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Reintegration Guide



**Force Reintegration Cell
HQ ISAF**

22 Nov 10

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Biometric data is taken from reintegrees

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Introduction

For thirty years, the Afghan People have suffered and sacrificed to achieve peace. We Afghans desire not only short-term security, but a consolidated and sustainable peace. We must explore the sources of our differences We must find ways to bring those who are disenfranchised back into the fabric of our society, economy and polity. We recognize many have suffered – and like all Afghans – seek justice, prosperity, and security.

*Resolution
National Consultative Peace Jirga
Kabul*

The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) is active. It provides for both **reintegration** (where fighters leave the fight and peacefully rejoin their communities) and **reconciliation** (where entire insurgent groups reach a settlement with GIRoA that ends hostilities).

Reintegration is the focus of this guide. Information is presented on the APRP, its place in the COIN Campaign and ISAF's role. It provides those in ISAF with what they need to work with community leaders and GIRoA and ANSF partners to build their understanding of the Programme and its opportunities. It is an Afghan Programme and ISAF's role is to assist and encourage GIRoA to implement it fully.

Programme Overview

The APRP is only for Afghans. It is based on the fact that most Afghan insurgents are fighting near their communities and that only a minority are ideologically driven. Instead, most fight because of grievances, often local in origin. The APRP seeks to enable local agreements where communities (supported by GIRoA) reach out to insurgents, to address their grievances, to encourage them to stop fighting, to rejoin their community permanently, peacefully, with dignity and honour, and to accept the laws of Afghanistan.

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Grievance resolution and alternatives to fighting that protect dignity and honour are key to the process, but reintegration also needs community security. An insurgent will only consider coming forward if he is confident that he will survive the process. He must also want to stop fighting and his reasons for doing so will vary. Many insurgents will be tired of fighting and worry about the threat of being targeted. Others may decide that fighting is no longer the way to achieve their goals. Reintegration depends on trust and confidence among the Afghans which may require a long dialogue to be established.

The APRP brings lasting reintegration through three phases:

- **Social Outreach, Confidence Building and Negotiation.**
- **Demobilization.**
- **Consolidation of Peace.**

Reintegration is an essential part of the COIN Campaign, not an alternative to it. This is why it must be supported. ISAF's role is to team with Afghans at every level. Our task is to aid them in understanding the Programme and its opportunities, and to support them in implementing it.



Provincial governor presents Qu'ran to reintegration candidates

APRP Background

President Karzai stated his commitment to peace in his Nov 2009 Inauguration Speech. He reiterated this at the Jan 2010 London Conference, where he said that Afghans need to, "*reach out to all of our countrymen, especially our disenchanting brothers*".

At the National Consultative Peace Jirga (NCPJ) held in Kabul in June 2010, and attended by 1600 delegates, a main topic was agreeing on a framework for peace. With representation from all parts of Afghan society, the Jirga gave its support to President Karzai and provided him with a strong mandate to pursue peace.

The APRP was developed based on the NCPJ resolution, and building on past peace programmes. President Karzai then issued a decree on 29 Jun 2010 that detailed the APRP structure and directed its implementation. Representatives of the international community endorsed the APRP at the July 2010 Kabul Conference. The Afghan Government then issued a "Joint Order" on 6 Sep 2010 that gave detailed instructions to ministries and provincial governors on how to implement the APRP.

The High Peace Council (HPC) was established in Oct 2010. This body is responsible for providing advice to the President and for offering guidance on APRP implementation.

Prospects for Peace

Afghans have over their history developed effective means to settle disputes among themselves and restore peace.

