

ANSF DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY & STABILITY

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Practicing Effective Partnership

By 1st Lt. Miles Dunning, B Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment

We must face the fact that NATO's mission in Afghanistan will only be successful if the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) are able to take the lead in securing their own country. The fiscal and political costs are too high for the international community to sustain prolonged combat and humanitarian operations in Afghanistan. Civil and economic improvement cannot happen in the country without a strong, stabilized, and multifaceted security apparatus capable of both safeguarding the territorial sovereignty of the Afghan state and at the same time eliminating ongoing internal security threats. When considering what steps need to be taken to further enhance indigenous security capabilities, the adage remains true that the best answer is the simplest. The best viable option for NATO to ultimately prevail in Afghanistan lies in continuing partnership at every level and every possible opportunity.



Non-partnered operations in Afghanistan, while possessing the potential to achieve tactical and operational goals, are not a viable long-term option for the strategic success of either NATO or ANSF. International Security Assistance Forces are not going to achieve their long-term goal of developing an indigenous capability for providing for both internal and external defense if units do not adhere to the process of involving their Afghan partners in every possible stage of planning, rehearsal, and execution. B Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment provides a particularly instructive micro-level case study example of partnering with ANSF.

When B Company first arrived in theater and assumed the Dand District mission set, Kandahar Province, they were directly partnered with a company of Afghan National Army (ANA) from the 6th Kandak (Battalion), 2nd Brigade, 205th Hero Corps, and had partnered responsibility with Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP) at three different checkpoints spread throughout the district. Partnered operations for the ANA tended to involve U.S. forces coming up with a training plan, informing the ANA at a nightly meeting what the next day's patrol would involve, making the ANA wake up and form up for the patrol, giving the ANA distances and directions during the movement to the objective, and leading actions on the objective throughout the duration of the mission. At no point after the mission would U.S. forces and Afghan leaders sit down and execute a proper after action review. This arrangement was replicated with the AUP, except for the fact that the AUP tended to receive less advance notice of a patrol due to the fact that they were not co-located with the U.S. unit and would instead receive instructions on where they were patrolling when U.S. forces showed up at AUP checkpoint and told them what their task and purpose for the day would be.

The net results of this leadership in the so-called partnered operations were two-fold. On the one hand, operations did tend to run efficiently and, insofar as there were no U.S. or Afghan casualties, amounted to a measure of tactical success. The other result, more predictably, was a fostered sense

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of complacency within the Afghan forces, which grew dependant on receiving their guidance from their U.S. partners. This was evident at both the leadership level and at the individual Soldier level. Afghan platoon leaders did not learn to backwards plan, conduct proper rehearsal or pre-combat inspections, or coordinate sectors of fire to prevent possible fratricide. Afghan privates and patrolmen could routinely be expected to pull lackluster security on the objective, refrained from engaging the population, and received better guidance from U.S. squad leaders on where to pick up security while key leader engagements occurred than they did from their own Afghan NCOs. These results were not only obvious to B Company Soldiers, but also to the Afghan population who these ANA and AUP were nominally supposed to be representing and protecting.

B Company set out to alter this status quo by altering the relationship on the most fundamental of levels. Rather than leave the Afghans to themselves except when leaving the wire, B Company leadership has gone out of its way to build not only professional but personal relations with the Afghans. They routinely have dinner with them, sometimes in the U.S. compound and sometimes on the Afghan compound. Volleyball matches are a common occurrence between U.S. and Afghan Soldiers. Until B Company received private contractors to assume security at their tactical infrastructure, U.S. and Afghan Soldiers would pull security together and develop a personal knowledge and understanding of each other. To be sure, there were a number of cultural and linguistic differences which occasionally led to tensions and disputes—but inevitably, the leadership from both sides would find common ground and work out these disputes, strengthening and reaffirming the status of the partnership in the process.



