



# EXERCISE EAGLE DAGGER 09

## Logistic Organisation

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*“Peacekeeping is not a job for soldiers, but only soldiers can do it”*

Peace operations encompass the full spectrum of missions from peacekeeping, with its presumed high levels of local consent and impartial activity, to peace enforcement employing force, or the threat of force, to restore and maintain order, thereby protecting humanitarian assistance or facilitating efforts to reach long-term political settlements.

Logistics, anyway, is of vital importance for any military operation. Without it, operations could not be carried out and sustained. This is especially evident with NATO's out-of-area operations.

NATO, through several and significant challenges for over a decade, defines logistics as the science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. As a matter of fact, logistics covers the following areas of military operations:

Design and development, acquisition, storage, transport, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposal of material;

Transport of personnel;

Acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation and disposition of facilities;

Acquisition or provision of services;

Medical and health service support.

In particular, within the Ex EAGLE DAGGER 09 Scenario (Lebanon), the logistic organization was set up as follows:

**LOGISTIC CONCEPT:** All Service Support was based on individual Troop Contributing Countries' (TCN) Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs), as well as on the integration of all available Support (Sp) resources, both civilian and military. The deployment of additional capabilities was TCN's responsibility for all applicable support in all self-sustainment categories basis. All units were to adhere to the conditions of individual MOUs, and expected to have in the Area of Operations (AO) sufficient stocks of supply items.

**CSS ORGANIZATION:** A Multi Role Logistic Regiment was deployed in order to provide the overall logistic support to all units deployed in the AO. Main logistic base was co-located with the LCC Lebanon Task Force (LTF) HQ, in NAQOURA. Two Sector Forward Logistics Bases were established: one in Sector West (FLB WEST) in TIBNIN and one in Sector East (FLB EAST) in MARJAYOUN. LCC LTF G4 staff was tasked to:

- Co-ordinate the provision of Log Sp. to the units,
- Monitor the Log situation and establish a reporting system,
- Participate in contingency planning as requested,
- Draft Sp. Doc as needed or required (plans, orders, instructions, etc.)

**SUSTAINMENT:**

- **Class I** (water/fresh food): Drinking/bulk water was provided from wells through



LTF/Contingent treatment plants. Fresh food was provided through local contractors.

- **Class II/V** (spare parts/equipment/ammunition): National responsibility.
- **Class III** (fuel): The previous arrangement made with the UN Mission for the weekly supply of fuel was still in force.
- **Class IV** (construction material): National responsibility and local contractors, where applicable.

**MOVEMENTS:** Four Main Supply Roads (MSR) were identified and routinely used by the units. LCC LTF M&T was to monitor and coordinate all movements throughout the AO, in close cooperation with Eng Branch. The latter was able to provide support, in terms of bypasses, whenever the situation required. This close cooperation made it possible to avoid any delay or shortfalls in sustainment.

**SPODs/APODs:**

- **SPODs:** Primary SPOD was BEIRUT (LBN). The space available for the equipment enabled at least one mechanized Bn to disembark. The operational situation did require the availability of alternate ports. They were identified in TYRE (mainly used as Humanitarian Hub) and NAQOURA (useful only by smaller vessels).
- **APODs:** Primary APOD was BEIRUT Airport (LBN), able to receive all common fixed wing aircrafts. Again, as alternate facility, LARNACA (CYP) was identified.

**MEDICAL SUPPORT:** primary responsibility was to monitor and co-ordinate the overall medical support and ground/aero medical evacuation within the LCC AO. To this extent, a Med TF was set up, with a Role 1+ in Naqoura and a Role 2 for each Sector HQ.

In order to enhance higher medical treatment facilities, MOUs were established with local civilian hospitals (Role 3 and 4). Lebanon

civilian hospitals were high quality medical service treatment facilities. Most of them were at an University level and their standards were comparable with European standards for the most common medical services: Neurosurgery, Ophthalmology, Optometry, Maxillo-facial surgery, Gynaecology, Dermatology, Infectious disease, etc.

**HOST NATION SUPPORT:** Limited Host Nation Support (HNS) was available in the AO to enhance support and sustainment of forces. Government of Lebanon (GoL) made available Medical facilities, as above specified. In Country Resources (ICR) for supplies and services were provided by domestic, out domestic and international contractors.



## Conclusions

This exercise highlighted quite a few fields in which logistics seems to play a key factor:

- Particular care must be taken to the level of stocks: either contractors or any third party logistic supply cannot be fully reliable. In case of a failure in their services, CSS logistics have to intervene; this implies to keep a proper level of stocks in Class I (water and MRE) and Class III (ground fuel) maintained at MLB and FLBs.
- M&T planning in such an environment (road conditions not favourable) requires a common sense approach, proper expertise, and reconnaissance.
- Without proper arrangements/agreements with HNS authorities, it wouldn't have been possible to exploit at the highest level all the local facilities, mainly Medical and wells. ■