

generated societal data were displayed in both map-based, Figure 8 above, and graphical formats, and used to set the scene for the study participants and to provide a basis for assessing the effectiveness of their actions that involved planning for the deployment of military forces and civilian entities to support post-conflict stabilization. The Post-Conflict Stabilization Study of Afghanistan involved DMSCupol planning activities as well as STRATMAS-supported analysis, assessment, and planning activities for military forces and civilian entities. Two consecutive notional scenarios were used in the post-conflict study.

- Phase 1: Deployment of the Afghanistan Emergency Force (AFGEM). The first scenario described the transformation from a post-conflict situation involving high levels of violence to intermediate levels of violence. It involved the deployment of the notional Afghanistan Emergency Force (AFGEM) involving some 60,000 individuals under UN authority as well as civilian humanitarian entities.
- Phase 2: Deployment of the Afghanistan Recovery and Stabilization Force (AFGRES). The second scenario considered further transformations to low violence level conditions where societal reconstruction and development become possible. A year after deployment of AFGEM, the UN Security Council notionally authorized deployment the Afghanistan Recovery and Stabilization Force (AFGRES) with a maximum force strength of 25,000, in order to support the recovery and long-term stabilization of the country.

The senior political leadership group in the Study consisted a retired United States Ambassador, currently working in the Peace Operations Policy Program at the School of Public Policy at George Mason University, as well as another senior United States civilian. The group provided strategic political guidance to the Study participants. A Swedish Major General played the role of the overall Force Commander for the Study. The General with the staff assistance of a Swedish Lieutenant Colonel used the political guidance and other information to provide the Commander's Intent and planning guidance for the Planning Staff.

The Study Planning Staff, consisting of military and civilian personnel, prepared 90-day action plans to represent the initial response to the conditions in Afghanistan associated with each scenario. The impact of the plans, which were made in DMSCupol, was then determined with the aid of the STRATMAS facility. Data on a series of key societal variables, displayed in map-based and textual formats, indicated significant reductions in violence levels and the amelioration of the overall societal conditions resulting from deployment of AFGEM and AFGRES and the civilian entities.

Activities during the study in January 2003 at the National Defence College in Stockholm clearly showed that joint use of DMSCupol and STRATMAS permitted development of a very significant understanding of the problems associated with post-conflict stabilization in Afghanistan. Development of that understanding was greatly enhanced by the fact that the study took place in the Aquarium facility. Taken together, DMSCupol and STRATMAS implemented within the Aquarium, provide a unique and proven support capability for studies and exercises involving post-conflict stabilization and related activities. DMSCupol and STRATMAS has been designated by the Swedish authorities as the software system as 'center of gravity' for future development of the Aquarium.