

21. Regional Security: Afghanistan and Pakistan [186]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to promoting stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background

The situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan remains a top priority for the G8. Positioned in a geographical area of strategic importance, both countries present significant challenges to regional stability and security, including rebel insurgency, terrorism, narcotics trafficking, human rights abuses, government corruption, all of which are exacerbated by a failing economic infrastructure.¹²⁵⁸

The G8 members first stressed the importance of peace and stability in Afghanistan and the surrounding region at a G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting on 26 June 2001. The members called for “closer coordination among governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations” to support reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.¹²⁵⁹ Since then, the G8 leaders have committed to the reconstruction and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and the wider region.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members reaffirmed the importance of including economic reconstruction as part of the efforts to promote security in the region, with a particular focus on the reduction of poverty.¹²⁶⁰ The G8 leaders agreed that in order to counteract the effectiveness of “terrorist propaganda,” a variety of economic initiatives should be given priority in areas such as investment in infrastructure, increased

¹²⁵⁸ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 25 January 2010.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁵⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers’ State on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 November 2001. Date of Access: 25 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm011126.htm.

¹²⁶⁰ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 29 January 2010.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html.

employment opportunities, professional training, and expanding access to public services.¹²⁶¹

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to countering terrorism in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. As such, Members promised to coordinate security initiatives, as well as support economic and social development programs aimed at promoting stability and lasting peace in the region.¹²⁶²

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Trieste, held in Italy on 26 June 2009, the Foreign Ministers emphasized the need for Afghan and Pakistani leadership and cooperation in all G8 undertakings.¹²⁶³ In addition, the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed on the pressing need for enhanced collaboration and shared responsibility for effective management and security of the Afghan-Pakistan border.¹²⁶⁴ The G8 Outreach Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan and Pakistan and the regional dimension held in Trieste on 26 and 27 June 2009, marked another step forward in the building of “a more secure, democratic and prosperous region.”¹²⁶⁵

These commitments were reiterated at the L’Aquila Summit, where the G8 promised to promote “stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.”¹²⁶⁶ In Afghanistan, the G8 leaders committed to provide assistance to the electoral process, to provide comprehensive assistance to the new Afghan Government, and to “support capacity building at all levels.”¹²⁶⁷ The G8 committed to work with Pakistan to fight against terrorism and violence perpetrated by extremists, to “foster economic and social development,” as well as to “strengthen its democratic institutions.”¹²⁶⁸ In their communiqué, the G8 emphasized the need to work closely with international organizations and local governments in security-building and development efforts.¹²⁶⁹

¹²⁶¹ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 29 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.html.

¹²⁶² G8 Leaders’ Statement on Counter Terrorism, G8 Informational Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-counter.html.

¹²⁶³ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁶⁴ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁶⁵ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁶⁶ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

¹²⁶⁷ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

¹²⁶⁸ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

¹²⁶⁹ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

Commitment Features

The G8 members commit to promoting stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This includes two inter-related actions: a) working closely with the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to strengthen both countries' security sectors, with a special focus on enhancing local capability to combat illicit drug trafficking and terrorism; and b) providing financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region, with a particular focus on dealing with the problem of poverty.

In order to comply with the “stability” component of this commitment, members must provide support (either financial or technical) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities of regional and sub-regional institutions. As such, any unilateral security-building efforts undertaken by member states will not count as compliance. On the other hand, actions taken in conjunction with either international organizations or the local governments will be counted as compliance with the “development” aspect of the commitment. In order to register full compliance, members must take action in both areas.

Moreover, whereas members can score partial compliance by supporting local efforts in either one of the two countries, in order to register fully compliance members must take action in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Scoring

-1	Member fails to provide support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in either Afghanistan or Pakistan AND provides no financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.
0	Member provides some support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and/or Pakistan OR provides some financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.
+1	Member provides support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan AND provides financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.

Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region.

