

CONNECTIONS

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A Comprehensive Approach to Modern Conflict: Afghanistan and Beyond

Munich, 26-27 March 2007, Main Report

*Editor: Mike Crawshaw **

FIRST SESSION, MORNING, 26 MARCH 2007

Welcome and Opening Remarks

*Dr John Rose **

Dr Rose began with a scene setting outlining the functions of the George C. Marshall Center and its position in today's international scene. Since the end of the Cold War, the Center has sought to enhance partnership in the new community of nations, and to bring together people with a common interest in the ideals of democracy, the rule of law, and human rights. The Center operates through conferences like this, through residential courses, outreach, research and language programs.

There has been a failure to understand the dynamics of the post-Cold War world. The growth of terrorism, with the added threat of weapons of mass effect, the problems of failed states, or even a failed continent, provide challenges for which the old mechanisms do not provide solutions. Whether or not there is an actual global war on terrorism, there remains the need for preventive measures, and a need for definitions. Are we dealing with terrorists or freedom fighters? What is 'insurgency'? What is 'nation-building'?

Whatever the answers, there are some facts which must be faced:

- No one nation can solve all the problems.
- There is no single means of addressing the problems.
- Military solutions on their own manifestly do not work.
- How are the varied problems of different theatres to be addressed when there is no single model?

For the purpose of the Conference, Afghanistan is used as a role model. With 37 nations represented, a variety of views may be expected. The program is based on a threefold approach to encourage maximum participation on the part of all delegates:

- Keynote speeches
- Panel discussions

* Mr. Michael Crawshaw is Senior Editor of the Advanced Research and Assessment Group (ARAG) of the United Kingdom Defence Academy. He is a retired British Army Officer and was for ten years Editor of the *British Army Review*.

* Dr John Rose is Director of the George C. Marshall European Center for European Security Studies.

- Working groups.

Questions that must be addressed are:

- How to deliver developmental assistance in a disputed environment?
- How can the various actors coordinate their activities?
- How do the military approach the problem, and to what extent can their approach be applied by the diplomats and the humanitarians?

Keynote Address

*Ambassador Martin Erdmann **

Ambassador Erdmann's speech is reproduced as a separate item at page 81 of this issue.

Topical Remarks

Mr. Hekmat Karzai, Director, The Center for Conflict and Peace Studies, Kabul, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Mr. Karzai focused his speech on counter-insurgency warfare, opening with a brief description of the traditional and prevailing thought in the field. In a speech drawing together ideas from the writings of Galula, Trinquier, Thompson, and Kitson, Mr. Karzai used the constructs of these theorists to address the issue of the '80% political, 20 % military' solution to counter-insurgency planning and execution.

Mr. Karzai first addressed this framework in terms of a host nation government struggling with an insurgency. He was critical of NATO on the point that NATO has conducted COIN planning, and is executing the plan, but the plans are NATO-centric, not focused on the host nation (Afghanistan). Mr. Karzai emphasized that the external supporters and participants in a counter-insurgency campaign should focus on how to build host nation government legitimacy. He made the point that NATO's planning must include the host nation government since it is a sovereign nation in the international system, and continued to stress that any action taken by NATO must be used to increase the legitimacy of the host nation's central government, not to undermine that legitimacy.

Mr. Karzai then proceeded to discuss the specifically developmental aspects of a comprehensive plan, stressing that it was essential that host nation organizations and people be used wherever possible. He acknowledged that a host nation government might not have either the capacity or capability of NATO, but that NATO should focus on improving these areas, while making use of whatever capacities and capabilities exist within the host nation government in order to increase the legitimacy of that government in the eyes of its people. Mr. Karzai suggested that perhaps NATO should provide resources to the organizations within a host nation government, and that these

* Ambassador Martin Erdmann is NATO Assistant Secretary General, Political Affairs and Security Policy.

organizations should be the interface between development assistance and the indigenous population. Karzai admitted that in assessing that there are issues within many host nation governments that NATO avoids by not utilizing the host nation government. His counter-argument to this point is that the host-nation government has to be the face of development to the indigenous population. This is how NATO can enable the host nation government to increase its legitimacy in the eyes of its population.

Mr. Karzai also addressed the issue of external sanctuary, continuing the Afghan government's theme of Taliban and Al Qaeda sanctuary being provided in the tribal areas of Pakistan. He argued that until Pakistan takes action to deny sanctuary to insurgents, Afghanistan will be plagued by a Taliban-inspired or led insurgency for the foreseeable future. Mr. Karzai was adamant that NATO and the rest of the international community must pressure Pakistan to take action in the Federally Administered Tribal Area. His arguments for denying sanctuary made the issues in Pakistan almost as decisive as putting a host nation face on development programs within his own country.

Mr. Karzai also addressed support for the Jihadis/insurgents. He stated that the Jihadists are adaptive and learning organizations that have done well at utilizing 21st century information technology to disseminate their information. They use this method to increase their legitimacy in elements of the international community. This enables them to increase the level of funding they receive from external sources, especially from the Persian Gulf states, in the presenter's view assisting the jihadists to recruit foreign fighters. This is only one of many factors underscoring the need for Afghanistan and NATO to win the war of ideology.

Mr. Karzai drew the attention of delegates to the historical record and the length of successful insurgencies and counter-insurgency campaigns, seeking to discourage expectations of early results. Successful insurgencies take eleven years to reach end-state; successful counter-insurgencies take on average fourteen years. He argued that insurgents have a built-in advantage of time, and also stated that the critical difference between successful and unsuccessful counter-insurgencies was the ability of the populations involved to maintain their political will to conduct the campaign over the length of time required achieving a positive outcome. He also pointed out that in every successful COIN campaign there is a point in which the host nation takes the lead, and the difficult part to planning and resourcing was how to determine when that point has been reached. Once again Karzai went back to his point of the need for systemic enabling of host nation institutional capabilities and capacities in preference over short-term security goals.

Mr. Karzai's presentation opened up for examination and discussion of key issues affecting counter-insurgency planning and execution by NATO and others in Afghanistan. His major point was to place under the spotlight at the outset of the Conference the need to put an indigenous face on development and other non-lethal operations executed in COIN. This was important to establish and reinforce the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of its people. Mr. Karzai's next most important point was the need for NATO and others to apply pressure on Pakistan in order to deny external sanctuary to the Taliban. He concluded by posing the question of how NATO should balance the longer-term benefit of enabling a systemic improvement in the host na-

tion's government ability to provide governance, against the immediate security benefits of doing the governance and development on their own. Finally, he reminded delegates that decision-makers have to be aware that every insurgency is unique even though it might contain many familiar elements, and that globalization has quite definitely changed the system.

Topical Remarks

Lieutenant General David Richards, Former Commander, ISAF

'ISAF: Delivering a Stable and Sustainable Future'
Theatre Command, from the Grand Strategic to the Tactical,
ISAF, May 2006-February 2007

The title of the presentation is vital to the conference as it refers to the implementation of a Comprehensive Approach. General Richards stated his thesis on the Comprehensive Approach as follows:

- The Comprehensive Approach is the wholly correct approach to counter-insurgency. It involves a huge role for those in theatre rather than for national governments back home;
- There is an urgent need to ensure there is a collective body of understanding so that we do not have to re-learn each time, as in the Balkans – police were needed but not available so soldiers had to fill the gap.

Afghanistan is not yet in a post-conflict situation. NATO and Afghan soldiers on the ground are fighting for and achieving progress. The Comprehensive Approach has to reflect the high tempo and discipline of the campaign if it is to be effective; we are not yet at that stage. IGOs have to devolve responsibility to their representatives in theatre to allow for faster decision-taking and implementation. It is essential to remember that the Karzai government is in charge, and is being assisted by the international community – we need to adjust our thinking to reflect this fact.

'Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory; tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat.' Theatre headquarters have to correlate international strategy with in-country tactics.

The amount of resources committed to Afghanistan in comparison to Iraq is small. Afghanistan, however, is still winnable, but we have to reinforce success by delivering on promises, reinforce, extend and deepen the writ of the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), and use force robustly where necessary.

The NATO Operation was extended in two phases during General Richards' tour in command. Phase 3 – the Southern provinces, then Phase 4, the eastern provinces. There would have been advantage in carrying out the extension as a single phase.

The military estimate process is very detailed and thorough in comparison to civilian equivalents. The estimate process highlighted the requirement for extra troops as early as May-June 2005 but these requests have only recently been aired. Why were

they ignored beforehand? It must be considered what might have been possible had the ISAF IX mission been properly resourced and conducted from the outset. The lesson to learn from this is to trust the results of the military estimate process, and therefore the professionalism of the military machine.

The Insurgency

The northern and western provinces had fewer incidents of suicide bomb and IED attacks in January 2007 than in January 2006 – this represents a real Afghani and Comprehensive Approach success.

The southern and eastern provinces have seen more suicide bomb and IED attacks – in particular a spike between June and July 2006 and then a marked decline in September, well before the winter set in.

Media focus is on the rising number of attacks, but the military are focused upon eliminating the attacks today, whereas politicians and the media comment and act from the events of the day. So the news generated, whilst statistically correct, does not accurately reflect current efforts to counter the attacks or the regional variation in attacks.

The worst provinces are Helmand, Kandahar, Khost and Paktir.

The Afghans and NATO cannot purely blame the Pakistanis for the increase in the number and frequency of attacks. If there was a positive correlation with a decline in attacks, then surely some credit should be awarded to Pakistani efforts?

Op SATYR MEDUSA – Panjawi District

The Taliban in Panjawi District actively set out to defeat NATO; they had the advantages of perfect defensive terrain, and a local population that largely supported the Taliban. There was much comment about the survival of NATO resting upon its performance in Afghanistan in the summer of 2006. NATO needed a military victory to prove its critics wrong and defeat the Taliban.

A full-scale conventional military operation was launched to remove the Taliban from the area. There was a heavy reliance upon airpower because there were not enough troops. There is a *direct (inverse) correlation* between the *amount of airpower* used and the number of *troops on the ground*. The fewer troops that are available, the more air-delivered firepower is required to compensate. NATO had no option but to pursue this course – collateral damage was greater as a consequence.

After culmination, it took another three months totally to remove Taliban forces from the area.

The Taliban strategy was flawed – the weakness in the NATO strategy was that Kandahar was left open. Had the Taliban taken Kandahar, then the efficacy of the NATO mission, Karzai's presidency and the survival of the country would have been at stake.

Commander's Modus Operandi

It is vital to integrate all lines of operation from the grand strategic to the tactical level in a timely manner, but no commander has control over all the levers of power. So:

- The Commander's *powers* = LIC

- Listen
- Influence
- Co-ordinate
- The Commander's *focus* = **RDGP&S:**
 - Reconstruction
 - Development
 - Governance
 - Pakistan
 - Within an expanding cloak of Security.

LIC – Relationships with the President, international actors, regional actors, non-governmental actors are all essential to get the message across, *influence* other players, and achieve security and stability.

Coordination and the PAG

Coordination in Afghanistan was particularly tough. The Policy/Presidential Action Group (PAG) is an initiative established by President Karzai. Its creation was recognition that no single man can control all the levers of power. It is effectively a war cabinet with international membership, to precipitate decision making and transmit decisions taken more effectively. It coordinates all Comprehensive Approach activities countrywide. The strategic communications pillar is improving and considered a vital part of the overall campaign. Resources at the Provincial levels are particularly sparse. We should be contributing more civilian expertise to improve the capacity and capability of the provincial governments and councils.

RDGP & S

Reconstruction

- The key weakness is *delivering* on results to meet *expectations* and *promises*. The military are creating the reconstruction space, but the space is not being filled fast enough because of bureaucracy, funding, availability of civilian expertise, and lack of Afghan capacity.
- *Peacetime procedures* are not applicable at the moment. We need to take the risk and implement reconstruction fast. Many NATO nations are not good at 'short-circuiting' peacetime procedures for wartime requirements. In some instances there is NGO hostility to the military presence. We should also assess how much effort international organizations such as the UN are really contributing to the reconstruction effort.
- UK DfID is funding £30 million over 3 *years*; the US Army is funding \$50 million over 3 *months*. The European NATO member countries are not contributing enough so that there are enough immediately available funds to spend as soon as a secure area has been created.

Governance

Currently governance is low and there is widespread corruption. Negative perceptions of the GoA can increase incipient support for the Taliban. More money needs to be delivered to the PTS program – buying people off wins support; this is a traditional British imperial approach to security.

Regional Factors

Although the Pakistan government may have supported the Taliban in the past, it now recognizes that a regional Islamic militancy does not work in their favor. It will take time for the ‘supertanker’ of 30 years to turn around. The Pakistan-Afghanistan border is long, with terrible terrain. This border is vital to broader security efforts, but what is the international community doing to support security in the border areas? The military to military dialogue is good and frequent. The Operational Coordination Group has been recently established as part of a series of tri-partite groups. The Joint Afghanistan-Pakistan Intelligence and Operations Center will encourage information sharing and combined information operations.

Security

The word ‘Campaigns’ more accurately represents the Comprehensive Approach aims. The Afghan Development Zones (ADZs) are all about restoring people’s confidence in the GoA. ADZs represent geographical areas to focus and sustain international and GoA led reconstruction, security and development efforts. The ADZs have only been applied sparingly because there are not enough troops on the ground, especially in the southern and eastern provinces. The ADZ concept is not wholly well received in NATO HQ as it smacks of allowing failures to occur elsewhere. However, the concept is being replicated in the northern and western provinces where security remains a lesser problem, the ADZ provides a mechanism for coordination of effort.

Other key issues

- Despite or in spite of, the 37 participating nations, NATO can and does work.
- The *counter-narcotics strategy* has to be re-thought. Currently we are not in a position to deal with the second and third order consequences of a full-scale CN campaign. The Afghan security forces are not capable or great enough in number to cope with the insecurity kick back.
- *Breaking* the Taliban needs to be done *in theatre*, in fact this is the only place where it can happen. Afghans understand it best, and we should take their lead – bargaining and bringing people into the tent are essential tools to securing the governance and security of Afghanistan. Arrangements such as that made at Musa Qala and bargaining deals are gray areas, but we need to take considered risks.
- *The Afghan National Security Forces* are currently under-resourced though this situation is changing. The army is good, but the police are taking longer to develop. The Afghan Auxiliary Force is the consequence of a PAG decision. It is hard to develop the security forces and employ them on operations at the same time – it is

asking too much of them, too soon and impacts upon their future capacity.

- *Information Operations* – national capitals, IGO centers need messages different from those to the locals in country.
- *Media* – there is a strategic-operational disconnect. The commander should be allowed to actively engage the media to gain the vital ground; otherwise you give it over to the enemy without a fight/debate.
- *National caveats* – how sustainable are they for future operations?
- *Preparation and training time...*

2007 has the ingredients for a successful year but we need to meet expectations and accelerate the process. We cannot be there forever, nor should we be. Nor do the Afghans want us there forever.

Q&A

Q1: *How is the balance between the international community and the GoA going to change, when will we see the differences and how should we plan for the changes?*

A: By 2009 US efforts to the ANSF should start to pay dividends. It is very important to look at the upward trajectory and move from hard power to soft power efforts. High-tech support, such as targeting, to the GoA should be sustained in the long term. There is an imbalance between reconstruction and military funding. We need to put Afghans in the driving seat and try to channel international assistance funds through the GoA to prevent uncoordinated international efforts undermining the GoA.

Q2: *What would you want from NATO HQ to enable you to command better?*

A: Listening to the commander, particularly in conflict situations where the threat is immediate, is important. Well-structured political guidance would also be supportive. There are 37 different nations and chains of command in Afghanistan. The theatre commander, be it a military or civilian representative, should take pre-eminence. The commander shouldn't have to ask each country and NATO HQ about every decision. Commanders should be given political space, trust, resources and be listened to. NATO HQ and other contributing countries should also let the President of Afghanistan run his own country.

Q3: *One of the key challenges in any long counter-insurgency campaign is domestic support. How should you measure progress in counter-insurgency situations so that the public understands the nature of the conflict and commitment?*

A: Afghanistan is not just about countering an insurgency. We should look at the country as a whole. There is lots of good development work, two-thirds of the country is reasonably stable, there are functioning schools, refugees are returning. Presidential and parliamentary elections have taken place and there is an enlightened Constitution. The media tend to focus on the negative stories. The PAG is highlighting success stories and adding to them, so managing expectations, domestic and international, in the process.

Panel 1

ISAF Operations in Southern Afghanistan

Topics:

- National perspectives on current operations and lessons learned
- The interaction between security and development
- Relations with local government and local communities.

Moderator: Mrs Lesley Simm, ARAG Director Islamic World and Prism Support Group

Mr. Anthony Fitzherbert, Visiting Fellow, Defence Academy of the UK

Mr. Mark Sedra, Research Fellow, Bonn International Center for Conversion

Mr. Richard Norland, Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy, Kabul

Mr. Chris Cooter, Canadian Deputy Permanent Representative to NATO

*Mr. Robert Gabriëlse, Director for Conflict Prevention, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
The Netherlands*

Anthony Fitzherbert:

- The Southern Afghan economy is agriculturally based. Less than 5 % of the area is cropped in the South; in the North it is the same.
- The current level of poppy cultivation is unprecedented, but this accounts for only 2.5 % of the total cropped land; so what else besides is being cultivated?
- Poppy is cultivated with wheat as part of a mixed crop rotation. This rotation is essential to prevent crops being destroyed by disease. The Mercy Corps established a wheat cultivation project in 1994, but had to withdraw last year (2006) because of the deteriorating security situation. Cumin, vegetables, peanuts, sunflowers etc are all grown but the marketing of produce is difficult. The export business is also fragile.
- Much of the opium harvest is done by young Talibs on their summer breaks. Essentially they will fight for anyone that pays them.
- Sangin has been the main opium cultivation and trade center since the late 1980s. Farmers have a close relationship with the government authorities. 5 % of their income from opium cultivation and production goes to government officials.
- Development in southern Afghanistan is difficult and tough. The roads are in poor condition. The Lashkagah high school still hasn't been restored. The Kajaki dam has been repaired only slowly, and this has caused local restlessness. The main income generator in the area is the tractor emporium.
- Water is sparse and deep underground. Wells are often 180m deep; the best way to get value from the limited supply is to grow opium.
- Panjawi district has traditionally been a hotbed of insurgency and tribal factionalism, and this continues today.

- Afghans on the street want *security* first and foremost.

Mark Sedra:

SSR is central to NATO's exit strategy but there remain three daunting problems:

1. *The slide towards expediency.* The increasing insecurity and the lack of sufficient international troops in Afghanistan has increased pressure on the Afghan National Security Forces too early, stunting their development, and potentially undermining GoA principles of governance and the development of security institutions. There has been a cold war mentality of train and equip rather than a more considered approach that fits Afghanistan's security requirements. Much of the work already undertaken represents short-term and medium-term goals, which are not necessarily underpinned with a long-term outlook, because the requirement has been for immediate security, whatever the cost. This posture is also reflected in the development of the Afghan National Auxiliary Force. The utilization of traditional military structures to fill the security vacuum can be done but not at the expense of the formal security force. The relationship between the formal and informal security structures is at an early stage and needs to be reconciled now if a formal security structure is to have any long-term viability.
2. *The political will to reform.* This is both an Afghan and an international malaise. Corruption and the drug trade have tentacles into every level of the Afghan security establishment. Corrupt officials are known to the GoA, but the GoA is reluctant to remove them, rather there is a game of musical chairs. The DIAG program has an element dedicated to the removal of corrupt officials, and has even collated a list of known corrupt officials, but the majority have not yet been removed. The international community has adopted this accommodationalist logic but this logic detracts from the GoA ability to deliver services and engender the confidence of the Afghan people. It is these weaknesses that will make the Afghan people look elsewhere for alternative forms of governance.
3. *The justice gap.* The justice sector is woefully underfunded. By December 2005 only 3 % of SSR funds had been applied. The justice sector is the 'poor man of the SSR process.' You cannot impose the rule of law and security without an effective justice system. Even if there is an effective and efficient police force, if this isn't reinforced with prosecutions then all security efforts are undermined from the outset. There is a profound lack of faith in the formal justice system, and Afghans are turning to their informal tribal justice structures. Traditionally the relationship between the formal and informal justice systems has been precarious, and it remains so. There are few efforts to reconcile the two systems to produce a more coherent and effective system that maintains the Afghan peoples trust in the long term.

Robbert Gabriëlse

- The Comprehensive Approach is a 3-D mission to support the Afghan authorities.
- The Dutch government contributes 2,000 troops to the ISAF mission, has civilian representatives at ISAF HQ, and works in the Uruzgan PRT with Australian forces.

The Uruzgan PRT security provision covers at least 60% of the local population and it's ADZ serves 40,000 local Afghans. They work closely with local Afghan officials and tribal leaders.

- Dutch troops participated in Op MEDUSA providing air support assistance as part of the integrated approach.
- In the Netherlands there is daily communication between the MFA, MOD and Development Ministry, and at the political cabinet level weekly meetings ensure that there is a coordinated interagency approach at the national level. The Embassy in Kabul communicates with the GOA, IGOs and of course with the Dutch government in The Hague.
- In January 2007 the Netherlands hosted a conference to consider more coordinated ways to deliver aid, reconstruction and security in Afghanistan. The Rotterdam Recommendations try to get people working from the same plan.
- The Dutch approach can be considered being '*as civilian as possible and as military as necessary.*' Local Afghan ownership and initiative are essential to long term successes.
- The Dutch government encourages journalists and parliamentarians to visit the Dutch PRT in Afghanistan.

An expanded account of the Netherlands' application of the Comprehensive Approach, also by Mr. Gabriëlse, will be found at page 67 of this issue.

Chris Cooter:

The Comprehensive Approach is demanding but we need to maintain the focus to keep the resources in balance. There are five main issues to consider.

1. *Rebalancing the civil-military equation*

The military capacity is great but the equivalent civilian capacity is lacking at all levels – planning, policy development and in deployable personnel. In the Canadian PRT there is one civilian for every 10 soldiers. The Canadian capacity is not enough and needs to expand.

