

the Kabul administration of President Hamid Karzai and prevent a reversion to an extremist-dominated Taliban administration. Part of this means giving the lead, in as many areas as possible, to the government in Kabul, and there has been an increase in the international effort to train units of the Afghan National Army and Police. Yet the government still lacks authority in much of the country.

In late October 2007, ISAF had a total of around 41,000 personnel assigned. The force, commanded since February 2007 by US General Dan McNeill, oper-

ates in four regional commands, with a fifth based in Kabul (see map). Major contributions included those from the US (over 15,000), the UK (over 7,700), Germany (over 3,000), Italy (over 2,300), Canada (over 1,700), the Netherlands (over 1,500) and Poland (nearly 1,000). Meanwhile, around 9,650 US personnel remain on activities connected with *Operation Enduring Freedom* under the command of Combined Joint Task Force-82. ISAF's role differs according to the stability of the deployed location. Efforts at reconstruction involve 25 Provincial Reconstruction Teams, mostly

MAP 5 AFGHANISTAN

