

## Temas de Estrategia

### Joint Force Quarterly 93

<b>Ficha</b>	Bartkus, Viva ""Untapped Resources" for Building Security from the Ground Up" <i>Joint Force Quarterly</i> (abril) (Washington: National Defense University Press) pp. 6-13.
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<b>Palabras clave</b>	Poder militar, Poder económico, Cooperación civil-militar
<b>Tema</b>	La realización de actividades económicas por el ejército de Estados Unidos en operaciones de estabilización.
<b>Argumento</b>	De acuerdo con las actuales amenazas que enfrenta Estados Unidos, las operaciones militares deben tener en cuenta la cooperación con el sector civil, específicamente en el área económica, generando inversiones privadas y trabajos en aquellos países en los que se llevan a cabo operaciones de estabilización.
<b>Concepción de intereses estratégicos</b>	De acuerdo con la Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad (National Security Strategy), Estados Unidos debe integrar todos los elementos de su poder nacional (político, económico y militar). Esto implica que las campañas militares deben estar reforzadas por medidas económicas, como sanciones y embargos, además de cooperación con sectores económicos civiles para hacer negocios en los países donde se llevan a cabo operaciones de estabilización.  Moreover, thriving businesses and markets provide the opportunity for the formation of networks, norms, and trust among members of previously warring tribes, ethnicities, and religious groups. Business provides a safe haven to develop social capital among members of different communities, which could then provide the glue to hold together societies when the inevitable triggers of violence occur. (Bartkus, 2019: 7).
<b>Concepción de guerra</b>	Se hace referencia a escenarios no tradicionales para las fuerzas armadas, donde deben jugar un papel distinto al del conflicto armado. Se trata principalmente de operaciones de estabilización en países con violencia generada por distintos motivos, por ejemplo, la violencia en Honduras por las actividades ilícitas de narcotraficantes y otros grupos delictivos.  The Honduras premission preparation was different from conventional approaches: not only crossing traditional boundaries within the U.S. Army but also consciously blurring the lines between military and civilian teammates. More specifically, Soldiers immersed themselves in introductory finance, accounting, operations, and marketing at Notre Dame, as well as international law and peace

	<p>studies. The team then proceeded to Silicon Valley, where it immediately utilized its new business skills both to work with senior high-tech executives on consulting projects and to launch its own e-commerce businesses, ultimately pitching its business ideas to venture capitalists. (Bartkus, 2019: 10).</p>
<b>Concepción del enemigo o de las amenazas (threats)</b>	<p>Amenazas no convencionales como la violencia, el narcotráfico y pandillas criminales. Un ejemplo claro es el hondureño:</p> <p>Drug cartels and gangs have made Honduras one of the most violent places on Earth. The success of U.S. maritime interdiction operations in the Caribbean has pushed narcotraffickers to adopt strategic land transport routes through Central America, contributing to high levels of gang violence in San Pedro Sula and instability in the Aguan Valley in northern Honduras. The clearest indication of just how bad the Honduran security situation has become is that mothers are sending their 8-year-olds unaccompanied on “the Beast” through Mexico for merely the chance of a better life in the United States. (Bartkus, 2019: 6).</p>
<b>Fuerzas implicadas en el artículo</b>	<p>U.S. Army special Operations Command (USASOC) U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)</p>
<b>Los aliados: ¿quiénes son y cuál es su compromiso o tarea?</b>	<p>Sectores civiles empresariales que hacen negocios en los países que se pretende estabilizar.</p> <p>In the design of integrated campaigning, the JCIC (Joint Concept for Integrated Campaigning) expands the operating environment by showing when and where additional allies are needed across the competition continuum below armed conflict. It begins with a recognition that both military and nonmilitary activities are essential to achieve acceptable political goals; military power alone is insufficient. Following through on critical economic initiatives can serve to “improve,” “counter,” and “contest” competition below armed conflict. JCIC lays out a disciplined approach for working with nonmilitary powers. (Bartkus, 2019: 8).</p>
<b>Metodología para enfrentar las amenazas</b>	<p>Prevención con la implementación de negocios que mejoren el capital social y eviten que los adversarios hagan negocios:</p> <p>Theater security campaigns aligning security and business efforts must be focused to be successful. Furthermore, this approach works if (and only if) macro-governance issues are at some minimum workable level. Some rule of law, currency stability, and functioning civic infrastructure are necessary preconditions. Few businesses can function in the middle of an insurgency or civil war. Moreover, this approach requires consistent policy, unity of effort, and long-term commitment; it takes longer than 6 months to build a business. Similarly, such theater security campaigns require multiple rotations to make security gains sustainable. Without coordination of innovative governance, security, and business efforts, adversaries will simply attempt to co-opt local businesses for their nefarious ends. Yet all the efforts of the U.S. military toward improved governance and security will be wasted unless businesses are created both to provide jobs to disenfranchised young men and to</p>

	build social capital among communities. (Bartkus, 2019: 13).
<b>Mecanismos o planes de la guerra contra el enemigo o las amenazas</b>	<p>La actuación de USAID y de fuerzas especiales son necesarias para el cumplimiento de prioridades de reconstrucción económica:</p> <p>Under most conditions, the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) take the lead responsibility for economic initiatives, with combatant commanders mainly rendering support. U.S. military cooperation with USAID is extensively codified. Under certain circumstances, however, combatant commanders must take the lead responsibility for economic measures. These circumstances include when hazardous security conditions prevent the work of civilian humanitarian aid organizations. (Bartkus, 2019: 7)</p>
<b>Documentos militares citados</b>	<p>JP 3-20, Security Cooperation  JP 3-08, Interorganizational Cooperation  JP 3-03, Joint Interdiction  JP 3-07, Stability  JP 3-29, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance  JP 3-57, Civil-Military Operations  JP 3-28, Defense Support of Civil Authorities  JP 3-07.3, Peace Operations.  2017 National Security Strategy  JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States  JP 5-0, Joint Planning</p>
<b>¿Cómo se inscribe esta discusión en el tema de nuestro proyecto?</b>	Podemos observar las intenciones económicas de las operaciones militares de Estados Unidos en distintos territorios, las cuales consisten en crear las condiciones necesarias para que las empresas puedan hacer negocios en determinados territorios.
<b>Enlace electrónico al artículo original</b>	<a href="https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1834650/untapped-resources-for-building-security-from-the-ground-up/">https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1834650/untapped-resources-for-building-security-from-the-ground-up/</a>
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