

Political Groups in Afghanistan



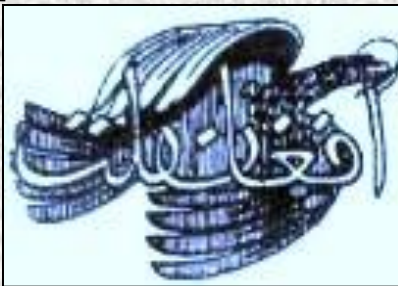
Posters of presidential candidates²



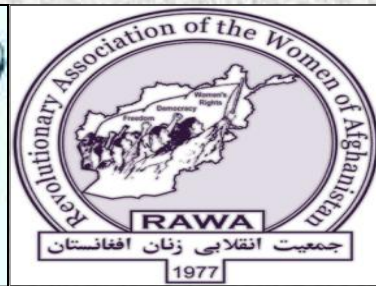
Women waiting to vote¹



Voters³



Social Democratic party symbol⁴



RAWA logo⁵

US Army TRADOC G2
TRADOC Intelligence Support Activity (TRISA) – Threats

Publication Date: xx Nov 09
Information Cut-Off Date: 09 Dec 09



Purpose

To inform deploying units, trainers and scenario writers of the situation of political parties in Afghanistan, main personalities that participated in the August 2009 presidential election and the crisis over the election.

This presentation has been developed from multiple sources and is intended for use as a training assistance product for Department of the Army organizations preparing to deploy. This briefing **should not be considered a finished intelligence product, nor used in such a manner.**

US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) G-2
TRADOC Intelligence Support Activity (TRISA)
700 Scott Avenue, Building 53
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027



Political Parties in Afghanistan

- **Most political groupings in Afghanistan are based on alliances that were formed during the military struggles of 1979-2002¹**
 - Many have connections with ex-Mujahideen factions
- **During the 2005 presidential election, since parties' identification was not allowed for candidates, party based coalition could not function in parliament**
 - In the 2009 presidential election, political parties could support a candidate who was a member
- **In Afghanistan, political parties are seen as controversial and are not seen as a potential positive force by the government or the public**
- **The Political Parties Law of 2003 requires all political parties to be registered with the Ministry of Justice and observe the precepts of Islam¹**
 - Some 82 parties have gained such recognition as of the end 2007; but hundreds of political groups claim to be active in the country today, the majority of which have little to no political power²



Political Parties in Afghanistan (cont)

- **The government fears that encouraging political parties will fuel civil tensions and contribute to the existing deteriorating security**
 - **The government places emphasis on building national unity and preventing groups from forming in Parliament on the basis of ethnicity, language, region or any other potentially divisive factors¹**
- **For most parties, particularly the new or smaller ones without well known leaders, their information is not known or widely disseminated**
- **There are numerous reasons why parties formed and are forming but two main raisons stand out:**
 - **New opportunity**
 - **Especially after the fall of the Taliban**
 - **Disputes with current leadership**
- **Political groups in Afghanistan are very fluid, coalitions, fronts and political alliances form and dissolve quickly²**
 - **Allegiances between groups shift according to the convictions of their leaders rather than by ideology**
- **Individual parties split, reunify and/or rename themselves constantly, leading to confusion in party existence and names²**

Major Parties and Coalitions*

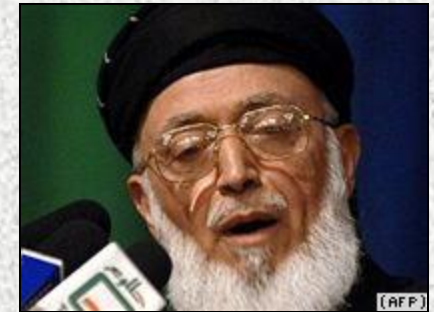
- The parties and coalitions discussed represent the main pro-government, opposition and minor parties active in Afghanistan
- The gathered information was taken from lists compiled by the CIA, the International Crisis Group, The Ministry of Justice and the UK Home Office



Abdul Karim Khalili¹



Islamic Unity Party symbol²



Burhanuddin Rabbani⁴

* The list is not inclusive



Major Pro-government Parties

- **Islamic Society of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Jamihat-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan)**
- **Afghanistan's Islamic Mission Organization (Tanzim Dawat-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan)**
- **Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Afghanistan)**
- **National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Mahaz-e-Mili Islami-e-Afghanistan)**
- **Afghanistan National Liberation Front (Hezb-e-Tanzim Jabha Mili Nejat-e Afghanistan)**
- **Afghan Social Democratic Party (Hezb-e-Afghan Melat)**
- **National Movement of Afghanistan (Nahzat-e-Mili Afghanistan)**

Islamic Society of Afghanistan*

(Hezb-e-Jamihat-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan)

