammad Hashim, head of Afghan National Army OCCR operations plot coordinates on a regional map during the August 20, presidential elections. OCCR members must plot grid coordinates in less than a minute in order to quickly and accurately coordinate responses to any situation that may occur.

Story and photos by U.S. Air Force Capt. James Bressendorff

RC-S PAMT

In a modestly lit room of the Afghan National Police Headquarters in Kandahar, a cacophony of more than 20 voices could be heard as they busily coordinated security efforts throughout



(Left to Right) LTC Abdul Satar, head of Afghan National Police operations for the Operational Coordination Center Regional, and COL Abdul Sabor, Afghan National Army OCCR Chief of Intelligence brief COL Zamari, the Afghan National Army southern region senior intelligence officer on the day's events during the presidential elections Aug. 20.

the southern provinces during the August 20, Afghan presidential Elections.

The voices belonged to members of the Operational Coordination Center Regional. In the coordination center, members of the Afghan National Police, Afghan National Army, and translators and coalition mentors were busily creating order out of a torrent of information, sending that information to the right units and ensuring security matters were dealt with swiftly and precisely.

"The OCCR helps us coordinate better between ANSF and ISAF," said COL Abdul Sabor, ANA OCCR chief of Intelligence. "There are many agencies with their own assets and together we can achieve much more than anyone could alone."

With its team of experts, an OCCR's primary function is to coordinate information and security assets from a variety of sources including ANSF and the International Security Assistance Force. Among that cadre is a team of coalition mentors helping OCCR members improve their coordinating

efforts and processes.

"Our job is to get information from the ANA, ANP, Afghan Border Police and NDS, put all that information together and send all that intel out to everyone," said Army MAJ David McKinney, OCCR mentor, 33rd Brigade Combat Team. "Those organizations usually don't mesh real well together, so we end up helping them with more of a seamless transition to work together."

McKinney also pointed out that ANSF members perform all the heavy lifting while the mentors are in the background providing guidance.

However, the OCCR operations were not perfected overnight. According to McKinney and Sabor, it took almost three months of preparation to be ready for a security event such as a presidential election.

"At first we didn't think it went well," said McKinney. "But after months of training, everything started coming together before the start of elections."

Sabor also noted the value of the mentor's training in preparation for the elections. According to him, the OCCR members were very prepared and ready for any incident.

Although the elections are now over and the din has subsided somewhat, the OCCR staff members still continue

"The insurgents planned to do more but they were not permitted. ANA, ANP and ISAF made good preparations for the elections."

- U.S. Army MAJ. David McKinney, OCCR mentor, 33rd Brigade Combat Team.

their efforts to make sure ANSF in the southern region are fully coordinated.

"OCCR is a completely new concept to ANSF commanders and I think now they realize it's a force that can provide them with information they're not getting out in the field because the information comes from everywhere," said McKinney.



Graphic by U.S. Air Force TSgt. Michael Hughes

Story by U.S. Army LTC. Christopher Fuller
CSTC-A/CAPTF J3

As the Afghan National Army Air Corps stands up more units outside of Kabul, the Combined Air Power Transition Force continues to add mentors and grow alongside them.

When the Air Corps was revitalized four years ago, they had one wing at Kabul International Airport and two detachments of Mi-17 all-purpose helicopters; one in Kandahar and one in Herat. Today the Air Corps is on the verge of standing up its second wing at Kandahar with an aircrew training center planned for Shindand.

"The Afghan nation wants to be self-sufficient and stand on their own feet eventually, and not require such sustained assistance from our international partners," said Maj. Gen. Mohammed Dawran, commander of the ANA Air Corps. "For the time being, we need international partners to assist in the development in the Afghan National Air Corps."

This growth in Air Corps personnel, from 2,700 airmen at present to almost 8,000 by 2016, will enable an increase in capabilities desperately needed by Afghan National Security Forces.

Currently, the Air Corps has a fleet of more than 35 aircraft including Mi-17s, Mi-35 attack helicopters, and An-32 transport planes. By 2016 this fleet should swell to over 150 aircraft and will include C-27 transport planes, both basic rotary- and fixed-wing training aircraft, and

light-attack aircraft. To match the growth of the Air Corps, CAPTF is also expanding, submitting the largest Request for Forces in its history, which will more than double the current mentoring capabilities by the end of 2011.

