

1: Afghanistan surge: Is the 'clear, hold, build' strategy working? - www.enganchecubano.com

Clear and hold is a counter-insurgency strategy in which military personnel clear an area of guerrillas or other insurgents, and then keep the area clear of insurgents while winning the support of the populace for the government and its policies.

Editorial Clear, hold and build Published: Thursday January 18, Clear, hold and build is a strategy used in areas with dangerous gangs and high levels of violence. The first task is to clear the violent gangs out of the community. The second task is to hold those areas by maintaining a strong, continuous police presence to provide reassurance and security, and to prevent the violent gangs from returning. The third task is to engage other government agencies and NGOs in strengthening the community by providing education and training, economic development, health care and justice. The immediate goal of a clear, hold, and build strategy is to reassure the community, remove their fear of gangs, build sustained popular support, increase the flow of intelligence about gang operations, and ensure that violent gangs have no safe haven anywhere. The long-term goal is to improve the infrastructure in the area, stimulate the economy, create employment, and reintegrate the community back into normal society. A clear, hold and build strategy works best in combination with other anti-gang tactics. For example, the city of Boston in the USA developed a system for persuading young people to leave gangs. Police and community leaders give gang members a clear choice. They can leave the gang, in which case they get training and counselling to help them get a job, or they can stay in the gang, in which case they get frequent and intrusive monitoring by the police. It is also important to break the cycle of violence, which requires focusing on the children in the communities. Many of the children that do not do well at school are from broken or dysfunctional families, and have limited social skills; others are seriously traumatised, having been abused, raped, beaten, or having seen family members murdered. Children that have lost one or both parents or a close relative to violence often show very aggressive, disturbed behaviour, which can result in their being punished or excluded at school, thereby damaging them further. These children can be readily recruited into gangs, which can serve as a substitute family. The most effective place to intervene is in the schools, but most teachers have not been trained to deal with these problems. It is, therefore, important to ensure that every school in the area has access to a counsellor who is experienced in dealing with trauma, post-traumatic stress, depression and other consequences of child abuse. The whole point of a ZOSO is to make it possible for all of the other remedial work to take effect. This is why a national programme that combines all of these elements is much more likely to succeed in bringing about a permanent reduction in the level of violence. Sporadic, uncoordinated efforts do not have any lasting effect. This explains why the countries that have successfully used clear, hold and build and other strategies for reducing violence have all had one important thing in common - the strong leadership needed to provide the necessary coordination between different programmes and government agencies. There are a number of social intervention agencies and programmes, but they have never been integrated into a coherent strategy. Inter-Ministry and inter-agency coordination is usually poor. The police rarely get the support that they need. Politicians have sometimes interfered to protect particular gang members, and money from the Constituency Development Fund all too often goes to criminals. The ZOSO programme is a worthy attempt, but there remains one important question. Is the Government of Jamaica willing and able to make it a top priority for every arm of government? If the answer is yes, then the ZOSO programme could be a first step towards ending the long years of bloodshed. If the answer is no, it will probably join the long list of failed initiatives.

2: Clear, Hold and Build can work ifâ€¦!

The realities on the ground both explain and validate the new strategy - the focus on the Afghan people and "shape, clear, hold and build" -- that General Stanley McChrystal, and the new leadership of NATO/ISAF, have suggested.

