Caucasus Regional Analysis

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

(Review)

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Dept. of Joint, Interagency,
& Multinational Operations (DJIMO)
EUCOM + 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS JPG

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CJTF “Caspian Guard”
Caucasus Regional Analysis

TRANSCAUCASIA

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Geo-Political Overview
UPDATE TO 2019

“The Road to War” (Ahurastan)
Caucasus Regional Analysis

Key Players/Issues

- **AZERBAIJAN (AZ) (AZERIS)** – The friendly country being threatened. Claims significant oil and gas reserves in the Caspian Sea. Country of origin for the BTC Pipeline.

- **AHURASTAN (AH) (AHURASTANIS)** – A fictional “country” in the Scenario. Breakaway Iranian province. Same ethnic group (Azeri Turks) as Azerbaijan. Disputes Azerbaijan oil claims in Caspian. Supports SAPP and SAPA.

- **LURISTAN** – Another fictional “country” in the Scenario. Breakaway provinces in the southwest part of Iran.

- **SAPP (South Azeri Peoples Party)** – Originated in 2015 among the extended Azeri families that straddle the Azerbaijan-Iran Border. The Party’s failure to provide tangible results gave birth to its military arm (SAPA) in 2016.

- **SAPA (South Azeri Peoples Army)** - Azeri fundamentalists in southern Azerbaijan who identified with Azeris in northern Iran. Initially trained and equipped by Iran; now supported by Ahurastan.

- **ARMENIA (AR)** – Neighbors Azerbaijan and occupies Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding provinces within Azerbaijan.
Caucasus Regional Analysis

Key Players/Issues

- **ABKHAZIA** – Breakaway Georgian province. Achieved *de-facto* independence after the 2008 Russia-Georgia War, but is only recognized by Russia, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Nauru. Cease fire and line of separation currently in place. Strong organized crime presence in the province.

- **SOUTH OSSETIA** – Another Georgian province that achieved *de-facto* independence after the 2008 Russia-Georgia War, but is only recognized by Russia, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Nauru. Cease fire and line of separation currently in place. Wants to reunite with North Ossetia.

- **NAGORNO-KARABAKH (N-K)** – Region inside Azerbaijan disputed by Azerbaijan and Armenia since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Occupied by Armenia. Population is now 95% Armenian. This has resulted in 250,000 refugees in Ahurastan and 750,000 displaced persons in Azerbaijan. OSCE coordinated ceasefire in effect. OSCE-mediated efforts since 1992 have yet to produce a negotiated settlement.

- **FKM (Free Karabakh Movement)** – Insurgent Group composed of Azeri refugees driven from Nagorno-Karabakh by the Armenians in 1993. Their goal is to force Armenian withdrawal from N-K and right of return. Armenia has accused the Government of AZ of providing covert assistance to them.
Caucasus Regional Analysis

Nagorno-Karabakh
2017:

• A disproportionate share of the wealth generated by the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline (BTC - completed in 2005) has increasingly benefitted the northern part of Azerbaijan. As a result the southern part of the country has become relatively poorer and increasingly fundamentalist. These factors became a major accelerator in the SAPA insurgency in 2017.

• South Azeri Peoples Army (SAPA) conducts armed activities in the Kura River Basin.

• Free Karabakh Movement (FKM) increases anti-Armenian strikes in the Nagorno-Karabakh region in the vicinity of Agdam.
2017:

- US increases security cooperation and economic development activities in Azerbaijan and Georgia. As a result of these initiatives, by 2020 improvements are expected to be made to the port, rail, and road infrastructure in Georgia and Azerbaijan.

- US, Russia, China and EU succeed in coaxing Tehran into accepting an agreement to suspend uranium enrichment and place its nuclear program under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) monitoring in accordance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The agreement includes a package of incentives that provide economic benefits and a reliable source of fuel for light water reactors for power generation.

