

Stability Operations and Building Partnership Capacity



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May 18, 2006**



What is Stability Operations?

Concept founded on broad definition of security

- Security grows from more than the barrel of a gun

Security is a social construct that encompasses many aspects of human interaction: political, economic, ethnic, and cultural

Satisfying basic needs of a populace is critical to ensuring stability

- Military means alone will not succeed in resolving these deep-rooted social challenges or ensuring long-term stability
- Need for a comprehensive approach to sources of grievance

Stability operations seek to address the broader social factors that contribute to security



Prominence of Stability Operations

- Involvement in Afghanistan and Iraq created new focus on stabilization missions**
- In 2004, a DoD study documented the pervasiveness of stability operations as part of military missions over past several decades**
 - DoD has conducted a new stability operation approximately once every two years since the end of the Cold War.
 - Eighty percent of DoD operational funds have been committed to stability operations in the past fifteen years
- Recognition that DoD must address stability operations in a more institutional and enduring way**



DoD Focus on Stability Operations

- DoD published a Stability Operations Directive in November 2005 which:**
 - Placed stability operations on a par with major combat operations
 - Required stability operations to be incorporated into all aspects of military education, training, planning, exercises, and operations
 - Called for outreach to US civilian agencies, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to coordinate stability efforts

- DoD providing support to State Department and US Agency for International Development (USAID) to synchronize stabilization and reconstruction efforts**

- DoD working with international partners to build partnership capacity capacity**



What is Partnership Capacity?

- Flexible concept that applies to many cooperative social endeavors: health, education, governance**
 - Imparting equipment/skills/information/ to increase proficiency and self-sufficiency
- U.S. Department of Defense focuses primarily on building partnership *security* capacity, but also addresses humanitarian and health-related issues**
- Building partnership security capacity involves:**
 - Providing essential military and security equipment
 - Providing necessary training and/or education
 - Ensuing common procedures and interoperability



Rationale for Building Partnership Capacity

- Practical -- Limited number of US forces for global missions against threats originating from different quarters**
 - States in which we have active military operations
 - States that are not at war with us
 - Ungoverned areas such as failed and failing states

- Effectiveness -- Partner nations have better knowledge of local language, geography, and culture**

- Efficiency – Enabling indigenous forces is less costly than US forces**

- Political sensitivity concerning presence of US forces**



Objective of Building Partnership Capacity

Building partnership security capacity enables our partners to:

- Disrupt internal terrorist/insurgent/criminal activity
- Meet trans-border challenges
- Address maritime security challenges

Specific types of capacity building programs that are needed:

- Specialized skills -- special operations; paramilitary training, etc.
- Specialized equipment – night vision devices; body armor, etc.



Building Partnership Capacity: Cold War Tools Are Outdated and Inflexible

- Existing Cold War tools for building partnership capacity were primarily designed for:**
 - Cultivating friends, not meeting immediate security challenges
 - Building heavy forces to defend against a conventional Soviet-style threat

