

Bottom-line Up Front



★ Combine efforts instead of objectives in resolving complex security crises



US and NATO will be more effective if we leverage each others strengths



♦ Capability improvements must include changes in organizations, procedures, processes... as well as material

Challenges have changed

♦ Different problems

- Global terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, asymmetric warfare
- Mass media and commercially available technology empower the adversary

♦ Different approaches & relationships

- ♦ Collective and cooperative solutions
- Increased dialogue and cooperation based on common values

♦ Different responsibilities

♦ Peace Enforcing, Stabilization and Reconstruction

♦ Different complexity

- Increasing number of partners
- Advancements in Technology









Responding to crises

- ♦ "We hold these truths to be self evident..."
 - ✓ Services do not act alone...
 - The military does not act alone...
 - ✓ The State Department does not act alone...
 - ✓ The US does not act alone...
 - ✓ NATO does not act alone...
 - ✓ International Organizations do not act alone...
 - ✓ Non-Government Organizations do not act alone
 - ✓ National efforts can not solve global problems



Combine efforts instead of objectives to improve effectiveness in resolving complex security crises



Responding to crises

"Every actor makes different contributions..."

US brings:

- National focus
- Quantity and quality
- Resources and technology

NATO brings:

- Dialogue and cooperation
- ✓ Collective efforts to address global challenges
- ✓ "De facto" global standards

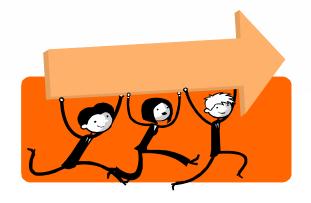


US and NATO will be more effective if we <u>leverage each others' strengths</u>



ACT's Role in Capability Development







Leverage Best Practices Shape Interoperability Standards Guide New Development

Implementing Change







NATO HQ

Nations

Allied Command Operations

Responding to crises

- Most effective capability improvements are a result of changing the way we do business rather than new hardware and software
 - Provisional Reconstruction Teams
 - Strategic communications
 - ✓ Information sharing
 - ✓ Military role in stability and reconstruction efforts
 - ✓ Incorporating non-NATO partners in Alliance operations
 - ✓ Etc...

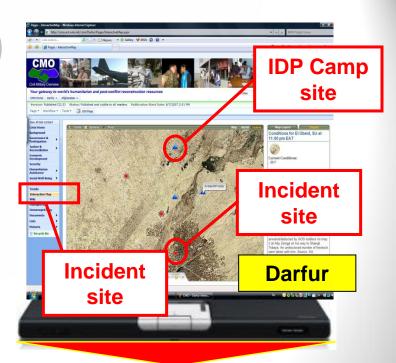


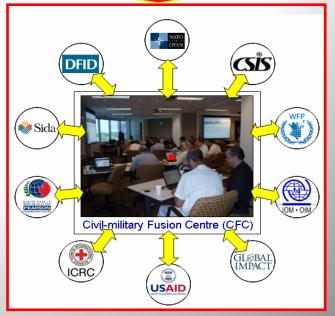
Capability improvements include changes in organizations, procedures, processes... as well as material

Civil Military Overview (CMO)

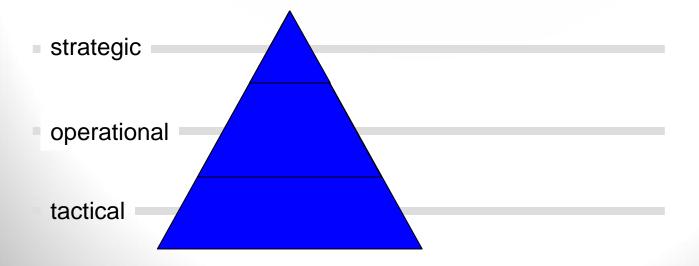
Lessons learned have shown difficulty with information sharing and gaps in shared situational awareness

- This approach:
 - Enables military and non-military to work together while maintaining independence and autonomy
 - Delivers a web-based comprehensive overview of a 'complex crisis' for NATO and Non-NATO Actors.
 - Allows for information sharing to increase transparency and trust

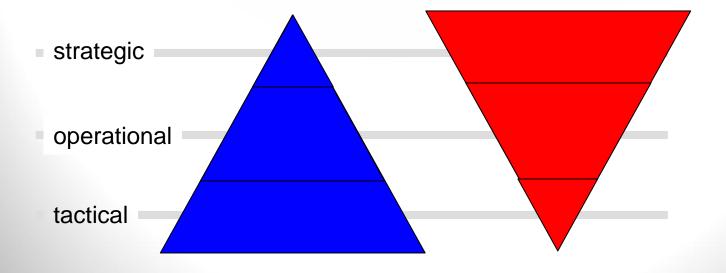




Are we solving the right problem?