- Iran’s government begins to lose control over the northwestern portion of the country (populated primarily by Azeri Turks); and the southwest portion (populated by Bakhtiaris and Lurs).
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2017-2018 US HCA Activities in Georgia and Azerbaijan
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Key Events in Theater

2018:

- President Serzh Sarkisian (a native of Nagorno-Karabakh) and head of the Republican Party of Armenia is re-elected for a third five-year term as the President of Armenia.

- Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev completes his third term and leaves office. Prime Minister Artur Rasizadze succeeds him and embarks on a moderate course of democratic reform.
2018:

- Based on suppression of the SAPP by the AZ government in July 2018, the SAPA makes its first attack on AZ Security Forces.

- Responding to a Government of AZ request, Turkey bases an F-16 Squadron at Baku to protect oil survey vessels in the Caspian Sea. Azerbaijan cites protection of the BTC Pipeline and associated energy infrastructure as the reason for the request.

- In response to SAPA activity and a request from the Government of AZ, US Army SOF commence limited FID Operations with the Azerbaijani military (one SFOD-B, headquartered in Baku).

- While US security cooperation and economic development activities with Georgia and Azerbaijan continue, the EU provides additional economic assistance. Coupled with oil revenue, significant improvements to the road, rail, and port infrastructure of Georgia and Azerbaijan are expected by 2020.
2018:

- Instability and momentum for secession continue to build in Northwest Iran.
- SAPA units continue to use Northwest Iran for training, refitting, and as staging areas for cross-border raids into Azerbaijan.
- Iran’s Northwest Provinces form the autonomous Republic of Ahurastan.
- Iran’s Southwest Provinces form the autonomous Republic of Luristan.
- Political and economic instability in the rest of Iran precludes any counter-action by the Tehran Government.
2019:

• In February, Ahurastan and Luristan declare full independence.
  – Iran’s former Western Area Command becomes the new Ahurastan Army.
  – The new Ahurastan government becomes more overt in support for SAPA than the Iranian government was in the past. Government of Ahurastan also questions Azerbaijan’s territorial claims in the Caspian Sea.

• In July, Ahurastanian naval vessels confront Western, Azerbaijani, and Turkish oil exploration vessels in the Caspian Sea.

• In October, Ahurastan provides sporadic cross border support to assist SAPA units.

• FKM attacks the Armenian nuclear power plant at Metsamor in November. Radiation leaks are detected in neighboring countries. Armenia accuses Azerbaijan of covertly supporting the FKM attack.
2019: RUSSIA-GEORGIA UPDATE:

- Russia is pursuing a less belligerent foreign policy and has shifted its focus to economic and domestic issues: Focusing on separatist ambitions of the leadership of Tatarstan (located in central portion of European Russia at confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers).

- Prospect of Tatarstan independence is encouraging neighboring regions to also call for autonomy.

- Russia still has forces in Abkhazia and South Ossetia; has agreed to US-led coalition operations in the Trans-Caucasus region under the following stipulations agreed upon with the US and NATO: Continued de facto recognition of Russian forces in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, with the proviso that any movement from the enclaves will entail “serious consequences.”

- Support for a mutually-agreed upon amount of Azeri gas and oil to transit through Russian pipelines.
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<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answered by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental Frame, Part 1</td>
<td>“What is going on in the environment?”</td>
<td>Graphic and prose</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Environmental Frame, Part 2</td>
<td>“What do we want the environment to look like?”</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Problem Frame</td>
<td>“Where should we act to achieve our desired state?”</td>
<td>Graphic and prose</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Operational Approach</td>
<td>“How do we get from the current state to our desired state?”</td>
<td>Graphic and prose</td>
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Caucasus Regional Analysis

JPG Assessment - 2019

- Regional Facts
  - Regional Interests & Objectives
  - Top US Regional Programs
  - Regional Relationships
  - Key Events/Flashpoints
  - US Interests & Objectives
- Assumptions
  - Most Dangerous & Most Likely COAs
  - Possible Events Triggering US Action
  - Proposed Mission Statement
Caucasus Regional Analysis
“Flexible Deterrent Options” – Phase “O” (Shape)
## Caucasus Regional Analysis