The Canadian Forces and the Canadian-led Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team are currently mentoring five Afghan National Army (ANA) battalions and one brigade

headquarters.¹²⁷⁰ In addition, Canada is providing up to CAD99 million over three years, ending in 2011, towards training and mentoring the ANA and the Afghan National Police (ANP).¹²⁷¹ The aims of this initiative are to build administrative and logistical support capacity, as well as justice and correctional system initiatives to support the ANP.¹²⁷²

Canada has committed to invest up to CAD210 million over three years, ending in 2011, towards increasing the Government of Afghanistan's capacity to provide services such as education, vocational training, roads, job creation, as well as irrigation and potable water infrastructure.¹²⁷³ This includes up to CAD50 million towards the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam, the province of Kandahar's main water source, and up to CAD12 million towards constructing and repairing 50 Kandahar schools.¹²⁷⁴

Canada is also committed to advancing Afghanistan's capacity for democratic governance.¹²⁷⁵ It pursued this objective by providing financial and technical assistance for the August 2009 elections.¹²⁷⁶

The Government of Canada is seeking to enhance counter-terrorism and crime-fighting capabilities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan by enhancing border security between the two countries. It is pursuing this objective by facilitating bilateral dialogue and providing up to CAD32 million from 2009 to 2011 for infrastructure, equipment, and the training of border officials.¹²⁷⁷

In addition, the Canadian International Development Agency is supporting social and economic development in Pakistan by funding numerous projects. These projects include teacher training, primary education initiatives, decentralization of social service delivery,

¹²⁷⁰ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L.

¹²⁷¹ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L.

¹²⁷² Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L.

¹²⁷³ Delivery of Basic Services, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu_id=46&menu=L.

¹²⁷⁴ Delivery of Basic Services, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu_id=46&menu=L.

¹²⁷⁵ Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx.

¹²⁷⁶ Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx.

¹²⁷⁷ Afghanistan-Pakistan Border, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/border-frontiere.aspx?menu_id=48&menu=L.

local poverty-reduction and stability-building initiatives, and sustainable livelihood restoration in rural communities.¹²⁷⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting crime-fighting and counter-terrorism and contributing to social and economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Analyst: Maria Robson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to build crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region.

France is engaged in ongoing programs to enhance social and economic development in Afghanistan, including agriculture, health, education, and parliamentary initiatives.¹²⁷⁹

The Government of France is working with the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity and provide technical assistance to rural agriculture.¹²⁸⁰ France is providing training in Afghan hospitals and as well as EUR8 million over four years to rebuild blood banks in Kabul.¹²⁸¹

In education, France is providing EUR2 million from 2007 to 2009 to enhance the teaching of science and French at the University of Kabul.¹²⁸²

France is also the head of the Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature, a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Afghanistan, which involves training Afghan members of parliament and administrative agents.¹²⁸³

On 1 December 2009, French Defence Minister Hervé Morin announced that France may increase its army and police training.¹²⁸⁴ Currently, France is building Afghanistan's capacity to fight crime and terrorism by contributing to the training of the Afghan

¹²⁷⁸ Pakistan – CIDA-Funded Projects, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCSAZEn?ReadForm&idx=01&CC=PK.

¹²⁷⁹ Coopération, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?rubrique19.

¹²⁸⁰ La coopération agricole, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article289.

¹²⁸¹ La coopération santé, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article291.

¹²⁸² La coopération éducative, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article290.

¹²⁸³ La coopération parlementaire, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article307.

¹²⁸⁴ France Open to More Training, Aid for Afghanistan, SpaceWar 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.spacewar.com/reports/France_open_to_more_training_aid_for_Afghanistan_999.html.

National Army,¹²⁸⁵ providing training and equipment to the National Interdiction Unit and the Afghan National Police.¹²⁸⁶

On 22 July 2009, French Minister for Foreign Trade Anne-Marie Idrac announced that the priority sectors for the development of Pakistan include transportation, energy and water treatment, and the capacity to fight against terrorism.¹²⁸⁷ Further, France is contributing EUR300 million to Pakistan over 2007 to 2009 to enhance the country's economic development and provision of basic services to its population.¹²⁸⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting crime-fighting and counter-terrorism and contributing to social and economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Maria Robson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism in the region as well as fostering economic and social development.

On 11 October 2009, Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, foreign minister at the time, announced the delivery of two rescue helicopters to the Afghan National Police.¹²⁸⁹ This was part of the German contribution towards helping to build and train the police forces in Afghanistan.

On 24 November 2009, Federal Minister for Development Dirk Niebel announced that Germany would provide additional funds to promote stability in Afghanistan and good governance in Pakistan. The Federal Development Ministry provided an additional EUR52 million, increasing Germany's contribution to a total of EUR144 million.¹²⁹⁰ The goal of this funding is to establish a regional development fund aimed at improving governance and financing infrastructure and social development projects.¹²⁹¹ The Federal

¹²⁸⁵ La coopération militaire, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article303.