Are we solving the right problem?



Expanding the Focus...



At the Grand Strategic Level

Enhanced/new structures and procedures to improve:

- Interaction between the different actors
- Confidence building and mutual understanding between international actors
- Coherent Public Messaging, within and between Nations
- Solutions that include public involvement and industry contributions

Do we need some new global institutions equivalent to the World Bank, IMF?

Expanding the Focus...

At the US and NATO Strategic/Operational Level

Enhanced/new structures and procedures to improve:

- Interaction between the different actors
- Confidence building and mutual understanding between international actors
- Coherent Public Messaging, within and between Nations
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- Collective education of the different actors
- Collective participation in training activities
- ♦ Partnering in (pre)planning activities



Bottom-line



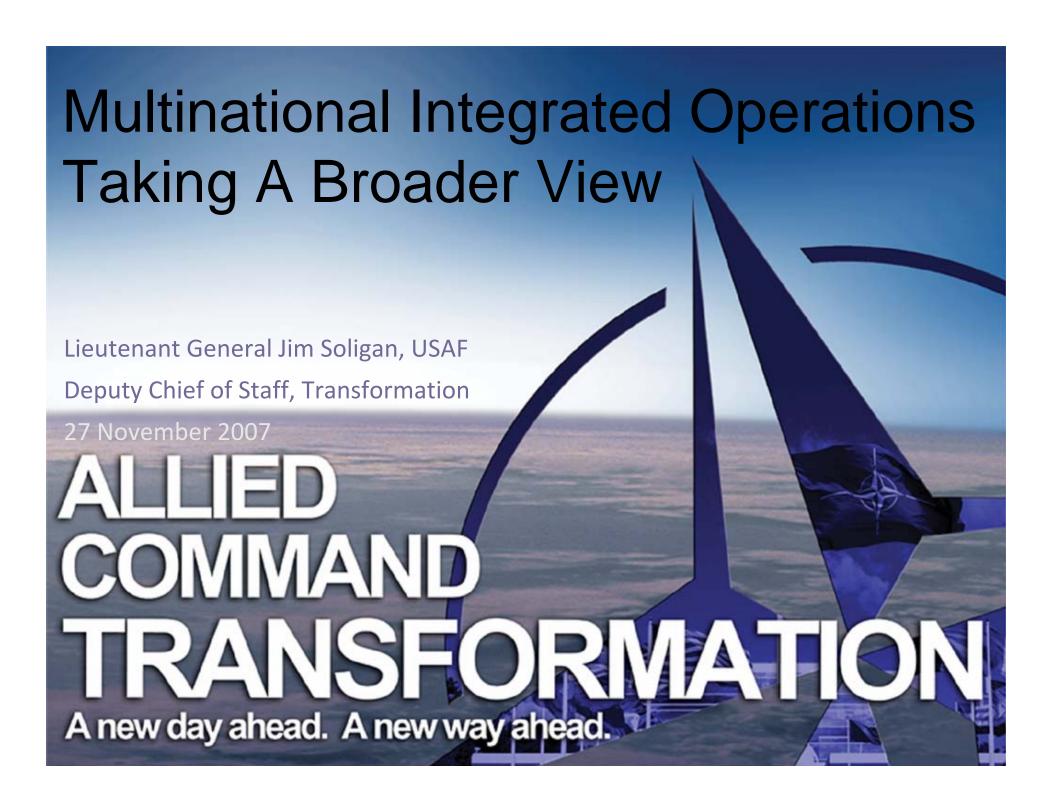
- Combine efforts instead of objectives in resolving complex security crises
 - Avoid competition, hence improving all IO's effectiveness in resolving complex security crises
 - → Build confidence in order to partner or coordinate with other organisations



- US and NATO will be more effective if we leverage each others strengths
 - Leverage best practices, improving national and NATO-solutions, and lessons learned processes
 - Strengthen partnerships and improve interoperability standards;
 - → Improve national and NATO's processes to better deliver capabilities



- Capability improvements must include changes in organizations, procedures, processes... as well as material
 - Enhance education & training
 - ♦ Change processes and structures at all levels expand the focus!!!





