

# Human Environment Analysis Reasoning Tool (HEART)

## Integrating the Human Dimension into Operational Planning and Analysis

Phil Jones, Tim Bacon, Sofi Blazeski, Abigail Davison-Jenkins, Laurie Fenstermacher, Gemma Warren, Nina Hellum, Mikael Lundin, Albert "Bull" Mitchum, Eric Ouellet, Thomas Peters, Luminita Stemate, Anders Tavemark, Peter Tikuisis, Tony van Vliet



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# Overview

1. Motivation and purpose
2. Approach
3. Description of tool (including summary examples of Use Cases)
4. An example of using the tool on a fictitious case of avoiding food crisis among minorities in a conflict zone
5. Current Status of Tool
6. Potential Future Developments
7. Recommendations

# HEART: Motivation and purpose

## Motivation for this work:

The observation that although the human is central to operations, most operational planning currently does not use social science to its full potential.

## Purpose of the tool:

To facilitate understanding of the human environment in an operational context, and assist the development of appropriate courses of action that take into account the human aspect.

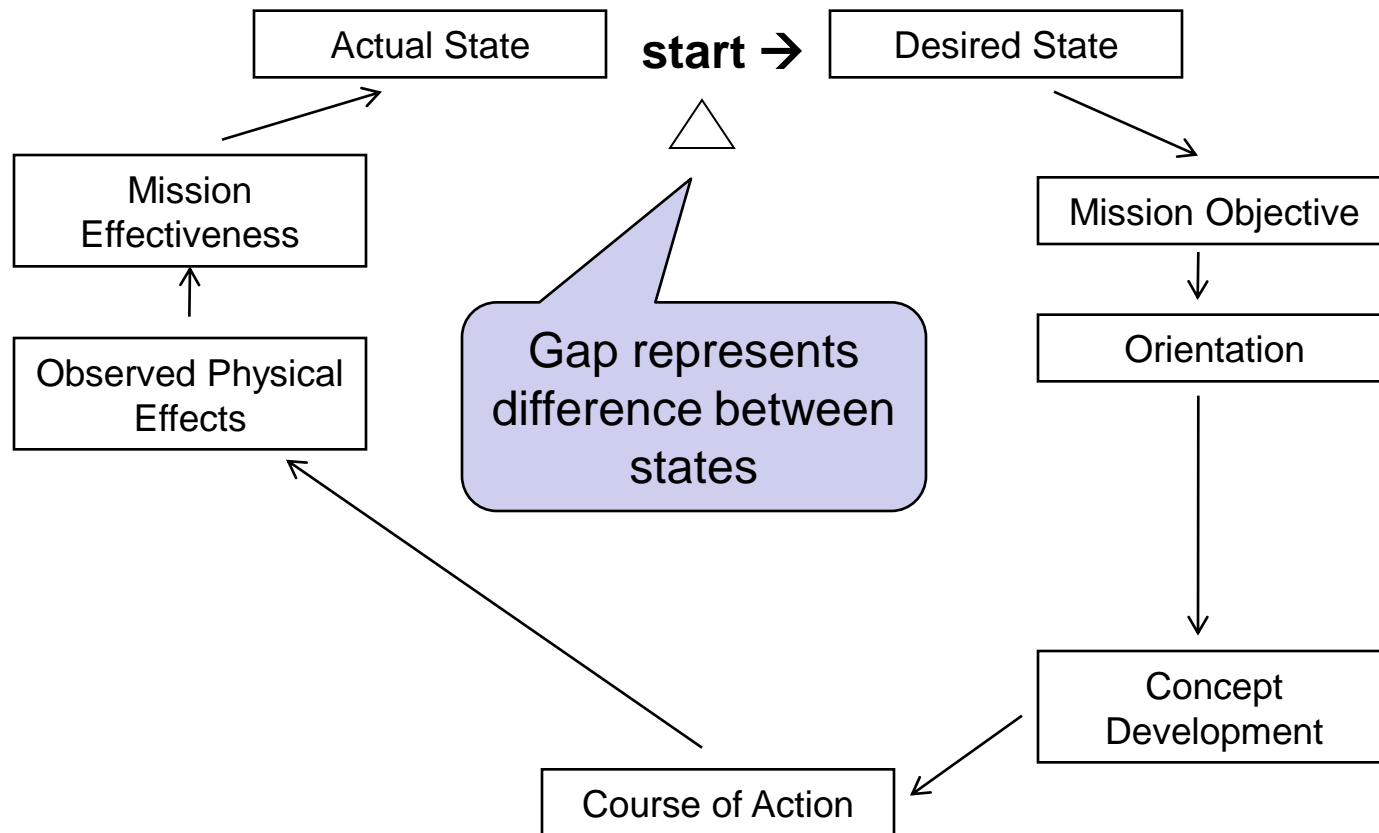
## Potential users of the tool:

Operational planners and analysts

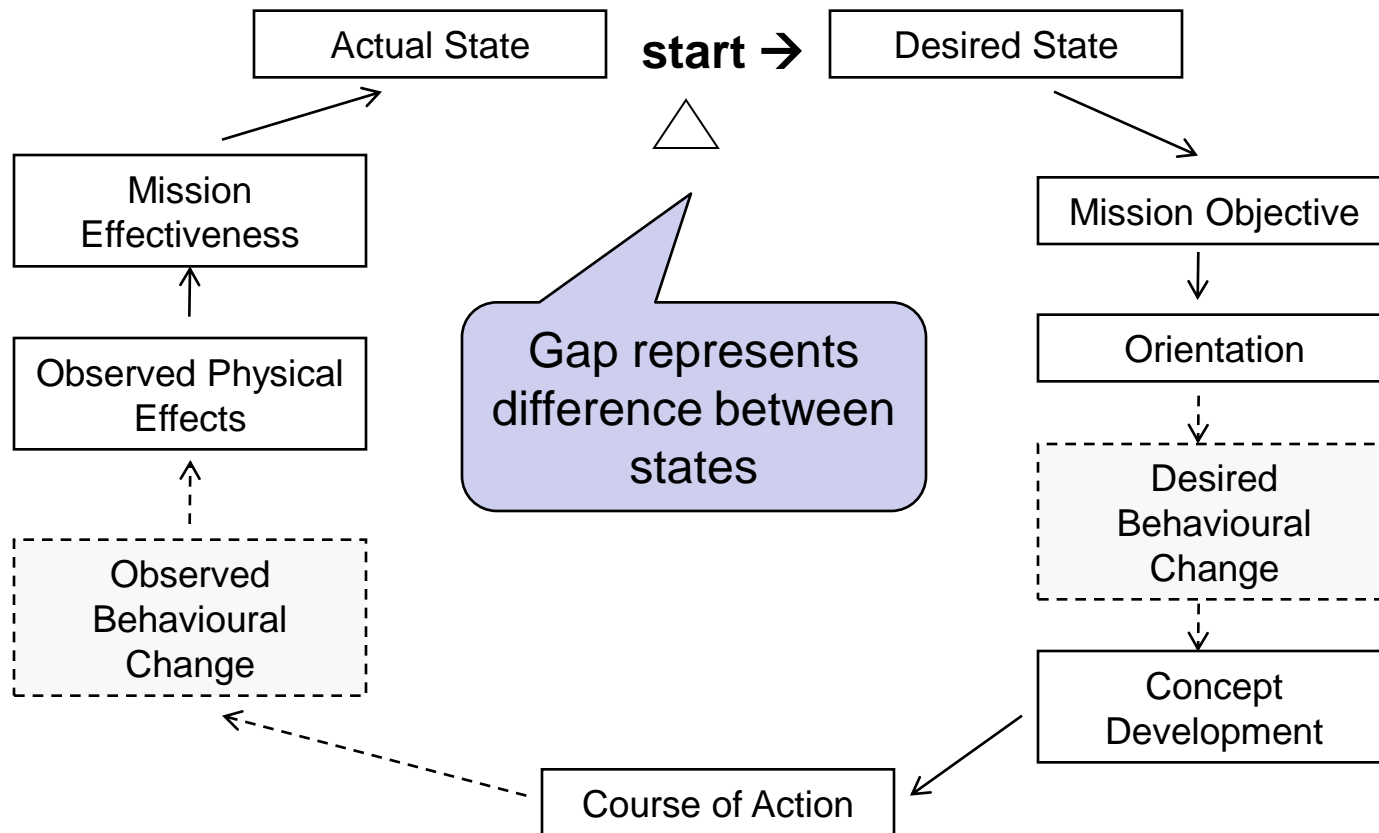
Scenario developers

Trainers (for the two categories above)

# A Simplified Representation of the Planning and Execution Cycle (no explicit integration of human aspects)



# Explicit Integration of Human Aspects into the Simplified Representation of the Planning and Execution Cycle



# Approach

## 1) Architecture

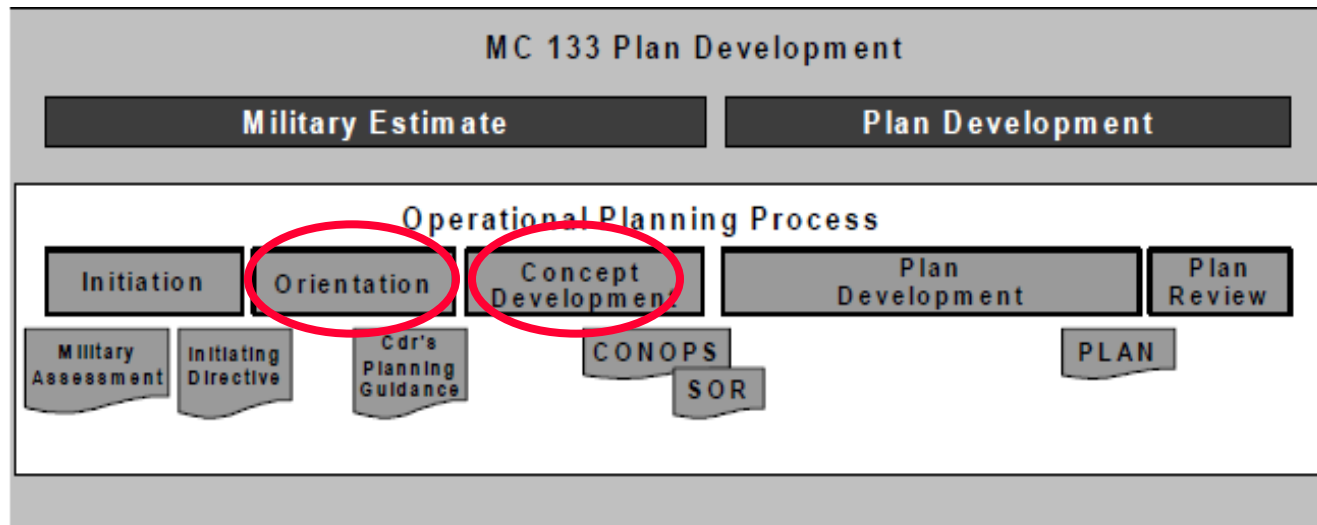


Free to  
download at  
[www.cmap.ihmc.us](http://www.cmap.ihmc.us)

The IHMC CmapTools software empowers users to construct, navigate, share, and criticize knowledge models represented as Concept Maps

# Approach

2) Aligned with *Orientation* and *Concept Development* phases of NATO's Operational Planning Process



But can be used with national planning processes or as a general knowledge resource!

# Simplified View

**Understand the human  
and social environment**



**Integrating this understanding  
into the development of  
courses of action**



## Orientation

What needs to be accomplished?

## Concept Development

How best to do it?

Supporting guidance  
and resources



# HEART Home Page

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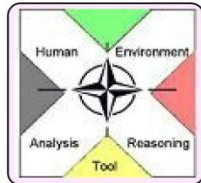
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Reports, presentations, & related material



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An Overview and User guide  
**Read me first !**

Advice on alternative modes of use

contains

Important information about the assessed fitness for purpose of the tool.

Details of the SAS-074 Group and CMapTools

Given an operational problem that needs to be addressed

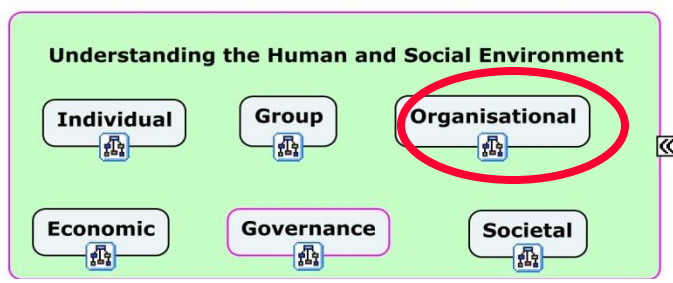
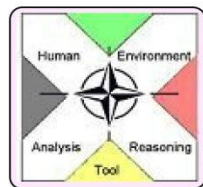
this guidance supports