"We currently have 200 mentors in CAPTF covering 75 different job specialties. This year we have projected the largest CAPTF growth ever in the mentoring effort for the ANAAC," said 1st Lt. Boyd Walker, CAPTF J1 Director, Manpower and Personnel.

The primary focus of the Air Corps today is battlefield mobility. This includes moving cargo, soldiers, injured Afghan National Security Forces and human remains throughout the theater. "We are in the midst of standing up one new group, a new detachment, and five new squadrons to expand our mentoring capabilities," said Walker.

To succeed, the Air Corps is expanding its footprint, while mentors follow suit.



Photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Thomas Dow
New ANA Air Corps forward air controllers Col Frogh Ulluh (right) and Maj. Farman Ullah (left) learn from Lt. Col. James Duban (center). The 438th Air Expeditionary Advisor Group instruct how to use a compass during a live call-for-fire training mission.

"The CAPTF campaign plan relays the extreme need for Air Power—terrain and limited ground transport like roads and rail drastically limit mobility in Afghanistan," said Col. Mark Nichols, commander of the Air Expeditionary Training Group at Kandahar. "Some of the heaviest fighting in Afghanistan is currently focused just west of Kandahar city. Standing up the Kandahar Air Wing is a critical component in shaping air power for Afghanistan in the southern region and integrating them into the fight".

"Without assistance from our coalition partners and international partners, we would not be able to achieve what we have achieved."

-ANA Air Corps Commander MAJ. Taj Mohammad Baloch

The ANAAC and CAPTF growth couldn't come at a more critical time. During the recent presidential elections, the Air Corps was called upon to provide airlift for presidential candidates, and deliver/ retrieve election material from numerous provinces. In addition, six Mi-35 pilots completed close combat support training and provide armed escort and show of force capabilities.

The rate of ANAAC growth in only four years is a great testimony to the success of the mentorship program. CAPTF is expanding its vital role alongside the Afghan people who are taking the initiative in securing their great nation.

Focus On: European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan

Mission

- In Afghanistan, the European Union Police Mission is to monitor, mentor, advise and train the ANP at the level of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, central Afghan administrations, regions, provinces and districts.

Commanding Officer

- **Police Commissioner Kai Vittrup, Head of Mission**

Senior Non-Commissioned Officer

- **CMSgt. Shannon L Middleton, Personnel**

- Mission strength is currently 265 international personnel (171 police officers/17 Rule of Law experts/ 77 civilian experts) and 175 Afghan personnel. The international personnel represent 21 EU Member States and four contributing countries (Canada, New Zealand, Norway and Croatia).

“We have to be together with our partners in the ANP, as mentors, as trainers or as advisors. We have to be active, to show that we are professional police officers from all over the world, united in EUPOL.”

- Police Commissioner Kai Vittrup, EUPOL Head of Mission

Milestones

- The policing plan for Kabul City was approved by the minister of interior. The construction of the training and conference facility at Kabul City Police Head Quarters was finalized.
- In May, EUPOL organized a seminar, together with Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan, on enhancing cooperation between Afghan National Police, the National Directorate of Security and the Afghan National Army.
- In July, EUPOL started developing a concept for an Afghan policing model which is to streamline the work in the PC3, CID and ILP.
- At the request of Interior Minister Mohammad Haneef Atmar, the Serious Crime Scene Investigation Unit has been created to ensure a professional response to IED attacks.

Duties and Responsibilities

- EUPOL has six strategic objectives: intelligence-led policing (ILP), criminal investigation department (CID) capability building, and police command, control and communications (PC3) are within the police pillar. The rule of law pillar consists of building the link between police and prosecutors, anti-corruption, and human rights and gender structure within ANP.

Goals:

- **Police Command Control and Communications:** Special focus will be on enhancing the ANP’s capacity to respond to spontaneous incidents as well as terrorist attacks.
- **Kabul City Police Project:** The Kabul City Police Project consists of two pillars of activity – security reform and police

reform. The security reform pillar entails creating an entirely new security command for Kabul. The police reform pillar consists of the development of a district based model of policing, which includes developing management, command and control, intelligence-led policing, mobile/community policing, criminal investigation and a self sustaining training capability.