BACK-UP SLIDES

Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT)

♦ Mission

- to extend the authority of the central government by supporting its reconstruction efforts
- to promote and enhance security, including support of security sector reform and facilitate humanitarian relief and reconstruction operations
- ♦ No "one size fits all" neither appropriate nor possible
 - due to the widely differing regional circumstances, different capabilities and approaches of PRT lead nations
 - combined capacity of military personnel and civilian staff from the diplomatic corps and developmental agencies

Sources of friction

- Helpful support to minimize sources of friction between PRT activities and those of the international civilian assistance community are
 - pre-deployment preparation of both military and civilian PRT staff, with orientation to role and 'modus operandi' of the IO/NGO community
 - coordination with civilian assistance community essential for success

Responding to crises

 Number of NATO Member Nations and Complexity of Relationships (Non-NATO nations + IO/GO/NGO)

* ISAF: 38 Troop Contributing Nations,

of which 15 Non-NATO nations

♦ KFOR: 19 Non-NATO nations

♦ Disaster Relief Pakistan: +14 Non-NATO nations

		Albania	138	+	Finland	85		Lithuania	195	表	Spain	715	
TOTAL	*	Australia	907		France	1073		Luxemburg	9	+	Sweden	340	ISAM
10B		Austria	3	+ + +	Georgia	-		Netherlands	1516	4	Switzerland	2	
	C-	Azerbaijan	22		Germany	3155	米 .**	New Zealand	138	米	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	129	
		Belgium	368	Iñ	Greece	146	干	Norway	508	C	Turkey	1220	
		Bulgaria	401		Hungary	225		Poland	231	<u> </u>	United Kingdom	7740	
	÷	Canada	1730	+	Iceland	11		Portugal	162		United States	15108	
	***	Croatia	199		Ireland	7		Romania	536		Estonia	128	
		Czech Republic	233		Italy	2395	Ö	Slovakia	70		ISAF	41144	
		Denmark	454		Latvia	97	*	Slovenia	42		10111	41144	

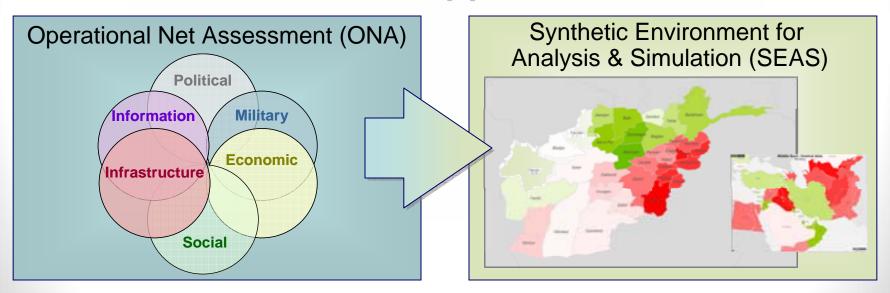
Sources of Friction Private Culture **Development** Security Culture **Culture Policy Procedures** International **Diplomatic Organizations Culture** Competition Culture Culture « **Humanitarian Military Culture** «

