

## On the path towards full Afghan responsibility – the Danish Afghanistan Plan 2013-2014

- The Danish government and the Liberal Party, the Conservative People's Party, the Danish People's Party and the Liberal Alliance have adopted a two-year plan for the Danish engagement in Afghanistan 2013-2014. The plan replaces both the Helmand Plan 2011-2012 and the Afghanistan Strategy 2008-2012. The plan will cover the full range of the Danish engagement – including the political, military, police and development efforts for the next two years. It will also outline the perspectives for the Danish engagement after 2014.
- Denmark's overall objective with the Danish engagement in Afghanistan in 2013 and 2014 is to ensure a responsible transfer to the Afghan authorities. Thus, Denmark will continue to contribute to maintaining and increasing the security, economic, political and social development in Afghanistan. Simultaneously, the plan states that Denmark also after 2014 will continue to be present and contribute to the capacity building of Afghan security forces and provide significant development assistance to the country.
- The effort is aimed at supporting the results achieved by the last eleven years of military, civilian and political efforts, so Afghanistan can take care of itself for the benefit of the country and for the benefit of security in Denmark and globally.
- The Danish engagement in the years 2013 and 2014 will be based on three main strategic principles: 1) consolidation, 2) Afghan ownership, and 3) normalization.
- In accordance with the principle of consolidation, the plan establishes realistic expectations for developments in Afghanistan and the Danish efforts will focus on consolidating civilian and military efforts to safeguard the achieved progress. Denmark intends to transfer responsibility in such a way that the Afghans are able to maintain and enhance a sustainable development in the best possible way.
- Denmark will work towards Afghan ownership so responsibility in all areas, both formally and actually, is handed over to the Afghans. Only by gradually letting the Afghan authorities stand on their own feet, do we help them on in the best possible way. This principle should be adhered to even if it can imply less efficient solutions than those which are carried out with international support today.
- Denmark will work to normalize cooperation between the Afghan authorities and the international community in the direction of a more traditional, long-term development cooperation. This is necessary to foster a sustainable development as the Afghan authorities' dependence on international support and assistance is gradually reduced.
- As for the military effort the government and the parties agree that the general reduction of the Danish military presence in Helmand will continue in 2013-2014. Additionally, in 2013 and 2014 Denmark will continue the shift initiated with the Helmand Plan 2011-2012 from a combat role towards training and support efforts.
- At the beginning of 2013, the force contribution will consist of combat, training and support (enabler) contributions. At the end of 2014, at the latest, the force contribution is expected to be reorganized to merely comprise training and support (enabler) contributions. Danish combat units will be redeployed before the end of 2014.

