

# Institute for Defense Analyses

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## ***Stability Operations Analytical Issues – A Research Perspective***

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# Military Versus Civilian Perspectives

- **Stability Operations**

- An overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside of the U.S. in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential government services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (Source: JP 1-02)

- **Stabilization**

- The process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a breakdown in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful longer-term development. (Source: US Government Draft Planning Framework for Reconstruction, Stabilization, and Conflict Transformation)

## ***Roles are different but interdependent***

**Military:** *In coordination with others (1) establishes or maintains secure environment, (2) provides essential government services, (3) emergency reconstruction, and (4) humanitarian relief*

**Civilians:** *(1) manage and reduce underlying tensions that lead to violence and breakdown in law and order and (2) support preconditions for longer-term development*



# ***Stabilization is Linked to***

- **Reconstruction**

- The process of rebuilding degraded, damaged, or destroyed political, socio-economic, and physical infrastructure of a country or territory to create the foundation for longer-term development. (Source: U.S. Government Draft Planning Framework for Reconstruction, Stabilization, and Conflict Transformation)

- **Conflict Transformation**

- The two-pronged approach of seeking to diminish the factors that cause violent conflict and instability while building the capacity of local institutions so they can take a lead role in national governance, economic development, and enforcing the rule of law. The goal of this process is to shift the responsibility for providing peace and stability from the international community to local actors, who can sustain their roles with minimal support from external actors. (Source: U.S. Government Draft Planning Framework for Reconstruction, Stabilization, and Conflict Transformation)

***They all require a whole-of-government approach***

**Whole-of-Government:** An approach that fosters government-wide collaboration on purpose and actions, and results in a coherent, combined application of available resources to achieve the desired objective or end state. (Stipulated)



# Challenges

***Each situation is unique and requires an  
“Information Preparation of the Operational Environment”***

- **What needs to be done within each sector\*?**
  - What were the underlying causes that required the intervention?
  - How can the drivers of conflict be reduced?
  - How can local institutions be reconstructed to self-govern?
  - How will the coalition recognize when self-governing capacity is achieved?
- **Who are the partners and what can they do?**
  - Affected nation government and civil society
  - International partners (e.g., donor nations, inter-governmental, international humanitarian and financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations)
  - USG interagency community
- **How to achieve unity of effort?**
  - Collaboration and Cooperation Architectures (CCA)
  - Public Diplomacy and Strategic Communications
- **How to measure progress toward achieving objectives?**
  - Metrics are the quantitative or qualitative indicators
  - Metrics must focus on what needs to be done

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\* **Sectors:** (1) Security, (2) Governance and Participation, (3) Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure,  
(4) Humanitarian Assistance and Social Well-Being, and (5) Justice and Reconciliation

