

192 Effects-based planning

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Project:OperationalCom m and & Battlespace M gt Funded by:UK M OD Applied Research Program m e Given:15 Sep 2004



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Intro

Effects-based planning

- Goals
 - M ore effective action
 - Focus on accuracy of effect achievem ent
 - notprecision of ways
 - More efficient use of resources
 - Controlled thro focus on beneficial ends
 - use of analysts' expertise
 - Coherence with other instrum ents of power (dip., econ)
 - Enable other DP better to support military ops
 - Enable the military DP better to assist other DPs'ops



Intro

Task approach

- Goal: specification for IS to support EBP at op level
 - Precondition: com plete, consistent CONUSE
- Tasks
 - review EBP concepts for com pleteness & coherency
 - derive one coherent lingua franca for EBP
 - define the core scenarios of use for a support system
 - develop a suite of support software with high usability
 - test the suite by conducting a joint-ops-levelexperim ent
 - report on candidate capability req'ts & context of use



Intro

Designing IS-based support for EBP

- Specifying CSCW support requires observation of practice
 - practice helpsm ake cases accountable to process*
- !Butnew process:no practice yet !
- Solution? breaching experim ent'
 - deploy the innovation (eg. process) 'in the wild '
 - observe w hat ad hoc practice it provokes
 - identify resources that users develop to support practice
 - incorporate both into developing spec/design
- Constraint: prototype for provocation & observation

*Crabtree, A (2003) Designing Collaborative System s'.

Review

EBP concepts

- USJFCOM to create SJFHQsby 2005
 - ONA, SOSA, EBP not clear how they are related
- JDCC m aintain UK JointVision 2020, UK EBP concept
 <u>forw ard-boking</u>, process-based description
- International research interest
 - two dom ains history/doctrine, technology
 - concerns EBO vs.EBT, -ive effects, behaviourism
- UKJFHQ lessons identified & practice
 - continually evolving, ideal source of IS spec



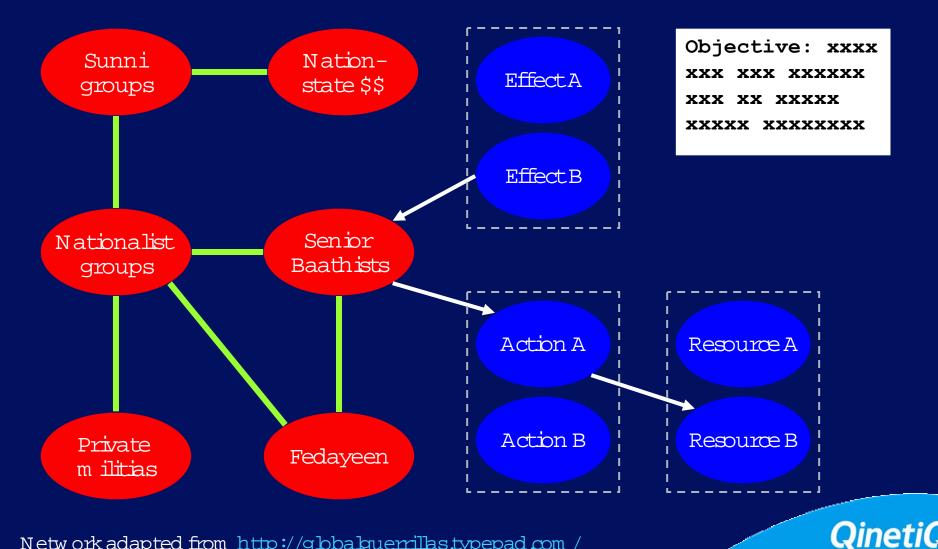
Review Term s

- effect The physical and , or behavioral change in the state of a system that results from ... [an] action or set of actions. (JFCOM)
- EBP The process of translating strategic objectives into planned operations across the Instrum ents of Pow er that deliver the required effects. (JDCC)
- node 1. A person, place or physical thing within a system.
 2. A juncture of one orm ore links that is any com bination of people, materiel, facilities and information. (JFCOM)