Sign up Afghanistan surge: The influx of U. The Pentagon looks to the Iraq surge for lessons. American military leaders want to have an Afghan face on everything they do. So far, 17, of the 30, additional forces are there, bringing the US total in Afghanistan to 86, The rest are expected on the ground by December, for a total of , How have things been progressing so far, and what can be expected during the next year? Has the surge had an impact yet? The increase of Marine forces enabled the United States to conduct operations in the Marjah district of Helmand Province this winter, the first operation since the beginning of the surge. The Marjah offensive drove out some insurgents and tempered their influence in the area, at least somewhat. In Afghanistan, where progress is expected to be incremental, the offensive has been seen as a success. In the wake of initial operations, markets opened, villagers returned, and some semblance of security emerged. The next major operation is now beginning in Kandahar , arguably the second most important cultural, political, and economic city in Afghanistan after Kabul, and considered the spiritual home of the Taliban. Those operations have begun quietly in recent weeks as more surge forces arrive. How will the surge be different from the first eight years of the war? The Marjah offensive offered clues. It employed some key new strategies that will be implemented by surge forces. First, in an effort to encourage insurgents to leave, coalition forces telegraphed their intentions very publicly. For the most part, the offensive was anticlimactic. Insurgents either left or went into hiding as the US and coalition forces arrived. After arriving, coalition forces essentially built a ring around the area. This contrasts with many presurge offenses, in which troops attacked and then mostly returned to their bases. The goal of the surge is to "clear" key population centers of insurgents, then "hold" them to prevent insurgents from returning. The next step is to maintain law and order to allow Afghans to "build" normal lives. This is called a "clear, hold, build" strategy, which US forces also used in Iraq. What does the Iraq surge tell us about what might happen in Afghanistan? During the surge of forces in Iraq, which began in early , the number of US casualties swelled. In January , for example, there were , troops in Iraq and 86 coalition fatalities, according to icasualties. By May , there were , American troops on the ground and coalition fatalities. But that trend started to change when certain factors converged to help stabilize Iraq. One of those factors, many experts argue, was that the increasing number of troops created a critical mass to help stem the violence. By October, there were , American troops in Iraq, but the number of fatalities per month had dropped to Afghanistan may be considerably different, and experts and military officials are reluctant to predict that the surge will work the same way in two distinctly different places. One village leader might want money for a new school, another might want the US to vacate an area to give him more credibility. Not in any comprehensive way. The Pentagon has been pushing the small triumphs of its Local Defense Initiative, which attempts to leverage tribal militias into anti-insurgent "neighborhood watches. President Hamid Karzai plans to hold a "peace jirga" to bring together different leaders. Out of that a "Sons of Afghanistan"-like program could emerge. But it may still be too soon.

3: Clear and hold - Wikipedia

Clear-hold-build challenges this approach by framing counterinsurgency as a fight for the support and loyalty of the relevant populations. Yet, beyond its exhortation for a secure environment and cooperation with local communities, it can provide few specifics.

Clear, hold and build community Henry J Lewis Tweet After an unusually long delay and a semi-hyping of the declaration “which should have never happened” by the Minister of Justice Delroy Chuck at a sensitisation session, the long-awaited Law Reform Zones of Special Operations Special Security and Community Development Measures Act of leaped into effect. The prime minister, on the advice of his security council, made the declaration at about It was now time for action. ZOSO had officially begun. The prime minister had been given some statistics as the criteria for selecting Mount Salem. The community recorded 54 murders since the start of the year and it is host to 12 gangs, they reported. The stats further showed that since there has been a steady increase in murders with 46 in ; , 70; , 85; and , What then is the real reason? Some said the crime-infested Rockfort would have been in contention, but the prime minister bowled a googly to the surprise of many, including the residents of Mount Salem. The real reason for selecting Mount Salem was all about psychology, it is linked to the ability of the security forces to succeed whatever is the measure of success. The prime minister approached the first ZOSO like a researcher. No one enters a high-risk operation without carefully selecting the one community to be piloted. Let us be reminded that the ZOSO is really a crime-fighting experiment. No researcher will engage an important research for publication without running a pilot study. A pilot project or pilot experiment is a small-scale, preliminary study conducted in order to evaluate feasibility, time, cost, adverse events, in an attempt to make certain predictions. A successful day operation in Mount Salem should build trust and confidence in community members, making them more open and welcoming of the security forces, knowing that the ability to do a professional job, while shutting down and apprehending hard core criminals, is possible. I am having a really hard time figuring out the measure of success. Is it the number of guns seized? The amount of wanted men arrested? The number of gangs dismantled? Or a lull in criminal activities? But for how long? It is important that the country knows because there might be some misplaced expectations. Already the prime minister has reported that one woman said that for the first time she was able to sleep with her door and windows open? Does she have a false sense of security or is this a measure of success? According to Section I would think by now the chairman of the committee should have been fully apprised and equipped with terms of reference. Social intervention About two months ago Member of Parliament for Manchester North Western Mikael Phillips said that the Government should not wait until it declares an area a zone of special operations before it moves in to provide much-needed social intervention. While I see the wisdom in his requests, there was a good reason why this was not possible without the implementation of the ZOSO, because section Community well-being is the combination of social, spiritual, economic, environmental, cultural, and political conditions identified by individuals and their communities as essential for them to flourish and fulfil their potential. There are three attributes that play a large role in well-being: And equity is supported by values of diversity, social justice and individual empowerment, where all members are treated with fairness; basic needs are met adequate access to health services, decent housing, food, and personal security and the equal opportunity to get and meet individual potential. We really need to find a way to put purpose in the lives of our young people. It is about time we take back Mount Salem and all other communities from criminals and allow them to flourish. In flourishing communities, people are able to satisfy their fundamental human needs because social structures and institutions function inclusively and sustainably. Community members live safely and in dignity with the freedom to speak out and ensure access to health care, education and other basic services. A flourishing community offers its members access to opportunities so that they can realise their potential to participate in social, economic, cultural, and spiritual life. It is only when the Government makes the policy shift and focuses on building the well-being of its citizens dismantling garrisons that we will see a precipitous decline in the crime statistics. Can it be done? Send comments to the Observer or hjewis utech.