### US Interests, Objectives and Activities – 2019

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<td>• Promote Regional Stability&lt;br&gt;• Ensure Access to Resources by Ourselves and Allies&lt;br&gt;• Coordinate and Establish an Effective Force to Deter/Counter Aggression&lt;br&gt;• Prevent Military Coercion of Friendly States&lt;br&gt;• Deny Enemy Access to Resources, Ensure Access to Lines of Communications and Resources&lt;br&gt;• Deter War&lt;br&gt;• Conduct Military Operations if Deterrence Fails</td>
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<td>• Enhance Science, Technology, and Human Capital</td>
<td>• Protect Resources and Facilities in the Region</td>
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<td>• Accelerate Sustainable Development</td>
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• Promote Dignity by meeting Basic Needs | • Prevent Military Coercion of Friendly States  
• Demonstrate a Commitment to the Region  
• Counter Hostile Expansion and Influences  
• Improve Regional Stability  
• Deter War |
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| International Order| • Ensure Strong Alliances  
                  | • Build Cooperation with Other 21st Century Centers of Influence  
                  | • Prevent Military Coercion of Friendly States  
                  | • Deter War  
                  | • Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation  
                  | • Improve Regional Stability  
                  | • Counter Hostile Expansion and Influences  
                  | • Conduct Military Operations if Deterrence Fails  
                  | • Sustain Broad Cooperation on Key Global Challenges  

C506C
Caucasus Regional Analysis

TRIGGERS
Issues/Events “triggering” US Actions - 2019

- Armenia/Azerbaijan full scale armed conflict over N-K
- AH/SAPA initiates military action against AZ
- Continued/escalated SAPA activity in AZ
- AH act/sabotage against the BTC Pipeline
- AH seizes foreign assets in Caspian Sea
- SAPA moves into AZ or threatens Turkish interests
- FKM threatens the Nuclear Power Plant in Metsamor (AR)
MISSION STATEMENT
Proposed Mission Statement - 2019

When directed USEUCOM employs all elements of National Power in the form of flexible deterrent options (FDOs) in the Caucasus Region in order to deter conflict and maintain a stable peace.

On order, executes full range of military operations in concert with coalition partners, to restore regional stability, counter-terrorism, and protect U.S. interests in the area of responsibility.
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COA DEVELOPMENT

"Doctrinal Approach"
Strategic Concept - The course of action accepted as the result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, informational, and other measures which stem from it.

JP 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associate Terms, 12 April 2001 (as amended through 4 March 2008)
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SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT
Caucasus Regional Analysis
Caucasus Regional Analysis

PHASING CONSTRUCT
Caucasus Regional Analysis

Joint Publication 3-0

Joint Operations

11 August 2011
**Caucasus Regional Analysis**

**COA DEVELOPMENT**

- **Phase 0**: Shape
- **Phase I**: Deter
- **Phase II**: Seize Initiative
- **Phase III**: Dominate
- **Phase IV**: Stabilization
- **Phase V**: Enable Civ. Auth.

Source: JP 3-0, Joint Operations
Caucasus Regional Analysis

$$FDOs = (D+I+M+E)$$
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EXAMPLES OF REQUESTED DIPLOMATIC FLEXIBLE DETERRENT OPTIONS

- Alert and introduce special teams (e.g., public diplomacy)
- Reduce international diplomatic ties
- Increase cultural group pressure
- Promote democratic elections
- Initiate noncombatant evacuation procedures
- Identify the steps to peaceful resolution
- Restrict activities of diplomatic missions
- Prepare to withdraw or withdraw US embassy personnel
- Take actions to gain support of allies and friends
- Restrict travel of US citizens
- Gain support through the United Nations
- Demonstrate international resolve

Source: JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning, Figure A-1, page A-2.
EXAMPLES OF REQUESTED INFORMATIONAL FLEXIBLE DETERRENT OPTIONS