Review

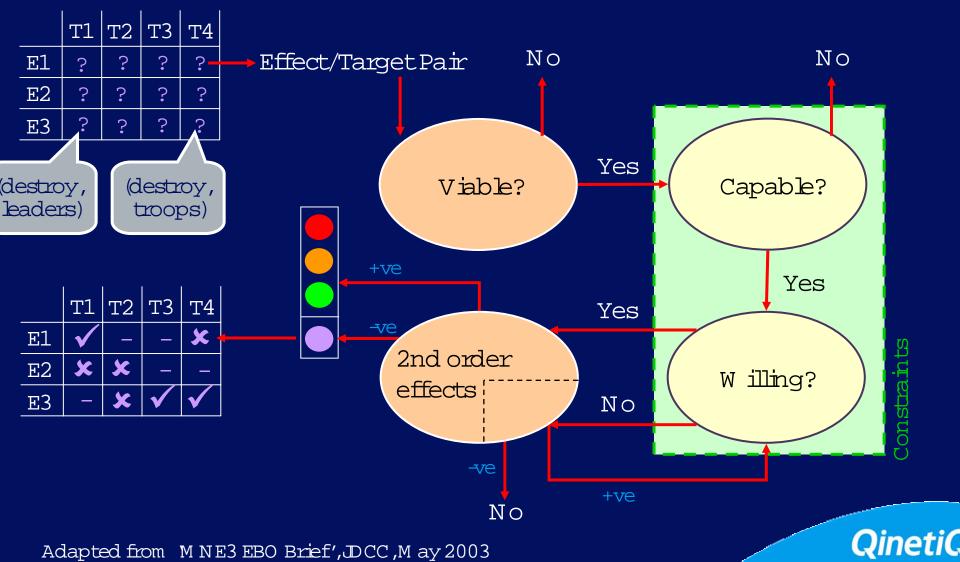
ONA/SOSA + EBP = ENAR chains (JFCOM)



Network adapted from <u>http://globalguerrillas.typepad.com /</u>

Review

Effects assessm entprocess (JDCC)



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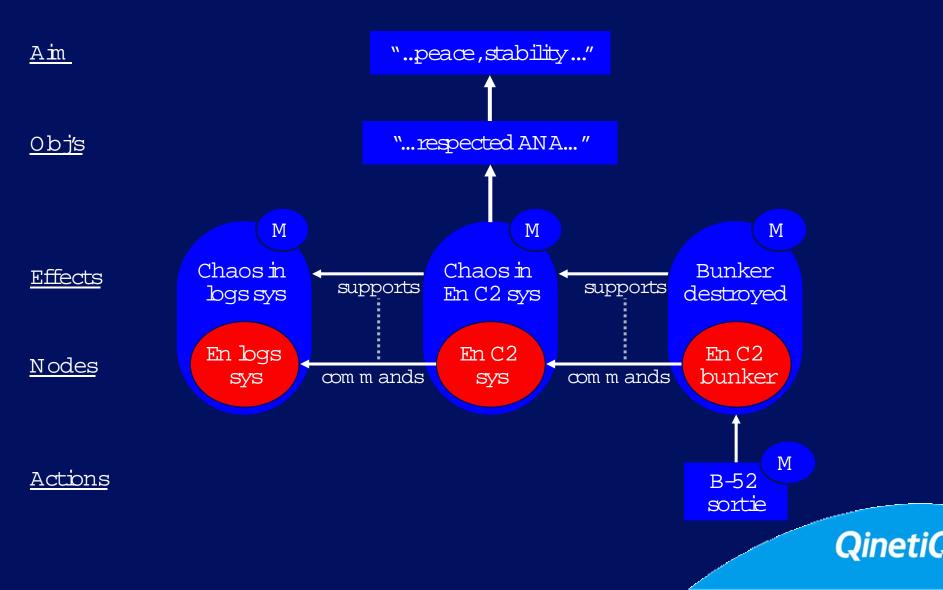
Language

Conceiving effects - a CoG approach

- DrStrange'sm odel*-CoG-CC-CR/CV
- Startwith a CoG (key node)
 - it has critical capabilities (attributes of the node) which make it a CoG
 - with critical req'ts/vulnerabilities (influences from other nodes)
- So, adapting JFCOM definitions...
 - node A person, place or physical thing within a system ... that has influence or can be influenced.
 - effect A physical and /or behavioural change in the state of a <u>node</u> that <u>can be attributed</u> to an action <u>or effect</u>, or a set or com bination of them.

