

Exit strategy
Iraq as an example
Questions
Discussion
Wrap-up

you please,,

Wars begin when you will, but they do not end when Niccolo Machiavelli

The conflict was begun on the timing and terms of others. It will end in a way, and at an hour, of our choosing.

A plan for terminating a war, campaign or other military operation.

A proper exit strategy

- defines the objectives of the operation,
- states how the achievement of objectives is to be measured, and
- outlines exactly when and how the forces employed will be disengaged.

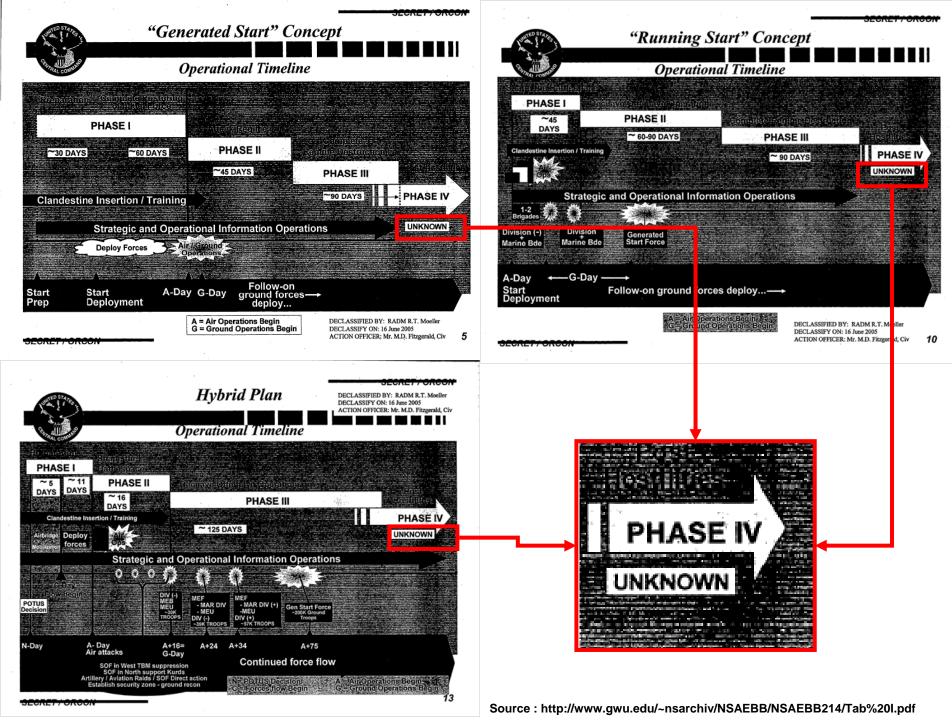
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Iraq Study Group Report

« The primary mission of U.S. forces in Iraq should evolve to one of supporting the Iraqi Army, which would take over primary responsibility for combat operations. By the first quarter of 2008, ... all combat brigades not necessary for forces protection could be out of Iraq ».

President Bush's Address to Nation

« I have made it clear to the prime minister and Iraq's other leaders that America's commitment is not open-ended. If the Iraqi government does not follow through on its promises, it will lose the support of the American people — and it will lose the support of the Iraqi people. »

« The answer must be something better – or, at the very last, not worse-than what went before. That does not mean garrisonning Iraq in perpetuity. But it does mean staying until, at a minimum, Iraqis have the abilitis to subdue forcs unleashed by our actions. »

L. F. Kaplan,

Foreign Policy, May-June 2005, 63-64

« A U.S. withdrawal would be a victory of good sense over exaggerated fears » George A. Lopez

Foreign Policy, May-June 2005, 64-65

« The moral imperative during the occupation is Iraqi well-being, not American interests.

Accordingly, the United States and its allies must not depart until basic social institutions are in place or until it is clear that occupying forces are either unwanted or unable to contribute to the creation of those institutions »

K. R. Himes

Foreign Policy, May-June 2005, 65-66

- 1. assess its degree of responsibility for the postwar situation.
- 2. leave the people in the invaded country, as well as the wider international environment, in better shape than before the intervention
- 3. provide defense and security.
- The United States must remain tightly tied to a new Iraq
- J. B. Elshtain

Foreign Policy, May-June 2005, 66-67

Muslim troops approved by the Arab League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should replace American, British, and other European forces as interim peacekeepers until Iraqi security forces are properly trained. This force cannot come from countries neighboring Iraq, which might have their own designs on its territory, but it could draw on troops from Morocco, Egypt, Pakistan, or Bangladesh.