Military Planning Processes

Understanding, changing and analysing the human and social environment

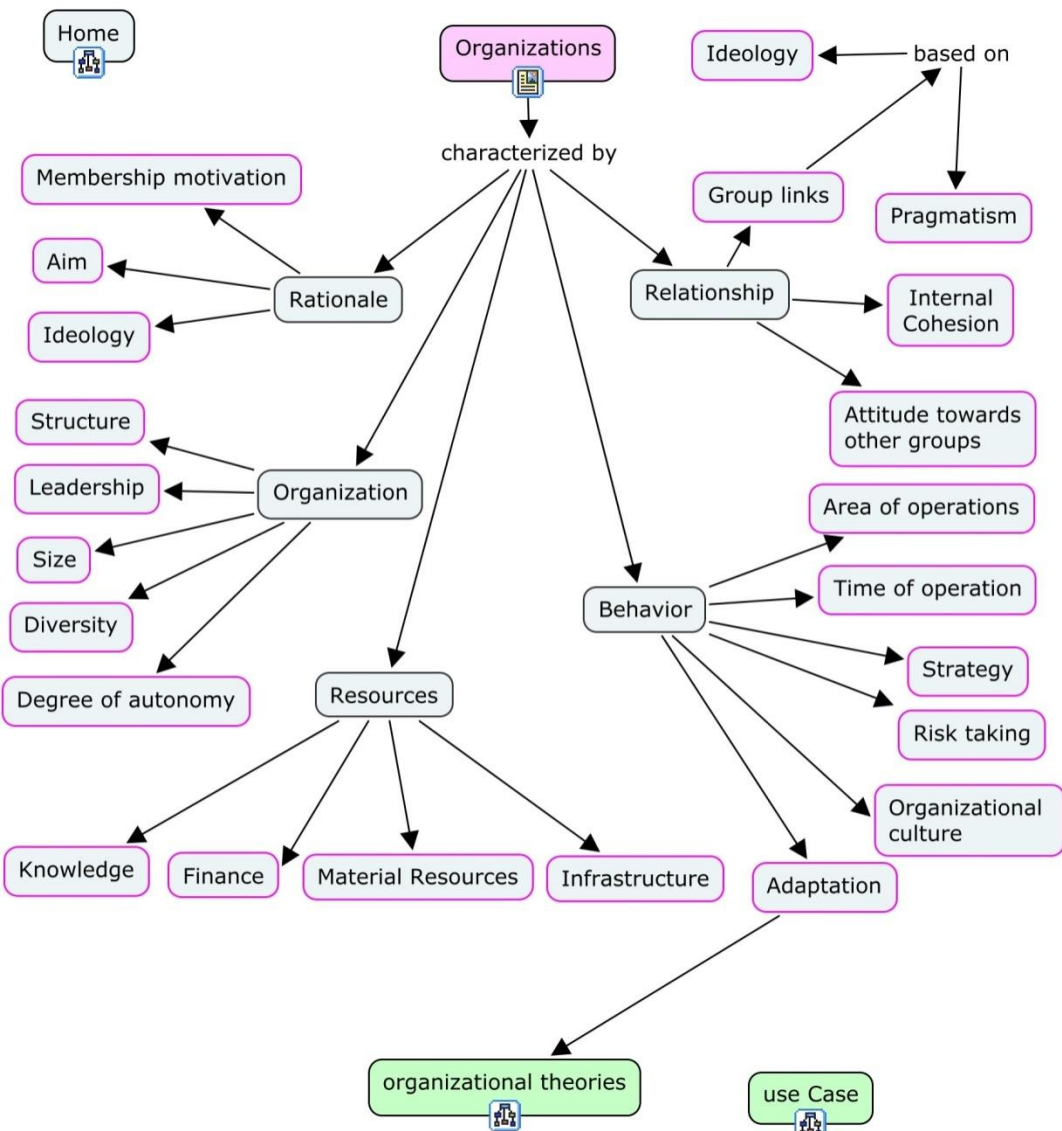
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“Orientation”

# Organisational Orientation



## Statement of Purpose:

To aide initial exploration of a organization of interest an generate an overview of key characteristics. The CMap will help develop a framework within which an organisation can be considered. To this end, the guiding questions are there to guide the exploration rather than produce definitive answers.

## Guiding questions:

Is it an organization? Is it a group of groups with a common aim?

What is the aim and ideology of the organization?  
Why are people motivated to join the organisation?

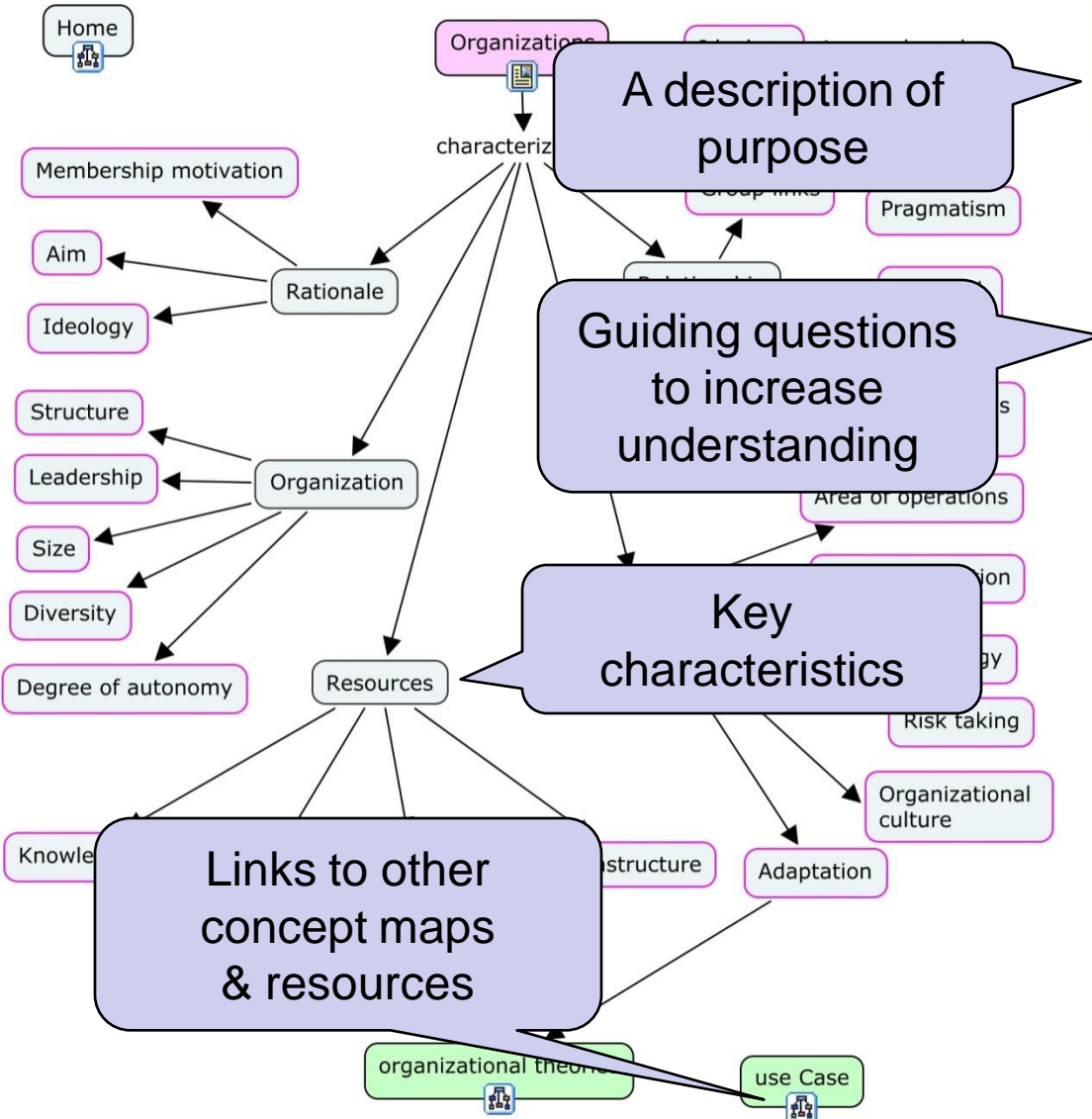
What is the structure of the organization?  
What are the physical properties of the organization?  
Is the intent of the leadership followed by the members of the organisation?  
How would you characterise the leadership of the organisation?

How does the organization generate income?  
What level of resources does the organization have access to?  
What are the specific skills, knowledge and experience that the organisation has access to?

Where and when does the organisation operate?  
How does the organisation try to achieve its aim?  
What risks is the organisation willing to take?  
What is the ethos and/or ideology that the organisation tries to instil with its members?  
How does the organisation adapt to its changing environment?

To what other organisations is the organisation linked?  
Are these links hostile or friendly or both?  
How influential is the organisation in its linkages?  
Are these links predominately ideological or pragmatic?  
How tightly are the different parts of the organisation linked?

