



SAS027 Analysis of Smaller Scale Contingencies



An Analytical framework for Long Term Planning

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Report Documentation Page

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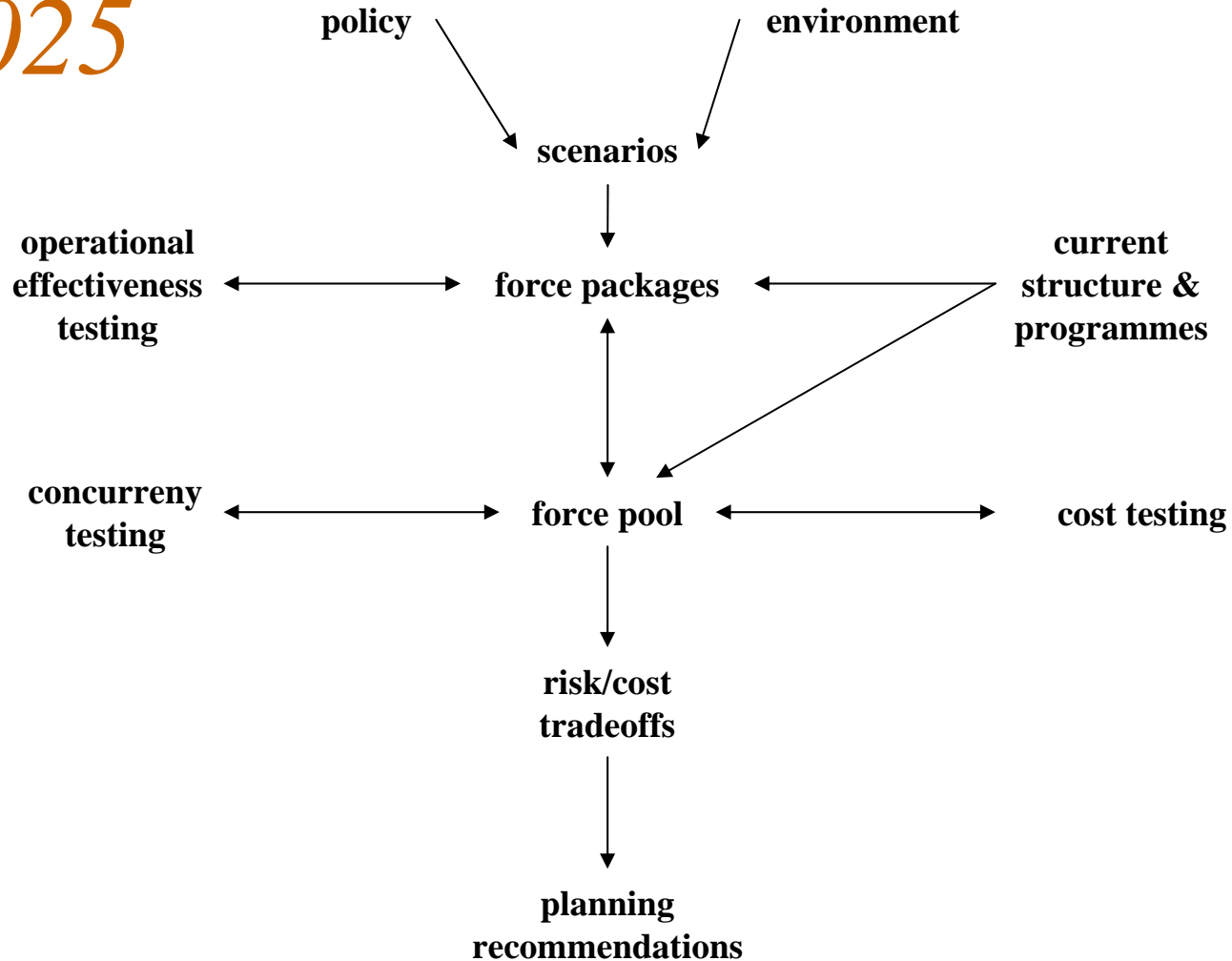