¹²⁸⁶ La coopération policière, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article304.

¹²⁸⁷ Visit of Mrs. Anne-Marie IDRAC, French Minister for Foreign Trade to Pakistan, France in Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ambafrance-pk.org/france_pakistan/spip.php?article1581.

¹²⁸⁸ Visit of Mrs. Anne-Marie IDRAC, French Minister for Foreign Trade to Pakistan, France in Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ambafrance-pk.org/france_pakistan/spip.php?article1581.

¹²⁸⁹ Delivery of two rescue helicopters to the Afghan police, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 11 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/090811_Hubschrauber_20AFG.html.

¹²⁹⁰ Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html.

¹²⁹¹ Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html.

Development Ministry provides additional EUR10 million to improve the governance in Pakistan and to further its economic and political reforms.¹²⁹² Federal Minister Dirk Niebel has stressed that stability and development in the region can only be promoted if both Afghanistan and Pakistan are targeted.¹²⁹³

On 3 December 2009, the German cabinet decided to extend its mandate in Afghanistan by another 12 months in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.¹²⁹⁴

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1. It has provided financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to combat terrorism as well as fostering economic and social development in the region.

On 1 December 2009, US President Barack Obama asked NATO allies to increase their troops in Afghanistan.¹²⁹⁵ In response, Defence Minister Ignazio La Russa confirmed reports that “Rome would send about 1000 extra soldiers to Afghanistan,” in addition to 3200 Italian soldiers currently serving in the country.¹²⁹⁶ Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italian troops would contribute to Afghanistan’s civil reconstruction and security efforts.¹²⁹⁷

On 15 November 2009, Italy’s Ambassador to Afghanistan H.E. Claudio Glaentzer “signed a multilateral agreement on the funding with International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Afghan government.”¹²⁹⁸ To support the “socio-economic

¹²⁹² Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html.

¹²⁹³ Additional funds for stability in Afghanistan and to promote good governance in Pakistan, Federal Ministry for Development (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/2009/november/pm_20091124_103.html.

¹²⁹⁴ German soldiers also support Afghanistan in 2010, Federal Government, 03 December 2009. Date of access: 03 December 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-26-bundeswehr-unterstuetzt-weiterhin-afghanistan.html.

¹²⁹⁵ Italy “to send 1000 extra troops” to Afghanistan, BBC News 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm.

¹²⁹⁶ Italy “to send 1000 extra troops” to Afghanistan, BBC News 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm.

¹²⁹⁷ Italy and Germany insist on role in “reconstructing” Afghanistan, M&C News 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1520630.php/Italy-and-Germany-insist-on-role-in-reconstructing-Afghanistan.

¹²⁹⁸ Afghanistan: Italy donates EUR3.1 million for reintegration of returnees and IDPs, ReliefWeb 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument.

reintegration of returnees, internally displaced people and vulnerable Afghans in Heart and surrounding western provinces,”¹²⁹⁹ Italy donated EUR3.1 million.

The Italian Government is also seeking to enhance counter-terrorism capabilities in Pakistan. Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini asserted, “Pakistan must become a producer of security...by contributing to the fight against terrorism and the stabilization of Afghanistan”¹³⁰⁰

In addition, Italy has agreed to convert Pakistan’s USD100 million debt into aid for “development projects in the social sector.”¹³⁰¹ Under this debt-swap agreement, the aid will be used to develop health, education, agriculture, basic infrastructure and environment protection projects.¹³⁰²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism in the region as well as fostering economic and social development.

On 10 November 2009, Japan announced its new assistance package to Afghanistan and Pakistan as part of their strategy to combat terrorism in the region.¹³⁰³ The package includes financial assistance of approximately JPY80 billion aimed at enhancing Afghanistan’s security capabilities and providing funding for social development projects.¹³⁰⁴

¹²⁹⁹ Afghanistan: Italy donates EUR3.1 million for reintegration of returnees and IDPs, ReliefWeb 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument.

¹³⁰⁰ Italy-Pakistan: Economic Forum at the foreign ministry. Minister Frattini: a key nation to world security, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2009/09/20090930_ItaliaPakistan.htm.