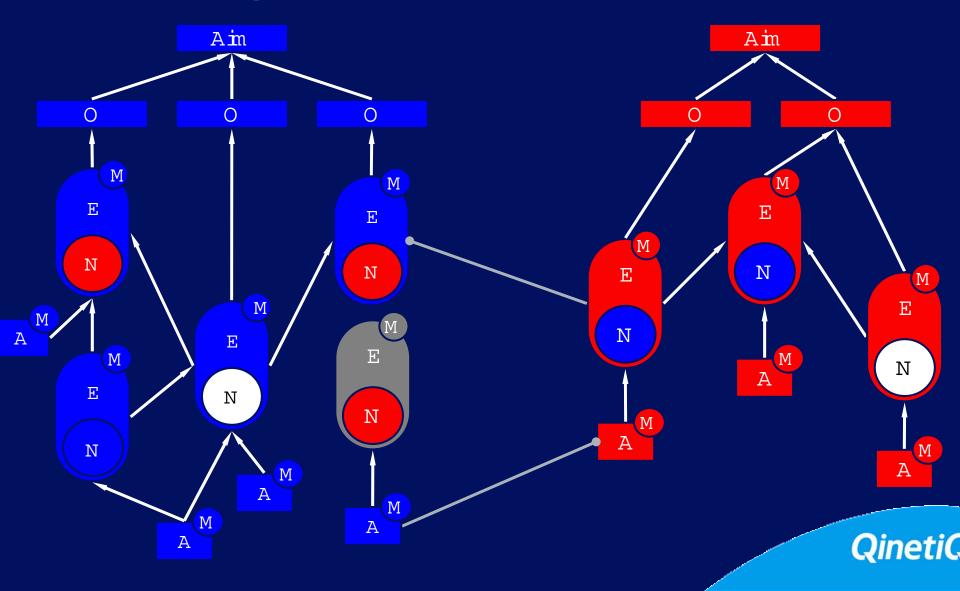
Centers of Gravity and Critical Vulnerabilities', Marine Corps University, 1996.