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# Challenges

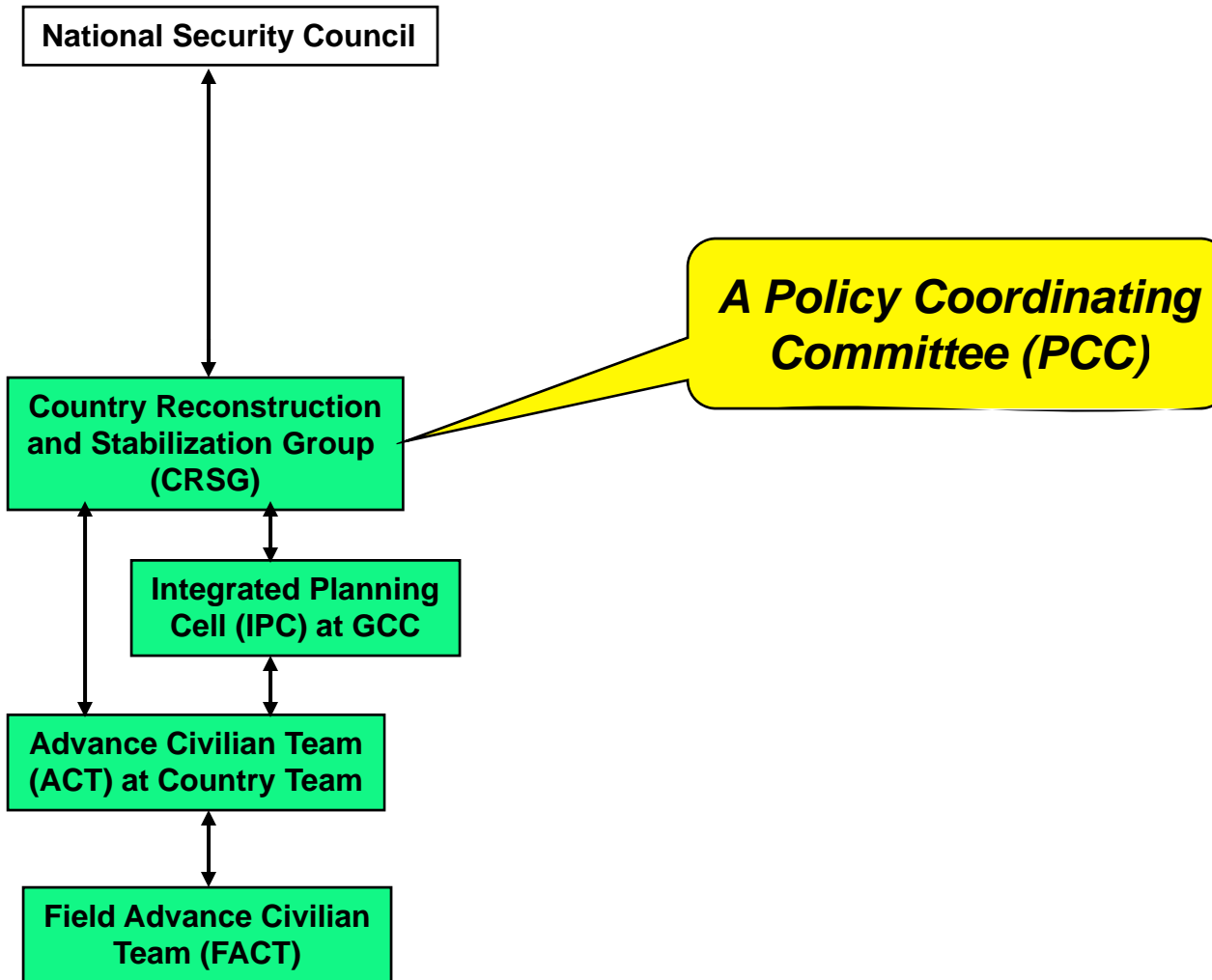
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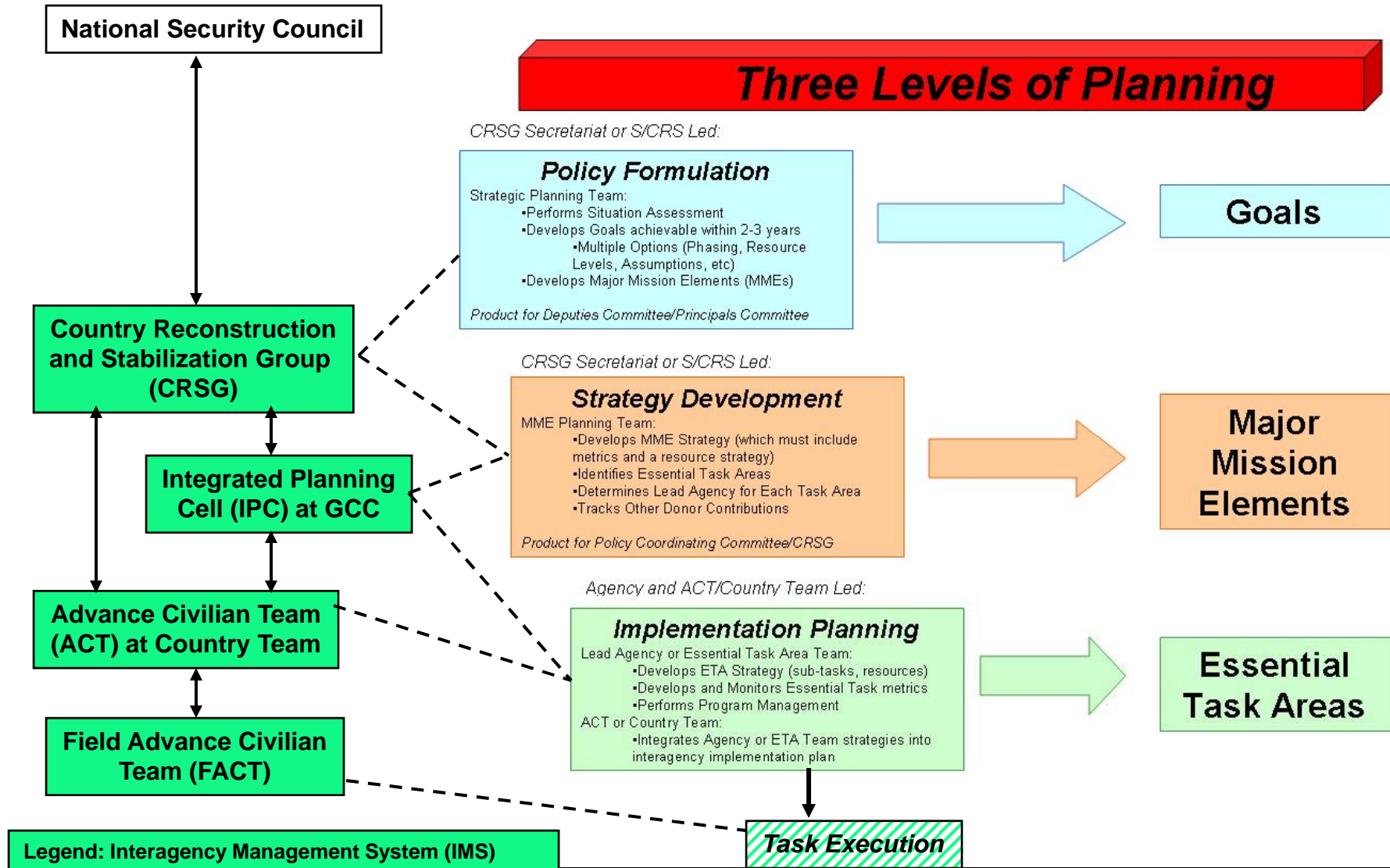
# USG Framework for Reconstruction, Stabilization, and Conflict Transformation