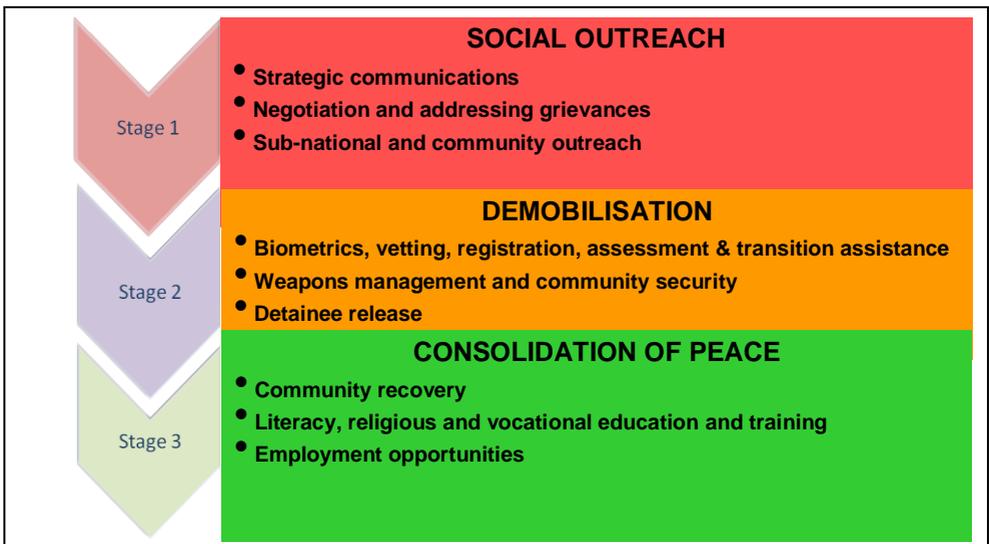
Prospects for peace often become better in a conflict once the combatants have reached a point where they find that they cannot defeat the enemy through force and they see that a future of more hard, inconclusive combat is draining their will and that of their allies. In these conditions, the possibility of a negotiated settlement becomes more acceptable. Such sentiments are increasingly evident in Afghanistan.

Progress in the COIN Campaign is making prospects for peace more likely each day. Some argue that a peace process should not start until the Afghan and Coalition forces have had time to shift the balance on the battlefield more in their favour. Others insist that the priority is for progress towards peace now and for ending violence and its costs as soon as possible.

The APRP contributes to achieving the goals of the Afghan people and also those of their international partners.

APRP – How it Works

The APRP seeks to bring former fighters back to their communities with honour and dignity so that they can live peaceful and productive lives. Reintegration is enabled by local agreements where communities (supported by the Government) reach out to insurgents, work to resolve their grievances and encourage them to stop fighting and rejoin their community peacefully and permanently. The APRP has three stages: **Social Outreach, Demobilization, and Consolidation of Peace.**



APRP Programme Structure

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- **Social Outreach, Confidence Building and Negotiation.**

Community, district and provincial leaders reach out to insurgents (via modern and traditional means) to learn their grievances and concerns and to encourage them to stop fighting and rejoin their community. Once there is contact, confidence building, negotiation and addressing grievances are conducted to secure peace among GIRoA, communities, victims, and former-insurgents.

- **Demobilization.** Demobilization involves the insurgents becoming lawful members of society. It includes vetting (a review of identity and past actions), registration (including biometric data collection), assessment which involves gathering individual and community information, weapons management, protection from targeting, provision of security, and transition assistance to meet basic needs. Individuals also formally renounce violence and terrorism and political amnesty is granted for past acts. Demobilization continues the efforts started during the first phase to address grievances that enable forgiveness and community acceptance. It also covers the reintegration of persons released from detention facilities.