¹³⁰¹ Italy, Pakistan sign debt-swap agreement, Daily Times 19 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory_19-9-2009_pg7_20.

¹³⁰² Italy, Pakistan sign debt-swap agreement, Daily Times 19 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory_19-9-2009_pg7_20.

¹³⁰³ New strategy to counter the treat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

¹³⁰⁴ New strategy to counter the treat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

On 26 November 2009, Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura declared that it would extend its grant assistance to Pakistan to JPY3 billion.¹³⁰⁵ The main goal is to financially ease Pakistan's difficult economic conditions.¹³⁰⁶ The Deputy Press Secretary emphasized the importance of economic and social assistance to Pakistan in order to promote stability and development in the whole region.¹³⁰⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On 17 November 2009, Farid Mukhametshin, head of the Russian Federal Agency for CIS, the Compatriots Abroad, and the International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo), met with a delegation of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).¹³⁰⁸ They addressed the issues of bilateral cooperation in Central Asia and in Afghanistan.¹³⁰⁹ Farid Mukhametshin informed the American delegation about the arrangement reached between Russia and Afghanistan on the restoration of a Russian centre of science and culture and the building of a hospital in Kabul.¹³¹⁰ Farid Mukhametshin stated that the Rossotrudnichestvo, in coordination with the Russian Government and the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is ready "to continue to actively support projects aimed at developing the infrastructure of Afghanistan."¹³¹¹

In August 2009, Russia together with Germany, donated two medical evacuation helicopters to the Afghan Interior Ministry.¹³¹²

¹³⁰⁵ Japan extends assistance to Pakistan, Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html.

¹³⁰⁶ Japan extends assistance to Pakistan, Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html.

¹³⁰⁷ New strategy to counter the treat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

¹³⁰⁸ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³⁰⁹ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³¹⁰ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³¹¹ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³¹² Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the

Since October 2006, the Russian Ministry of Interior has been training personnel for anti-drug agencies of Afghanistan and the surrounding countries in Central Asia.¹³¹³ The next group of Afghan specialists is to be trained in December 2009.¹³¹⁴

On 4 December 2009, the Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov stated at a press-conference after the meeting of the Russia-NATO Council that Russia would continue to help Afghanistan with infrastructure, electricity supply difficulties, humanitarian assistance issues, restoration of the education system, and strengthening law enforcement capacities.¹³¹⁵ He also announced that Russia and Germany “will soon hand over a large batch of heavy trucks for the needs of Afghan law enforcement agencies.”¹³¹⁶

On 7 December 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to NATO Dmitry Rogozin announced that Russia would start the training of Afghan specialists in the field of transport security.¹³¹⁷

On 28 January 2010 Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov participated in the London Conference on Afghanistan.¹³¹⁸ Participants of the conference committed to establish a Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund to finance the Afghan-led Peace and Reintegration Programme. Conference participants welcomed pledges to the Trust Fund and encouraged all those who wish to support peace-building and stabilisation efforts in Afghanistan to contribute to this important initiative.¹³¹⁹

Russian Federation 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C.

¹³¹³ Press-release about training of Afghanistan and Central Asia states counternarcotics agencies officers in the International Inter-agency Centre of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2009

mvd.ru/content/4961/.

¹³¹⁴ Head of Ministry of Interior of Russia met delegation of Federal criminal police department of Germany, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009 www.mvd.ru/news/34080/.

¹³¹⁵ Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C.

¹³¹⁶ Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C.

¹³¹⁷ Svoimi glazami, Echo of Moscow 7 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.echo.msk.ru/programs/svoi-glaza/639387-echo/.

¹³¹⁸ Participants. UK and Afghanistan UK Government's Afghanistan website. Date of access: 16 February 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/participants/

¹³¹⁹ Communiqué. UK and Afghanistan UK Government's Afghanistan website. Date of access: 16 February 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/participants/

According to the the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia is ready to help Pakistani authorities in their counterterrorist efforts.¹³²⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0. It has supported Afghan efforts aimed at building crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities, but has not provided active support to development projects in Afghanistan. Also, there is no evidence of Russian support to promote stability and development in Pakistan during this compliance period.

Analyst: Polina Cherepova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to local efforts to enhance security capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in both countries.

