**(U) References:**

a. (U) JP 3-0, Joint Operations, 11 August 2011 (U).

b. (U) JP 3-08, Interorganizational Coordination During Joint Operations, 24 June 2011 (U).

c. (U) JP 3-29, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance, 3 January 2014 (U).

d. (U) JP 3-57, Civil Military Operations, 11 September 2013 (U).

e. (U) ATP 3-57.20, Multi-Service Techniques for Civil-Affairs Support to Foreign Humanitarian Assistance, 15 February 2013 (U).

**(U) Time Zone Used Throughout the OPORD:** Local.

**1. (U) Situation**. Base OPORD (U).

a. (U) Area of Interest. The 52ID Area of Interest (AI) is the following countries in their entirety, ATROPIA, ARIANA, ARTZAK, GORGAS and the Southern portions of DONOVIA. Notably the AI contains portions of two Geographic Combatant Commander Areas of Responsibility (AOR), U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM). Ariana lies within the USCENTCOM AOR; the entire Caspian Sea and the country of Atropia lie within the USEUCOM AOR.

b. (U) Area of Operations. Appendix 2 (Operation Overlay) to Annex C (Operations) (U).

(1) (U) Terrain. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

(2) (U) Weather. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

c. (U) Enemy Forces. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

d. (U) Friendly Forces. Base OPORD (U).

e. (U) Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Nongovernmental Organizations. Annex V (Interagency Coordination) (U).

f. (U) Civil Considerations. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

g. (U) Attachments and Detachments. Annex A (Task Organization) (U).

h. (U) Assumptions. Base OPORD (U).

**2. (U) Mission**. Base OPORD (U).

**3. (U) Execution**.

a. (U) Scheme of Civil Affairs Operations. 52ID integrates Civil Military Operations (CMO) into tactical operations to support military objectives and minimize the effects on the Republic of Atropia (ROA) civilian populace.

(1) (U) Execution Matrix. Appendix 1 (Execution Matrix) (U).

(2) (U) Populace and Resources Control Plan. Appendix 2 (Populace and Resources Control Plan) (U).

(3) (U) Civil Information Management Plan. Appendix 3 (Civil Information Management Plan) (U).

(4) (U) 52ID will resolve conflicts between national policy and military operations in favor of policy objectives.

(5) (U) Military operations will focus on protection of civilians, offensive tactical operations, and the destruction of enemy forces. These operations require a balance between tactical considerations and operating under the United Nations (UN) Security Council mandated mission and U.S. national policy objectives in the ROA and the region. Achievement of these objectives will be facilitated by:

(a) (U) Close and continuous coordination of military operations with the ROA government.

(b) (U) Careful consideration of the effects of tactical operations on the ROA population and infrastructure.

(c) (U) Strict adherence to legal obligations under U.S. law, international treaties such as the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), international law, and rules of engagement.

(6) (U) Units will make every effort to use ROA resources to support U.S. efforts and assist ROA population control and subsistence.

b. (U) Tasks to Subordinate Units. Base OPORD (U).

c. (U) Coordinating Instructions.

(1) (U) Environmental Considerations. Omitted.

(2) (U) Stability tasks. 52ID will execute three minimum essential security tasks and related actions all directed toward the establishment of operational and tactical conditions critical to the success of our stability operations. Each task is directed at the accomplishment of supporting objectives that enable the achievement of desired effects, conditions, or end states as follows;

(a) (U) Civil Security. Civil security provides for the safety of the HN and its population, including protection from internal and external threats. Without a reasonable level of civil security, other stability tasks are infeasible. 52ID conducts Civil Security while developing ATROPIA’s military capacity in order to establish a safe and secure environment in AO SHIELD.

(b) (U) Civil Control. Civil control centers on rule of law. It promotes efforts to rebuild host-nation judiciary and corrections systems by providing training and support to law enforcement and judicial personnel. Civil control tasks focus on building temporary or interim capabilities to pave the way for the host-nation or international organizations to implement as permanent capabilities. 52ID assists local populaces in the development of judicial and law enforcement capabilities.

(c) (U) Restore Essential Services. Restoring essential services addresses the fundamental needs of the populace, beyond the provision of security. 52IDforces support efforts to establish or restore the most basic civil services: essential food, water, shelter, and medical support necessary to sustain the population until local civil services are restored. These efforts will include providing or supporting humanitarian assistance, providing shelter and relief for dislocated civilians, and preventing the spread of epidemic disease.

(3) (U) Determine specific sustainment and combat operational needs that can be met through the use of host nation (HN) resources. Units are authorized to coordinate with all locally elected officials as required

(4) (U) Instruct all personnel on the customs of the local populace, instruct them not to violate religious customs or observed taboos, to obey key points of international law, and to treat all civilians with courtesy and dignity.

(5) (U) In cooperation with HN officials, identify and assess assets and quantities available to support CMO in alleviating the effects of widespread destruction of private property.

(6) (U) Establish contact with local government civil and military leadership within 24 hours after arrival in assigned area of operations. Coordinate operations whenever the tactical situation allows.

(7) (U) Provide emergency assistance to Dislocated Civilians (DC) until they are turned over to ROA authorities when civilian capacity is unavailable.

(8) (U) Coordinate CMO-related host nation support (HNS) through the local ROA Government and info copy the 52ID G5.

(9) (U) Conduct CMO within assigned area of operations. 52ID G9 will coordinate CMO activities through CJTF-C and CJTF-7.

(10) (U) Turn over to ROA authorities captured enemy foodstuffs and materials, less war materials and material needed for intelligence exploitation. Use ROA resources and transportation to the maximum extent possible. Distribute foodstuffs, clothing, and medical supplies to the general population if it cannot be evacuated by ROA or U.S. authorities. Destroy all other materials, except medical supplies, if they cannot be evacuated.

(11) (U) Protect religious shrines, cemeteries, and historical landmarks. See Paragraph 3. (c) (7) in Appendix 11 (Rules of Engagement) to Annex C (Operations) (U).

(12) (U) Disseminate guidance to Soldier level on treatment of civilian personnel and property during combat operations. Guidance is based on the following:

(a) (U) U.S. forces will apply relevant portions of the Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilian persons in time of war, subject to modification by COMCJTF-C directives and Rules of Engagement.

(b) (U) Looting or destruction of any property for personal gain is illegal and will not be tolerated. Report all incidents promptly through appropriate channels.

(13) (U) Determine matters concerning the exercise of foreign criminal/civil jurisdiction over U.S. personnel IAW the SOFA. Commanders will exert every effort to maintain the maximum U.S. jurisdiction and custody over U.S. personnel allowed by the SOFA.

(14) (U) Treat all civilians with courtesy, dignity, and respect.

(15) (U) Incident Reports. Submit an Incident Report to inform 52ID of any CA/CMO-related incident in the following categories IAW Annex H (CMO Reports) to 52ID Reporting SOP (U).

(a) (U) International Law.

1. (U) Any incident that affects or is affected by any international agreement between the U.S. and other nation states.

2. (U) Any incident involving a potential violation of the Law of Land Warfare.

(b) (U) Any incident that may be described as a diplomatic incident involving U.S. forces and HN forces, governmental agents, or citizens of foreign nations.

(c) (U) Military Justice. Any incident involving HN forces, agents, or nationals that may give rise to potential action under the UCMJ, including nonjudicial punishment.

(d) (U) Claims. Any incident that may give rise to a claim for or against the United States.

(16) (U) Submit requests for HN support IAW Annex F (Sustainment) (U).

(17) (U) Coordinate with the HN and NGOs for the establishment of a Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC). Report the location to the 52ID G9 NLT 24 hours after the establishment or identification of the HOC.

(18) (U) Submit a CMO Report through CIDNE to the 52ID G9 NLT 2400 daily. The reporting period will be the previous 24-hour period from 0000 through 2359. BN S9/CATs submit CMO Reports through CIDNE to their MSC S9 IAW their MSC Reporting SOP. Upload supporting documents and photos into the CMO Reports using the Add Media Tab in CIDNE. The purpose of the CMO Report is to inform 52ID of significant CA activities and issues occurring in respective areas of operation.

(19) (U) Submit Engagement Reports, Person Folders, Facility Assessment Reports, CMO Assessments and Daily SITREPS through CIDNE, as applicable to 52ID G9. Supporting documents and photos will be uploaded into the reports using the Add Media Tab in CIDNE.

(20) (U) All Civil Affairs Teams assigned to 52ID will provide a capabilities brief to their supported unit NLT 24 hours after initial link-up. BCT S9s report completion of this task to the 52ID G9 as each team completes this brief.