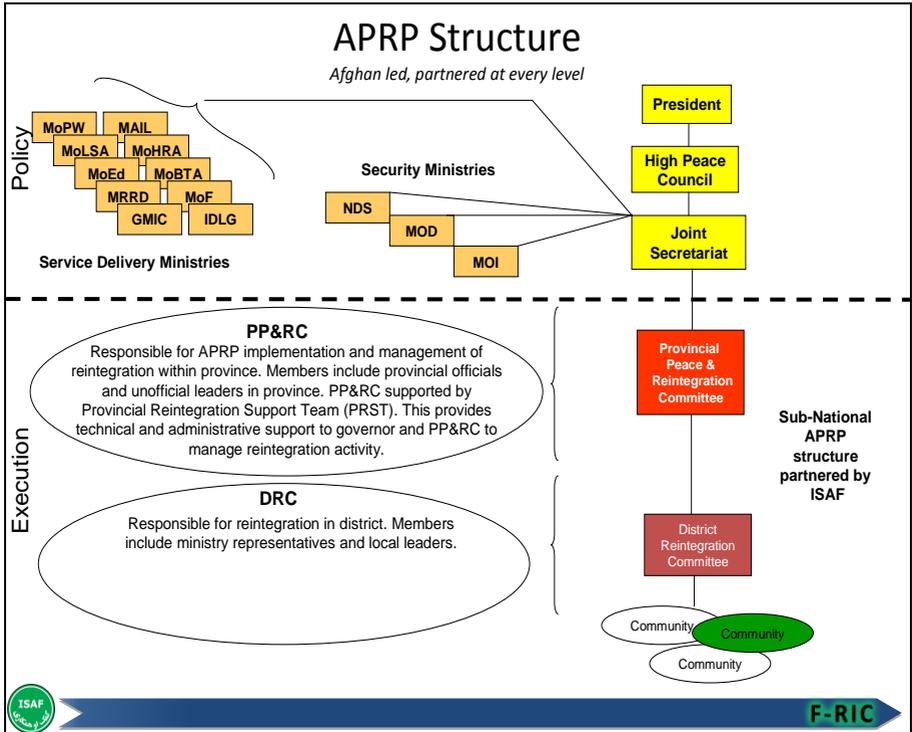
- **Consolidation of Peace.** The third phase, Consolidation, aims to ensure that peace and reintegration are permanent. It involves community recovery packages that benefit the entire community, not just the insurgent. Based on an assessment of community needs, recovery options will be selected (security and capacity permitting) and funded by the Reintegration Finance Mechanism and other sources. Options are still being developed but they may include development projects for the community, vocational and literacy training, and employment opportunities.

What will be offered in this phase for a community will be tailored to its particular needs and by what can be accomplished there. Many of the proposed options remain under development. Likewise, the means to deliver them are being refined. In the interim, ISAF is encouraged to consider programmes using other resources including development programmes active in the region, assistance funds channelled to PRTs, GIRoA programmes such as those of the Rural Reconstruction and Development Ministry and US CERP or National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Afghan Reintegration Program (ARP) funding if appropriate.

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APRP Organisational Structure

The President is responsible for the APRP. The High Peace Council advises the President on policy, directs the Joint Secretariat to implement the Programme and provides support through its sub-committees. The Joint Secretariat is an inter-agency government body with representation from ISAF. It brings all elements of the Programme together. It also provides technical support at the sub-national level.



In provinces, governors are responsible for implementation. They are assisted in this by the Provincial Peace and Reintegration Committee (PP&RC) which has wide official and unofficial representation. ISAF, PRTs and UNAMA should advise and assist the PP&RC. A Provincial Reintegration Support Team (PRST) provides support to the governor

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and the PP&RC. This team will provide the technical and administrative support to help manage reintegration activity in the province.

In districts, administrators and District Reintegration Committees (made up of officials and local leaders) will manage reintegration and be the link between communities and government. Where possible, ISAF should observe, advise and assist.

The Joint Order issued September 2010 offered implementation instructions to ministries and sub-national administrators that describe these organizations, their responsibilities and the need to set them up.



Reintegration candidates being registered in Badghis

Informal Reintegration

Informal reintegration occurs when an insurgent stops fighting and returns home on his own. The informal returnee gets no protection from targeting and no access to political amnesty. He will have no support in addressing his grievances. His community will not be able to benefit from the APRP's community recovery opportunities. For these reasons, insurgents should be encouraged to reintegrate formally under the APRP.

Supporting Reintegration

Outreach, Confidence Building and Negotiation

Outreach involves building awareness of the APRP. ISAF can assist by discussing the APRP with our Afghan partners. Officials and ordinary Afghans need this awareness. They need to understand what the APRP offers, that it is real, that it will have enough resources and will endure. ISAF has an important role in developing awareness.

Outreach often can be done through social ties in order to engage insurgents in dialogue, to seek their return to their communities with dignity, honour and forgiveness. This involves overcoming distrust, scepticism and uncertainty on all sides. For some, concerns about security, immediate livelihood and grievances will need to be addressed before insurgents come forward to reintegrate. This is an Afghan process. Afghans can only reintegrate with Afghans and the dialogue must be among Afghans. It will take time and many discussions. Although ISAF does not directly participate in the discussions, it can facilitate them and must be prepared to assist in ensuring security and that basic needs are met. ISAF should also restrict the targeting of fighters involved in dialogue at this stage.