United Kingdom's technical and financial assistance to enhancing local capabilities to combat terrorism in Afghanistan is led by the British Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT), which recently advised the Afghan National Police and the Afghanistan National Army on tactics and patrolling methods.¹³²¹ Recent projects have included the mentoring of artillery platform operations teams in the Helmand province.¹³²² On 30 November 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that 500 more British troops would be deployed in Afghanistan by December 2009, which will be utilized primarily for the training of Afghan security forces.¹³²³

In Pakistan, the United Kingdom began constructing a training camp for Pakistan's paramilitary Frontier Corps in the Baluchistan province.¹³²⁴ The training camp, which is expected to train 360 soldiers over 12 weeks, began construction in October 2009 and is

¹³²⁰ Russian MFA Statement on terrorist act in Pakistan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 9 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/Brp_4_nsf/arh/79AA51F512F8BCA9C325764A004F4D2A.

¹³²¹ Mentoring Afghan Gunners on Artillery Hill, Operations in Afghanistan. 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm.

¹³²² Mentoring Afghan Gunners on Artillery Hill, Operations in Afghanistan. 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm.

¹³²³ RAF Merlin Crews Ready for Afghanistan, Ministry of Defence. 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/RafMerlinCrewsReadyForAfghanistan.htm.

¹³²⁴ Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London). 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02.

expected to be completed by August 2010.¹³²⁵ Following the camp's completion, the United Kingdom has committed to base 24 army trainers there.¹³²⁶

The United Kingdom has focused on alleviating poverty in both Afghanistan and Pakistan by providing financial and technical support. The Department for International Development (DFID) announced in November 2009 that it will send GBP2 million in emergency humanitarian aid to South Waziristan in Pakistan, to improve water and health facilities for more than 1.2 million people.¹³²⁷ This figure is in addition to the previous GBP10 million Prime Minister Brown announced on 14 October 2009 that will “rebuild infrastructure, stimulate the economy and improve local agriculture for displaced people returning home following the recent conflict.”¹³²⁸

On 14 September 2009, the DFID funded an Afghan government program titled The Horticulture and Livestock Program (HLP). HLP is delivered through the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and gives farmers access to new techniques and materials.¹³²⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded with a score of +1 for its recent technical and financial assistance concerning security and poverty development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Jeffrey Scorgie

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to local efforts aimed at building security capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region. It has increased technical and financial assistance to both countries for purposes of security building and improving general welfare.

On 1 December 2009, President Obama announced the American deployment of 30,000 additional soldiers to Afghanistan to focus on fighting crime, training professional police

¹³²⁵ Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London). 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02.

¹³²⁶ Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London). 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02.

¹³²⁷ UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Defence (London). 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/.

¹³²⁸ UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Defence (London). 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/.

¹³²⁹ Afghan farmers sow seeds of better future, Department for International Defence (London) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/Afghanistan-horticulture/.

forces, and promoting economic and social development.¹³³⁰ The majority of soldiers will be sent to the southern provinces of Helmand and Kandahar.¹³³¹ This will enlarge American-European forces in Helmand province to 20000 soldiers, which will better facilitate attacks upon Taliban sanctuaries protecting drug runners, bomb manufacturers and guerrilla units.¹³³² One quarter of the troops in this deployment are ordered to train Afghan police and military forces with the other American soldiers acting as traditional combat units teamed with Afghan military forces.¹³³³

The United States has also announced the training of the police force of the Punjab Province in Pakistan.¹³³⁴ On 3 November 2009, United States embassy assistant, Carol M. Sniegowski and the Punjab Inspector General of Police discussed the provisions of technical and investigation techniques assistance.¹³³⁵ According to an American senior defence official, plans to widen training for Pakistani government forces will also involve the creation of a second training center in the North West Frontier Province.¹³³⁶ Discussions are underway to expand airborne missile-equipped drone strikes farther south into the western province of Baluchistan.¹³³⁷ In addition, United States special operational forces are developing plans to expand the training of Pakistan's paramilitary Frontier Corps in the Baluchistan region.¹³³⁸

Concerning assistance to foster economic and social development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, United States passed legislation on 24 September 2009, which will provide Pakistan with USD1.5 billion over the next five years to construct roads, schools and

¹³³⁰ Obama orders 30,000 soldiers to Afghanistan in speech, The Globe and Mail (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/obama-orders-30000-soldiers-to-afghanistan-in-speech/article1384948/.

