Change No. 1

ADRP 3-07, C1
Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 25 February 2013

Stability

1. This change is an administrative change of figures.
2. A plus sign (+) marks new material.
3. ADRP 3-07, 31 August 2012, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages	Insert New Pages
pages i-iv	pages i-iv
pages 2-7 and 2-8	pages 2-7 and 2-8

4. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes.

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

ADRP 3-07, C1
25 February 2013

By order of the Secretary of the Army:

RAYMOND T. ODIERNO
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
1233913

DISTRIBUTION:
Active Army, Army National Guard, and United States Army Reserve: Not to be distributed. Electronic media only.

PIN: 103007-001

Army Doctrine Reference Publication
No. 3-07

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 31 August 2012

Stability

Contents

Page

PREFACE iii
INTRODUCTION v

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION TO STABILITY IN OPERATIONS 1-1
Goals of Stability 1-1
The American Experience with Stability 1-1
Stability Principles 1-1
National Strategy 1-9
Defense Policy 1-10
The Fragile States Framework 1-11
Stability Framework 1-12
End State Conditions for Stability in Operations 1-13

Chapter 2 STABILITY IN UNIFIED LAND OPERATIONS 2-1
Unified Land Operations 2-1
Minimum-Essential Stability Tasks 2-5
Linking Military and Civilian Efforts 2-6
Primary Army Stability Tasks 2-11

Chapter 3 UNIQUE CONSIDERATIONS 3-1
Considerations to Operations 3-1
Military Role in Prevention Activities 3-1
Security Cooperation 3-2
Peace Operations 3-4
Transitions 3-5
Security Sector Reform 3-6
Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration 3-14
Foreign Humanitarian Assistance 3-17
Foreign Internal Defense 3-17
Counterinsurgency 3-17
Inform and Influence Activities in Stability 3-18
Protection of Civilians 3-19
Lethal and Nonlethal Actions 3-21
Intelligence 3-22

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Chapter 4 PLANNING FOR STABILITY IN OPERATIONS……..4-1
Planning 4-1
Stability Planning Considerations 4-1
The Commander's Role in Planning 4-3
Operational Art and Stability in Operations 4-5
Operational Approach 4-8
Stability and Defeat Mechanisms 4-9
Force Organization 4-10
Assessments 4-11
District Stability Framework 4-13
GLOSSARY Glossary-1
REFERENCES References-1
INDEX Index-1

Figures

+Introductory Figure. Stability underlying logic iv
Figure 1-1. Comprehensive approach to stability 1-5
Figure 1-2. The fragile states framework 1-11
Figure 1-3. The stability framework 1-13
Figure 2-1. Unified land operations 2-1
Figure 2-2. Stability tasks across the range of military operations 2-2
+Figure 2-3. An integrated approach to stability tasks 2-7
Figure 2-4. Sample task to establish civil security 2-14
Figure 2-5. Sample task to establish civil control 2-15
Figure 2-6. Sample task to restore essential services 2-17
Figure 2-7. Sample task to support to governance 2-18
Figure 2-8. Sample task to support to economic and infrastructure development 2-20
Figure 3-1. Notional transitions of authority in operations 3-6
Figure 3-2. Elements of the security sector 3-8
Figure 4-1. Completed commander's visualization 4-5
Figure 4-2. Developing lines of effort 4-7

Tables

Introductory Table -1. Modified Army terms v

Preface

Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-07 augments the stability doctrine established in Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 3-07, *Stability*. ADP 3-07 is the Army's doctrine for stability tasks. ADP 3-07 presents overarching doctrinal guidance and direction for conducting these operations, setting the foundation for developing other fundamentals and tactics, techniques, and procedures detailed in subordinate doctrinal publications. It also provides operational guidance for commanders and trainers at all echelons.

It constitutes the Army's view of how to conduct stability tasks in operations on land and sets the foundation for developing the other principles, tactics, techniques, and procedures detailed in subordinate doctrinal publications. Combined with ADP 3-07, the doctrine in ADRP 3-07 provides a foundation for the Army's operational concept of unified land operations. This publication also forms the foundation for training and Army education curricula on stability tasks in operations.