- Promote US policy objectives through public policy statements
- Ensure consistency of strategic communications themes and messages
- Encourage Congressional support
- Gain US and international public confidence and popular support
- Maintain open dialogue with the news media
- Keep selected issues as lead stories
- Increase protection of friendly critical information structure
- Impose sanctions on communications systems technology transfer
- Implement psychological operations
EXAMPLES OF REQUESTED MILITARY FLEXIBLE DETERRENT OPTIONS

- Increase readiness posture of in-place forces
- Upgrade alert status
- Increase intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
- Initiate or increase show-of-force actions
- Increase training and exercise activities
- Maintain an open dialogue with the news media
- Take steps to increase US public support
- Increase defense support to public diplomacy
- Increase information operations
- Deploy forces into or near the potential operational area
- Increase active and passive protection measures
- Ensure consistency of strategic communications messages

Source: JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning, Figure A-3, page A-4.
Examples of requested economic flexible deterrent options

- Freeze or seize real property in the United States where possible
- Freeze monetary assets in the United States where possible
- Freeze international assets where possible
- Encourage US and international financial institutions to restrict or terminate financial transactions
- Encourage US and international corporations to restrict transactions
- Embargo goods and services
- Enact trade sanctions
- Enact restrictions on technology transfer
- Cancel or restrict US-funded programs
- Reduce security assistance programs

Source: JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning, Figure A-4, page A-5.
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US EUCOM CONPLAN

4567-018

“Flexible Deterrent Options” – Phase “0” (Shape)
REGIONAL ASSESSMENT:

✓ Spectrum of Conflict
✓ Phasing Construct
✓ Operational Themes:
  ✓ COA-1 + COA-2
✓ OBJs & FDOs (Nested)
✓ COA-1 (Strategic Impacts)
✓ COA-2 (Strategic Impacts)
Course of Action (COA) Development

SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT

Increasing Violence
- Stable Peace
- Unstable Peace
- Insurgency
- General War

Offense
- Stability
- Defense

Major Combat Operations
Irregular Warfare
Peace Operations
Limited Intervention
Peacetime Military Engagement

FM 3-0, pg 3-20
Caucasus Regional Analysis

Course of Action (COA) Development

SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT

Increasing Violence

Stable Peace

Unstable Peace

Insurgency

General War

Offense

Stability

Defense

Major Combat Operations

Irregular Warfare

Peace Operations

Limited Intervention

Peacetime Military Engagement

COA-1

COA-2

FM 3-0, pg 3-20
## Course of Action (COA) Development

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<th>Peacetime military engagement</th>
<th>Limited intervention</th>
<th>Peace operations</th>
<th>Irregular warfare</th>
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<td>Multinational training events and exercises</td>
<td>Noncombatant evacuation operations</td>
<td>Peacekeeping</td>
<td>Foreign internal defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security assistance</td>
<td>Strike</td>
<td>Peace building</td>
<td>Support to insurgency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint combined exchange training</td>
<td>Raid</td>
<td>Peacemaking</td>
<td>Counterinsurgency</td>
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<td>Recovery operations</td>
<td>Show of force</td>
<td>Peace enforcement</td>
<td>Combating terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arms control</td>
<td>Foreign humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>Conflict prevention</td>
<td>Unconventional warfare</td>
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<td>Counterdrug activities</td>
<td>Consequence management</td>
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<td>Sanction enforcement</td>
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<td>Elimination of weapons of mass destruction</td>
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*Note: Major combat operations usually involve a series of named major operations, such as Operation Desert Storm, each involving significant offensive and defensive operations and supporting air, land, sea, and special operations.*
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COA DEVELOPMENT

Immediate Response
First 72 hours

Shape
Deter
Seize Initiative
Dominate
Stabilization
Enable Civ. Auth.