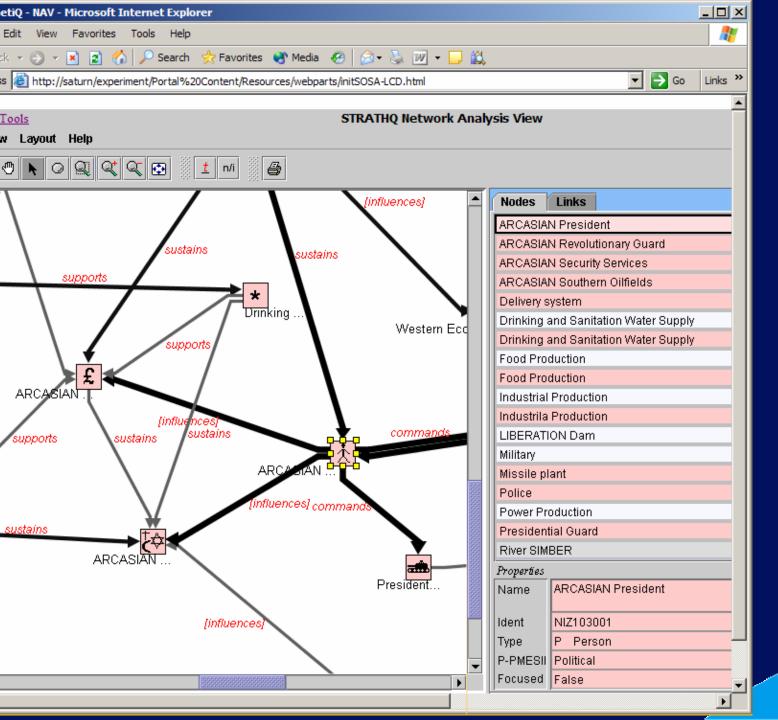
Use Planning w ith effects



Use

Visualising EBP: Courses of Effect

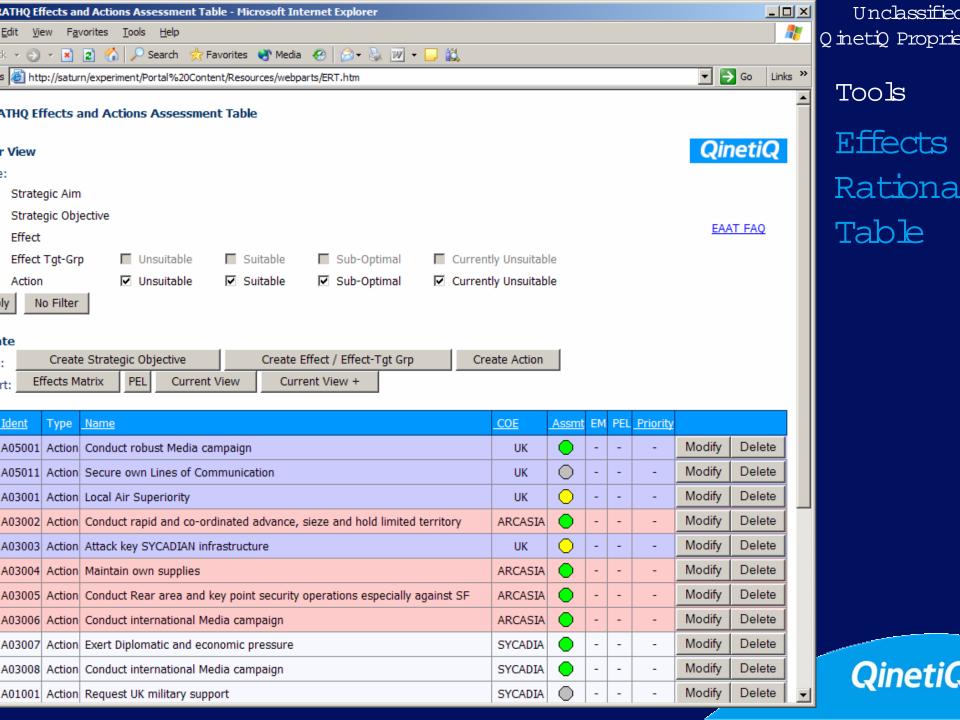




Tools

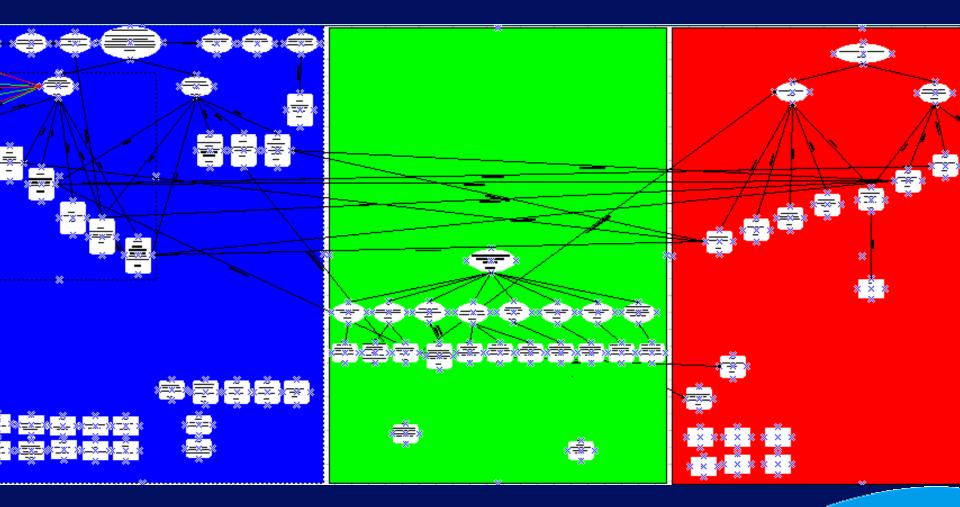
Networ Analysi View

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Tools

Effects Rationale View (from UK EBP expt)

