



NATO C2 in Libya: Coherence from Diversity

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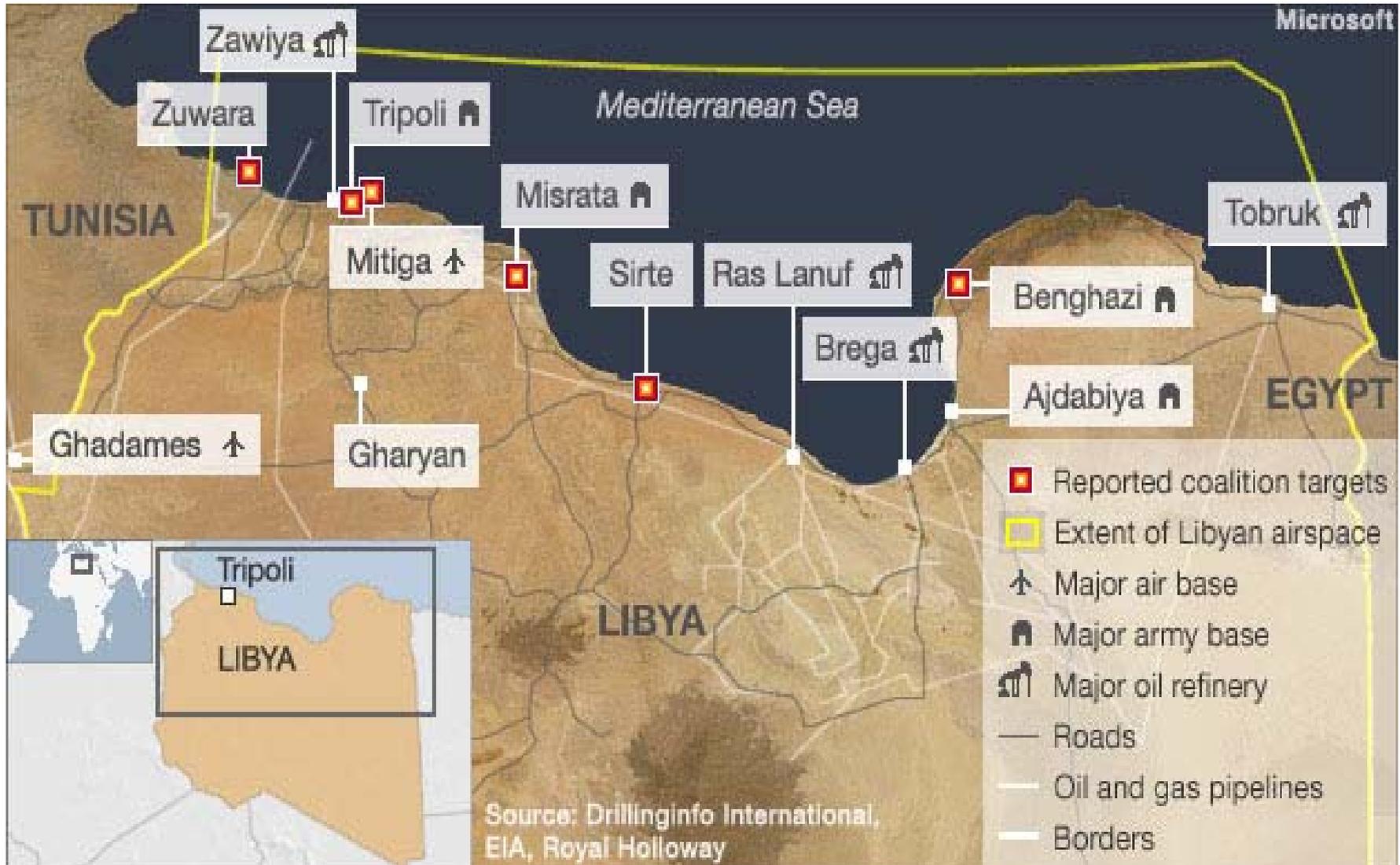
Sabrina Fountas