- Party is primarily comprised of Tajiks and holds 10 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Headed by former President Burhanuddin Rabbani, Abdul Hafez Mansur and Manuar Hasan
 - Party cohesion and support have been undermined by internal divisions
 - Discontent with Rabbani's leadership
 - Along with other Afghan prominent figures, Rabbani has created another political group **
- It is the oldest of the Afghan Islamic parties and has ties with the Muslim Brotherhood
- It is reputed to have approximately 60,000 supporters¹



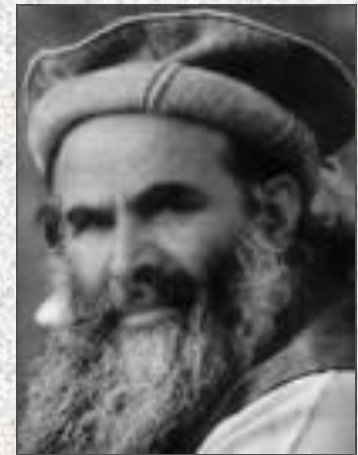
Burhanuddin Rabbani²

* Aliases: Islamic Society, Islamic Afghan Society

** Ref to slide # 15

Afghanistan's Islamic Mission Organization* (Tanzim Dawat-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan)

- Comprised mainly of Pashtuns and holds 7 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Led by Abd al-Rabb al-Rasul Sayyaf
- Reconstituted version of the Islamic Union Party
- Benefits from financial support from Salafists in Saudi Arabia
- Party is active, but some of the Salafist influence within the party may be eroding
- Ahmad Shah Ahmadzai (Sayyaf's former deputy)'s subsequent departure with the intention to form his own party has further weakened the party¹



Al-Rasul Sayyaf²

* Alias: the Organization for Invitation to Islam

Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan*

(Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Afghanistan)

- Comprised of Hazaras and holds 5 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Led by former second vice president Abdul Karim Khalili (2004-09)
 - Still President Karzai's second vice president
- Based in central Afghanistan and advocates on behalf of the Afghan Shia group
- Two splinter groups exist
 - National Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan headed by Mohammad Akbaree
 - Party of the Islamic Unity of the People of Afghanistan headed by Mohammad Mohaqeq¹



Abdul Karim Khalili²

* Alias: Party of Islamic Unity

National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Mahaz-e-Mili Islami-e-Afghanistan)

- Comprised of Pashtuns and holds 10 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Led by Pir Sayed Ahmad Gailani
 - Cleric who left Afghanistan after the communist revolution to found the National Islamic Front in Peshawar¹
 - Spiritual leader of a powerful Sufi sect
- Sunni organization and is considered a moderate, generally pro-Karzai party¹



Pir Sayed Ahmad Gailani²

Afghanistan National Liberation Front (Hezb-e-Tanzim Jabha Mili Nejat-e-Afghanistan)

- Comprised of Pashtuns and holds 4 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Was led by Sibhghatullah Mujaddedi, a Sunni religious scholar and leader from Kabul. Zabihullah Mujaddedi, son of Sibhghatullah is the secretary general
 - Sibhghatullah is currently president of the Meshrano Jirga, the upper house of the National Assembly
 - Sibhghatullah remains in control through his influence as a Pir (living saint) of the Naqshbandi Order
- With a predominantly Pashtun base, the party has somewhat revised its traditionalist Islamism ideology to attract moderate Islamists disenfranchised by other parties¹



Sibhghatullah Mujaddedi ²



Afghan Social Democratic Party*

(Hezb-e-Afghan Melat)

- Comprised of Pashtuns and holds 7 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Led by Anwar ul-Haq Ahady
 - Former minister of finance in President Karzai' s previous government (2004-09)
- Pashtun nationalist and self-declared social democratic political party
- Under Ahady' s leadership the party toned down its Pashtun profile to actively seek support from non-Pashtun groups
- Party has supported Karzai during the presidential election¹



Anwar ul-Haq Ahady in Tokyo²

* Alias: Afghan Millat Party



National Movement of Afghanistan (Nahzat-e-Mili Afghanistan)

- **Comprised of Tajiks and holds 4 to 12 seats in the Wolesi Jirga**
- **Led by Ahmad Wali Masood**
 - **Brother of former First Vice President Ahmad Zia Massoud (2004-09) and Ahmad Shaah Masood (Mujahideen commander)**
- **Party is a confederation of smaller political groups¹**



Major Opposition Parties

- **The United National Front - UNF (Jabhe-ye-Motahed-e-Mili)**
- **New Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Afghanistan-e-Naween)**
- **Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin - HiG**
- **Party of Islam - HiK (Hezb-e-Islami)**
- **Party of Islamic Unity of The People of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami Mardom Afghanistan)**
- **National Movement of Afghanistan (Nahzat-e-Mili Afghanistan)¹**