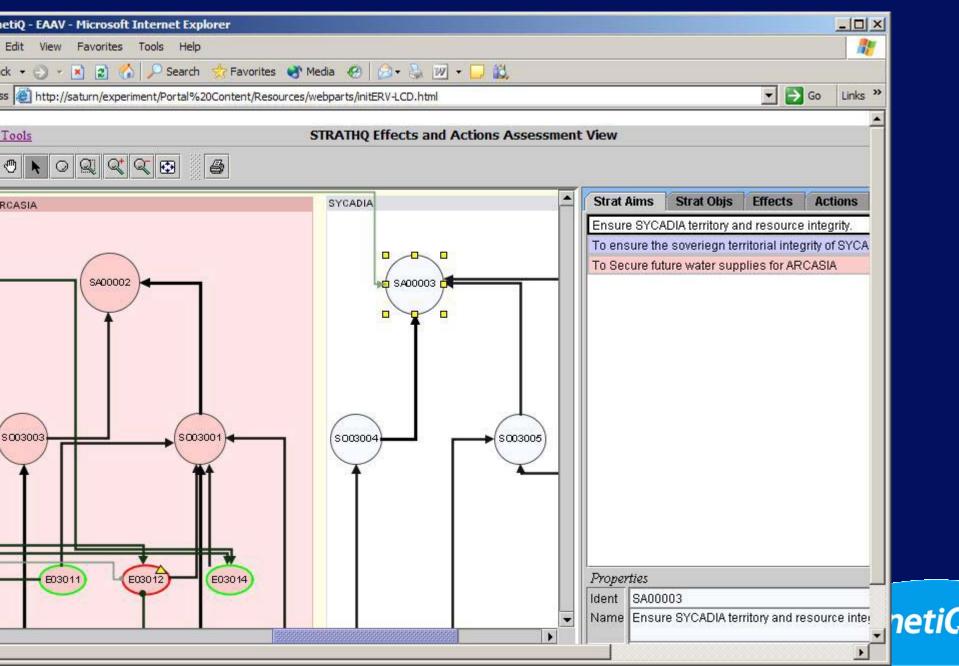




Effects and Actions Assessment View

ols

Unclassified Q inetiQ Proprie



Cbsing rem arks Task approach

- Goal: specification for IS to support EBP (CRs, etc.)
 - Focus: Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) operational
 - Precondition: com plete, coherent CONOPS
- Tasks
 - review allEBP concepts for com pleteness & coherency
 - derive one coherent lingua franca for EBP
 - find the core usergoals & activities needing support
 - develop a suite of support softw are with high usability
 - test the suite by conducting a joint-ops-level experiment
 - report on candidate capability req'ts & context of use



Closing rem arks W hat value in EBP?

- Valuable elem ents
 - Em phasis on m easurem ent -> verifying effectiveness
 - Network-based analysis -> insights from network sci.
 - Representation of other actors -> coopetition, etc.
 - Outcom e/state-based language -> clarity, rigour in DM
 - Explicit rationale (ends-w ays-m eans) -> com m unication
 - Re-interpretation of existing practice -> better support
 - -?- -> effectiveness of governm ent's DP



Closing rem arks

Butwhat is the central thesis of EBO '?