(21) (U) Be prepared to synchronize efforts with SOTF-CA elements in order to avoid duplication of effort and ensure CF-SOF CAO/CMO interdependability.

(22) (U) The ROA Government is responsible for public health, but it is a command concern. Be prepared to assist local public health agencies. Report incidents of communicable diseases and significant health hazards through medical channels.

(23) (U) Be prepared to execute DC Operations in coordination with HN government and UN partners.

(24) (U) Black market activity, including transactions involving currency, military property, or Class VI items, is prohibited.

(25) (U) Off-Limits Restrictions. Mosques, churches and other religious buildings are off limits to CJTF-C personell, exceptions may be granted by the Commander, CJTF-C.

(26) (U) The following, per Joint Publication 3-0 (Joint Operations), are operational environment classifications used in this OPORD.

(a) (U) PERMISSIVE Environment: Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct.

(b) (U) UNCERTAIN Environment: Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area.

(27) (U) CJTF-C reserves authority for interface with the ROA Government for national policy matters.

(28) (U) Immediate Human Needs – reduce the probability of loss of life or damage, initiate recovery efforts. Additional activities include surveying the disaster area, prioritizing needs, conducting health assessments, and providing health services, communications, shelter, subsistence, water, engineering support, transportation, fire fighting, mass care, urban search and rescue (SAR), hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response, and energy distribution.

**4. (U)** **Sustainment**.

a. (U) Logistics. Annex F (Sustainment) (U).

b. (U) Personnel.

(1) (U) MSC commanders may authorize the use of military transportation or other assets for the benefit of the HN and other CMO; however, transportation of DC/IDP in military vehicles is highly discouraged unless the situation is so grave that waiting for less conspicuous transporation would cause probable harm or death to civilians. Notify HN security forces of DC/IDP locations so they can arrange transport to safe location. Ensure that combat operations are not affected by the release of equipment. Military supplies and rations will not be used for CMO without a detailed request to and prior approval from the 52ID Commander. Submit all CMO requests through the S-9 to the 52ID G9.

(2) (U) Local Labor. Coordinate through 52ID G9.

(3) (U) Minimize use of local civilian labor. Civilian personnel will not be used for any functions or in any areas that would reasonably subject them to injury or death.

(4) (U) Make maximum use of local resources.

(5) (U) Monitor use of civilian resources to ensure there is no adverse impact/hardship on the civilian population.

c. (U) Health Service Support. Annex F (Sustainment) (U).

**5. (U) Command and Signal**.

a. (U) Base OPORD (U).

b. (U) CA Company maintains operational/administrative control of CA Teams, while Brigade has operational control of CA Company.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Appendix 1 - Execution Matrix (U)

Appendix 2 - Populace and Resource Control Plan (U)

Appendix 3 - Civil Information Management Plan (U)

Appendix 4 - A SHIELD Assessment (U)

Appendix 5 - Brigade Area of Operations Assessments (U)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CA Core Task** | **OPORD 16-01-FOF Task** |
|  |  |
| PRC | Identify and Secure Critical Infrastructure |
|  | Collateral Damage Mitigation |
|  | Process Collateral Damage Claims |
|  | DC Management |
| FHA | Humanitarian Assistance |
| CIM | Conduct Initial and Deliberate Assessments |
| SCA | Transition to Host Nation |

Legend:

CIM: Civil Information Management

DC: Dislocated Civilian

FHA: Foreign Humanitarian Assistance

NA: Nation Assistance

PRC: Populace and Resources Control

SCA: Support to Civil Administration

**(U) Time Zone Used Throughout the OPORD:** Local.

**1. (U) Situation.**

a. (U) Area of Interest. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

b. (U) Area of Operations. Appendix 2 (Operation Overlay) (U) to Annex C (Operations) (U).

c. (U) General.

(1) (U) This DC plan supports consequence management throughout AO SHIELD. It outlines procedures for advising and assisting commanders and staff on DC operations. Consequence management of DC operations is defined as those measures taken to prevent further loss of life; protect public health and safety; restore essential services; and provide emergency relief to victims of or individuals threatened by natural or manmade disasters, CBRN incidents, civil unrest, or movement of civilians as a result of combat operations. Consequence management includes planning, assessment, and actions to identify, organize, coordinate, and transport emergency responders, supplies, and equipment to an event site. Consequence support activities may include providing water, food, shelter, transportation, medical supplies and support, and communications.

(2) (U) Per OSD Guidance, when USAID’s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is designated by the Ambassador to lead the U.S. Government (USG) response, the U.S. military is not designated as the first responder in a humanitarian crisis. The U.S. military may be involved when the military provides a unique service, civilian response capacity is overwhelmed, and civilian authorities request assistance. Requests for support will originate with USAID/OFDA, the designated lead in Atropia under the Ambassador’s Disaster Declaration.

(3) (U) The ROA Government has templated two IDP camps in response to the growing humanitarian crisis—one in northern Atropia near RUSTON (15SWR3398) and the other in the southern part of the country near BOGALUSA (16 RBV2710). It has allocated space and resources and contracted for support services in the event the camps must be utilized, but it has thus far declined to activate them. No IDP camps have been templated within AO SHIELD. With the help of intergovernmental organizations (IGO) and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) operating within the country, ROA officials have so far been successful in placing IDPs with host families. IDPs have been fleeing Ariana-occupied areas in western Atropia, traveling to registration locations in MANSFIELD (15SVR3344), DARA LAM, and VILLE PLATTE (15RWP6995), where they are then assigned housing. IDPs traveling northeast to RUSTON take various routes, generally transiting north of LUFKIN (15RUQ3568), while those IDPs heading southeast toward BOGALUSA generally travel south of LUFKIN, transiting via HWY 10.

(4) (U) Within AO SHIELD, military operations may result in the movement of civilian personnel to areas deemed more secure and hospitable. This movement potentially interferes with ongoing military operations and hampers accomplishment of long-term 52ID mission objectives. Civilians enjoy full freedom of movement and may not be moved by force unless designated by the host country.

d. (U) Enemy Forces. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

e. (U) Friendly Forces. Base OPORD (U).

f. (U) Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Nongovernmental Organizations. Annex V (Interagency Coordination) (U).

g. (U) Civil Considerations. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

h. (U) Attachments and Detachments. Base OPORD (U).

i. (U) Assumptions.

(1) (U) In coordination with local officials, 52ID is authorized to conduct PRC measures in AO SHIELD.

(2) (U) Limited 52ID logistics assets are available to support PRC measures.

(3) (U) Limited government resources are available to support PRC measures.

**2. (U) Mission.** Base OPORD (U).

**3. (U) Execution.**

a. (U) Scheme of DC Operations.

(1) (U) 52ID and MSCs initiate actions to respond to DC incidents.

(2) (U) 52ID and subordinate MSCs will coordinate activities with government officials, Republic of Atropia Security Forces (ROASF), intergovernmental organizations (IGO), and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) through DOS, as appropriate.

(3) (U) 52ID will institute PRC measures, to include establishment of Stay-Put policies, DC Route Identification, establishment of 52ID DC Assembly Areas (DCAA), and BCT DC Collection Points (DCCP).

(4) (U) The end state of DC operations is when the ROA Government and local authorities have assumed control of DC operations and facilities from U.S. forces.

b. (U) Tasks to 52ID Staff Elements.

(1) (U) 52ID G2.

(a) (U) Develop and estimate number of DCs within affected area.

(b) (U) Conduct screening operations in DCAA (when established) in coordination with host country. DCAA’s should be of a temporary nature and not include overnight accommodations or feeding programs.

(c) (U) Coordinate for interpreters for DCAA (when established), if applicable.

(2) (U) 52ID G3 (in coordination with applicable BCT).

(a) (U) Coordinate additional forces for DCAA security (internal and external) in coordination with or at the request of the host country.

(b) (U) Provide information about ongoing stability operations to G9 in order to minimize DC interference with ongoing operations.

(3) (U) 52ID G3 (Information Operations Element).

(a) (U) Maintain communication with USAID/OFDA, and/or UN Civil Military LNO regarding any humanitarian actions or actions taken to take care of DCs.

(b) (U) Support DC management by coordinating and synchronizing the messages of PJOA, CMO, MISO, PMO, local leaders, and the ground commander.

(c) (U) Engage the populace by informing them on the following topics: Locations of DC routes, DCCPs, DCAAs, DC camps, and available services.

(4) (U) 52ID G4. Coordinate with contracting officer and AA administration teams for all DCAA logistical requirements, to include food and water.

(5) (U) 52ID G9.

(a) (U) Conduct DC operations contingency planning.

(b) (U) Assist with identifying DCCPs, DC routes, DCAAs, and DC camps.