Professionally, B Company determined that it was essential to ensure that the ANA not only participate in patrols but develop the entire command system in order to supply, support, command, and control operations. On the individual Soldier level, B Company Soldiers conduct their concurrent training with the Afghans, ensuring that there is a standardized level of tactical and technical proficiency within the ranks of both forces. The executive officers from both sides discuss utilizing supply support channels to decrease the ANSF's overall dependency on U.S. logistics, with the net result of the ANA now being virtually independent of U.S. forces for meeting most of their logistical needs. All platoons, both Afghan and U.S., participating in named operations conduct joint rehearsals together, typically 48 hours before the actual mission takes place. After action reviews follow major operations to identify weaknesses in the joint operations of U.S. and Afghan forces and pinpoint specific weaknesses within each organization to improve on for future operations, giving the Afghans a venue through which to voice any concerns they have with their U.S. counterparts.

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Additionally, B Company conducts bi-monthly training, synchronization, and targeting meetings with their ANA counterparts, including the company commander, executive officer, first sergeant, and platoon leaders from both sides. The Afghans routinely input their operational goals, provide actionable intelligence, and their suggestions. Planning is a process of joint consensus rather than U.S. dictation and Afghan compliance. Patrols are typically conducted with an even ratio of U.S. Soldier to Afghans, and because the Afghans have a voice in the planning process and have been developed into framing their own operational objectives, they are visibly able to take the lead during the execution phase of missions, leading both to their increased proficiency on patrol and the increased faith of the population in their armed forces safeguarding them from insurgent influence.

The above tactics, techniques, and procedures have greatly enhanced the ANA's capabilities to support their own higher headquarters' objectives and enabled their evolution into a more professional, accountable organization. It is important to keep in mind that every non-partnered operation or training event is a lost opportunity to further develop ANSF. This damages U.S. goals in the long term.

The U.S. has committed itself to building an Afghan capacity to defend the nation's citizenry and its borders from a score of threats. It is imperative to increase ANSF's capabilities while concomitantly decreasing their dependence on U.S. logistics and mentorship. NATO forces operating throughout Afghanistan need to view partnership in actual practice—even ratios on patrols, mutual planning, and joint operations—as the minimum acceptable standard for their operations, or else they will establish the conditions for failure when the bulk of security responsibility for the country is transferred to ANSF.



Road to an Independent ANA Maintenance Company

By: 1LT Stephen Leader, 25th Brigade Support Battalion

There are four key areas that mentors must assist the Afghan National Army (ANA) Maintenance Company with to enable them to achieve operational independence: leadership, proficiency, literacy and management.

Leadership

The first issue that mentors must focus on is leadership. Mentors must ensure that ANA leaders understand the importance of maintenance and the purpose of leadership in the maintenance process.

The maintenance NCO's with the 5th Kandak, 1st Brigade, 205th ATAL Corps experienced numerous opportunities to understand the unique role of NCO's in maintenance. Without any doubt, the ANA maintainers excel as mechanics, however, it is the need to be well rounded that the mentors from the U.S. Army's 25th Brigade Support Battalion (25th BSB)

worked to develop. The 25th BSB mentors used key leader engagements to help make this necessary realization occur.



Job Proficiency

Afghan maintenance Soldiers come from many different backgrounds, which can cause difficulties when developing a maintenance company from the ground up.

Maintaining an Army's fleet of vehicles and other equipment requires that maintainers be able to identify and repair complex problems. This requires time to learn and develop advanced skills. Often times, Afghan Soldiers arrive at the Maintenance Company having never handled a wrench before. Many Afghan Soldiers have never driven a vehicle. Fascination with the

maintenance trade leads many Afghan Soldiers to requests assignment as a mechanic. The desire to conduct maintenance operations is there, but the experience is lacking.

The 25th BSB's dedication to further developing the maintenance company's ability to evaluate technical issues, conduct preventive maintenance checks, execute focused training and establish a train-the-trainer program over the past nine months has helped to make the unit more proficient than it has ever been. The best part about this opportunity is the fact that the train-the-trainer program has been firmly engrained within the NCO corps resulting in a well-established training regiment for new Soldiers. The 25th BSB took a unit that was reliant on coalition support and challenged this unit with

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little mechanical experience to become fully operational. The mentors have fostered an environment of on-the-job training among the NCO corps through mutual respect.

Literacy

A vital component of maintenance is literacy. Everyone must be able to read and understand technical manuals to identify national stock numbers of repair parts for vehicles. The number of literate Afghan Soldiers is incredibly low.

