



# ***Regional Command Southwest RC(SW) - Afghanistan Intelligence Summary***

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**The overall classification of this INTSUM is SECRET//FGI GBR//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### AOI

#### (U) Pakistan After the UBL Raid: Status of U.S. Relations and Internal Strife

(SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO)

- Pakistan continues to suffer from the destabilizing affects of civil unrest and international criticism in the wake of the 2 May Bin Laden raid.
- In addition to strained U.S. relations, Pakistan is experiencing a strong backlash from extremist organizations who feel the Government of Pakistan is weak and complicit with Western Powers.

**(SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO) Analyst Assessment:** *Pakistan continues to suffer from the destabilizing affects of civil unrest and international criticism in the wake of the 2 May Bin Laden raid. Key officials from U.S. and Islamabad are undergoing reconciliation talks in an attempt to reaffirm commitments to counterterrorism operations and regain trust. Alterations to U.S. monetary aid will be extremely sensitive for Pakistan due to their current poor economic status and will greatly irritate the current situation. Pakistan's military will take little to no action to prevent the Taliban from operating in Southern Pakistan along RC(SW)'s border, largely due to their focus against more volatile extremists in Central and Northern Pakistan. The only way Pakistan will action Taliban elements in Southern Pakistan is if they feel they are a threat to the nation's internal stability, something that current Taliban networks in Southern Pakistan are aware of and avoid.*

### FOCUS ON THE ENEMY

#### (U) The Safean Area of Lashkar Gah Municipal Center

(SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO)

- The Safean area of Lashkar Gah is exploited by insurgents due to its lawlessness, lack of GIROA influence, and value to the insurgency by being close to the Municipal Center (MC).
- Insurgent commanders and fighters have utilized Safean to stage for Close Quarters Attacks (CQA) and to conduct planning, coordination, and staging for Suicide IED (SIED) attacks against the MC.

**(SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO) Analyst Assessment:** *As the Lashkar Gah security transition approaches, Safean will likely be a key area that insurgents will try to exploit in order to retain access to the MC for executing attacks. However, extending development projects and GIROA presence into the Safean area would have a positive, lasting effect on local nationals' support for GIROA, which would essentially degrade the Taliban's ability to utilize the area for attack planning and staging.*

### FOCUS ON THE POPULATION

#### (U) The District Community Council and Voter Registration Impact in Garm Ser District

(SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO)

- The Garm Ser District Community Council (DCC) will expand to represent the entire district.
- District Executive Officer (DEO) [REDACTED] organized a successful voter registration drive.
- The DCC elections will be held on 22 June, offering a chance to solidify this spring's gains and tie Southern Garm Ser firmly to GIROA.



## AOI

### (U) Pakistan After the UBL Raid: Status of U.S. Relations and Internal Strife

Written on 20 June 2011:

#### (SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO) Executive Summary:

- Pakistan continues to suffer from the destabilizing affects of civil unrest and international criticism in the wake of the 2 May Bin Laden raid.
- In addition to strained U.S. relations, Pakistan is experiencing a strong backlash from extremist organizations who feel the Government of Pakistan is weak and complicit with Western Powers.

#### (SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO)

After 11 September 2001, U.S. relations with Pakistan became critical to enabling U.S. and CF operations in Afghanistan. Despite a mutual agreement to prosecute a War on Terror centered on al-Qaida and the Taliban, tensions between the two countries have ebbed and flowed, primarily over Pakistan's tacit, and sometimes active, support to extremist organizations, including the Taliban. While Pakistan has commonly voiced discontent with CF drone strikes along the AFG-PAK border; the 2 May raid into Abbottabad, Pakistan against Usama Bin Laden has greatly strained U.S. – Pakistan relations. The raid against Bin Laden led to international criticism of Pakistan's military involvement in counterinsurgency operations, followed by accusations of the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) Agency providing intelligence that aids militant groups' ability to maintain influence in Afghanistan. As a result of Pakistan's inaction and suspected affiliations, the U.S. passed a bill that limits aid to Pakistan. The U.S. normally provides annual military funding to Pakistan in order to strengthen their counterterrorism campaign. However, U.S. officials believe Pakistan's government has used this monetary aid to improve their defense against India by advancing their nuclear capabilities rather than increasing their counterterrorism efforts. In mid June, legislation was approved by the House Appropriations Committee for this year's defense budget, stipulating that 75 percent of the \$1.1 billion in U.S. aid will be withheld until Pakistan reports to the U.S. Congress on how the monetary aid is to be used. Following international and domestic criticism of Pakistan military's counterterrorism efforts, General Kayani, the Pakistan Army Chief, cut the number of U.S. troops stationed in Pakistan and halted U.S. training programs for Pakistani soldiers. Furthermore, in early June, General Kayani reiterated a common complaint by Pakistan, telling U.S. commanders that drone strikes in the tribal areas near the AFG-PAK border were not acceptable under any circumstances.



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(SECRET//REL TO USA, ISAF, NATO) In addition to strained U.S. relations, Pakistan is experiencing a strong backlash from extremist organizations who feel the Government of Pakistan is weak and complicit with Western Powers. As a result, persistent attacks throughout Pakistan have begun to raise suspicion as to whether the Pakistan military has become complacent or incapable of conducting effective counterterrorism operations. Attacks by Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other groups that seek to conduct operations against the Government of Pakistan and the U.S. in retaliation for the killing of Bin Laden, have been on the rise. On 22 May, approximately 10 to 15 militants infiltrated the

Mehran Naval Station in Karachi, Pakistan. These militants initiated an attack that lasted approximately 18 hours, resulting in the destruction of a P 3C Orion aircraft and death of 10 to 12 Pakistan military personnel. On 1 June, heavily armed militants besieged a remote Pakistani post in Peshawar, Khyber Agency, killing at least one policeman. The Pakistan Army was forced to launch attack helicopters to prevent the 40 man outpost from being overrun. Later, on 12 June two separate suicide bombers detonated in an area of Peshawar that is home to political offices and army housing. The first explosion was reportedly small and used to draw in police officials and first responders for the second bomber, who drove into the area on a motorcycle packed with approximately 22 pounds of explosives. This coordinated attack resulted in the 34 killed and approximately 100 wounded (results of this attack did not specify between civilian, military personnel, or government officials). Though no insurgent group has taken responsibility for the attack yet, the incident was rumored to be in retaliation for U.S. raids against Bin Laden.

#### Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

(U) The TTP formed from a number of Islamist groups present in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in resistance to the Pakistani State. Formed in December 2007, their ultimate goal is to enforce their interpretation of Sharia law and instate Islamic rule. There is no clear leadership affiliation between the Taliban and the TTP, although both harbor a desire to attack U.S. troops. TTP has claimed responsibility for the 1 May 2010 failed Times Square bombing. However, TTP still almost exclusively targets Pakistani government and security infrastructure within Pakistan to further their goal and forego any pact with the Taliban in Afghanistan.

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