

# FACT SHEET

## Post Conflict Reforms Creation of an Afghan National Army

March 2006



ANA



ANA soldiers parading on Independence Day



A modern professional, ethnically balanced, army

PHOTO: POST CONFLICT REFORMS

**Post Conflict Reforms (PCR) is a cross cutting program dealing with the security sector issues that arise upon the cessation of fighting. Left unresolved, the issues may reignite, fetter or delay the Mission’s reconstruction efforts and its wider objectives which support the authority of the Government and the wishes of the people.**

PCR is a general term used for the numerous interrelated initiatives that are being addressed in Country.

- The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of the Afghan Military Forces (DDR)
- The Cantonment of Heavy Weapons
- The Anti Personnel Mines and Ammunition Stockpile Destruction Program (APMASD)
- The Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)
- The reform of the Afghan National Police (ANP)
- The reform of the Afghan National Army (ANA)

The reform of the Afghan National Army is led by the United States and assisted by other members of the Coalition. The task is one of the five Security Sector Reform Pillars – identified as part of the Bonn Agreement - Counter Narcotics, Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration, Justice, the reform of the Afghan National Police (ANP) and the creation of a new Afghan National Army. The Bonn Agreement transferred command for all mujahdin, Afghan armed forces and armed groups to the Interim Authority to be reorganized according to the requirements of the new Afghan security and armed forces.

The ANA will, in accordance with the revised goals set out in the Afghan Compact, recruit and train a further 43,100 officers and soldiers to reach 70,000, 8,000 more personnel than the ANP, by 2010. The Reform will create a modern, ethnically balanced, Army loyal to the central government. Prior to Oct 2003, the MoD’s Afghan Military Forces, comprised a mixture of personnel of varying degrees of professionalism whose accepted the appointment of Fahim Khan as the Minister of Defence but whose first loyalty was to their regional warlord and local commander.

The current force of 26,900 troops comprise 38 operational Kandaks, (battalions) operating under five regional commands in Gardez, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar and Mazar –I –Sharif. The creation of a new Army has identified issues that have led to changes to provide more enhanced training, the need for specialized logistical and support services and a means to become economically sustainable in the mid to long term.

Further detailed information is available on [www.ddrafg.com](http://www.ddrafg.com)