



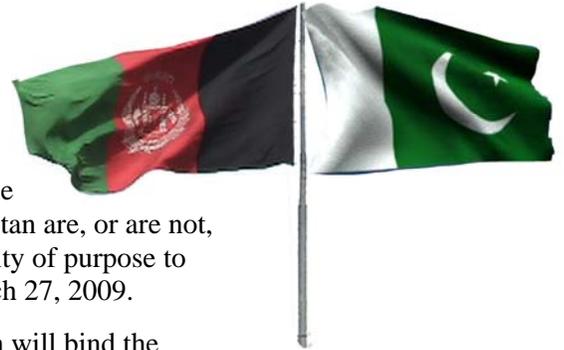
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

FACT SHEET

JUNE 11, 2009

HOLDING AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN ACCOUNTABLE

Because the stability and security of Afghanistan and Pakistan are tied more to the capacity and conduct of their governments and to the resolve of their societies than it is to the policies of the United States, the 2009 Supplemental Appropriations Conference Agreement provides all of the assistance requested by the President, and then some, but requires a hard-nosed review of the situation in one year to determine whether the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan are, or are not, demonstrating the necessary commitment, capability, conduct and unity of purpose to warrant the continuation of the President's policy announced on March 27, 2009.



Rather than impose so-called benchmarks, which if they are too tough will bind the President's hands and if they are too weak will be nothing more than political cover, this bill requires the President to submit an assessment of the Afghan and Pakistani governments by February of 2010 with respect to six concrete standards of performance.

These standards are:

1. The level of political consensus and unity of purpose across ethnic, tribal, religious and political party affiliations to confront the political and security challenges facing the region;
2. The level of government corruption that undermines such political consensus and unity of purpose, and actions taken to eliminate it;
3. The actions taken by respective security forces and appropriate government entities in developing a counterinsurgency capability, conducting counterinsurgency operations and establishing security and governance on the ground;
4. The actions taken by respective intelligence agencies in cooperating with the United States on counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations and in terminating policies and programs, and removing personnel, that provide material support to extremist networks that target United States troops or undermine United States objectives in the region;
5. The ability of the Afghan and Pakistani governments to effectively control and govern the territory within their respective borders; and
6. The ways in which United States Government assistance contributed, or failed to contribute, to achieving the actions outlined above.

In the meantime, this bill provides:

- \$5 billion for Afghanistan, including: \$3.6 billion to expand and improve capabilities of the Afghan security forces; \$1 billion to fund economic development and agriculture programs, strengthen national and provincial governance and expand the rule of law; and \$440 million for diplomatic operations including additional civilian staff and diplomatic security.
- \$2.8 billion for Pakistan, including: \$700 million to help address the economic crisis including agriculture and food security, assistance for displaced population, strengthening national and provincial governance, expanding the rule of law, and improving access to and quality of education; \$225 million to help address the refugee crisis inside Pakistan; \$46 million for diplomatic operations including additional civilian staff and diplomatic security; \$896 million for a new secure embassy and consulates in Pakistan; and a total of \$1.1 billion for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to further build the counterinsurgency capabilities of the Pakistani security forces.

In short, with the funds in this bill for Pakistan and Afghanistan, the United States is doing its part. It is now up to the Afghan and Pakistani governments to do theirs.

The language in the conference report reads:

AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN COMMITMENT AND CAPABILITIES REPORT

Sec. 1116. (a) *Reporting Requirement.*- Not later than the date of submission of the fiscal year 2011 budget request, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, in classified form if necessary, assessing the extent to which the Afghan and Pakistani governments are demonstrating the necessary commitment, capability, conduct and unity of purpose to warrant the continuation of the President's policy announced on March 27, 2009, to include:

- (1) the level of political consensus and unity of purpose across ethnic, tribal, religious and political party affiliations to confront the political and security challenges facing the region;
- (2) the level of government corruption that undermines such political consensus and unity of purpose, and actions taken to eliminate it;
- (3) the actions taken by respective security forces and appropriate government entities in developing a counterinsurgency capability, conducting counterinsurgency operations and establishing security and governance on the ground;
- (4) the actions taken by respective intelligence agencies in cooperating with the United States on counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations and in terminating policies and programs, and removing personnel, that provide material support to extremist networks that target United States troops or undermine United States objectives in the region;
- (5) the ability of the Afghan and Pakistani governments to effectively control and govern the territory within their respective borders; and
- (6) the ways in which United States Government assistance contributed, or failed to contribute, to achieving the actions outlined above.

(b) *Policy Assessment.*- The President, on the basis of information gathered and coordinated by the National Security Council, shall advise the appropriate congressional committees on how such assessment requires, or does not require, changes to such policy.

(c) *Definition.*- For purposes of this section, “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations and Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs and Armed Services of the House of Representatives.