Stacey Kaminski

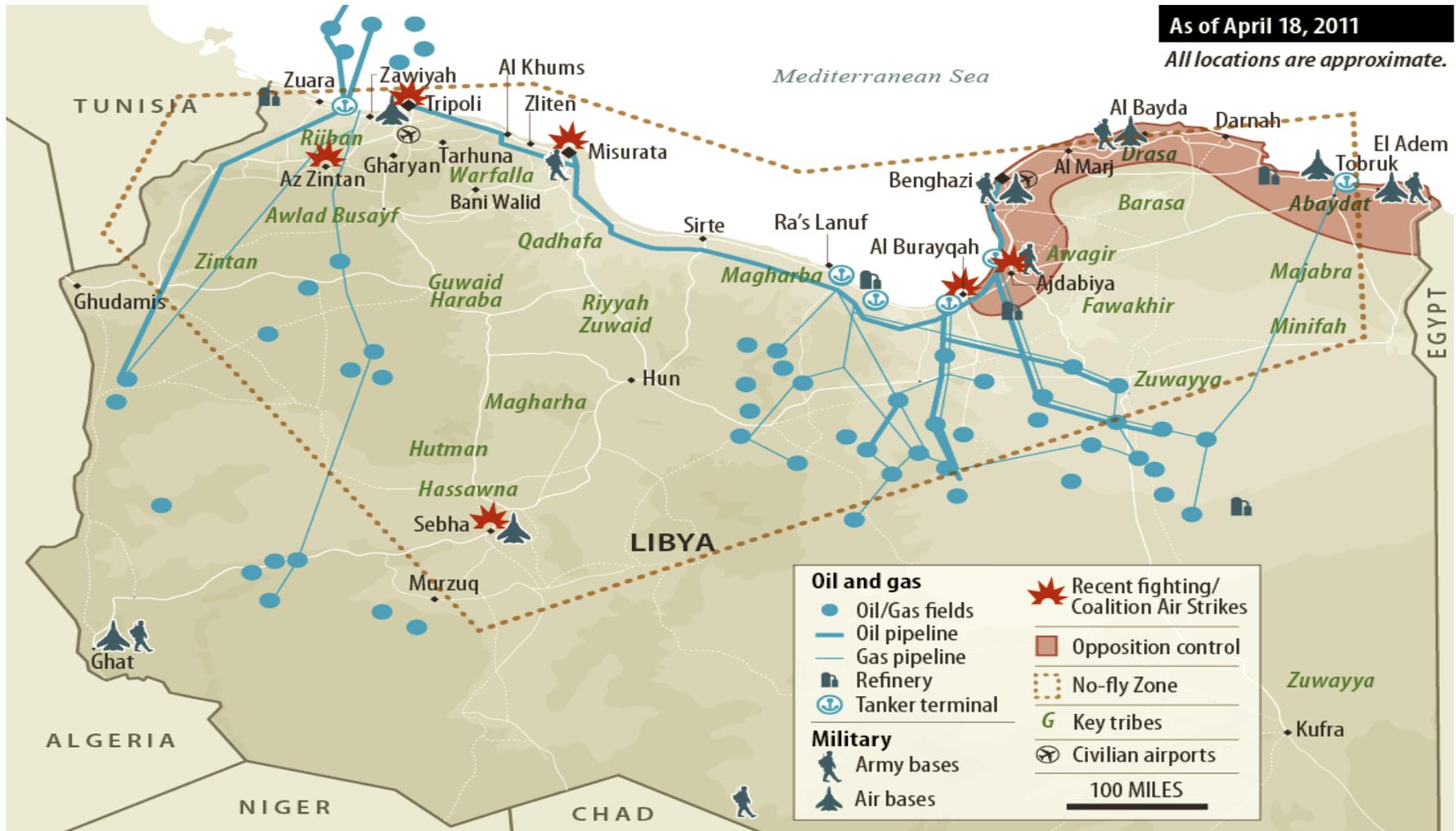
Timeline of Events

- NATO decisions/events before operation begins
 - Air surveillance increased end of February/beginning of March through Allied Air Command in Turkey
 - Maritime surveillance increased March 10th using ships in the region under Operation Active Endeavour (NATO response to 9/11)
- Phase I March 17-23, 2011
 - US and Coalition: NATO Operation Active Endeavour engaged under Resolution 1970 & 1973
- Phase II March 23-31, 2011
 - Operation Unified Protector (NATO) Takes Over
 - US relinquishes control over operation to NATO
 - US remains an active partner and embedded in NATO command structure
- Phase III March 31-June 9, 2011
 - NATO Takes Sole Command of International Air Operations Over Libya
- Phase IV June 10, 2011-October 2011
 - NATO Extends Mission
 - Gaddafi captured October 20, 2011; mission ended October 31, 2011