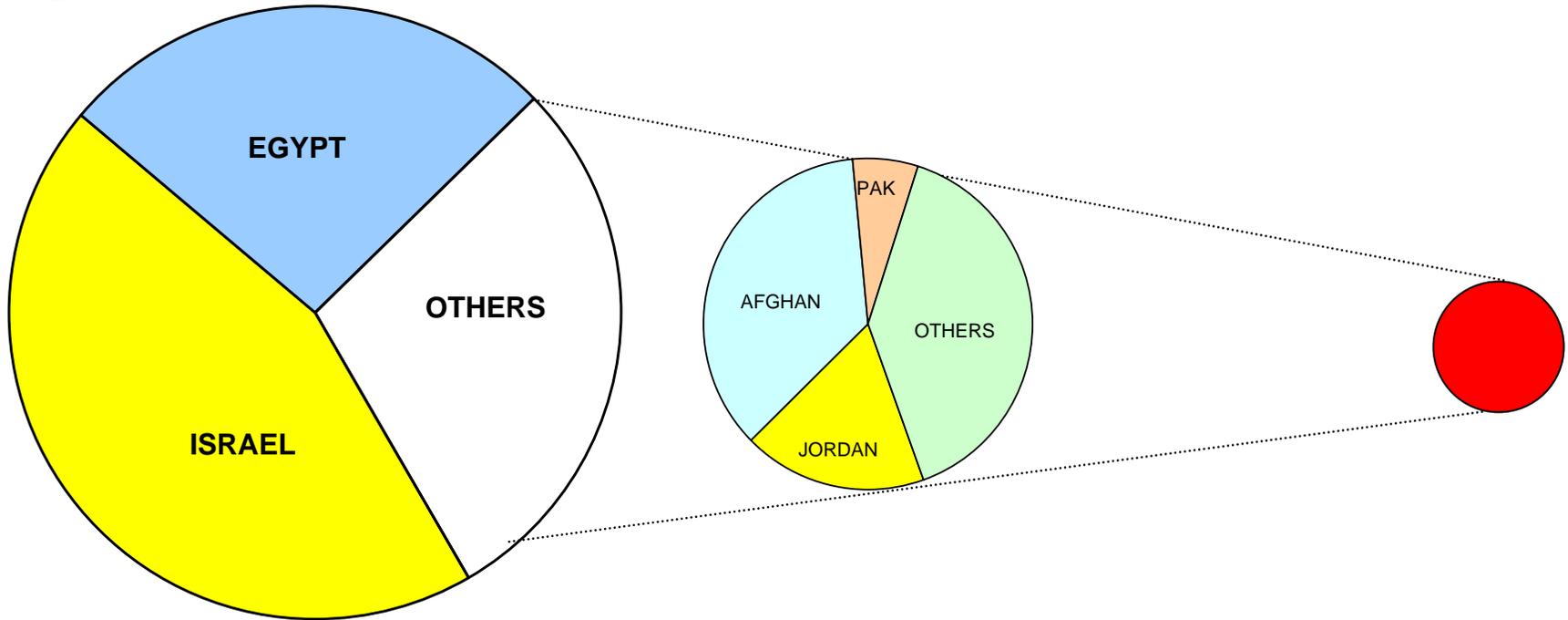
- Current security assistance programs have long lead time**

- Majority of funds (Foreign Military Financing) are earmarked – committed to countries regardless of evolving security threats**



POLICY

Challenge: Existing Programs Are Underfunded



Total FMF for FY '05: **\$4.75B** → FMF (less Egypt, Israel): **\$1.25B** → FMF for other needs (outside of Egypt, Israel, Afghanistan, Jordan and Pakistan): **\$465M**

Source: DSCA

- Of FMF's \$4.75B, only \$465M (9.8%) is un-earmarked, i.e. available during fiscal year 2005 to build capacity in the rest of the world.
- Point of comparison: U.S. spends approximately \$4B for U.S. operations *per month* in Iraq, and \$700M per month for Afghanistan.



Examples Where Existing Capacity Building Tools Were Inadequate

□ We needed to solve problems such as those encountered in previous capacity building efforts:

- Georgia forces in counter-terrorism: Seven different train and equip authorities and funding sources stitched together
- Mauritania: Host nation partner requested assistance disrupting an Al-Qaeda-linked terrorist organization. It took almost two months to reconcile U.S. authorities -- severely limiting the scope and effectiveness of operations



New Authority for Building Partnership Capacity

□ New law governing DoD capacity building passed by Congress this year which:

- Gives DoD a 2-year \$200M (per year) train and equip authority (2006 & 2007)
- Requires DoD to jointly formulate programs and coordinate implementation with the State Department
- Allows DoD to build the capacity of a foreign country's military forces to address time-sensitive challenges:
 - Counter-terrorism operations; or
 - Stability operations



Global Peace Operations Initiative Concept

A five-year, \$660 million initiative to:

- Address major gaps in peace support operations
- Increase the number of military peace support operations
- Increase the number of gendarme units available for peace support operations
- Improve the ability of units to deploy to peace support operations and sustain themselves in the field

Personnel trained under this initiative will increase global peace operations capacity, yielding multiple benefits to the world



POLICY

Global Peace Operations Initiative Elements

The Global Peace Operations Initiative will:

- Train a total of 75,000 (15,000 per year) personnel for peace operations, with emphasis on peace enforcement missions, use of constabulary/gendarme forces, and strategic/operational planning
- Improve selected regional training centers
- Conduct sustainment training and field exercises
- Create and fund a deployment and logistics support arrangement

Countries receiving training will be available for peace operations missions, but specific deployments would be a national, case-by-case decision

Goal: Create global and regional partnerships to implement the initiative



Other Stability Operations Initiatives

Disaster Preparedness Measures

- Emergency Operations Centers
- Disaster warehouses
- Excess property
- Essential training
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures

HIV-AIDS Awareness and Prevention

Avian Flu Assessment and Prevention