As a result, mechanics depend on other literate Soldiers to do the paperwork and reports. The mentors of the 25th BSB identified several Afghan Soldiers with the passion to learn to read. The command created a literacy program for these Afghan Soldiers. No matter the outside influence such as QRF missions, convoys and etc, the selected Soldiers were guaranteed time to learn the week's

block of instruction. The literacy program added a dimension of long range accuracy for logistical tracking for the Kandak which improved the accountability of the fleet, decreased the deadline time, and improved the operational rate.



Management

Proper management is important in any maintenance operation. The 25th BSB mentors identified select individuals holding key positions within the maintenance company, i.e. the Shop Officer and Shop Foreman, to develop their organizational skills, problem solving ability, and time management. The Maintenance Control Officer and the NCOs do not lack the skills in relation to the maintenance forum, but they do lack formal education in management that Officers and NCOs usually receive in Army development programs.

The 25th BSB mentors concentrated on synchronization of Soldiers' day to day operations, logistic forms accuracy, Prescribed Load List (PLL) management, deadline reports development, supply trackers, and accountability. These leaders discovered management is vital for mission success. Teaching delegation was a major factor in the forward progress that was achieved. Time management provides the leaders more time to learn critical tracking skills and teach their Soldiers advanced necessary skills.



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Roll with it!

By: Sgt. First Class Scott McKissen, Security Forces Assistance Team 7

Have you ever had a piece of equipment that wasn't quite right for the job? Either it was too much or not enough for the task, but it was all you had to accomplish your mission? Have you ever thought that it was great in theory and may be proven, but you knew it was going to cause more work for you in the long run? What do you do? The mission still has to be accomplished. Lives are depending on you.

These are the types of questions faced by our Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) counterparts every day. They have received most of their equipment over the last decade from the coalition of countries to build up their capabilities, in order to allow them to face the threat on their own with confidence. Over the past years of this campaign we have often seen a building frustration with normal wear and tear of parts and the new Afghan systems of procuring these needed parts for repair. How are they expected to obtain those HMWWV specific tires that are brought in from the United States, or heavy industrial performance parts used in bull dozers and excavators and dump trucks? The vendors for these parts are located all over the globe, manufacturers from Ford to Caterpillar. ANSF's collection of equipment is staggering when it comes to type of equipment, and generation of equipment they have received. Sadly, some parts are not easy to come by even for coalition forces.

This brings me to the issue of the Generation III Mine Rollers (GEN III) and their effects on Afghan - sustained equipment. The mine rollers are used to clear the roads of the most devastating threat in Afghanistan which threatens both coalition and ANSF forces. The Afghan Route Clearance Company (RCC) was outfitted with 14 M1151 HMWWV's. The ANA were given three complete Generation III mine rollers to use for route clearance, complete with adapters for attaching the systems to the front of the M1151 HMWWV.

Now anyone who has ever seen this can tell you, it just does not look right. The system is massive as it needs to be in order to be heavy enough to set off Improvised Explosive Devices. But a system this massive needs some serious power to move it. Now, anyone who grew up near a farm has seen tractors which are designed to push and pull massive plows and farm equipment. These tractors have difficulties even on terrain that is flat. So it wasn't hard to see that this massive mine roller was a little too much for the M1151, especially with armor that can add up to an additional 1,500 lbs. or more.

An assessment was done on the effects of such a massive system on a vehicle that is obviously already taxed. The results out of fourteen M1151 HMWWV's that the RCC operates, is three were left fully mission capable. Why did this happen? They were trying to push this massive 6,000 lbs. system over miles of uneven terrain and turns.

There were engine problems, transmission failures, brake system failures, and drive line failures. The list really goes on and on as it translates to other residual effects of wear and tear. How is the RCC of the 1st Brigade of the 205th Corps expected to accomplish its mission when some of the

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equipment needed to accomplish that mission is causing excessive wear and tear? The ANSF are issued only what is authorized by Tashkil, the equivalent of the US Army's Modified Table of Organization and Equipment. If they already have it, they aren't going to get anymore. Some units aren't even fielded with everything the Tashkil says they should have. So in the case of the RCC, the best they could do is just tried to get their fleet of dead lined HMWWV's operational again. U.S. Army mentors with Security Forces Assistance Team 7 assigned to Camp Hero to advise the ANA on all military related operations and functions, set forth to bring the problem to the attention of coalition leadership.