The United National Front - UNF (Jabhe-ye-Motahed-e-Mili)

- **The UNF is the main opposition grouping launched in March 2007 by Yunis Qanooni and Burhanuddin Rabbani**
 - Holds no seats in the Wolesi Jirga
 - Group is comprised of former Mujahideen leaders, warlords and ex-communist party members
 - Both Qanooni and Rabbani are ethnic Tajiks and former associates of Mujahideen commander Ahmad Shah Masood
 - Many key Karzai allies have reportedly joined the front
- **Rabbani claims group was formed to fight corruption, force the government to produce results and address threats to Afghanistan's security**
- **Group is a mix of many Afghanistan's ethnic groups and it is believed that many of the members joined only to get political leverage against Karzai**
 - **The front calls for amending Afghanistan's constitution to transform the political system from a presidential to a parliamentary model**
 - Front also wants provincial governors elected rather than selected by the president

New Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Afghanistan-e-Naween)

- **Comprised of Tajiks and holds 25 seats in the Wolesi Jirga**
 - **Created in 2004**
- **Party led by Muhammad Yunis Qanooni**
 - **Served as the Interior Minister in Afghanistan's interim administration**
 - **Appointed by Karzai as Education Minister in 2002**
 - **During presidential election of 2004, Qanooni broke from Karzai and declared himself a presidential candidate**
 - **Despite the break, Karzai reportedly offered Qanooni the ministry of defense position**
 - **Qanooni rejected the cabinet position and decided to create his own political party to challenge Karzai and allies in future elections**
 - **Currently, Qanooni is the Speaker of the Wolesi Jirga¹**



Muhammad Yunis Qanooni²



Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin* HiG

- **Comprised of Pashtuns and holds up to 12 seats in the Wolesi Jirga**
- **Led by Hekmatyar Gulbuddin**
 - **Pashtun and veteran of the war against the Soviets**
 - **Served as Prime Minister in 1995**
 - **Lived in Tehran from 1996-2002**
 - **Has repeatedly denied affiliation with both the Taliban and al-Qaeda**
 - **Was expelled from Iran in early 2002 and might be in Afghanistan or Pakistan**
 - **Was designated a Specially designed Global Terrorist by the US in 2003**
 - **Still on the run (US\$25 million bounty)**
- **Group operates in the eastern regions of Afghanistan**
- **Opposed to Karzai and US-led foreign forces in Afghanistan¹**



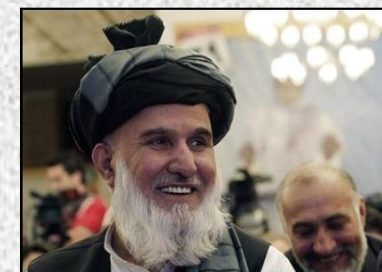
Hekmatyar Gulbuddin²

* **Alias: Hizb-e-Islami Hekmatyar**



Party Of Islam - HiK (Hezb-e-Islami)

- Comprised of Pashtuns and currently, it is unknown if the party holds any seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Party was originally a Mujahideen group which split with Hekmatyar's HiG under the leadership of Mawlawi Yunus Khalis
 - Khalis' s death in July 2006 resulted in an internal power struggle for control between Khalis' sons Anwarul Haq Mujahid and Hajji Din Mohammad.
- Hajji Din Mohammad was successful in consolidating his control over much of the party.
 - Mohammad is also current governor of Kabul Province
- In 2003, Khalis officially declared war on the US
 - In 2005, following Khalis' death, group denounced the planned expansion of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan
 - In 2008, it was reported that the faction had folded into the Taliban movement¹



Hajji Din Mohammad²



Party Of Islamic Unity Of The People Of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami Mardom Afghanistan)

- Comprised of Hazaras and holds 18 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Led by Hajji Mohammad Mohaqeq
 - Came 3rd in the 2004 Afghan presidential elections but did not run in 2009
- Party appears to have shifted from primarily Shiite to Hazara nationalism
 - Has gained support from many Hazara intellectuals¹



Hajji Mohammad Mohaqeq²



National Movement of Afghanistan (Nahzat-e-Mili Afghanistan)

- Party holds 20 seats in the Wolesi Jirga
- Mainly comprised of secular Uzbeks from Mazar-e-Sharif, Sheberghan (most important Uzbek dominated city in Afghanistan) in northern Afghanistan and surrounding communities
- Formerly headed by General Dostum
 - Left the party leadership in April 2005 to enter the cabinet as Karzai' s chief of staff, a role often viewed as ceremonial
 - Removed from his army role after the Akbar Bai kidnapping and went to exile in Turkey for a year. Returned in early 2009 to support Karzai
- Sayed Noorullah, a former member of the Najibullah government, has taken over party leadership
- Group has transformed itself from an armed militia to a political party, whose strengths include a distinct ideology, an established political network and organizational experience
 - Still, abusive militia commanders still represent the party at the district levels.

