

Improving Capacity For Stabilization And Reconstruction Operations

The Tumultuous Recent History of U.S. Stabilization and Reconstruction Efforts: The Way Ahead?

by David A. Anderson

The U.S. has been directly involved in some level of foreign stabilization and reconstruction effort since the end of World War II (WWII): from the occupation and reconstruction of post-WWII Japan/Germany, the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan), to civil operations and revolutionary development support (CORDS) in Vietnam, to recent efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The one common denominator that resonates is that the U.S. military and U.S. interagency required varying degrees of direct involvement to be successful—with notable reliance on the military to support/execute these efforts regardless of who was directly responsible.

Another commonality is that both entities almost unilaterally dissolved most of their capabilities and capacities to conduct these activities once their efforts were completed. This proved problematic in supporting the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, where the military was held directly responsible for stabilization and reconstruction activities at the onset of both wars. What follows are the efforts put forward by the Department of State (State) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to rectify the situation for both in the short-run and long-run, to avoid the ultimate inertia that led to the failings of such efforts.¹ Finally, a way ahead is provided that requires unremitting mutual cooperation at multiple levels between State, USAID, and the military to ensure enduring success in future stabilization and reconstruction operations.

The Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization

The Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) was established in 2004 to enhance U.S. security "through improved coordination, planning and implementation for Reconstruction and Stabilization assistance for foreign states and regions at risk of, in transition

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U.S. experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated that improving U.S. capacity for stabilization and reconstruction operations is critical to national security. The authors provide an overview of the requirements posed. U.S. experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated that improving U.S. capacity for stabilization and reconstruction operations is critical to national security. U.S. experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated, however, that improving U.S. capacity for stabilization and reconstruction operations is critical to national security. necessary for effective stabilization and reconstruction (S&R) operations, along with properly supported with adequate capabilities and capacities and tend to require a more robust capacity to prevent conflict (when possible) and (when necessary) to manage Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations [SROs] in countries emerging from conflict or through improved coordination, planning, and. Ch. 1. Why Stabilization and Reconstruction? What Are Stabilization and Reconstruction? Who Conducts Stabilization and Reconstruction Tasks? Adjusting to Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations () .. In short, it would enhance the ability that could realistically be called upon if it were necessary. Read the full-text online edition of Improving Capacity for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations (). Buy Improving Capacity for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations by Nora Bensahel from Waterstones today! Click and Collect from your local. Buy the Improving Capacity For Stabilization And Reconstruction Operations (ebook) online from Takealot. Many ways to pay. Non-Returnable. We offer fast. Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations: Learning from the It is designed to improve U.S. whole-of-government capacity to plan for and. President Issues Directive to Improve the United States' Capacity to Manage Reconstruction and Stabilization Efforts. harmonization with any planned or ongoing U.S. military operations across the spectrum of conflict. enhance civilian capability in the stabilization and reconstruction mission: .. stove-piped and had limited coverage and capacity and little. Institutionalizing stabilization and reconstruction capacity requires building exercises, and operational capabilities that support improved performance. Improving Capacity for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations. Book. In the future, stability and reconstruction operations will be considered and .. Directive to Improve the United States' Capacity to Manage Reconstruction and.

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