Demobilization

When an insurgent agrees to reintegrate, he starts demobilization. This enables the transition for him to become a law-abiding member of society. ISAF may have a role in facilitating security and should provide oversight, mentoring and reporting. GIRoA has primary responsibility.

- **Vetting, Registration and Weapons Management:** To reintegrate, an insurgent must be vetted to confirm he is a genuine insurgent and not a criminal or trying to exploit the APRP. Vetting is followed by registration which includes taking biometric data and other relevant information. Personal weapons are also registered. Those weapons needed for security may be kept by the reintegrees. GIRoA will collect heavy weapons and related materiel. Communities should be consulted during

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vetting and may aid in this activity. ISAF should monitor and observe and seek to verify insurgent identities. This will enable JPEL persons to be put on the Restricted Targeting List. (Note: Individuals should not be told whether they are on the JPEL). Each province will need to build the capability to do this process itself.

- **Security and Transition Assistance:** Each reintegration event will be unique. Some reintegrees will need transition support to meet their basic needs. ISAF may be able to assist with this. Also, security for reintegrees and their community will need to be addressed. This may require moving them to a safer location for a time. During that time, other arrangements may have to be made to deal with security to enable them to return home. Safeguarding reintegrees and their community is essential for APRP success. GIRoA authorities have the main responsibility for providing transition assistance and ensuring security. ISAF should encourage and support GIRoA solutions.

- **Amnesty, Grievance Resolution and Community Acceptance:** During their demobilization, former fighters must agree to renounce violence and to live within Afghanistan's laws. In return, GIRoA will grant them political amnesty. Receiving their community's acceptance and forgiveness will be decided on by their community. This may require continued grievance resolution dialogue. In some cases, it may not be possible. Then, government officials will need to find an arrangement that may involve temporary or even permanent relocation. GIRoA must lead these processes. ISAF should monitor and assist where needed.

Consolidation of Peace

After demobilization, community recovery activities need to be started to consolidate reintegration. What will be delivered to each community will be arranged to match its needs and possibilities. These programmes will benefit the entire community, not just the reintegrees. Because it will take time for government capacity to be available to assist communities, ISAF should be prepared to assist, advise, facilitate, and provide resources.

Expectations of the reintegrees and their communities must be managed. Programmes and activities that are being developed for this phase will

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not be delivered immediately. As security improves, GIRoA and its partners will be able to access the community and implement projects that were previously undeliverable.



Reintegration candidates being briefed on demobilization

Expectations about the particular 'package' delivered to each community will also have to be managed. Communities will need to understand that what they will receive will not be identical to what other communities receive. Decisions on this will be based on objective assessments of the community and its needs, and the realities of what can be delivered.

This phase will be the most challenging to deliver. It will require extensive collaboration and discussion among the community, the sub-national reintegration bodies, the Joint Secretariat, ISAF and other local parties, including private sector enterprises. Experience shows that community requests may be realistic and conservative or they may be unrealistic and extravagant, especially if they believe other communities are receiving greater benefits. It is essential that momentum is maintained following demobilization, that reintegrees and their community see continued progress, and also that they understand that the consolidation phase for each community will have to be developed uniquely for it.

Partnering with GIRoA

At provincial level, ISAF / PRTs should encourage the following actions:

- **Provincial Peace and Reintegration Committees (PP&RCs) and Provincial Reintegration Support Teams (PRSTs).** A PP&RC must be established to enable the APRP to be implemented at provincial level. Governors must also establish a PRST to manage reintegration on a day-to-day basis. This will require the employment of staff and offices, working practices and funding mechanisms to be set up.

Where effective staff and well established offices from legacy programmes (PTS and DIAG) are operating within their provinces, governors should look to utilise and incorporate them in their PRST. These legacy programmes will be soon subsumed by the APRP and many provinces have effective offices that can be rapidly incorporated.

- **Provincial Outreach.** Provinces must develop and implement provincial outreach plans using contemporary and traditional communications to raise awareness of the APRP and to articulate GIRoA's commitment to peace, grievance resolution and reintegration.

District and provincial peace shuras have been held in several provinces to assist in raising awareness and demonstrating commitment to the programme. High Peace Council members can also be invited to visit a province to raise the APRP profile and support PP&RCs.