- **Crime Stopper Hotlines:** These call centers enable the Afghan population to report crimes and corruption in the ANP.
- **Police Training:** EUPOL has developed a field training and mentoring program with the aim of producing a permanent Afghan-led training capacity throughout the country.
- **Anti-corruption:** EUPOL has been tasked by the MoI to take the lead in the anti-corruption strategy.
- **Legislation Support:** The EUPOL rule of law experts supported the drafting of the law on the elimination of violence against women. EUPOL also completed the assessment of the Taqin Department (Ministry of Justice drafters of laws), which gives a precise overview of the role and duties of the Taqin.
- **Human Rights/Gender:** EUPOL was tasked by the Minister of Interior to develop a human rights gender strategy for the MoI and ANP.



Photo courtesy of EUPOL

As part of the Integrated Security plan, developed at the request of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, ANP trainees were taught to respond to terrorist incidents, antiterrorism awareness, check-point policing, intelligence-led policing and community policing.

September Warrior of the Month



Staff Sergeant CATHERINE L. HENRY

HOMETOWN:

Ventura County, California.

HOME STATION:

Luke Air Force Base.

JOB AT YOUR HOME DUTY STATION?

Vehicle Operator/ Dispatcher.

YOUR JOB HERE:

LVC Driver (Cougar).

CSTC-A MISSION:

Teach ANA CMA (Central Movement Authority) personnel how to execute convoys through out Afghanistan.

DEPLOYMENT GOALS: Become more familiar with ANA operations, convoy planning at the HQ level, and learn more of the Dari language.

PAST DEPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE:

Convoy security duty for OIF, 2005-2006.

BEST PART OF THE DEPLOYMENT: Driving the long missions and actually being able to influence the ANA CMA process and having an impact on future convoy operations/procedures.

LIFE AFTER CAMP EGGERS: Spend time with my son and husband and start studying for Tech Sergeant.

MISS MOST BACK HOME:

My son Kaden and the rest of my family.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Going on deployments, knowing I'm fighting for my country's freedom and helping out other country's military.

BEST PIECE OF ADVICE:

To always give it your all even when you think no one is watching, because one day it will pay off.

HOBBIES: With a newborn around the house before I left he was my hobby.

ANAAC "Nocheks" Complete First Live Call-For-Fire



Afghan National Army Air Corps forward air controller Maj. Farman Ullah (right) and Lt. Col. James Duban, 438th Air Expeditionary Advisor Group lead rotary-wing advisor checks the azimuth for a live, call-for-fire training mission.

Story and photo by U.S. Air Force SSgt. Thomas Dow

CSTC-A Public Affairs

Recently at the Kabul Military Training Center, Afghan National Army Air Corps forward air-controllers known as nocheks completed their first Mi-35 call for fire. On the ground, the nocheks called out coordinates for friendly and enemy forces. They ensured the Mi-35's rocket and machine-gun fire were accurate and on target.

This exercise marked the first time the ANAAC forward air controllers paired up with Mi-35s for a live, call-for-fire mission.

Two Mi-35 pilots executed the air controller task. Using Afghan pilots for this critical role is common practice according to U.S. Air Force Lt Col James Duban, 438th Air Expeditionary Advisor Group lead rotary-wing advisor.

"They are all previously qualified pilots," said Duban. "They've done this type of work before and understand what the pilots