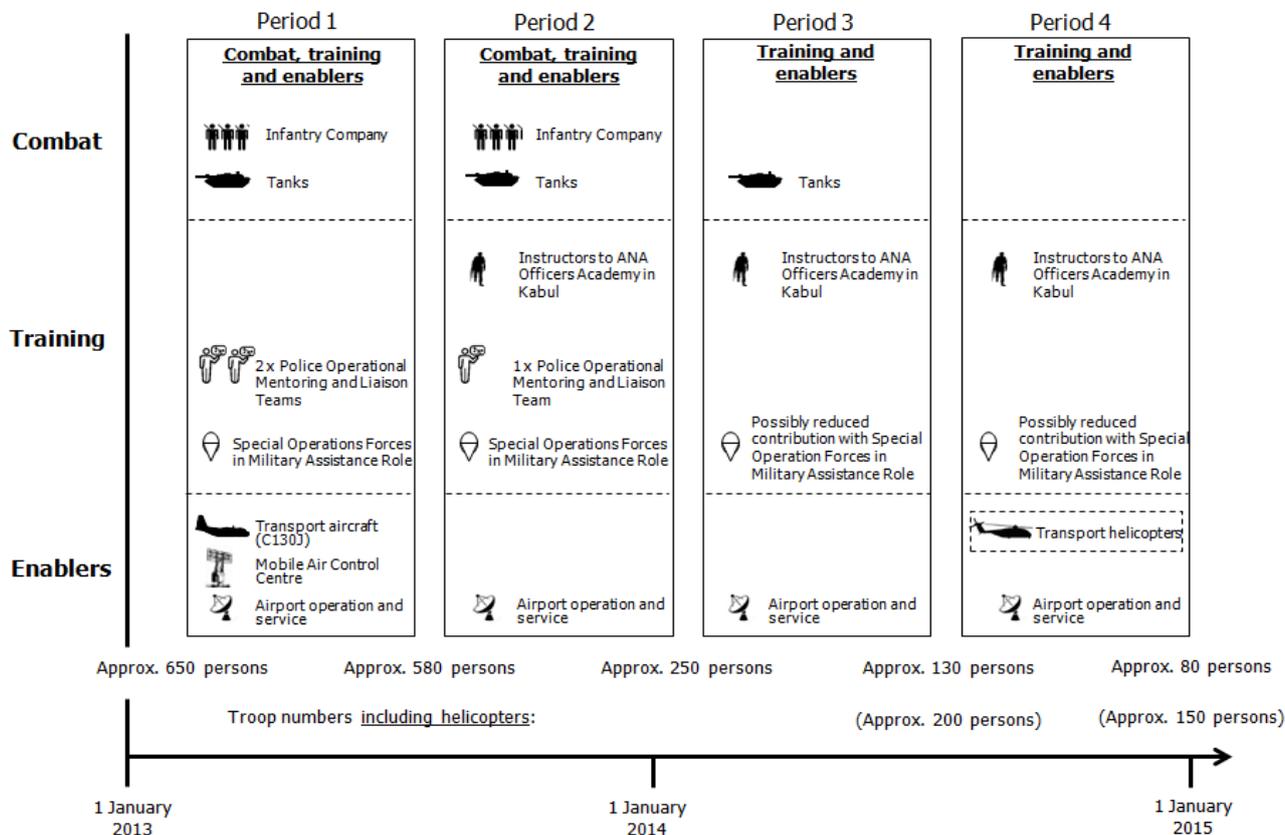
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- As of early 2013, the force contribution will consist of about 650 persons, and it is expected to be gradually reduced towards the end of 2014. The reduction will take place concurrently with the transfer of responsibility to the Afghans, the requirements on ground, and the reduction of the ISAF effort. The force numbers at New Year 2014/2015 are expected to be about 150 persons (including a possible transport helicopters contribution).
- The main elements of the Danish military engagement in 2013 and 2014 will include the following:
  - An infantry company, tanks and attached enablers for Task Force Helmand. The infantry company is expected to be redeployed in February 2014, at the latest, whereas the tanks are expected to be redeployed in the middle of 2014, at the latest.
  - Two police operational mentoring and liaison teams, which are scheduled to be redeployed in successive order and concurrently with the development towards early 2014.
  - A contribution of special operations forces in a military assistance role to support the training of Afghan special police forces in the Helmand province. The training task is expected to end at the beginning of 2014, with a possible prolongation with a reduced contribution.
  - A minor personnel contribution from the home guard to support the US National Guard's development of the agriculture sector. The framework for this is in the process of being defined.
  - A contribution with instructors and planners for the Afghan National Army Officer Academy in Kabul.
  - A contribution with a medical team of doctors and nurses to the field hospital in Camp Bastion.
  - A C-130J transport aircraft the first three months of 2013.
  - A mobile air control center in Northern Afghanistan until the end of May 2013.
  - Personnel contributions to support the operation of the strategic airports in Kandahar and Kabul.
  - A possible transport helicopter contribution as of the middle of 2014 (with reservation regarding the demand, specific tasks, and the geographic placement). A final decision on deployment will be made during 2013. The question if Denmark should deploy further Danish contributions in the form of fighter aircrafts (F-16) will be discussed among the parties behind the Danish engagement in Afghanistan mid-2013. In that respect it should be noted that Parliament Decision B-24 does not foresee the deployment of fighter aircrafts. In that case a new decision by Parliament will be needed.
- In addition to this, the force contribution will include staff officers to headquarters, a national support element, military police, and other support functions. Furthermore, in 2013 and 2014, it is expected that specialist teams within the area of logistics will be deployed to support the withdrawal of equipment and vehicles.
- As indicated in the Afghanistan Plan 2013-2014, Denmark will continue its military contribution to the international effort in Afghanistan, also after 2014. A Danish military engagement after 2014 will then be markedly reduced and consist of advisers, instructors, and support to the Afghan security forces within the framework of the NATO mission. Examples of this are the contribution with instructors and planners to the Afghan National Army Officer Academy in Kabul, transport

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helicopters and the like. The specific military engagement after 2014 will be negotiated with the parties to the Afghanistan agreement during 2014.