*** Aliases: The National Islamic Movement, the National Front, the Junbish**



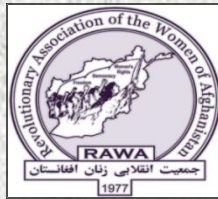
Other Political Parties

- **Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA)**
- **Rome Group**
- **Freedom Party of Afghanistan(Hezb-e Azadee-e-Afghanistan)**
- **The National Understanding Front-NUF (Jabahi Tafahim Millie)**
- **National Youth Union of Afghanistan (Hezb-e Hambastagi-yi Milli-yi Jawanan-i Afghanistan)**



Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA)

- **Women's organization promoting secular democracy**
 - Founded in 1977 by Meena Keshwar Kamal, a student activist.
 - Afghani rights activist born in Kabul and assassinated in 1987 in Pakistan by agents of Khedamat-e Etelea'at-e Dawlati, the communist Afghan secret police
 - Opposed both the Soviet supported communist regime and the later Taliban fundamentalist rulers
- **Controversial even among women in some areas of Afghanistan, especially in Helmand, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Khost and Kunar because it opposes all forms of religious fundamentalism**
- **Charges that Karzai' s government has no support in most areas of Afghanistan, and that fundamentalists are putting anti-women laws back in place**
- **Currently, party runs orphanages and teach literacy classes for women who often graduate as grassroots activists for women's rights¹**



RAWA logo2



Rome Group

- **Mixed-royalists and led by Hamyon Shah Aasifi (Pashtun) and Abdul Satar Sirat (Uzbek)**
 - Members are loyal to former king, Mohammad Zahir
 - Ran as independents in the 2004 presidential elections under the National Unity Movement
- **Had 8 seats in the interim government in 2001**
- **During the Bonn Talks in 2001, Sirat was a representative of the Rome Group (former king Mohammad Zahir' s supporters)**
 - Sirat was initially chosen to lead an interim government, however, he was asked to step aside in favor of Hamid Karzai because of his ethnicity
- **During the Afghan 2009 presidential elections, candidate Abdullah Abdullah chose Hamyon Shah Aasifi as his first vice president**
 - Hoping to bring in Pashtun votes¹



Aasif with Abdullah²

Freedom Party of Afghanistan*

(Hezb-e Azadee-e-Afghanistan)

- **Party is led by Abdul Malek Pahlawan**
 - Considered to be an intense rival of General Abdul Rashid Dostum
 - Was responsible for the betrayal and later capture of Ismail Khan and General Dostum by the Taliban, as well as the massacre of thousands of Taliban soldiers in the north when an alliance between him and the Taliban turned sour
- **The party was almost banned due to intense fighting between Pahlawan and General Dostum in 2006**
 - According to the Ministry of Justice, political parties are not allowed to have military wings¹



Abdul Malek Pahlawan²

- * **Not to be confused with the Freedom Party of Afghanistan (Hezb-e-elstiqlal-e-Afghanistan) led by Ghulam Farooq Najrabi**



The National Understanding Front-NUF (Jabahai Tafahim Millie)

- **On 01 April 2005, the leader of the New Afghanistan Party, Muhammad Yunis Qanooni, and a group of Islamist parties announced the formation of a new coalition, the NUF**
 - **The NUF secured 60-80 seats in the 2005 Wolesi Jirga election**
- **Comprised of 11 re-branded mujahidin groups and personalities, including three former presidential candidates**
 - **Led by Ahmad Shah Ahmadzai and Mohammad Mohaqeq**
- **Qanooni claimed it would be post-Bonn Afghanistan's first cohesive reformist political opposition**
 - **The group aims to amend the constitution to allow for directly elected mayors and provincial governors and seeks to create an independent judiciary**
 - **Although NUF's leadership is multi-ethnic (includes Ahmad Shah Ahmadzai, a Pashtun; Yunis Qanooni, a Tajik and Mohammad Mohaqeq, a Shia Hazara); many of its parties share common perceptions that Afghanistan, under Karzai, will again become a Pashtun-dominated state¹**



National Youth Solidarity of Afghanistan (Hezb-e Hambastagi-yi Milli-yi Jawanan-e Afghanistan)

- **Group is led by Muhammed Jameel Karzai, President Karzai's nephew**
 - **Founded in Pakistan in 1998 and currently based in Kandahar**
 - **Founded as a response to military groups who were recruiting and exploiting the young generation of Afghanistan**
 - **Group was second to register with the Ministry of Justice in Afghanistan**
- **Group seeks to raise education level for the youth and is expanding countrywide**
- **Has supported President Karzai in the 2004 presidential elections and remains supportive¹**