There is also an imbalance between the military, diplomatic and development oriented cultures. The 'can-do' approach of the military is not replicated throughout the other government departments. There are incentives and joint meetings, but this is not enough. A fourth stream—a stability stream—ought to be added to pull together the other three steams.

2. *Rebalancing the international military effort, particularly in the South*

NATO has too many responsibilities. It is important to get other IGOs such as the UN and the EU involved. Good working practices between international organizations, where they exist, should be institutionalized and NATO should act in support.

Who is in charge of the civilian effort?

3. *Government of Afghanistan – international community ownership imbalance*

The Afghan government is in charge, not other national capitals. We should be careful not to create a dependency culture, but the GoA capacity needs supporting and developing first. Improving governance is vital, but we need to do it in a way that does not empower the Afghan government in the process. Some of the ways we could do this is to listen more to Afghan requirements, rather than giving them what we think they need.

4. *Impact of NATO on the Comprehensive Approach*

Other organizations'—IGOs' and NGOs'—perceptions of NATO can damage international efforts in Afghanistan. NATO needs to rebrand itself to demonstrate more clearly that it is open to collaboration with other organizations.

5. *Rebalance the focus in the short, medium and long term*

Planning is improving, but training and action take their toll. We need to have a long-term view of what Afghanistan will look like. This view should be Afghan led. Involving the private sector to encourage more economic growth and development is also important.

Actually making the Comprehensive Approach work is novel, even if the ideas and some of the methods are not.

Richard Norland

- The main difference between 2002 and 2005 was that efforts had shifted from humanitarian aid to reconstruction. In July 2005 the challenge, the reconstruction challenge, was clear.
- 2006 was a bump in the road and a wake-up call. The insurgency returned with a vengeance. Why? Lack of capacity in the GoA, its inability to project power beyond Kabul, its inability to deliver services, and the lack of enough troops on the ground to ensure stability increased the number of sanctuaries available to the insurgents in Afghanistan and in the region. The insurgents also became learning organizations.
- It's not just about *reconstruction*, but *construction*. There are few roads and little electricity coverage beyond the cities. Development and reconstruction is further hampered by the uneven commitment of donors. Whilst the Taliban are unpopular, *if there is no other option their resurgence could be more widespread*.
- The challenge remains the development of the Afghan National Security Forces. The police force is critical to ensure communities feel robust enough to repel the Taliban onslaught. However, the police are so corrupt that they are weakening the long-term security process. Weeding the corrupt officials out is a long-term process.
- There are not enough troops, particularly in the South. The Afghan National Auxiliary Force was the only other option to fill the security vacuum. To make them truly

effective their command and control must be national rather than tribal. For the meantime they are a good enough stop-gap.

- Counter-narcotics action is key to the South. Whoever controls the terrain controls the opium trade and the security. It is difficult and we cannot sidestep the issue. Strategic communications are also important in the south. The NCC is a form of war room, nascent in its development, which is designed to counter the Taliban ideology for the Afghan audience and measure local perceptions.
- Journalists and parliamentarians from IGO capitals should be encouraged to visit not only their national PRTs but those of others too to get a fuller picture of the international effort in Afghanistan. However, NATO does not have enough assets—air- or manpower—to transport such people around the country. Perhaps it should have some assets dedicated to such a task to ensure that the good news stories get out and domestic expectations are managed as well.

Q&A

Q1: *Can you please expand upon the Netherlands government integration of its efforts towards Afghanistan?*

A: There are working level communications between the ministries every day. At the operational-strategic policy level there are weekly meetings, and the cabinet ministers meet regularly. The Netherlands parliamentary system means that all cabinet members are answerable to parliament and all parliamentary members are answerable to their electorates. It is important to get as many people involved as possible to spread understanding.

Q2: *What are the national markets for Afghanistan, what are the hurdles to their success and how can the international community help undercut opium cultivation and trade?*

A: Afghanistan does not produce anything agriculturally unique. Its production efficiency and production levels are not high enough. Different districts cultivate different crops. The productivity of the land is determined by the availability of water. The Helmand market is too far from Kabul and is flooded by other products from the region. Afghanistan's weakness is its exposure to the vagaries of the international economy. To trade with India, goods must pass through Pakistan, with whom relations are unstable. Opium production thrives upon instability. There is a correlation between the increased number of troops and the increased cultivation of opium.

Q3: *Is ISAF still suitable for the task? Too much emphasis on counter-insurgency diverts precious resources away from the civilian-political part of the equation. We also need to consider the role of regional players – they are part of the problem and also part of the solution. Is there an SSR concept for Afghanistan that is viable?*

A: Yes there is a viable SSR concept for Afghanistan, which was developed in Geneva in 2002. There is a lead nation for each pillar. However, this devolution of responsibility has compartmentalized the pillars rather than creating a synergy. ANC & ANDS have set ambitious targets but there is little strategy to achieve these aims. Yes,

a regionalized solution is necessary but as yet there are no firm bilateral or multilateral SSR or trade agreements. Building relations with Iran is a lost opportunity: they have the highest levels of drug addiction in the world and they would probably support a counter-narcotics strategy too.

Q4: *There is a need to make sure that Comprehensive Approach has global applications. We need to strengthen capacity building, governance and fiscal systems, as these are global challenges in failed states where there isn't necessarily an insurgency.*

A: There is a conference in May 2007 looking at the Rule of Law in SSR & post conflict situations. Issues such as corruption need to be tackled over the long term. Perhaps in Afghanistan we should consider establishing a government department to tackle this problem. Corruption has multi level dimensions. If you remove the 'big fish' there is a knock on effect. We need to improve the salaries and methods of payment to civil servants to improve their loyalty and help reduce corruption. There is lots of talk about creating new strategies. There are lots of good strategies in place; it is the implementation of these that is problematic.

SECOND SESSION, AFTERNOON 26 MARCH

Topical Remarks

*Ambassador Robert Loftis **

It is a great pleasure to address you on an issue of the greatest contemporary importance. This conference highlights a key point that the Euro-Atlantic community has come to understand: that we need a new understanding of the '3Ds.'

We all need to stop acting in organizational stovepipes. Our alliance structures and coalitions are more important than ever if we are to stop the violence and violations of human dignity in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Current efforts are very much a work in progress. We see this conference as an opportunity for productive exchange with allies and non-government partners.

We need a comprehensive approach, which represents new thinking, but the nature of the challenges is not new. Afghanistan is where NATO is engaged for the first time in true ground combat operations. We must anticipate similar complexity in future operations. What is not new is the need to provide security and development assistance to new governments, and a public commitment to the success of these governments and their people. In dealing with peoples and their governments we must make as much of cultural understanding as advanced technology.

This approach must be applied to future conflicts: peacekeeping in Africa or missions in the Balkans headed by EU, as well as Afghanistan. The comprehensive ap-

* Ambassador Robert Loftis is Senior Advisor for Security Negotiations & Agreements, US Department of State. He served as Ambassador to Lesotho, as Deputy Chief of Mission in Mozambique, and in a number of other international positions.

proach applies to stability operations, peacekeeping and military operations such as counter-insurgency. If one accepts that insurgency is organized violent competition to govern, then we face the need to counter it.

There is value in applying lessons from historical campaigns to efforts in Afghanistan, and a need to capture the lessons of previous conflicts. From the US perspective, we have debated them for over four decades, and as a result are not blind to the difficulties. It was President John F. Kennedy who issued the first counter-insurgency strategy document in 1962, which was abandoned for lack of political commitment to its implementation. I do not know whether a whole of government approach would have led to a better outcome in Vietnam; the highly kinetic approach obviously did not have desired result.

The United States has learned over the last 45 years that it is difficult to coordinate across agencies in complex conflicts, like counter-insurgency and stability operations. SCRS is working hard to develop integrated planning capacities, together with an expeditionary civilian response corps to deliver functional experts abroad.

Some have asked about the difference between stability and COIN operations. Clearly they are related. Insurgency may or may not exist in every stabilization environment. It is necessary to respond to insurgency in terms of local context. Insurgencies are certain spoilers in stabilization and reconstruction efforts, which indicates that the comprehensive approach is required either way.

Key efforts at State Department include:

- Secretary Rice's initiative on transformational diplomacy. This involves working to transform institutions and way we approach our jobs, both internally and internationally. Transformation includes both attitudes and policy. Diplomats are being shifted from stable embassies to more dangerous areas; and more are being moved moving into the field. Coupled with this, policy and assistance is being directed to encourage locals to create their own institutions.
- An executive level handbook on COIN to parallel FM-324 (COIN Field Manual) is in course of preparation. The goal is to complete and distribute it by Summer 2007.
- State is working with DoD and USAID to establish Civilian Coordination Office coordinating mechanisms for civilian and military training institutions that deal with comprehensive approach. It is hoped that the CCO (Center for Complex Operations) will also serve as an international clearinghouse. There is potential here to draw on European learning and thinking on complex conflicts.

Work in progress also includes:

- Refining manner of delivering foreign assistance. SCRS will be deputy director of foreign assistance. USAID is adapting fast. State and AID are working to ensure that diplomacy and development are closely coordinated.
- An expanded pol-ad program and state-defense exchange program, including developing a pol-ad reserve corps to advise military commanders at short notice. SCRS representatives are in place in Nepal, Haiti, and working with PRTs in Afghanistan.

Panel 2

Whole of Government and Whole of Effort Approaches to Conflict Response and Mission Requirements: Challenges and Opportunities

Topics:

- How have key nations in the current situation attempted to deliver a ‘Whole of Government’ approach?
- How are they preparing their personnel to operate in this complex environment where the desired outcomes require coordination across several key sectors?

Moderator: The Hon Donald Sinclair, Director General, Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force, Canada

Mr. Mark L Asquino, Deputy Coordinator, Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, State Department

Ms Veronica Cody, Council of the EU Secretariat

The Hon Mohammad Asaf Rahimi, Deputy Minister Programs, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Afghanistan

Ambassador Adam Kobieracki, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Operations

Donald Sinclair

- You have heard a bit of the theory on the Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force; let me tell you more now. The Canadian one is relatively new, bringing together 70 people. What is surprising is that we gave money to the foreign ministry to do something. There is no ‘whole of government’ anything in Canada. Bringing everyone together to deal with foreign crises has been interesting. More than just ‘the three Ds,’ but also justice, corrections, and RCMP. The current job makes me long for the simplicity of Middle East politics.
- Afghanistan is biggest recipient. Other two are Haiti and Sudan, but there are lots of other candidates. We are working well with allies, while struggling to work across government and even within the department.
- As Dr Rose said this morning, no single state can resolve these crises. Nor can any single approach. You are going to hear five different approaches.

Mohammad Asaf Rahimi

- It is both an honor and a pleasure to talk before this distinguished gathering, to share understanding in approaches to reconstructing Afghanistan. I would like to take the opportunity to thank the Marshall Center, whose determined effort has allowed us to come together.
- I am speaking specifically about the GoA whole of government approach to security and development. I must acknowledge that the security environment changed

dramatically in the last year. I am Minister for Rural Development and my remarks will have a decidedly developmental feel.

My contribution will be in two parts:

- existing programs and strategies
- challenges and solutions particularly in the South.

The challenges of rebuilding war torn societies are infinitely more complex than is usually recognized. Legacies of conflict, including physical destruction and psycho-social trauma, are compounded by lack of security. The overall development framework is the Interim Afghan National Development Strategy (IANDS). This is a coherent strategy across three independent pillars:

- Security
- Justice and human rights
- Development.

Across all sectors are cross-cutting themes like counter-narcotics, corruption, environment, gender equality.

Examples are the Minister of Education and Minister of Health, who coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development to establish schools and hospitals, etc. But there are still enormous coordination problems. There is a dearth of human capacity at middle management level.

The GoA has survived 30 years of social upheaval and civil war by making no decisions and making no waves. The international community has expended much capital on building government institutions, but effort is too often focused on single ministries, stovepipe fashion. This does not help the whole of government approach, and encourages lack of coordination.

Each community is encouraged to develop own development council, open bank account, receive funds. This is a famous and popular program. All programs that my ministry is offering are coordinated with national strategy of Afghanistan. But given the delivery model, why are we seeing an upsurge in insurgency in the south? How will government counteract this trend?

Perhaps we, including IC, NGOs and foreign military, misjudged the defeat of the Taliban and failed to recognize that the South and East were critical to the stability of the country.

Aid was sent across all provinces in equitable manner without reference to the relative threat from the Taliban. If we had concentrated resources in the South, we might not be in the situation we are in today. As noted by General Richards, the PAG is a whole of government effort, which brings through solutions and serves as a delivery point for these solutions. One of the initial recommendations was that the South should be treated as a separate problem. I intend to focus on four key provinces in South. Want area to benefit from direct ministerial attention.

The Kandahar Model

We have to recognize that the information operations are key to success against insurgency. There is a need to advertise assistance to population. Careful assessment of situation in South and local culture led to development of the Kandahar Model, which emphasizes the specifics of local culture:

- Roads
- Water
- Irrigation
- School/health centers
- Employment.

These problems and limited government visibility at local level have made population vulnerable to insurgents. Government programs were too slow to produce results and did not meet expectations. Development funds are now being targeted in a focused manner that produces immediate benefits, demonstrating government commitment to people. The aim is to reconnect the government to the people and convince them that democratic institutions can work for them.

What makes the Kandahar Model unique is the targeting of donor money in accordance with community priorities:

- The community prioritizes local projects.
- The Provincial Governor can use directed contracts with established and previously proven contractors (no bidding process) – the risk of creating unfulfilled expectations in villagers is worse risk than that of fraud. This creates a short timeline between procurement and implementation.
- The government sends personnel to create effective regional offices. Decentralized administration and devolved authority is key to success of Kandahar Model.
- A unique aspect is the commitment of ministers and ministry to villagers. Key to reconnecting government to people.
- In turn the villagers are expected to guarantee safety of the staff. This demonstrates commitment of people to their own projects and future.

Every ministerial visit is a press conference opportunity and chance for media to visit village projects. The media create perceptions and perceptions create their own realities. It is therefore essential to fix those perceptions. The PR aspect cannot be ignored.

What has been the impact? The Model is only 3-4 months old. It is unique in history of Kandahar Province. Of 900 projects identified in January 2007, 190 are being implemented.

There is no hard evidence for success, but good anecdotal evidence: people returning home, people traveling across the province to meet with minister whenever in

town, no security incidents, none of the projects taken by this bottom-up approach have been disrupted. Building on success of NSP.

The key to success is quick implementation time, which allows us to meet the expectations of villagers. Other districts have noted the success in Kandahar and there are calls from village elders for similar programs. Success breeds success. In post-conflict society, the primary goal of any intervention must be to reconnect people with government.

The bottom-up approach that accounts for community needs also requires a security commitment and guarantee by the community. This is an example of whole of government approach that is proving successful. "No development without security, no security without development."

Some final questions:

- In a post conflict situation should we concern ourselves with state building or institution building before taking care of the immediate needs of the population?
- Is Afghanistan a post-conflict nation state? Or is it in the midst of insurgency? If the latter, do the accepted development models apply?
- Should the international community impose a single development framework across the country? Would regional aid directors with appropriate funding and authorities be more effective?

Mark L Asquino

The turnout here is an indicator of the importance of the subject.

SCRS is new, established in June 2004. Our focus is on interagency cooperation and the whole of government approach. Under NSPD 44, the Secretary of State has been charged with leading the building of civilian capacity in dealing with post conflict situations.

Need to focus on host country population. For example, East Timor's problems may be partially related to lack of infrastructure.

My office is part of the State Department, but draws people in from six other agencies. We are an organization that was formed in response to 9/11 realities. The US in the last decade has been involved in seventeen Stabilization and Reconstruction operations. The fact that we have been confronted with these new challenges, lead to realization that we need to change the way we approach S&R.

Failure of governance allows for introduction of extremist ideas and other dangerous activities like drugs and WME proliferation. This creates threats to our countries. We have learned that we need to bring to bear the full range of national power. These challenges are going to continue and will require an integrated and comprehensive approach.

This is no small undertaking – nothing short of revolutionary. We are proposing ways of operating that are fundamentally different from ways of working in the past. But this is necessary.

When NSPD 44 came into operation in December 2005, DoD issued their own directive. We have been called upon to harmonize State and DoD approaches to S&R issues. In working with the military, we want a comprehensive picture of needs, gaps and priorities in S&R issues. An interagency review of NSPD 44 is in hand, to see if we can devise crisis response mechanisms to allow us to work better together.

SCRS has recently aligned with the Bureau of Foreign Assistance to develop a coordinated approach. This is an alignment, not a merger. The two agencies are mutually supportive. SCRS has operational expertise and planning mandate, but lacked close alignment with the funding authorities of Foreign Assistance. SCRS retains its autonomy and continues to report directly to the Secretary of State.

Operational Involvements. We have people in Kabul working with ISAF to look at PRTs, to better coordinate those operations. We also have a presence in Kosovo, Darfur, Chad, Nepal, and a large project in Haiti. DoD has given SCRS \$100m for projects in crisis response. We ran a small project in Lebanon last year after the conflict Israel/Hezbollah there. Haiti is a stabilization initiative.

The World Bank assesses that half of all countries emerging from conflict will slip back within five years. We all need to do more. We all need to work in comprehensive manner to tip that balance in opposite direction. We need to work with allies, pooling our reserves. My own office is creating a Civilian Reserve Corps, able to deploy as a reserve in fairly short notice in areas where we don't have skills in civilian federal government.

None of this is easy, and I can commiserate with Don. But is enormously important. We must come up with strategies that are much more effective.

Veronica Cody

Civilian capabilities are a topic baffling to certain people, and perhaps a vague notion. The EU developed its military and civilian capabilities as part of the common foreign policy. View from beginning of taking comprehensive approach to crisis management. Civilian capabilities have six priorities:

- Police
- Rule of law
- Admin
- Civil protection
- Monitoring
- Reinforcement of EU special representatives (HR, media, border management).

Three years ago EU had two civilian operations: Bosnia and FYROM. Now there are ten operations worldwide, emphasizing the extended geography and diversity of missions, e.g. border crossings in Palestine Authority, including Ramallah. We have learned lessons from police missions; aid and reconstruction are not enough unless the rule of law is added. More recent missions take into account these lessons learned. 700 senior ranking Iraqi police and judiciary have been trained in the capitals of Europe.

We needed to bring them together for training because they were mutually suspicious. The only way to reinforce confidence was to train together.

Rapid response capabilities:

- ‘Robust police’ (gendarmes). Police are always civilian. IPU are trained together, which gives them ready deployment to go at short notice. Gendarmes can be used to establish security after military victory. They have a riot control capability and can add investigative and intelligence capacity to this. They are self sustaining and fully kitted.
- Expertise: logistic, CIS, finance, budgets, human resources. These are core functions of civilian response teams (CRT). Then add more expertise: administrative, HR, border control. The intention is to use them for very specific cases. In an unknown situation, a CRT can be used on a fact-finding mission. Or, where a mission in place has a problem, a CRT would trouble-shoot, or reinforce an existing operation. They are little bit like crack forces, with a strong sense of esprit de corps because they are trained together.

The comment on stove-piping in government departments was striking. One of the things that assists us greatly is that military, civilian, and police planners are all in the same building. We train together, work together and are now planning together. A civil planning cell has been launched. We have far more planning challenges ahead.

We are shortly to launch an operation in Afghanistan, which will be Police plus judicial in its makeup. We want sustainable and effective civilian policing efforts. The position of other international actors is an important factor. The number of international actors in Afghanistan is mind-boggling. Germany and the US are engaged in policing work; the UK is doing counter-narcotics. We want to avoid previous mistakes of not coordinating with other actors.

Gyorgy Molnar

My particular topic is the Hungarian experience and perspective in the whole of government approach and crisis management. Hungary went through a bloodless transition from Communism in 1989-1990, and has experienced radical economic and social transformation. Hungary has been a donor state since 2003, Afghanistan is one of first recipients.

Hungarian soldiers have contributed to S&R in many ways: building bridges in Bosnia-Herzegovina, advising ISAF, training police in Baghdad. Hungary has sent police trainers to Kabul, Moldova, on a diverse variety of missions. Coordinating our participation calls for close cooperation amongst all agencies and departments. PRTs presented a new challenge.

The whole of government approach is reflected in the field as well. Ensure security but carry out civilian programs as well. Civilian coordinator of PRT reports to MFA and is not subordinate to the military commander. Emphasis is on police training. The goal is to ensure that PRT operates with local population. The best insurance for soldiers is effective development projects.

The Hungarian PRT also seeks to be an international enterprise, working with other Central European NATO countries. It will take advantage of the EU PRT program as well. The pillars of post conflict reconstruction are all indivisibly linked. It brings us to the conclusion that responses to the current security environment need to be coordinated.

An article by Mr Molnar, describing Hungary's contribution to Stability and Reconstruction operations in greater detail, will be found at page 75 of this issue.

Adam Kobieracki

Everything has been said already, but not by everybody. My remarks have a NATO perspective, but I am speaking on my own behalf.

If you need any more reason for why the comprehensive approach is important for us, let me give you two.

- I haven't met a single Afghani who cares which flag assistance is given under
- Our main opponent does have a comprehensive approach: bring security, rule of law, economics (poppy), and a skillful info/media campaign.

Two things which make it more difficult to implement practical interpretation of the comprehensive approach.

- *Terminology.* We use a number of terms to explain the same things
- *Lack of clear understanding as to what is not covered by comp approach.* Some of our nations assume that discussing the comprehensive approach could set a precedent for NATO to develop new capabilities. This is not true. Some of our nations focus more on precedent setting for future ops and less on what to do now in Afghanistan.

Two dimensions of the comprehensive approach are:

- The internal organization of the alliance
- Actual coordination with partners, organizations.

Negotiations so far on comprehensive approach have different proposals under the headings of strategic, planning, and in theater. From my functional perspective, the importance is planning, training, and implementation:

- ISAF must have all the military capabilities it requires
- More training of ANA is necessary
- Civil-military interaction on ground must be facilitated
- PRTs: There was an initial mistake in the making military component responsible to NATO, but the civilian element responsible to national authority. We now need to coordinate. There is a need to use PRTs better, as platforms for other organizations in theater.

