

## **Effectiveness and civil-military cooperation: Case Afghanistan**

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### *Abstract for working group 1 War Studies*

The paper examines, first, what the effectiveness in crisis management operation means and, second, how civil-military cooperation looks from the effectiveness viewpoint. These issues are examined in the context of the Afghanistan operation.

After the end of Afghanistan operation, different national and international research groups have been set up to examine why the operation did not succeed and what we can learn from that for the future i.e., how we learn to make crisis management more effective. The paper focuses on results by Finnish research groups and critically discusses first of all what we mean when we try to analyse the effectiveness of Afghan operation. These include, among other things, how we define effectiveness; what theoretical concepts and evaluation models (input-output -model, system analysis) we use for this work; in relation to which goals effectiveness is evaluated; on which level (international or national or local level) the evaluation is focused; from whose point of view the effectiveness is being looked at etc.

Secondly, conflicts and sustainable peace require civil-military cooperation i.e., civilian and military crisis management complemented by humanitarian aid and development cooperation. More precisely, with this comprehensive or integrated model, the effectiveness of the operation is aimed at in such a way that the contribution of the various actors supports society's ability to recover from the conflict itself and to take the responsibility for its development i.e., the aim is to support and develop society's resilience. The paper also brings out the challenges comprehensive approach poses with the cooperation of the various actors.