Muhammed Jameel Karzai²



2009 Presidential Election

- **Presidential elections: 20 August 2009**
 - 40 candidates in total including two women
 - Candidates must run as independent, but parties can support candidates who are members
 - Taliban boycotted the elections
- **Main candidates* (including women)**
 - Dr. Abdullah Abdullah
 - Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai
 - Shahal Atta (female candidate)
 - Ramazan Bashradat
 - Dr. Frozan Fana (female candidate)
 - Hamid Karzai
- **Threats**
 - Taliban militants threatened voters and forbid them to vote
 - Militants attacked numerous voting centers and closed roads leading to other centers
- **Fraud allegations**
 - Votes in certain districts had to be rejected forcing a run-off between top two candidates, Karzai and Abdullah

* Ref notes page



Dr. Abdullah Abdullah

- **Independent candidate**
 - But was endorsed by the United National Front, the largest opposition bloc in Afghanistan
- **Born from a Pashtun father and a Tajik mother**
- **Was President Karzai' s Foreign Minister from 2001 to 2005**
- **Was prominent figure in the Northern Alliance**
- **Abdullah was Special Advisor and Chief Assistant to Mujahideen Commander Ahmad Shah Massoud in mid 1980s during the Afghan resistance to the Soviet occupation¹**
- **Results in 2009 presidential election²**
 - Total votes: 1,406,242
 - %: 30.59 (2nd)



Dr. Abdullah Abdullah³



Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzi

- Independent candidate
- Ethnic Pashtun
- Held positions with the United Nations and the World Bank before joining the Afghan government
- Former Afghan Finance Minister from 2002 to 2004
- While campaigning, Ahmadzai spoke of promoting women's rights, ridding the government of corruption and establishing model economic zones in the country¹
- Results in 2009 presidential election²
 - Total votes: 135,106
 - %: 2.94 (4th)



Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzi³

Shahal Atta

- Independent candidate
- First woman to announce candidacy for the 2009 presidential elections
- Was appointed as the Afghan Women's Affairs Minister in 2004
- Announced that if elected, will follow policies initiated by late Sarda Mohammad Daud Khan¹
- Feared for her safety while campaigning due to her gender
 - Told reporters it was dangerous for her and those around her to campaign in a society like Afghanistan
- Posters were torn down
- Results in 2009 presidential election²
 - Total votes: 10,687
 - %: 0.23 (14th)



Shahal Atta while on campaign³

Ramazan Bashradat

- Independent candidate
- From the Hazara minority group
- Current member of the National Assembly of Afghanistan and former Afghan Planning Minister
- Known for criticizing foreigners for corruption and inefficiency
- Results in 2009 presidential election¹
 - Total votes: 481,072
 - %: 10.46 (3rd)



Ramazan Bashradat²



Dr. Frozan Fana

- Independent candidate
- Second female candidate
- Has never held political office
 - Fana is widow of assassinated Afghan Aviation Minister, Abdul Darmand
- Discussed providing more jobs for women if elected
- Received threats during campaign
- Posters were torn down for being a woman and running as a presidential
- Fana and Atta were widely given almost no chance of winning, but did attract substantial media attention¹
- Results in 2009 presidential election²
 - Total votes: 21,512
 - %: 0.47 (7th)

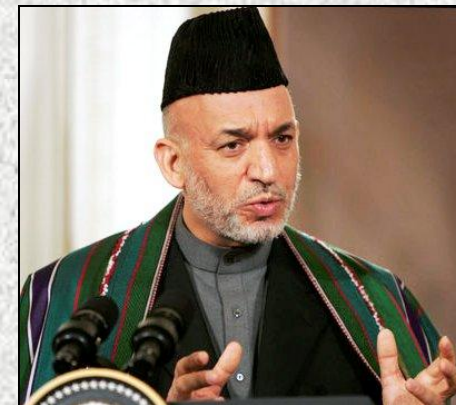


Dr. Frozan Fana at rally in Kabul³



Hamid Karzai

- Independent candidate
- Comes from the Popalzai tribe
- Joined the Mujahideen to fight the Soviet occupation
- Was interim Afghan leader in December 2001 after US removal of the Taliban regime
- Afghan first elected president (2004-2009)
- In 2009 campaign, Karzai expressed desires to expand on his government achievements on social and economic issues such as infrastructure developments and the protection of women's rights¹
- Fluent in Pashtu, Dari, Urdu and English
- Results in 2009 presidential election²
 - Total votes: 2,283,907
 - %: 49.67 (1st)