(6) (U) 52ID Surgeon. Coordinate with the ROA Government’s health authorities to work with local hospitals and clinics for treatment and evacuation of DC. Clinics run by humanitarian agencies should not be approached without prior permission from humanitarian players in charge of them. Prior coordination through OFDA or UN’s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) is required.

(7) (U) 52ID SJA. Review DC plan and identify systemic problems in fulfilling legal and moral obligations to dislocated civilians.

(8) (U) 52ID PAO. Cover DC movements and coordinate local, provincial, national, and international media coverage.

(9) (U) 52ID PMO.

(a) (U) Coordinate with G3 to provide DCAA security.

(b) (U) Support DCAA screening operations.

(c) (U) Support enforcement of DC evacuation routes.

(10) (U) 52ID Engineer.

(a) (U) Coordinate for DCAA construction.

(b) (U) Conduct site surveys of proposed DCAA locations.

c. (U) Tasks to Units.

(1) (U) Develop DC plans in support of potential DC consequence management activities.

(2) (U) Incorporate DC control into operational planning at every level of command.

(3) (U) Identify IGO/NGO conducting humanitarian assistance (HA) operations within respective JOA.

(4) (U) Identify key local leaders and ROASFs capable of taking civilian lead in DC consequence management activities and to whom control of DCs assembled at DC collection points can be transferred. ROASF will transport DCs to locations outside of AO SHIELD once BCTs make them aware that they have DCs in their AOS.

(5) (U) Coordinate with government officials and ROASF to establish PRC measures in respective AOS.

(6) (U) Coordinate with government officials and ROASF for assistance in establishing and administering DC collection points in respective AOS.

(7) (U) Coordinate with 52ID Transportation Officer (DTO) to ensure DC evacuation routes do not conflict with Main Supply Routes (MSR).

d. (U) Coordinating Instructions.

(1) (U) BCTs are authorized to transition control of DCs to ROASFs with 52ID G3 approval upon consolidation in DC collection points.

(2) (U) Unilateral action to quell civil disturbances affecting DC consequence management operations must be authorized by Commander, 52ID. Any and all such actions must conform to published Rules of Engagement.

(3) (U) Coordinate all CMO related requirements through 52ID G9.

**4. (U) Sustainment.** Annex F (Sustainment) (U).

**5. (U) Command and Signal.** Base OPORD (U).

**1. (U)** **Situation**.

a. (U) Enemy Forces. Annex B (Intelligence) (U).

b. (U) Friendly Forces. Base OPORD (U).

c. (U) Attachments and Detachments. Base OPORD (U).

**2. (U)** **Mission**. 52ID Civil Affairs components conduct Civil Information Management (CIM) operations in AO SHIELD to develop and maintain civil society situational awareness and improve understanding of the operational environment throughout this operation.

**3. (U) Execution.** The 52ID CIM process will encompass the following CIM activities: collection, collation, processing, analyzing, production, and dissemination of civil information critical to mission success in AO SHIELD. MSCs are responsible for identifying civilian information requirements and utilizing their organic Civil Affairs assets to conduct CIM operations. MSCs will then utilize the CIDNE database to store relevant civil information as directed in this annex. Each level of command is responsible for establishing internal CIM processes to ensure timely civil information is disseminated to Commanders in order to maintain situational awareness of civil considerations.

**4. (U) Sustainment**. Annex F (Sustainment) (U).

**5. (U)** **Command and Signal**. Base OPORD (U).

1.(U) National Government. The Atropian constitution established Atropia as a constitutional, secular, and unitary republic ruled by the citizens of Atropia. The power in Atropia is divided into the legislative, executive, and judicial powers; each branch acts in accordance with the constitution and legislative laws established by the Atropian Government. The President is the head of state and also exercises the executive powers. Legislative power is held by the National Assembly, while judicial power is exercised by the courts of the ROA.

a. (U) Legislative Power. The legislative power of the ROA is exercised by a single chamber, the National Assembly, which is also referred to as Parliament. The National Assembly is formed through elections by the citizens of Atropia and has the power to legislate national laws, ratify the national budget, ratify presidential ministry and judicial appointments, ratify and annul international contracts, and dismiss the President by means of impeachment. It is a unicameral (single-chamber) body composed of 125 members elected for five-year terms through direct common voting. Key National Assembly leaders are as follows:

Speaker of the National Assembly Misir Hasanov

First Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly Azad Abbasov

b. (U) Executive Power. The executive power of the ROA is held by the President of Atropia. The President has the power to appoint and release the Prime Minster, with agreement by the National Assembly. The President also has the power to appoint and release the Cabinet of Ministers. The President presents the national budget to the National Assembly for approval and directly regulates all the work of the Government. The President also presents candidates for positions as judges in the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, and Regional Appellate Courts. The President of Atropia establishes and governs the Security Council, which oversees all Atropian Security Forces. Key Executive leaders include the following:

President Salam Ismailov

Prime Minister Artur Rasizadeh

Minister of Defense General Safar Akhundbala Abiyev

Minister of Education Misir Mardanov

Minister of Finance Samir Sharifov

Minister of Economic Development Shahin Mustafayev

Minister of Foreign Affairs Fizuli Mardanov

Minister of Health Oktay Shiraliyev

Minister of Industry and Energy Natig Aliyev

Minister of the Interior Ramil Idris Usubov

Minister of Justice Fikrat Mammadov

Minster of National Security Eldar Mahmudov

Minister of Public Information Samir Jamalov

Ambassador to the U.S. Abid Usubov

Permanent Rep to the UN Ilham Mamedov

State Comm. for Refugees and IDPs Ali Hassanov

c. (U) Judicial Power. The Constitutional Court of Atropia consists of nine judges, who are appointed by the National Assembly after being introduced by the President. The Constitutional Court has the power to examine the conformity of laws within the Atropian Government, decrees and orders from the President, and resolutions from the National Assembly. The Constitutional Court settles problems related to the separation of power among the three branches of government. The Supreme Court and its subsidiaries deal with criminal and other civil cases. Key Judicial leaders are as follows:

Chairman of the Supreme Court Ramiz Yaqub Rzayev

Chairman of the Constitutional Court Samir Sharifov

d. (U) National Government Diagram.

President of Atropia

Prime Minister

National Assembly

(125 Representatives)

Provincial Governors

Constitutional Court (9 Judges)

Supreme Court

Cabinet of Ministries (MOI, MOD, MOH, MOJ, Etc…)

Citizens of Atropia, eligible to vote, select National Assembly Representatives and the President

**Nominated by President**

**Affirmed by National Assembly**

**Nominated by President**

**Affirmed by National Assembly**

Regional Appelate Court Chairman

Provincial First Appearance Court Chairman

Legislative Power

Executive Power

Judicial Power

2. (U) Provincial Government. The ROA is subdivided into twenty-one provinces. The provincial government is responsible for raising revenue via taxes on municipalities, providing the first level of national judicial services at the first appearance courts, and providing social protection when municipalities are unable to deliver such services e.g., in the event of riots, natural disasters, terrorist activities. The provincial government is comprised of an executive committee and board of directors, which together constitute the provincial council. The executive committee is represented by the provincial governor and the first and second deputies to the governor. The provincial governor heads this committee, which is responsible for all governance decisions involving provincial budgeting and services. The provincial board of directors is responsible for implementing executive committee policies and working with the municipalities to coordinate the delivery of state-provided services such as healthcare and education.

a. (U) Agdash Provincial Leadership.

Agdash Provincial Governor Boris Zeynalov

First Deputy to the Provincial Governor Ilgas Mubariz

Second Deputy to the Provincial Governor Ilham Hasanov

Provincial Director of Finances Hamid Hamidov

Provincial Director of Education Dr. Gregory Huseynov

Provincial Director of Health Dr. Azer Mohammad

Provincial Director of Communications Ikram Karimov

Provincial Director of Energy and Nat. Res. Rahim Amin

Provincial Director of Economic Dev. Logman Asadulla

b. (U) Agstafa Provincial Leadership.

Agstafa Provincial Governor Artan Shahzad

First Deputy to the Provincial Governor Cirrus Akhtar

Second Deputy to the Provincial Governor Barzin Gilani

Provincial Director of Finances Fardin Golshiri

Provincial Director of Education Dr. Hami Saatchi

Provincial Director of Health Dr. Ghobad Veisi

Provincial Director of Communications Parsa Jan

Provincial Director of Energy and Nat. Res. Zand Makhmalbaf

Provincial Director of Economic Dev. Shaya Haghighi

c. (U) Kirsham Provincial Leadership.