- **Grievance Resolution.** Provinces must identify individuals who can be employed as mediators. These might include tribal, religious and community elders. It will also be important to involve supporting NGOs.

Mediation and dialogue over grievances can be supported by local mullahs, members of the High Peace Council, and, if grievances lie with government authorities, by Min Stanekzai in the Joint Secretariat.

- **Employment Opportunities.** Employment opportunities should be identified and developed as part of the Consolidation process.

These may be cash for work projects, commercial projects such as road development or other projects such as de-mining.

Demobilization Capability. Provincial governors must develop plans for conducting demobilization within their provinces. This should include each of the steps in the demobilization process. Although a regional approach to delivery might be appropriate in some provinces, a robust solution that does not rely on Joint Secretariat support is essential.

Liaison with the Joint Secretariat will ensure the detailed steps of demobilization are understood and the required forms and documents are held. Plans should be prepared in advance for expected situations that may occur during reintegration.

- **Education Programmes.** Assessments should be conducted to identify how literacy and religious education, civics and vocational training can be delivered to reintegrees.

This may involve employing community figures such as local Mullahs and may utilise available buildings where no schools exist.

- **District and Community Assessments.** District development surveys and assessments should be conducted in advance of reintegration to identify community recovery and development needs.

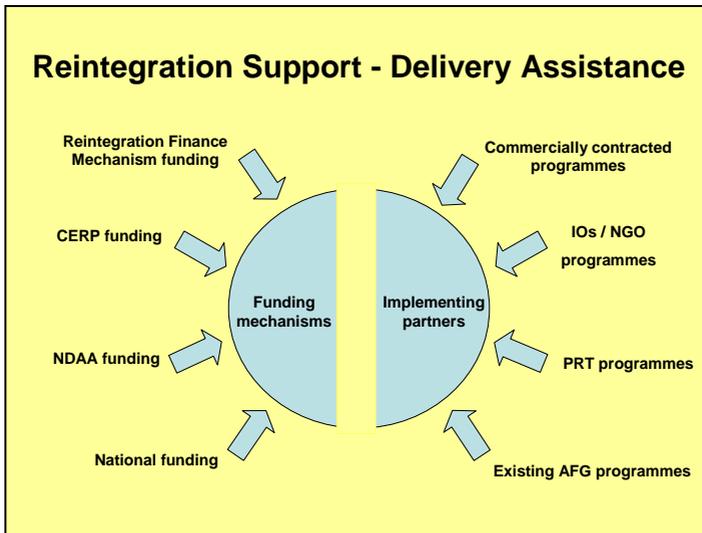
Afghan Local Police (ALP)

The APRP and ALP are separate programmes. In some places, however, they may support each other. The ALP is a programme with the goal of improving security in places where the ANSF and ISAF are not able to do so. Better security is needed for reintegration because it makes it safer for insurgents to return to their communities. Reintegrated former fighters may in some cases join the ALP. But to do so, former fighters must be selected by their community and must pass through the same Interior Ministry screening procedure as any other ALP candidate. There is no guaranteed place in the ALP for ex-fighters.

Reintegration Funding

Funding for reintegration comes from many sources. The largest source of funds for the APRP is from the international community through the Reintegration Finance Mechanism, a joint effort between GIRoA and donor countries. GIRoA will disburse these funds through established procedures to provincial administrators and through ministries.

Other sources should be considered to support reintegrees and their communities. National funding sources will be available to some troops and PRTs and CERP funding will be available to fund many programmes and projects supporting reintegration activities.



In addition, a dedicated fund has been set up to support reintegration activity. This is the US Department of Defense 'National Defense Authorization Act' (NDAAs) 'Afghan Reintegration Program' (ARP). Its use must follow the USFOR-A ARP SOP. That document specifies the type of projects authorised, the application procedure and funding process. Non-US units may access these funds through an authorized US commander or other US Defense Department official.

NDAA ARP Authorized Activities:

- Deradicalization activities such as education and vocational training
- Public infrastructure and agriculture works projects
- Conflict resolution costs (such as mediator expenses)
- Costs for equipment to enhance community security - not weapons
- Relocation, settlement and temporary living expenses of reintegrees
- District and community level reintegration offices and administration
- Monitoring, weapon registration and disposal
- Reintegration costs associated with released detainees.

