

Temas de Estrategia

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Ficha	Arnhart, Lynette M. B. y King, Marvin L. 2018 "Are We There Yet? Implementing Best Practices in Assessments" <i>Military Review</i> (mayo-junio) (Kansas: Army University Press), pp. 20-29.
Autor	Col. Lynette M. B. Arnhart, PhD, U.S. Army, retired, is the former division chief for analysis, assessments, and requirements at U.S. Central Command and was responsible for developing and establishing the command's quarterly assessment of the Coalition Military Campaign Plan to Defeat ISIS and for conducting and continuous improvement of the Annual Theater Campaign Plan and Annual Joint Assessments. Arnhart served as a field artillery officer at the battery, battalion, and brigade level. Later she served as a commander in the Adjutant General's Corps, then as an operations research analyst. She has significant experience at the Headquarters, Army, and combatant command level, and she has conducted and led analysis of all types—strategic assessments, human capital, weapon-system effectiveness, modeling and simulation, programming and budgeting, and decision analysis. Arnhart earned a BS from the United States Military Academy, an MS from the Colorado School of Mines, and a PhD in operations research from George Mason University. Lt. Col. Marvin King, PhD, U.S. Army, is a directorate senior military analyst at the Training and Doctrine Command Analysis Center. He is the former assessments, analysis, and studies branch chief for the Africa Command J-8, responsible for quarterly and annual strategic assessments, analytic support of the Integrated Priority List and Program Budget Review issues, sponsored studies, and wargaming from 2015–2017. Working at the Center for Army Analysis, he deployed as an ORSA in Iraq and Afghanistan, and developed quantitative wargame methods that were used to conduct analysis for those theaters. King possesses a BS in electrical engineering from the United States Military Academy, an MS in engineering management from the University of Missouri-Rolla, an MS in mineral and energy economics from the Colorado School of Mines, and a PhD in operations research from the Colorado School of Mines.
Palabras clave	Evaluación estratégica, Métodos de evaluación
Tema	Prácticas buenas y malas en la evaluación de objetivos militares
Argumento	Los procesos de evaluación en el Departamento de Defensa frecuentemente contienen trampas que hacen que la evaluación sea parcial y no se identifiquen las brechas en el cumplimiento de objetivos. Se dan así opciones de lo que se considera como buenas prácticas en el proceso de evaluación de los objetivos estratégicos.
Concepción de intereses estratégicos	Para mejorar el proceso de evaluación ...the DOD requires vast improvements in doctrine, education, and training for assessments, and continues to work to solve these challenges through a community of interest, staffed across the joint force. (Arnhart y King: 2018, 28) Se enumera lo que se considera prácticas malas en los reportes de evaluación. Estas son el uso de "termógrafos", "luces de freno" y colores de promedio. Estos métodos consisten en el uso de los colores rojo, amarillo y

	<p>verde para determinar el avance de un objetivo, donde el rojo es sin avances, el amarillo pocos avances y el verde con grandes avances o casi cumplido. También son malas prácticas el uso de flechas que indican los avances de un reporte a otro, índices con puntuaciones del 1 al 10 en cada objetivo, escalas del 1 al 100 y evaluaciones basadas en efectos.</p> <p>Una buena práctica de evaluación, por otro lado, es la que más que evaluar los avances en los objetivos, evalúa las brechas que se presentan en el cumplimiento de los objetivos militares intermedios IMO y que recoge datos de los comandos de combate (collect data from the combatant commands, CCMD) en un Annual Joint Assessment (AJA). Métodos adicionales son formular preguntas estratégicas, realizar evaluaciones estandarizadas con una tabla a la que se le puedan agregar los objetivos y avances detallados y realizar documentos y evaluaciones de tareas escritos donde se detalle los avances de la misión.</p>
Documentos militares citados	<p>Joint Publication (JP) 5-0, Joint Operation Planning JP 3-0, Joint Operations Joint Doctrine Note 1-15, Operation Assessment Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3105.01, Joint Risk Analysis</p>
Comentarios	<p>El artículo no es muy útil en el sentido de que no desarrolla una concepción de guerra, de amenazas ni enemigos y se trata más de un proceso administrativo. Sin embargo, se da un ejemplo de evaluación por medio de preguntas estratégicas que nos permite ver el tipo de cuestiones que preocupan a los comandantes de una misión estadounidense en un país extranjero:</p> <p>Stability Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do perpetrators of political violence find sanctuary and support in neighboring states? - Do political leaders or elites accept and support the peace settlement? <p>Peace Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are external actors aiding combatants? - Have the disputing parties resolved their major disagreements? <p>Counterinsurgency Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent have military operations deterred the actions of terrorist groups? - To what extent have group members been effectively removed by counter-network actions? <p><i>Note: Appropriate follow-on questions are required for questions requiring only a "yes" or "no."</i></p> <p>(Arnhart y King: 2018, 25)</p>
Enlace electrónico al artículo original	https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/May-June-2018/Are-We-There-Yet-Implementing-Best-Practices-in-Assessments/
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