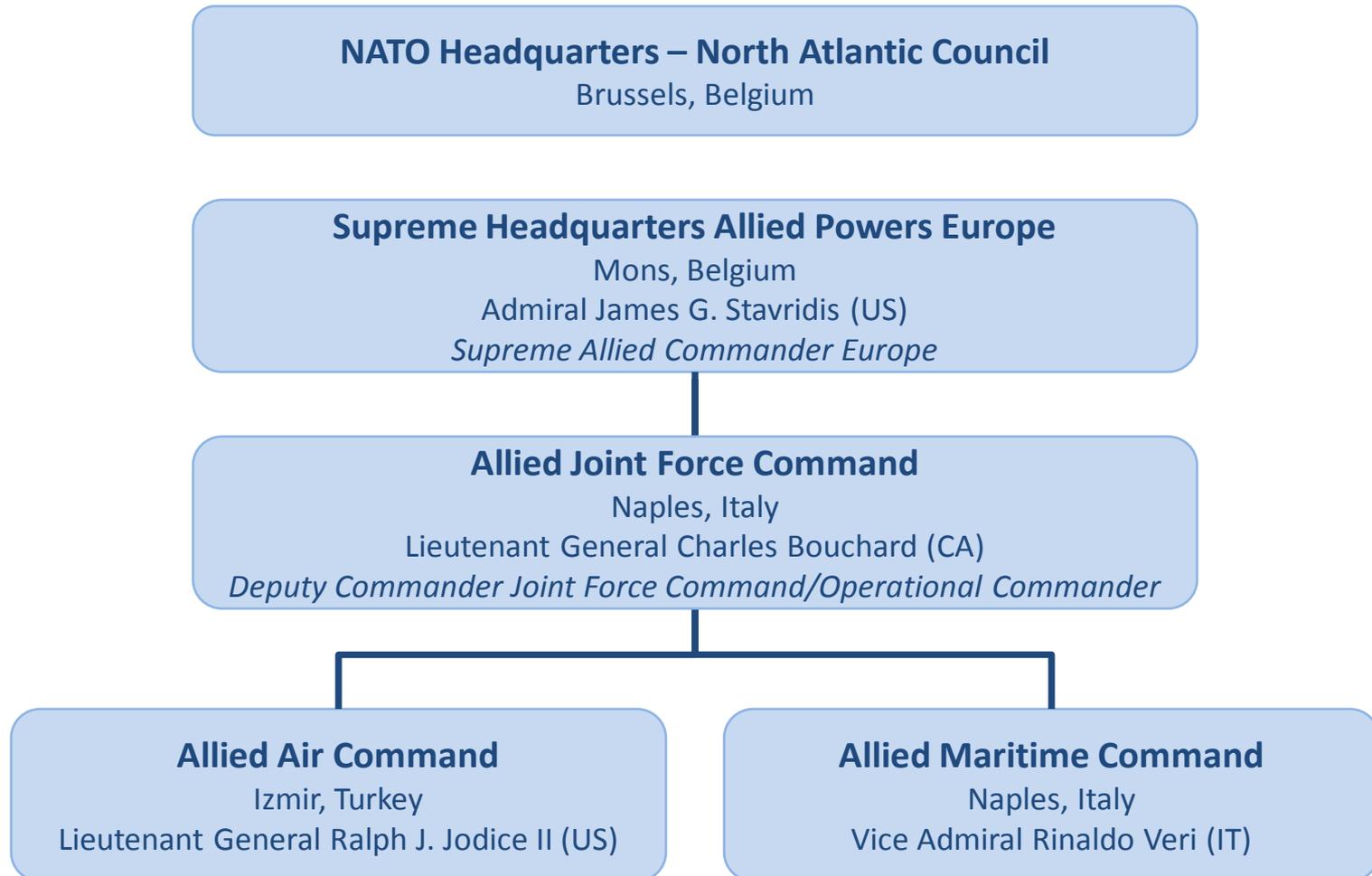
Major Cities and Coalition Targets



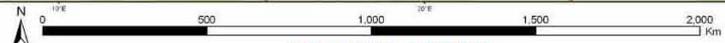