Kirsham Provincial Governor Ilkin Mahir

First Deputy to the Provincial Governor Nizami Imran

Second Deputy to the Provincial Governor Isa Khanlar

Provincial Director of Finances Javid Narmin

Provincial Director of Education Dr. Agasafa Bayram

Provincial Director of Health Dr. Fuad Karim Mohammad

Provincial Director of Communications Jeykhun Kamran

Provincial Director of Energy and Nat. Res. Tunar Urkhan

Provincial Director of Economic Dev. Vagif Yusif

d. (U) Torvuz Provincial Leadership.

Torvuz Provincial Governor Rasom Nabizade

First Deputy to the Provincial Governor Asadulla Aliyev

Second Deputy to the Provincial Governor Hussein Musa

Provincial Director of Finances Rafiq Suleymanov

Provincial Director of Education Dr. Svetlana Rzayev

Provincial Director of Health Dr. Vilayat Zahirov

Provincial Director of Communications Fikrat Ibrahim

Provincial Director of Energy and Nat. Res. Misir Safarov

Provincial Director of Economic Dev. Raul Hajiyev

Chairman of the Provincial Court Gashgar Huseyn

e. (U) Structure of Provincial Government.

President of Atropia

Provincial Governor

Provincial Chief of Police

Provincial Director of Finances and Taxation

Provincial Director of Education

Provincial School Council

Provincial Director of Health

Provincial Health Authority

Provincial Director of Communications

Provincial Director of Energy and Natural Resources

Provincial Director of Economic Development

1st Deputy to the Provincial Governor

2nd Deputy to the Provincial Governor

Provincial Executive Committee

+

Provincial Council

3. (U) Municipal Government.

a. (U) Provinces are subdivided into varied numbers of municipalities, towns and/or villages. Municipalities are established in villages, settlements, or cities rather than on a regional basis. Each municipality acts as an independent juridical entity, with neither horizontal nor vertical subordination. Municipalities can include one town or village or multiple towns and villages. Municipalities use the power given to them under law to solve important local economic, social, cultural, and ecological issues. Municipalities and their bodies are not included in the system of state bodies. State bodies and officials are not permitted to implement local self-government. Local provincial executive authorities are not part of the municipal structure and do not control the work of municipalities. According to Atropian law, municipalities can apply to the court if there is any interference in their work by state or provincial institutions.

b. (U) A municipality is administered by an elected local council. The local council is an elected board of citizens charged with administering the municipality (city, village, town, or any combination of the three). The local council elects one of its members to serve as the municipality chairman, who appoints heads of the municipal agencies. These agencies are charged with providing public services such as education, healthcare, cultural facilities, road repair, and social protection to all citizens of the municipality. These municipal agencies also work with the provincial government to coordinate services provided to the citizens of the municipality and to ensure that provincial and municipal programs complement each other in a manner that is the most economically efficient.

c. (U) Municipality Government Diagram (Generic).

Municipality Chairman

Local Council Members (Number of members based on Population)

Municipality Chief of Police

Municipality Administrator of Finances and Taxation

Municipality Administrator of Judicial Affairs

Municipality Administrator of Education

Municipality Administrator of Health

d. (U) Judicial System.

(1) (U) The official Atropian judicial system is a three-tier system consisting of the first appearance courts, located at the provincial level; appellate courts, located in six regions across the country; and the Supreme Court, which is located in the capital. The provincial court is an independent organization and separate from the influence of the provincial government. The ROA Supreme Court appoints the provincial judges. The municipality government has the authority to establish a municipal court for resolving local grievances and problems within the municipality. If municipal judicial services are not sufficient to resolve a problem, the issue is elevated by the municipality to the provincial first appearance court. The municipality judicial system is independent of the Atropian three-tiered judicial system and subordinate to municipality executive governance.

(2) (U) Provincial Judicial Representative.

Chairman of the Provincial Court

First Appearance Court

(3) (U) Judicial System Diagram.

Atropian Supreme Court

Chairman of the Regional Court (Appellate Court)

Chairman of the Provincial Court (First Appearance Court)

Municipal Judicial Services

Atropian National Judicial System

Independent of National System

4. (U) Military Forces. Base OPORD (U).

5. (U) Local Police Forces. AO SHIELD contains provincial police force elements manned by the ROA National Police. The provincial chief of police is nominated by the provincial governor, and his nomination is validated by the ROA Ministry of Interior. The provincial police department regularly patrols the province and works with municipality police forces and town/village police chiefs to enforce ROA laws. Municipality police forces fall under the direct control of the municipality government and coordinate activities with the provincial police department. The municipality chairman appoints the chief of police, who is then affirmed by a simple majority vote of the municipality local council members. Local police powers vary from municipality to municipality. In some instances, the chief of police has the authority to search homes with little cause. In other municipalities, however, this type of action requires prior approval from the municipality chairman.

a. (U) Police Key Leaders.

Provincial Chief of Police Vali Tarlan

Batoor Chief of Police Cy Bedar-ud-Din

Dara Lam/Turani Chief of Police Ilgar Mikail

Janan Chief of Police Artan Golpari

Marghoz Chief of Police Fikrat Gabil

Khushal Chief of Police Sarvan Behbud

Marjani Chief of Police Narmin Abbas

Sangari Chief of Police Ogtay Pasha

Tofani Chief of Police Mahir Hafiz

b. (U) Law Enforcement Diagram.

Atropian National Police

Provincial Police Station

Municipality Law Enforcement

Atropian National

Law Enforcement

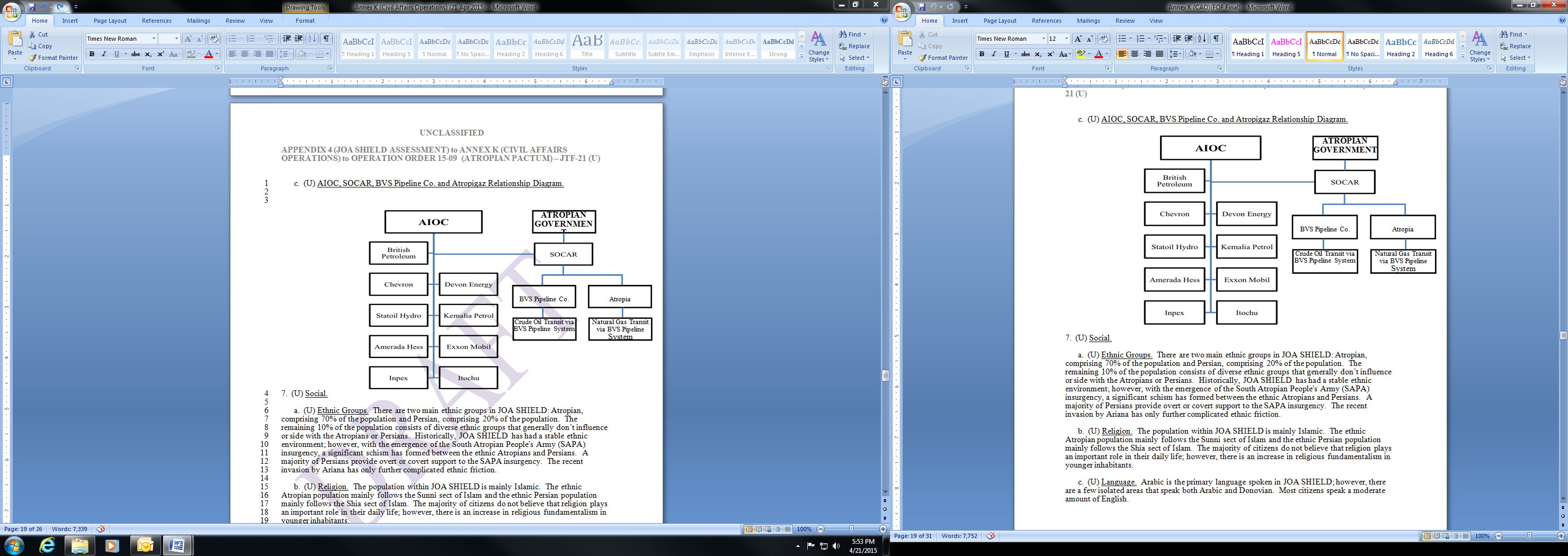
Independent of National System

6. (U) Economy.