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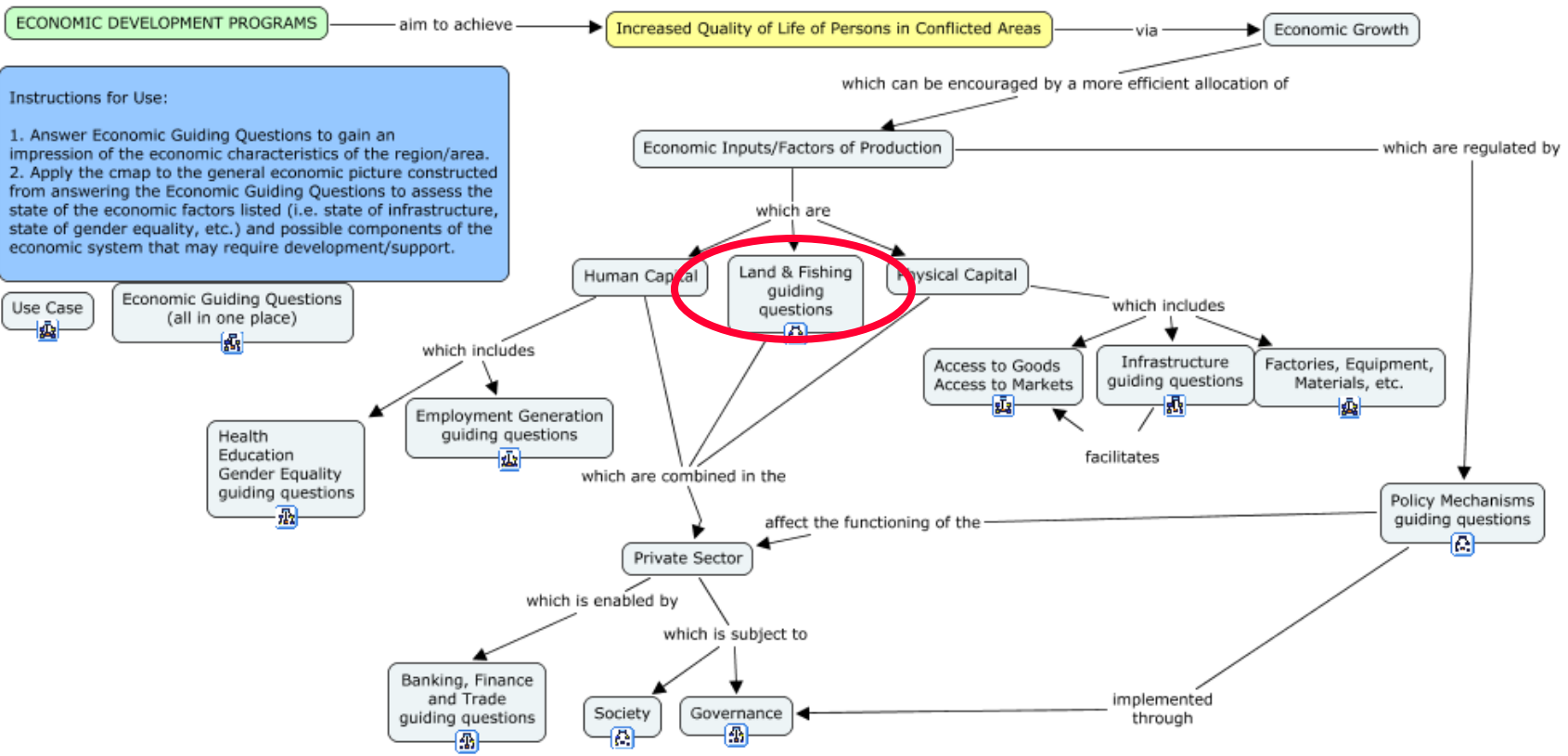
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  - How does the organization generate income? What level of resources does the organization have access to? What are the specific skills, knowledge and experience that the organisation has access to?
  - Where and when does the organisation operate? How does the organisation try to achieve its aim? What risks is the organisation willing to take? What is the ethos and/or ideology that the organisation tries to instil with its members? How does the organisation adapt to its changing evironment?
  - To what other organisations is the organisation linked? Are these links hostile or friendly or both? How influential is the organisation in its linkages? Are these links predominately ideological or pragmatic? How tightly are the different parts of the organisation linked?

# An example: The Case of Avoiding Food Crisis in a Conflict Zone

Home

References

This Cmap provides an overview of the general factors that influence economic growth in a developing country. In addition, there are innumerable political, social, cultural and operational factors, outside of the economic, that are essential when determining what programs should or can be implemented in a given conflicted/post-conflict region.



Instructions for Use:  
 1. Answer Economic Guiding Questions to gain an impression of the economic characteristics of the region/area.  
 2. Apply the cmap to the general economic picture constructed from answering the Economic Guiding Questions to assess the state of the economic factors listed (i.e. state of infrastructure, state of gender equality, etc.) and possible components of the economic system that may require development/support.

Use Case

Economic Guiding Questions (all in one place)

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS — aim to achieve —> Increased Quality of Life of Persons in Conflicted Areas — via —> Economic Growth

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Use Case

Economic Guiding Questions (all in one place)

Health  
Education  
Gender Equality  
guiding questions

Employment Generation  
guiding questions

Banking, Finance  
and Trade  
guiding questions

Human Capital

Land & Fishing  
guiding questions

which are combined in the

Private Sector

Society

Governance

Economic Inputs/Factors of Production

which can be encouraged by a more efficient allocation of

which are regulated by

which are

which includes

which is enabled by

which is subject to

affect the functioning

The country, given its desert climate, has limited arable land, fragmented into very small units that have limited efficiency. Hence, the country can only meet about 25% of its food demand. Fishing options are also limited. The net result is that the country imports most of its food.

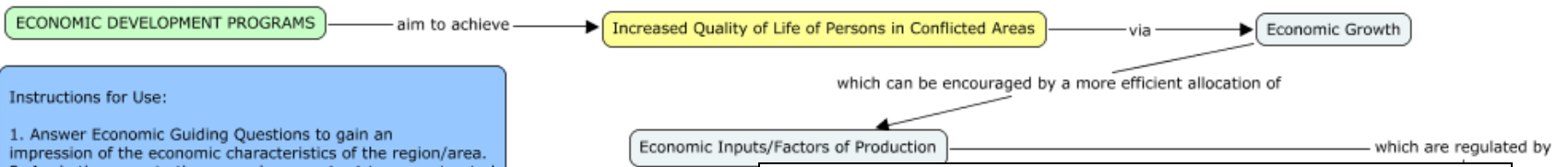
Food imports are mostly financed through income generated directly and indirectly by the oil industry (which used to be almost 95 % of the country's export income). Since the conflict started, the oil industry is only functioning at 1/3 of its capacity, in part due to the violence and in part due to the foreign expertise and labor fleeing the country. The deteriorating economic situation of the country may cause food shortages, and may affect more adversely minority groups.

