

Tactical Conflict Survey (TCS)

Critical Information - Complete ALL Parts		
Date		Location (Grid)
Subject Name		Province / State
Subject Gender	Male Female	District / County
Occupation		Village / Neighborhood
Ethnicity/Tribe		Population
Age (Check 1)	"Fighting age" Old (gray hair)	Interviewer Name & Unit

Question 1: Has the number of people in the village changed in the last year? (Check 1)

Increased (Go to 1a) Decreased (Go to 1a) No Change Don't Know No Comment

Question 1a: Reason for change in population?

Question 2: What is the most important problem facing the village?

Response to WHY

Question 3: Who do you believe can solve your problems?

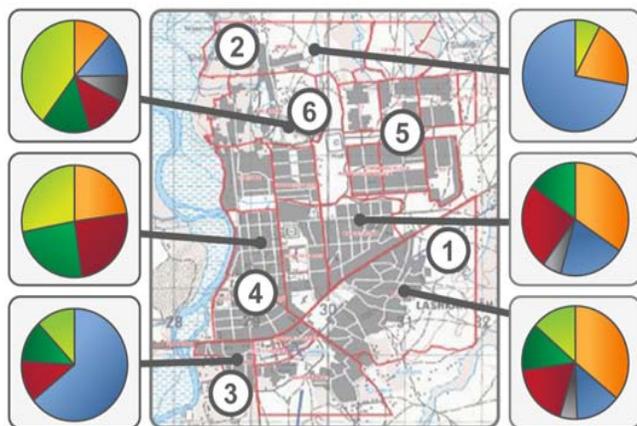
Response to WHY

Question 4: What should be done first to help the village? (1 Answer Only)

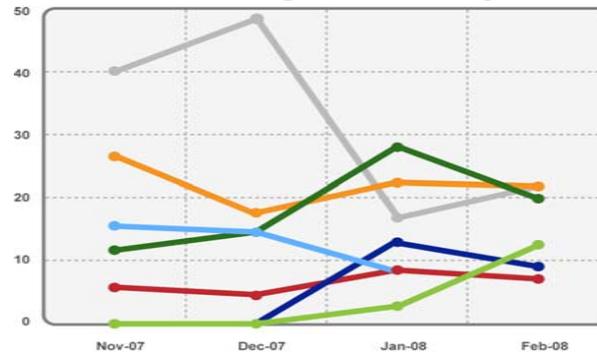
Response to WHY

Always Remember to Ask,
“WHY?”

Population Grievances Identified by DSF



Data Correlated with Activities Shows Changes in Perceptions



How DSF Fosters More Effective Stability Operations

- Surmounts organizational “stove pipes” by providing a shared, prioritized understanding of the local sources of instability
- It makes the **population** — not our assumptions about them — the “center of gravity”
- Measures the “effect” of stabilization activities, not only their “output”
- Fosters continuity by providing baseline stability data
- Empowers tactical entities which are the focal point for successful stability operations
- Identifies Strategic Communications themes which resonate with the local population

About OMA

Recognizing the need for a USAID-specific entity to support an integrated, inter-agency approach to national security, USAID established the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) in 2005. OMA is the focal point for interactions between USAID and the Department of Defense. It improves USAID’s capacity to work with DoD and other actors to synchronize foreign policy programming and develops USAID positions on national security issues.

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USAID/DCHA’s
Office of Military Affairs

District Stability Framework (DSF)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The District Stability Framework (DSF)

WHY DSF?

Increased USG involvement in crisis, conflict, and post-conflict settings has created a demand for tools to identify and diminish the causes of instability. Traditional civilian and military tools have not been effective in unstable areas because conditions there are drastically different from normal developing environments. These areas are often insecure, economically devastated, and/or have ineffective or non-existent government institutions. Responding to this need, USAID's Office of Military Affairs (OMA) created DSF.

WHAT IS DSF?

DSF is a simple, standardized, four-part diagnostic and planning methodology consisting of Data Collection, Data Analysis, Program Design, and Impact Evaluation tools.

WHY USE DSF?

DSF helps civilian and military personnel working in the field to:

- **See** the environment through culturally sensitive and consistent data collection
- **Understand** how to influence the environment by providing a shared, prioritized understanding of the sources of instability
- **Act** by implementing programs that diminish the sources of instability (SOIs)
- **Measure** the effectiveness of activities in increasing/decreasing overall stability

SOURCES OF INSTABILITY

Are issues that:

1. Undermine government support;
2. Increase support for spoilers; and/or
3. Disrupt the normal functioning of society

Examples include:

- Spoilers solving land disputes
- Corrupt police extorting bribes

WHAT IS STABILITY PROGRAMMING?



In contrast to normal “needs-based” development programming, stability programming focuses on:

- Identifying and prioritizing sources of instability
- Designing activities to diminish them
- Measuring the effectiveness of the activities in increasing/decreasing overall stability



WHO SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN STABILITY OPERATIONS PROGRAMMING?

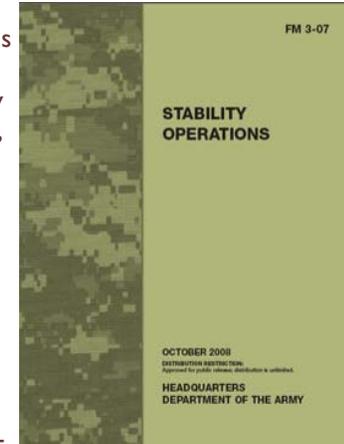
- Local civil (doctors, teachers, businessmen, etc.) and government leaders
- Tribal, clan, and religious leaders
- Women (when culturally appropriate)

- International and US security forces
- USG Entities (USDA, DoS, USAID)
- Local and International IGOs and NGOs

WHERE IS DSF BEING USED?

Civilian and military personnel deploying to Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Horn of Africa have implemented DSF to identify, prioritize, and target the causes of instability. Since it makes maximum use of assets in the field and measures the effectiveness of activities across multiple unit rotations, it is an important tool for conducting stabilization operations.

DSF is part of US Army Doctrine in FM 3-07 (Stability Operations), listed under its previous acronym, TCAFP. It is currently being used by the United States Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. It has been integrated into the program of instruction at Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) training courses and the Counterinsurgency Training Center, Afghanistan (COIN Academy).



USAID's Office of Military Affairs trains military units at the Division- and Marine Expeditionary Brigade- level and below, and civilians in DSF and Stability Operations

Remember!!

Programming in unstable Environments is Not Programming as Usual!