4: clear build and hold | Political News, Analysis & Opinion

So, as we await the publication of the new civil-military strategy for the country from the new US commander in Afghanistan, General Stanley McChrystal, the strategy of "clear, hold, build.

But those measures will not help us in either the short or the long-term if they are half measures. AP reported the following on Wednesday evening: The information leaked from that private missive apparently has Eikenberry, a retired General who has served a Command of his own in Afghanistan, pessimistic about the government of Afghan President Hamid Karzai and their ability to effectively control embattled nation. One said plan would have a troop surge used to deal with Taliban forces that have recently gotten the upper hand in several regions of the country. Some of these additional forces will be used to hold some areas and buy some time for the Afghani army to reach appropriate strength and capability levels. The remaining troops would simultaneously be used for training the Afghan army. This is a plan that I support. It is the plan that Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice argued for, with the previous administration, for a year before they finally accepted it. Once the Administration did adopt that plan, a troop surge was approved and the plan worked. From that point on, the war in Iraq began to turn around for the United States. Clear, hold and build was first successfully used by Col. McMaster in the Iraqi city of Tal Afar. Once that was achieved, significant numbers of forces were left behind to hold the city. This allowed residents feel secure and prevented the enemy from simply coming back to the city after we left. With the city now cleared of the enemy and held secure from the enemy, U. Wherever this strategy was conducted, it worked. The resurgents were gone and our continued presence, prevented them from returning. As a result, citizens no longer lived in fear and life began to flow unimpeded by terror and violence. To carry out clear, hold and build, more troops and more time were required of us. This same strategy, or an extremely close version of it, will work in Afghanistan. But it has no chance of working if we expect it to be completed overnight. To carry out such a plan in Afghanistan as a short-term exit strategy will be a half measure and result in a defeat of the purpose of the nine years we have already invested in the Afghani War on Terror. According to reports, President Obama is simply looking at a way to surrender and leave Afghanistan to whatever fate its ill-equipped government will suffer. The circumstances we face in Afghanistan are uniquely troubling and to overcoming that which makes it all so troubling will not be accomplished by a quick exit anytime soon. In addition to waging an effective battle against the Taliban, we have to do whatever is possible to establish a secure, responsible, legitimate government in Afghanistan. If we are not committed to make sure that was is eventually created, than I say pull out right now, because if we are not willing to that, than we are not taking our own plight in the region seriously. But believing for a moment that we are serious about victory in Afghanistan, the most dramatic difficulty that we face in establishing that necessary stable and secure government is the fact that nine out of ten Afghan soldiers do not know how to read. This creates a significant roadblock to any quick training of troops to take our place if we leave anytime soon. Proper training will be crucial in establishing a stable Afghani government that can takeover our current efforts and continue to render the Taliban ineffective. Under the circumstances, such effective training will take a great deal of time. I understand that President Obama wants to be able to claim that he ended the war in Afghanistan. He wants to live up to that Nobel Peace Prize that he accepted and received prematurely before he had a chance to do anything. But would it not be a greater accomplishment for him and our nation to be able to say that he ended the war successfully? For that to be achieved and acknowledged, President Obama can not take any half measures. If reports are true, Ambassador Eikenberry sees no hope for us in Afghanistan. Eikenberry wields a great deal of influence over the President in this matter. And just to be clear here, victory in Afghanistan is defined by the eventual creation of a government that can do what we are doingâ€”destroy the Taliban and offer the Afghani people a bright future. The future and security of your fellow Americans is far more important than any medal that a bunch of Scandinavians want to hang around your neck.

