

# NATO in Afghanistan: Resolution 1325 as a Tool for Enhanced Effectiveness



# Project Background

□ **NATO Secretary General 1325 Outline, Autumn 2007**

□ **NAC Decision December 2007:**

**1) Develop a Bi-SC Directive (formulated by SHAPE)**

**2) Encouraged a project by Allies and Partners to support the implementation of the Directive.**

**Focus: Study PRTs in Afghanistan.**

□ **Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden appointed researchers and experts for the project. The project was additionally supported by Denmark, Italy and New Zealand.**



# Project Purpose

- **Identify best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Afghanistan by the national military components of ISAF's PRTs; lessons and practices which could support the work of NATO Allies and Partners when they strive to implement Resolution 1325 in NATO Missions and Operations.**



# Project Material



- ❑ **Field work:**
  - ❑ **PRT Bamyan, PRT Herat, PRT Mazar-e Sharif, PRT Meymaneh, PRT Tarin Kowt**
  - ❑ **ISAF HQ: Kabul**
  - ❑ **Afghan Government, IOs, NGOs in Kabul and the PRT provinces**
- + existing research and policy**



# Project Aims

- 1) Identify effectiveness gains**
- 2) Formulate policy recommendations on how to implement Resolution 1325 in NATO Missions and Operations.**



(Picture: ISAF)



FOLKE BERNADOTTE ACADEMY

# Project Results

## Effectiveness Gains



- ❑ Hearts and minds
- ❑ Intelligence and information
- ❑ Security and force protection

**All related to governance in terms of outreach, stability and legitimacy**



# Project Results

## Policy Recommendations

### Three Central Conclusions:

- ❑ **Action 1: Use a Comprehensive Strategy to Resolution 1325.**
- ❑ **Action 2: Hold Commanders Accountable for Progress.**
- ❑ **Action 3: Establish Expert Functions to Enhance Integration.**



# Action 1: Use a Comprehensive Strategy

	Representation	Integration
<b>Internal</b> (i.e. internal military organization of the / Operation)	<b>Manning policies and equal opportunities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Male and female personnel –all functions and levels</li> <li>•Work environment</li> <li>•Access to resources and material</li> </ul>	<b>Work structure of NATO Missions and Operations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Training</li> <li>•Analysis</li> <li>•Planning</li> <li>•Reporting</li> <li>•Evaluation and policy development</li> </ul>
<b>External</b> (i.e. how the operation/mission addresses the situation in the area of responsibility to obtain its objective)	<b>Liaison, intelligence and support in the area of responsibility:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Interaction with local women and men</li> <li>•Cooperation and promotion of local partners, including women's organizations</li> </ul>	<b>Mandate interpretation and execution in the area of responsibility:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•How the main assignments are selected and prioritized</li> <li>•Execution of selected and prioritized assignments</li> <li>•Adaption to local developments</li> </ul>



# Action 1: Use a Comprehensive Strategy cont...

- ❑ **Should be systematically approached (SOPs, ROE, Tactical procedures, checklists etc.)**

## **Bi-SC Directive**



# Action 2: Hold Commanders Accountable for Progress



To be able to create progress, Commanders need:

- Training
- Resources
- Support (SOPs etc.)
- Recognition (incl. in evaluations)

**Bi-SC Directive**



# Action 3: Establish Expert Functions to Enhance Integration



## Gender adviser

- Support the Commander
- Function must be integrated into the Military Organization

## Gender focal point network

## Bi-SC Directive



# The Way Forward

- ❑ **Consider underlying assumptions**
- ❑ **Make decisions on objectives and purpose of using Resolution 1325**
- ❑ **Systematically integrate Resolution 1325 and lessons learned in Operations (SOPs etc.)**