There are a great many institutions and mechanisms for coordination in HQ and on the ground. We do not need additional bureaucratic bodies. We need to use what we have more effectively, thereby avoiding situations such as that where Minister Çetin was appointed NATO Senior Representative with virtually no mandate for this office and no terms of reference.

An article by Ambassador Kobieracki dealing with these and other points in greater detail will be found at page 87 of this issue.

Q&A

Q1: *As far as deploying our troops to Afghanistan, I would like more info on general approach. It has been mentioned that the Taliban are able to deliver all necessary elements to local population. Understandable that these things should be delivered by allies, too. Can you tell me what is the advantage for the minds of local population?*

A: The more that we can prove we are working alongside Afghan agencies the more we will be able to win hearts and minds. The Taliban may be able to provide the basics, but the downside of their methods is well understood by the population. The fundamental problem is security, which the Taliban can provide, and if GoA is unable to do so, they will.

Q2: *There appears to be a lack of contact at strategic level between military and civilian agencies. Aid appears to be going to the NGOs rather than the GoA. Is this good or bad?*

A: Point is well made. It is very important that the GoA is seen to be in the driving seat, not the IOs or NGOs.

Q3: *A lot of money has gone into the Afghan state. There are 200,000 civil servants, and since 2002 aid has been keeping the ship afloat. There is a lack of transparency. I would particularly like to know about the links between central government and the provinces – is the money getting down to province level.*

A: This is an important question, particularly the last part. The problem of corruption has been frequently mentioned already and will be again. It remains a major factor in inhibiting the application of resources where they are needed.

Address

*Lieutenant General James Soligan **

Summary

NATO is in the process of transforming itself from its Cold War role to meet the challenges of the current international environment. It is, however, important that NATO

* Lieutenant General James Soligan is Deputy Chief of Staff, Transformation, NATO Allied Command Transformation.

learns to institutionalize the change. NATO's process of change can be divided into three categories:

- Learning to adapt the comprehensive approach
- NATO plays a key role but can't accomplish the mission alone
- Nations (both individually and collectively) have made real progress, but need to do more.

I. The Comprehensive Approach: Everything is the same and everything is different

- NATO is still in the process of transformation from a Cold War entity to one that can meet the challenges of the post-9/11 world
- The importance of meeting this challenge is NATO's ability to 'put it all together'; or, working economic, military, and social levers to accomplish the mission
- The military plans in isolation because of the need for secrecy. This process doesn't maximize civilian participation
- NATO needs to utilize non-military actors and include them in the planning process
- There is a growing consensus that more international players are needed. Not just NATO, but the European Union, World Bank, and the World Trade Organization
- There is also a need for a consensus among all of the NATO nations to enhance mission accomplishment
- NATO should use the mission in Afghanistan to train and prepare for future challenges, not just treat it as a space in time
- The NATO mission in Afghanistan should also serve as an opportunity to anticipate a change in the global environment and build different templates

II. NATO's role

- NATO plays a key role in supporting the comprehensive approach, but cannot accomplish the mission alone
- When procedures are embraced by NATO, they become the global standard
- Key roles of NATO
 - Sharing best practices: this can play big dividends when NATO nations share lessons learned about things like PRTs, IEDs, etc.
 - NATO has the ability to complement the world of other nations and organizations to develop interoperability
 - Defense Planning Process: determine what capabilities will be needed in 8-10 years
 - NATO response forces.

III. The road ahead: we've done a lot but we have to do more

- All NATO representatives need to bring back the recommendations from the working groups and determine how to influence and implement them
- NATO needs to work with non-members, not them working *for* us
- We need to develop new terminology, e.g.: supported vs. supporting roles
- NATO needs to determine a better way to describe how progress is being made

THIRD SESSION, MORNING 27 MARCH

Opening Remarks

Dr John Rose

Opening the second day's proceedings, Dr Rose stressed that the thrust of Day 2 would differ from that of Day 1. The intention was that the deliberations of the Working Groups would take the debate to a new level, and the format of the Conference was designed to provide an immediate sharing of the outcomes of the Group discussions amongst all the delegates.

One aspect in which Dr Rose was extremely interested is the question of whether there is one Comprehensive Approach, or several. Possibly the debates might give an indication on this issue.

Dr Rose reminded the delegates that each Group had been asked to produce at least two themes – issues that require additional investigation and discussion; and two recommendations – what needs to be done, without further debate.

Finally, Dr Rose drew delegates' attention to the presence of a continuously updated 'Comprehensive Approach' site on the main Marshall Center website.

Keynote Address

Ambassador Eric Edelman *

Ambassador Edelman opened his address by stressing the importance to the international community, and in particular to NATO, of getting Afghanistan right. This is not just a US, or a UK problem. The continued globalization of terrorism is illustrated by the fact that the Algerian DFDP group (8-900 strong) adopted an Al Qaeda affiliation in January of this year.

Against the background of the global threat, Afghanistan is the most vital battleground. We should avoid lending respectability to the Taliban by talking in conventional military terms such as 'spring offensive.' The Taliban are terrorists employing terrorist methods, attacking soft targets such as schools and health centers, with the aim of undermining the efforts of the international community and the GoA.

* Ambassador Eric Edelman is Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, United States Department of Defense.

The need for the Comprehensive Approach is self-evident. Authorities on the subject from Kitson onward have stressed that there is no military solution to insurgency; Galula's 80:20 civil/military action ratio supports this view. US policy is that the military should not take the lead in reconstruction, but act in support of a civilian-led effort. The challenge is to attain unity of effort.

The United States has experience of counter-insurgency, stability and reconstruction operations dating back 200 years, but has failed to build on it. Between the World Wars, the USMC produced an excellent Small Wars manual, which somehow got lost. The CORDS program in Vietnam, with civil/military teams working alongside the civil population, was producing results but was swamped by the emphasis on kinetic effects. Nevertheless, it took the regular NVA, not the VC insurgency, finally to defeat the ARVN. CORDS is now being revisited. We must never say 'never again.'

One common factor that surfaces in studies of a wide range of situations is the negative effect of bureaucracies in preventing unity of effort. Individual agencies will persist in being individual, to the detriment of the common purpose. Another is the tendency to transfer approaches and methods of working from one situation to another without analyzing their suitability – both the French and the US did this to the ARVN, with detrimental results. Every effort is being made to avoid this happening with the ANA.

There is a need to put in place systems to promote institutional learning. Nagl's comparative study of the Malaya and Vietnam campaigns emphasized the need for adaptability in organizations. The US military has excellent data capture—'lessons learned'—mechanisms in place, which permit rapid replication of successful methods. This methodology needs to be extended to include civilian lessons learned. The establishment of a counter-insurgency academy in Iraq is a further example of the need for learning being recognized.

Cultural issues are another fundamental. 'Cultural' means much more than just speaking the language. It means getting sufficiently inside the mind of the indigenous population to understand the motivations, the drivers. Today's conflicts are dominated by insurgents tapping into the cultural background of the population. Unless we can understand what is going on we will be at a severe disadvantage. This may involve going beyond cultural to anthropological factors. Our educational and training centers must have the material to disseminate in order to promote a wide understanding of the people among whom we are operating.

In approaching today's challenges, it is necessary to use caution and care in applying the lessons of the past. We are dealing with cunning and adaptive enemies. New technologies enable but complicate, and although networked forces are spectacularly successful at the high end of warfare, the insurgents, technically aware and media-savvy, have the advantage at the low. It is fair to regard the capability of our adversaries to 'cyber-mobilize' as a modern equivalent of the *levée en masse*. Our technology should enable us to gain advantage, but this cannot be guaranteed.

There is a lot of progress being made but more still to do, both within the United States and in cooperation with other partner nations and organizations. And NATO has a very large role to play.

Q&A

Q1: *Are we in a state of war? Is the whole of government being mobilized?*

A: The English historian, Sir Michael Howard, in an article entitled ‘The Long War’ in *Survival* magazine, suggests that the Global War on Terrorism may not be pretty either in itself or as terminology, but it is a war. Yes, there is a need for us to be mobilized.

Q2: *‘Dry up the waters.’ Do we have a grasp on the motivation of extremists? How can we get such a grasp on the ‘why’ and get them back on our side?*

A: This is difficult. It is vital to avoid a degeneration into ‘Islam vs. the rest.’ We have experience of ideological conflict; the Cold War was in the end won by ideas. This is a big issue, broader than this conference can handle. There is a bearing on Afghanistan; the issues of change, of dislocation, of ‘identity up for grabs.’ And the importance of developing a bourgeois-based state.

Q3: *There has been much mention of ‘setting up and strengthening the civilian side,’ of ‘giving more weight to civil matters.’ How can these civilian efforts best be coordinated with the military?*

A: I do not have an ideal answer for Afghanistan; compare the scale of effort—particularly per capita—with Kosovo. There are a lot of different mechanisms available, but priority should be applied to those which reinforce indigenous structures such as the PAG.

Q4: *In this long-haul operation, one center of gravity is western public opinion. What plans are in place to address this?*

A: Yes, strategic communications must include the home front. Our strategic plans must incorporate a substantial element of very public diplomacy. In the United States, Afghanistan is less of a problem than is Iraq. Communications are a NATO, not a national US, or UK, problem. Bear in mind that the most radicalized Muslim youth is in Europe.

Q5: *Should the military be leading Allied Command Transformation?*

A: We should not be getting hung up on arguments over what is military and what is civilian.

Q6: *There is a problem of managing expectations, both within Afghanistan and in the United States. How can we educate people to the long haul?*

A: You will be as aware as I am of the J-curve of expectation. We must have quick-impact measures for tactical reasons, but we will be there long-term. The narcotics problem, for example, is an order of magnitude greater than Colombia. Meanwhile, we must exploit any successes to the maximum.

Working Groups

Each of the eight Working Groups (WGs) was tasked with identifying (at least) two themes and two recommendations for further examination.

WG1. Applying NATO's strengths to the Taliban's weaknesses

Moderators:

Dr. Thomas Mahnken, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning, U.S. Department of Defense

Dr. Michael Vickers, Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments

Key Points

- Although the Taliban have increased their presence and influence in Afghanistan in recent months, they are not popular with the civilian populace because of their willingness to oppress and kill. This weakness can and must be exploited.
- NATO can exploit the weaknesses of the Taliban by empowering the Government of Afghanistan and placing the Afghan National Army in the lead of all operations.
- NATO must increase its presence in Afghanistan as well as providing additional trainers to the Afghan National Army.

Taliban strengths

- Taliban presence in southern Afghanistan is more significant than Afghan security forces.
- Corruption and the lack of rule of law in some provincial and district level government are beneficial for the Taliban.
- The ability to use Pakistani territory as an area for sanctuary.
- Many of the Afghan police are undertrained, underequipped, and underpaid. The level of corruption is high and the police have no interest in fighting the Taliban.
- Any collateral damage caused by coalition forces can be exploited by the Taliban.
- The Taliban are patient; time is on their side.

Taliban weaknesses

- The populace does not support the Taliban.
- The Taliban's extremist interpretation of Islam does not resonate with the populace.
- The Taliban do not have credibility as a national liberation front.
- The Taliban is a sub-ethnic insurgency, not comprehensive.

Required NATO actions

- Provide more presence, resources, and assets.

- Build capacity.
- Increase CERP funds.
- Provide more trainers to the ANA.
- Focus on interdicting HVTS because of increased availability of ISR assets.
- Put pressure on Pakistan and other neighboring countries to interdict the Taliban.

WG2. Mobilizing & institutionalizing the “Comprehensive Approach” in national capitals

Moderators:

Mr. Philippe Gros, Research Fellow, Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique

Mr. Paul Schulte, UK Defence Academy / ARAG, Visiting Fellow (MoD)

Questions for consideration

- Do we agree on interests of different countries for comprehensive approach? Which kind of approach, e.g. counter insurgency, peace-keeping?
- What would be your national model of a comprehensive approach?
- Views on need to integrate or coordinate organizations into process. Does a common set of principles emerge?
- Obstacles and main issues against implementation. According to nations, is it agenda, restrictions, cultures, diplomats, military, etc.?
- Nature of capabilities to be engaged.
- Main triggers for initiation of change. Pressure internally/externally? Pressure from media?
- Conference Title: Afghanistan and beyond – we should consider the ‘beyond’ aspect.

Element 1

Should all countries have an interest in the comprehensive approach?

- Start with what do we mean by comprehensive approach – all feel the need for it, but what is it? What do we want from it?
- The term probably doesn’t mean the same for all of us – politics and background have impact.
- Countries have different means available – size of country and resources available, e.g. US and Macedonia. When it comes to sending what you have, Macedonia is overstretched proportionately.
- All the elements of natural power – bringing all those to the table when addressing a situation.

- Although Afghanistan is in part a post-conflict situation many other situations in the world do not show the same characteristics.
- Albania as example. Conceptual idea of comprehensive approach seen as inter-agency coordination, ensure synergy of efforts. Crisis management center in Ministry of Interior but not for all crisis and situations. Projects launched – national integrated surveillance component system – shared ministry budget to implement, many departments involved in implementation. Inter-agency coordination center has been established to take lead on implementation of project. As a result, it is important to conduct more exercises to streamline process.
- Comprehensive approach not necessarily for long range export but also for use on your own shores.
- Perhaps recommendations should include the diversity the CA can have; try to avoid misunderstanding by countries using different definitions.
- Whether at national or international level, all players must share the same objectives.
- French approach – long term planning, long processes. 80% of countries later revert to crisis conditions. We must concentrate on long term mechanisms to prevent this.
- ‘Modern’ conflict is still conflict and calls for military planning. Terms such as ‘end-state’ and ‘centers of gravity’ will rub shoulders with humanitarian and economic language etc.

Integration

- Operating in a context where many different strengths must be coordinated. Who has the lead? Who is the conductor?
- Comprehensive Approach is a civilian-led dialogue involving all stakeholders at initial stage including those from private sector.
- Objective – shared vision between stakeholders inside and outside Government and agreed at multinational level.
- Other dimension – strategy delivery piece, much work to do, facilitated plan and dialogue in theatre.
- Complemented by flexibility and agility.
- Important to set context to be applied – COIN, SSR, peacetime (prevention), national dimension e.g. civilian-military (multilateral and NGO) and civilian-civilian.
- Government, business, non-government agencies must be included.
- First phase should focus on learning, adaptability, flexibility.
- Opportunity for people to learn how to work together.
- Look at instruments in government already that are learning these methods (UN, NATO).

- Fundamental challenge: how to get different people from different organizations to communicate and understand each other

Nature of capabilities

- ‘To mobilize all national resources’ means different things in different countries.
- Why are we in Afghanistan? Fighting terrorism, drug traffic and poverty. Therefore perception is different – need is to mobilize *relevant and suitable* resources, not ‘all national.’
- Should recognize different approaches, try to use all appropriate resources we have.
- Kind of capabilities: e.g. US has more complete set of capabilities; France more attuned to the multilateral approach.

Obstacles

- Perhaps existing cultures are part of problem?
- Unwillingness factor, and legal problems of sending civilians into danger.
- In the US, government employees face increasing restrictions involving the ethical and legal issues when using non-governmental individuals. Oversight is more difficult due to this. Where only military are on the ground these problems are less obtrusive.
- US is now drawing on volunteer civilian professionals for Iraq (doctors, lawyers, etc.).
- German experience:
 - Set up an institute to train people for a few months – lawyers, judges, businessmen
 - Establish database of people with appropriate skills
 - Trying to establish new laws covering the issues raised by sending civilians into combat zones
 - Different law on police sent to overseas locations. German Police in Afghanistan get orders from Germany which differ from those they receive in Kabul.

Public Opinion

- Must start from scratch. If you have public support, you will have political will and therefore things will happen faster.
- Political will is crucial – must focus on positive thinking and bright side of life.
- Is the question of budgetary control (for example) too boring for the public and so needs to be dealt with purely within Government? – Yes and no. In Sweden, there is conflict between the idea of humanitarian aid and that of humanitarian aid with military aspect. If you have political will, it makes action much easier and more likely, which follows often from public support. Reports in the Swedish media

about Swedish soldiers killing Afghanis prompted calls for immediate withdrawal. Perhaps Sweden just bringing humanitarian aid is fine i.e. everyone can bring different element – these things they do best or are most willing to contribute. But can this work when some countries are carrying the burden of military operations and some are seen to be taking the easier option?

Communication

- Information flow is very important – perhaps there is a need for a board above Ministers which can coordinate all efforts.
- We shouldn't just think amongst ourselves – should think about target audience.
- Lack of a communication strategy, NATO example – lack of suitable communication (marketing).
- Challenge to know what the other guy is doing. Basic information sharing across agencies becomes a challenge (across spectrum). Simple database is part of solution.
- Traditional media should not be the only sources of information exchange – also internet, entertainment industry.
- Dialogue should be as broad as possible – include entertainers (Bono), Angelina Jolie (Ambassador).

Funding

- Money and funding a perennially difficult issue to overcome. Can we take from business model to solve problems e.g. for PRT's? Must be more flexible and adaptive to money.
- Ministries of Defense prepare for war but don't pay for it.
- In addition to mechanistic obstacles, civilian expectations are not marched by resources; funding will always be an issue
- Funding issues vulnerable to politicization.

'As civilian as possible and as military as necessary'

Presentation:

Themes

- Variability of meaning – everyone is in favor of the comprehensive approach but it has different meanings, for different states with different outlooks. Some aspects are unrealistic for some states. The Alliance must accept that not everyone should/can do everything – there is a need for a more realistic and tailored approach. Less action does not mean less commitment.
- The critical importance of public opinion in government action and politics.

- The need for prompt and adequate funding and to create adequate pools of qualified and available individuals.

Recommendations

- The establishment of a common vision – all involved to have a simple & credible message, and an answer to the question ‘why are you here and what are you doing?’ This can only be achieved if the right resources are made available.
- There needs to be wider engagement and commitment of the populace of donor nations – not just government departments should be involved but business, media, NGOs and even celebrities.

WG3. Mobilizing & institutionalizing the “Comprehensive Approach” in international organizations

Moderators:

Mr. Ken Hume, EU Council Secretariat

Mr. Larry Sampler, Institute for Defense Analysis

Introduction

The EU is a young crisis management actor, and its capabilities have been developed pretty quickly. New capabilities have come online e.g. battle groups, operations center. EU’s trademark is the comprehensive approach. All our key crisis management players sit in the same building. This provides an advantage over national governments that have competing interests between competing ministries.

Have we done enough to institutionalize the Comprehensive Approach? Can we do more? What are the issues we need to consider?

- Do we need an integrated or cooperative approach?
- Is there a difference at tactical or strategic level?
- What are the key ingredients ? Is it a matter of process? Structure? Culture?
- Integrated planning: is it a myth?
- Do we need an integrated planning capacity at strategic level?
- Do we need an overarching campaign plan (identified end state, CofG, objectives, linking, sequencing amongst all lines of activity)? To do that, do we have an integrated planning tool?
- If we have an integrated plan, who owns it? Who delivers in theater? Can we co-own it?
- How do we involve non-military language at an early stage? Alternatively how do we get civilians to speak the same language as the military?
- For crisis management when the EU is not the primary player, how do we institutionalize the CA for working with other international actors?

Discussion

Discussion centered on the following main topics:

- The problems of coordinating the activities of IOs and national governments.
- The problems of coordinating the activities of NGOs with other national and international players.
- Planning.

Principal issues raised were as follows:

- The GoA exists as a freely and fairly elected democratic government and we should use it and its planning as the framework for all operations. ‘The only flag on any project should be the Afghan flag.’
- Coordination occurs because of the pain caused by lack of coordination.
- How do you codify coordination without imposing it, which the civilian agencies just won’t tolerate?
- There is no need to make a science out of establishing coordination in Afghanistan. The structures and mechanisms are in place. They just need to be made to work.
- IOs, nations, and other agencies need to cease regarding themselves and each other as being in competition.
- Small NGOs may be highly cost effective in delivery but need to operate within the framework of an overall plan.
- NGOs have to advertise success to their audiences, but most NGO activity in Afghanistan is donor Government funded. Unfortunately, this is not seen by NGOs as implying any degree of Government control.
- Operators on both sides of the NGO/military divide are learning toleration, at least, of the other’s way of doing things.
- Opinion was divided on the need for a High Representative.
- Many donors in a specific field lead to ‘donor congestion’ and make coordination impossible.
- A division of labor is very highly desirable, but how can it be imposed, given that even discussion of the issues involved is off the agenda, both within NATO and the EU, because of the political sensitivities involved?
- There is a need to look for success models, e.g. trust funds – unpopular with donors because of anonymity.
- The UN should be the coordinating body of first choice, but is unwilling/unable to get involved.
- Should the Comprehensive Approach become the basis of military exercises in future, including full civilian participation?

- The various IOs, NATO, EU, OSCE, etc., are so different that it is difficult to make general recommendations as to how they should engage with the Comprehensive Approach.
- Ambitions must be tempered with realism.

Caveats:

- The focus of discussion is Beyond Afghanistan.
- All IOs bring different capabilities.
- We must be realistic in our ambition.
- Comprehensive Approach *within* an IO compared to *across* IOs.

Questions/Themes

- How do we institutionalize CA at strategic level?
- Production of an integrated campaign plan?
- How do we make NGOs accountable?

Sub Issues:

- Need a mechanism to produce this plan.
- Do we need a common baseline, a planning tool?
- Who is a major player, an IO, if there is one, and if there isn't an IO, is UN the default organization?
- All management must be brought together to plan.

Recommendations

- Establish better mechanism for harmonization. Rather than competition and suspicion, we should have more liaison offices etc.
- Instigate cross-training – must understand each others' procedures. Multi-national experimentation.
- Settle for coordination rather than integration at the operational level.
- There must be a focal point to planning.

WG4. NATO Coordination with International Organizations and Other Entities

Moderator:

General Klaus Naumann, Former Chairman, NATO Military Committee

Discussion

The discussion within the working group revolved around three main themes:

- outreach between NATO and other inter-governmental organizations
- trying to achieve unity of effort within NATO as well as with external organizations
- ascertaining what types of structures need to be reformed or created in order to better achieve unity of effort.