a. (U) The ROA economy is heavily dependent on hydrocarbon extraction. Oil exports through the Baku-Vicksburg-Springfield (BVS) pipeline remain the main economic driver along with petro-chemical and the deepwater port activities of Lake Charles. A key employer within AO SHIELD is the hydrocarbon pipeline transit industry; more specifically, the Baku-Vicksburg-Springfield (BVS) Pipeline Company. The BVS Pipeline Company is owned by the same institutions as the Atropian International Oil Company (AIOC); however, the State Oil Company of the Atropian Republic (SOCAR) is solely responsible for its operations in Atropia. The AIOC is a consortium of 10 petroleum companies, including British Petroleum, Chevron, Devon Energy, Statoil Hydro, Kemalia Petrol, Amerada Hess, Exxon Mobil, Inpex, Itochu, and SOCAR. SOCAR is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the BVS Pipeline Company. It does this by directly managing crude oil transport through the ROA, and Antropigaz, a subsidiary, manages ROA natural gas production and distribution. The BVS pipeline consists of both a crude oil and natural gas pipeline that, together, constitute the BVS pipeline.

b. (U) Approximately 35% of the jobs in AO SHIELD are provided by the BVS pipeline and industries related to its operation and maintenance. The other major economic sector in AO SHIELD is agriculture and agriculture-related activities. The agricultural sector employs approximately 30% of the labor force; agriculture is focused on corn and timber production along with fresh and dried fruits, nuts, animal products, and spices. The remaining 25 % of the employed population is split among health, education, security, and other business sectors. Approximately 10% of the population is unemployed or has seasonal employment. Atropia has made only limited progress on instituting market-based economic reforms. Pervasive public and private sector corruption and structural economic inefficiencies remain a drag on long-term growth, particularly in nonenergy sectors.

c. (U) AIOC, SOCAR, BVS Pipeline Co. and Atropigaz Relationship Diagram.



7. (U) Social.

a. (U) Ethnic Groups. There are two main ethnic groups in AO SHIELD: Atropian, comprising 70% of the population and Persian, comprising 20% of the population. The remaining 10% of the population consists of diverse ethnic groups that generally don’t influence or side with the Atropians or Persians. Historically, AO SHIELD has had a stable ethnic environment; however, with the emergence of the South Atropian People's Army (SAPA) insurgency, a significant schism has formed between the ethnic Atropians and Persians. A majority of Persians provide overt or covert support to the SAPA insurgency. The recent invasion by Ariana has only further complicated ethnic friction.

b. (U) Religion. The population within AO SHIELD is mainly Islamic. The ethnic Atropian population mainly follows the Sunni sect of Islam and the ethnic Persian population mainly follows the Shia sect of Islam. The majority of citizens do not believe that religion plays an important role in their daily life; however, there is an increase in religious fundamentalism in younger inhabitants.

c. (U) Language. Arabic is the primary language spoken in AO SHIELD; however, there are a few isolated areas that speak both Arabic and Donovian. Most citizens speak a moderate amount of English.

8. (U) Infrastructure.

a. (U) Medical. The formal structure of the health system in Atropia is highly centralized and hierarchical. Most decisions about key health policy initiatives are made at the national level. The Ministry of Health has ultimate responsibility for the management of the health system. However, it has limited means to influence healthcare providers at the local level as they are financially dependent on the local provincial health authorities or the village authorities. The provincial authorities and the administration of the central provincial hospital have direct managerial responsibilities for health providers in their areas.

b. (U) Education.

(1) (U) Students in Atropia receive 11 years of free and compulsory education. Of these 11 years, grades 1 to 4 constitute primary education, grades 5 to 9 are lower secondary education, and grades 10 and 11 are upper secondary education. Basic education is grades 1 to 9. The Ministry of Education has responsibility for the quality of education through development and publication of curricula and syllabi, textbooks, instructional methodology manuals, initial and in-service training of teaching personnel, and accreditation and licensing of educational institutions.

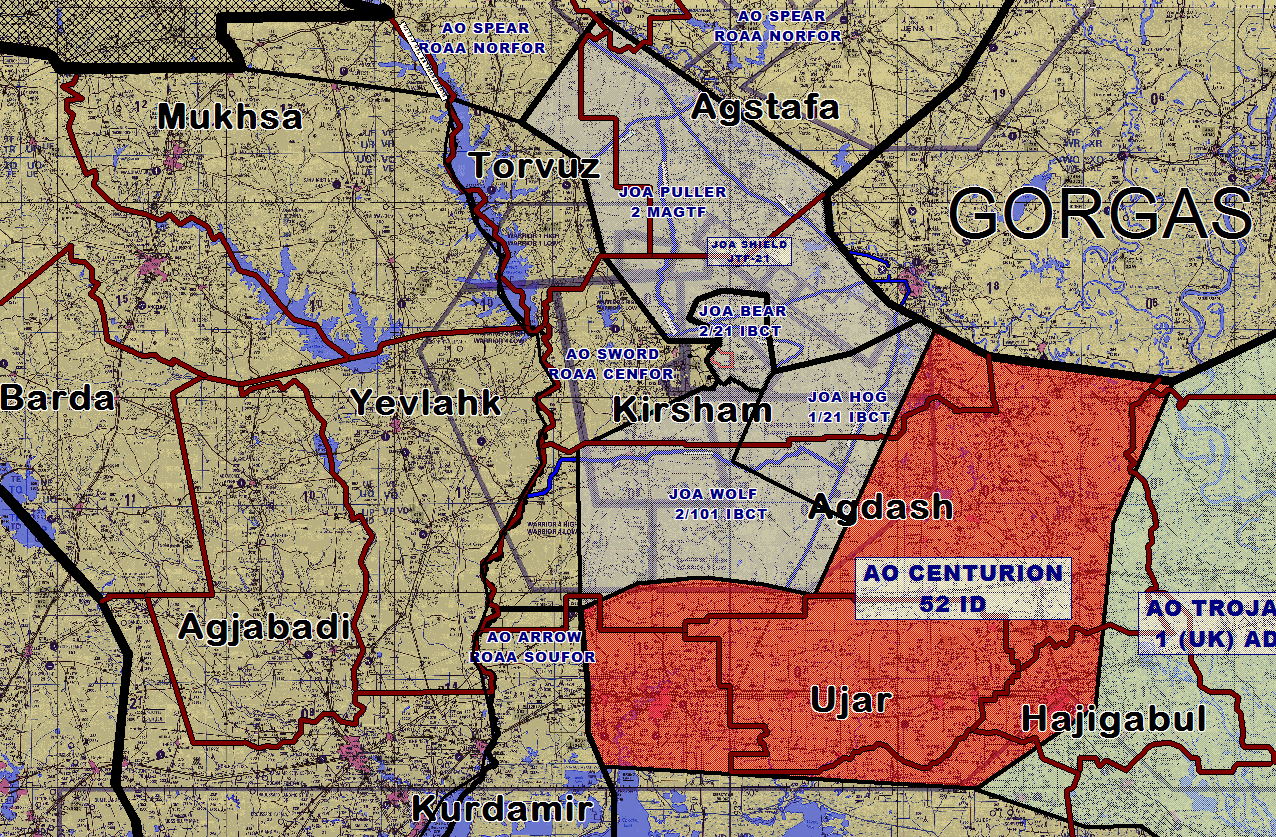
(2) (U) The Ministry of Finance is responsible for allocating funding to schools, early childhood education institutions, and other educational institutions. This allocation takes place through provincial finance offices. The director of each provincial education office is appointed by the Ministry of Education upon the recommendation of the provincial governor. The provincial education office is responsible for managing all general educational institutions in the province.

(3) (U) The ROA has decentralized its education system, thereby allowing schools considerable control. Schools are responsible for hiring and firing of teaching staff and can propose changes to improve the curriculum and educational programs. Although schools have been given more responsibility and autonomy, many school directors coming from a teaching background need training courses to upgrade their skills in administration, finance, and management.

(4) (U) Each province has established a school council to execute the decentralized model of education. This council is comprised of school directors, teachers, parents, students, and representatives of social organizations. The roles of this council include strengthening the material basis of schools, providing proposals for the solution to pedagogical and economic problems, and facilitating the introduction of a democratic system of management.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Tab A - AO SHIELD Provincial Boundaries (U)



AO SHIELD

52ID

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Tab A - AO BEAR Assessments (U)

Tab B - AO WOLF Assessments (U)

Tab C - AO PULLER Assessments (U)

Tab D - AO HOG Assessments (Omitted)

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Exhibit 1 - Dara Lam (U)

Exhibit 2 - Turani (U)

Exhibit 3 - Janan (U)

Exhibit 4 - Sangari (U)

Exhibit 5 - Batoor (U)

Exhibit 6 - Marghoz (U)

Exhibit 7 - Khushal (U)

Exhibit 8 - Marwandi (U)

Exhibit 9 - Simpson (U)

Exhibit 10 - LaCamp (U)

Exhibit 11 - Hicks (U)

**1. (U) General.** DARA LAM (15RWQ035415) is the capital of Kirsham Province and the largest, most prosperous town in the province. DARA LAM is a hub of transit and commercial activity. DARA LAM and TURANI have joined to form one municipality that oversees local governance, security, and judicial affairs for the two cities. SAPA is known to be operating in and around DARA LAM, which is currently assessed as **PERMISSIVE.**

**2. (U) Political.** Political allegiance to the Atropian Government among the residents is strong. Residents are expected to respond favorably to the presence of U.S. forces, and a small minority is resentful as they’ve witnessed the insurgents defeated. The provincial governor in DARA LAM, Ilkin Mahir, has served in this position for ten years. He has much influence with the municipal government and is well liked by the population. There is an active municipal government in DARA LAM that oversees the administrative functions of DARA LAM, TURANI, and the surrounding rural area. The municipality chairman, Novruz Khalig, has served in his current position for four years and is considering not running for a council seat in the next election. The deputy municipality chairman promotes minority rights through legal means.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently there are no ROA Army forces located in the municipality. The provincial police chief works closely with the DARA LAM chief of police on all criminal matters.