Phase 0
Phase I
Phase II
Phase III
Phase IV
Phase V

Source: JP 3-0, Joint Operations
# Caucasus Regional Analysis

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<td>• Advance Peace, Security, and Opportunity in the Greater Middle East</td>
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<td>• Request UN Peace Keeping Force in AH/AZ</td>
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<td>• Request NATO Support in the Area</td>
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<td>• Obtain use of Foreign Bases, Over-flight Routes, and Transit Rights</td>
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<td>• Conditional Economic Support to AH</td>
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<td>• Enact Trade Sanctions</td>
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<td>• Sponsor Trade Sanctions Against AH</td>
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<td>• Embargo AH Goods</td>
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**Promote Regional Stability**

**Ensure Access to Resources by Ourselves and Allies**

**Coordinate and Establish an Effective Force to Deter/Counter Aggression**

**Prevent Military Coercion of Friendly States**

**Deny Enemy Access to Resources, Ensure Access to Lines of Communications and Resources**

**Deter War**

**Conduct Military Operations if Deterrence Fails**
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                     • Accelerate Sustainable Development | • Ensure Access to Resources by Ourselves and Allies  
                     • Protect Resources and Facilities in the Region | • **Diplomatic**  
                     • Work within the BSSE-EC  
                     • **Information**  
                     • Ensure Consistency of Messages  
                     • Maintain Open Dialogue with Media  
                     • Keep Selected Issues as Lead Stories  
                     • Increase Protection of Critical Info Structure  
                     • **Military**  
                     • Offer Conditional Military Support to AH | • **Economic**  
                     • Freeze AH Assets in U.S.  
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<td>• <strong>Diplomatic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Build Cooperation with Other 21st Century Centers of Influence</td>
<td>• Deter War</td>
<td>• Put Diplomatic Pressure on AH Through UAE/Oman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation</td>
<td>• Improve Regional Stability</td>
<td>• Work within the BSSE-EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sustain Broad Cooperation on Key Global Challenges</td>
<td>• Counter Hostile Expansion and Influences</td>
<td>• Increase Cultural group Pressure on AH</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct Military Operations if Deterrence Fails</td>
<td>• Show International Resolves Against AH Aggression</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Request UN Peace Keeping Force in AH/AZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supporting DIME

- Request NATO Support in the Area
- Obtain use of Foreign Bases, Overflight Routes, and Transit Rights
- Take Actions to Win Support of Allies
- Identify National Leader Who May be Able to Solve the Problem
- Clearly Identify Steps to a Peaceful Resolution
- Pursue Measures to Increase Regional Support
- Coordinate Efforts to Strengthen International Support
- Offer Conditional Support for UN Recognition of AH

### Information

- Promote U.S. Objectives through Public policy Statements
- Ensure Consistency of Messages
- Maintain Open Dialogue with Media

### Military

- Increase Military Exchanges or Staff Visits to the Area
- Increase IOF in AZB
- Emplace Log Infrastructure in Turkey/Georgia
- Deploy CIG/MEB/AWACS to the Region
- Deploy TAC Fighter Squadrons to Turkey
- Move ARG/MEU to Black Sea
- Increase Military IO
- Pre-stage Sealift and Airlift Reception Assets in Georgia
- Move U.S./AZ Military Units to AZ/AH Border for “Training”

### Economic

- Enact Trade Sanctions
- Sponsor Trade Sanctions Against AH
- Embargo AH Goods
- Encourage NATO to Restrict Transactions
# Caucasus Regional Analysis