The issues and lessons learned with recommendations based on some facts, as well as recommendations from other experienced leaders who have witnessed similar issues in not only the Afghanistan area of operations but also the Iraq Theater as well.

ISSUES & LESSONS LEARNED

- ANSF forces are operating with equipment that even by ISAF standards needs a high level of maintenance and availability of parts in order to maintain.
- ANSF forces have decades of fighting experience, but do not have a history of maintaining and operating advanced equipment.
- ANSF forces will employ any system that coalition forces endorse, because they have great confidence in coalition ability and systems. With maintenance programs constantly bogged down by slow reception of parts and few maintenance technicians with experience, it is difficult to keep the HMWWV fleet at an acceptable operational readiness rate.
- The GEN III is a 6,000 lbs. system given to the ANA by coalition forces. Its height is 64 inches. Its width is 127 inches almost equal to the M1151's wheel base, and its length is 181 inches more than that of the M1151's wheel base. It is attached to the front bumper plate of the M1151 HMWWV, which is just that. It is a ¼ inch plate as seen in the pictures below.

EX. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3



(1.1) The GEN III system bends the front face of the bumper plate affecting the structural integrity of the M1151



(1.3) The system requires a base plate adapter seen left. This is one of eleven Non-mission capable M1151 HMWWV's with issues ranging from engine, transmission, drive train, and braking systems.



(1.2) The 6,000 lbs, GEN III system.

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The M1151 HMWWV specifications below do not include the maximum towing capacity which is 4,200 lbs. according to TM 9-2320-387-10, Chapter 2-27. The mentors were not able to find a maximum pushing capacity in the FM's or TM's for the M1151 HMWWV.

M1151A1 w/ AC and B1 Kit	
Engine	GEP V8, 6.5L turbocharged diesel
Horsepower (@ 3,400 RPM)	190 (142 KW)
Torque (@ 1,700 RPM)	380 lb.-ft (515 N.m)
Fuel Capacity	25 gal. (95 L)
Transmission	4-speed automatic
Gross Vehicle Weight	12,100 pounds (5,488 kg)
Curb Weight	10,300 pounds (4,672 kg)
Payload	1,800 pounds (816 kg)
Width (w/ mirrors folded)	91 inches (2.31 m)
Ground Clearance	17.2 inches (44 cm)
Wheelbase	130 inches (3.30 m)
Track Width	71.6 inches (1.82 m)
Speed (Maximum)	70 mph (113 kph)
Grade Capability	60 percent
Run Flat Capability	30 miles @ 30 mph (48 km @ 48 kph)
Side Slope Capability	40 Percent
Cargo Bed Height	35.3 inches (0.88 m)
Turning Radius	25 feet (7.62 m)
Deep Water Fording (w/o Kit)	30 in. (0.76 m)
Deep Water Fording (w/ Kit)	60 in. (1.52 m)
Approach Angle	48.8 degrees
Departure Angle	37 degrees
Vehicle Armor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Underbody armor · Rocker armor · Lower windscreen deflector armor · Energy absorbing seats · Perimeter armor · Overhead armor · Rear ballistic bulkhead (C-Pillar)

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A lighter system is recommended, and a lighter system has shown up since the initial report of the effects of the GEN III system. Seven systems called the Track Width Roller System were brought in from Iraq in early January 2012 to replace the heavy GEN III system.

The Track Width Roller System (below) weighs in at only 3,300 lbs. and is well within the towing capacity of the M1151's maximum 4,200 lbs., giving room for the additional pushing power needed in order to push a piece of equipment instead of pulling it.