The principal audience for ADP 3-07 is the middle and senior leadership of the Army, officers in the rank of major and above who command Army forces or serve on the staffs that support those commanders. It also applies to the civilian leadership of the Army. This publication is also intended to serve as a resource for the other government agencies, intergovernmental organizations, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector entities who seek to better understand the role of the military in broader stability efforts. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

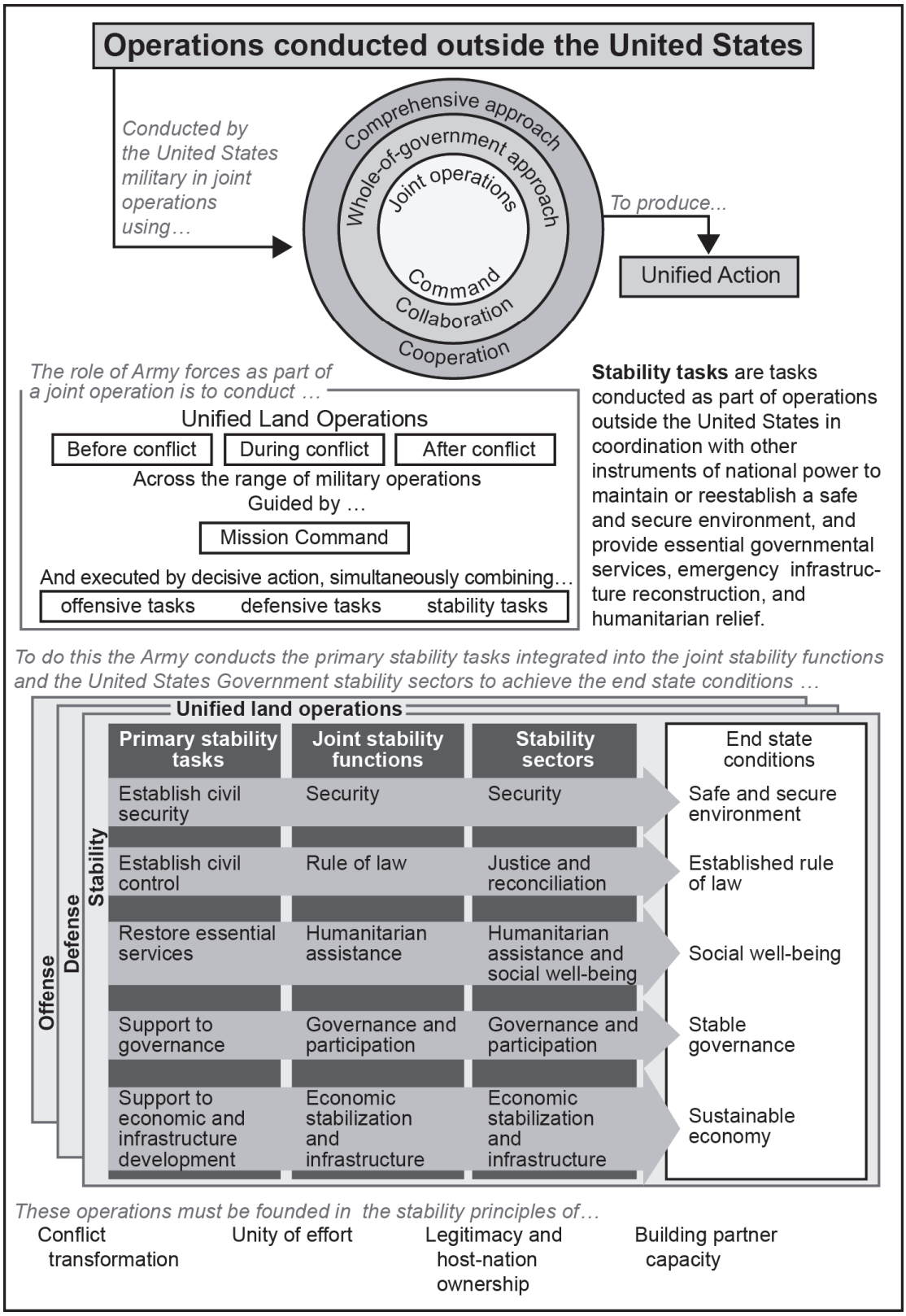
Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. See Field Manual (FM) 27-10.