## Course of Action – 1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Interests</th>
<th>National Objectives</th>
<th>Regional Objectives</th>
<th>Supporting DIME</th>
<th>Associated FDOs</th>
<th>COA 1 Spectrum of Conflict</th>
<th>Unstable Peace Operational Theme</th>
<th>Peace Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
<td>1. Strengthen Security and Resilience at home</td>
<td>1. Promote Regional Stability</td>
<td>Diplomatic:</td>
<td>1. Put Diplomatic Pressure on AH Through UAE/Oman</td>
<td>[Russia] [Georgia] [Turkey]</td>
<td>[Arabia] [Armenia] [Iran] [Ahuristan] Overall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Disrupt, Dismantle, and Defeat Al-Qaeda and its Violent Extremist Affiliates in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Around the World</td>
<td>2. Coordinate and Establish an Effective Force to Deter/Counter Aggression</td>
<td>2. Work within the BSE-EC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Reverse the Spread of Nuclear and Biological Weapons and Secure Materials</td>
<td>5. Protect Resources and Facilities in the Region</td>
<td>4. Investigate AH Actions Through UN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prosperity</strong></td>
<td>1. Strengthen Education and Human Capital</td>
<td>1. Strengthen Education and Human Capital</td>
<td>Informational:</td>
<td>1. Promote U.S. Objectives through Public policy Statements</td>
<td>[Russia] [Georgia] [Turkey]</td>
<td>[Arabia] [Armenia] [Iran] [Ahuristan] Overall</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Enhance Science, Technology, and Human Capital</td>
<td>2. Ensure Consistency of Messages</td>
<td>2. Ensure Consistency of Messages</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Promote Democracy and Human Rights Abroad</td>
<td>6. Use Information Campaign to Pressure AH Actions</td>
<td>6. Use Information Campaign to Pressure AH Actions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Order</strong></td>
<td>1. Ensure Strong Alliances</td>
<td>1. Upgrade Alert Status</td>
<td>Military:</td>
<td>[Russia] [Georgia] [Turkey]</td>
<td>[Arabia] [Armenia] [Iran] [Ahuristan] Overall</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Build Cooperation with Other 21st Century Centers of Influence</td>
<td>2. Increase Strategic Recon/Collection Efforts</td>
<td>2. Increase Strategic Recon/Collection Efforts</td>
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<td>4. Sustain Breadth Cooperation on Key Global Challenges</td>
<td>4. Increase IOP in AEB</td>
<td>4. Increase IOP in AEB</td>
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<td>4. Seize Trade Sanctions</td>
<td>8. Deploy TAC Fighter Squadrions to Turkey</td>
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<td>8. Offer conditional Military support to AZ</td>
<td>12. Offer conditional Military support to AZ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Course of Action – 2

### Spectrum of Conflict – “Insurgency”/Op Theme – “Limited Intervention”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Interests</th>
<th>National Objectives</th>
<th>Regional Objectives</th>
<th>Supporting DIME</th>
<th>Associated FDOs</th>
<th>COA 2 Spectrum of Conflict: Insurgency Operational Theme: Limited Intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Disrupt, Dismantle, and Defeat Al-Qaeda and it’s Violent Extremist Affiliates in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Other Parts of the World</td>
<td>2. Ensure Access to Resources by Ourselves and Allied Nations</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Work within the BISE-EC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Use of Force</td>
<td>3. Coordinate and Establish an Effective Force to Deter/Counter Aggression</td>
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<td>3. Increase Cultural Group Pressure on AH</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Advance Peace, Security, and Opportunity in the Greater Middle East</td>
<td>5. Protect Resources and Facilities in the Region</td>
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<td>5. Request UN Peacekeeping Forces in AH/AZ</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Prosperity</strong></td>
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<td>7. Obtain use of Foreign Bases, Overflight Routes, and Transit Rights</td>
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<td>1. Strengthen Education and Human Capital</td>
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<td>1. Put Diplomatic Pressure on AH Through UAE/Oman</td>
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<td>2. Work within the BISE-EC</td>
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<td>3. Achieve Balanced and Sustainable Growth</td>
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<td>3. Increase Cultural Group Pressure on AH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Spend Taxpayers’ Dollars Wisely</td>
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<td>5. Request UN Peacekeeping Forces in AH/AZ</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Values</strong></td>
<td>1. Strengthen the Power of Our Example</td>
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<td>6. Request NATO Support in the Area</td>
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<td>3. Promote Diplomacy by meeting Basic Needs</td>
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<td>8. Use Information Campaign to Pressure AH Actions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International</strong></td>
<td><strong>Order</strong></td>
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**Caucasus Regional Analysis**
Caucasus Regional Analysis

COA ANALYSIS & COMPARISON
Evaluate & Compare COAs

- Again each COA must be
  - Adequate, Feasible, Acceptable, Distinguishable and Complete
  - Don’t show the JFC something which will obviously not work, is too costly, is clearly unacceptable or one dimensional ...but you can work close to the margin.

