An Analytical framework for Long Term Planning

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See also ADM001758, NATO RTO-TR-SAS-027 Handbook on the Analysis of Smaller-Scale Contingency Operations in Long Term Defence Planning (Manuel de l’analyse des opérations de circonstance de moindre échelle pour la planification de la défense à long terme)., The original document contains color images.

14. ABSTRACT

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Background

- SAS025 identified an analytical framework for the long-term defence planning process
- Analysis of Smaller Scale Contingencies is an integral part of this process
SAS027 Analysis of Smaller Scale Contingencies

SAS025

- Policy
- Environment
- Scenarios

Operational effectiveness testing

Concurrency testing

Force packages

Current structure & programmes

Cost testing

Risk/cost tradeoffs

Planning recommendations
Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
**Inputs**

- **POLICY**
  - Defence policy is the key
  - Clarify which types of SSC operations are drivers

- **Environment**
  - Geo-Physical, political and threat inputs
Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan

Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan

Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
Scenarios

- Spectrum of operations
- Specific challenges with SSC:
  - the wide variety
  - the complexity
  - objectives
  - other players
  - balance the level of detail against the number of scenarios
Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
**Campaign Options**

- Range of campaign options
- For SSCs the term “campaign” may need to be broadly interpreted
- Military campaign aims will be expressed in terms of creating and maintaining the conditions for other agencies to act
- Many actors
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Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan

Policy → Scenarios → Environment

Concurrency

Cost Constraints

Force Planning Assumptions

Required Pool of Forces

Possible Force Structures

Dynamic Campaign Analysis

Force Package Options

Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
Force Packages

- Coalition partners need to be estimated
- Estimates/contributions could be based on historical contributions
- Civilian agencies
- Command and control structures and capabilities challenging.
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Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan

- Policy
- Scenarios
- Environment
- Concurrency
- Campaign Options
- Cost Constraints
- Required Pool of Forces
- Force Planning Assumptions
- Possible Force Structures
- Dynamic Campaign Analysis
- Force Package Options
Campaign Analysis

- Campaign analysis comprises:
  - Force generation, Deployment, Performance in theatre and Sustainability analysis
  - Output suitability of the force package for the operation
  - Failure will require adjustment of the package, and possibly modification of doctrine
Force Generation and Deployment

- The identified readiness of military units is linked to their training.
- Readiness for SSCs may be different.
- Target times for forces to be ready in theatre in SSCs may be difficult to determine.
- Rapid arrival of the lead echelons may have significance beyond their military capability.
Performance in Theatre

- Approach depends on nature of the operation and aim of the analysis
- For humanitarian and disaster relief operations, a simple matching of troops to task, based on empirical data, may suffice
- For more complex operations, dynamic modelling may be required
- For SSCs this often involves modelling multiple actors and their inter-relationships
Sustainability

- Existing NATO logistic planning guidelines, which are designed for warfighting, are inadequate for most SSC operations.
- New analysis may be needed.
  - Historical data may partly fill the gap.
- Sustainability may need to be assessed for the coalition as a whole, as in some operations a single nation provides support to all.
Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
Concurrency Testing

- The scale, duration and frequency of SSCs can cause problems
- Substitution of over-stretched forces
- Recovery, regeneration and harmony issues require dynamic modelling of operations over time
  - Based on historical data on the frequency and duration of operations of different types
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Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
Required Pool of Forces

- Calculation of the required pool of forces will need to take account of:
  - The size and composition of the force packages
  - The results of the concurrency analysis
  - Any additional forces required to sustain peacetime activities
  - Additional force elements required to maintain training programmes
- It will need to take account of cost constraints
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Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan

Policy → Scenarios → Environment

Concurrency

Required Pool of Forces

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Campaign Options

Force Package Options

Dynamic Campaign Analysis

Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan
Force Structure Analysis

- A force structure optimised to undertake just high intensity conflict will differ from one optimised to undertake SSC
- Balance normally needed
- SSCs do not always require balanced forces, so providing for multiple SSCs may require a more modular force structure
Using the Framework

- The analytical framework designed for long term planning of an overall force structure.
- Refreshed when policy changes or when there are significant changes in force structure or equipment.
- The campaigns developed and the assumptions identified in this process will provide the context for lower level.
Questions?