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guiding questions

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guiding questions**

Banking, Finance  
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guiding questions

Human Capital

Private Sector

Society

Governance

The country has 2 key minority groups, namely the Blue (up to 10% of pop), and the Red foreigner (up to 20% of pop). In both cases, the regime, which is mostly Martian, has shown various forms of discriminatory attitudes towards these minorities. However, the Blue population has a diverse attitude towards the regime. Among the key Blue tribes, the Azur have sided with regime while the Navy Blue tribe has sided with the opposition. The Azur are mostly employed in trade and transport industry and their loyalty with the regime has been long standing, while the Navy Blue are mostly engaged in farming in rural areas. The foreigners are usually found in urban areas in low paying employment.

# Achieving Behavioural Change

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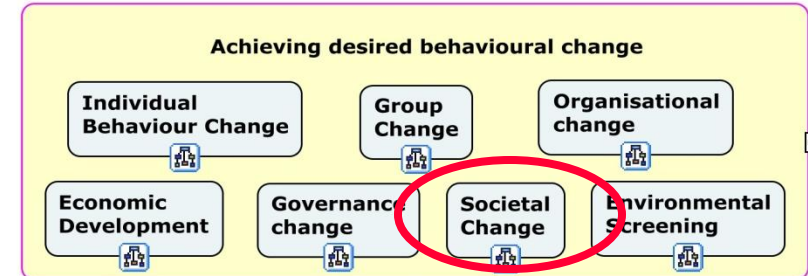
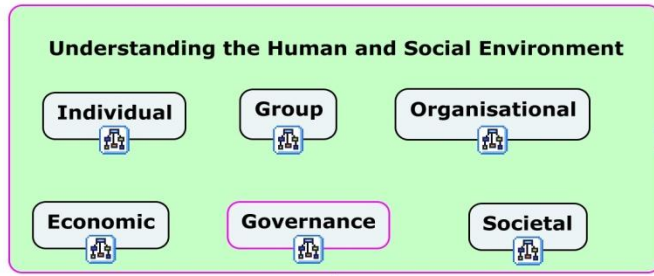
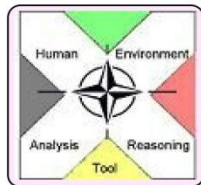
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Given an operational problem that needs to be addressed

this guidance supports

Military Planning Processes

Understanding, changing and analysing the human and social environment



“Concept Development”



# Societal Change

SAS074  
home

Purpose: this is intended to stimulate thought on potential intervention strategies and courses of action, but shouldn't constrain thinking.

What social dynamics are going against the achievement of the desired end state?

start with

Assessing social and cultural existing tensions by using findings from Societal CMap

evaluate

the main source of societal resistance to the desired end state

which can be one or more of the following

Social inequity is favoring groups opposed to desired end state

consider

developing programs that empower groups supportive of the desired end state

Social power, through either tradition or formalized structures, favors groups opposed to desired end state

consider

developing programs that provides incentives for those who hold social power to become supportive of the desired end state

Historical legacy and/or ethnic divisions tensions hinder the achievement of the desired end state

consider

developing programs designed to build trust and jointly responsabilize all involved parties

Religious and / or ideological tensions hinder the achievement of the desired end state

consider

developing programs that empower moderate leaders and institutions

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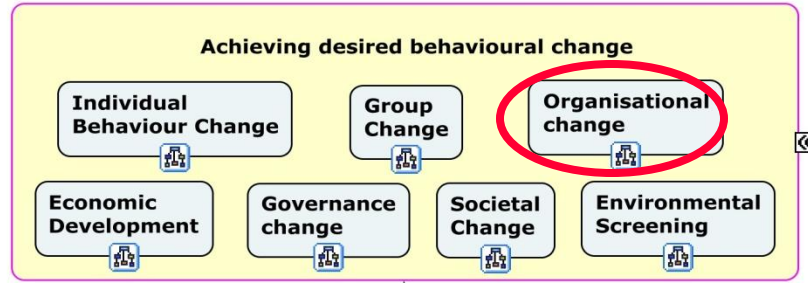
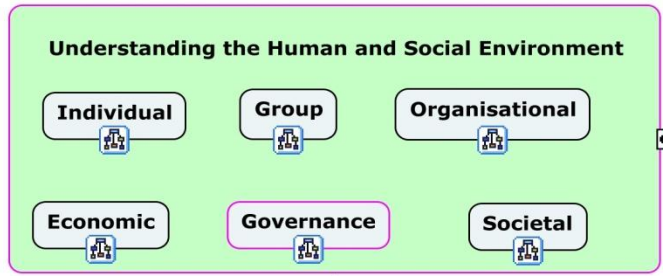
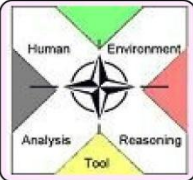
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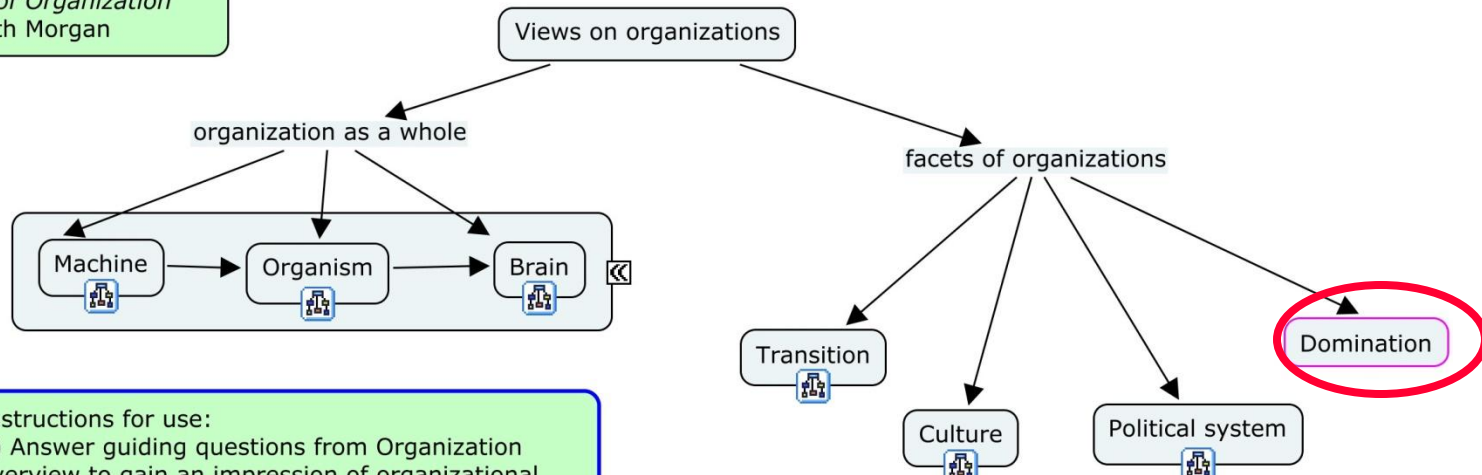


# An example: The Case of Avoiding Food Crisis in a Conflict Zone



Some metaphors will be more fitting than others depending on the characteristics of the organization identified in the orientation activity. In turn this highlights likely organizational strengths and weaknesses to help develop appropriate courses of action.

Uses the ideas drawn from *Images of Organization* by Gareth Morgan



Instructions for use:

- 1) Answer guiding questions from Organization overview to gain an impression of organizational characteristics
- 2) Apply each of the organizational metaphors for whole organizations (machine, organism, brain) and consider which are relevant to all or parts of the organization
- 3) Also consider which of the facets of the organization may also be relevant
- 4) Based on relevant metaphors identified, develop CONOPS for organizational change.

