2006 Summer Seminar Series

The Defense/Development Axis

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History

- Marshall Plan (1947)
- Foreign Assistance Act (1961)
- Vietnam and Cords (1967)
- Latin America (1984)
- Berlin Wall (1989)
- Former Soviet Union (1991)
- 9/11/01



Marshall Plan

 Prevent the spread of communism in Western Europe and;

 Stabilize the international order in a way favorable to the development of political democracy and free-market economies



The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

 The economic collapse of developing countries "would be disastrous to our national security, harmful to our comparative prosperity, and offensive to our conscience"

Historic opportunity to move less-developed nations into self-sustained economic growth



The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

 "AN ACT To promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic development and internal and external security, and for other purposes."

• "The Congress declares that the individual liberties, economic prosperity, and security of the people of the United States are best sustained and enhanced in a community of nations which respect individual civil and economic rights and freedoms and which work together to use wisely the world's limited resources in an open and equitable international economic system."



Vietnam

 Civil Operations and Revolutionary (later Rural) Development and Support (CORDS)

 ...allowed military and civilian US Agency for International Development advisers to work with their Vietnamese counterparts at the province and village level to improve local security and develop infrastructure.



Post Berlin Wall

Freedom Support Act (1992)

"The Congress finds that it is in the national security interest of the United States..."

"In recognition of the direct contributions to the national security interests of the United States..."



Attacks on Humanitarian/ Development Workers

1997:48 1998:50 1999:64 2000:48 2001:39



Dangerous Countries (2001)

Angola Sudan Rwanda Afghanistan Congo Indonesia/East Timor FRY/Kosovo Bosnia-Herzogovina Burundi Somalia



National Security Strategy

 "Defending our Nation against its enemies is the first and fundamental commitment of the Federal Government......"

(http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.pdf)

(http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss/2006/nss2006.pdf)

(http://www.defenselink.mil/qdr/report/Report20060203.pdf)



NSPD - 44 12/7/05

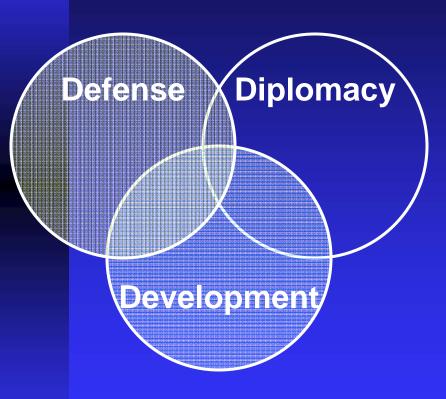
 ...promote the security of the United States through improved coordination, planning, and implementation for reconstruction and stabilization assistance for foreign states and regions at risk of, in, or in transition from conflict or civil strife.



OECD Development effectiveness in fragile states

"OECD members see development and security as being inextricably linked."





New Vision for National Security

 Main threat to US from terrorism, proliferation, and global criminal networks

These threats thrive in weak states

US must engage these states



Key Documents

National Security Strategy 2006

 NSPD 44 – Management of Interagency Efforts Concerning Reconstruction and Stabilization (Dec 7, 2005)

Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR)
2006

 DoDD 3000.05 – Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (Nov 28, 2005)



NSPD – 44 (Management of IA Efforts Concerning R&S)

- Establish Policy Coordination Committee for R&S
- Integrate DoD and DoS contingency plans
- Integrate all Departments and Agencies with relevant capabilities in R&S
- S/CRS is tasked with:
 - Developing Strategies
 - Identifying fragile states
 - Coordinating USG response
 - Coordinating w/ foreign countries, private sector, NGO, IO
 - Developing strong civilian response



2006 QDR

 <u>Purpose</u>: Operationalize DoD defense strategy and shaping future force over next 20 years

• Findings:

- Reorient DoD capabilities to address wider range of challenges (non-traditional, asymmetric)

- Interagency partnership key to success
 - Support of DoD in gaining Congressional support to build civilian capacities
- <u>4 Priority Areas</u>
 - Defeat Terrorist Networks
 - Shaping choices of countries at strategic crossroads
 - Defending the homeland
 - Preventing enemy from acquiring/use of WMD