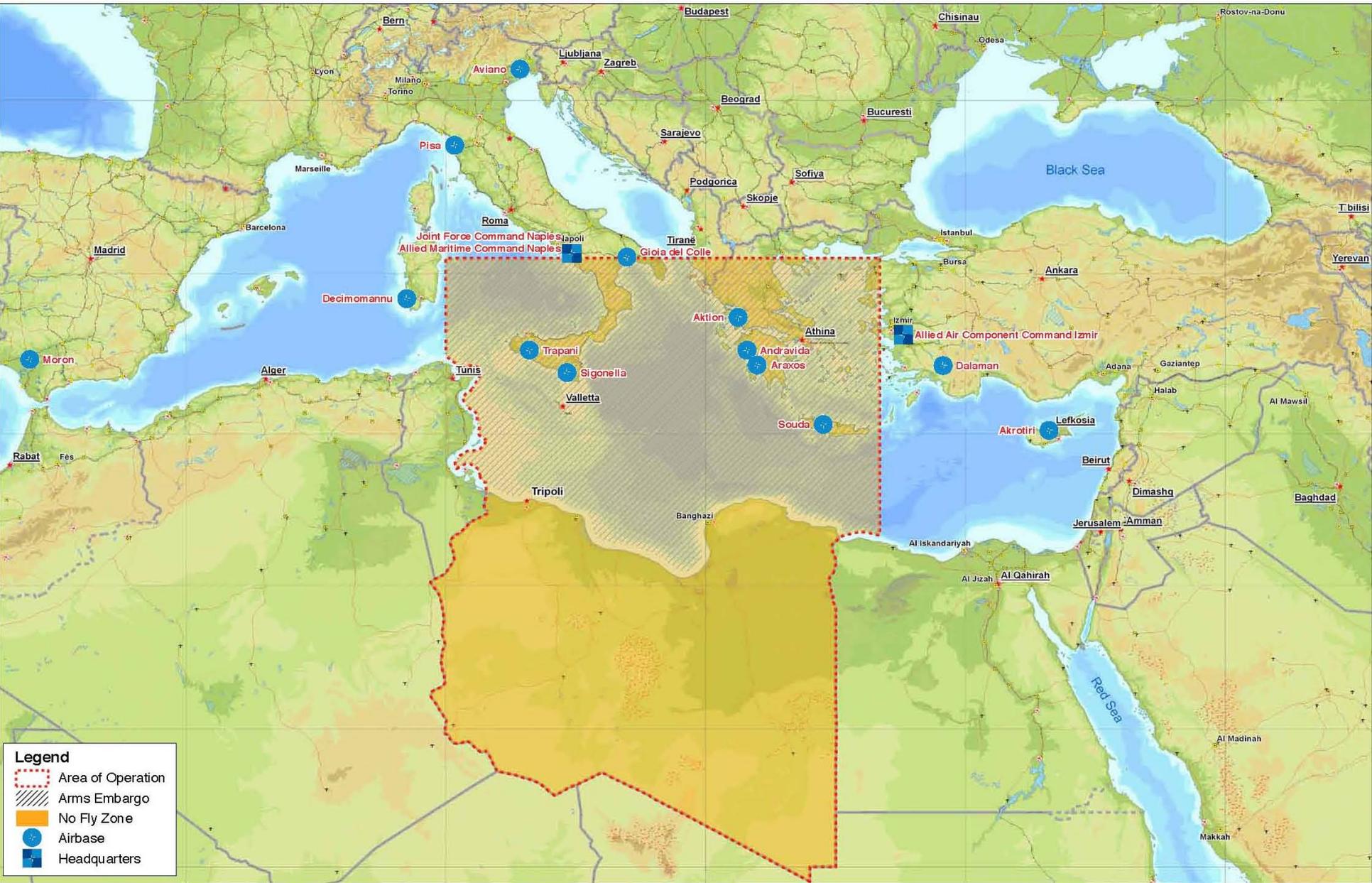
Map of Libyan Military Facilities, Energy Infrastructure and Conflict