As a lesson learned, the effects of the GEN III system hopefully will cause a ripple effect coalition wide in order to look at similar systems employed by ANSF forces that could be negatively affecting them by impeding the desired effect sought after. Not all cases will be openly brought to coalition attention. It is recommended that a proactive effort by experienced leaders evaluate effects.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that ISAF establish additional-partner assisted driver training to assist in limiting excessive wear and tear on brake pads and transmissions. Driving with a piece of equipment attached to a vehicle brings inherent additional factors to take into consideration during operation of that vehicle.
- It is recommended that ISAF mentors increased emphasis on training mechanics through all resources available in order to increase capabilities of units to manage maintenance and repair equipment.
- It is recommended that in the future, a careful analysis of systems being fielded by ANSF compare systems' capabilities already in use in order to prevent creating additional issues

Hopefully, some of the information in this article will help teams across the Combined/Joint Operations Area identify issues before they develop into more difficult problems. Sometimes it takes someone to see it and say when systems are not right. Hopefully, this information will be shared by all NATO forces and reinforce efforts to set conditions for Afghanistan's future. It is the little things that add up to the overall desired effect that will ensure their success. At the same time, Security Forces Assistance Team members must take into consideration ISAF expectations versus Afghan capability.

Developing AUP Medical Capability

By: MAJ Graham Fishburn, Security Forces Assistance Team 6, Panjwa'i District

During Operation Hope Hero 58, the Panjwa'i Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP) were tasked with conducting combat operations in support of 1-205th ANA. During a patrol, an insurgent attacked an AUP patrol with a hand grenade wounding three AUP officers. The Security Forces Assistance Team (SFAT) mentors observing the patrol reported that the AUP had no ability to treat their wounded and relied on International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) to conduct first aid and MEDEVAC. The Panjwa'i AUP operates in a highly dangerous area but have little ability to treat their injured officers. Critical to developing the AUP into an independently operating force is for the AUP to possess the ability to treat wounded AUP during tactical operations, become proficient as first responders for the general public and oversee field sanitation.

The SFAT mentors work constantly with the AUP to help them develop more medical capability.



Their medical capability does not need to mirror Afghan National Army (ANA) or U.S. Army capabilities. The AUP do not deploy to remote locations and are expected to use local hospitals for care. Most police forces in the U.S. do not have advanced medical capability because of a highly effective ambulance service. The SFAT mentors in Panjwa'i have assessed the district's needs as unique due to the kinetic activity and required a balance between ANA medical capabilities and the utilization of local medical assets to care for injured AUP officers.

In developing this capability, the first and easiest thing to do is to conduct Combat Lifesaver (CLS) training for the AUP patrolmen. SFAT 6 in Panjwa'i conducted training in October with success. The AUP learned quickly, and even with high levels of illiteracy were able to grasp the concepts well. Other training included Panjwa'i District Headquarters' CLS training and first aid training at the checkpoints. However, just because an AUP has gone through CLS training and received a certificate, this won't ensure that they will react and respond to injury. The AUP are more likely to stand by and let their ISAF counterparts do the treatment. The reasons are many, but two reasons stand out. First, they have no Class VIII (medical) supplies, and second, their passive nature mixed with the

knowledge that their U.S. counterparts are much more trained, capable and equipped causes them to stand by and wait for the U.S. to act.

The SFAT mentors along with the U.S. Army brigade medical section are working to solve this problem by taking additional steps to see the AUP medical capability more self-sustaining. Most recently, they conducted a train-the-trainer concept for CLS training in early January. They worked with the District Chief of Police (DCoP) to identify two AUP officers capable of being instructors. Once they received the instructors, they coordinated with the U.S. Army brigade for medical experts to assist with the train-the-trainer course.

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The U.S. Army brigade, Task Force Arctic Wolves (TFAW), Brigade Nurse assisted with the training and used the SFAT assigned medics to train the instructors. The AUP instructors trained and rehearsed on medical tasks and then observed while they trained their fellow AUP. After the training concluded, TFAW Brigade Nurse (Capt. Shannon Osterfeld) said “the train-the-trainer class showed that the AUP are capable of teaching their own medical classes. They have the ability to not only learn quickly but to teach, as well. With the Afghans teaching, the class goes faster and the students pay attention longer. This allows for classes to be taught in much less time.” Another positive outcome of the training was that the DCoP was able to see his own AUP in the instructor role which gave him confidence in being able to rely on his own officers for training and not ISAF, a key component to sustainability.