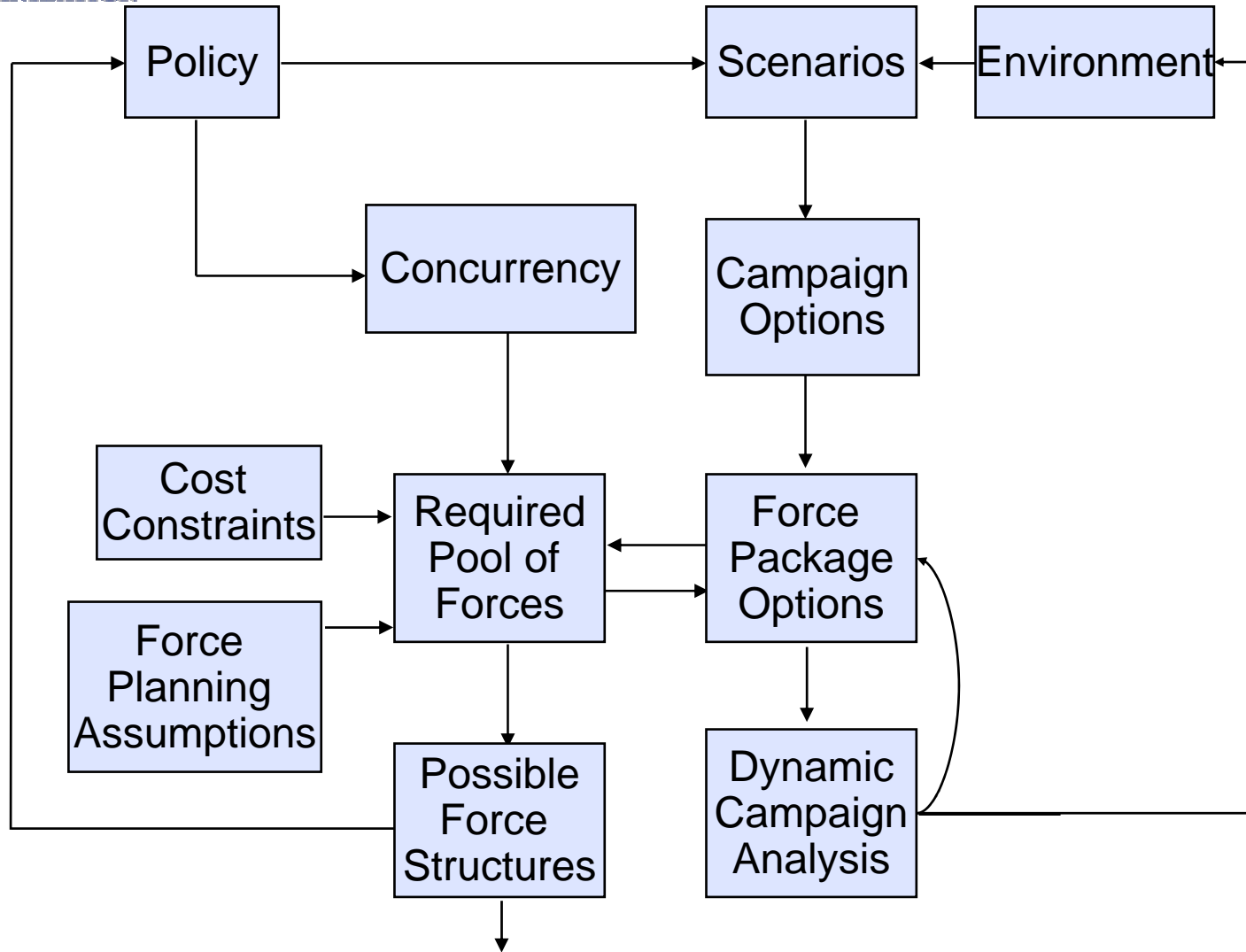
Background

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

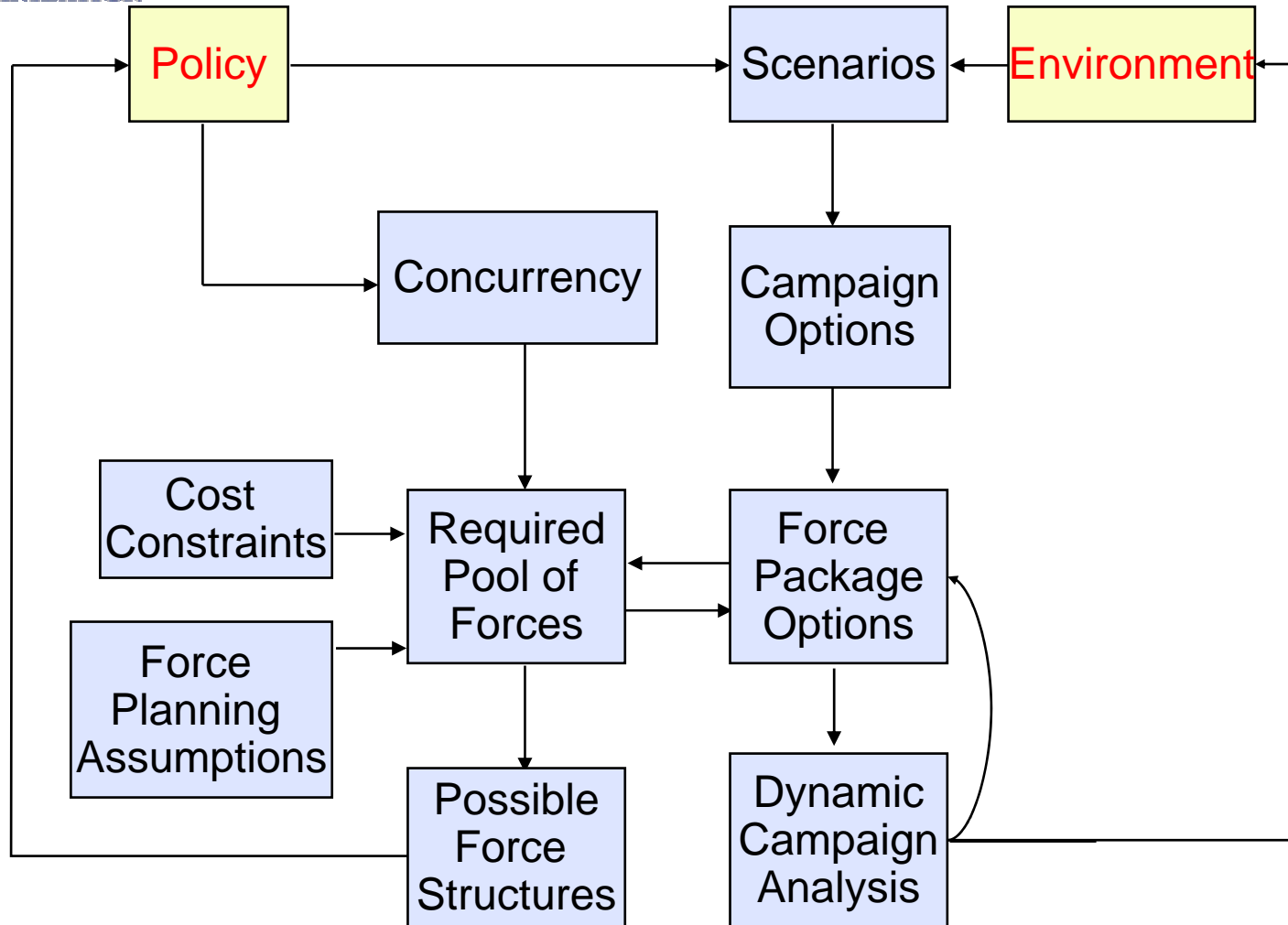


SAS025





Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan



Future Defence Capability/Equipment Plan



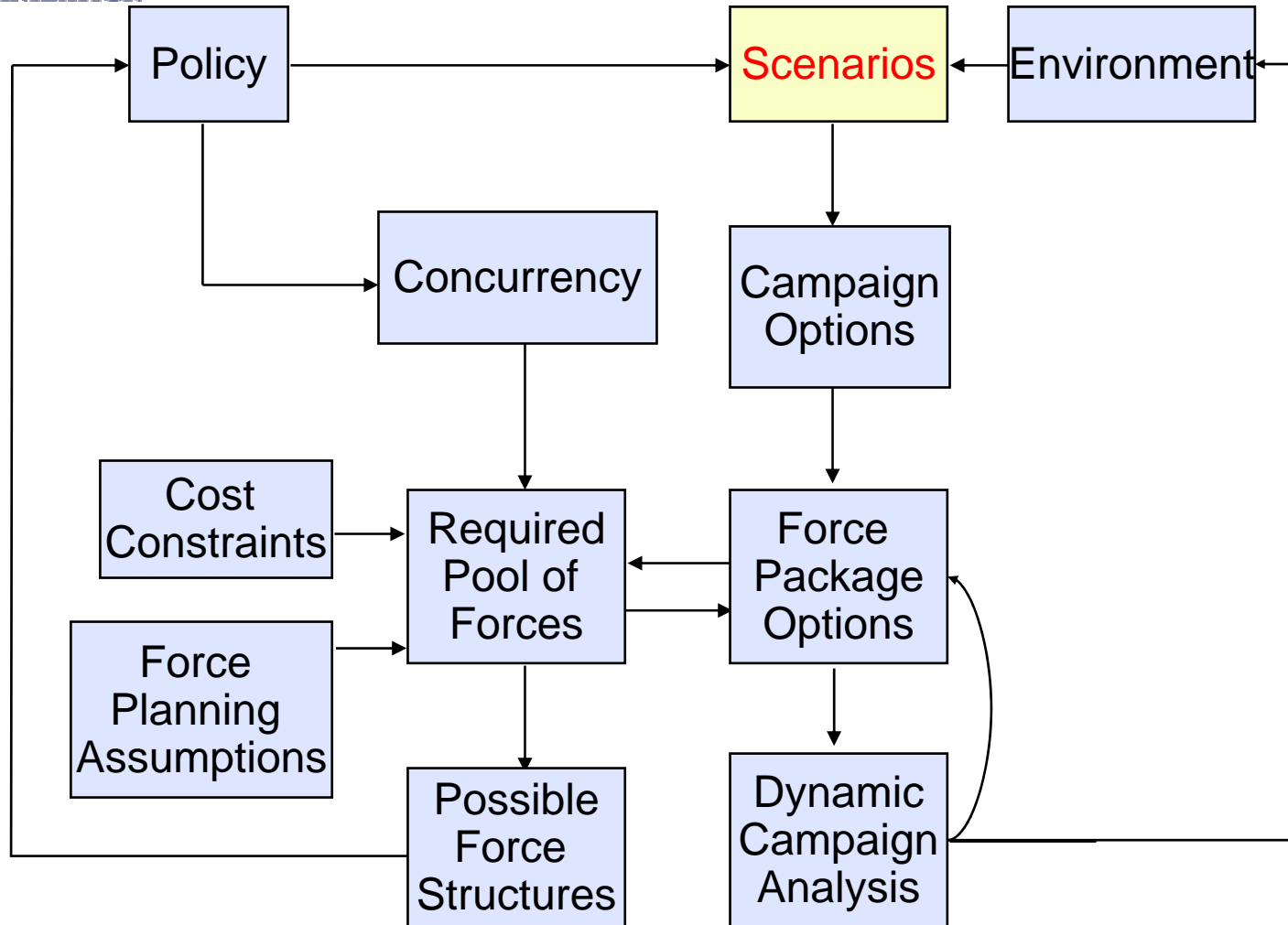
Inputs

● POLICY

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

● Environment

- Geo-Physical, political and threat inputs