- Apply criteria developed from a variety of sources
- Address relative Risk among the COAs
Joint Operation Planning Process

COA Analysis

Perception Analysis
Joint Operation Planning Process

• COA Comparison:

  ➢ “An objective process whereby COAs are considered independently of each other and evaluated/compared against a set of criteria that are established by the staff and commander."

  ➢ The goal is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of COAs so that a COA with the highest probability of success can be selected and developed.

• The commander and staff analyze each tentative COA separately according to the commander’s guidance.

• COA analysis identifies advantages and disadvantages of each proposed friendly COA.

• Governing Factors:

  ➢ “Those aspects of the situation (or externally imposed factors) that the commander deems critical to mission accomplishment.”

  ➢ Governing Factors are key outputs of COA Analysis and War-gaming and key inputs to COA Comparison.

  ➢ The staff evaluates COAs using Governing Factors to identify the one with the highest probability of success.

  ➢ Governing Factors are criteria!

  ➢ Potential Governing Factors include elements of the commander’s intent and planning guidance; war-gaming results; principles of joint operations; operational limitations or any other criteria the commander desires.

- JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning, 2011
Caucasus Regional Analysis

COA Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall DIME Analysis - COA 1 (Post-FDO Screening)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
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<td>TBD - #</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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Joint Operation Planning Process

Weighting

“Pairwise Comparison”

“Pairwise Comparison” (PC) involves one-on-one comparisons of ‘Governing Factors’. A planner is asked to make comparative judgments on the relative importance of ‘Governing Factors’. These judgments are used to assign relative weights to the ‘Governing Factors’. This method is based on the premise that the ‘Principles and Criteria’ are most “measurable” and/or “observable”.

Gradations:

- “Favored”
- “Slightly Favored”
- “Equal”
- “Less Favored”
- “Least Favored”
# Caucasus Regional Analysis

## Pairwise Comparison

## Perception Weighting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Azerbaijan</th>
<th>Armenia</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>Ahurastan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBD - #</td>
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C506C
Caucasus Regional Analysis

“Operational Approach”

**COA Evaluation**

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Caucasus Regional Analysis

COA COMPARISON & RISK
Caucasus Regional Analysis

COA Comparison & Associated Risks

• COA #1:
  • Spectrum of Conflict:
  • Operational Theme:
    • Associated Risks:

• COA #2:
  • Spectrum of Conflict:
  • Operational Theme:
    • Associated Risks:
Caucasus Regional Analysis

COA Comparison & Associated Risks

• COA #1: Unstable Peace -> Peace Operations
  – Risk(s):
    • AH Aggression Grows
    • Increased Civilian Hardship

• COA #2: Insurgency -> Limited Intervention
  – Risk(s):
    • Greater Risk of U.S./Coalition Casualties
    • Increased Threat to BTC Pipeline
    • Spread of Terrorism
    • Less Flexible
    • Possible Civilian Casualties & DP Increase
Caucasus Regional Analysis

RECOMMENDATION
Caucasus Regional Analysis

**Recommendation**

*Recommendation:*

*Why?*

*What Caveats affect this COA (including impact of Assumptions)?
“The United States European Command, in coordination with NATO and partner nations and Inter-Agencies, executes either enhanced *Peace Operations* or *Limited Intervention Operations* in the Caucasus Region, engaging all hard and soft Elements of National Power in order to stabilize the political and security postures of Azerbaijan and set the conditions for a lasting regional peace.”

**Why?**

Provides a multi-dimensional, international effort that utilizes multiple options prior to the use of overwhelming force.

- Caveat: Russian perception with regard to any action could result in their countering of any potential international and/or coalition efforts...