The Panjwa’i AUP sent one of its AUP officers to the Ministry of Interior (MoI) Medic Course. It’s difficult to send AUP to the medic’s course because it requires an officer to be gone for a month and the officer must be literate. It is unclear on how he will be used to serve the 500(+) AUP. He was given some supplies but has little understanding on what he should do. The SFAT mentors are working with the DCoP and MoI-trained medic to develop sustainable concepts to better address the medical needs of the district center.



The plan is to build some type of aid station where supplies can be kept and people can be treated. All types of sickness and injury show up at the district center, from wounded detainees, civilians involved in accidents, and wounded AUP. Currently, the AUP’s first response when presented with an injured person is to contact the SFAT medic. In the most recent case, the SFAT medic was in the lead, and the AUP medic assisted. The plan is to move the AUP medic into the lead while the SFAT Medic assists. This of course, will depend on the seriousness of the injury and the overall situation. Train-the-trainer courses will further be expanded so that each checkpoint will have CLS trained personnel in addition to field sanitation instructions. The difficult part of this is the supplies; there does not appear to be any CL VIII supplies in the system. In developing the aid station, the SFAT mentors will instruct the AUP medic on acquiring and maintaining materials (whether improvised or supplied) in order to treat the wounded. Additionally, the AUP will be expected to transport the wounded to local hospitals.

The medical capability for AUP remains a work in progress. The successes of the training have shown that AUP are fully capable and willing to treat the sick and wounded. In order to accomplish this they will need supplies and to start to take the lead when presented with patients requiring care. This will require more AUP officers trained on CLS tasks, the CL VIII supply system to function, AUP’s ability to improvise CL VIII supplies and for the ISAF medics to allow them to lead in treatment when appropriate. Having this capability will greatly enhance the professionalism of the police force, save lives, and build goodwill with the people of Panjwa’i.

Afghan Air Assault Operations

By: Capt. Noah Pyle, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment

Afghan National Army (ANA) forces in Southern Kandahar Province continue to increase their capacity and ability to not only conduct joint operations. Recently, the 2nd Kandak, 1st Brigade, 205th Corps has taken the lead in planning and coordinating for partnered operations in the Panjwa'i District of Kandahar. As the Kandak's skills increase so does the level of complexity of the operations they are able to plan and conduct.



Soldiers from 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry have established a partnership with the 2nd Kandak and have spent the better part of a year with the ANA in Panjwa'i. The Soldiers of 3-21Inf. have served as teachers, mentors and teammates of the 2nd Kandak in the conduct of tactical operations to include recently executed air assault operations.



The 2nd Kandak has shown vast improvements over the past few months with taking the lead in planning and leading operations. This past month, 2nd Kandak has been responsible for not only targeting but also organizing ANA, Afghan National Civil Order Police, Afghan Uniformed Police, and US forces in multiple counter-narcotics and counter-IED missions within Panjwa'i which have led to over 10,000 lbs. of hashish being removed from the battlefield as well as over 1,000 lbs of homemade explosives. The improvement of the ANA capacity is due in part to the return of the Kandak commander, Lt. Col. Bariz, from a sabbatical in the United Kingdom. He is truly working toward creating a kandak that will soon be rated as independent.

2nd Kandak already has eight air assaults under its belt in partnership with 3-21inf. within Panjwa'i Dis-

trict. Thus far, the air assaults have been primarily US planned and led. Instruction on air assault planning began with an introduction to the five- sub plans of an air assault taught to the Kandak Operations Officer, Major Shaw, by the 3-21IN S-3AIR and Assistant S-3. Teaching and mentoring of the Kandak S-3 will continue with the ultimate goal of 2nd Kandak taking the lead in planning future air assault operations.

The ANA in Southern Kandahar Province continue to improve their skills and the confidence of the Afghan people in providing security. They are setting the conditions to plan and execute complex operations like air assaults with ISAF units like 3-21Inf. as advisors.