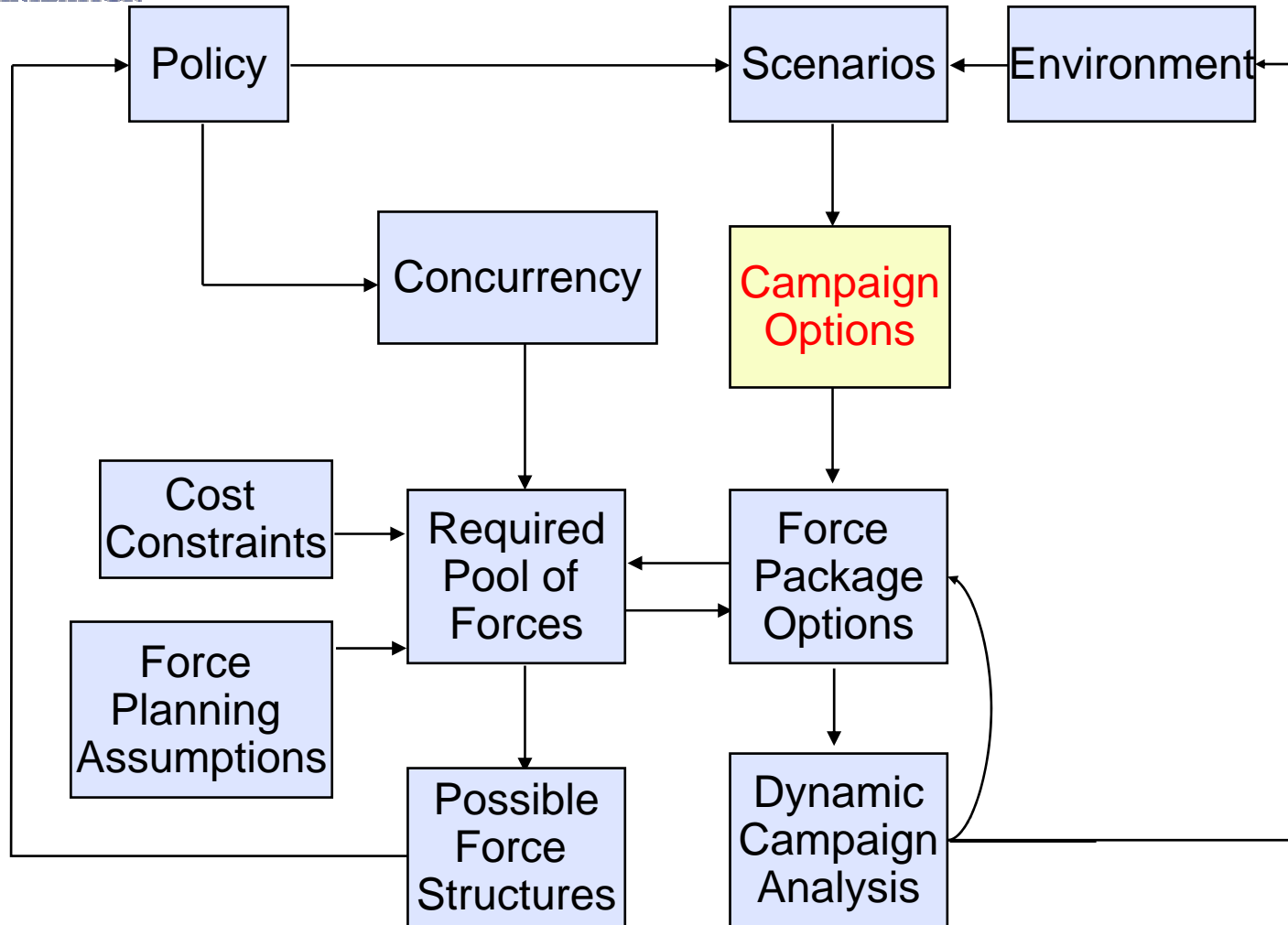


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Scenarios

- 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

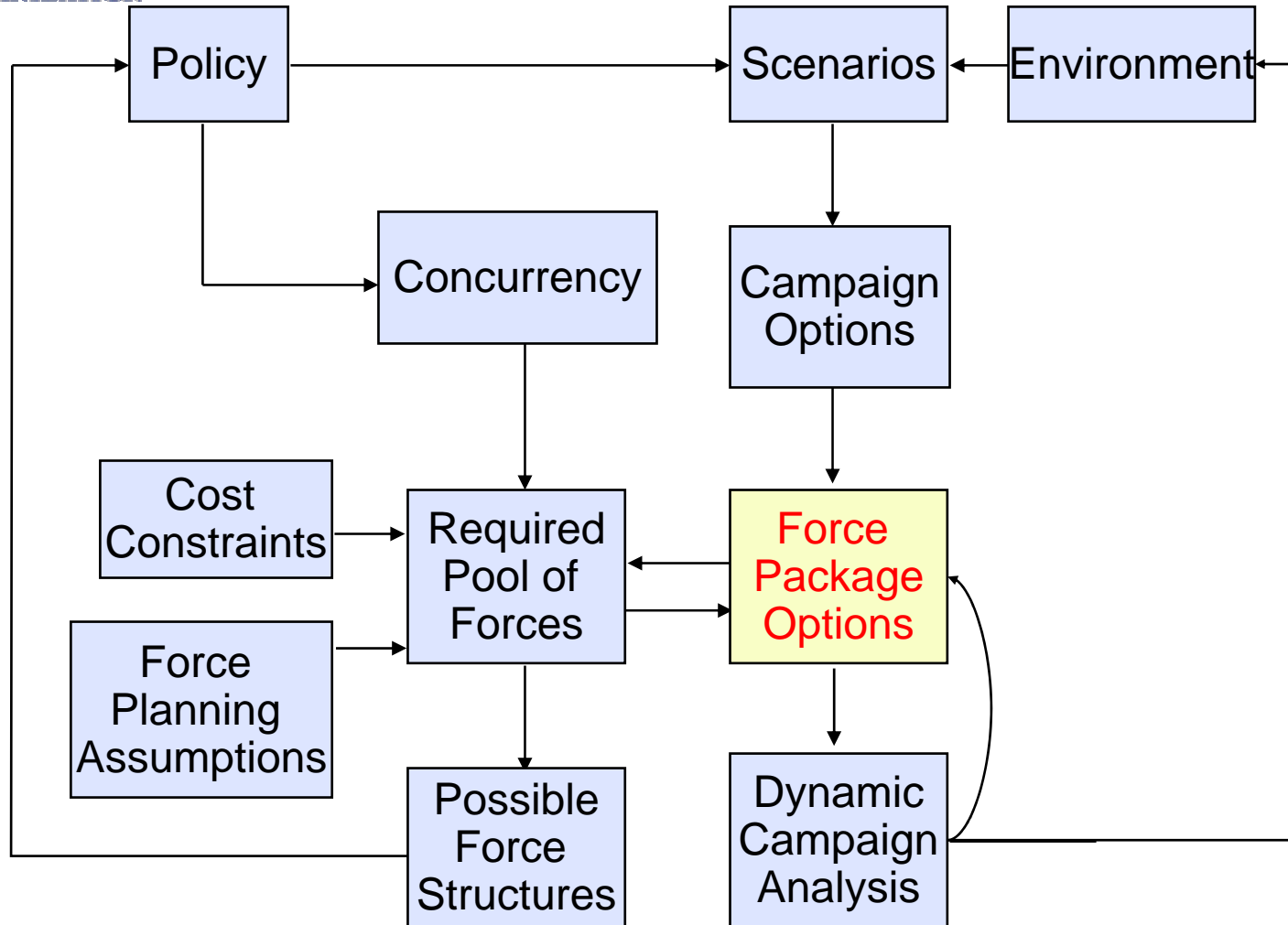