Hamid Karzai at conference³



Election Results and Aftermath

- **Final results from the Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan (IEC)¹**
 - **Total valid votes 4,597,727**
 - **Hamid Karzai 2,283,907 49.67%**
 - **Abdullah Abdullah 1,406,242 30.59%**
 - **All other candidates 907,578 19.74%**
- **Karzai believed he was stripped of outright win when his election tally fell below 50% of votes**
- **Election officials recorded a 35% turnout for election; markedly lower than the presidential election in 2004 with 70% turnout**
- **After findings that stripped Karzai of nearly one-third of his votes from the first round and global pressure, Karzai accepted a run-off election between him and his main challenger, Abdullah²**
 - **US Senator John Kerry, French Foreign Minister Bernard Koucher and former US Ambassador to Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad were among senior foreign officials that met with President Karzai**

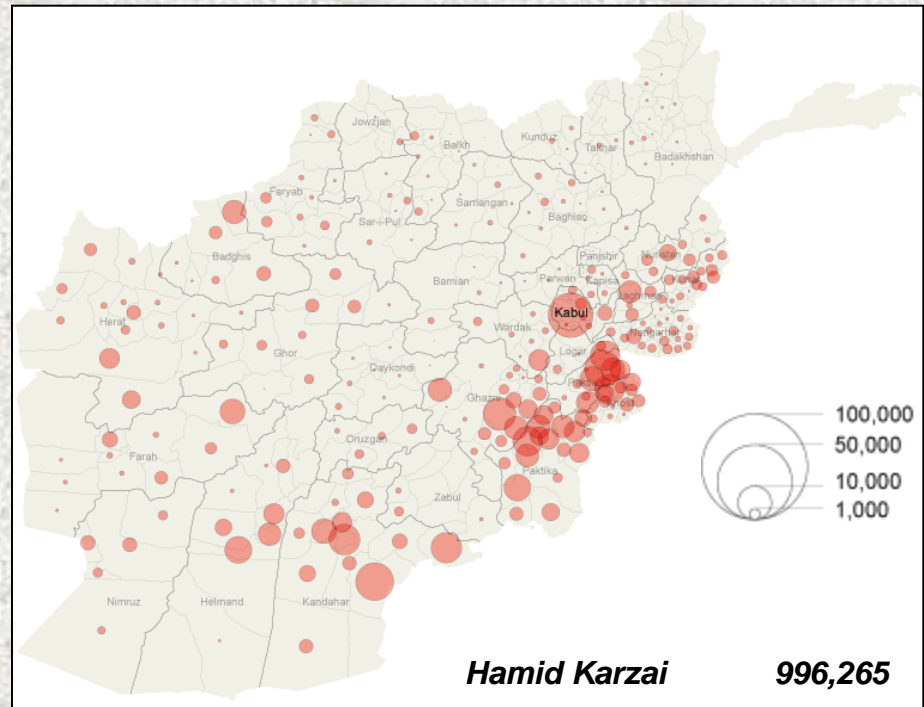


Fraud Allegations

- **Elections were overshadowed by allegations of fraud against all the main candidates**
 - **There were more than 2,100 complaints sent to the UN backed Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC)¹**
 - **ECC decided to reviewed results from 600 stations where there were suspected irregularities**
 - **As a result of complaints, the ECC and the IEC quarantined and disqualified results from 412 polling stations²**
- **Allegations**
 - **Voting cards sold openly days before voting was to take place**
 - **Some reports mention that voting cards were sold for about \$10.00**
 - **According to Abdullah supporters; 80,000 ballots were filled out fraudulently for Karzai in the eastern province of Ghazni**
 - **Ashraf Ghani' s supporters accused Abdullah's supporters of excessively pressuring voters on election day**
 - **Leader of Kandahar's Bareez tribe recalled that nearly 30,000 votes were cast fraudulently for Karzai instead of Abdullah³**
 - **Candidate Mirwais Yasin reported that about 800 ballots with marks next to his name were discarded from the ballot box**
 - **Illiterate voters were told who to vote for**

Fraudulent Votes (Hamid Karzai)

- Major fraud involving Hamid Karzai occurred in Kabul and in the south east of the country, which is a Pashtun-dominated area
- Three-quarters of the votes found to be fraudulent were for Karzai