I'll Grab A BAT and Soldiers Will HIIDE

Master Sgt. Gary D. Oliver, Security Forces Assistance Team 1

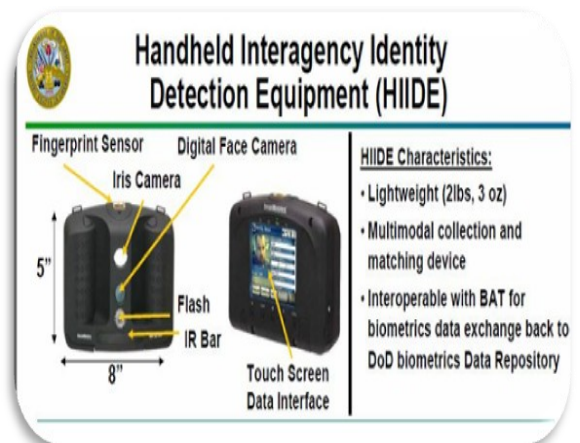


When talking about grabbing the BAT and HIIDE, it is not what you may think. It is actually one of the most important programs going in Afghanistan right now for a number of reasons. Coalition forces are charged with the task of working shoulder to shoulder with our ANSF partners. Although the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) are developing more and more each day, checks and balances are required to provide for the safety of our uniformed Soldiers as well as aiding in the security of the local populace. The Biometric Automated Toolset (BAT) and Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HIIDE) are two vital assets to make this happen.

The BAT's function is to collect biometrical information of persons of interest into a searchable data base. To date, over 2,000 systems have been deployed and over 600,000 biometric enrollments have been processed. Its main missions include, but are not limited to tactical operations, force protection, detainee operations, population control, base access, IED forensics operations, special operations, and local hire screening.

The HIIDE is used to collect and match biometrical contextual data of Persons of Interest against an internal database. Over 7,000 devices have been fielded to Operation Autumn Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom. Future improvements include wireless, watch list expansion, improved search capabilities. The mission of the HIIDE is identical to that of the BAT.

For January, Soldiers within Task Force Arctic Wolves have enrolled 186 Afghanistan National Army Soldiers into biometrics, and plan to enroll approximately 600 by the month's end. With the assistance of Task Force Bio-metrics and Regional Command South's Force Protection, Security Forces Assistance Teams One and Seven have over 20 Soldiers trained and proficient in the enrollment process. Of those individuals, four completed the Biometrics Train the Trainer Course thereby increasing the team's ability to help the ANA reach 100 percent enrollment throughout their force.



Biometrics enrollment has been in use since 2600 B.C. when pyramid workers were identified by the length of their arms. Fingerprints were first recorded in 500 B.C. in Babylonia on clay tablets for business transactions. The use of the BAT and HIIDE has evolved into a war fighting function that has helped secure the population and provide for a promising future for the citizens of Afghanistan.

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Lessons Learned

- ANSF need to fully understand the importance of enrollment process for the safety of the local populace
- Current fielded mobile devices are working well and a system should be established to ensure periodic enrollment is performed to keep the database updated
- Foster an ongoing relationship with TF Bio-metrics and Regional Command-South Force Protection to further develop the biometrics program and raise awareness of its importance
- Continue to train and certify Soldiers on BAT and HIIDE for contingency purposes.



GLOSSARY

AFG	Afghanistan
ALP	Afghan Local Police
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANCOP	Afghan Civil Order Police
ANDS	Afghan National Defense Service
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
AO	Area of Operations
ASF	Afghan Security Forces
AUP	Afghan Uniformed Police
BCT	Brigade Combat Team
BDE	Brigade
CA	Civil Affairs
CERP	Commanders Emergency Response Program
CF	Coalition Forces
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force
COA	Course of Action
COIN	Counterinsurgency
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
DCoP	District Chief of Police
DGov	District Governor
GIRoA	Government Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
ISAF	International Security Assistance Forces
PDP	Provincial development plan
PRT	Provincial reconstruction team
QRF	Quick response force
RC-S	Regional Command South
RIP/TOA	Relief in place/transfer of authority
SFAT	Security Forces Assistance Team
SBCT	Stryker Brigade Combat Team
TFAW	Task Force Arctic Wolves
TTP	Tactics, techniques and procedures

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