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Campaign Options

- 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

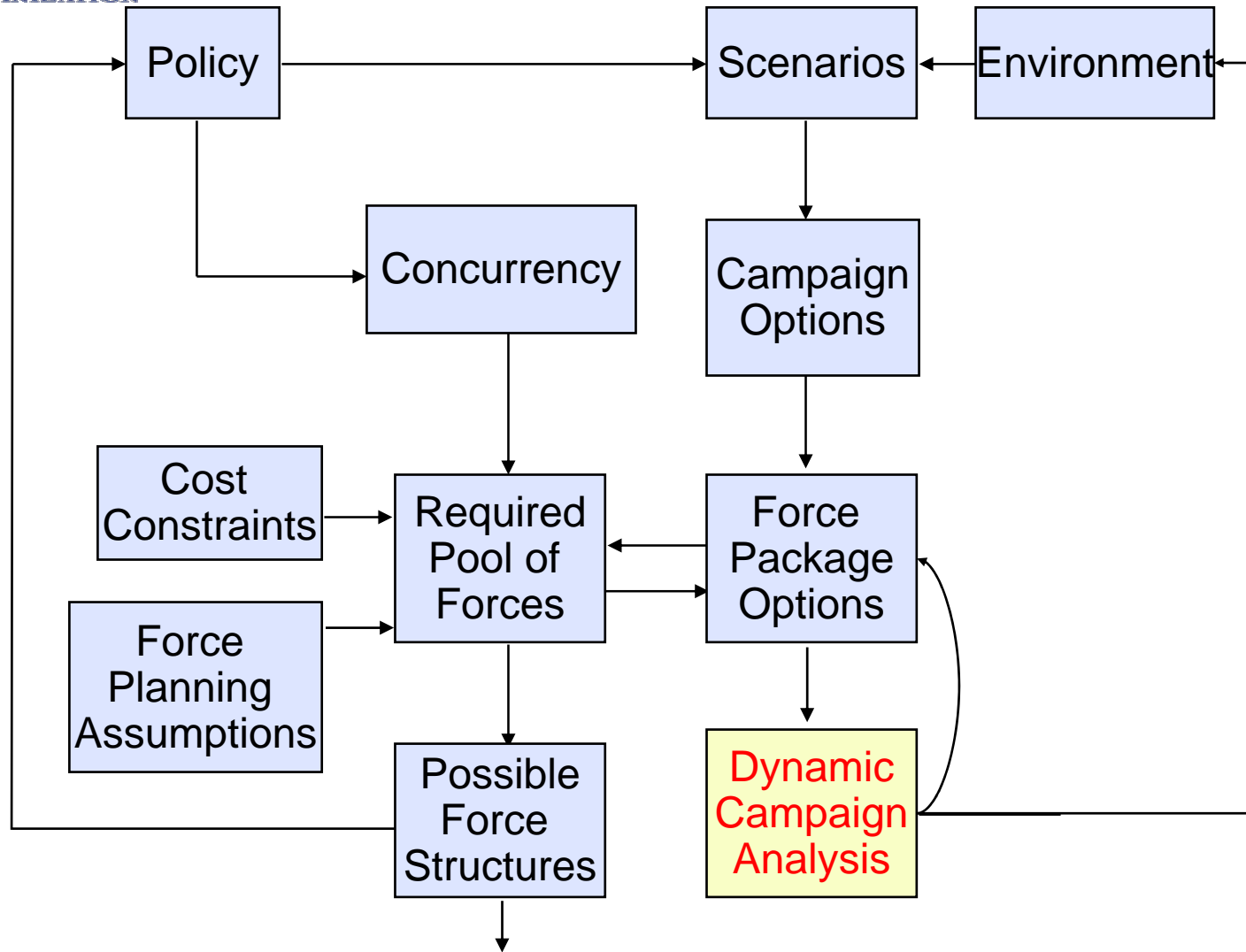


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Force Packages

- 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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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