Finally the working group discussed some potential ‘ways ahead,’ and the need to assess success and lack thereof in outreach and organizational change that meets the need on the ground.

The theme of *outreach* between NATO and other international organizations prevailed through the first two-thirds of the working group’s meeting. This topic was spurred by the working group’s understanding that in the modern operating environment, NATO is often not the only inter-governmental organization on the ground. The members discussed NATO’s interaction with non-NATO sovereign nations in operations and regional IGOs. The working group really did not see these as being large friction points other than the issues of *interoperability* and *capacity*. The working group tended to focus more on NATO’s ability to work with ‘near-peer’ IGOs who might also be present in the operational area, specifically the United Nations and the European Union. The working group believed that progress was being made on the UN front, but that the issues revolved around the delineation of authority, and the role of senior civilian leaders on the ground.

The issue of cooperation between NATO and the EU was addressed, but nobody had any viable solutions. The group understood that there was continuing friction between NATO and the EU. The working group did not identify particular ‘ways ahead’ for NATO and the EU. Most agreed that it would take a senior political effort by both organizations to overcome institutional jealousy, institutional cultures, and procedural differences.

The working group discussed the issues of NATO as an organization and its bureaucracy as far as collaborating with outside organizations. The discussion revolved around should the changes to overcome institutional/bureaucratic rigidity be evolutionary or revolutionary. The *evolutionary* proponents discussed that there are currently work-arounds and informal agreements at the tactical level. The proponents of evolutionary change contend that NATO should capture the best tactical practices and determine a manner in which to codify them for use in the future. This was viewed as a ‘grassroots’ evolutionary change to the institutional/bureaucratic model that is currently NATO.

The *revolutionary* change proponents contend that a top-down driven change of organizational culture would be more responsive and adaptive to changing situations. The proponent of revolutionary change acknowledged that the political momentum for such a change is hard to build. However, the proponents of revolutionary change did point out that each situation is unique, and that if NATO were to codify what works in Afghanistan today, it might not work in the next situation. All agreed that overcoming institutional culture would be difficult, and each side had its merits, but all agreed that

developing and recommending such changes was beyond the scope of the working group.

The last one-third of the time was focused on *unifying* the efforts of NATO and other international organizations on the ground. This was an outgrowth of the institutional outreach and change discussion. The working group focused on how NATO achieves unity of effort with various non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations that are present in a region or country in which NATO is operating (i.e. Afghanistan). The working group agreed that there would be various IGOs and NGOs operating in the country or region, and discussed how to integrate these organizations into the plan and, more ideally, the planning.

The issue that was brought up is how do the *charters* of the various NGOs either allow or disallow them from planning directly with NATO. The representatives from these communities present at the working group pointed out that there are certain areas that NATO has to plan for (e.g. detention centers) that are the purview of these organizations. The representatives pointed out that they might not be involved in the planning, but that the plan should account for their organization arriving in the area and exercising the NGOs responsibilities to the greatest extent possible (International Committee of the Red Cross). The group reached a consensus that all participants at the tactical level might *not* agree on the strategy being executed by NATO. Furthermore, the working group believed that *engagement* with NGOs and IGOs should be done *as early as possible*, providing that NATO and these organizations did not have charter or political issues with one another.

Recommendations

The working group recommended two major foci. The first focus was on *organizational structure* and the *interaction* between NATO and other IOs. They recommended an examination of the organizational structure of NATO. They also said that nature of the potential changes, evolutionary or revolutionary, need to be further examined. Furthermore, the working group believed that these specific issues should be examined at the Assistant Secretary General level. This could be enabled by an external assessment to determine bureaucratic resistance. Finally they recommended that any structural change should be equally focused inward and outward.

The working group also made recommendations on the *unity of effort* theme. The group agreed that NATO had to be better at *integrating* with a *sovereign nation* in order to increase the *legitimacy* of the sovereign nation while also meeting NATO's desired end-state. Furthermore, the working group recommended that the idea of *unity of command* be examined, based on General Richards' speech. The working group agreed that it might not be exercised by one person, but possibly by a council, or even a senior civilian representative. They agreed that there had to be some type of integrated coordination council to achieve unity of effort between all the actors in a country or region. The working group recommended that NATO has to be able to assess the capacity and capability of non-NATO organizations in order to successfully plan to achieve unity of effort.

WG5. Humanitarian Development in hostile environments

Moderators:

Mr. Tom Baltazar, United States Agency for International Development

Mrs. Lesley Simm, UK Defence Academy, ARAG

Terminology

The terminology of the title is confused and confusing. You can have ‘humanitarian relief,’ ‘humanitarian assistance,’ and ‘development.’ Assistance and development can actually counter each other and create dependencies. Traditionally ‘humanitarian assistance’ for the military meant any military involvement other than war. Peacekeeping, de-mining etc all fell under this umbrella. ‘Humanitarian development’ probably means a mixture of assistance and development, considered along a continuum.

There is no common *vocabulary* but there are common *principles* from which to build. An agreed upon and shared lexicon should be part of the comprehensive approach. Our own government departments have different interpretations of the terminologies employed. There is need for understanding on all sides.

PRTs

The PRTs are the way to get the comprehensive approach into the post conflict environment. There is a north-south divide in Afghanistan and many different PRT applications. Different countries have had different approaches, restrictions and experiences. The USA has a different approach to that of NATO and other NATO member countries. However, there are clear guidelines for all PRTs centered round security and coordination of efforts from the strategic to the tactical, and between military, IGOs & NGOs. NATO has little control over the activities of the PRTs as they are nationally owned. Funding is provided by national governments, rather than through the GoA or NATO. There has been an evolution of thinking in the development community over the past four years. There is a need to share a common vision and language.

PRTs allow the provincial government to connect to the central government where there are no other means (communications & infrastructure) to do so. PRTs are good at responding to humanitarian emergencies such as avalanches and floods, as well as helping with infrastructure development. PRTs enable the provincial government to mobilize development and extend the writ of the central government to the provinces.

PRTs do have a local capacity building remit built into their principles. Civilian experts are embedded in PRTs to mentor local government officials. But when are locals going to be able to take charge of training their own? Whilst the Afghan MOI has representation in most PRTs, their representatives are not yet at the level where they can impart governance advice.

Many of the development activities undertaken by PRTs are very costly. The Afghan National Solidarity Program schools scheme was three times cheaper than anything the PRTs built. What is more, the ANSP involved the locals and coordinated with the Ministry of Education. The PRT construction program did not, and consequently they are either surplus to requirements or under resourced.

There is also much ad-hocery involved by international civilian mentoring commitments. Civilian efforts are disrupted further by the inability to get civilian experts to deploy, to extend their tenure and ensure that their rotation does not upset efforts overall.

PRTs are seen to be the next step after a conflict situation, and even where there is relative stability. Sometimes they are symbolic, other times they are necessary. Many PRTs appear to be adrift from more long term enduring NGO work, and sometimes disregard, disrupt and damage legitimate efforts already in place unnecessarily. Many PRTs are military personnel heavy. Few military personnel have development experience and expertise. A rotation of military personnel every 6-9 months can impact upon PRT relations with the local community and the implementation of development programs. The militarization of the PRTs is dangerous as the effort cannot be sustained and the military presence compromises the return of NGOs.

Aims are one thing, implementation is quite another. There are several factors to bear in mind. Firstly travel restrictions impede communication with the locals. Inviting locals to the PRT is a time consuming process. Secondly there is often competition between national strategies and local demands. Here the PRT plays piggy in the middle. Thirdly, we need to be realistic about what can be achieved with the resources available. When there are very few representatives per square mile of a province, with impeded travel and communication, and confusing messages, implementation will take longer and will not quite turn out exactly as expected.

There are circumstances in hostile situations where civilians cannot provide assistance, and the military are the only asset with the capacity and presence on the ground to deliver immediately. We should be looking to try to establish a set of ground rules for the civilian and military operators in the field. These rules should cover the principles of information sharing, communication with the host government, and how to operate on the ground in the same space. Achieving the balance between the short, medium and long-term objectives of the military and civilian effort in hostile environments will be difficult. One way to mitigate this is to ensure that all efforts have local participation and ownership from the outset, wherever possible. This would help improve local capacity and also direct resources and funding allocation more accurately to reflect local requirements.

Success stories & potential models from which to build

The lack of adequate resources and the need to innovate forced the Lithuanian PRT to address the NGO concerns more fully, involving NGOs more fully. Ensuring PRT projects have an Afghan face is considered essential if development is to have any viability with the local population. The Lithuanian model could be a useful model from which to tailor other efforts.

Other PRT examples to consider would be those of the Kandahar and the German PRT. The Kandahar model is almost entirely Afghan owned. The German PRT has established a steering committee consisting of German, Afghan and IGO representation to identify local projects worthy of funds from the Central government. This joint decision making mechanism has so far been successful.

Pre-deployment training and sharing lessons

It is important to get all three elements – defense, foreign affairs and development/interior educated from the earliest possible stage to ensure that their respective cultures do not impede working relations, and so that working relationships can be established before deployment. Their shared learning experience is also important to the training and education cycle more broadly.

There was very little commentary and few reports on PRTs before ISAF IX deployed in May 2006. Those reports produced were often so diluted that they did not contain anything useful. The Center for Complex Operations (CCO) in the US is a small effort currently based on education and training that considers lessons learned from operational experiences. However, it does need to extend, become open to more experiences (international ones particularly) and become more robust in its outlook. The NATO Defence College in Rome would consider establishing a course and open portal on PRTs if there is sufficient demand from NATO countries. Considering that PRTs are seen to be a model for the Comprehensive Approach in post conflict situations perhaps there is some value in this idea gaining traction.

Recommendations

- We need to establish working practices for the different actors in the different phases from the war fighting to reconstruction.
- Any comprehensive approach should include clear definitions of the terminology employed so there is clear framework of understanding for all international, civilian and military actors involved.
- Establish a database—a learning library—to act as a focal point for the different PRT experiences.
- If the PRT model is to be extended beyond Afghanistan, then a more objective study needs to be conducted to evaluate PRT effectiveness throughout Afghanistan.
- Develop a working strategy for working with a sovereign state where one exists.

WG6. Security Sector Reform in non-permissive environments

Moderators:

Brigadier Andrew MacKay, United Kingdom Armed Forces

LTC Denis Sevaistre, NATO School

Definition

The group framed the discussion of Security Reform within the context of Police, Justice, Intelligence collection, and the Institutions that support a system for rule of law within a society. The discussion was also based from individual experiences and lessons learned from the Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

Issues needing additional discussion

- Under this defined construct and the listed experiences the result of security sector reform has been poor planning, poor execution and a definite absence of policy to support security sector reform in troubled countries.
- The general consensus by the group was that the appropriate mix of 80% civilian to 20% military interaction was needed but that states are not currently allocating resources at the level of 80/20 in order to appropriately meet the needs of the host nation.
- SSR conducted appropriately and successfully can be an appropriate end state. Additionally, SSR can and should be utilized as a means to prevent future conflicts from occurring.

Group recommendations

- Clausewitz wrote, ‘the first, the supreme, the most far-reaching act of judgment that the statesman and commander have to make is to establish by that test the kind of war on which they are embarking; neither mistaking it for, nor trying to turn it into, something that is alien to its nature.’ BG MacKay paraphrased this as ‘you need to decide the type of war that you are fighting prior to embarking.’ This was mentioned as a means to gain domestic will which all agreed was needed to maintain support in the extended conflicts that NATO is currently facing.
- SSR operations need to be ‘mainstream’ or elevated to a higher level in order to receive the consensus and support that is needed to receive additional resources in terms of money and expertise.
- Currently gaps and frictions occur between the legal and justice systems while conducting SSR operations. Nations need to start conducting operations simultaneously as opposed to sequentially. SSR operations done in this manner will eliminate the imbalance of police on the street and judges in the courts and will better develop a complete legal system.
- Additional emphasis needs to be placed during the planning phase to ensure good coordination and unity of effort with civilian and military organizations when conducting SSR operations in the future.

Group Discussion

BG MacKay opened with a question, ‘Is security sector reform in non-permissive environments working or not?’

The group discussed that the problem with SSR is that it is not given credit or the importance that is needed. SSR needs to be identified as the main effort in order to get appropriate allocation of resources to include personnel and money to meet the agreed upon 80/20 mix.

Resourcing

There is a huge capacity gap between civilian and military. Currently the civilian sector has the technical expertise but lacks the quantity of technical experts to fulfill the needed requirements and lacks the ability to deploy those experts into theater. In filling the gap of requirement and need, the military is the only organization that has the capacity to fill the gap; the issue is that the military is unable to fill the gap with the appropriate expertise. Additionally there is a reluctance on the part of military forces to 'get into nation building' or for NATO nations to sign up for 'policing tasks.' Additionally, nations don't want their militaries conducting these types of tasks.

The friction therefore becomes that SSR is 'not a soldier's job but only a soldier can do it' – quote from a group member. This statement then leads to the question of resources and the allocation of resources to the appropriate effort.

Outsourcing

In the ideal world there would be a civilian reserve of resources especially in the justice department. A possible solution would be to have available judges and police who could be surged to a location to help with SSR where needed. In the interim another possibility that NATO could employ is the outsourcing of the mission to contractors specializing in the SSR such as Dyna Corps.

Planning

There needs to be common planning between the military and civilian organizations such as the police. What is the agency or system that closes this gap? Should the planning be left to high level contacts between the EU and NATO? Is the problem in planning the SSR mission or is it in the execution of the mission. In the interim it is easier to train military forces to complete the task; the question still comes back to manning elements such as PRTs and resourcing the cadre to conduct the required tasks.

Another question that needs to be addressed is to what scale will NATO be involved? This will help to answer the resource allocation issue. For example, is it a huge undertaking such as Afghanistan or is the scale of the SSR mission less.

Coordination

The question of how to involve civilian organizations that are not used to operating in a non-permissive environment? One solution is to train host nation police out of the country. This has been used and works. The counter argument is that it is resource intensive, especially in the realm of logistics. Secondly it can detract from host nation pride in developing their system.

The argument that Croatia was a success in that a rag-tag police force was transformed and built. This was done through unity of doctrine, unity of the training effort, and with the will of the domestic and host nation will since the effort took time. The counter argument was that it was conducted in a permissive environment.

Agreement was made on the issue for the need to have an overarching strategy to link policing to justice and the effort needs to be applied simultaneously as opposed to sequentially.

In the future we need to get away from building “ad hoc” organizations to address the issue or are we content with this approach.

Another argument was that NATO used to be specialized. The question was is it possible to have NATO nations sign up for a particular task. The counter argument is that of resources especially with smaller NATO nations and their abilities to meet expectations during the execution phase of SSR.

Group wrap up

General consensus was that the Comprehensive Approach to Modern Conflict was moving SSR closer to the needed outcomes. Secondly the concept is generally understood but the realization of needed changes within current organizations is coming. However it may be coming too slowly for nations’ expectations and needs. It was noted that the clash of national wills and national goals create frictions that impede the needed solutions from occurring in a timely manner to increase stability and reduce conflict in nations were NATO is conducting SSR.

WG7. Reflecting the Comprehensive Approach in Pre-Deployment Preparation and Training

Moderators:

Major General John Drewienkiewicz (ret), United Kingdom

Colonel John Agoglia, Director, Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute

Initial questions posed:

- How do we involve all the actors who need to work together on the ground as pre-training is designed? We need OGDs, other coalition partners, NGOs, the local people; under whose direction does the training happen?
- How do we convince other coalition partners of the virtue of best practice? Best practice is probably expensive, and beyond some partners unless subsidized.
- There is a tendency, to be guarded against, to train for the thing we know we can do, not the thing we dread most.
- Do we train entire units and deploy them all at once (Big Bang) or deploy a few at a time and replace a few at a time (trickle)?
- If turnaround of personnel is done on a continuous trickle, the problem of new, unaware formations in old incidents is avoided, but this method loses out on the identity of the group deployed.
- If we are facing a ten-year campaign, then we should be prepared to restructure significantly to provide the capabilities we need now.
- How do you quickly fund a new line of development?
- How do you make coordination attractive and convince people of the virtues of coordination?

- COIN is a golden opportunity for nations that are no longer prepared to fund forces for war-fighting, and are not equipped to do so, to make a significant contribution. [Note: this important topic was not properly discussed].
- How do we make it attractive for individuals to return time after time to a specific theatre? How does the deployed individual compete with the individual who 'stays close to his desk and never goes to sea, and he shall be the ruler of the Queen's Navy.'
- How do we avoid a constant stream of new faces – 'Balkan Virgins'?
- How do we make it attractive for military staff to deploy for longer tours?
- How do we make learning the local language attractive?
- Is there a level of commitment that is so small that its output is not worth the input? How many platoon-sized contingents can the market bear?
- The military values planning and training, and is prepared to invest significant resources in both. The non-military value both, but are not always prepared to invest resources in planning and training. How do we change this mind-set?

Comments

- Coordination is very hard. No one ever got a Victoria Cross for coordination.
- Everything is personality-dependent.
- It takes time to build trust and to mutually understand one another.
- We need a common understanding of what we are trying to achieve.
- High turnover leads to institutional amnesia.
- What we are really trying to produce is the Learning Organization, not simply individuals. High turnover of personnel, coupled with organizational stovepipes leads to institutional amnesia.
- What needs to be done is the creation of corporate knowledge.
- How do you sustain that memory? How do you *share* it? There are probably ways of lengthening the memory. Perhaps engineering of education and training environment is the answer.
- NGOs do have corporate knowledge, because they are deployed 24 months out of 30. The military is different. Why do we have to take it as a given that you can only deploy for 6 months?
- Need to identify and empower mediating organizations e.g. Swedes running exercises that NGOs are prepared to take part in.
- Sweden's Viking Series: the training audience in these courses is almost entirely NGO-based. There is a need for a mediating organization which provides the right, friendly, environment. Organizations that have special competencies should contribute for the benefit of other organizations. – Viking Series is the perfect example of such an achievement.

- e-learning is a good medium for cultural information.
- We need a civil-military common operational picture.
- postprt.com as common site for all involved in PRT.
- Organization needed to support getting people to volunteer for service in Afghanistan.
- Need to analyze what can be achieved through distance learning.
- Ad hoc units such as PRT need proper pre-deployment preparation just as much as 'proper' units.
- There are risks that one takes in preparation and training. You cannot have all the time in the world, choosing what you don't cover in training needs to be a *conscious* decision, not a *default* one.
- Training agencies and employing agencies are not well-connected.
- Need to involve all participants in design of training/preparation. It is a joint effort.
- Civilians are better *educated*; military are better *trained*. The difference between education (learning how to think) and training (learning specific things).
- In a long war military personnel can expect to do two or three deployments. This means that there is time to adjust.
- Comprehensive approach requires training system to have a corporate memory.
- Main issue is to train everyone together in a multinational environment.
- How relevant is pre-deployment training?
- In the military, you spend a short time on deployment and longer training at home. In government, NGOs and private sector this is reversed. These different time scales create many issues.
 - Military*: one month training per month deployed.
 - NGO*: one month training for every year deployed.
 - PRT*: three weeks training for one year deployed.
 - Private Sector*: all training comes out of the bottom line, therefore no training will be undertaken unless it benefits the organization directly.
 - Civilian (US Govt)*: previous experiences are regarded as beneficial, and the individuals are more likely to be prepared linguistically than the military.
- Should we structure our Armed Forces to make them more relevant?
- Training requirements must be dictated by the organization itself, *and* situation-dictated. Civilian agencies don't have the 'surge capacity,' therefore a lot of training will have to be done by individuals, as opposed to in teams. However many NGOs welcome grants from the government for training purposes, because they recognize the value this training represents for them.

- The military has a very advanced training cycle for ‘surge.’ At the same time, we have to ensure that we manage perceptions. We are sometimes perceived as military Neanderthals.
- What is especially needed is the training for non-permissive environments.
- There needs to be a minimum level of training for all military, civilian and NGO personnel going to a conflict zone. From then onwards, this basic training can be easily complemented by further individual training.
- In the post-deployment cycle, it’s critical to do the lessons-learnt exercise.
- USAID does it, but the lessons-learnt information is not shared, and not fed back into the pre-deployment cycle.
- In a benign environment things are different than in conflict. Before we start looking for the solution, we have to understand the context of what we are trying to achieve, which is *theatre-specific*.
- Understanding others’ capabilities is part of developing trust.
- Comprehensive Approach (hereafter CA) tries to achieve synchronization. The training should therefore focus on this synchronization, partly via mapping of higher principles.
- ISAF PRT courses: from experience, governments don’t like to be told what to do by NATO. The courses are excellent for cooperation, but should not be used for guidance. NATO merely provides the framework where this coordination takes place.
- What is required is a set of certain skills by civilians that will operate in a conflict zone, an understanding of how to function in a military environment, down to the obvious example of knowing what an IED is.
- Civilians ought to be involved in the design of exercises.
Design of training for civilians and NGO personnel must take into account the fact they are not going to be in the conflict zone all the time.
- Design of exercise must also answer the question of why do civilians deploy to a conflict zone? Do they seek excitement, promotion etc?
- One of the problems civilians face is that their deployment to a conflict zone does not advance their career. This is a problem of incentives, which can be easily fixed within organizations. Those that succeed inevitably end up on an accelerated learning curve and therefore will be promoted faster.
- Why do we want joint training?
- There are two reasons: firstly, to build trust – training therefore must be an ongoing thing. E.g., UK perspective – courses run by government departments that have civilian-military personnel mix. Secondly, we need mutual understanding of what we are doing and where do we fit in.