- NOT that the science/technology of ... < snip > ... provides m ore precise w ays of 'taking dow n'enem y system s.
- But
 - That precision of ways (esp.destruction of capability) is not an intrinsically valuable end - w hat matters is the accuracy with which we achieve desired changes in thoughtor behaviour.
 - That adopting this approach allow sus to expand our repertoire of w ays, and (therefore) in proves our ability to select options that are effective & efficient at achieving policy ends.
 - That the adoption of this philosophy will require a change in the language used in W estern powers to describe intentions and actions in operations.

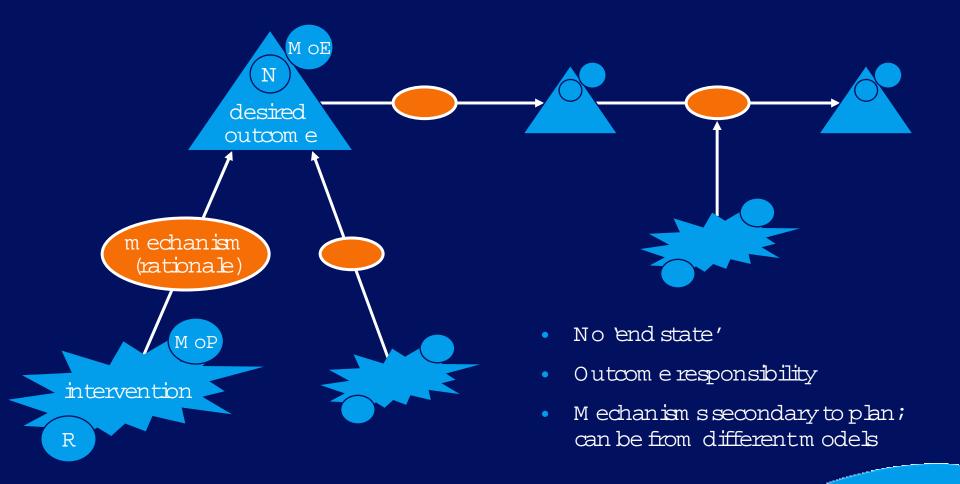






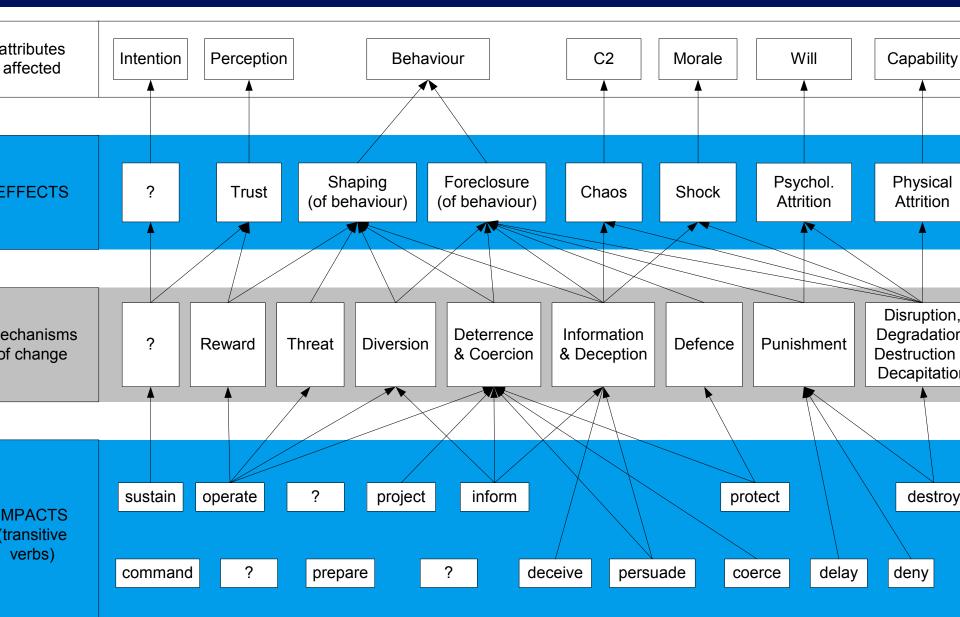
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A language forplanning



