NATO Mission Iraq (NMI)

At the NATO Summit in Brussels in July, following a request from the Iraqi government, Allied leaders launched a new training mission in Iraq called NATO Mission Iraq (NMI). This new mission builds on work on previously conducted in Iraq through the NATO Training and Capacity Building for Iraq, which was completed at the end of October 2018.

NATO Mission Iraq is a non-combat training and capacity building mission designed to help Iraqi forces prevent the return of ISIS/Daesh. It is commanded by Major-General Dany Fortin of Canada. It will be conducted with full respect for Iraq’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The mission will strengthen Iraqi security forces by providing technical advice to relevant Iraqi defence and security officials - in the Ministry of Defence and the Office of the National Security Advisor - and by training and advising instructors at professional military schools and institutions. The aim is to help Iraq develop its capacity to build more sustainable, transparent, inclusive and effective national security structures and professional military education institutions, through the formation of a self-sustaining cadre of Iraqi instructors. NATO will only train members of the Iraqi Security Forces under direct control of the Government of Iraq; it will not deploy its personnel alongside Iraqi forces during combat operations.

NATO Mission Iraq began its activities this fall. It will include several hundred trainers and advisers from Allied countries and non-NATO partners. The government of Iraq has already consented to the participation of Australia, Sweden, and Finland as the first NMI operational partners.

NATO’s advisory activities will be based in Baghdad in the Iraqi Ministry of Defence, the Office of the National Security Advisor, and relevant national security institutions.

NMI officials are finalizing specific locations for NATO’s training activities, in coordination with the Iraqi government. The following schools are under consideration as initial training locations:

Baghdad:
- University of Defence, Computer Science School

Besmaya:
- Bomb Disposal (EOD/C-IED) School, Armour School

Taji:
- Military Intelligence and Security School

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg views NATO Training Camp Base-Iraq activities at Camp Besmaya, Iraq, March 5, 2018. Stoltenberg greeted NATO trainers and Iraqi troops while touring the facilities.

Major-General Dany Fortin
NATO is also a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS/Daesh and coordinates closely with the United Nations, the European Union and individual countries in their efforts to support Iraq. NATO Mission Iraq complements the broader international effort to help Iraq eradicate terrorism and increase the long-term stability of Iraq and the region.

The NATO Mission Iraq has fully integrated civil and military personnel. This will help to maximize the effectiveness of NATO’s efforts and the Alliance’s cooperation with other entities on the ground.

**Training and capacity-building efforts carried out to date**

In July 2015, Allies agreed on a Defence Capacity Building Package for Iraq to provide practical assistance in various areas. While some advisory support was provided in Iraq, particularly in the area of strengthening national security structures, training of Iraqi security forces was mostly conducted outside the country, in Jordan (in the areas of countering improvised explosive devices, military medicine, civil-military planning and military training) and in Turkey (in the area of cyber defence).

At the NATO Summit in Warsaw in July 2016, NATO leaders responded positively to a request for support from the Iraqi Prime Minister and agreed to start training and advising Iraqi security forces and institutions in Iraq, alongside the training of Iraqi officers and non-commissioned officers out of the country.

NATO established a small core team of civilian and military personnel in Baghdad in January 2017. Led by Mr. Paul Smith, NATO’s Senior Civilian in Iraq, the team coordinated training and capacity-building activities in the country in support of Iraqi security forces and institutions. Key counterparts for NATO have been the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Counter-Terrorism Service, and the Office of the National Security Advisor. The focus of NATO’s efforts in Iraq has been on areas agreed upon with the Iraqi authorities, tailored to the needs of the Iraqi security forces and institutions, and with respect to which areas NATO can provide added value.

Initial training areas identified by the Iraqi authorities, and agreed by NATO, were C-IED, explosive ordnance disposal and de-mining; civil-military planning; and reform of Iraqi security institutions.

When reviewing our efforts, Allies agreed to include training in the additional areas of Soviet-era equipment maintenance and military medicine. NATO delivered training through periodic deployments of mobile training teams and through seminars and workshops conducted by members of the Core Team in Baghdad and subject matter experts and trainers.