Legend: Interagency Management System (IMS)



# USG Framework for Reconstruction, Stabilization, and Conflict Transformation





# Metrics

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- **Measure of Performance (MoP)**

- A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. (Source JP 1-02)

- **Measure of Effectiveness (MoE)**

- A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. (Source: JP 1-02)



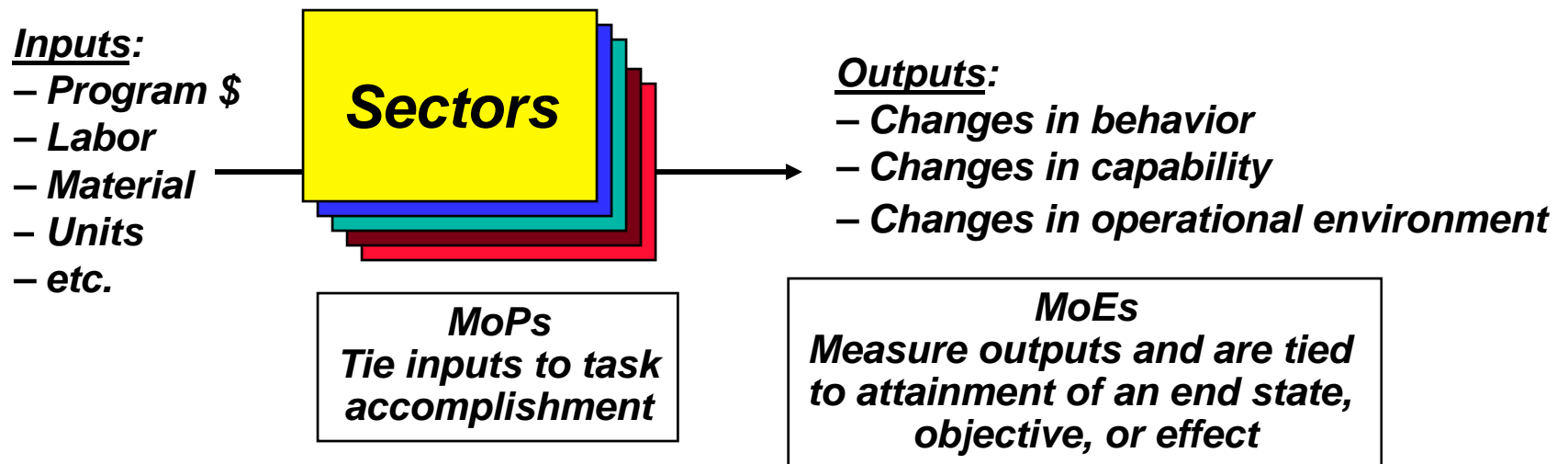
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***Questions?***