**4. (U) Economic.** Economic growth in the municipality is strong. The demand for goods and services in support of the growing oil and gas industry has resulted in increased trade and the expansion of local businesses. The primary occupations represented in the municipality’s urban areas are small businesses and shops, with farming and agriculture predominant in the outlying rural areas. DARA LAM is the largest and most prosperous town in Kirsham Province. It is a hub of transit and commercial activity because of its proximity to good roads and an airfield. Approximately 20 % of the rural economy is based on small landholder farmers who operate on a barter system, trading their goods for needed items. Approximately 25% of the inhabitants of DARA LAM work in the oil and gas industry in well-paying jobs that support the operational needs of the BVS pipeline. Trade accounts for a portion of the economy, but no reliable data exists regarding trade flows.

**5. (U)** **Social.** The majority of the population in DARA LAM is believed to be Atropian, followed by Persian, and other ethnicities. Ethnic groups maintain relatively good relations, but there is some mistrust. Atropians are extremely conscious of the cultural and ethnic differences among the various ethnic groups, and there is moderate inter-ethnic friction. The affluent live in the suburbs of urban zones; the middle class and poor are located in both rural and urban areas in neighborhoods limited to their respective income groups.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes in the municipality are adequate by U.S. standards. Development and reconstruction efforts in DARA LAM have been an overall success. The local population has regular access to schools, medical facilities, and necessary emergency services, all of which attract people from across Kirsham Province. The literacy rate in DARA LAM is approximately 99% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas. Education is provided by the government and available to all children. There is an Atropian government-funded hospital and school in DARA LAM that support the medical needs of the province and the educational needs of children in the municipality. **7. (U)** **Information.** Word of mouth and radio broadcasts are the most common means of information dissemination in the municipality. Information is available to residents via print media, radio, television, telephone, and internet.

**8. (U) Dara Lam Leadership.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Municipality Chairman | Novruz Khalig | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Finance | Javad Imran | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Public Works | Ibish Atabala | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Judicial Affairs | Adiba Hokuma (F) | Persian/Shia |
| Local Council Member | Baba Chingiz | Persian/Shia |
| Local Council Member | Elchin Farid | Atropian/Sunni |
| Municipality Chief of Police | Ilgar Mikail | Atropian/Sunni |
| Imam | Elariz Azer | Atropian/Sunni |
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**1. (U) General.** TURANI (15RWQ025443) is a small rural village located three kilometers to the northeast of DARA LAM. DARA LAM and TURANI have joined to form one municipality that oversees local governance, security, and judicial affairs for the two communities. TURANI is currently assessed as **UNCERTAIN.**

**2. (U) Political.** Political allegiance to the Atropian Government among the residents of TURANI is strong. Residents responded very favorably to the presence of U.S. forces, and a small minority remains resentful due to the defeat of the insurgents.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently there are no ROA Army forces located in the municipality.

**4. (U) Economic.** Economic growth in the municipality is strong. The demand for goods and services in support of the growing oil and gas industry has resulted in increased trade and the expansion of local businesses in the municipality. The primary occupations represented in TURANI are farmers and other blue-collar laborers. TURANI is a prosperous town; however, approximately a quarter of its residents continue to experience poverty, including insufficient food, clothing, and housing. TURANI’s economy focuses on agriculture and the agricultural market. Approximately 45 % of the economy is based on small landholder farmers who operate on a barter system, trading their goods for needed items. Approximately 25% of the inhabitants of TURANI work in the oil and gas industry in well-paying jobs that support the operational needs of the BVS pipeline. Trade accounts for a portion of the economy, but no reliable data exists regarding trade flow.

**5. (U)** **Social.** The majority of population of TURANI is believed to be Atropian, followed by Persian, and other ethnicities. Ethnic groups maintain relatively good relations, but there is some mistrust. Atropians are extremely conscious of the cultural and ethnic differences among the various ethnic groups, and there is moderate inter-ethnic friction. The affluent live in the suburbs of urban zones; the middle class and poor are located in both rural and urban areas in neighborhoods limited to their respective income groups.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes in the municipality are adequate by U.S. standards. With assistance from NGOs, USAID rehabilitated the town-funded and operated medical clinic in TURANI in order to support the town’s medical needs. An estimated 80 % of the population has access to public water systems. The quality of life in TURANI has improved, primarily due to USAID efforts. Together with NGOs, USAID representatives have begun to introduce agriculturally based vocational training to farmers.

**7. (U)** **Information.** Word of mouth and radio broadcasts are the most common means of information dissemination in the municipality. Information is available to residents via print media, radio, television, telephone, and internet.

**8. (U) Turani Leadership.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Position | | Name | | Ethnicity / Religion | |
| Deputy Municipality Chairman | Gasim Haji | | Atropian/Sunni | |
| Local Council Member | Khanlar Tunar | | Atropian/Sunni | |
| Local Council Member | Tofig Urfan | | Atropian/Sunni | |
| Position | Name | | Ethnicity / Religion | |
| Deputy Municipality Police Chief | Elchin Gulam | | Atropian/Sunni | |

**1. (U) General.** JANAN (15RWQ062408) is a small rural village. It is assessed as **UNCERTAIN**. Ethnic Atropians have great dislike of SAPA and will likely support anti-SAPA activities. Ethnic unrest and support to insurgents are likely to cause most Persian residents to resent a U.S. force presence in JANAN.

**2. (U) Political.** JANAN is not associated with a municipality. The village is dependent on significant external NGO and IGO support in order to provide essential services to its citizens. The lack of support for SAPA comes from effective local government officials and broken promises of elements hostile to the government to improve the livelihood of the local residents.

A

**3. (U) Military**. Currently there are no ROA military forces in JANAN.

**4. (U) Economic.** JANAN is primarily an agricultural village. Minimal economic growth exists. Much of the town’s employment is seasonal based on agricultural production. There are a few local stores and small businesses that provide necessities.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of JANAN’s ethnic population is believed to be Atropian, followed by Persian and other ethnicities.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are inadequate by U.S. standards. The overall literacy rate is estimated to be 90%. NGOs have provided some medical support by providing occasional medical visits to the area.

**7. (U) Information.** JANAN residents own a number of radios and TVs that provide a small percentage of the population access to radio and television programs.

**8. (U) Janan Leadership.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Chalipa Kouros | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Judicial Affairs | Mubariz Tahir | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Nouri Zoroaster | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Zand Bameen | Persian/Shia |
| Chief of Police | Artan Golpari | Atropian/Sunni |
| Imam | Exendra Tabirham | Atropian/Sunni |

**1. (U) General.** SANGARI (15RWQ884412) is the second largest town in Kirsham Province and one of the Province’s “model cities,” which were built by the combined efforts of the governments of Atropia and the United States. SAPA no longer controls SANGARI however the situation is tenuous and weak instituions of governance can easily be defeated by a concerted SAPA effort. Currently assessed as **UNCERTAIN.**

**2. (U) Political.** Political allegiance among the residents to the Atropian Government is strong. Residents are expected to be fully cooperative with U.S. forces, although a few may be resentful of U.S. presence because of their support of the insurgent cause.Prior to SAPA control of SANGARI, there was an active municipality government that oversaw the administrative functions of SANGARI and the surrounding rural area. The municipality chairman was assassinated by SAPA forces and his seat is vacant.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently, there are no ROA Army forces located in the municipality. Prior to SAPA control of the town, the provincial police chief, Vali Tarlan, worked closely with Ogtay Pasha, Sangari’s police chief on all criminal matters.

**4. (U) Economic.** SANGARI has many businesses, many of which are amenity stores that are susceptible to minor market shifts. Basic needs were available to most of the population before SAPA took control of the town, and the quality of service met acceptable standards. Agricultural and logging make up the majority of the economic activity in this town.