- Would bringing personnel from theatre and getting them to contribute in training be one viable option?
- Cultural awareness must be built early on, from initial officer training. This is very important as the military is the biggest contributor numerically. The awareness training must begin immediately. Even in cadet schools this should be reflected. The solution to modern conflict is not 'nuking' them, but being cooperative.
- We've got to militate against mission failure.
- Planning must not be done from the military side only, on the contrary, a collective plan achieves much more.
- Ambassador Edelman talked earlier today about the cultural/ anthropological element. There was a discussion about US DoD hiring an anthropologist to explain the tribal issues to other personnel.
- Foreign Service Institute. Cross-cultural training breaks down in a conflict environment. There is an assumption that if the person worked in Japan or Peru, they have already adapted and acquired cultural sensitivity as part of their character. This is not the case! There is no luxury of time, and oftentimes the person on a PRT does not receive adequate training, but the time must be utilized fully.
- What kind of training can the Military provide that is relevant to diplomats?
- Instead of training other departments and organizations, the trainers should teach how to develop own training programs.
- What we have is a system that gives most to those that need it least, e.g. PRTs really need the awareness training, and they receive very little. In contrast, an infantry battalion will receive comparatively much more training. Ad hoc units such as PRTs are the units that need it most, yet they are not receiving the training.
- We can lengthen the time line if we have more people. Unless you increase the pool of personnel, you cannot increase the time, otherwise other people's training will be compromised.
- A crucial element is the delivery of training.
- Rotation cycle of each organization will depend on their own requirements, but you cannot be prescriptive about rotation. People are susceptible to persuasions by their colleagues that they are indispensable, and are often willing to stay 'for the greater good.'

Learning Medium

- Distance learning is very good for certain aspects, but is not always the best.
- e-learning/distance learning has limitations, but for cultural awareness it is excellent.
- What we now need is Smart Pull, not Smart Push. The presentation should be user-defined.

- Centers of excellence must be connected to help manage training institutions. E-learning is progressively improving, and we should be at the forefront of the new developments.
- Design of our preparation must include our awareness on where we are going to fail.
- People are sent into theatre without collective NATO training. All pre-deployment training is done at the national level, as opposed to the Comprehensive Approach of international.
- Sustaining contacts over time will significantly improve the learning experience.
- It's the young soldiers that are online, not senior leaders. The young soldiers are the ones asking all the good questions, because they are aware of the current technology, and therefore, current issues. Cross-training can facilitate that – sharing outsiders' experience.
- The title of the conference: Afghanistan and Beyond. What's 'beyond'? Is it a time, or is it regions? If it's time, we can use the training experience. If it's other conflict regions, current training won't be as helpful.

Individuals' Points

- Need to have civilian involvement in training design.
- Expand training to include NGOs and Government Departments.
- The training is valuable, necessary and it's the real world.
- If we accept that this is a long war, we can therefore take the long-term approach to training and preparations. We have the responsibility to train political minds, not just the military.
- Must have community-wide, collective corporate memory.
- In theatre, the community is international, whereas the training is national. The PRTs must share their lessons and train together better.
- If we want to coordinate, the military and civilians must train together.
- How do you standardize best practice? How do you capture lessons learned? We must leverage technology.
- Respect; exercises must be short and sharp; we need practical solutions, e.g. courses in NATO schools, cross-training.
- Utilize international think tanks, utilize NATO, Article 5 must be read by others, not just the military.
- Must overcome cultural barriers between military and civilian, even military and civilian police are different.
- Individual versus collective training. The Military can easily overwhelm the civilians with a number of exercises. The key is to be selective. What will sustain in the future, beyond Iraq and Afghanistan?

Themes

- The underlying theme is the need for trust, which takes time to build, and is personality-dependent.
- All parties, civilian organizations, NGOs, and private sector and the military all should participate in the design of preparation and training. It must be inclusive and integrated, and allow that some may not be able to attend every element.
- Includes mutual respect.
- It isn't just the military training that a few others are invited to take part in.
- Leverage technology and training system so as to develop and improve corporate memory.

Recommendations

- More connection between trainer and end user.
- Much training is on national lines with multinational training as a thin veneer. Ad hoc units such as PRTs need just as much, if not more training, than proper units.
- Capture and institutionalize organizational learning so that each new rotation builds on the previous hard-won experience. Avoid SFOR experience of 6 months of experience, repeated 20 times. Or 4 months of experience, repeated 30 times.

WG8. Media Relations, Public Diplomacy, and Strategic Communications*Moderators:*

Commander Steve Tatham, Director (Select), Media Participation ARAG

Dr. Kiron Skinner, The Hoover Institution

Questions

- How has the globalization of communications affected modern conflict?
- How best to communicate our message to the local population?
- How do our media relations and strategic communications square with the comprehensive approach?

Discussion

There is a disconnect between addressing principles and getting the message across. In the wider field, there is scope for re-examining Cold War lessons, e.g. George Kennan's strategy of fragmenting Communism, and the whole philosophy of flexible response, with a view to their possible application to present-day situations. The propaganda program of that era might repay study. This connects with Ambassador Edelman's point of a grand strategic plan including public diplomacy. In the US we see an

administration that has revised elements of institutions and doctrine, but on the other hand it has failed on the public diplomacy side.

There is a lack of clarity as to definitions and aims:

- We need to have a better understanding of who ‘we’ are. What groups, nations, institutions are involved?
- What is ‘the international community’?
- What are ‘we’ trying to do?
- Who is ‘the enemy,’ and what is he trying to do?
- Are national governments sufficiently aware of what is going on to offer adequate support?

These uncertainties are vulnerabilities, fault lines which the media will exploit to the detriment of our strategy.

Perception and the Message

- In today’s world, *perception* is more important than *reality* and is itself formed by *presentation*.
- The message must not only *incorporate* ground truth but must be so *presented* as to achieve *perception* of ground truth in the audience.
- Policy must also reflect ground truth and not some erroneous approximation.

Problems

- Whether in or out of theatre, very few people have a clear idea of what is actually happening on the ground.
- NATO is seen by many Afghans as foreigners who have taken the lead in Afghanistan, when it should appear that the GoA is in control and that NATO is in support. The entire Western alliance is viewed to be totally dominated by the US – a US puppet tied to what they perceive to be US interests.
- Five years on although democracy is good, internal problems make supporting democracy difficult. Democracy, women’s rights, don’t fill bellies. The GoA lacks legitimacy because it cannot provide for its people.
- GoA is perceived as full of war criminals, and the international community is seen as supporting an unpopular modernizing minority.
- Winning ‘hearts and minds’ *in-theatre* is the responsibility of the GoA. The *international* will is the job of the international community.
- The need for tangible changes and for these changes to be broadcast – this raises another issue, how to make positive news marketable? Given the limited coverage allocated to Afghanistan in the international media, hard events (kinetic effect) will attract attention rather than soft (another health center opens and stays open).

- Afghanistan is not European, never will be, and never should. This too presents problems of perception for the West.

Dissemination

- Media – bottom up development is required. There is a need to use, and where necessary create, local networks (e.g community radio) to disseminate information.
- What is needed is not an Afghan face (a veneer) but an Afghan mechanism, an Afghan institution from which messages can be generated. The international community cannot do this.
- Who are the audience?
 - The core fanatics.
 - Groups financing and supplying weapons to the core (target and cut their finance links and networks).
 - People who are supporting the core – these are the ones in theatre that media should be targeting.
- The audience for strategic communications also includes the home populations of donor nations. These need to be kept informed and on side if national will to maintain operations in the long term is to be sustained.
- Dissemination calls for a ‘comprehensive approach’ of its own to determine the best methods of reaching the target audiences, which will include individuals covering the whole spectrum of media technology and will include a significant proportion of illiterate.

Themes

- The message needs to reflect the reality on the ground much more closely.
- There is a high level of ignorance among the public about what is happening on the ground.
- The media worldwide will be able to expose lack of consistency and clarity between actors, which will improve the adversary’s position.

Recommendations

- Concentrate on comprehensive understanding of problems in the world. Suicide bombing is a problem, but it is also a tactic.
- Focus much more on local issues.
- Establish a truly Afghan media, building from the bottom up.

Summary of Reports from Working Groups

WG1. Applying NATO's strengths to the Taliban's weaknesses

Themes:

A lot of Taliban weaknesses can be exploited. The Taliban has an alien ideology, and a track record that portrays brutality, e.g. killing civilians with IEDs. The Taliban is strong because NATO is weak.

The importance of defeating the Taliban is such that we need NATO forces in the lead. But there is a need for an Afghan face.

Recommendations:

We need to counter propaganda about occupation.

We need to hunt down and kill or capture high profile Taliban targets.

We need to generate more presence in the South, both NATO and Afghan.

We need more NATO trainers to empower and enable Afghan forces.

WG2. Mobilizing and Institutionalizing the Comprehensive Approach in National Capitals

Themes:

Variability of meaning of Comprehensive Approach (CA) – different states have different perceptions and interpretations.

In order to achieve an alliance, it is not necessary for every country to do everything. Selectivity does not equal lack of commitment.

Public opinion, politics, and the need for electoral support. Overcoming inertia.

Adequacy of preparation and planning, creation of enough trainers and experts.

Prompt and adequate funding for CA activities.

Recommendations:

Common vision – we must aim for a situation where everyone would have the same message and vision. This is only achievable if there is credible belief that there is adequate funding.

Wider engagement – we must involve not only NGOs, but also business, media, even celebrities.

Micro-investment into social improvement.

WG3. Mobilizing and Institutionalizing the Comprehensive Approach in International Organizations

Caveats:

The focus of discussion is Beyond Afghanistan.

All IOs bring different capabilities.

We must be realistic in our ambition.

Comprehensive Approach *within* an IO compared to *across* IOs.

Questions/Themes:

How do we institutionalize CA at strategic level?

Production of an integrated campaign plan?

How do we make NGOs accountable?

Sub Issues:

Need a mechanism to produce this plan.

Do we need a common baseline, a planning tool?

Who is a major player, an IO, if there is one, and if there isn't an IO, is UN the default organization?

All management must be brought together to plan.

Recommendations:

Establish better mechanism for harmonization. Rather than competition and suspicion, we should have more liaison offices etc.

Instigate cross-training – must understand each others' procedures.

Multi-national experimentation.

Settle for coordination rather than integration at the operational level.

There must be a focal point to planning.

WG4. NATO Coordination with International Organizations and Other Entities

Identified Shortcomings:

Lack of common understanding.

Lack of unity of effort.

Different structures of different organizations.

Themes:

Who coordinates, and who should? Afghanistan is a sovereign nation, and it should coordinate. But does it have the capacity? If it does not, then building that capacity should be our first priority.

We need:

- A strategic plan that we can all subscribe to
- Some nations have to maintain their neutrality, and that is fine
- Subordination – under right situation
- Engagement of private sector in this unity of effort, especially crucial as there is no long term stability without private sector.

Recommendations:

Assess the ability of Afghanistan to coordinate all our efforts. If it can, allow it to coordinate, if it cannot, assist the nation in building that capacity as the first priority.

Structures:

Public would find it a disgrace if they were aware of the lack of coordination between IOs.

Lessons learned – do we use the top-down or bottom-up approach?

NATO – do you take a revolutionary approach e.g. subordinate NATO to EU in Kosovo, and/or to the UN in Afghanistan?

Must have HQ structural change.

Structural changes – do we need to restructure NATO HQ, if yes, do we need to add resources, if yes, does it change the fundamental role of the HQ?

How do you operate internally in an organization is just as important as how you operate outside the organization.

WG5. Humanitarian Development in hostile environments

Background

Need for a definition of Humanitarian Development (HD).

Efficacy of PRTs in Afghanistan.

Themes:

Lack of common framework of discussion, which directly affects our ability to operate effectively in a civil-military environment.

The Military is not the organization to do HD work, but increasingly it is required to, because it is the only organization that has the capacity. How do you transition out of this environment to give over to civilian organizations?

What are the ROE, at what stage does the civilian contingent come in?

Developing capacity of civilian agencies to get involved in hostile environment.

Recommendations:

A ‘laboratory of learning’ must be developed. NATO is developing a common portal at the moment to exchange information.

Establish a framework that allows the recipient government to get involved right from the start.

WG6. Security Sector Reform in non-permissive environments

Themes:

Security Sector Reform has been around for some time now, although frequently poorly planned and executed. SSR is the route out; we have to create institutions and conduct reform.

Take Clausewitz’s advice and decide what war you are fighting.

Role of military – far beyond what it was in Bosnia. Major commitment is training police. How do we address that gap? Civilian component would be better at doing it, but this is unlikely to happen anytime soon.

Substantial organizational changes are required.

If inter-agency approach is genuine – PCRU and SCRS would be resourced properly, with spending authority, not just operating costs.

Recommendations:

SSR must be viewed as a mainstream activity, not a Cinderella.

Governments and other agencies must engage in public dialogue.

PS has a pivotal role, how is it to be moderated and regulated?

Inclusive, integrated, informed, aware.

CA is conceptual and therefore difficult to comprehend. The soldier or policeman has to deliver on the ground. Do they understand the issues?

Integrated approach – implementation.

Output approach – deliverables.

WG7. Reflecting the Comprehensive Approach in Pre-Deployment Preparation and Training

Themes:

Underlying theme is the need for trust, which takes time to build, and is personality-dependent.

All parties, civilian organizations, NGOs, the private sector and the military all should participate in the design of preparation and training. It must be inclusive and integrated, and allow that some may not be able to attend every element.

Training includes mutual respect. It must not be viewed as military training in which a few others are invited to take part.

Training systems should include mechanisms to develop and improve corporate memory.

Recommendations:

There should be more connection between trainer and end user.

More international training is necessary – much training is on national lines with multinational training as a thin veneer.

Ad hoc units such as PRTs need just as much, if not more training, than proper units.

Capture and institutionalize organizational learning so that each new rotation builds on the previous hard-won experience. Avoid SFOR experience of 6 months of experience, repeated 20 times. Or 4 months of experience, repeated 30 times.

WG8. Media Relations, Public Diplomacy, and Strategic Communications

Factors:

Lack of consensus in the international community on who and what constitutes the international community.

Lack of consensus on what we are trying to do. Is it a global war on terror?

Lack of consensus on who the adversary is and what he is trying to achieve.

Lack of support from national governments.

International consensus does not equal local consensus.

Assumptions are flawed even as it applies to Afghanistan. Until there is a better understanding there can be no CA that will survive later shocks.

Themes:

The message needs to reflect the reality on the ground much more closely.

There is a high level of ignorance among the public about what is happening on the ground.

The media worldwide will be able to expose lack of consistency and clarity between actors, which will improve the adversary's position.

Recommendations:

Concentrate on comprehensive understanding of problems in the world. Suicide bombing is a problem, but it is also a tactic.

Focus much more on local issues.

Establish a truly Afghan media, building from the bottom up.

FOURTH SESSION, AFTERNOON 27 MARCH

Topical Remarks

The Honorable Hikmet Çetin *

Towards a Comprehensive Approach at National and International Levels

I would like to start by thanking the Marshall Center and the US State and Defense Departments for inviting me to this conference, and for the warm hospitality extended to me and my delegation. I also would like to thank everyone who took part in the excellent organization of this very timely and thought provoking conference. This conference underlines the priority Afghanistan has on our common agenda.

As you may recall, I stayed in Afghanistan for almost three years during my tour of duty as NATO Senior Civilian Representative. Quite a life-time experience it was, of-

* The Honorable Hikmet Çetin is former NATO Senior representative in Afghanistan.

fering a first hand insight on historical changes. Some experiences were saddening, frustrating and incomprehensible, but most were encouraging and promising.

On a positive note, I was impressed by the determination and perseverance of the Afghan people for building a better future. Afghanistan is the poorest country in the entire world save Sub-Saharan Africa. Its government is, in terms of the resources it could generate, the most destitute in the world. The people of Afghanistan are genuinely tired of fighting with each other. Yet they are still keen on defending their freedom against the predators of dark forces.

In short, what they are trying to achieve may seem to be impossible. But, they are not disheartened nor are deterred.

Let me now reflect on how I see the situation today.

Despite important political developments in the last few years, events since last spring gave us a clear signal that the overall security in Afghanistan is still fragile. I feel worried that, unless the influence of Taliban is cleared out, problems in the south may spill over to a larger area.

The opium economy is yet another source of concern for Afghanistan and the international community. This is the long-time exposed belly of Afghanistan. It has an adverse effect on every single aspect of Afghan life. It prevents the development of a legitimate economy. It corrupts institutions and people. And most worrisome, there now seems to be a greater connection between drug trafficking and the insurgency as well as criminality across the country. Needless to say, the provision of alternative livelihoods for the local people is the very key to break this vicious cycle of opium economy.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Until recently, the insurgents waging war around the world held the promise of a 'heaven on earth' to the people in order to enlarge their support base. The insurgents of our modern era are not bothered to offer a better future any more. They simply aim to dysfunction the central governments, for this goal is much easier to achieve. Afghanistan offers a typical example of this case.

It follows that the insurgent war is more of a political nature, rather than a military one. This is not a 'modern' feature, for it has always been the case. Insurgents' fundamental teaching supposes that 'superior political will, when properly employed, can defeat greater economic and military power.' Their main goal is exhaustion of the enemy's political will rather than destruction of its superior military power. They remain hopeful for winning the war even when the opposing military force wins all the battles and remains all powerful. In other words, they focus on winning the *war*, not the *battles*. Modern insurgency, therefore, seeks to convince enemy political leaders that their strategic goals are either unachievable or too costly for the perceived benefit. This is exactly what we witness today in Afghanistan.

Yet I do not see any indication of second thoughts on the part of the ISAF participating governments. This is good news. But can we assume the same for our parliaments and public opinion makers? I doubt that.

We all know that insurgencies can last longer than we hope, remaining viable before the eyes of a wider population. Insurgencies are measured in decades, not in months or years. If citizens turn sour when faced with the long time-frame and mounting costs of counterinsurgency, the insurgent wins.

In this perspective, we should ask ourselves whether the general public in the ISAF participating countries is ready for protracted low-intensity warfare in Afghanistan. However disturbing this prospect may be, we must prepare them for this eventuality. Otherwise, the theory and past practice suggest that the likelihood of us losing this endeavor is quite high.

In the case of Afghanistan, the insurgents argue that they are defending the faith and their country against 'foreign occupation.' Their message to uncommitted or pro-coalition countrymen is to stand clear of the fight between the insurgents and the 'invaders,' who will eventually be forced to leave. From this tune sheet, a subtle message is relayed to the ISAF participant countries and the coalition: withdraw or else prepare to engage in an endless, costly fight.

As of today, notwithstanding the speculation about an imminent spring offensive in Afghanistan, the Taliban could return to power only by filling a power void rather than by re-conquering the country.

Its thinking is simple: *to outlast NATO-ISAF.*

Thus, the Taliban leadership will be content to slowly build on the gains made in 2006 rather than making 2007 a decisive year. They will not take us on in a conventional war that maximizes our strengths; they will fight the insurgent war that challenges our weaknesses. This strategy frees them to focus on offensive warfare to make gains in a shorter time frame.

This takes me to offer an important observation:

In strategic terms, the Taliban is capable of sustaining prolonged insurgency. They have capitalized on the 2006 campaign to attract finance, material and recruits. Morale and confidence seem to remain sufficiently high. Last year, despite suffering many casualties, they were able to recruit with relatively little difficulty. In this war of attrition, they remain convinced that time is on their side, unless the local population suddenly turns against them.

Against this backdrop, the question is: "what should the Afghan government do?"

Let me share my thoughts on this.

The central element in any strategy must be the people. Effective governance is the first condition to win the loyalty of people by providing security. And this does not simply culminate to killing insurgents and terrorists.

Luckily for us, the Afghan Government does not have a legitimacy problem. It came to power after fair and transparent elections that reflected the free will of the Afghan people. It is eager and motivated to stand up to the challenge. This is a great asset, and it must be used till the end.

The government, however, must adapt to effective governance. This is exactly what the Taliban aim to undermine. Should the Taliban succeed in proving this point, then, the government will be doomed. Therefore, the foremost aim of the government must

be to display its ability to rule effectively and fair-handedly. Culturally speaking, justice and fairness in ruling, in this part of the world, may sometimes supersede even basic liberties.

The Taliban have only one marketable past performance. Their rule was brief and brutal, but marked with secure streets free from fratricidal fighting. That is an exceptional feature in Afghanistan's recent history. The Afghan people should not be allowed to develop a longing for this period. I should make a point on this issue: We must not forget that time can play to the hands of the insurgents.

At this juncture, establishing a strong national army and an efficient police force are crucial for Afghanistan. The Afghan security forces should be better equipped, and better trained in order to take the lead in the struggle for the future of their country. They should get hold of the monopoly of using legitimate coercive force in their own country; and, sooner the better.

As you all know, the people of Afghanistan are proud to be known as great warriors. Needless to say, they have accumulated sufficient experience for the last 25 years. Sometimes, they say that they feel offended as we are fighting for them. They really do not wish to become a political burden on the other governments to convince their parliaments for sending troops. I know for a fact that the Afghan Government prefers to have modern military equipment and logistic facilities for its own army rather than an increase of foreign troops in Afghanistan. This preference is not vocally expressed yet for some reasons, but there is such a feeling among the Afghans.

At this point, another question is 'what should NATO do?'

Before answering this question, we all have to agree that Afghanistan has become a test-case for NATO's credibility. NATO has no other choice than being successful in Afghanistan. Thus, failure is not an option.

Should NATO fail in Afghanistan, its role and mission, and its very reason of existence in the new world order will fall under question. It will be the first defeat of NATO in its history. This will inevitably play to the hands of the insurgents in other hot spots of the world. Thus, the theatre in Afghanistan has now turned into a test-case for the insurgents, too.

The Taliban aims to erode our political resolve, and our superior economic and military power. We cannot allow that happen. It is a recognized fact that we should pass our messages to the Afghan people more effectively. But that is hardly enough. We should dig trenches of information in our home countries, too.

It is my firm belief, yet, that success in Afghanistan is achievable. However, this goes beyond military means alone. This was confirmed during the Riga Summit as well. Despite resurgent activities, IEDs, and attacks, Afghanistan's destiny is one that will be resolved by civilian efforts parallel to the military.

There are many global and regional actors in Afghanistan. There is no doubt that all of them are working hard and sincerely for a noble cause. Yet coordination and the cohesion among those are lacking, and the problem continues to get worse. I think with its high motivation, NATO is definitely more capable and focused than any other or-

ganization in Afghanistan. Therefore, NATO should take a more visible role in civilian efforts, too.

I am convinced that if NATO takes such a lead, that will tremendously increase the visibility and the credibility of NATO in Afghanistan in a positive way, and of course, that will lay the ground for the Alliance to design a healthy and a timely exit-strategy.