ADP 3-07 implements the standardization agreement entitled Allied Joint Publication (AJP)-3.4.

ADRP 3-07 uses joint terms where applicable. Most terms with joint or Army definitions are in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which ADRP 3-07 is the proponent publication (the authority) have an asterisk (*) in the glossary. Definitions for which ADRP 3-07 is the proponent publication are in boldfaced text. These terms and their definitions will be in the next revision of FM 1-02. For other definitions in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

ADRP 3-07 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent of ADRP 3-07 is the United States Army Combined Arms Center. The preparing agency is the United States Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute, U.S. Army War College. Send written comments and recommendations on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth, ATTN: ATZL-MCK-D (ADRP 3-07), 300 McPherson Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2337; by e-mail to usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

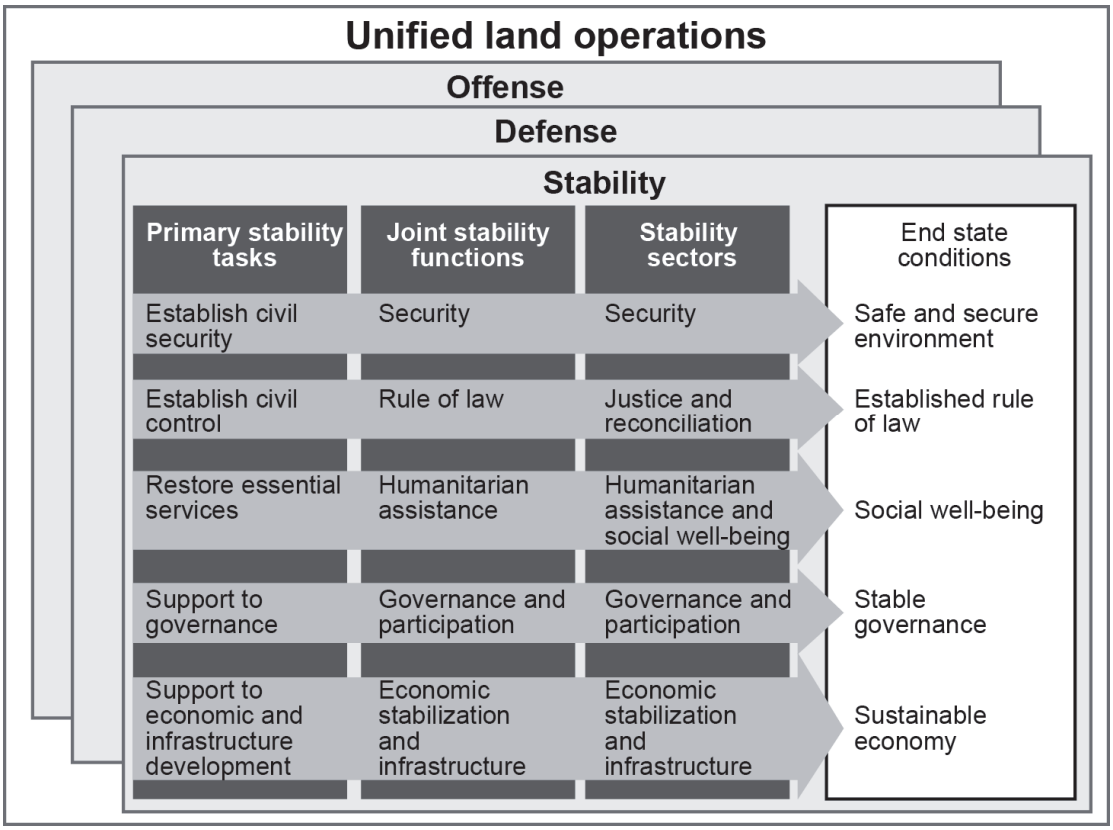


+ Introductory figure. Stability underlying logic

2-34. The matrix is designed as a starting point to help frame analysis of a stabilization and reconstruction activity, not as a checklist or as a comprehensive analysis tool. Effective planning in a stabilization environment begins with robust analysis of the underlying drivers of conflict and resiliencies to mitigate them. Not all the tasks outlined in the matrix work for every situation, and many situations may have key or critical dynamics not captured by the matrix.