**For foreigners and non-Azur Blue in government held areas, the international community could use the regime's seized funds in foreign banks to purchase food and deliver it in coordination with the naval interdiction policy (i.e. ensure that only humanitarian is coming through). However, a fair distribution of food in these areas will be difficult to implement given that the international community has limited leverage.**



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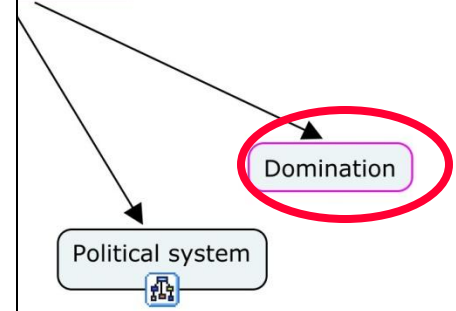
Ima  
by C

The regime has been constructed over the years as a dynamic system where various factions are continually played against each other to the benefit of the leader and his close circle. The regime remains determined to stay in power in spite of the substantial opposition supported by the international community. As well, religion does not play a crucial role in the political life of the country and cannot be used for creating an effective mean of influence. Hence, intra-regime disruption does not appear to be an effective path for action at this time.

An area of weakness for the regime is its will to ensure some sort of survival, even if it is through exile. Survival in turn requires that it keeps a degree of international legitimacy, especially if exile becomes the only option left.

A possible course of action is to “trade” some international legitimacy (for future use by the regime) for a fair distribution of food. Given the leader’s long involvement with the Venusian Union (VU), an VU led-mission in government held areas could ensure that minorities would receive a fair share of the food distribution.

anizations



ase

# Use cases

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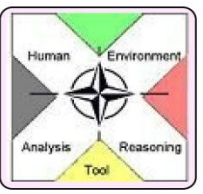
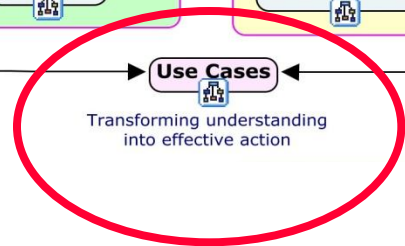
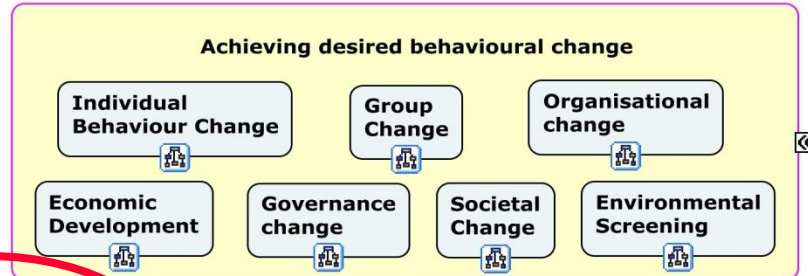
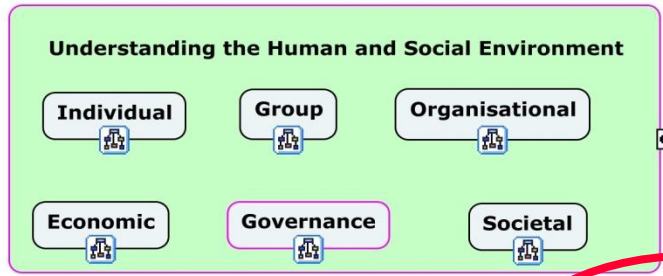
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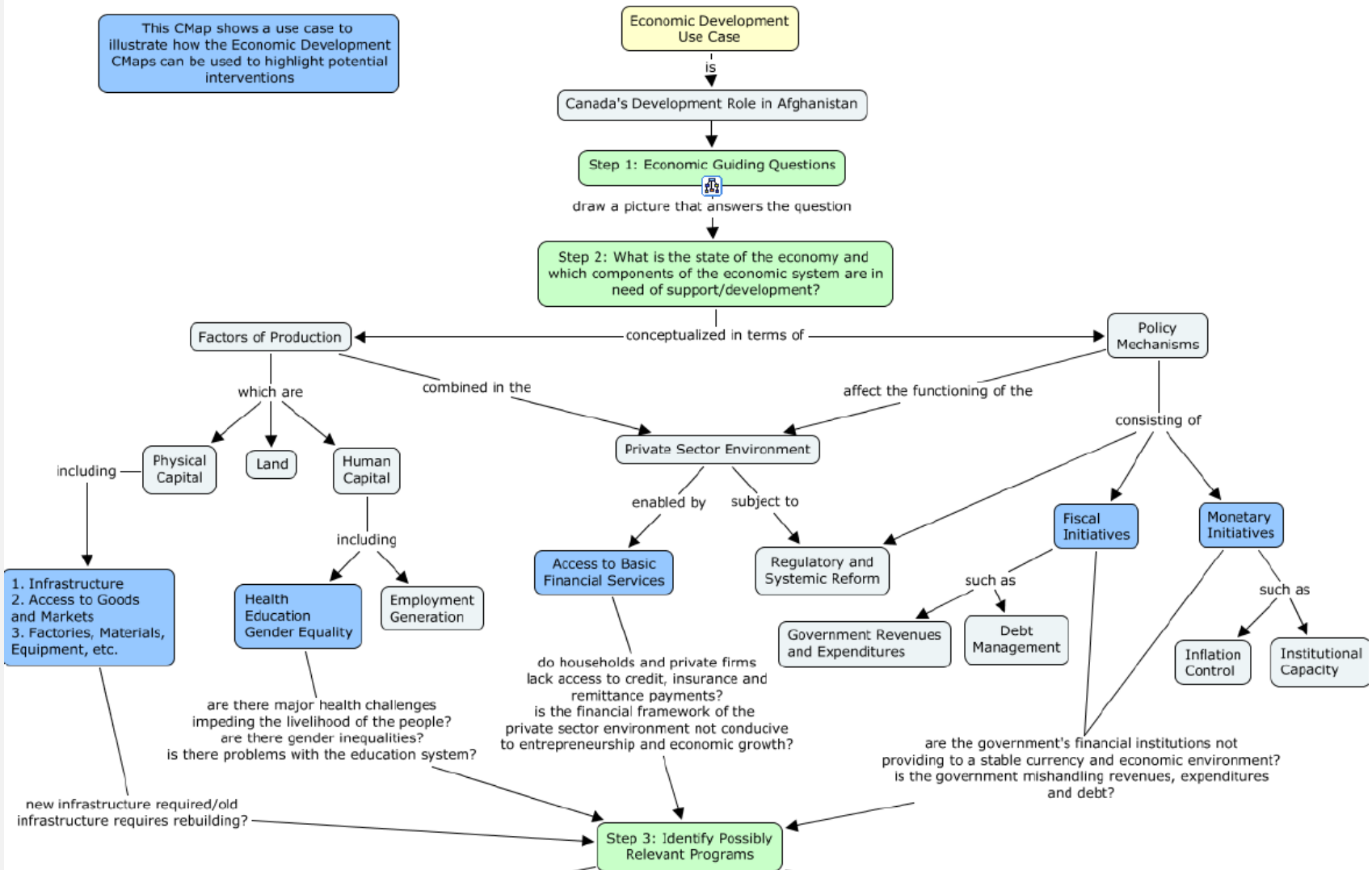
Military Planning Processes