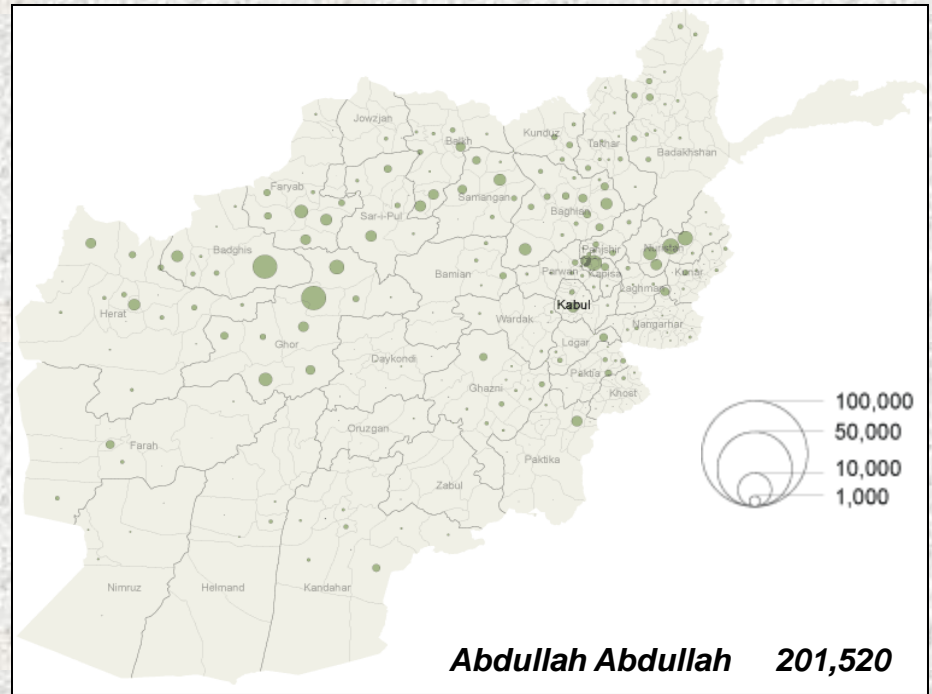


*Fraudulent votes – Hamid Karzai ¹

All candidates	1,319,757
Hamid Karzai	996,265
Abdullah Abdullah	201,520
Other candidates	121,520

Fraudulent Votes (Abdullah Abdullah)

- Major fraud involving Abdullah Abdullah took place in some parts of Kabul and mostly in the northern part of the county dominated by Tajiks
- One-sixth of the votes found to be fraudulent were for Abdullah

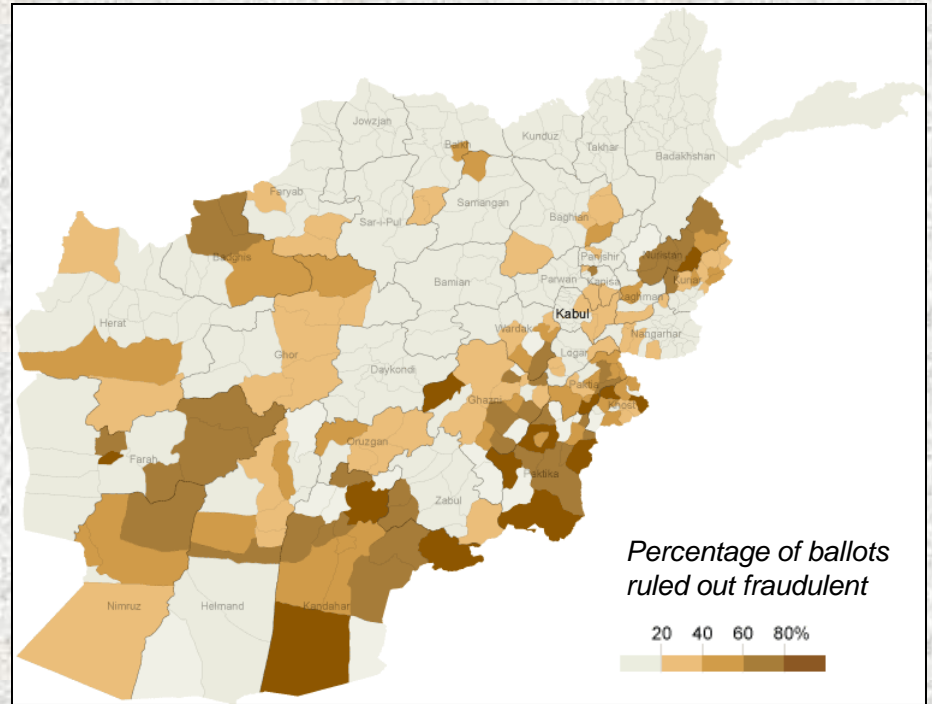


Fraudulent votes – Abdullah Abdullah¹

All candidates	1,319,757
Hamid Karzai	996,265
Abdullah Abdullah	201,520
Other candidates	121,520

Fraudulent Votes by District

- **Areas with the most fraud were where security is worst. Most of the fraud occurred in the southeast part of the country where Taliban exercise most control**
 - **Areas around the capital of Kabul**
 - **Southern and eastern regions**