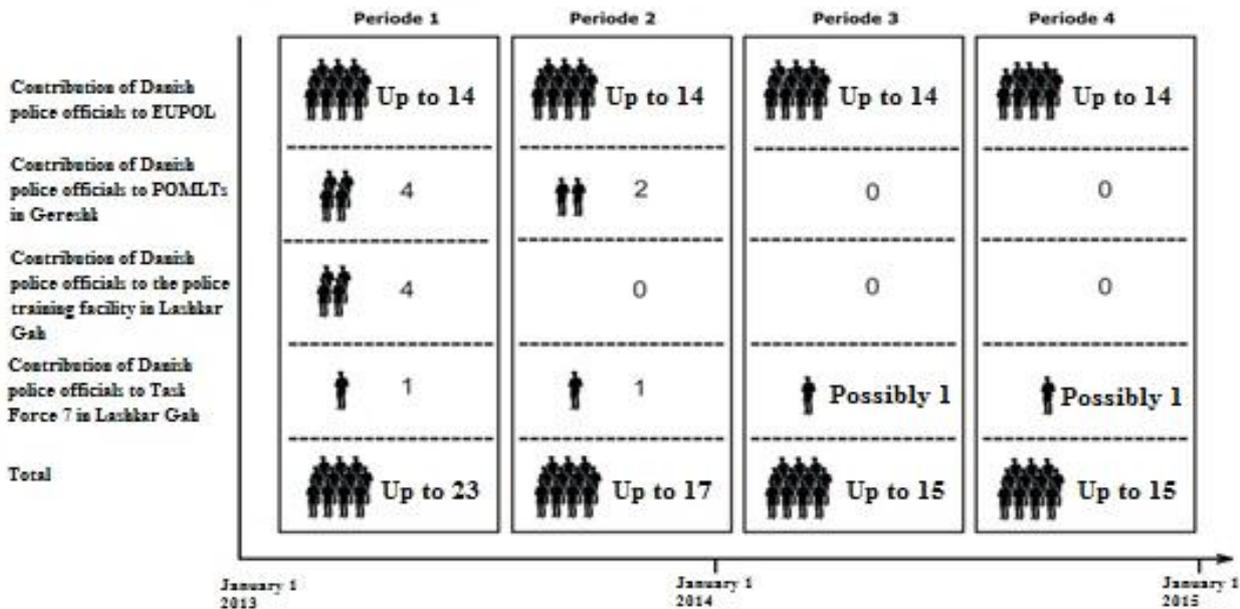
### The Danish Force Contribution to Afghanistan (ISAF) in 2013-2014



- Denmark will also in 2013-2014 contribute to the further development of the Afghan National Police (ANP) both through the deployment of Danish police officials and with financial support. **The Danish police contribution** in Helmand will – in accordance with the military engagement – gradually be reduced and the emphasis will shift in favour of contributions at the national level. This will be carried out by, among other things, raising the Danish contribution to EU's police mission (EUPOL) and reducing the presence of police officials in Helmand, who up till now have been responsible for training and mentoring at the police training facility in Lashkar Gah, with the Police Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams in Gereshk and with the special forces unit Task Force 7.
- Besides the abovementioned force contributions the Danish financial contribution to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) after 2014 will rise to 100 million DKK yearly from 2015-2017.

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### Evolution of the Danish police efforts in Afghanistan in 2013 and 2014



- In addition, the government and parties agree that Denmark's **civilian effort** towards and beyond 2014 will gain importance and be a more central element of Denmark's engagement in Afghanistan. The government has with broad support from the Danish Parliament already in 2012 decided that the Danish development assistance will increase in the years 2013-2017, reaching the goal of an average of 530 million DKK in assistance per year. Hence, Afghanistan will be the biggest receiver of Danish development assistance. Afghanistan will thereby become the largest recipient of Danish development assistance.
- Denmark will – along with international donor countries – hold the Afghans accountable to their obligations to deliver tangible progress in areas such as the respect for human rights, elections and the fight against corruption. Denmark will not accept corruption or fraud involving Danish development assistance. Targeted efforts will be made to support mechanisms and institutions to fight corruption.
- In 2013-2014, Denmark will shift its focus towards a more traditional assistance cooperation, concentrating on fewer and larger efforts. Denmark's civilian efforts will focus on the following areas that mutually support the development towards a sustainable Afghan society: (1) economic growth and job creation focused on agriculture, (2) education and (3) good governance. Besides this, Denmark will support (4) the peace and reconciliation process and regional confidence building cooperation, (5) reintegration of returned refugees and internally displaced people and – when needed – provide urgent humanitarian aid, among others through Danish organisations.

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The expected annual disbursements of Danish development aid to Afghanistan from 2013-2017 in million DKK.  
The average yearly disbursement is 530 million DKK.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Economic growth and job creation for the youth	 78	 80	 90	 90	 110
Education	 115	 115	 100	 100	 100
Good governance	 126	 118	 108	 108	 200
Humanitarian efforts and civil society support *	 66	 53	 53	 53	 53
Returned refugees	 75	 75	 75	 75	 75
Capacity building of ANSF **	 20	 35	 80	 80	 80
Other efforts	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Total per year</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>623</b>

\* The amount is estimated. Actual amounts will depend on the country's humanitarian situation and development

\*\* Not including the contribution from the Ministry of Defence to capacity building of the ANSF