With the NATO Mission Iraq we will move from training and capacity building efforts conducted through mobile training teams coming in and out of Iraq to a locally based training mission. This will help make our efforts on the ground even more effective and sustainable.
In the area of countering-improvised explosive devices (C-IED, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and demining, fourteen courses and six seminars and workshops for senior leaders have been conducted. All these activities have been carried out through the “train-the-trainers” concept, so that trained Iraqi personnel can in future provide their own training to new Iraqi trainees. The train-the-trainer courses have been provided by trainers from different Allied countries at the Iraqi Bomb Disposal School in Besmaya. The first of such courses was implemented through the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme, which was a continuation of the courses already provided in Jordan. The focus of these activities has been on enhancing post-conflict IED clearance capacity in urban areas, training on neutralization of deep buried explosive ordnance, and humanitarian demining. In addition to training of personnel, 90 kits of light scale EOD equipment, funded through the Science for Peace and Security Programme, and 160 additional individual C-IED kits, provided through the Defence Capacity Building Trust Fund, were delivered to the Iraqi security forces and institutions to support ongoing and future training. NATO has complemented this training by conducting senior leader seminars and workshops in Baghdad at the ministerial level, in order to consolidate institutionalized training and enhance the skills-set of Iraqi C-IED senior leaders.

In the area of civil-military cooperation, eight workshops have brought together Iraqi officers and Director Generals of twelve different ministries and agencies, including the Ministries of Defence, Interior, Water, Electricity, Oil, Migration and Displacement, Public Health, Agriculture, Communications, Transportation, and Education, as well as the Prime Minister’s National Operations Centre and the Counterterrorism Service. These high-level focused training, delivered in Baghdad by Allied military officers and civilian staff, focused on strengthening the coordination between Iraqi military and civilian ministries in various phases of security operations and reconstruction efforts. Furthermore, officials from Iraq’s Ministry of Interior participated in a seminar, led by NATO International Staff in Baghdad, which focused on civil emergency planning, including the protection of critical infrastructure and implementing Iraq’s National Disaster Management Strategy.

In the domain of reforming Iraqi security institutions, NATO is supporting the Iraqi security ministries in developing an achievable and sustainable military force structure. To this end, NATO civilian experts on security sector reform and on the promotion of good governance within national security institutions have taken part in joint initiatives, together with other subject matter-experts from the International Community and officers of Iraqi Ministry of Defence and the Office of the National Security Advisor. Under the past training and capacity building initiative subject matter experts from NATO countries have also provided advice to the Ministry of Defence in the area of human resources management and logistics management. These complementary efforts will help to ensure that follow-on training can be continued effectively through properly trained Iraqi instructors and properly equipped Iraqi training facilities.
In the area of **Soviet-era equipment maintenance**, Allied Mobile Training Teams have provided training to instructors from the Iraqi Engineering School and Maintenance and Engineering Directorate in repairing of Soviet-era armoured equipment in Taji, Iraq, through three workshops. In parallel to activities conducted inside Iraq, NATO has provided training on **Military Medicine** to Iraqi trainees in Germany and Serbia under the umbrella of NATO’s Defence Capacity Building Package in Iraq. These have been followed by a train-the-training course in Iraq, at Camp Taji in the surroundings of Baghdad on the development of basic combat life-saving skills and procedures for casualty medical evaluation.

NATO activities in support of the sustainment of the Iraqi security forces and institutions have and continue to benefit from financial support provided through a NATO-run Trust Fund for Defence and related security Capacity Building (DCB) efforts. Established in March 2015, the DCB Trust Fund has been used in support of capacity building efforts by NATO in different partner countries. In Iraq, more than EUR 661,000 has so far been disbursed to support training and capacity building efforts in the domains of military medicine, countering explosive devices and safe disposal of explosive ordnance, as well as strengthening of civil-military relations. More than EUR 1.13 million has been committed for 2018, in support of training and capacity building efforts on demining, civilian-military cooperation and the maintenance of Soviet-era armoured vehicles.