Operations in Afghanistan – Norwegian Contingent Commander - personal experiences

Colonel Ingrid M. Gjerde

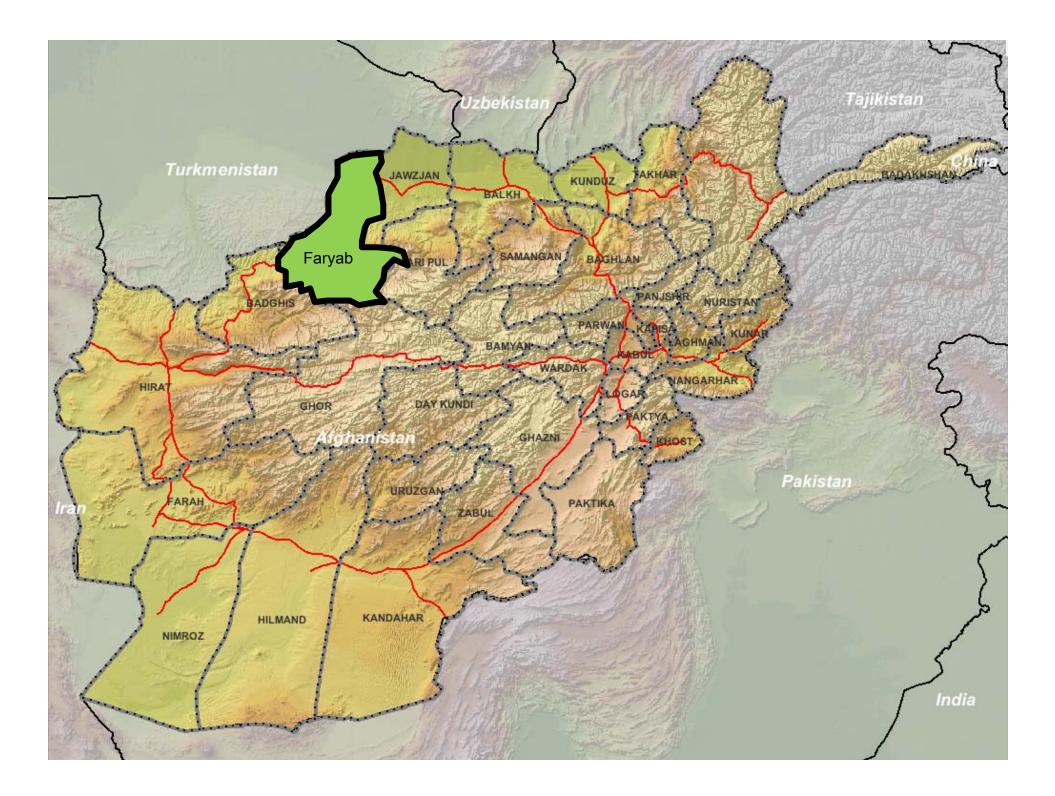
Agenda





- Background for international forces presence
- Operations, including gender issues
- How does the conflict affect the Afghan population?
- Dealing with gender issues
- Conclusions/way ahead





Why Afghanistan?



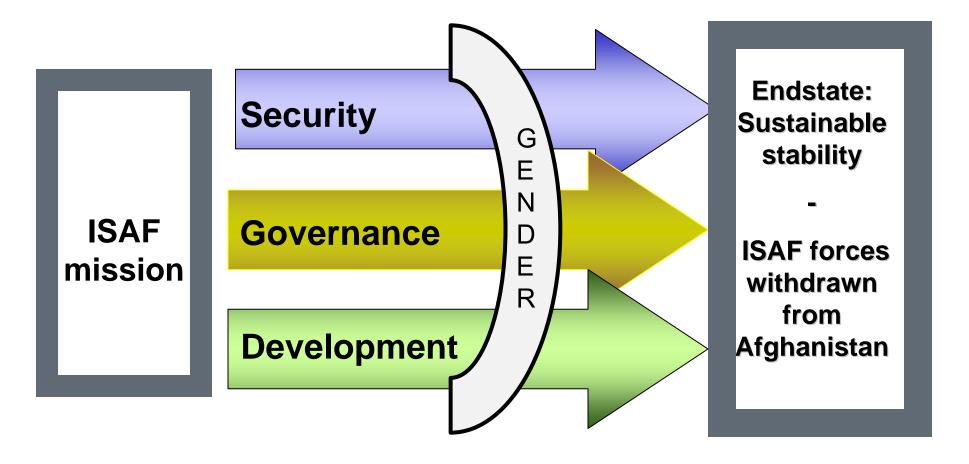




ISAF lines of operation

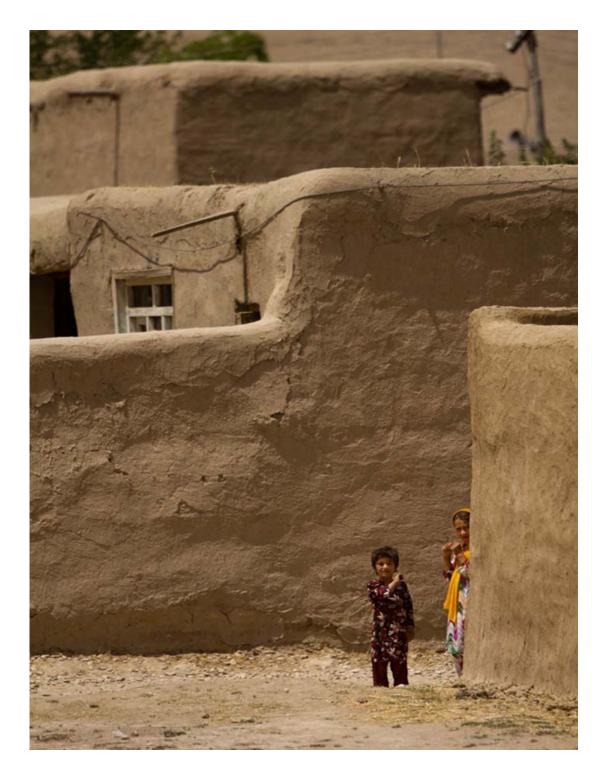






How does war/conflict affect the Afghan society?

- -Uncertainty
- -Poverty
- -Risk/violence
- -Mistrust
- -Casualties







"We need to not only integrate gender issues into our planning and our operations, but we must work proactively to develop our capabilities in the field.

(...)Greater empowerment and more effective protection of women against the specific dangers they face in armed conflicts is of benefit not only to women, but all of us. It is a crucial component of a comprehensive approach to security challenges of the 21st century."

> NATO's Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen Jan 2010











Moving forward







•Competence

- •Operational directives (NATO, UN)
- •Operational procedures
- •Education/training
- •Force composition/organization
- Institutional learning must follow
- •Attention and team effort

Skills, focus and team effort



Questions/comments

- Ballinder and the second of the second statements



- at tactical level
- a tool to build trust and confidence
- better understanding of the op environment
- standardization; organization and training

• provide a trained capability which enables the Battle Space Owner (BSO) or PRT to influence with the Afghan female population and achieve their COIN objectives.

Female Engagement Team (FET) – US Concept

Key Tasks:

- support BSO's objectives
- conduct KLE
- ANSF partnering/mentoring
- search operations
- security operations
- medical capabilities
- educational outreach
- civil affairs and dev projects
- connect GIRoA to female pop
- information gathering
- information dissemination