**5. (U)** **Social.** The majority of SANGARI’s ethnic population is believed to be Persian and the remaining portion Atropian. All ethnic groups appear to maintain good relations. Prior to SAPA’s control, ethnic differences between the various groups were fewer than in many other towns due to better economic opportunities for all groups. It is possible that SAPA’s recent presence has exacerbated any existing inter-ethnic tensions.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Because it was built as a “model city,” residents of SANGARI enjoyed regular access to school, a medical facility, and necessary emergency services—all of which attracted people from nearby towns and villages until SAPA took over the town. The literacy rate is estimated to be 96% in the town and 93% in the outlying rural areas.

**7. (U)** **Information.** Information was available to residents via print media, radio, television, telephone, and internet before SAPA occupied SANGARI. Information coming into and going out of SANGARI appears to be much more restricted now than it was prior to SAPA’s control of the town.

**8. (U) Sangari Leadership.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Position | | Name | | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | | Heydar Mubariz | | Persian/Shia |
| Local Council Member | | Famil Giyas | | Persian/Shia |
| Chief of Police | Ogtay Pasha | | Atropian/Sunni | |

**1. (U) General.** BATOOR (15RVQ942435) is a small rural village that is not associated with a municipality. The primary occupations represented are farmers and other rural laborers. The town is assessed as **UNCERTAIN**.

**2. (U) Political.** There is an active local government in BATOOR that is responsible for overseeing the administrative functions of the village and surrounding rural areas. Ethnic Atropians have great dislike of SAPA and will support an anti-SAPA resistance; however, Persian residents have sided SAPA and resent the presence of U.S. forces.

**3. (U) Military.** The provincial police chief, Vali Tarlan, works closely with the Batoor Police Chief, Cy Bedar-ud-Din, on all criminal matters. Most of the Persian residents are suspicious of outside military or police interference. There is no Atropian military presence in the town.

**4. (U) Economic.** Most of the population engage in subsistence agriculture or raising livestock, mainly goats and sheep. A small percentage of citizens work in the oil and gas industry, most performing maintenance on the BVS pipeline.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of BATOOR’s ethnic population is believed to be Atropian and the remaining portion Persian. The town’s residents are conscious of the differences between the ethnic groups; however, these ethnic groups continue to become more polarized.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are adequate by U.S. standards. In addition to the Atroprian-funded village medical clinic, BATOOR has received some mobile medical and food aid from NGOs in the area.

**7. (U) Information.** Information is available to residents primarily via print media and radio. It is unknown if BATOOR has TV or landline services. BATOOR still has an unknown number of hand-crank and battery-operated radios that provide the town with some access to radio programs.

**8. (U) Batoor Leadership (Last Known).**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Babak Dabir | Atropian/Sunni |
| Chief of Police | Cy Bedar-ud-Din | Atropian/Sunni |
| Imam | Amir Namdar | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Darrius Dara | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Hoshang Giv | Persian/Shia |

**1. (U) General.** MARGHOZ (15RVQ951447) is a rural farming village. The primary occupations represented are pipeline laborers, farmers, and seasonal laborers. SAPA has long operated in and around MARGHOZ. MARGHOZ is assessed as **UNCERTAIN.**

**2. (U) Political.**  MARGHOZ has an active local government that is responsible for overseeing the administrative functions of the village and surrounding rural areas. Ethnic Atropians have great dislike of SAPA and would likely support an anti-SAPA resistance. However, MARGHOZ’s Persian residents are likely to resent a U.S. force presence in the village.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently there are no ROA Army forces located in MARGHOZ. The provincial police chief, Vali Tarlan, works closely with MARGHOZ’s police chief, Fikrat Gabil, on all criminal matters.

**4. (U) Economic**. The economy has contracted in MARGHOZ over the past 18 months. There are several small businesses, but much of the town’s employment is cyclical, seasonal, or based on availability of job programs. The primary occupations represented are pipeline laborers, farmers and seasonal agricultural laborers. Overall, unemployment rates in MARGHOZ are rising, and increasing numbers of residents are living under the poverty line.

**5. (U) Social.** It is believed that the majority of MARGHOZ’s residents are Persian, followed by Atropians and other ethnicities. There is some mistrust and inter-ethnic friction. Less than half of the population is satisfied with personal, community, food, health, and economic conditions.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Modes and routes of transportation are considered inadequate by U.S. standards. Basic educational and medical needs are available to most of the population in MARGHOZ. The literacy rate for MARGHOZ is estimated at 94%. Access to reliable electricity is sporadic in parts of MARGHOZ.

**7. (U) Information**. Most information is conveyed by word of mouth. Print media is available, and some radios and a few cell phones are in use.

**8. (U) Marghoz Leadership.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Position | | Name | | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | | Rafael Shukur | | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Judicial Affairs | | Mansur Ismayil | | Persian/Shia |
| Chief of Police | Fikrat Gabil | | Atropian/Sunni | |
| Imam | Elariz Azer | | Atropian/Sunni | |
| Local Council Member | Chingiz Anvar | | Persian/Shia | |
| Local Council Member | Naghi Mammad | | Atropian/Sunni | |

**1. (U) General.** KHUSHAL (15RWQ008362) is a small rural village located three kilometers south of DARA LAM. The primary occupations are farmers and other rural laborers. The town is assessed as **UNCERTAIN**.

**2. (U) Political.** KHUSHAL is not associated with a municipality. There is an active local government in KHUSHAL that oversees the administrative functions of the village and surrounding rural area. Ethnic Atropians dislike SAPA and would likely support anti-SAPA activity. However, because of the existence of tensions between the Ethnic Atropians and Persians, SAPA are known to be active in KHUSHAL and the surrounding area.

**3. (U) Military.** There is no ROA military presence in KHUSHAL.

**4. (U) Economic.** Most of the population engages in subsistence agriculture or raising livestock, mainly goats and sheep. A small percentage of citizens work in the oil and gas industry, most performing maintenance on the BVS pipeline.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of KHUSHAL’s ethnic population is believed to be Atropian. The town population is polarized because of the cultural and ethnic differences.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are inadequate by U.S. standards. The Atropian Government funds a medical clinic. KHUSHAL has received some mobile medical and food aid from NGOs in the area. KHUSHAL has a government-funded school.

**7. (U) Information.** The public has access to radio and print news services. There is no TV, landline phone, or cell phone reception in KHUSHAL. KHUSHAL has an unknown number of hand-crank radios that provide the town with some access to radio programs.

**8. (U) Khushal Leadership.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Agamali Firudin | Atropian/Sunni |
| Chief of Police | Sarvan Behbud | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Shirzad Bahram | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Hasan Ziya | Persian/Shia |

**1. (U) General.** MARWANDI (15RWQ875431) is a small rural village located approximately seven kilometers southeast of DARA LAM. The primary occupations are farmers, rural laborers, and pipeline/pumping station workers. The town is assessed as **UNCERTAIN**.

**2. (U) Political.** There is an active local government in MARWANDI that oversees the administrative functions of the village and surrounding rural area. Ethnic Atropians dislike SAPA and would likely support anti-SAPA activity. Because of the Marwandi Pumping Station’s importance to Atropia’s hydrocarbons infrastructure, SAPA are known to be active in the surrounding area.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently there is no ROA military presence in MARWANDI.

**4. (U) Economic.** Most of the population engages in subsistence agriculture, raising livestock—mainly goats and sheep—or the oil and gas industry.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of MARWANDI’s ethnic population is believed to be Persian. The town population experiences some inter-ethnic tension.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are inadequate by U.S. standards. MARWANDI has a government-funded school.

**7. (U) Information.** The public has access to radio and print news services. There is poor TV, landline phone, and cell phone reception in MARWANDI. MARWANDI has an unknown number of hand-crank radios that provide the town with some access to radio programs.

**8. (U) Marwandi Leadership.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Nizami Rashid | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Farrukh Mehr | Persian/Shia |
| Chief of Police | Amin Eldaniz | Atropian/Sunni |
| Imam | Samoon Teri | Atropian/Sunni |

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**1. (U) General.** This assessment is as of early April 2015, when SAPA took control of SIMPSON (15RVQ9856), a small rural village. The primary occupations represented are pipeline laborers, farmers, and seasonal laborers. A SAPA stronghold, SIMPSON is assessed as **UNCERTAIN.**

**2. (U) Political.**  SIMPSON has a small, but active, local government that is responsible for overseeing the administrative functions of the village and surrounding rural areas. Ethnic Atropians have great dislike of SAPA and would likely support an anti-SAPA resistance. However, SIMPSON’s Persian residents are likely to resent a U.S. force presence in the village.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently there are no ROA Army forces located in SIMPSON.

