

APPENDIX E

Sample Campaign Plan

(SECURITY CLASSIFICATION)

Copy No. ____ of ____ copies
Issuing Headquarters
Place of Issue
Date/Time Group of Signature

PEACE OPERATIONS CAMPAIGN PLAN: (Number or Code Name)

Reference: Maps, charts, and other relevant documents.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS. Briefly describe the command organization (composition and relationship) for the campaign. Is it UN-sponsored with a single force commander? Is the US in support? OPCON? Is it non-UN sponsored with a single headquarters or dual headquarters for military and political activities? Is there a distinct command arrangement for US observers? Will NGOs and PVOs be in theater? How will they be addressed?

1. Situation. Briefly describe the situation that the campaign plan addresses. Identify the related mandate as appropriate and any agreements, cease-fires, or truce arrangements.

a. Strategic Guidance. Summarize the force commander's directives, sanctions, or other measures or directives of higher authority that apply to the plan.

(1) Strategic Direction. Specify UN or non-UN direction for the situation in the theater, theater operations, or designated area for operations.

(2) Strategic Objectives and Tasks Assigned to the Command. Specify which tasks apply: preventive deployment, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, supervision of truces, prisoner-of-war exchanges, demilitarization and demobilization, protection of humanitarian assistance, guarantee or denial of movement.

(3) Constraints. Address actions that are prohibited or required by higher authority (ROE, SOFA/SOMA, TOR, legal, financial, political, identification of forces, mandate, jurisdictional, and so forth). Annexes may expand this information.

b. Belligerent Data. Summarize intelligence data or information.

(1) Composition, location, disposition, movements, and strengths of all factions, political groups, belligerent groups, and local or regional support that can influence the campaign.

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(2) Strategic concept (if known), to include belligerent intentions and conditions that could violate the peace (border crossings, entering demilitarized zones, initiation of hostilities, acts of terrorism, and so forth).

(3) Major belligerent objectives, root causes of the conflict, cause and effect relationships of each side to agree to peace, each side's strategic and operational objectives.

(4) Operational and sustainment capabilities of probable belligerent COAs.

(5) Belligerent leadership patterns and idiosyncrasies.

(6) Vulnerabilities and sensitivities; key cultural, religious, ethnic characteristics, beliefs, values, attitudes.

(7) Centers of gravity; main source of belligerent power or weakness.

NOTE: Identify assumed information as such. Reference the intelligence or information operations annex for more detailed information.

c. Friendly Forces. Specify information on friendly or neutral forces or entities not assigned that may directly affect the command, to include centers of gravity or friendly or neutral forces.

(1) Intent of higher, adjacent, and supporting US commands.

(2) Intent of higher, adjacent, and supporting UN or other national contingent commands or elements.

(3) Intent, philosophy, and modus operandi of NGOs and PVOs, UNHCR, or other players of this nature.

d. Assumptions. Include assumptions applicable to the plan as a whole.

2. Mission. Specify tasks of the command and the purposes and relationships to achieve the strategic objectives. Does the mission entail support to diplomacy, peacekeeping efforts, observer or peacekeeping forces, or peace enforcement measures.

3. Operations.

a. Strategic Concept. Based on the relevant major elements of UN, US, or multinational strategy, provide a broad concept for deployment, employment, and sustainment of major forces in the command.

(1) Command organization. What is the force mandate?

(2) Area organization. What is the size and nature of the area that the force must control? Organized by national contingents? Major elements of the force?

(3) Campaign objectives.

(4) Phases, major events, or major operations of the campaign.

(5) Timing. Is the duration of the campaign mandated? Are phases time-sequenced?

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b. Phase I. (Timing for Phase).

(1) Operational Concept. Provide operational objectives, scheme for conducting the mission, for example, separating belligerent parties or interpositioning the force between belligerent parties, and timing for this phase.

(2) Forces Required by Function or Capability. Specify combat, combat support, or combat service support forces. Will forces be committed as part of a joint, UN, or multinational force? Unilaterally?

(3) Tasks. Specify tasks of subordinate commands and contingents and tasks for forces, as applicable. Describe tasks for subordinate non-US and US contingent, sector, and unit forces.

(4) Reserve Forces. Specify location and composition.

(5) Psychological. Describe psychological operations that might affect the campaign. Refer to detailed annex.

(6) Civil Affairs. Describe civil affairs operations and organization that might affect the overall campaign. Refer to detailed annex.

(7) Public Affairs. Describe public affairs operations and organization. Refer to detailed annex.

c. Phases II - IV. Provide information as stated above for each subsequent phase with a separate phase for each step in the subordinate campaign at the end of which a major reorganization of forces may be required and another significant action initiated. Consider transitions and termination operations and postconflict activities and requirements. Consider evacuation activities if appropriate. Refer to detailed annexes.

d. Coordinating Instructions. Provide instructions applicable to two or more phases or multiple elements of the force. Include CMOC organization, composition, and geographic distribution, along with general liaison requirements. Refer to detailed annexes.

4. Logistics. Provide a brief, broad statement of the sustainment concept of the campaign, with information and instructions applicable to the subordinate campaign by phase. Logistics phases must be concurrent with operational phases. This information may be issued separately and referenced here. At a minimum, this paragraph addresses:

a. Assumptions (including UN or multinational agreements).

b. Logistics concept of operation; for example, nodes and hubs, LOGCAP, LSE.

c. Local acquisition and contracting, host nation, or other local support.

d. Finance and exchange of foreign currency. Reimbursement procedures for UN operations.

e. Receipt, storage, and issue of all classes of supply.

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- f. Transportation.
- g. Mortuary affairs.
- h. Food services.
- i. Water processing, storage, and issue.

5. Command and Signal.

a. Command.

(1) Command Relationships. Provide a general statement of the command relationships for the campaign or portions thereof. Show the status, authority, and responsibilities of the force commander, subordinate commander (if applicable), national contingent commanders, sector commanders, and unit commanders.

(2) Delegation of Authority.

b. Signal.

(1) Communications. Plan communications. If UN-sponsored, determine communications among forces and UN headquarters. If non-UN-sponsored, determine joint force established communications links. Centralized communications are the responsibility of a designated, single, national contingent. Each national contingent is responsible for its own internal communications system.

(2) Electronics. Plan electronics systems (may refer to a standard plan or may be contained in an annex). Include electronic policy and such other information as may be appropriate.

Signed _____
(Commander)

ANNEXES: As required

DISTRIBUTION:

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