S. H. Ashimi

Foreign Policy, May-June 2005, 68

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Strategy – a « Wicked Problem »?

« The planner terminates work on a wicked problem, not for reasons inherent in the "logic" of the problem. He stops for considerations that are external to the problem: he runs out of time, or money, or patience. He finally says, "That's good enough," or "This is the best I can do within the limitations of the project," or "I like this solution," etc. »

Questions

- 1. Can we learn from our experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan?
- 2. Is it possible to define the exit strategy in the planning phase ?
 (« No plan of operation can look with any certainty
 - (« No plan of operation can look with any certainty beyond the first meeting with the major forces of the enemy » Moltke)
- 3. How often shall one adapt the exit strategy?

Questions

- 4. What can we learn about
 - The objectives of the operation.
 - how to measure the achievement of objectives.
 - when and how the forces employed will be disengaged

in Iraq and in Afghanistan

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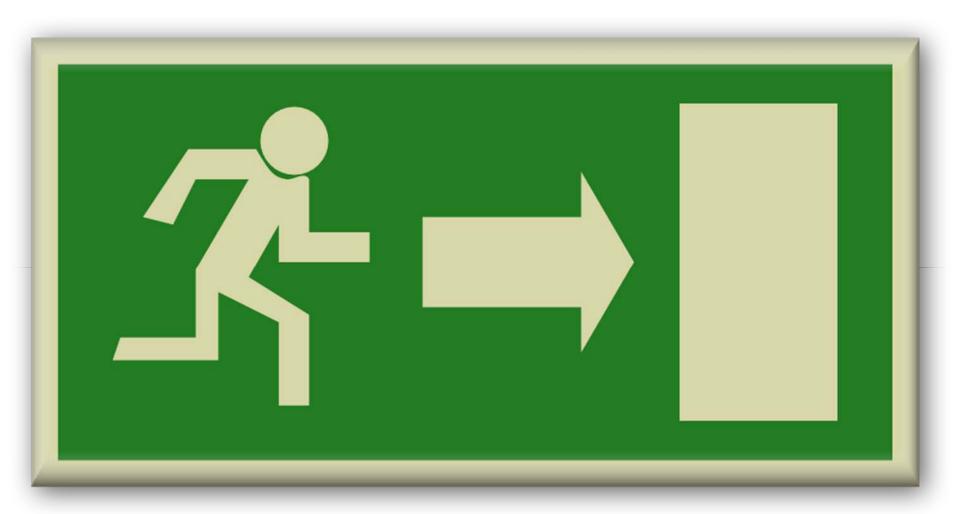
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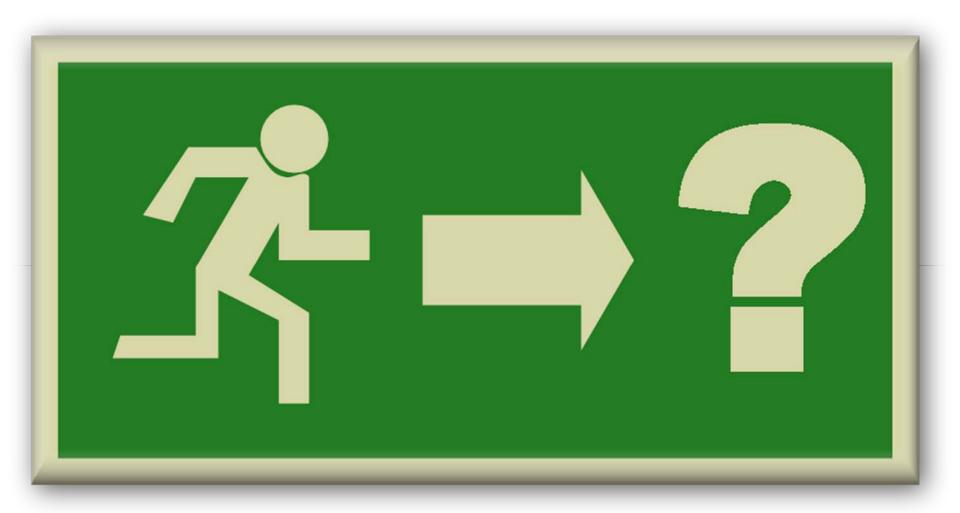
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'Ready to take the helm?'







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