Therefore, what we should do is to implement civilian programs with comprehensive economic, social and humanitarian dimensions. When you visit Afghanistan, you hear as much about unemployment, transport, energy, basic health, and other fundamental services from average Afghans as you hear about the Taliban.

As long as we continue to talk about Afghanistan in purely military terms, without the subsistence levels and employment, then we will have a longer problem. Well, there are vital infrastructure projects going on in the country. I have no doubt that these are result-oriented projects. But, those results would be seen in the medium to long run. When and if the man on the street survives the winter without heating and electricity, then an ongoing multi-billion dollar networking project does not mean much to him. Similarly, as we are building a state-of-the-art ring road connecting cities, if the residents of parts of central Kabul are still walking in knee-high mud, our efforts will not mean much to the average person on the streets of Afghanistan. Therefore, in addition to these costly works, we have to offer them something concrete and visible in order to bring a positive change in their daily lives, in a shorter term.

Starting to 'create sustainable jobs' and 'increase employment' are the key words here. Thus, I welcome the establishment of the Afghan Development Zones, where improvements in security and governance are delivered through an integrated approach by all relevant actors. ADZs will definitely create the necessary conditions for development. Yet again, time is ticking.

Utilizing the services of more Afghan companies, and employing more Afghan personnel in our construction projects, and other quick impact projects focusing on agro-industry are other tangible contributions we can make. These are relatively inexpensive in budget, quick and effective in nature.

Earlier, I argued that we should not talk about Afghanistan only in military terms. Well, there are times that you have to speak with a language that Taliban only understands. Even when we must be doing this, we should always keep in mind that the most important battle in Afghanistan is the battle for the hearts and minds of the Afghan people. The real contest for the hearts and minds of the local population for 2007 may well hinge on the competing sides' 'collateral damage' statistics.

According to some experts, even the Taliban suicide bombers, in their own sinister way, claim trying to avoid civilian casualties. They say, when compared to Iraq, Afghan suicide bombers seem to be aiming at the hard targets (government, police, military). If this is correct, we might then conclude that the Taliban are trying to avoid losing the battle for the hearts and minds of the Afghan people by needlessly killing civilians.

In this regard, NATO and Coalition Forces must definitely do whatever is necessary to avoid civilian casualties. The worst development in Afghanistan would be the

consolidation of the image of our troops as an occupation force in the eyes of the Afghan people.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To reach our common goals in Afghanistan, we should steadfastly continue our close cooperation. This cooperation will enable us to see a more stable and developed Afghanistan in all fields.

Though ironical it may sound, let alone the positive ones, the negative points in the whole picture lead us to a conclusion that the Government of Afghanistan still needs our determination to honor our pledges.

I believe that what the international community does over the next two or three years will largely determine our long-term success.

I have to emphasize one vital point here. The international community is there to assist the Afghan Government and the Afghan people. Any impression on the part of the Afghan people that we are there to conduct decision making for them, in their own affairs, would be detrimental, because this would feed the Taliban propaganda that they are fighting against a foreign occupation. So, more and more Afghan ownership and more visible Afghan leadership are the key concepts here.

I believe that as long as we continue to offer our valuable support to the people of Afghanistan, this country will take its rightful place in the world. Undoubtedly, it takes time and patience.

I am very positive that if NATO takes a more prominent role in future deliveries of the international community with a comprehensive approach, our common history will record another success story for the future generations. As emphasized earlier, we cannot opt for failure in so doing.

In conclusion, I feel compelled to emphasize yet another point: that Afghanistan cannot be dealt with in isolation from the regional dynamics. Therefore, we should develop a broader thinking that would ensure the regional cooperation of the neighboring countries, foremost that of Pakistan, within the wider context of the global war on international terrorism.

Thank you for your attention, and allow me to thank, once again, the Marshall Center for their kind invitation that gave me the opportunity to be a part of such an august gathering.

I would be pleased to answer if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Q&A

Q1: *Exit strategy/end-state – the goal is to create a safe environment for economic development, etc, but no indication of a time frame. Given the risk of developing dependency, should this remain vague or be set more specifically?*

A: Why are we there? This is the first time NATO has operated out of area. The political side is going very well – successful Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Security is still a problem – although only negative matters tend to be reported e.g.

two-thirds of the country, approximately 20 provinces, is safe. NATO cannot leave US and Afghans to deal with neighbors alone. We should concentrate more on police – 50% are illiterate. Afghan security forces must be able to take over before withdrawal. Economic development must be more focused on – a good way to show locals that their life is improving/can improve.

Q2: *Pakistan is a key to success. Bilateral cooperation must be developed. Is the relationship between Musharraf and Karzai improving and how can we help?*

A: We must establish more confidence in leaders of both countries. Help is required on both sides of border – can only support them. These are two very important leaders in the Region. They should not criticize each other publicly. Pakistanis are especially sensitive to this – they have their problems too.

Q3: *Problems with lack of resources – demand always ahead of supply. What is the cause and solution?*

A: Need for between 4/5 billion dollars in aid per year for next 15 yrs (perhaps). Money should go to Treasury to be spent by GoA – ‘you elected me and now I will do this for you.’ If others are seen to be doing the job, this undermines leadership. At end 2001, Afghanistan started below zero (unlike Iraq), but looking at current state you can see improvement. Now almost 2m girls in schools; previously they could not leave the house without a male chaperone. No change for so many after successive elections. Narcotics issue only touched on – 2006 highest production ever.

Panel 3

Institutional Changes to Deliver a Comprehensive Approach

Topics:

- Long-term reform both at the IO level (NATO and EU) and at the national level within inter-agency processes
- Lessons learned within national capitals for bringing more civil-military planning, training, and education prior to crisis and war
- National efforts to transform militaries to conduct non-traditional operations.

Moderator: Lieutenant General David Barno (Ret.), Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University

Brigadier General Joseph McMenamin (Ret.), Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acting), Stability Operations Capabilities

Mr. Richard Teuten, Head, Post-Conflict Reconstruction Unit, DfID

Brigadier General Antonello Vitale, Allied Command Transformation

Mr. Alastair McKechnie, Country Director for Afghanistan, The World Bank

LTG David Barno

- NATO ISAF is still a relatively new organization.
- ISAF rotations are 6-9 months and staffed on an individual basis.
- The operational center of gravity in Afghanistan is the populace.
- Robust information operations are critical.

BG Joseph McMenamin

- Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan demonstrate the need for a comprehensive approach.
- American forces have adapted to meet the threat.
- A key question is, 'How do we institutionalize these changes?'
 - Stability operations
 - NSPD 44 give the American Department of State the lead.
- There are two key differences between the military and civilian agencies:
 - The military has a robust planning process that can overwhelm civilian agencies
 - Civilian agencies are not designed to surge during a mission like the military.
- Planning sessions must consider the 3 'Cs':
 - Capability: What do you want the units/agencies to do?
 - Capacity: How much of a unit/agency do you want?

- Compatibility: Interoperability with NATO allies and interagency must be considered.
- Differences in NATO and interagency systems:
 - Planning
 - Resourcing: budgets
 - Intelligence
 - Information sharing
 - Doctrine, training, and education
 - The private sector: what are contractors going to do and should they follow military rules.

The key goal for stability operations is that the lessons learned outlast Iraq and Afghanistan.

Mr. Richard Teuten

- The UK strategy for operations in the Helmand province in Afghanistan was a cross-agency one.
- The cross-agency approach should allocate responsibilities and develop common goals.
- Commanders at all levels need to understand the implications of their decisions and maximize flexibility of systems.
- We should approach the mission in Afghanistan in a manner as civilian as possible, but military as necessary.
- The military role needs to be clearly defined by the national political commitment.

BG Antonello Vitale

- One error to the comprehensive approach is planning, but not knowing what you're planning for.
- Key elements of success:
 - Governance
 - Development
 - Justice.
- Defining success is important.
- Four ways to enhance civil/military interaction:
 - Promoting *awareness* of other players
 - Fostering *de-confliction* between players
 - *Cooperation*
 - Achieving *cohesiveness*.
- Lastly, NATO needs to consider transnational threats.

Mr. Alastair McKechnie

- Defining the problem of modern conflict is about state building and development of durable institutions.
- The World Bank distributes funds twice as fast in Afghanistan than other countries.
- The manner in which aid is distributed is as important as its volume:
 - Aid distributed outside the national budget disempowers the Government
 - Inefficiently delivered aid damages the credibility both of the donor and of the Government
 - Community-based approach is effective in areas of weak governance.
- Foreign aid is becoming more fragmented:
 - Bilateral donors have increased from 5 or 6 in the 1940s to at least 56 countries today
 - There are more aid agencies than recipient countries
 - Multiple channels strain the recipient and increase costs
 - There are implications for coordinating a comprehensive approach that defines results
 - Focus on projects that are attributed to the state, not the donor country
 - Donor executed projects are the norm, but have major disadvantages.
- Coordinating the joint effort:
 - Partnerships should be multilateral and coordinated
 - Every agency should stick to its expertise.
- Agencies should pool resources for greater effectiveness.
- The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was established to aid development.
- Building institutions – items for partner countries to consider:
 - Create internal cohesion within donor countries
 - Be inclusive – don't exclude small countries
 - Find, define and build country knowledge
 - Devolve decision making.

Q&A

Q1: *Should the military do what civilian agencies are unable to carry out for lack of resources?*

A: Yes. There are simply not enough civilians on the ground to do the jobs which ought to be done by civilians. The military will have to pick up the responsibility for some of these activities.

Q2: *How does the rule of law apply to contractors?*

A: Contractors are subject to local law and to international and their own national law as applicable in theatre.

Q3: *From the World Bank's viewpoint, what are the major lessons from Afghanistan?*

A: Try these bullet points:

- Forced lessons don't stick
- The importance of institutions
- The need to develop business
- Persistence, dialogue, and respect.

Summary and Conclusion

Dr John Rose

In his brief concluding remarks, Dr Rose emphasized that the achievement of the Conference was to bring together representatives of over 30 nations and reach broad agreement, not only on what needs to be done to deal with the problems of modern conflict, but on the methodology required to achieve this.

After thanks to the main presenters, panel members, working group moderators, and the organizing staff, the Conference closed.

Rapporteurs:

Ms. Sarah Auchinleck – ARAG

Maj. Paul Larson – US Army

Maj. David Benton – US Army

Maj. Jim McDermott – US Army

Mr. Mike Crawshaw – ARAG

Mr. Jhilwan Qazzaz – ARAG

Ms. Irene Klymchuk – ARAG

Mr. Mark Scharma – ARAG

Ms. Erin Simpson – Department of State

A 3D Approach to Security and Development

Robbert Gabriëlse *

Introduction

There is an emerging consensus among policy makers and scholars on the need for a more integrated approach to security and development policies in post-conflict regions. That notion was shared during the conference entitled 'A Comprehensive Approach to Modern Conflict: Afghanistan and Beyond,' hosted by the George Marshall Center on March 26th and 27th, 2007. Distinguished academics, policy makers and representatives from international governments shared their views and experiences. This article is based on a short introduction I gave during that conference, having the privilege to be in one of the panels. Drawn upon the experiences of the Netherlands in different missions, recently in Southern Afghanistan, we believe interagency cooperation goes hand in hand with an integrated approach on the ground. Furthermore, cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations, national as well as international, is crucial to succeed. Success can only be established in terms of strengthening local ownership. Therefore, a comprehensive approach should be aimed at strengthening the national and regional institutions. We all learn from our experiences and only by sharing this knowledge we can improve our policies. There is however no 'one size fits all' solution and there are no easy fixes. Every mission and every situation will require its own approach. We should be open for continuous adaptation and change in our strategies and policies.

A 3D, Comprehensive Approach

In recent decades the international community has been engaged in a variety of post-conflict programs and missions aimed at improving the security situation and promoting sustainable development. These activities include the establishment of rule of law, building up the security sector, setting up good governance, providing economic assistance, restoration of governmental services (like education, health), etc. All these activities are a concerted effort to support reconstruction and preventing post-conflict countries from sliding back to war. In countries emerging out of conflict, reconstruction activities are often hampered to a considerable extent by non-state actors and spoilers who seek to undermine reconstruction and democracy. Counterinsurgency has increasingly become a significant component of post-conflict reconstruction.

These recent experiences and insights have resulted in a growing consensus for increased synergy between Defense, Diplomacy and Development (3D) in post conflict and counterinsurgency situations.

A variety of terms are in use, '3D approach,' 'comprehensive approach,' 'whole of government approach' etc., but they all encompass the notion that reconstruction ef-

* Mr. Robbert Gabriëlse is Director for Conflict Prevention, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands.

forts and counterinsurgency operations in a post-conflict situation are intertwined and cannot be approached separately. They require an integrated approach. This means that military, diplomatic and development efforts need to be integrated as much as possible to achieve the ultimate goal: the strengthening of local institutional capacity. Thus the international community is confronted with a complex challenge. On the one hand, there is a necessity for the international community to support post-conflict countries and the reconstruction process. And on the other hand this means that donor countries have to give careful thought to setting up an integrated strategic planning. Post-conflict reconstruction support requires a 'unity of effort' and thorough interdepartmental cooperation of the donor countries involved. The aim is 'as civil as possible and as military where necessary.' The military as a rule will not conduct reconstruction activities.

Improving interagency cooperation is currently on the agenda in many different organizations. In December 2006 the US Army Headquarters published a counterinsurgency manual, taking a comprehensive approach to counterinsurgency operations. General Petraeus, currently the commander of US forces in Iraq, helped oversee the drafting of this manual, which puts great emphasis on civilian-military cooperation. The recent publication *Whole of Government Approach in Fragile States*, from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) stresses the importance of greater coherence between security and development policies in fragile states, and encourages a more joined-up approach of international actors. After the Riga summit of 28 and 29 November 2006, NATO announced its intend to further develop on a Comprehensive Approach policy, acknowledging the need for interagency-cooperation in NATO activities.

Afghanistan

Together with our partners, the Netherlands follows a comprehensive approach as part of the ISAF mission in Southern Afghanistan. At the base of this approach lies the conviction that security and stability are necessary preconditions for sustainable development in Afghanistan. It is a three D mission: it encompasses Defense, Diplomacy and Development, setting conditions for reconstruction. In Defense, the emphasis is on stability through assisting the Afghan government in developing its own security institutions. Diplomacy is aimed at improving the local, regional and national government and preventing conflicts. Development is directed at improving the socio-economic perspectives for the local population. This requires a joint effort by development experts, diplomats and the military with a common preparation, common analytical framework (civil assessment) and common presence on the ground.

With 2000 military the Netherlands is the sixth largest NATO contributor to ISAF. Since 1 August 2006 a Provincial Reconstruction Team and Battlegroup have been deployed in Uruzgan. The 'A' in ISAF stands for 'assistance' force; the aim of ISAF is assisting provincial and central government to create a stable and secure environment in which effective governance can be restored. To achieve this, so-called 'ink blots' or 'oil spots' (Afghan Development Zones) are created. These ink blots are growing at a steady pace, with the help of the Afghan National Security Forces for consolidation. At present the Dutch-Australian PRT is reaching about 60 % of the population of the prov-

ince, and we envisage to increase this to 70% by August 2008. We concentrate our military and development efforts there, whilst not forgetting to reach out to tribal leaders in outer areas.

One of the most important aspects of our efforts in Uruzgan is winning the hearts and minds of the population by working ‘as civilian as possible and as military as necessary.’ Strong kinetic military actions when needed, but the focus is on engaging local and tribal leaders and work on development. It is not about fighting, winning and establishing a new order. This is about being tough on opposing militant forces and at the same time convincing the people of Southern Afghanistan that after so many years of conflict, a democratically organized state is possible, and can deliver peace and stability.

Besides the military, civil representatives, political advisors, a tribal advisor and development advisors are working in the mission. A development budget for Afghanistan of more than €70 million is available. There are close contacts with tribal leaders, informing them of our activities, consulting with them regarding development initiatives and to obtain information from them regarding opposing militant forces.

Strategy

The current strategy of the Netherlands for reconstruction contains both a top-down and a bottom up approach. Top down: we channel the larger part (two-thirds) of our yearly development aid through trust funds and multilateral programs that aim at creating preconditions of good governance. The aim is an effective roll out of national and local programs as well as the increase of legitimacy of the government. Bottom up: because of the poor implementation capacity in Uruzgan, we try to create the preconditions for national programs to be rolled out. We do this by actively involving local NGOs and by directly funding projects in the sectors of education, infrastructure, health and alternative livelihoods.

In Southern Afghanistan as a whole we work closely together with our allies (UK, US and Canada) by rotating regional command, conducting larger scale operations together and providing assistance (air support) where needed. The intention is to form a composite HQRC South from February 2008.

On a political level, the ministers who are directly involved work closely together: in March this year the three newly appointed ministers for Foreign Affairs, Defense and Development Cooperation jointly visited Afghanistan as one of their first official international visits.

National interagency coordination is also very intense; on a daily basis at working level, on weekly basis on the level CHOD/Director General, MFA/diplomatic advisor to the Prime Minister. In this way we try to avoid stovepipes in which separate policies are being created. Furthermore, our embassy in Kabul plays an important role as *trait d’union* between national government, international organizations, PRT, civil representatives and The Hague. At different levels we keep in close contact with development organizations/NGOs.

The challenges of 3D in Afghanistan

In shaping a 3D policy in Afghanistan, we are also confronted with a number of dilemmas. These include the relationship between security and reconstruction, central government and tribal structures, Afghan ownership and international demands. Furthermore, low absorption capacity and an underdeveloped administrative system make sustainable development a long-term process. The security situation is of vital importance to reconstruction activities. Therefore the aim is to further strengthen the Afghan security organizations. The Afghan National Army (ANA) comprises about 16,000 personnel, while ISAF in total has 35,000 troops on the ground. Consequently security in Southern Afghanistan still largely depends on ISAF troops. The pace at which the Afghan National Security Forces—both ANA and ANP (Afghan National Police)—are built up could be improved. This will enhance the inkblot strategy.

Developing the capacity of the local and national government to deliver basic services is crucial for the government's outreach to its population. It is also a prerequisite for the tribal structures to improve the confidence in their elected leaders. In Uruzgan we are in constant dialogue with the governor and the provincial ministers. Assistance is given for the creation of a provincial development plan, regular meetings of the Provincial Development Council are attended and training is provided for those involved in basic management skills (such as agenda setting, how to conduct a meeting, etc.).

Afghan ownership is a prerequisite for the sustainability of the assistance. Despite limited capacity of the Afghan government, in the long run Afghan leadership is the only solution. At the same time quick and visible results are required to give the population an interest in stability and confidence that the government will improve their living conditions.

Recommendations for Increased Synergy between Defense, Diplomacy and Development

In January of this year the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Center for European Reform, organized a seminar with representatives of national and international organizations leading to the so called Rotterdam Recommendations. In these recommendations, the way forward to obtain true synergy between Defense, Diplomacy and Development is indicated. Consensus was reached regarding the following recommendations:

Agree on strategy: It is vital for partners—whether national governments or international organizations—to agree on joined-up strategies based on common goals. The shared goals of increasing security and sustaining development go hand in hand, and one cannot exist without the other. Ultimately, security and development policies should serve to create the conditions for peaceful politics to flourish, and this should guide strategy from the outset.

Integrate planning: Integrated planning between defense, foreign affairs and development ministries is crucial for the success of joined-up operations. Different governments and international organizations each have their own ways of integrating their

planning procedures, particularly for operations. But in general, integrated strategic planning should be politically led from the highest level of authority.

Strive for flexibility regarding personnel and funding: More secondment of staff between different ministries and international organizations can greatly help to develop shared understanding of the synergy between defense, diplomacy and development. In addition, synergy can be improved by making political and development advisors cooperate closely with military commanders in the field, and by joint training of personnel from different departments. To support synergetic action, financial instruments need to be flexible in their setup and quickly disbursable.

Exchange lessons learned: Governments and international organizations usually undertake ‘lessons learned’ exercises after their operations (whether military or civil). Understandably, some of the information contained in these exercises is sensitive. However—wherever possible—government agencies and international organizations should share the lessons they have learned from their operations with each other.

Be as civilian as possible and as military as necessary: In the wide range from Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) to facilitating reconstruction work by civilian organizations, soldiers today are called upon to perform non-military tasks, such as constructing schools and bridges. Although civilian actors are better placed for these tasks, sometimes conditions are such that only military actors can do the job. In general, governments should make a principle of using civilian actors as much as possible, and military forces only when necessary.

Diversify civilian input: ‘Defense, diplomacy and development’ do not cover all aspects of crisis management: the police, the judiciary and a wide range of other civilian expertise, from both governmental and non-governmental organizations, should also be an integral part of the planning process and of missions in the field. Policymakers should strive to share more information with these actors and to improve consultation and cooperation with them.

Strive for complementarity between international organizations: Organizations like the UN, the EU, NATO and the World Bank all have complementary resources that are useful for joined-up operations. NATO, for instance, is a military alliance, whereas the EU has diplomatic, development and military resources. Even though many organizations have already successfully worked together in joined-up operations, they should work harder to share their ideas on how to bring their resources together.

Engage in conflict prevention: Much of the emphasis in bringing together defense, diplomacy and development policies has been on post-conflict reconstruction. For a meaningful contribution to international security, policymakers should also find ways to jointly engage more proactively in preventive measures. International policies in this regard should aim to contribute to a secure and sustainable livelihood for the poor. These efforts range from addressing root causes of potential conflict and strengthening socioeconomic development to supporting reform of the security sector. Non-governmental organizations play an indispensable role in this.

Step up public diplomacy: There are two aspects to public diplomacy that governments and international organizations should take into account. One is winning the ‘hearts and minds’ of the local population, crucial for the success of any joined-up operation. The other is that governments must ensure their own populations are kept informed about their operations abroad—and the joined-up nature of those missions—since public awareness is vital for sustaining political support for these missions.

