

ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE



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PEACE OPS

***Multi-Service Tactics,
Techniques, and
Procedures for
Conducting Peace
Operations***

**FM 3-07.31
MCWP 3-33.8
AFTTP(I) 3-2.40**

OCTOBER 2003

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MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

FOREWORD

This publication has been prepared under our direction for use by respective commands and other commands as appropriate.




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PREFACE

1. Purpose

This publication provides a single-source tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) manual that focuses on conducting peace operations (PO) at the brigade level of warfighting. *Joint Warfighting Center's Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander's Handbook for Peace Operations* and JP 3-07.3 *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Peace Operations*, the current publications dedicated to PO, focus on the strategic and operational levels of war and do not provided the level of detail required for Army and Marine Corps TTP.

2. Scope

This publication is designed for use at the tactical level for planning and conducting joint or multi-Service PO. It will assist in training, planning, and conducting operations. This publication will serve as the focal point to guide the readers to existing TTP, and provide TTP where gaps exist. In general terms, the tactical level refers to those operations conducted by tactical units or task forces conducted at the O-6 level of command. This publication offers the reader a basic understanding of joint and multinational PO, an overview of the nature and fundamentals of PO, and detailed discussion of selected military tasks associated with PO. To a limited degree, this publication will also focus the commander and staff on training objectives for the proper execution of PO. This publication has worldwide application and is intended to supplement, at the tactical level, JP 3-07.3 *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Peace Operations* and Allied Tactical Publication (ATP)-3.4.1.1, *Peace Support Operations, Techniques and Procedures*.

3. Application

The TTP described in this publication apply to all elements of a joint force that may be executing PO missions under the command of a United States (US) only or multinational military organization. This publication uses approved joint, allied, and Service doctrine and terminology as a foundation. Guidance and TTPs established in this publication are not Service specific and apply to any tactical units within combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands that may be required to execute missions or tasks associated with PO. This publication applies to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. It may also be used by multi-Service and service components of a joint force to conduct PO training and operations. Procedures herein may be modified to fit specific theater procedures, allied, and foreign national requirements.

4. Implementation Plan

Participating Service command offices of primary responsibility will review this publication, validate the information, and reference and incorporate it within service manuals, regulations, and curricula as follows:

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b. This publication reflects current joint and Service doctrine, command and control organizations, facilities, personnel, responsibilities, and procedures. Changes in service protocol that should be reflected in joint and Service publications will be incorporated in revisions to this document, as appropriate.

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FM 3-07.31
MCWP 3-33.8
AFTTP (I) 3-2.40

FM 3-07.31

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MCWP 3-33.8

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AFTTP (I) 3-2.40

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26 October 2003

PEACE OPERATIONS

MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING PEACE OPERATIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PEACE OPERATIONS

Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Conducting Peace Operations

Peace operations (PO) are not new to US Forces. Throughout history, the US government has called on its armed forces to implement US strategy. US armed forces have governed and guarded territories, built roads and canals, provided disaster relief, and quieted domestic disturbances—all actions that, today, are grouped under the term “peace operations.”

While many operations occur during peacetime, what we now call PO emerged during the 20th century as a major contributor to the overall success of combat operations. During World War II, for example, US forces assisted the local governments and populace in reconstituting the civil infrastructures of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. They fed starving civilians, rebuilt bridges and roads, and demined extensive tracts of farmland while full-scale combat operations continued against conventional enemies.

Many modern conflicts do not directly affect the national security of the US. They do, however, affect US humanitarian interests, access to markets and materials, the safety of our citizens abroad, and the stability of democratic governments. Such conflicts, which threaten US national interests, may require PO in response.

Analysis of historical trends and examination of the elements of instability can help us describe a current situation and prepare for PO. The strategic environment is complex, dynamic, and uncertain. The demands placed on US forces in the 21st century will be greater than ever. US forces will be called to respond to more foreign and domestic crises. Those commitments will often come in the form of PO.

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Chapter I INTRODUCTION TO PEACE OPERATIONS

1. Background

a. Changes in the political, military, and strategic environment of the post-Cold War era caused the United States (US) military to begin developing new doctrine. This doctrine addressed a broad range of missions to include those short of war, called military operations other than war (MOOTW). The US adopted the term peace operations (PO) for an element of MOOTW, while others, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), adopted the term peace-support operations (PSO).

b. PO are military operations that support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement and categorized as peacekeeping operations (PKO) and peace enforcement operations (PEO). PO are conducted in conjunction with the various diplomatic activities necessary to secure a negotiated truce and resolve the conflict.

c. PKO are military operations, undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (ceasefire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. The Stabilization Force operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina are an example of PKO.

d. PEO are the application or threat of military force, normally pursuant to international authorization, compelling compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. Units from the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Special Operations Capable (MEU(SOC)) and units of the 82nd Airborne Division conducted PEO during the early stages of Kosovo ground operations in 1999. PEO also include air operations such as Operation DENY FLIGHT, NORTHERN WATCH, and SOUTHERN WATCH.

e. In addition to PKO and PEO, the military may conduct other operations in support of diplomatic efforts to establish peace and order before, during, and after conflict. These operations are described below:

(1) Preventive Diplomacy. Diplomatic actions taken in advance of a predictable crisis to prevent or limit violence. An example of military support to preventive diplomacy is Operation ABLE SENTRY, where US forces deployed in 1993 in support of the United Nations (UN) effort to limit the spread of fighting in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(2) Peacemaking. The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlement that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves the issues that led to conflict. Military support to the peacemaking process may include military-to-military relations, security assistance, or other activities to influence the disputing parties to seek a diplomatic settlement. An example of military support to peacemaking was the involvement of the Supreme Allied Commander (SACEUR) and the J-5, Joint Staff during the development of the Dayton Accord in 1995.

(3) Peace Building. Consisting of post-conflict actions, peace building is predominantly diplomatic and economic operations that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. It provides reconstruction and social rehabilitation, which offers hope to resolve the conflict and sustain the peace. Military forces have a limited, yet essential, role in