

NATO's ROLE IN STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS

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AGENDA

- Conceptual benchmarks of NATO's role in crisis management
- Political parameters in the post 9-11 era
- The Balkans
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan
- Current trends
- Conclusions

NATO AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

- NATO's new strategic concept (1999)
 - Deterrence
 - Partnership
 - Crisis management
- Political parameters in the post 9-11 era
 - Go where the threats is
 - With deployable, sustainable, and flexible forces

NEW SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

- Key features of the modern stabilization and reconstruction operations
 - New battle space calls for a new military-non military *modus vivendi*
 - International cooperation
 - Military presence
 - Economic development
 - Good governance

OVERVIEW OF NATO'S OPERATIONS

- Bosnia-Herzegovina (peace-keeping, followed by transfer of responsibilities to the EU; the role of NATO HQ in Sarajevo in support to the BiH defence reform process)
- Kosovo (maintenance of a traditional peace-enforcement posture)
- Mediterranean Sea (anti-terrorism mandate through Operation Active Endeavour)

OVERVIEW OF NATO'S OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

- Afghanistan (“assistance” to an Afghan-led stabilization process in a high-tempo and multifaceted security context)
- Pakistan (relief support to a natural catastrophe: terminated on 01 FEB 2006)
- Iraq (training of specific sectors of the Iraqi army)
- Darfur (logistical and capacity-building support to the Organization of African Union)

THE BALKANS

- Stabilization and reconstruction operations framed within a traditional peace-accord
- Clear division of responsibilities between NATO and other interlocutors
- Relatively calibrated amount of resources devoted to military and non-military efforts
- Mutually shared agreement to maintain a visible military footprint
- Linkage between stabilization/reconstruction efforts and political aspirations of integration within the Euro-Atlantic mainstream

AFGHANISTAN: THE CONTEXT

- Key features of NATO's role in Afghanistan
 - UN mandate (Chapt. VII of the UN Charter)
 - “assistance” to an Afghan-led stabilization process
 - multifaceted challenges to security
 - expectations by the Afghan population and NATO's public opinions
 - need to institutionalize NATO/ISAF's presence on a country-wide scale

AFGHANISTAN: EXIT STRATEGY

- NATO's strategic end-state
 - To create the conditions for the establishment of a multiethnic, gender-friendly, and rule of law-driven Afghan Government, capable to address the security prerogatives of the Country, without the need for an open-ended commitment by the Atlantic Alliance.

AFGHANISTAN: THE PRTs MODEL

- Rationale
 - Support the extension of the Government of Afghanistan's presence and authority
 - Support Security Sector Reform
 - Facilitate reconstruction
 - Enable unity of efforts

AFGHANISTAN: THE PRTs MODEL

- The military-civil interface (the US and NATO/ISAF models)
- Command and Control arrangements
- Location of NATO/ISAF PRTs:
 - 5 in the North (2,300 troops)
 - 4 in the West (1,500 troops)
 - 4 in the South (10,500 troops)

AFGHANISTAN: THE PRTs MODEL

- Tasks
 - Area security
 - Liaison with local authorities
 - Confidence building measures
 - Monitor, assess, and support SSR
 - Support humanitarian activities

AFGHANISTAN: PRTs AND NGOs

- NGOs' concerns:
 - Military engaged in activities falling outside their expertise
 - Scarce focus on quality and sustainability of PRT-driven/funded projects
 - Invasion of the “humanitarian space”
 - Too vague mandate
 - Impossibility to establish institutional memories given military rotations

AFGHANISTAN: TOWARDS A PRAGMATIC CIV-MIL RELATION?

- NGOs informing principles are not shared by insurgents and terrorists
- Security and reconstruction are two sides of the same coin
- A “one-fits-all solution” is an unrealistic expectation
- More efforts should be put towards information-sharing and institutional mechanisms of cooperation, knowing well that NGOs do constitute a multifaceted framework of interlocutors

PAKISTAN: NATO'S INVOLVEMENT IN RELIEF SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

- Request for assistance by the Pakistani authorities
- Political sensitivities within NATO, as well as within Pakistan
- Air bridge
- Use of NRF assets to sustain the air bridge, support intra-theatre lift, restore critical road infrastructure, and provide makeshift shelters and medical support
- Operation terminated on 01 FEB 2006

PAKISTAN: ASSESSMENT

- NATO can provide an added value on relief support operations with specific capabilities
- EADRCC can play an important coordinating role in assembling and deploying assets
- Need to ensure ample financial flexibility
- Civilian agencies should remain in the lead (principle of NATO's subsidiary role)

CURRENT TRENDS IN STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS

- Doctrinal benchmark: S&R as a process aimed at achieving a locally led and sustainable peace in a dangerous environment
- Increasing acknowledgment of the need to ensure both combat and non-combat capabilities in security operations
- Growing inter-related tasks: halting violence, disarm militias, provide immediate relief, enable rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, mentoring national security forces, and so forth

WAY AHEAD

- Keep the military transformation process on track
 - Implement the Norfolk Agenda
 - Review funding mechanisms
 - Reduce caveats
- Define NATO's specific S&R tasks and adapt force planning accordingly
- Strengthen NATO's pol-mil interface in theatre

WAY AHEAD

- Support defence-institutions building and other mentoring activities in support to the state building where NATO can bring an added value
- Support initiatives of increased coordination amongst stake-holders
- Complement S&R efforts in theatre with comprehensive regional security policies