Understanding, changing and analysing the human and social environment

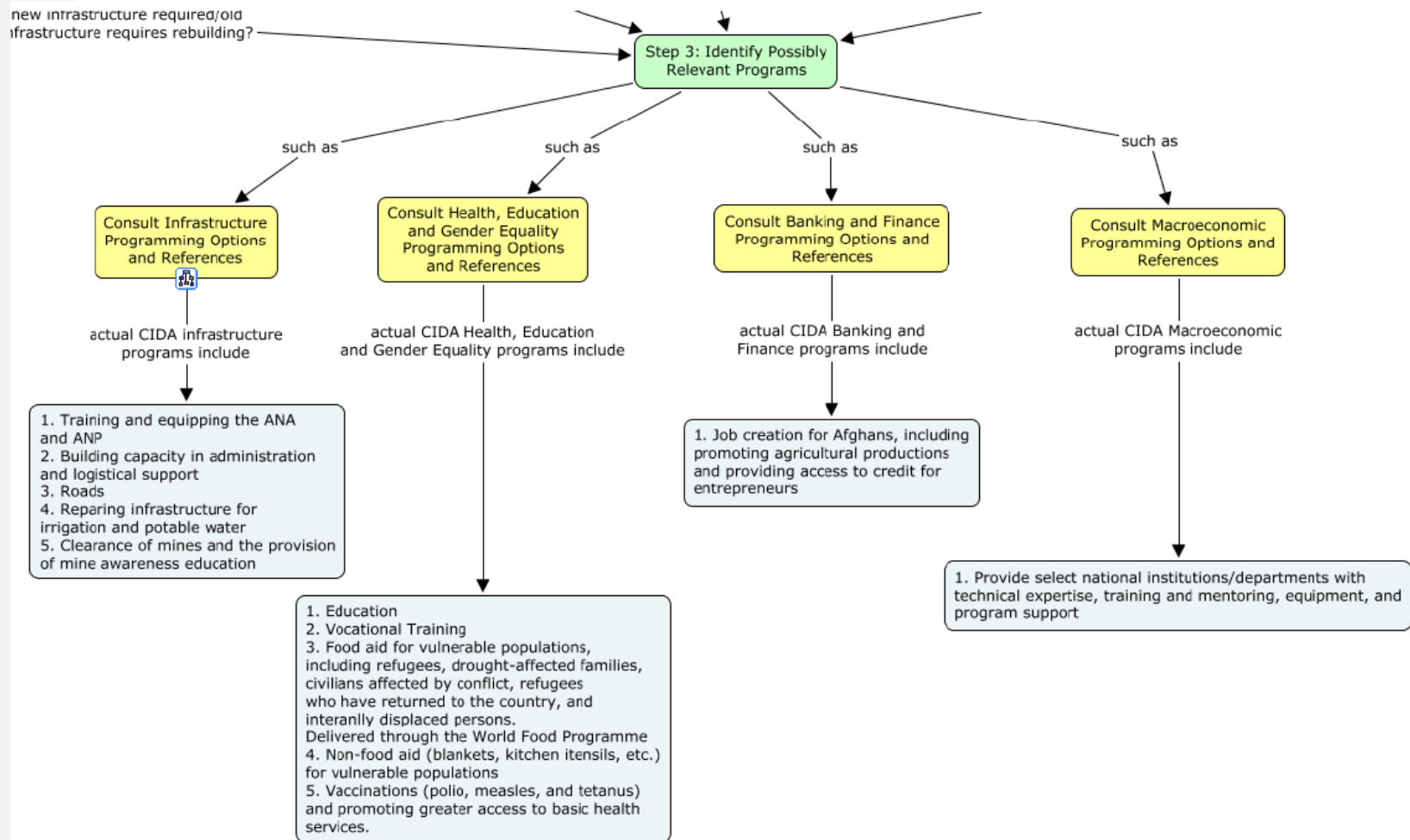


# e.g., Economic Development Use Case

This CMap shows a use case to illustrate how the Economic Development CMaps can be used to highlight potential interventions