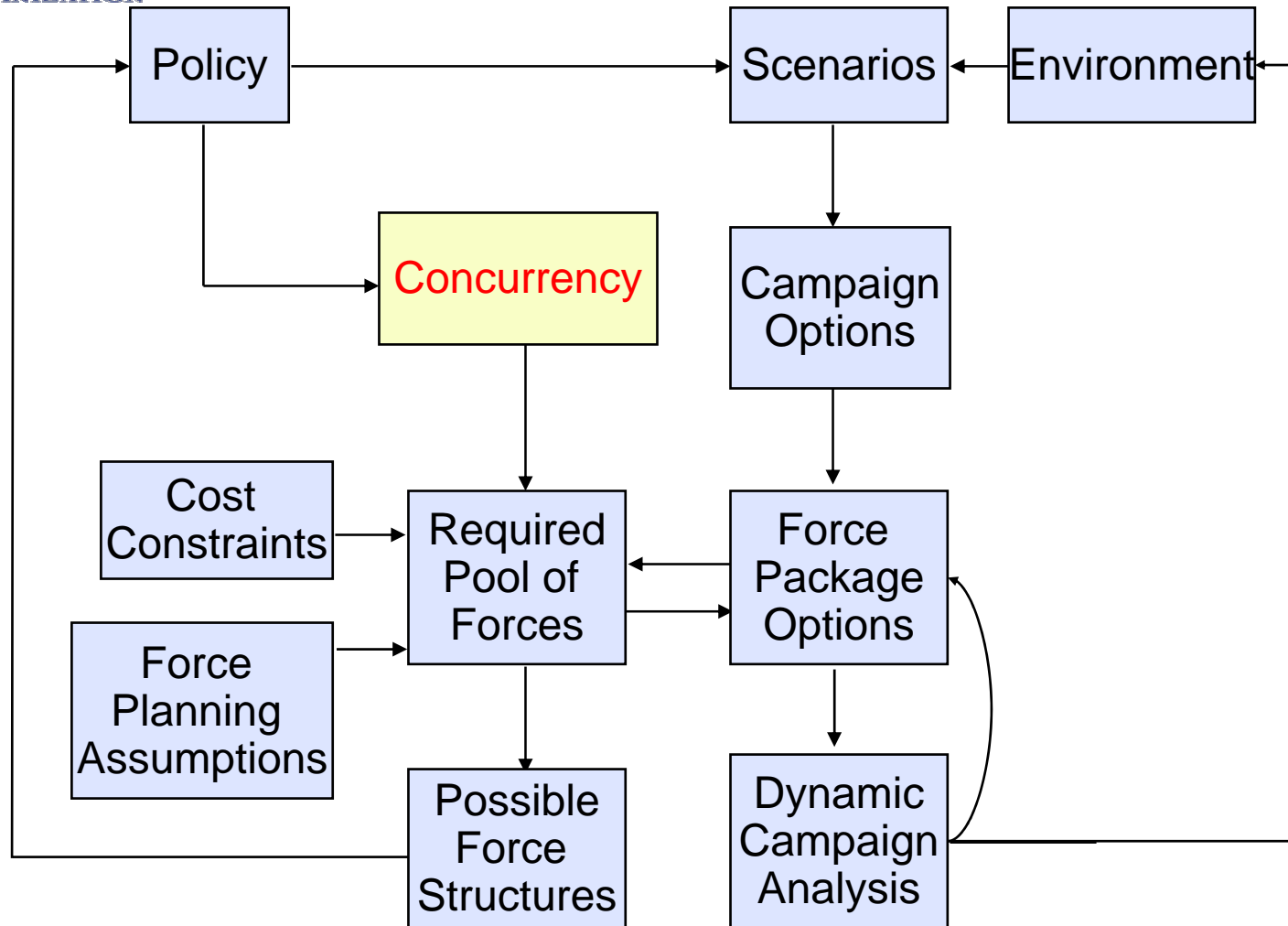
Performance in Theatre

- 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

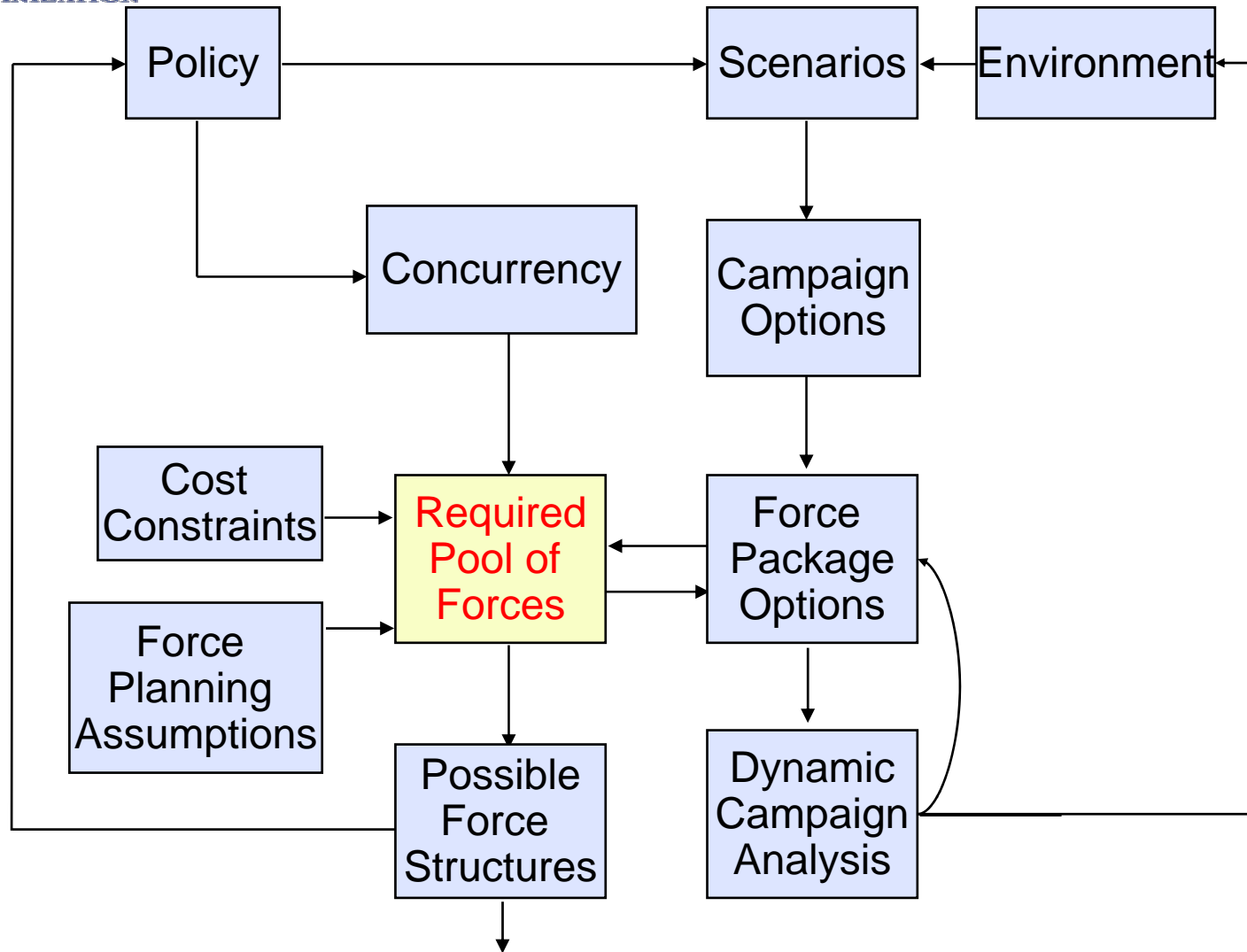


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Concurrency Testing

- 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