***Areas with most fraud allegations¹**



Run-off Elections

- **Run-off was set between Karzai and Dr. Abdullah for November 7th but was cancelled when Abdullah pulled out November 1st**
 - **Abdullah Accused the IEC of bias towards Karzai**
 - **Cited Karzai' s inability to meet minimum requirements**
 - **Appointing new chief for the IEC**
 - **Reducing security concerns**
- **Thoughts on runoff**
 - **Karzai**
 - **A runoff was needed to respect the people of Afghanistan**
 - **“If we don’t do that, we will be insulting democracy. And I pledge to respect the will of the people.”¹**
 - **Abdullah**
 - **In order for run-off to take place, voting must be fair and free**
 - **Minimum conditions²**
 - **Dismissal of the IEC chief, Azizulah Ludin**
- **Concerns surrounding the second election**
 - **Security**
 - **Taliban called the election an American process**
 - **Taliban vowed to attack the polls and reported that fighters will “launch operation against the enemy and stop people from taking part”²**
 - **Not enough preparation time**
 - **Election officials had less than a month to prepare**
 - **Low turn out**

Karzai Victory

- **Run-off cancelled**
 - Karzai had hoped to participate in the run-off election to reaffirm himself as the leader of Afghanistan, especially after acknowledging the earlier fraud¹
- **Karzai declared winner November 2nd**
 - IEC explained that a one man race could compromise Karzai' s legitimacy²
 - Elected to a 5 year term
 - Questions raised over legality of victory
 - Karzai did not win the necessary outright majority in first round
- **Abdullah' s allegations**
 - Declaring Karzai as winner was illegal
 - Karzai' s government is corrupt and hasn't accomplished much
 - Increase of attacks by militants show that the government 's inability to protect the people
 - No significant change since Karzai election in 2001. Abdullah sees it a lost golden opportunity



Dr Abdullah announcing his election pull out³

Aftermath

- **Karzai credibility**
 - Opposition still questions Karzai' s election
 - Afghans are divided over Karzai' s legitimacy
 - Karzai will have to reach out to the people and deliver basic services to the population to start proving his legitimacy¹
 - Must have majority of people behind him to fight corruption and move the country forward²
- **Karzai has vowed to fight corruption in Afghanistan and to talk to opposition groups including the Taliban³**
- **International community still hopes for power sharing deal despite the circumstances**
 - Dr. Abdullah ruled out playing any role in Karzai' s government
 - “the process has completed itself...I leave it to the people of Afghanistan to judge.”³



Karzai after elections⁴



Training Notes

(Using PMESII-PT OE Variables)

Political:

- Abdullah could possibly run in the parliament election in September 2010
- Karzai will try reach out to the opposition groups to be part of his new government
- Opposition groups will continue to question the legality of Karzai' s win

Military:

- Taliban fighters will continue to attack government officials, civilians and Coalition Forces. Assassination attempts against the president will increase

Economic:

- The cost of preparing the run off resulted in money wasted that could have been used in other ways

Social:

- The election turnout have left the population of Afghanistan divided and could result in protests

Infrastructure:

- Karzai promised the population better infrastructure when elected in office. He will have the opposition and the population to make that happen



Training Notes

(Using PMESII-PT OE Variables)

Information:

- The Taliban will use Karzai' s win as an advantage for their propoganda. They claim the run-off was cancelled due to their numerous threats

Physical:

- Taliban fighter benefit from the physical terrain of Afghanistan and will use it for ambushes and hide-outs

Time:

- The rivalry between Karzai and Dr. Abdullah will widen and power sharing between the two is unlikely
- Taliban will continue to terrorize the population

POCs: TRISA Threat Analysts at 913-684-7931; DSN: 552-7931, 700 Scott Ave, Bldg 53,
TRADOC G-2 Intelligence Support Activity (TRISA), Ft Leavenworth, Ks 66027.



Additional Resources

- **Abdullah Abdullah and the Presidential Elections**
- **TRISA, Afghan OEA, Political Variable, 2007**



Our NIPRNet Homepages Online

- **BCKS**
 - Home: <https://bcks.army.mil/secure/default.aspx>
 - Direct Link: <https://dcsint-threats.leavenworth.army.mil/default.aspx>



Our NIPRNet Homepages Online

- AKO: <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal/index.jsp>
- Intelink
 - Home: <https://www.intelink.gov/sites/TRISA/default.aspx>
 - Document Storage:
<https://www.intelink.gov/inteldocs/browse.php?fFolderId=21435>

Threat Products: AKO "Easy-Link"

Contemporary Operational Environment and Threat Integration Directorate

1. Login

2. "Click" Files

3. Search to:
TRADOC G2
TRISA-CTID

4. "Click" & Find !



Our SIPRNet Homepage Online

- Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) “Training for War” page
 - Link under DCSINT/TRADOC
- Direct Link: <http://tradoc-dcsint.leavenworth.army.smil.mil>

