



Multinational Experiment 5

The Multinational Experiment campaign began in 2001 to develop better ways to plan and conduct coalition operations. The campaign uses a building block approach of seminars and limited objective experiments that is distributed among multinational partners and conducted through a series of integrating events. This approach allows concepts and insights to emerge over the course of the experiment campaign. Since the first experiment in November 2001, the MNE community has developed structures, processes and tools designed to make future multinational engagements in crisis interventions more effective and efficient.

Beginning in June 2005, the MNE community decided to integrate the results from previous experiments with lessons learned from practitioners in the field and examine their interrelationships within a coherent, comprehensive framework. The resulting experiment is called Multinational Experiment 5 which is exploring the problem statement: "Coalition partners require improved methods to conduct rapid interagency and multinational planning and coordination in order to create and carry out a unified comprehensive strategy."

MNE 5's scenario is set in sub-Saharan Africa in 2008-2010. U.S. European Command, which has sub-Saharan Africa within its area of responsibility, will participate in the experiment. Experiment designers may also incorporate a notional natural disaster to facilitate exploration of regional consequence management/response by the international community.

MNE 5's current membership includes: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, NATO's Allied Command Transformation, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Singapore, South Korea and the European Union will observe the events.

While the United States is the overall lead for the experiment, coalition partners lead in exploring seven of the nine focus areas and two special areas of interest.

Principal focus areas include:

- Strategic Interagency Multinational Planning, led by France
- Cooperative Implementation Planning, led by the United Kingdom
- Cooperative Implementation Management and Evaluation, led by the United States

Enabling focus areas include:

- Knowledge Development, led by Germany
- Information Exchange Architecture and Technology, led by Sweden
- Shared Information Framework and Technology, led by Finland
- Coalition Information Strategy/Information Operations, led by Germany
- Effects-Based Approach to Multinational Operations Concept of Operations, led by NATO
- Logistics, led by the United States

Special areas of interest are Health Sector, led by the United States and Maritime Situational Awareness, led by Finland and NATO.