Unclassified

Lexicons of effect : Q inetiQ, JDCC, Sm ith



Issues

- How could the solution be instantiated?
- Is this approach scalable?
- Does it provide an effective m eans of developing & communicating rationale
- Does it support users com prehending the com plexity of effects?
- W hat are the fundam ental com ponents? W hat m ust be in place?
- Does this fram ew ork allow all interested parties to collaborate effectively?
- Is it rich enough? Are all parts of the fram ew ork necessary?
- How manageable would such a product be for a real operation? Is this com plexity already a part of operational planning?
- M ight som e effects be grouped into clusters, with collective influence on oth effects/actions?

How?

Som e questions rem aining

- W hatpurpose planning?
 - Planning as a process specified in doctrine and SOPs;
 - Planning as an exam ple of expert decision-m aking;
 - Planning as a special kind of design;
 - Planning as a com plex group activity.
- Measuring success -w hat, how ?
- Understand interactions betw een EBP &
 - decision-m aking styles,
 - organisation structure (HQ+),
 - equipm ent, etc.

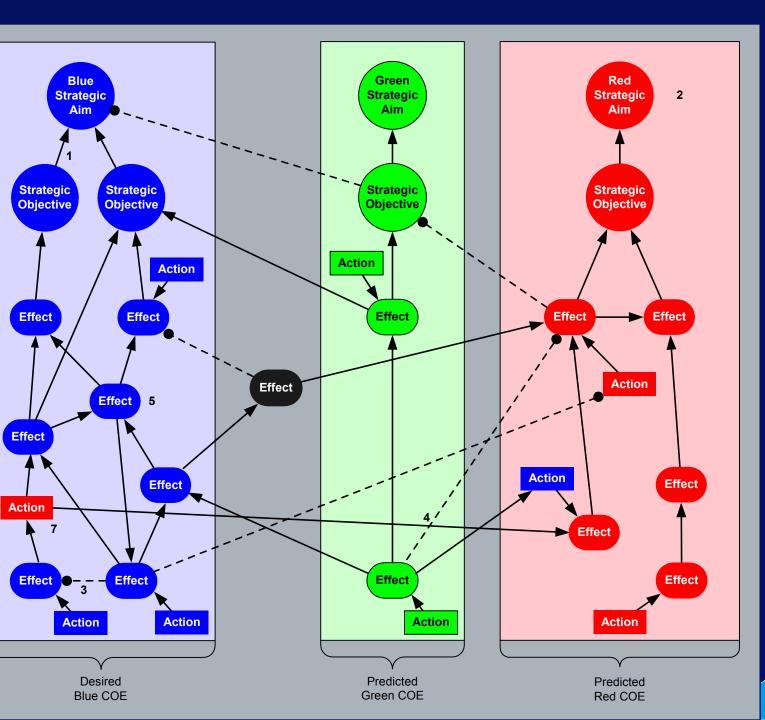


EBP

8QsforEBP

- 1.W hathashappened?
- 2.W hat direction have Ibeen given and why?
- 3.W ho are the m ain Actors, w hat are their Strategic Aim s & Key Nodes?
- 4.W hat Attributes of each KN m ake it key for this Op, w hat Effects in these dowe (not) w ant, & how will we measure success in this?
- 5.W hat Actions (by any actor) m ight support or im pede these effects?
- 6.W hat Influences on each KN m ight support/im pede each Effect?
- 7.W hat Effects in these nodes would affect their influences on the KN?
- 8.W hen and where do these Effects and Actions take place?





Effects Rational

- COEsCOAs
- Blue,Red, Green(White Intentions
- Iterative Wargaming
- Undesired E

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• Coercion

RE214 Operational CBM Project

...addressing the need for enhanced support for Planning, Com m and & Controland Logistics at the Strategic and Operational levels of com m and in order to im prove operational effectiveness...



OperationalCBM project

- Purpose: greater operational effectiveness
- Goal: specifications for enhanced IS support
- Focus:planning,comm and & control, logistics at strategic and operational levels of comm and