Activities not Authorized by NDAA:

- Payments to combatants to get them to stop fighting
- Weapon buy-back schemes, or the purchase of weapons/ammo
- ANSF, civil defence forces, or other protection/security forces
- Entertainment (except for approved reintegration-related events)
- Reward programmes
- Salaries for military or civilian government personnel
- Psyops and info ops not associated with reintegration
- Support to individuals (unless they are participating in a reintegration programme and they are a registered reintegree)
- Support to private businesses for the sole benefit of the business.

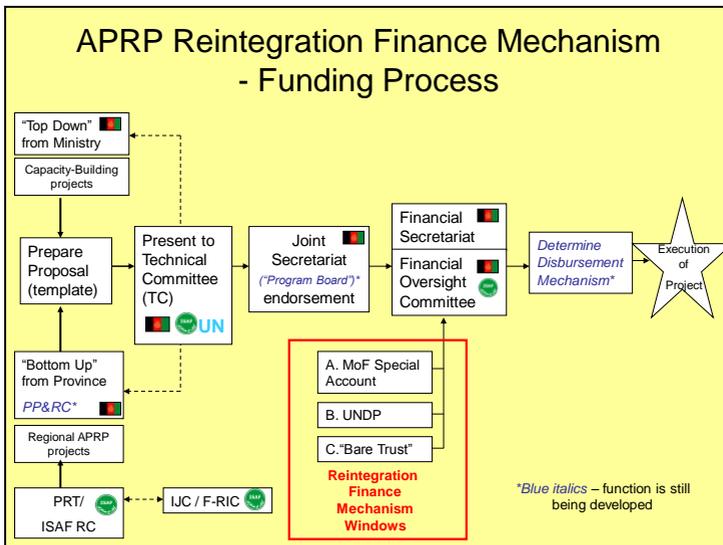


Reintegration Candidates undergoing weapons management

The use of implementing partners provides another mechanism for providing support to reintegration activities. Partners may include PRTs, International Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations, and commercial organisations. Additionally, existing Afghan programmes may be able to support reintegration activity.

In all cases, ISAF should work with their Afghan counterparts to ensure that plans conform with the APRP. ISAF should also report all planning for projects in communities where reintegration is occurring.

APRP Reintegration Finance Mechanism - Funding Process.



Much reintegration activity will be funded through provincial APRP accounts. Larger programmes funded through the Reintegration Finance Mechanism require authorization by the Joint Secretariat Technical Committee and Financial Oversight Committee. Funding proposals should be submitted either top-down by supporting ministries, or bottom-up through provincial structures. Once Technical Committee and FOC authorization have been given, the disbursement mechanism will be determined and money released – through supporting ministries or PP&RCs.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)?

The APRP is an Afghan-led peace programme which aims to take insurgents out of the fight and return them to their communities with honour and dignity so that they can live peaceful, productive lives. The APRP provides for both reintegration (where fighters leave the fight and rejoin their communities) and reconciliation (where insurgent movements reach political settlements with GIRoA that ends their armed opposition).

How does the APRP work? The APRP enables local agreements where communities (supported by GIRoA) reach out to fighters, work to address their grievances and encourage them to stop fighting and rejoin their community, peacefully, permanently and with dignity and honour. Fighters are not defeated, nor do they surrender. This Afghan-led effort recognizes the need to address grievances. It is enabled through a three-phase process of **Social Outreach**, **Demobilization**, and **Consolidation of Peace**, but relies on trust.

How is the APRP different from past programmes? The APRP uses experience from similar programmes around the world. It is different from other Afghan programmes because it involves the entire community (not just the ex-fighters), addresses grievances, and aims to deliver long-term solutions. The previous Afghan peace programmes (e.g., Peace Through Strength and Disbandment of Illegally Armed Groups) will be absorbed into the APRP.

Does the international community support the APRP? The international community fully supports the APRP and expressed its strong support at the Kabul Conference in July 2010. As well as political support, countries have pledged financial support through the Reintegration Finance Mechanism. Beyond those countries which have formally pledged, several other countries have expressed their interest in contributing.

Why will fighters want to join the APRP? Many fighters are tired of fighting and of the constant threat of being killed or injured. Most fighters active in Afghanistan are fighting close to their communities and are not ideologically driven. Instead, most are driven by grievances and many understand that they will not get what they want through violence. The APRP provides a way for tired fighters to have their grievances heard and for them to return to peaceful lives with dignity, honour and security.

