Session VI: Societal Reconstruction (3)

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The third session on Societal Reconstruction consisted of papers by Sampler, Caldwell, and Bertsche. Selected materials from these papers is presented below.

- *Srebrenica: An Example of Civil-military Cooperation* by Larry Sampler, Ph.D., Institute for Defense Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A.

  Srebrenica was an especially sensitive and difficult problem for the international community in post-war Bosnia. The magnitude of the atrocities and human suffering that occurred there, exacerbated by the supposed (and later acknowledged) culpability of the international community writ large and the UN Protective Forces in particular, ensured that Srebrenica would not fade from the public eye. An ethnically mixed municipality before the war, post-war Srebrenica was 100% Serb, most of whom were themselves displaced from Sarajevo and other places. When the first post-war municipal election produced a municipal assembly in Srebrenica with a majority of Bosniaks, the stage was set for a very tense and ugly standoff. Implementing the election results and installing the elected assembly would ultimately require over 18 months. Three-quarters of their elected term of office would go by before they could even begin to work as a municipal assembly.

  The international community, in an attempt to force the Serb majority to accept the elected assembly, suspended the wartime municipal assembly that had been established by the Serbs and appointed an "Interim Executive Board." The charter creating this board was two paragraphs, dealing only with the international leadership and ethnic make-up of the five-person board. This board was eventually tasked with providing what minimal "constituent services" were available, coordinating the paltry assistance programs in-place for the Srebrenica, and orchestrating the international community involvement in the municipality to ensure that full efforts were directed to installing the elected assembly.

  In support of the international efforts in Srebrenica, the local SFOR Commander and the Chairman of the Interim Executive Board convened a conference, inviting all the international players relevant to Srebrenica. At this conference an attempt was made to demonstrate the efficacy of the military decision making process (as per US Army FM 101-5, chapter 5), and to then apply it to the multi-agency situation facing the international community in Srebrenica in the form of a "campaign plan." This paper examines the context, international players, situational dynamics, and precursors to the civil-military campaign plan eventually developed with the

assistance of SFOR. Further consideration is given to the particular elements of the campaign plan.

- *DIAMOND (Diplomatic and Military Operations in a Non-warfighting Domain)* by Andrew Caldwell, High Level Studies, Centre for Defence Analyses, The Defense Evaluation and Research Agency, Farnborough, Hampshire, England, United Kingdom.

  DIAMOND (Diplomatic And Military Operations in a Non-warfighting Domain) is a campaign level simulation model for representing Peace Support Operations (PSO). DIAMOND is currently in development at the Centre for Defence Analysis (CDA), a sector of the UK's Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA). This model is an experimental (but potentially high value) tool to be used for the analysis of the military contribution to PSO. The development has focused on providing an analytical capability for assessing force structure options and determining the requirement and utilisation for a variety of force elements deployed to PSO. To achieve as full a coverage of the issues associated with PSO as possible it has been necessary to mix hard and soft modelling techniques and develop new mechanisms for investigating and interpreting PSO. These include the assessment of coalition command and control structures, cross party negotiation for support, refugee movements and the modelling of military forces in non-warfighting roles. DIAMOND will be delivered to CDA in September 2000 and commissioned for study use by April 2001.

- *Planning Explosive Demolition by Army Engineers in a Peacekeeping Mission* by Karl Bertsche, Information and Communication Systems, Dornier GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Germany.

  In the area of explosive demolition new equipment, material and training will be required by the German army engineers in order for this service branch to fulfil the expanded task spectrum of future 'Peacekeeping Missions.' In the past the German army engineers have been trained in the use of explosive demolition to restrain and confine enemy mobility. In such operations time and the strategic value of demolition determined the amount of explosives which were implemented. Collateral damage was only of minor consequence and was only evaluated in conjunction with the protection of their own or friendly forces and also in conjunction with the overall mission objective. This is still a major training aspect of combat operations for the army engineers and will remain so in the future. In addition to this training, the army engineer will be further trained to carry out precise explosive demolition in order to establish a physically secure living quarters for both military personnel and for the civilian population in heavily damaged urban areas. In order to achieve such high precision, the army engineers must employ civilian explosive demolition methods, which use a minimum amount of explosives to obtain the required precise demolition effect and at the same time minimize the effects of collateral damage due to detonation shock and pressure waves.

  Within the financial constraints of the study, Dornier performed an extensive literature research in this area and developed a databank structure with

Microsoft ACCESS, which helps the army engineers organizes all materiel and equipment associated with explosive demolition work. With this databank structure not only the existing military demolition terminology, material and equipment, but also the terminology, material and equipment used in the civilian sector can be included.

In a final step Dornier developed the PC based analysis model DOSIS for explosive demolition methods, which allows army engineers to precisely analyze and plan their demolition work. This was accomplished by determining the amount, type, distribution and ignition sequence of explosives given the type of material and structure of the object to be demolished. Based on the amount of explosives used at one time, the resultant detonation shock waves and pressure waves can be readily computed and compared to predefined threshold values. Based on the previous comparison, the collateral damage is evaluated. The application of DOSIS allows a rapid evaluation of different types of demolition and combination of demolition methods with respect to the minimization of collateral damage.