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Operation Achilles

This page is about the NATO operation in Afghanistan. For the police investigation of the same name, see [Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty](#).

Operation Achilles was a [NATO](#) operation, part of the [war in Afghanistan](#). Its objective was to clear the Helmand province of the [Taliban](#). The operation began on March 6 of 2007 and the offensive was the largest [NATO](#) based operation ever held in [Afghanistan](#) to date. NATO officials reported that, contrary to what happened in previous operations, Taliban fighters were avoiding direct confrontation in favor of guerilla tactics.

It was led by [British ISAF](#) forces and focuses on the Kajakai Dam and the towns in the area, which is a major power source for Afghanistan that has not been functioning for a number of years. One part of the mission was [Operation Volcano](#), where British [Royal Marines](#) successfully cleared a large Taliban complex near the Kajakai Dam.^[2] As well as [Operation Kryptonite](#) which actually saw the clearing of the dam by allied forces.

Background

On March 16, U.S. General Dan McNeill reported that NATO forces were battling insurgents in various places in Southern Afghanistan but that most of the rebel fighters were steering clear of Western troops. He also said that NATO would launch new operations against the Taliban during the spring and summer.

Operation

Operation Volcano, part of Operation Achilles, saw British Royal Marines clear a Taliban base, consisting of 25 compounds, near the Kajaki hydroelectric dam. The Royal Marines received heavy fire from Taliban assault rifles, machine guns and Rocket Propelled Grenades. The Royal Marines systematically cleared the compounds and buildings, backed up by mortars and air support.^[3]

On April 3, US and Afghan forces raided a compound in the Helmand province, because they got a tip a junior Taliban-commander was hiding in there. Indeed, Taliban forces were present. Heavy fighting broke out, which left at least 10 [Taliban](#) dead. 2 Taliban are captured. The coalition-side had no casualties. The fate of the young commander remains unknown.^[4]

On April 30, 1,000 ISAF troops, alongside Afghan National Army ground forces, pushed northwards through the Sangin Valley driving the Taliban from Gereshk and the surrounding villages.^[5] It was reported that coalition troops killed more than 130 Taliban fighters, but thousands of Afghans staged a protest saying the victims were civilians. Backed by air support, the Taliban were killed in two separate battles in the western province of Herat, according to a US military statement. As part of the operation, British Royal Engineers built company sized patrol bases for the Afghan National Security Forces.

The deaths triggered an angry protest - the second in the country in two days - over what local villagers say was the killing of civilians. Herat, bordering Iran, had been relatively safe until recently compared with the south and east, where the Taliban are most active. Both battles were in the Zerkoh valley, south of Shindand district, where Western troops have a large base, and running into Farah province further south.

A total of 87 Taliban fighters were killed during a 14-hour battle with US-led troops and Afghan forces on Sunday. Another 49 Taliban, including two of their leaders, were killed two days earlier after a group of Taliban fired at a joint coalition and Afghan patrol in another part of the valley. However, local officials said that up to 51 civilians, including women and children, were among the dead.

May timeline

February 2007, [Operation Volcano](#), a British operation to clear a Taliban base near the Kajaki hydroelectric dam.

May 1, southern Afghanistan NATO Commander Major-General [Ton van Loon](#) of the Netherlands was succeeded by Major-General Jacko Page of the United Kingdom.

May 13, 2007 Mullah Dadullah 2nd in command of the Taliban was killed in a clash with Afghan and NATO forces in Helmand Province. He was killed after coalition forces and Afghan forces found him leaving his hideout. Mullah Dadullah was the most experienced Commander the Taliban had at the time of his death.

May 18, Airstrikes targeted a convoy of suspected Taliban militants who had left a meeting in western Afghanistan, killing 14 and wounding 10, a provincial governor reported.

May 21, Taliban militants ambushed a joint U.S. coalition and Afghan patrol in a southern town near Helmand, sparking a battle and airstrikes that killed 25 suspected insurgents, U.S. officials said.

May 30, Operation Achilles ended and the new [Operation Lastay Kulang](#) began. [6]

References

1. ^ Pierwsza misja bojowa GROM w Afganistanie (pl)
2. ^
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MarinesClearTalibanFromKeyAfghanDamvideo.htm> Royal Marines clear Taliban from key Afghan dam, UK Ministry of Defence
3. ^
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MarinesClearTalibanFromKeyAfghanDamvideo.htm> Marines clear Taliban from key Afghan dam - UK MoD
4. ^ <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/ISL175391.htm> U.S.-led troops kill 10 Taliban in Afghanistan
5. ^ <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/OnTheHeelsOfAchillesvideo.htm> On the heels of Achilles, UK Ministry of Defence
6. ^
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/UkledOperationHelpsIsafTakeControlInNorthernHelmandvideo.htm> UK-led operation helps ISAF take control in northern Helmand, UK Ministry of Defence

External links

Commander: Taliban ready to battle NATO; Rahim Faiez; yahoo.com

NATO launches Taliban offensive - Al Jazeera English On May 6, Taliban said they had kidnapped a [Briton](#) and two [Afghans](#) in Helmand. Unconfirmed media reports said the kidnapped people were [journalists](#).

NATO press release about the operation

Coordinates: 32°04′24″N 64°50′02″E﻿ / ﻿32.07333°N 64.83389°E﻿ /