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What is ISAF's role in the APRP? ISAF's role is to support the Afghan Government. Initially, this includes partnering the government as it sets up the Programme. Additionally, ISAF will support efforts to publicise the programme and to reach out to insurgents. ISAF will also support other elements of the Programme. All ISAF activities will be conducted with the understanding that the Afghans control the APRP.

How does reintegration and the APRP support ISAF's COIN Campaign? Reintegration is an important part of ISAF's plan. When fighters stop fighting permanently, violence drops and the security of the people improves. Additionally, addressing grievances can bring better, more responsible governance. If successful, reintegration can hasten the return of peace to the entire country.

Who can join the APRP? The APRP is a nation-wide programme for all Afghan fighters who agree to renounce violence and ties to terrorist groups and to live peacefully within the laws of Afghanistan. Foreign fighters and criminals are excluded from the Programme. The APRP does not favour any particular group or region. All Afghan communities will benefit from a lasting peace.

What about fighters who just stop fighting and go home? Informal reintegration happens when a fighter stops fighting and returns home on his own. When this happens there is a risk that the ex-fighter may be pursued and detained by the ANSF or Coalition forces. In addition, the fighter's community will not be able to benefit from the APRP opportunities. For these reasons, fighters are encouraged to reintegrate formally under the APRP.

How will the APRP benefit peaceful and law-abiding Afghans? Under the APRP, everyone benefits in a community where there is reintegration. APRP recovery packages are for the entire community. However, reintegration will not occur everywhere. For some Afghans, the benefits will come from living in a peaceful and stable Afghanistan. Meanwhile, other development programmes will support these peaceful communities.

What happens to fighters who want to reintegrate but cannot return to their communities? Communities will decide whom they have back and will inform the Provincial Peace and Reintegration Committee of their decision. If a community refuses to accept a former fighter or the fighter does not want to return to his community, the Joint Secretariat will find an alternative for the fighter. This may involve temporary or permanent relocation or other options.

Lessons Learned

These lessons come from reintegration experience in Afghanistan and elsewhere:

- **Limited Awareness.** News and stories about the APRP and the High Peace Council in Afghan media have increased awareness. Still, detailed APRP knowledge and understanding remains limited among provincial and district officials and the ANSF. Without this awareness, programme implementation, mobilization of support for the APRP and outreach will fail.
- **Afghan Caution.** Afghans on all sides are cautious about joining the APRP. Many doubt that it can be successful. Some see it as Afghanistan's last chance and want to take time to get it right. Others doubt their government's top leaders support it. Some want to wait until they are sure that there will be money and other support for the programme. Active encouragement and engagement are needed to overcome these doubts.
- **Dialogue.** Insurgents are contacting GIRoA in different ways including through the MOD and NDS, through ISAF units and, on occasion, directly to top GIRoA officials. In many cases, ISAF does not become aware of these contacts until it learns of them through the APRP Joint Secretariat. These preliminary contacts can take months before trust is established and a decision to reintegrate is made. This dialogue may also include detailed arrangements over security and grievances that need to be addressed. ISAF should support (but not become directly involved in) such dialogue, no matter what form or how long it takes.
- **Non-Compliance.** There are instances where reintegration has occurred outside the APRP. Informal reintegration should be formalised if possible, and formal reintegration should follow APRP procedures. Not only will this ensure that reintegrees and their communities benefit fully from the Programme and are properly protected, it also ensures that the Programme is protected. Failure to follow APRP procedures

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risks harming the Programme because of its association with failed reintegration.

