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FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



ANNEX 3-22 FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE

STRATEGY-TO-TASK FID PLANNING

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Having identified and assigned priorities to the threats, the next issue is how the [host nation](#) (HN) government should employ and integrate its political, economic, informational, and military instruments of national power to counter these threats. The goal here is to specify the ends (desired results), the ways (methods), and the means (actual resources) to achieve national security objectives, thus helping the HN develop its [internal defense and development \(IDAD\) strategy](#). The following illustrates this focused, integrated scheme.

The ends (desired result) may be to:

- ✦ Prevent insurgent/terrorist incursions throughout the country's interior and across its borders from a neighboring country.

The ways (method) may be to:

- ✦ Launch an information campaign designed to turn international opinion against the insurgents.
- ✦ Invest money in training, education, and medical programs to improve living conditions and psychological resistance in affected areas of the country.
- ✦ Implement political reforms throughout the country to mobilize public support of the government.
- ✦ Mount a military response to the insurgent threat and enforce, underscore, and protect HN economic and political initiatives.

The means (actual resources) may include:

- ✦ All facets of the local and national media to broadcast the government's message to the world.

- ✧ The country's financial cash reserves derived from product exports, taxes, etc.
- ✧ Legal actions carried out in the courts to implement political reforms.
- ✧ Personnel and material resources of the nation's armed forces.

Next, planners should determine what the roles (purpose and function) of military force are: what tasks the military performs to meet HN national strategic needs and goals, and how airpower fits into this equation, i.e., what specific airpower missions are appropriate to support surface force operations; carry the fight to the insurgent or terrorist forces; and ultimately support the national strategy. They should determine what priorities should be assigned to these airpower missions. Finally, they should determine what the host nation possesses in the way of appropriate airpower to accomplish these missions and what additional airpower resources are required through [foreign internal defense](#) (FID) assistance efforts to bring HN aviation forces up to required operational status. These issues require an airpower assessment conducted by a qualified Air Force assessment team.

Having determined what airpower should be doing to support the national security/military strategy; it is now possible to establish requirements, priorities, goals, and physical parameters for recruiting, organizing, training, equipping, and employing HN military aviation forces. This includes a determination of major end items and training the US might furnish the HN government under an enablement strategy. These requirements, priorities, and goals also establish the basis for formulating what higher echelons of HN military command should do, or be capable of doing, to enable their own commanders at the tactical level to exploit battlefield events to ultimately meet national security and military objectives.

Having gone this far with the operational design, the planner can now build a FID plan with a concept of operations that includes estimated timelines with phased initiatives, goals, and objectives for US actions. The FID plan can then be reconciled with the HN's IDAD strategy, and adjustments made accordingly. The FID plan gives the Air Force commander a starting point for initiating appropriate actions.