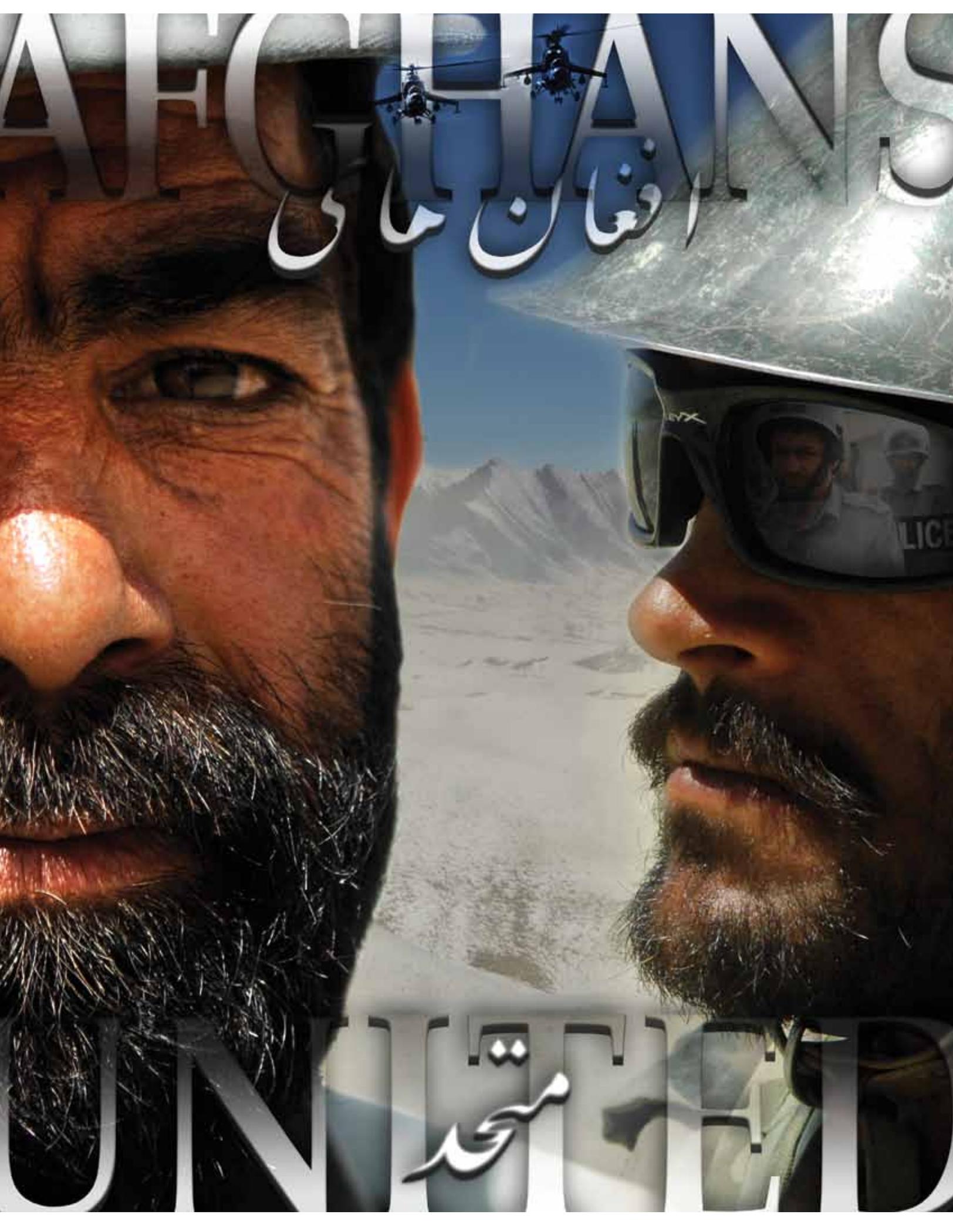
are seeing."

To "paint a picture" for the pilots, nocheks use terrain features and calculated distances to guide support craft to their intended targets.

Another pivotal tool that nocheks use is a compass. While it may seem like a simple device to use in conjunction with the high-tech Mi-35, it is very useful in the hands of a skilled technician.

This type of training is crucial to future ANAAC operations. In the event of a downed aircraft or precautionary landing, nocheks must to be able to communicate with aircrews providing fire support or surveillance of the area. This enables the crew on the ground to take care of the problem or be recovered by ground forces or other helicopters. It also gives ANAAC the ability to do preplanned fire missions supporting military objectives of the Afghan National Army. COL Frogg Ulluh, Mi-35 pilot and a forward controller, said even though he has done this training before, he still feels it is vital to the end goal.

"It is important because day by day we are improving our coordination and skills," said Ulluh. "Our end goal is to be a better pilot in the future and to serve our country."



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