- **Reintegree Security.** Taliban targeting of reintegrees has occurred. The security of reintegrees must be provided and monitored during demobilization and after. This is a GIRoA/ANSF responsibility. ISAF should verify that security is being provided and may need to assist in its delivery. Reintegrees are not disarmed. They can share in responsibility for their security by using their personal weapons. In some cases, ALP detachments can assist – though these will be only in some places. 'Safe houses' are another temporary solution, but longer-term, permanent solutions must be found so that reintegrees can leave the safe house and begin to rebuild their lives.
- **Afghan Ownership.** Too often, the initial interest by provincial authorities in a reintegration event disappears and reintegrees are left with no support. This can cause reintegrees to return to the fight. Provincial authorities need to be responsible for each reintegration event. This ownership is needed for all phases of the Programme to be delivered. All three phases are needed for reintegration to be permanent. PP&RCs and PRSTs must be set up for the government to do its job.
- **Demobilization Capability.** Demobilization is now managed by Joint Secretariat mobile teams travelling to the location where reintegration opportunities arise. This is not a permanent procedure. Sub-national authorities will need to develop their demobilization capability, including biometric data collection.
- **Restriction of Targeting.** Dialogue has occurred with insurgents including JPEL targets. These individuals must be protected to enable the dialogue and reintegration to take place. To enable this, targeting should be restricted as soon as possible – even before a reintegration commitment is made or identification verified. Targeting can be resumed if dialogue ends or an identification error is confirmed.

Do's and Don'ts

Do:

- Do make sure that Afghans lead on all reintegration activity.
- Do be energetic in engaging your Afghan partners in the ANSF, district and provincial officials, and community leaders to make them understand the Programme.
- Do report all reintegration activity or opportunities and any abuse of the reintegration process up your chain of command.
- Do seek advice and guidance from your chain of command if you are uncertain how to proceed.
- Do support Afghan-led reintegration by assisting with coordination, by bridging gaps in the GIRoA chain of command and decision-making capability, and in overcoming obstacles.
- Do ensure that a reintegree who is on the JPEL is moved to the Restricted Target List as soon as possible.
- Do preserve the honour of the reintegrating insurgent, respect his dignity and avoid him losing face.
- Do identify and, through GIRoA, respond to all reintegration opportunities.
- Do identify whether reintegration is creating 'losers' who need engagement, reassurance and support.

Don't:

- Don't offer amnesty or immunity from GIRoA prosecution.
- Don't tell a reintegree whether he is on the JPEL targeting list.
- Don't support or be party to any agreement that cedes political authority or territorial control to insurgents.
- Don't make promises of assistance or development support.
- Don't compromise on human rights.
- Don't offer a direct reward or payment to insurgents for stopping fighting.
- Don't ignore suspected abuse or corruption in the reintegration process. If necessary report it up through your chain of command.

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- B. 147-2010 Communication Guidance in Support of Reintegration and Reconciliation, 09 Jul 10.
- C. 183-2010, ISAF Support to GIRoA APRP, 15 Aug 10.

GIRoA Documents:

- A. Presidential Decree on Reintegration, No 43, 29 Jun 10.
- B. Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme, Jul 10.
- C. NSC Joint Order, 6 Sep 10.

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- A. USFOR-A Publication, Afghanistan Reintegration Programme (ARP) SOP: Money As A Weapon System Afghanistan (MAAWS-A), Jul 10.
- B. NATO SCR – PRT Support to Peace and Reintegration, Sep 10.

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<http://portal.hq.ms.isaf.nato.int/DIRFRIC/default.aspx>

<http://ijcportal.ijhq.ms.isaf.nato.int/sites/idccft/afghanwiki/Pages/Reintegration.aspx>

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Initial Contact with ISAF by a Reintegration Candidate / Go-Between

- Notify the chain of command of potential reintegration.
- Through dialogue with reintegration candidate / go-between seek to identify:
 - Name of candidate / go-between.
 - Location / home community of candidate.
 - If the candidate has grievances, what are they?
 - Why the candidate wants to reintegrate.
 - If this the first contact made with GIRoA / ANSF / ISAF.
 - If immediate assistance is required from ISAF – security / basic needs.
 - If the contact is with a go-between, what is his relationship with the reintegration candidate?
 - If the insurgent is a commander, how many other fighters will reintegrate.
 - Confirm how next contact with the candidate / go-between will be made.
- Identify who in GIRoA / ANSF the candidate trusts and will conduct dialogue and negotiations with – notify that individual with details of the contact.
- Reassure the candidate / go-between that ISAF will assist him to reintegrate for as long as it takes – but that it is a GIRoA programme and they can only reintegrate with GIRoA.
- Remember:
 - No amnesty, financial incentive or reward may be offered.
 - Reintegration candidates must be treated with dignity and honour and are not disarmed. Their security and basic needs must be supported.