2-35. The essential stability task matrix divides the tasks conducted during operations and their relative time frame for execution across five broad technical areas. These areas, often referred to as stability sectors, may be involved in an intervention (see figure 2-3):

- Security.
- Justice and reconciliation.
- Humanitarian assistance and social well-being.
- Governance and participation.
- Economic stabilization and infrastructure.



+ Figure 2-3. An integrated approach to stability tasks

2-36. Stability sectors—similar in purpose and application to lines of effort—help to focus and unify reconstruction and stabilization efforts within specific functional areas of society. (Chapter 4 discusses the use of lines of effort in operations emphasizing stability tasks.) They define and encompass integrated task areas across a broad spectrum of interagency engagement, including the Department of Defense. The essential stability task matrix addresses many requirements necessary to support host nations in transition from armed conflict or civil strife. The matrix serves as a means to leverage functional knowledge and systemic thinking into planning, preparation, execution, and assessment. The essential stability task matrix ensures that—

- The execution of tasks focuses on achieving the desired end state.
- Tasks executed by actors outside the USG are highlighted and responsibility for these tasks within the international community is identified.
- Sector specialists understand the diversity of tasks in other sectors and the interdependence among the sectors.

2-37. The assignment of specific tasks and prioritization among them depends on conditions of an operational environment. The essential stability task matrix facilitates visualizing the conduct of an operation, sequencing necessary activities within an operation, and developing appropriate priorities for those activities and resource allocation. Depending on the scope, scale, and context of the operation, those priorities help to deconflict activities, focus limited resources, and delineate specific responsibilities. Detailed planning enables staffs to integrate and synchronize activities in time and space, identify complementary and reinforcing actions, and prioritize efforts within and across the stability sectors.

2-38. The essential stability task matrix provides a foundation for thinking systemically about stability tasks in operations. Many tasks are cross cutting and create effects across multiple sectors. In this respect, the essential stability task matrix facilitates integration by allowing sector specialists to establish and understand links among the stability sectors. When intervening actors lack the capability or capacity to perform certain functions, the essential stability task matrix facilitates identifying gaps that require building or leveraging specific capabilities within the international community.

2-39. The stability sectors form a framework for executing stability tasks that represent the five key areas in which civil-military efforts focus on building host-nation capacity. Individually, they encompass the distinct yet interrelated tasks that constitute reform activities in a functional sector. Collectively, they are the pillars upon which the government frames the possible reconstruction tasks required for nations torn by conflict or disaster. Although forces execute some tasks sequentially, success necessitates an approach that focuses on simultaneous actions across the operational area. These tasks are inextricably linked; positive results in one sector depend on successfully integrating and synchronizing activities across other sectors.

Security

2-40. Efforts in the security sector focus on establishing a stable security environment and developing legitimate institutions and infrastructure to maintain that environment. Security involves providing individual and collective security and is the foundation for broader success across other sectors. While securing the lives of local civilians from the violence of conflict and restoring the territorial integrity of the state, intervening forces stabilize the security environment. This stability allows for comprehensive reform efforts best accomplished by civilian personnel from other stakeholder agencies and organizations.

2-41. In the most pressing conditions, expeditionary forces assume responsibility for all efforts in the security sector. These efforts typically assemble under the activities reflected in the primary stability task, establish civil security, but also complement and reinforce parallel efforts in other sectors. For results of these efforts to last, host-nation forces—acting on behalf of the host nation and its people—provide security.

Justice and Reconciliation

2-42. The justice and reconciliation sector encompasses far more than policing, civil law and order, and the court systems of a state. Within the sector, efforts provide for a fair, impartial, and accountable justice system while ensuring an equitable means to reconcile past crimes and abuse arising from conflict or disaster. Tasks most closely associated with justice focus on reestablishing a fair and impartial judiciary and effective justice system. This system ensures public safety, helps to resolve disputes, and helps enforce established contracts. Those tasks relating to reconciliation address grievances and crimes, past and present, in hopes of forging a peaceful future for an integrated society.

2-43. An integrated approach to justice and reconciliation is central to broader reform efforts across the other sectors. The justice and reconciliation sector is supported by eight key elements:

- An impartial, transparent, and accountable judiciary and justice system.
- A fair, representative, and equitable body of law.