Avoid stovepipes: Improving cooperation between defense, diplomacy and development is currently on the agenda in many different international organizations, with a variety of parallel processes as a result: the ‘Integrated Missions Planning Process,’ the ‘Comprehensive Planning and Action’ and the ‘Whole of Government Approach.’ To avoid stovepipes, these processes should be linked up and a shared set of definitions should be agreed upon. The recommendations at hand aim to serve as a catalyst for linking up these parallel tracks.

By listing and tabling these recommendations in all the different multilateral organizations involved, we hope that all those involved in this comprehensive approach start ‘singing from the same hymn sheet.’

Interagency cooperation in the Netherlands

Striving for 3D synergy does not solely apply to the field of operations. Another dimension of a 3D approach is the close cooperation between the different departments and ministries concerned with defense, development and diplomacy related issues. We have not created an overarching interagency post-conflict reconstruction unit like in the UK. The focus is on interagency cooperation. In the Netherlands we try to avoid “stovepipes” through interagency cooperation at different levels.

At the political level the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Development Cooperation work closely together. Letters to Parliament on the Netherlands contribution to international stabilization and reconstruction efforts are in most cases sent by all three ministers. During parliamentary debates on these policies the government is represented by these three ministers. In case of major decisions the Prime Minister can also take part in a parliamentary debate. This procedure stems from a constitutional requirement to inform Parliament in advance and as extensively as possible on the sending of military units abroad. In cases of sending civil experts for civilian missions (civil police, rule of law experts, administrative experts etc.) other ministers and ministries are also involved in the decision-making process.

At the policy-making level, high level interagency bodies are created between the relevant ministries. The General Affairs Ministry is involved as well as the ministries of Justice and Home Affairs. At the level of Chief of Defense and Director General weekly meetings take place and at directors level on a monthly basis. At working level there are daily contacts including the presence of a policy officer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the daily briefings on running missions at the Directorate of Operations at the Ministry of Defense. Moreover, there is an exchange of military personnel and policy officers from Foreign Affairs.

Within peacekeeping operations, civil experts work closely together with the military. At the moment the Netherlands has political, civil, tribal and development advisors working in the Netherlands-Australian Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). Furthermore the Netherlands has created a so-called Stability Fund, comprising €100 million per annum, in order to fund activities in the field of peace and security in developing countries. This fund enables a rapid, targeted deployment of financial resources and is therefore a valuable addition to the other foreign and development policy instruments.

The Stability Fund supports activities that aim to create a stable and safe environment as soon as possible in conflict and former conflict regions. Where there is security, people can go about their daily lives, they can work and children can go to school. This allows them to develop and creates the conditions for fighting poverty.

Conclusion

There is growing international consensus on the need for comprehensive approaches in conflict and post-conflict situations. In policy making and policy implementation there is a trend towards increased synergy between Defense, Diplomacy and Development, the so-called 3D approach. Some general recommendations have been formulated which could be the basis for further international discussion and cooperation. This approach is therefore under construction and continuously being reviewed based on 'lessons learned' from programs and missions like the PRTs in Afghanistan. There is not, however, a 'one size fits all' model, and there are no easy fixes. Long term commitment of the international community is needed to support the local and national authorities to strengthen their capacities. Local capacity building and local ownership are the ultimate exit strategies. In Afghanistan the international community together with the Afghan authorities are working on an integrated approach. We are not yet in a position to review this approach. Some initial 'lessons learned' are, cautiously, being discussed. Whether the approach in Afghanistan will be successful in the end can not be concluded yet. The challenges and the tasks ahead are difficult. Perseverance is needed to achieve a stable and secure Afghanistan.

Hungary's Whole-of-Government Approach to Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Stabilization

*Dr. Gyorgy Molnar**

Even though Hungary and the rest of Central European states went through a peaceful, bloodless transition in 1989-1990, our nations have experienced the complexity of rapid political, economic and social transformation. The challenge of constructing a new politico-economic model with parallel reforms in all sectors of society is quite apparent. The task is immensely more difficult in countries devastated by violence, insurgency and war.

Based on this recognition, Hungary decided to lend a helping hand to less fortunate countries even before attaining membership of the European Union. Hungary has been a donor state since 2003, Afghanistan being among the very first recipients of international development assistance. Hungary's international development policy is focused mainly on sharing our experience in political-economic transition, knowledge transfer, education, vocational training, health care, agriculture and water management. In accordance with the conclusions of the Council of the European Union, Hungary undertook to increase official development assistance from the present level which is slightly over 0.1 % of the GNI to 0.17 % by 2010.

This article intends to present a short overview of Hungary's diverse roles and activities in a wide range of international missions, and then focus on the Hungarian-led Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Afghanistan, pointing out why a comprehensive approach to stabilization efforts is necessary in the 21st Century's global security environment.

Taking part in NATO, EU, coalition, as well as UN and OSCE missions, Hungarian soldiers have been contributing to stabilization and reconstruction in various ways: building bridges in Bosnia-Herzegovina, providing medical support to ISAF-troops, training Iraqi soldiers in Baghdad, ensuring food supply to African Union troops serving in Sudan, advising on security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo and furnishing UNIFIL forces with accurate maps of Lebanon.

Involving police experts and contingents is a relatively new trend in international peace support missions. Despite of the lack of experience in this field, as well as the legislative, budgetary and human resource restraints, Hungary also deployed police trainers to Kabul, sent police officers to Sarajevo and the Sinai Peninsula. Hungarian police and border guard officers play a leading role in the ongoing EU Border Assistance Mission in Moldova, and there is a Hungarian correction officer in the EU JustLex mission in Baghdad.

Hungarian non-governmental organizations—relying on governmental or international funds as well—tend to play an increasing role in post-conflict capacity building,

* Dr. Gyorgy Molnar is Director-General for Security Policy and Non-Proliferation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Hungary.

both in areas of aid and development, and in transferring know-how to support democratic transition abroad. For example, the Hungarian Interchurch Aid, one of the NGOs now assisting the Hungarian-led PRT in Afghanistan, has been performing humanitarian and international development activities in Afghanistan since 2001. They implemented an educational development program, including construction of schools, and introduced innovative waste management methods and capacity building for Afghan environmental experts.

Leading a PRT in Afghanistan

Coordinating Hungarian participation in the afore-mentioned operations called for a close cooperation between the relevant ministries and governmental agencies in Budapest. Taking over the lead nation role of the Baghlan Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan in October 2006, however, necessitated a new concept for running a complex stabilization and reconstruction mission. Effective operation of the PRT has proved to be a test case for civil-military-police cooperation in the capital and on the ground as well. Both require a common understanding of the situation, unity of goals, and a consensus-based approach open to out-of-the-box initiatives.

Planning and coordinating in the capital can be quite challenging, since the various actors involved sometimes have diverging perspectives and expertise, and need different pieces of information. They are also competing for funds. To alleviate this problem, the Government established an Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by the Prime Minister's Office and composed of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Economy and Transport, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement. On a case-by-case basis, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Health are also invited to its meetings. The Committee oversees all major issues in the PRT, advancing information flow and strategic planning. It adapted a procedure on training and certifying civil servants and NGOs to be deployed in the field. The Committee is a useful body to keep respective ministries engaged and facilitate the co-ordination of their project-planning and management. In the MFA, coordination among the departments of Security Policy and Non-Proliferation, International Development Cooperation and Asian and Pacific affairs, EU Foreign and Security Policy, Management Finance and Budgeting and the Spokesman's Office is handled by an 'Afghanistan Task Force' headed by the Political Director.

The whole of government approach is reflected in the field as well. The PRT should operate and should be seen by the local population as one entity that assists stabilization and reconstruction efforts in several ways. Running development projects with a tangible impact on the local population's perspective to a more prosperous future is the fundamental mission of the PRT, as well as the best 'insurance policy' for the soldiers and civil experts serving there. Therefore, in addition to the sum spent by the Ministry of Defense on running the PRT the Hungarian government earmarked US\$2.5 million per year for development projects. At the same time, it has been understood that a breakthrough is needed to alter public perceptions of the PRT as a kind of

charity organization – a breakthrough that would come from empowerment, capacity building and job creation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatched a political advisor to the PRT, who is a diplomat at ambassadorial rank, not subordinated to the military commander. He is in charge of maintaining political contacts with local authorities, power brokers and international organizations that are active in the province. He is also responsible for harmonizing development projects with actual needs presented by local and central governmental bodies.

The 200-strong military contingent deployed in the PRT is not only ensuring security, but carries out a wide range of CIMIC programs as well. In the first six months after the takeover of the PRT, CIMIC officers executed more than 60 so-called ‘Hearts and Minds’ projects. Close attention is being paid to ensure that each ethnic group and provincial district is offered some kind of assistance. CIMIC projects range from refurbishing schools, providing classroom equipment, donating medical supplies, clothing, generators, or computers to renovating roads, water wells and fixing small-size hydropower plants. CIMIC officers make a substantial effort to engage and involve local decision-makers and laborers in planning and executing those projects.

PRTs are not in an easy position when attempting to fit their activities into the development matrix of the provinces, in a country filled with development agencies and NGOs. While building roads, bridges and public buildings is indispensable, these alone will never create sustainable prosperity. In Baghlan Province, a short review of the state of development—or rather the lack of it—convinced us of the necessity to pay special attention to more than the traditional array of projects on the PRT menu. It became clear that the province badly needed more employment.

Since Hungary does not have a development agency like the Canadian CIDA, the German GTZ or USAID a Hungarian non-governmental organization with a long experience in Afghanistan has been chosen through a bidding process to work out and implement projects in the fields of education and job creation. Various projects with synergic effects to one another are envisaged in this field, starting with the construction of a brick factory, donating animals and fruit trees to needy families, as well as teaching fruit dehydration and carpet-weaving to locals. Certainly, the road to employment starts with education. Thus the PRT strives not only to build schools, but to assist developing and equipping the Baghlan Teachers’ College where future professors are being educated. This NGO in close cooperation with the PRT and in particular with the political advisor also acts as a facilitating partner managing projects developed and implemented by Hungarian field ministries and NGOs.

Recognizing the stark reality that employment is fundamental for both security and prosperity, the PRT took account of the employers of Baghlan province. The cheese factory opened by the preceding PRT lead-nation, the Netherlands, has bright prospects in this relatively green province. The Hungarian PRT began a systematic veterinarian scan of the cattle-stock in order to assist improving the quality of the product, thus the economic prospects of the factory. The cement factory and several coal mines in Baghlan province have recently been privatized by Afghan investors, opening the way to new hiring. The PRT plans to assist these industries by deploying Hungarian

geologists to survey possible sites for exploitation. The development of industries is unimaginable without adequate energy resources, so the PRT aims to assist the local government to refurbish a major power plant in Pol-e Khumri, currently running well below its capacity.

In accordance with international efforts, aimed at creating self-sustaining stability through capacity building, the Hungarian-led PRT intends to lay a heavy emphasis on police training. Based on previous Hungarian experience in Kabul, police trainers are deployed to the PRT in the summer of 2007. Under the auspices of the police training projects, Hungary also plans to contribute to the development of local police infrastructure. After launching the European Union's ESDP Police Training Mission, the Hungarian activities in Baghlan province will become part of that undertaking.

The Hungarian-led PRT is an international enterprise both in terms of military and civilian projects. In addition to allied officers from Bulgaria and Slovakia, Croatian military personnel also contribute with their skills proving that aspirant NATO-members are ready and able to combine their forces to execute a complex operation. A USAID development officer also joined the PRT, and Greece contributed €500,000 to co-finance PRT projects in the fields of agriculture, education, health care and water management. Further consultations are underway with several allies and partners on their potential contribution to the PRT's development programs. Hungary also intends to take advantage of the EU Commission's Provincial Reconstruction Facility program, and participate in the planned EU Police Training Mission.

The need for a 'Concerted Approach'

Our experiences in Kosovo and Afghanistan show that the four pillars of post-conflict reconstruction—(1) security; (2) social and economic development; (3) justice and reconciliation; and (4) effective governance—are all indivisibly linked and a positive outcome in each area depends on successful interaction among them.

All this brings us to the notion that complex challenges in today's security environment require integrated responses. It has become evident that crises cannot be solved by military means alone, therefore combining civil and military elements is essential. We must adapt our national and international responses to these changing circumstances.

Realizing the need for a structured co-operation between military and civilian actors involved in an operation, Hungary, together with Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Slovakia, decided to act as a co-sponsor of an initiative in NATO to develop a Concerted Approach.

The primary rationale for the Concerted Approach is to optimize the planning and conduct of NATO's operations and missions. It also has the added value of contributing to the formulation of an exit strategy. The Concerted Approach has two key elements: (1) involving civilian agencies and organizations already in the early phases of military planning; and (2) enhancing NATO's cooperation with other international and—where appropriate—local actors on the basis of respective competences and comparative advantages.

This is not a fundamentally novel concept. In planning and conducting its operations, the Alliance has already tried to link the provision of security to the pursuit of reconstruction and development, but in an ad hoc fashion. These practices, however, have shown their limits. Therefore, greater degree of coordination within NATO at all levels and better cooperation with other actors is required.

At the Riga Summit, NATO Allies agreed that a concerted approach engaging all actors involved was required to meet the challenges of operational environments in Afghanistan and Kosovo. Consequently, NATO needs to ensure that its own planning and crisis management procedures are coherently applied and the Alliance is able to co-operate with a range of partners, such as the UN, EU, regional and non-governmental organizations, in all phases of the operations.

It must be stressed that in seeking co-operation with other organizations and actors, NATO is not striving for exerting leadership; the principle of mutual respect of each other's mandates should be strictly adhered to. The initiative is not about to develop new civilian capabilities within the Alliance, the aim is to optimize the use of resources already at hand and to take advantage of the added value the respective organizations can offer.

With respect to the future of Concerted Approach, an important step was taken at Riga where the decision was made to develop concrete proposals in time for the meetings of Foreign Ministers in April, and Defense Ministers in June. This led to an intensive working process in NATO ensuring thereby that the initiative remains high on the agenda. In carrying out this task, we encountered some difficulties. Nevertheless, we consider it to be a positive development that a thinking process has been launched within the Alliance which, in turn, will feed into NATO's ongoing transformation. This will also influence policy making at the national level with respect to conducting peace operations. In our view, national and international policy-making go hand in hand as they mutually reinforce each other.

Responding to complex crises in today's security environment poses a novel challenge to the international community. We must learn and adapt our national and international processes and, in the meantime, we should bear in mind that this approach is evolutionary in nature. This is where NATO's ongoing efforts to develop a Concerted Approach could provide a conceptual blueprint.

A Comprehensive Approach to Modern Conflict: Afghanistan and Beyond

Ambassador Martin Erdmann *

Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you very much, Dr Rose, for the invitation to speak here this morning. It is what I call a double pleasure. Not only do I get the opportunity to return briefly to my native country, but I also have the opportunity to discuss with you and the conference participants, NATO's current thinking on a topic that occupies a lot of my time back in Brussels.

At the end of last year, at their summit meeting in Riga, NATO's Heads of State and Government agreed that the Alliance should, and I quote, 'develop pragmatic proposals to improve coherent application of its own crisis management instruments as well as practical cooperation at all levels with partners, the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations and local actors in the planning and conduct of ongoing and future operations wherever appropriate,' end of quote. This phraseology, although long and cumbersome, does give a very accurate feel for the breadth of cooperation that NATO believes is a pre-requisite for success in today's volatile security environment. Thankfully, we have found a more concise way to describe it – it is succinctly expressed as 'developing a comprehensive approach.'

Before describing what this comprehensive approach entails for NATO, allow me first to explain why we have not seen the need for such an approach before. And permit me also to highlight the key features of today's security environment which have driven the need for developing such a comprehensive approach now.

The first forty years of NATO's existence were dominated by the Cold War. For much of this period, NATO's strategy was based on deterrence – a strategy that relied heavily on the Alliance's nuclear capability and that had only a very narrow political dimension. Even after 1967, when NATO adopted the strategy of flexible response and put a stronger emphasis on conventional forces, nuclear weapons remained at the core of the Alliance's strategy and the political dimension was limited.

The collapse of the Soviet Union heralded the start of a new period for NATO – the post Cold War period. Initially, everyone was intoxicated with euphoria and looked to reap the peace dividend. Indeed, the 1991 Rome Strategic Concept moved NATO away from a strategy of frontal defense and committed the Alliance to a reduction in the size of its conventional and nuclear forces. Very soon, however, it was clear there would be no peace dividend, and Alliance military forces found themselves facing a

* Ambassador Martin Erdmann is NATO Assistant Secretary General, Political Affairs and Security Policy. This is Keynote address to the Comprehensive Approach to Modern Conflict Conference, sponsored by the G.C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, 26-27 March 2007.

new challenge – crisis management in the Balkans. New military doctrines were developed to guide such operations, but again, the political dimension to these operations was relatively limited.

Today, this post-Cold War period is also behind us. We are now living in the post-‘9/11’ world. We are faced with a very volatile, multi-polar international environment – an environment where established thinking, policies and relationships are constantly tested; where new players, such as China and India, are finding their role; where non-state actors are able to exert more and more influence; and where power is more diffuse than ever before.

This post-‘9/11’ world is frequently described as a ‘globalized’ world. I do not doubt globalization’s value as a means of opening up economies, lifting people out of poverty, and promoting democratic values. But globalization is not completely benign – it also has its dark side.

The same channels that allow money and information to be transferred instantly across borders can also be used by criminal networks to traffic virtually any commodity – people, missile components, laundered finance, weapons and fissile materials. Nuclear proliferation, which for the past thirty years appeared to be a secondary problem, is now taking center stage. Failing states, once considered a concern only for their immediate neighbors, can have truly global implications. And of course there is a new breed of terrorism – a terrorism that uses globalization to import radicalism, religious fanaticism and new terrorist techniques into the very heart of our own societies.

Faced with such an environment, NATO had to adapt. Let me give you an example. I think it is fair to say that in the immediate aftermath of ‘9/11,’ and the declaration of Article 5, there was a view in some quarters that NATO, with its impressive military capabilities, would be the ideal organization to deal with this new vicious and global form of terrorism. But it quickly became clear that military action alone would not be enough. Could the threat of military action by NATO have prevented the terrorist attacks in London, in Madrid, and elsewhere? I don’t think so. Indeed, neither does NATO.

The Alliance’s conceptual paper on defense against terrorism emphasizes that the best chance of success will come from ‘an overarching international strategy that integrates political, military, economic, legal and social initiatives’ and ‘fully conforms to the relevant provisions of the UN Charter and all relevant international norms, including those concerned with human rights and humanitarian requirements.’

We understood that the threat of military force, and even its use, is not enough on its own to guarantee our security. We needed a new NATO. And we have already made considerable progress in shaping that new NATO.

Of course, we did not do away with some of NATO’s unique features. We have kept collective defense as a core purpose. We have preserved, and even strengthened, our exceptional political consultation mechanism, and our integrated, multinational military structure to implement our common decisions. But what has changed fundamentally inside NATO is the way we *think* about security, and the way we *go about safeguarding and promoting* that security.

Unfortunately, I do not believe that everyone outside NATO has changed the way they think about the Alliance. Too many people continue to view NATO through the old Cold War prism – a prism that prevents these people from seeing the true extent of the Alliance’s transformation.

Today, NATO is safeguarding peace and promoting security through active engagement. Rather than waiting until problems turn up on our doorstep, we are prepared to take decisive action when and where those problems first emerge. And that action is not confined to the military domain: there is now a considerable political dimension to NATO’s activity.

Today’s NATO is a forum for enhanced political dialogue among Allies. It is the center of a network of relationships with other countries and international organizations. And it is an Alliance with substantially improved military capabilities. We now have a fully operational reaction force. We can deploy our forces over great distance. And our forces are able to conduct the full range of military activity including combat, peacekeeping, reconstruction, stabilization, training and humanitarian operations.

It is this array of operations that gives the most visible demonstration of the new NATO and its strategy of active engagement. As we meet here today, more than 50,000 troops are deployed under NATO command in operations and missions on three different continents. In Europe, NATO is keeping the peace in the Balkans, notably in Kosovo where we are facing a challenging transition phase. In the Mediterranean, we are conducting naval anti-terrorist patrols. In Iraq, NATO is training Iraqi security forces. In Pakistan, after the earthquake in 2005, NATO provided humanitarian relief. And in Africa, NATO is airlifting African Union peacekeeping troops to the crisis region of Darfur. But it is in Afghanistan that we are conducting what is probably the most important and difficult mission in the Alliance’s history.

Today, the NATO-led, UN-mandated International Security Assistance Force is made up of some 35,000 personnel from every one of the 26 NATO Allies, as well as contributions from 11 partner countries. Together, these brave men and women perform a variety of roles. ISAF’s principal task is to assist the Government of Afghanistan in creating a safe and secure environment, where it is able to assert and expand its authority, and where other organizations are able to do their work. ISAF also supports the development and equipment of the Afghan National Army and Police, including their capability to demobilize illegally armed groups and to fight the drug trade. Moreover, ISAF includes 25 Provincial Reconstruction Teams at strategic locations throughout the country, where we bring together civilian and military expertise to promote security and development.

We have all heard about the growing number of suicide attacks and roadside bombs over the past half year or so. But what these reports cannot disguise is the enormous progress that has actually been made in Afghanistan, and which is due in no small measure to NATO’s engagement.

Today, less than four years after NATO took control of ISAF, Afghanistan is an emerging democracy and an increasingly pluralistic society. There have been free elections, President Karzai enjoys considerable respect, and there is a functioning parliament as well as several other new institutions. Well over 4 million refugees have returned home; 80 per cent of the population has access to health care; and 6 million children are

in school. Women make up about 25 per cent of the parliament; about a third of school-children are girls; and about the same proportion of teachers are female. There has been significant reconstruction and development, especially in the north of the country, and Afghanistan's Gross National Product has tripled over the past few years.

All this is significant progress – achieved, as I said, thanks in no small part to NATO. But the recent upsurge in violence shows that it is also fragile progress – progress which must be sustained and reinforced or it could again unravel. To prevent that from happening will require not just the Alliance's continued engagement, but a broader, concerted international effort by the international community.