¹³³¹ Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html.

¹³³² Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html.

¹³³³ Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html.

¹³³⁴ US To Provide Training To Pakistan Police For Combating Terrorism, Indiaserver.com. 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html.

¹³³⁵ US To Provide Training To Pakistan Police For Combating Terrorism, Indiaserver.com. 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html.

¹³³⁶ US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/.

¹³³⁷ US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/.

¹³³⁸ US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/.

other infrastructure.¹³³⁹ Announced on 30 November 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has created a job project in the Afghan region of Kunar to clean and reconstruct the Salar Canal. This USAID project is expected to create hundreds of jobs for Afghan citizens over the next ten months.¹³⁴⁰ On 17 November 2009, USAID launched a national wheat and fertilizer distribution program in coordination with the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), which will provide high quality inputs such as improved wheat seed and fertilizer to 360,000 Afghan farmers in 18 provinces.¹³⁴¹ On 8 September 2009, USAID announced a new USD92 million economic reform program in partnership with the Afghan Ministry of Finance to provide technical assistance to key industries such as the Ministry of Finance, the Afghanistan Bank, and the Ministry of Commerce.¹³⁴² The goals stated by USAID for this five year project include implementing economic policies, creating jobs and spurring economic growth.¹³⁴³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased technical assistance to Afghan and Pakistani security capabilities as well as its substantial financial contribution which has targeted economic and social development in both countries.

Analyst: Jeffrey Scorgie

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism as well as fostering economic and social development in the region.

On 27 October 2009, the EU Council President, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Carl Bildt proposed “substantially [increasing] the annual amount of Commission assistance to Afghanistan for the next financial perspective 2011 – 2013.”¹³⁴⁴ The goal is to support local economic growth as well as strengthening state security and social

¹³³⁹ Aid Package From U.S. Jolts Army in Pakistan, New York Times (New York) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/10/08/world/asia/08pstan.html.

¹³⁴⁰ USAID Provincial Projects to Create Hundreds of Jobs, Promote Economic Development, USAID (Kabul) 30 November 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.891.aspx.

¹³⁴¹ Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Begins National Wheat Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Program, USAID (Chaharikar, Parwan Province, Afghanistan) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.889.aspx.

¹³⁴² Afghan Minister of Finance Launches New US\$92 M Economic Reform Program in Partnership with USAID, USAID (Kabul) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx.

¹³⁴³ Afghan Minister of Finance Launches New US\$92 M Economic Reform Program in Partnership with USAID, USAID (Kabul) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx.

¹³⁴⁴ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

capacity.¹³⁴⁵ As such, the EU aims to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation in areas of regional law enforcement and judicial cooperation.¹³⁴⁶

At the 2791st External Relations Council meeting in Luxembourg, the Council of the European Union adopted action plans to promote good governance, human rights and efficient public administration in Afghanistan.¹³⁴⁷ In addition, The Council proposed a long term commitment to assist the Afghan government in gradually assuming full responsibility for the security stabilization and development of the country.¹³⁴⁸

In response to President Obama's decision to reinforce US engagement in Afghanistan, the EU announced that it is "ready to work closely with the United States and other parts of the international community in addressing the challenges in Afghanistan."¹³⁴⁹

The Europe Union and its member states are currently spending close to EUR1 billion each year on civilian, political and developmental activities in Afghanistan.¹³⁵⁰ In October 2009, Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Karel De Gucht allocated an additional EUR2 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan for food assistance.¹³⁵¹

In Pakistan, the Action Plan builds on existing commitments, including "humanitarian aid, reconstruction support, assistance to the police and judiciary and strengthening democratic institutions and civil society to improve human rights as well as agreements on trade and socio-economic development."¹³⁵²

¹³⁴⁵ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁶ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁷ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁸ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁹ Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union with regard to President Obama's decision on reinforced US engagement in Afghanistan, European Commission External Relations 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/111660.pdf.

¹³⁵⁰ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁵¹ Afghanistan: European Commission provides a further €2 million in humanitarian aid, European Commissions External Relations 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1518&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹³⁵² Catherine Ashton High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs, European Commission External Relations 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/585&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

Currently, the EU and its member states provide more than EUR300 million each year in economic support and development in Pakistan.¹³⁵³

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for actively providing financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

¹³⁵³ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.
www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.