5: Editorial | Clear, hold and build | Commentary | Jamaica Gleaner

On December 1, , Ambassador James Jeffrey and Jeffrey White addressed The Washington Institute's Special Policy Forum to mark the publication of The Washington Institute's Policy Focus, Assessing Iraq's Sunni Arab Insurgency, by Jeffrey White and Michael Eisenstadt. Ambassador Jeffrey, the.

One element is to secure support for the strategy at all levels of the traditional military forces. Experience in Vietnam has shown that traditional military forces dislike the limited role they play in the clear and hold strategy and may successfully advocate for a more traditional warmaking role. Military historian Lewis Sorley has argued that clear and hold tactics were markedly successful in the Vietnam War despite being implemented after a decade of conflict and under less than ideal conditions. Sometimes defined as "clear, hold and build" or "shape, clear, hold, and build," native forces identify the nature and strength of the enemy threat in a given area shape , foreign and native forces defeat the enemy threat clear , foreign and native forces keep the area clear of enemies hold , and native democratic institutions are established that draw their legitimacy from the local people build. By , the strategy had "shown some results in Iraq. Kaplan also concludes that too little discussion is given to local versus national government especially regarding corruption and trustworthiness and situations in which a majority of the population is on the side of the insurgents. Army, Counterinsurgency Operations, , p. Experiences from Malaya and Vietnam, War, Politics, and the Endgame in Iraq, , p. The Guerrilla in History, , p. The American Military Adventure in Iraq, , p. Kennedy, Johnson, and the Origins of the Vietnam War, , p. A Documented History, , p. Sorley, A Better War: Bush at War, , p. A French View of Counterinsurgency, Revolution and Social Change in the Mekong Delta, " , , p. The Classic Study of Guerrilla Warfare, , p. A Documented History, , pp. January 12, , accessed ; Bowman, War in Afghanistan, p. Retrieved January 24,

6: PPT - Clear, Hold, and Build PowerPoint Presentation - ID

The US experience in the Afghan and Iraq Wars is scarcely over. It has, however, already produced a wide range of lessons. Some are narrow and apply largely at the tactical or technical level.