Operation Unified Protector Command Structure



Operation UNIFIED PROTECTOR - Area of Operation



NATO UNCLASSIFIED

NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE
 Based on commercial data
 Digital map data © Collins Bartholomew 2009
 Boundaries must not be considered an authority on international boundaries.

Operation Unified Protector Command Arrangements



Maritime

- All NATO participating countries provided personnel or resources*

Air

- Most Participating NATO countries provided personnel or resources**
- US, UK, Canada, France engaged in strike missions
- Jordan refused to fly combat missions
- Qatar participated in patrol missions only

Land

- Rebels coordination with NATO
 - February : Reports that SAS forces arrived to assist rebel forces
 - July 15: Transitional National Council (TNC) recognized by US
 - August 20: TNC launches first attack on the capital along with NATO troops
- On the ground troops
 - March: NYTimes reports CIA, MI6 forces have been on the ground “for weeks”
 - August: First reports of active ground troops
 - France, Qatar and Jordan special troops reportedly played a role.

*Germany withdraws support on March 23, 2011

**Bulgaria and Romania did not provide aircraft or personnel

Targeting in a Complex Endeavor



Sources for nominating targets

- Formal
 - Nomination
 - National assets
 - Joint targeting board
 - NATO review
 - Air tasking order
 - Pilot responsibility and discretion

- Informal
 - Intelligence Agencies
 - Rebel requests
 - Monitoring social media

Conclusions

- US and Coalition forces (and subsequently NATO) actively engaged in implementing the UN Mandates as set forth in Resolutions 1970, and later 1973
- Broad diversity of actors
 - NATO command structure and military assets
 - Non NATO militaries
 - Broad inter agency participation
 - NGOs involved in humanitarian roles
 - Rebel diversity: Tribes, cities, local authorities

Conclusions

- Key Factors for Success
 - Physical location close to NATO bases
 - Maritime presence off the coast of Libya
 - Mission was for a finite purpose and time
 - Role of information gathering on the ground by US, Coalition and NATO forces
 - US, Coalition and NATO forces ability to coordinate command and control to provide situational awareness and targeting
 - Rebel courage and persistence, ability to learn
 - Information sharing

Backup Slides



US Mission to NATO

- It was the United States that took out the air defense system in Libya in the opening part of this operation and continued to suppress enemy air defenses throughout the conflict as well as provided a critical precision targeting capability by deploying armed Predators. It was the United States that provided the bulk of the intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance information that was critical for the conduct of this operation in all of its aspects, at sea and in the air. It was the United States that provided the critical targeters who were able to translate information into targets. And it was the United States that provided the critical air refueling capability that allowed countries to sustain their combat operations in the air.