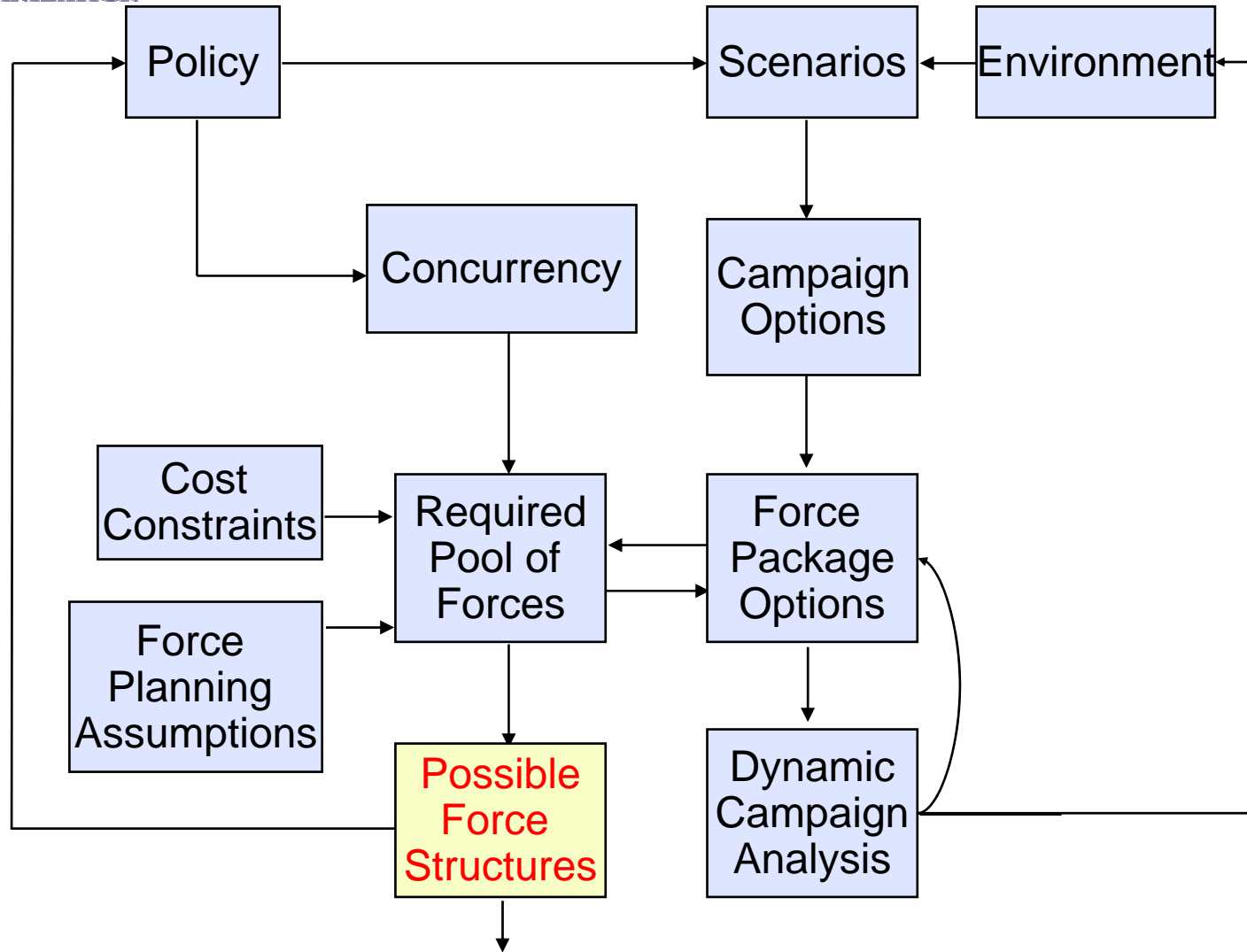


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Required Pool of Forces

- 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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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?