**4. (U) Economic**. Much of SIMPSON’s employment is cyclical, seasonal, or based on availability of job programs. The primary occupations represented are pipeline laborers, farmers and seasonal agricultural laborers.

**5. (U) Social.** It is believed that the majority of SIMPSON’s residents are Atropian, followed by Persians and other ethnicities. There is some mistrust and inter-ethnic friction.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Modes and routes of transportation are considered inadequate by U.S. standards. Basic educational and medical needs are available to most of the population in SIMPSON.

**7. (U) Information**. Most information is conveyed by word of mouth. Print media is available, and some radios and a few cell phones are in use.

**8. (U) Simpson Leadership.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Arsham Haghighi | | Atropian/Sunni |
| Chief of Police | Koohyar Makmalbaf | Atropian/Sunni | |

**1. (U) General.** LACAMP (15RWQ0847) is a small rural village. The primary occupations are farmers and other rural laborers. The town is assessed as **UNCERTAIN**.

**2. (U) Political.**  LACAMP is not associated with a municipality. There is an active local government in LACAMP. Ethnic Atropians dislike SAPA and would likely support anti-SAPA activity. However, there are tensions between LACAMP’s Ethnic Atropians and Persians.

**3. (U) Military.** There is no ROA military presence in LACAMP.

**4. (U) Economic.** Most of the population engages in subsistence agriculture or raising livestock. A small percentage of citizens work in the oil and gas industry.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of LACAMP’s ethnic population is believed to be Atropian. The town population is polarized because of the cultural and ethnic differences.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are inadequate by U.S. standards. LACAMP has received some mobile medical and food aid from NGOs in the area.

**7. (U) Information.** The public has access to radio and print news services. There is TV, landline phone, and cell phone reception in LACAMP.

**8. (U) LaCamp Leadership.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Barbad Gul | Atropian/Sunni |
| Chief of Police | Dariush Rouhani | Atropian/Sunni |

**(U) General.** HICKS (15RVQ9850) is a small rural village located approximately ten kilometers northwest of LACAMP. The primary occupations are farmers and other rural laborers. The town is assessed as **UNCERTAIN**.

**2. (U) Political.** HICKS has a small local government that oversees the administrative functions of the village and surrounding rural area. Ethnic Atropians dislike SAPA and would likely support anti-SAPA activity. However, Persians in the town may be SAPA sympathizers.

**3. (U) Military.** There is no ROA military presence in HICKS.

**4. (U) Economic.** Most of the population engages in subsistence agriculture or raising livestock. A small percentage of citizens work in the oil and gas industry.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of HICKS’s ethnic population is believed to be Atropian. There are also some Persians in the village.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are inadequate by U.S. standards. HICKS has received some mobile medical and food aid from NGOs in the area. HICKS has a government-funded school.

**7. (U) Information.** The public has access to radio and print news services. There is TV, landline phone, and cell phone reception in HICKS.

**8. (U) Hicks Leadership.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Hami Jajafi | Atropian/Sunni |
| Chief of Police | Farid Saatchi | Atropian/Sunni |
|  |  |  |

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Exhibit 1 – DeRidder (U)

**1. (U) General.** This assessment is as of early April 2015, when SAPA took control of DERIDDER (15RVQ7212). DERIDDER is the Agdash province capital and the largest and most prosperous town in the province. DERIDDER is a hub of transit and commercial activity. Economic growth in the municipality is strong due to the increase of trade and local businesses. The primary occupations represented are Packaging Company of Atropia (PCA) paper mill workers and other blue-collar laborers. DERIDDER is currently assessed as **UNCERTAIN.**

**2. (U) Political.** Political allegiance to the Atropian Government among the residents is believed to be strong. Residents are expected to respond favorably to the presence of U.S. forces, although some may be resentful because of their support of the insurgent cause. Prior to SAPA’s control of DERIDDER, the provincial governor had served in this position for ten years. He had much influence with the municipal government and was well liked by its population. There was an active municipality government in DERIDDER prior to SAPA occupation, and it oversaw the administrative functions of DERIDDER and the surrounding rural area. The Municipality Chairman had served in his position for four years and was considering not running for a council seat in the next election.

**3. (U) Military.** Currently there are no ROA Army forces located in the municipality. The provincial police chief has traditionally worked closely with the DERIDDER chief of police on all criminal matters; however, there has been no contact with DERIDDER’s police officials since the SAPA occupation.

**4. (U) Economic.** DERIDDER is the largest and most prosperous town in AO WOLF. The primary occupations are working in the PCA paper mill, small businesses and shops with farming and agriculture in the rural outlying areas. It is a hub of transit and commercial activity due to its proximity to good roads and airfield. Approximately 20 % of the rural economy is based on small landholder farmers who operate on a barter system, trading their goods for needed items. About a quarter of Agdash residents outside DERIDDER continue to experience poverty, including insufficient food, clothing, or housing. The economy focuses on the paper industry, agriculture and the agricultural market. Approximately 45 % of the economy is based on small landholder farmers who operate on a barter system, trading their goods for needed items. Trade accounts for a portion of the economy, but no reliable data exists relating to trade flows. Approximately 55% of the inhabitants of DERIDDER work at the Boise Packaging paper mill, supporting the operational needs of the industry.

**5. (U)** **Social.** The majority of population in DERIDDER is believed to be Atropian, followed by Persian, and other ethnicities. The ethnic groups previously maintained relatively good relations, but there was some mistrust, which SAPA’s presence has likely exacerbated. Nonetheless, there was only moderate inter-ethnic friction before SAPA took control of DERIDDER. The affluent live in the suburbs of the urban zones, the middle class and poor are located both in the rural and urban areas in neighborhoods limited to their own income group.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes in the municipality are adequate by U.S. standards. Development and reconstruction efforts in DERIDDER have been an overall success. The local population had regular access to school, medical facilities, and necessary emergency services prior to SAPA’s occupation and tended to attract people from across the AO. The literacy rate in DERIDDER is approximately 99% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas as education is provided by the government and available to all children. There is a government-funded hospital and school in DERIDDER. They support the medical needs of the province and the educational needs of children in the municipality.

**7. (U)** **Information.** Word of mouth and radio broadcasts are the most common means of information dissemination in the municipality. Information is available to residents via print media, radio, television, telephone, and internet. It is believed that information is highly censored under SAPA’s occupation.

**8. (U) Deridder Leadership (Last Known).**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Municipality Chairman | Barzin Hosseini | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Finance | Gorazm Rakhsha | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Public Works | Kamvar Moradi | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Judicial Affairs | Delvar Ghasemi | Persian/Shia |
| Local Council Member | Kiavash Hatami | Persian/Shia |
| Local Council Member | Peyvand Askari | Atropian/Sunni |
| Chief of Police | Sahab Bagheri | Atropian/Sunni |

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Exhibit 1 - Gardner (U)

**1. (U) General.** GARDNER (15RWQ2959) is a small rural village. Ethnic Atropians in GARDNER have great dislike of SAPA and will likely support anti-SAPA activities. GARDNER is assessed as **PERMISSIVE**.

**2. (U) Political.** Political allegiance to the Atropian Government is strong among GARDNER’s residents. They are expected to be fully cooperative with U.S. forces, although a few may be resentful of U.S. presence because of their support of the insurgent cause. There is an active local government in GARDNER that oversees the administrative functions of the town and surrounding rural area.

**3. (U) Military.** There are no ROA Army forces located in GARDNER.

**4. (U) Economic.** GARDNER is primarily an agricultural village. Minimal economic growth exists. Much of the town’s employment is seasonal based on agricultural production. There are a few local stores and small businesses that provide necessities.

**5. (U) Social.** The majority of GARDNER’s ethnic population is believed to be Atropian, followed by Persian and other ethnicities.

**6. (U) Infrastructure.** Transportation modes and routes are inadequate by U.S. standards. The overall literacy rate is estimated to be 90%. NGOs provide some medical support to the town, funding occasional medical visits and health education efforts.

**7. (U)** **Information.** Information is available to residents via print media, radio, television, telephone, and internet.

**8. (U) Gardner Leadership.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Name | Ethnicity / Religion |
| Mayor | Kambiz Veisi | Atropian/Sunni |
| Administrator of Judicial Affairs | Pasha Shahzad | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Nouri Jan | Atropian/Sunni |
| Local Council Member | Ara Ghaznavi (F) | Persian/Shia |
| Chief of Police | Sohrab Safavi | Atropian/Sunni |
| Imam | Zand Arbab | Atropian/Sunni |