From NATO's point of view, this points first of all to closer engagement with non-member nations. During the Cold War, NATO did not need other countries to fulfill its essential security mission of self-defense. Allied solidarity was enough. But today, as we send our forces to Afghanistan and on other complex missions well away from our traditional area of operations, we realize full well just how much the success of these missions depends on the contribution by other nations, and notably our partners. Some partners help us with military bases, air fields and transit rights. Some provide forces to our missions, and some provide us with intelligence and expertise.

But our partners benefit, too. NATO is a framework that they can use to make their own contributions more effective. And our many NATO partnership programs provide these countries with material help and expertise in taking care of their own security problems, reforming their military forces, and increasing their interoperability with those of the Alliance. In sum, when NATO enters into a partnership with another country, it is a relationship that benefits both.

Over the past few years, we have already successfully broadened our partnership policy by reaching out to countries in Northern Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf region. And we are now opening a new chapter by deepening our ties with countries in the Asia-Pacific region. This is a most timely development. Australia and New Zealand are already involved with us in Afghanistan. Japan and the Republic of Korea have also shown a willingness to shoulder a greater share of the international security burden. Prime Minister Abe made that very clear when he met with the NATO Council in January. And just a few weeks ago, when I had the pleasure of leading a NATO Delegation to Tokyo, Japan agreed to work more closely together with NATO in providing aid to the civilian population of Afghanistan. More and more countries realize that we all face the same risks and threats, and that it is in our mutual interest that we face them together.

The second plank of NATO's efforts to ensure greater, more effective international involvement in Afghanistan is to promote a new level of cooperation among international organizations. And what we are aiming at here, in particular, is better concerted planning between the military aspects of peace building and the civilian aspects.

Security and development are two sides of the same coin – they must go together. Neither in Afghanistan, nor anywhere else, will peace survive for long without jobs, electricity, roads, schools and hospitals. The military can do some of this work on a short-term basis, and our PRTs in Afghanistan have proved their value. But the essential programs that improve the lives of Afghans and build effective government institutions need the ex-

perience and hands-on involvement of civilian reconstruction agencies and NGOs, backed up by adequate international aid money. We also need better coordination among the civilian actors, particularly in the field of counter-narcotics. NATO can assist, of course, but the main responsibility has to rest with the civilian organizations and agencies. We will not succeed here if we are all advocating different strategies and are not providing the resources for a credible alternative livelihood program.

In January we held a major ministerial meeting in Brussels in which the European Union Council and Commission, the United Nations and the World Bank all took part. This was an important step in getting these other international actors to buy into our concept of a comprehensive approach. We now need to implement it urgently through more coordinated and effective activity on the ground in Afghanistan, and closer cooperation at headquarters level. The UN is the natural leader of this effort. But NATO will play its full part in supporting the UN in this role.

While Afghanistan may have acted as a catalyst for NATO's ongoing efforts to promote better concerted planning among international military and civilian actors, it is clear that the importance of such better planning stretches well beyond Afghanistan. Wherever we are engaged, we must find ways not only to better connect with each other, but also with local and regional actors, in order to advance our common objectives. And I would also argue that, when we speak about a more comprehensive approach, we should not just look at it in terms of crisis management, but also—and indeed ideally—with a view to preventing crises from occurring in the first place.

It is absolutely vital for NATO, the UN, the EU and other international actors to redouble our efforts. Together, we must develop more structured relations between our organizations, and a culture of cooperation, that will permit us to be less reactive and more proactive in future contingencies.

Making that kind of adjustment, and developing such a culture of cooperation, is not an easy matter, neither for us in NATO, nor for the UN, the EU or other institutions. We are all attached to our own ways. There is also an element of institutional pride and, yes, even a degree of competition. NATO has the means to deploy at strength in an emerging crisis situation. And this can lead to frustration on the part of civilian actors about being constrained in their movements, but also unrealistic expectations about the level of support the military is capable of providing. We have to break through all that. We have to arrive at an honest appraisal of the particular strengths and limitations of each of our organizations, and how we can best complement each other's efforts. And that will take pragmatism, vision and—above all—political will.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the Cold War, and even to a large extent during the decade that followed it, NATO's basic approach to security was essentially a military one. Today, as globalization confronts us with an entirely new set of challenges, we have to adopt a broader approach that includes greater coordination and cooperation between political and civilian elements. We need to engage. We need to cooperate among likeminded countries all over the world. And we need to work together with other institutions and non-governmental organizations.

NATO will soon be celebrating its 60th anniversary. Over the past six decades, time and again, the Alliance has shown a remarkable ability not only to adapt to new and evolving security realities, but also to actually influence those realities in a positive direction. To successfully influence the security realities of this new century in a positive direction, the Alliance must engage other actors in a truly comprehensive approach. I believe that NATO is well placed to do so. And I am confident that this conference will help us to significantly advance our thinking on this critical challenge for the Alliance.

Thank you.

The Comprehensive Approach: NATO Responses from an Operational Standpoint – The Case of Afghanistan

Ambassador Adam Kobieracki *

International operations undertaken since the early 1990s have underscored the desirability, indeed the requirement, for a broader approach to crisis management and conflict resolution. Such a ‘comprehensive approach’ would bring together, early in a crisis situation, military and non-military instruments aimed at conflict prevention, stabilization and reconstruction, as well as governance and development depending on circumstances. These contributions would be provided by the International Community in a concerted manner and in close coordination with the host government. Many elements of such a Comprehensive Approach are already in place and are being applied in various theatres around the world, albeit often in an ad hoc and sub-optimal way. Maybe the novelty of the concept of a Comprehensive Approach is the added emphasis on enhancing planning and optimizing implementation in the conduct of stabilization operations and reconstruction efforts.

NATO has been conducting operations continuously since 1992, first in the Balkans and since 2003 outside of Europe. Almost universally, lessons identified from NATO-led operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Afghanistan, as well as the NATO disaster relief operation in Pakistan in 2005 and NATO’s support to the African Union in Darfur, have shown that NATO is present in a theatre not alone, but together with other actors of the International Community. They have also highlighted the benefits of early and continuous consultation and cooperation between the Alliance and other international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, present on the ground. As a result, at the Riga Summit meeting held in November 2006, NATO’s Heads of State and Government decided that NATO should develop, as a matter of urgency, a policy, as well as procedures, to guide NATO’s contribution to a Comprehensive Approach, with direct application in Afghanistan and Kosovo. It is important to note in this regard that the philosophy underpinning NATO’s approach to the further development of its contribution to a wider Comprehensive Approach is that NATO should endeavor to co-ordinate *with* other international organizations, *not* co-ordinate them.

Additionally, at the summit, NATO Heads of State and Governments endorsed new Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG). The CPG provides a framework for NATO’s ongoing transformation and sets out the priorities for Alliance capability issues. In this important document, the contribution of a Comprehensive Approach with other international organizations to operations is mentioned, pointing out ‘the increasing significance of stabilization operations and of military support to post-conflict re-

* Ambassador Adam Kobieracki is NATO Assistant Secretary General for Operations. This article is dedicated to the Comprehensive Approach to Modern Conflict Conference, sponsored by the G.C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, 26-27 March 2007.

construction efforts.’ The CPG and the on-going work on developing NATO’s contribution to a Comprehensive Approach reflect a growing recognition among the Allies of the importance of the civil-military interface both on the ground and at NATO HQ Brussels.

NATO’s intentions, therefore, are clear although not always well understood. Finding consensus on the scope of an International Community-wide approach is not facilitated by the fact that different nations and international organizations have, for a host of reasons, different visions of what a Comprehensive Approach should be and opinions of how it should be implemented in practice. What is clear is that, almost irrespective of circumstances, mandates and local conditions, the provision of security is a key enabler for efforts aimed at governance, reconstruction and development and, therefore, developing greater synergy between these pillar is for the Alliance, as a leading provider for security, of critical importance.

The focus of this article is on Afghanistan, but several of the points raised below are also applicable to Kosovo and other theatres.

NATO recognizes that its politico-military engagement in Afghanistan should be guided by a Comprehensive Approach that brings together NATO’s military involvement in theatre with the Alliance’s wider diplomatic efforts, in concert with other partners, to facilitate progress in implementing the Afghanistan Compact agreed in London in February 2006. These wider efforts encompass a range of initiatives and activities:

1. assisting the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) in strengthening its authority and presence across the country;
2. facilitating the execution of Security Sector Reform (SSR) by the G-8 lead nations (Germany; Italy; Japan; the United Kingdom; and the United States);
3. helping set the security conditions for implementing the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS); and
4. promoting intra-regional dialogue and co-operation between Afghanistan and its neighbors, including Pakistan and the NATO Partnership for Peace nations of Central Asia.

In support of these, NATO and Afghanistan agreed a program of cooperation in September 2006 that addresses a range of Afghan needs in terms of defense reform and institution building and defense education.

NATO is aware that continuous and close cooperation with Afghan leaders and other international actors is key to success. To that end, NATO has been inviting other international organizations, such as the UN, the EU and the World Bank, to ministerial and ambassadorial meetings at NATO Headquarters in Brussels to exchange views and deepen cooperation.

As a result of these initiatives, NATO’s engagement in Afghanistan is now a multi-pronged effort, spanning the political and military spheres. Since August 2003, when NATO took command of ISAF, the Alliance has had an expanding commitment to Afghanistan, in accordance with successive UN Security Council resolutions. ISAF remains the centerpiece of NATO’s engagement and comprises now nearly 35,000

troops from all 26 Allies and 11 non-NATO nations, which are deployed across the country, up from less than 5,000 in and around Kabul only in 2003. ISAF's command structure includes ISAF HQ in Kabul, five regional commands and 25 Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). It is truly a multinational effort. The number of ISAF contributing nations is expected to grow shortly, as other non-NATO nations join the Force.

In line with the ISAF operations plan (OPLAN), the mission of ISAF is to provide security assistance through the establishment of a safe and secure environment, the build up of the Afghan National Security Forces, and the extension of governance and the rule of law, including through the disarmament of illegally armed groups (DIAG) and the enhancement of counter-narcotics efforts led by the Afghan Government, the United Nations and the United Kingdom. Central elements of these ISAF tasks are helping with the training and equipping of the Afghan National Army, notably through the training of Afghan National Army *kandaks* (battalions) by deployed Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTs), the mentoring of the Afghan National Police, and the improvement of border security.

Provincial Reconstruction Teams are at the frontline of NATO's efforts. PRTs are mixed civil and military teams of military personnel and civilian experts from ISAF nations. PRTs are a useful local anchor for the international presence in Afghanistan, bringing that presence closer to villagers, particularly in remote parts of the country. The synergy provided between the provision of security by the military and reconstruction by the civilian element, in concert with the local and national Afghan authorities, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), is, in a microcosm and imperfectly, a model of the Comprehensive Approach 'in action.' There is nearly universal agreement, however, that for PRTs to be truly effective, they must increasingly have a civilian face, which means a more robust civilian component of subject matter experts in reconstruction, development, governance, rule of law and counter-narcotics. A greater civilian role is also key to facilitating greater Afghan ownership at the local level.

In the field of reconstruction, PRTs support development priorities set out by the GoA in line with ANDS priorities, while supporting the G-8 lead nations with their SSR tasks. Helping extend humanitarian assistance, develop dialogue with provincial leaders, strengthen local governance are among other well known PRT tasks.

While military tasks are being performed by ISAF, NATO's Senior Civilian Representative (SCR) for Afghanistan helps ensure that ISAF's mission is embedded in NATO's wider political engagement, while facilitating complementarity between NATO's efforts and those of other international organizations in support of the GoA and the Afghanistan Compact. The SCR is thus a key enabler for NATO's contribution to the wider engagement of the International Community in Afghanistan. In particular, his involvement in facilitating cooperation and coordination between NATO, the United Nations, the European Union and the G-8 lead nations has helped make the Comprehensive Approach a tangible, if still imperfect, reality in Kabul. The SCR also

functions as a direct channel of communication between the GoA and NATO HQ in Brussels.

The third leg in this triad is, as mentioned earlier, a special program of cooperation agreed between Afghanistan and NATO in September 2006 – the Declaration by NATO and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on a ‘Framework for Enduring Cooperation in Partnership.’ The main areas of cooperation covered include defense reform, training, education and public diplomacy. They were built on the principle of Afghan ownership and complementary with ISAF’s operational role. They take into consideration the activities and cooperation programs carried out by other actors in the field, to avoid wasteful duplication.

Against the background of lessons learned from NATO’s engagement in Afghanistan described above, NATO’s method for developing its further contribution to a wider Comprehensive Approach in Afghanistan involves both an internal and an external dimension.

On the internal side, there are four key challenges.

The first challenge is to ensure that ISAF has the military assets and capabilities necessary to perform its mission effectively, including an expanding task to train and mentor the ANA, including in the use of equipment transferred from NATO and Partner nations to the ANA through the good offices of the Alliance acting as a clearing house for equipment donations. Today ISAF has most of the capabilities it requires, but not all. In particular, ISAF is missing sufficient maneuver forces, trainers, and mobility assets, such as transport helicopters. Furthermore, NATO needs to look into the longer term and ensure that ISAF’s overall level of capability is maintained through successive rotations. In this regard, we need to be certain that we have a fully manned ISAF headquarters and that the composite HQ model adopted in 2006 truly meets our longer-term needs. Work is ongoing to amend the command and control structure of HQ ISAF, that will enable it to better discharge its tasks, while enhancing ISAF’s operational partnership with the ANSF in full transparency with US-led coalition forces operating under the aegis of Operation *Enduring Freedom*.

The second challenge is to facilitate civil-military interaction on the ground by making sure that the civilian component of PRTs is as well staffed as the military component. NATO has been working hard to ensure that PRTs have a footprint across Afghanistan, but also that they are properly resourced with civilian experts. This is not yet achieved in all PRTs. The Afghan Government would like to see PRTs in all the provinces, however it has been a challenge to fulfill that request. Currently, NATO looks for nations that would be prepared to establish PRTs in the provinces of Nimroz and Dai Kundi.

The third challenge is to ensure that our military engagement through ISAF is supported as effectively as possible by the NATO SCR in Kabul. This means strengthening the mandate and staff of the SCR, in order to empower him to play a greater diplomatic and advisory role in concert with COMISAF vis-à-vis the GoA, embassies of ISAF nations in Kabul, the United Nations, the European Union, NGOs and the local and international media.

The fourth challenge is related to information and public diplomacy policies. This is an important, if often overlooked dimension of any successful Comprehensive Approach. NATO, the Afghan Government and the International Community have a determined and astute adversary in the Taliban, that seeks out and leverages the media and the Internet. Frequently, the Afghan population is forced to act against their own interests or the interests of their nation, out of fear or intimidation by the Taliban or by Al Qaeda. Currently, NATO is in the process of implementing a comprehensive public diplomacy strategy to support the Alliance's engagement in Afghanistan. Its success will depend, in part, on additional resources, including more professional public information officers attached to ISAF, a greater audiovisual capability, and more coherent messaging and improved coordination between NATO and the GoA, as well as between NATO HQ in Brussels and the capitals of ISAF contributing nations.

Moving on to the external dimension, NATO has pursued dialogue and cooperation with other IOs in a resolute but prudent manner. In Afghanistan, there is a plethora of actors and tasks: the UN, the EU, the five G8 Security Sector Reform lead nations, bilateral agreements and, of course, NATO itself. Coordination has been facilitated by the existence of several cooperation frameworks, such as the Afghanistan Compact and the ANDS, which involve some level of institutional interaction. The Afghanistan Compact, for example, established the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB), which is co-chaired by the Afghan Government and the UN. The JCMB's aim and role are to ensure coordination of the implementation of the Compact. This Board considers inputs from UN agencies, international financial organizations, donors, international security forces, NGOs and representatives of civil society with regard to the implementation of the Compact. JCMB also issues periodic progress reports on the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact, as well as of the ANDS.

Another body is the Policy Action Group, established in autumn 2006 at the level of President Karzai, to provide a mechanism to steer the efforts of the GoA and the International Community, identify shortfalls, set priorities, allocate resources, and ensure transparency and synergy. Initiatives associated with the PAG include the creation of Afghan Development Zones (ADZs) in four provinces of southern Afghanistan. This year, three additional ADZs in southeastern Afghanistan were added. In addition, Headquarters ISAF has developed a stability and reconstruction database to help identify priority tasks and areas, shortfalls and potential solutions, as a means to help optimize the deployment of ISAF forces in support of wider Afghan and international efforts.

In addition to the JCMB and the PAG, there are other forums that help provide impetus to a Comprehensive Approach in Afghanistan. The predecessor to the current NATO SCR initiated the 'Group of Principals,' which brings together periodically the senior representatives of the international organizations in Kabul, together with the senior NATO and Coalition military commanders. There is also the NATO Caucus where the SCR meets with the ambassadors of NATO nations in Kabul. Lastly, there is the PRT Executive Steering Committee originally set-up by the GoA and the Combined Forces Command, Afghanistan. It provides a tool to help bring greater coherence

to PRT operations and practices across Afghanistan. Its meetings have resulted in the development of policy recommendations to PRT lead nations, guidance to PRT operations and a PRT Handbook containing practices and guidelines.

While the Comprehensive Approach in Afghanistan is much more than a collection of various groups and committees, these bodies provide an illustration of the strength, but also the limitations of current practices. In particular, no amount of expanded coordination on the ground will make-up for the absence of enhanced dialogue, mutual information and, where appropriate, concerted planning at higher levels, in the same way that better institutional interaction is no substitute for improved cooperation in the field.

There is no contradiction in pursuing greater harmonization on the ground level and at the institutional level. True effectiveness on the ground can only be achieved if it is backed up by enhanced dialogue and harmonized planning at the institutional level. In order for this to happen, consultation and liaison mechanisms could help develop mutual awareness ahead of a crisis and to know better how each international organization plans and conducts an operation, its best practices and its lessons learned policies.

NATO has no ambition to take the lead, however, in many cases NATO has been forced to take the lead in Afghanistan at the local level because, through the PRTs, it has now a military presence across most of the country. The issue is not so much one about who should take the lead—although the NATO Secretary General has called unambiguously for an enhanced UN lead role in Afghanistan and made it clear that NATO has no ambition to play such a role—but about ensuring that the contributions of different international actors, each within its area of competence, are as effective and complementary as possible. This means, among other things, that nations need to ensure through their membership in different international organizations that these organizations do everything that is possible to harmonize their work, both at the headquarters' level and on the ground. Only then will the promise of the Comprehensive Approach start to fully bear fruit.

The key documents—the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghan National Development Strategy—provide the areas where the Afghan Government and the International Community should focus their efforts. They are the backbone of a Comprehensive Approach to which international organizations, NATO among them, provide the flesh, in concert with the Afghan authorities and people. This is, ultimately, the promise and the opportunity that is offered by the Comprehensive Approach.

For it is not enough any longer, if it ever was, to observe that there is a high level of international engagement in Afghanistan, many institutions involved, and a number of consultation forums in place. Much well-organized and efficient consultation, dialogue and, where possible, harmonized planning are needed among the various international actors in support of the Government of Afghanistan and the Afghanistan Compact. In a recent address to the UN Security Council in New York, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General, Tom Koenigs, underscored that the need for strategic coordination of military, political and development efforts was stronger than ever.

Afghanistan has been a challenging but also illuminating experience for NATO on the limitations that exist when a Comprehensive Approach is not pursued with the required level of resolve. Fortunately, NATO is not alone in recognizing this unsatisfactory situation, but also in acknowledging the benefits that would derive from a more concerted and comprehensive approach to stabilization and reconstruction in crisis areas. This, in itself, is heartening and a sign of much greater maturity in seeking to optimize the goodwill and capacities of the International Community.

Abbreviations

3C	Capability, Capacity, Compatibility
3D	Defense, Diplomacy and Development
ADZ	Afghan Development Zone
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANC	Afghanistan's National Congress
ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
ANP	Afghan National Police
ANSF	Afghan National Security Force
ANSP	Afghan National Solidarity Program
ARAG	Advanced Research and Assessment Group [UK Defence Academy]
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ARVN	Army of the Republic of Vietnam; the South Vietnamese Regular Army
ASG	[NATO] Assistant Secretary General
CA	Comprehensive Approach
CCO	Center for Complex Operations
CERP	Commander's Emergency Response Program [funds]
CHOD	Chief of Defence
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIMIC	Civil-Military Cooperation
CIS	Communications and Information Systems
CN	Counter-Narcotics
CofG	Center of Gravity

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COIN	Counter-Insurgency
COMISAF	Commander International Security Assistance Force
CORDS	Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support [program, Vietnam]
CPG	Comprehensive Political Guidance
CRT	Civilian Response Team
DFDP	Algerian terrorist organization
DfiD	[UK] Department for International Development
DIAG	Disarmament of Illegally Armed Groups [program]
DoD	[US] Department of Defense
ESDP	European Security and Defense Policy
EU	European Union
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GNI	Gross National Income
GOA	Government of Afghanistan
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HD	Humanitarian Development
HQ	Headquarters
HQRC	HQ Regional Command
HR	Human Rights
HVTS	High Value Targets
IANDS	Interim Afghan National Development Strategy
IC	International Community
IED	Improvised Explosive Device

IGO	Inter-Governmental Organizations
IO	International Organization
IPU	Integrated Police Unit
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force [in Afghanistan]
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
JCMB	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board
LIC	Listen, Influence, Coordinate
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MOI	Ministry of the Interior
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCC	National Civic Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSP	National Solidarity Program
NSPD	[US] National Security Presidential Directive
NVA	North Vietnamese Army
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGDs	Other Government Departments
OMLT	Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PAG	Policy Action Group
PCRU	Post-Conflict Reconstruction Unit

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PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
PS	Provincial Stabilization
PTS	Program Takhim-E-Sohl [program to encourage former Taliban regime members to renounce violence and join with the GoA]
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RDGP & S	Reconstruction, Development, Governance, Pakistan & Security
ROE	Rules of Engagement
S&R	Stabilization & Reconstruction
SCR/SCRS	Senior Civilian Representative/s
SFOR	Stabilization Force [in Bosnia and Herzegovina]
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNIFIL	United Nations International Forces in Lebanon
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USMC	US Marine Corps
VC	Viet Cong, the National Liberation Front
WG	Working Group
WME	Weapons of Mass Effect