Key Focus Areas

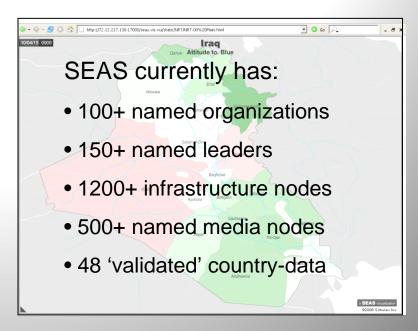


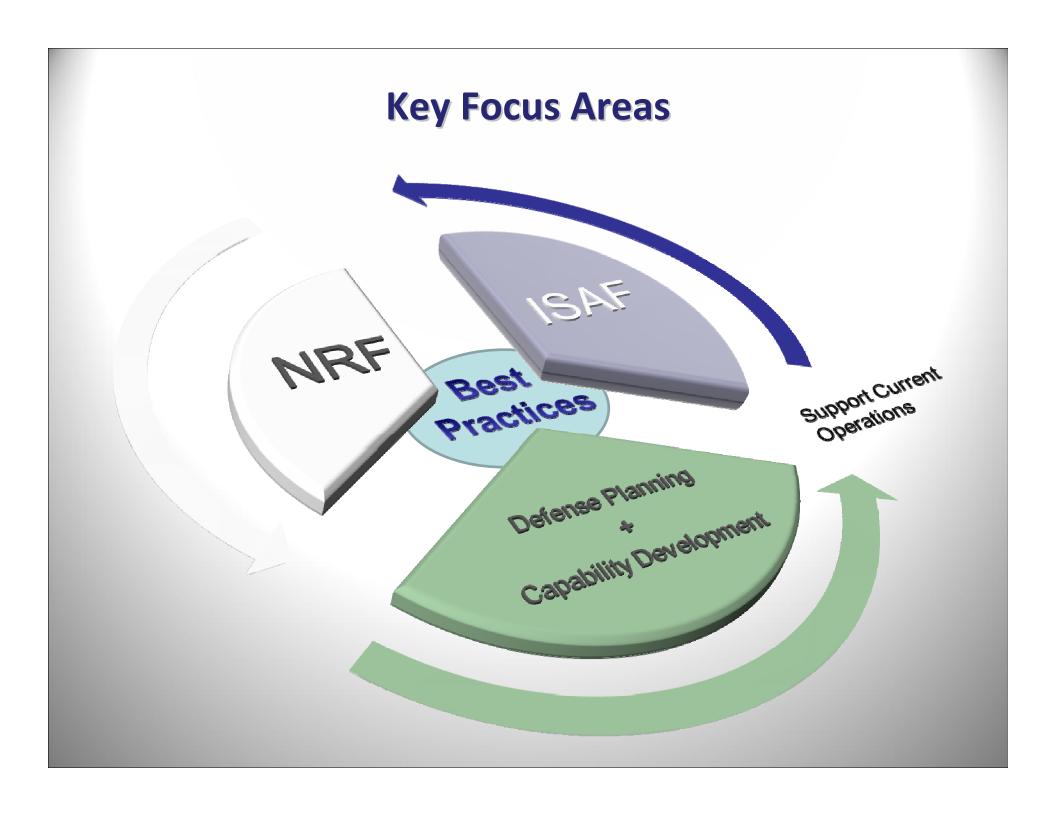
- interoperability
- synchronising
- harmonising

Decision Support Tools



- Provides <u>System-of-Systems</u> view, fosters an <u>Effects Based</u> planning architecture, and enables a <u>Comprehensive Approach</u> to planning
- Allows Commander to consider to consider all Interagency elements
- Gives indications of possible human behavior
- View changes in the attitudes of the population











































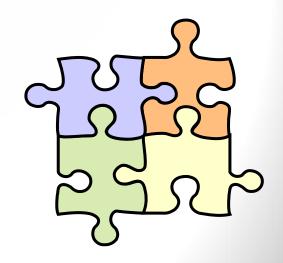




A Muslim couple in Sarajevo cast their ballots in the 2000 general elections in Bosnia.

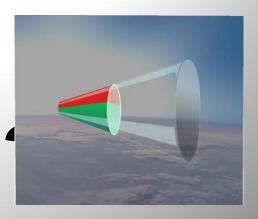
NATO Transformation ACT's Role and View







Questions??



Environment for NATO



NATO BILITY IMPROVEMENTS

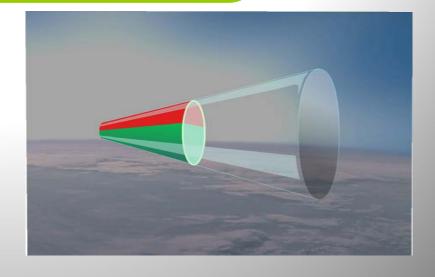
Information Sharing
Net Enabled Capabilities...
DOTMLPFI....

HOW TO OPERATE

Interaction with Other Actors
Effects-based and Network Oriented
Expeditionary Capable
Information Dominant
Kinetic and Non-kinetic

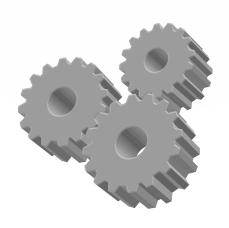
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

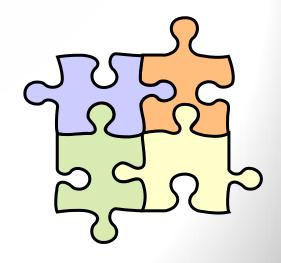
New Players
Failed States
Terrorism & WMD
Computer Network Attacks
Energy Security & Climate Change
Conventional & Unconventional Methods



Going







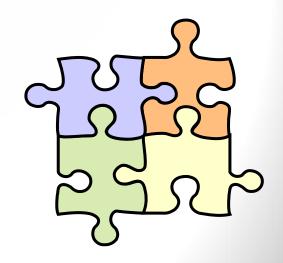
Awareness

Opportune
Leveraging of
National
CDE Programs

Deliberate
CDE Focus on
NATO
Requirements

NATO Transformation ACT's Role and View







Questions??