Sept 8, 2011

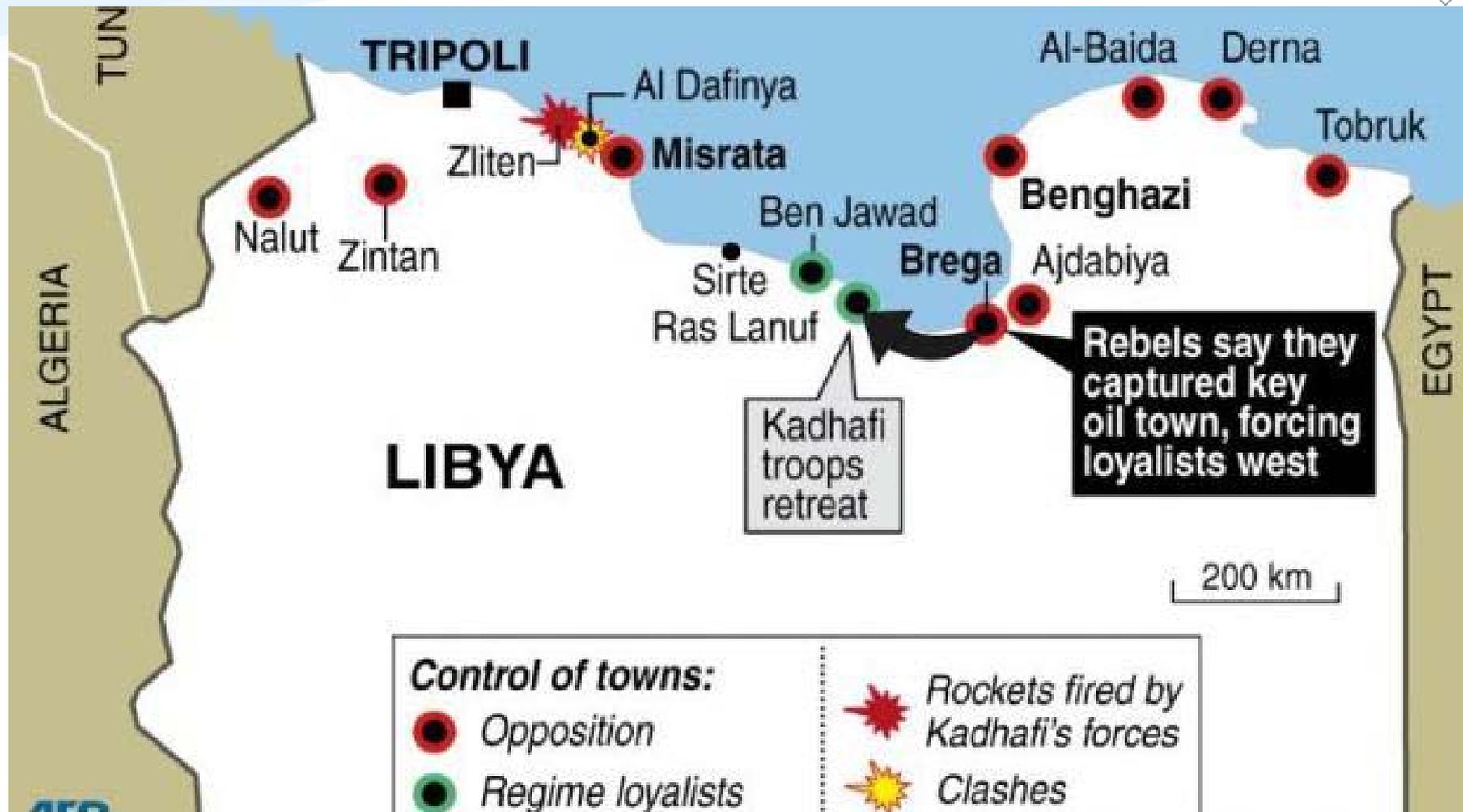
<http://nato.usmission.org/libya-oup-90811.html>

Libyan Tribes



- <http://hosted.ap.org/interactives/2011/gadha-fi/libya-tribes.swf>

Libyan rebels retake Brega



- July 18, 2011
- <http://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20110718/world/libyan-rebels-retake-brega.376217>