Share via Email From the surge in Iraq to Afghanistan today, allied military strategy in both conflicts has been focused on three words that have been iterated and reiterated at each crisis and turning point. It is a formula, we are told now, that will be the key to success in the war in Afghanistan. So, as we await the publication of the new civil-military strategy for the country from the new US commander in Afghanistan, General Stanley McChrystal, the strategy of "clear, hold, build" requires cross-examination. Clear Much in evidence right now in the midst of two major ongoing operations in Afghanistan. The problem, however, with the notion of "clearing" is that it assumes that the Taliban are somehow "other" to the rest of the population, not least in the Pashtun south. But the reality, whether we like it or not, is that the social and cultural values represented by the Taliban have large areas of cross-over with substantial sections of the rest of Afghanistan. That logically means that what is being earmarked for excision represents often commonly shared values – a policy that risks inflaming the conflict rather than "pacifying" it. That is, of course, not how the US and UK military sees it. Their argument in Afghanistan – as in Iraq – is that those opposing coalition efforts can be separated into categories: Finally – as they see it – there is a far wider population whose commitment to supporting or tolerating the fighters is weak, who will be released by the removal of the die-hards. It is a theory, then, that proposes the leveraged use of violence against a minority to effect wider change. Yet it is based on several fundamental misconceptions. First, it ignores the social organisation, cohesion and strong kinship relationships in Afghanistan, as well as the reciprocal obligations between members of a tribally based society in the midst of conflict. Equally problematic are the assumptions that the policy of clearing is based on. For over the last few years, US and UK estimates have proved to be consistently wrong about the numbers, concentrations in locations and levels of local support for Taliban fighters – and why people are supporting them. There has been a failure to grasp even why individuals are fighting. Hold If clearing suggests the violent elimination of one part of the spectrum of beliefs held in some part by many in Afghanistan, the second stage of the trinity of actions is equally challenging when examined. Despite eight years in Afghanistan, and a procession of campaigns, US and UK forces are no closer to holding the ground than they were three years ago. After each campaign senior officials announce a victory in the face of a Taliban withdrawal to regroup elsewhere. And inevitably, the Taliban returns more determined, more knowledgeable about their enemy and with ever more effective weapons. And given the increasingly wide distribution of the violence, the policy of holding requires ever greater troop levels, suggesting to the population an occupation ever more determined. And in doing so, it poses the risk of an ever more intensified resistance. Leading to the constantly unanswered questions – how long should that holding last and what conditions would allow for withdrawal? Build If it is possible to imagine at least what "clear" and "hold" look like, the final part of the formula still remains almost impossible to visualise. While politicians and military alike talk about strengthening institutional capacity towards the purpose of building a strong, democratic state, it is hard to see what that state would look like, and how it should function. Eight years of largely wasted effort in Afghanistan have barely made an impact on its multiple conflicts and challenges – for which the coming elections will once again be presented as a fig leaf. And what has that effort produced? A rump of a centralised state whose writ runs little further than Kabul, but has been unable to devolve power or resources – a critical requirement – to the provinces. Lacking a realistic picture of what Afghanistan should look like, and how its political settlement might work, trying to build is as pointless as trying to clear and hold.

7: Clear, hold, build? Not in Afghanistan | Peter Beaumont | Opinion | The Guardian

In Response To Experiences In Tal Afar And Elsewhere, The Coalition Adopted A New Approach - Clear, Hold, And Build. The ability of al-Qaida and its associates to retake Tal Afar was a problem seen elsewhere in Iraq, and the Iraqi

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government and Coalition adopted a new approach.

8: "Clear, Hold, Build" The Winning Strategy | www.enganchecubano.com

A build, hold, and clear strategy is the most flexible and realistic approach to maintaining American influence and protecting our interests in the Indo-Pacific region. No doubt some, especially.

9: Clear. Hold. Build: Hard Lessons of Business and Human Rights in India by Sudeep Chakravarti

Clear, hold and build is a strategy used in areas with dangerous gangs and high levels of violence. The first task is to clear the violent gangs out of the community. The second task is to hold those areas by maintaining a strong, continuous police presence to provide reassurance and security, and to prevent the violent gangs from returning.

Appendix i: Magical correspondences Painting landscapes Rome : the memory city The Christian framework: from child of God to son/daughter of the church? Agitation, sloth and torpor, and doubt The administration of justice from Homer to Aristotle New york list of judicial oaths public access Queen Marys dolls house Delayed call toni aleo The new union prayer book A lion in the way Making Designer Furniture for Children, the Home and Garden Chaucer and Fifteenth-Century Verse and Prose Van Richtens Arsenal (Ravenloft d20 3.0 Fantasy Roleplaying) Ntroduction to kinesiology the science of human physical activity Moses and monotheism: a review of Freud. Hero enrique iglesias piano Rossettis obsession Ansel Adams (Treasures of Art) Cases in consumer law Attitudes that breed discipline problems Great Sayings by Great Lawyers Blade Official Strategy Guide Pillar V : foresight American Henry James. A Single Mom Talks to God Leipzig versus Zurich 2000 IEEE Workshop on Signal Processing Systems: Sips 2000 World silver and monetary history in the 16th and 17th centuries Wavelets: Time-Frequency Methods and Phase Space Classic Cadillac (Auto Focus) Historical memoir of the family of Eglinton and Winton together with relative notes and illustrations V. 2. The panels. Outline of a practical course in child-rearing Bible Story Puppets and Poems (Resource Books) Labor Law Cases and Materials 13th ed, 2005 case and Statutory Supplement Bet With the Best Testing times, 1822-32 Safety owl treat bag The church tomorrow by way of conclusion.