# Economic Development Use Case (cont'd)



# Human & Social Analysis Resources

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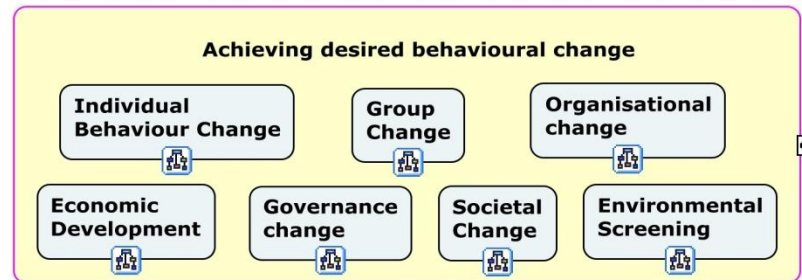
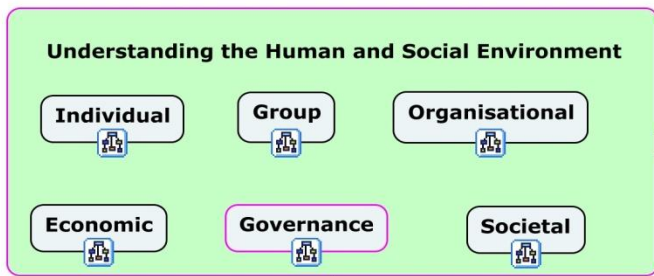
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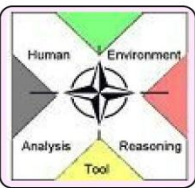
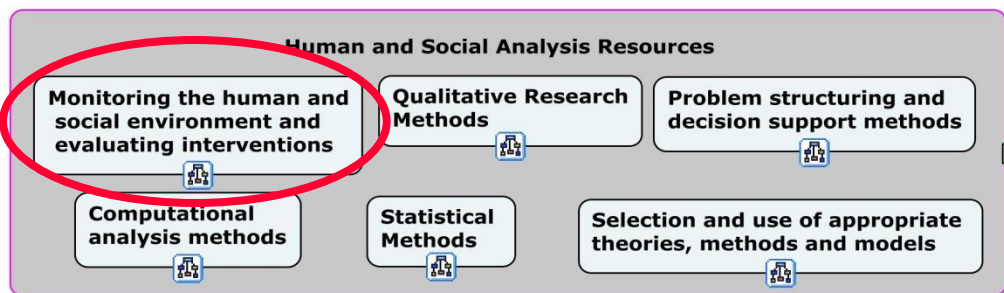
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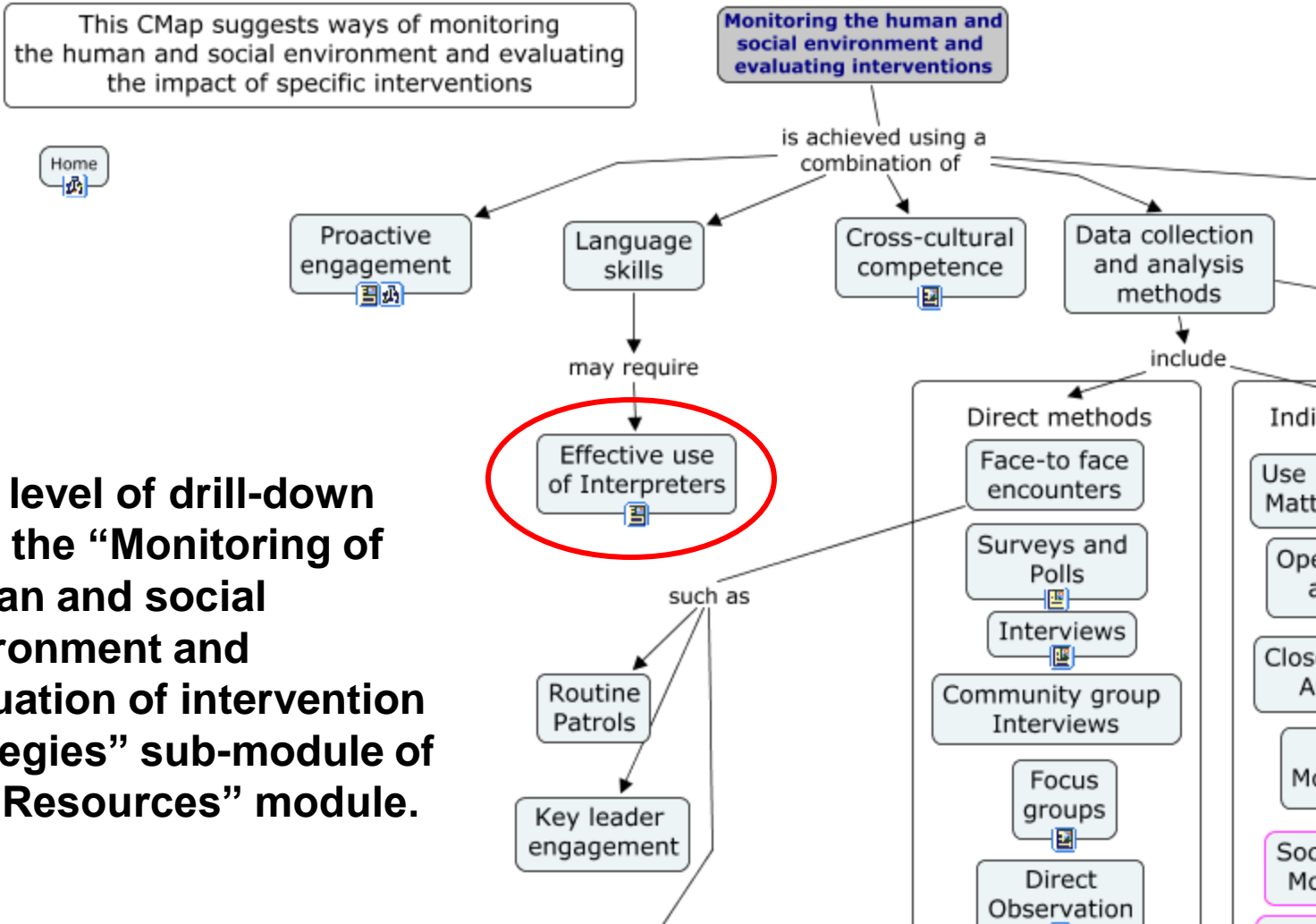
Use Cases

Transforming understanding into effective action



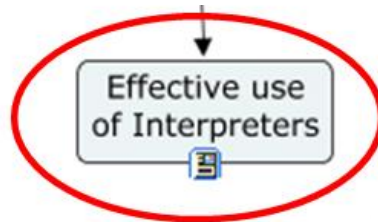


# An Example of Drill-Down Capacity in HEART



First level of drill-down from the “Monitoring of human and social environment and evaluation of intervention strategies” sub-module of the “Resources” module.

# An Example of Drill-Down Capacity in HEART (continued)



**Second level of drill-down...**

## USE OF INTERPRETERS: BEST PRACTICE

**KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE AND INTERESTS.** Ideally interpreters should not only have the required linguistic abilities, but also be trained in the research field so that they might best understand the line of thought or objectives of the researcher.

**CONTINUED TRAINING.** Training is not something to be done at the outset and then dispensed with: it should be understood as lasting throughout the research. Discussions and debriefings after interview sessions should be a regular practice, where difficulties of translation can be discussed.

**BACK TRANSLATING.** For quality assessment. This involves having one interpreter translate a text from the investigator's language into the local language, and thereafter have another interpreter translate it back again. The two versions are then compared and the discrepancies discussed with the interpreters.

...

# References & Data Resources

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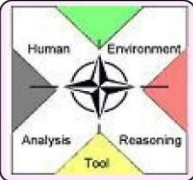
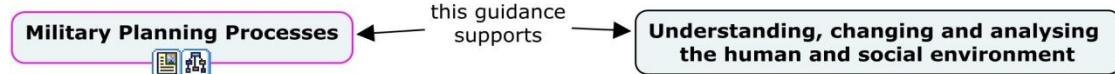
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**Given an operational problem that needs to be addressed**



**Understanding the Human and Social Environment**

- Individual
- Group
- Organisational
- Economic
- Governance
- Societal

**Achieving desired behavioural change**

- Individual Behaviour Change
- Group Change
- Organisational change
- Economic Development
- Governance change
- Societal Change
- Environmental Screening

**Use Cases**

Transforming understanding into effective action

**Human and Social Analysis Resources**

- Monitoring the human and social environment and evaluating interventions
- Qualitative Research Methods
- Problem structuring and decision support methods
- Computational analysis methods
- Statistical Methods
- Selection and use of appropriate theories, methods and models

**Reference and data resources**

- Reference sources
- Socio-cultural data sources
- Selection and use of SMEs
- Fitness for purpose test: UNTAES mission in Croatia



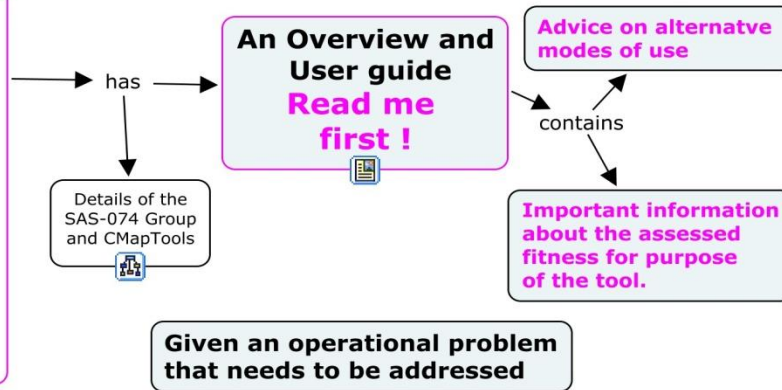
# References & Data Resources

**Human Environment Analysis Reasoning Tool Home Page**  
 This Concept Map provides the 'home page' to take users through a generic process to:

- \* Understand the human and social environment in a specific operational context.
- \* Develop and evaluate desired changes and associated courses of action.
- \* Make appropriate use of associated theories, methods and models.

The process may be incorporated within military planning and analysis processes, or provide a knowledge resource for operational analysts and others within a military HQ.

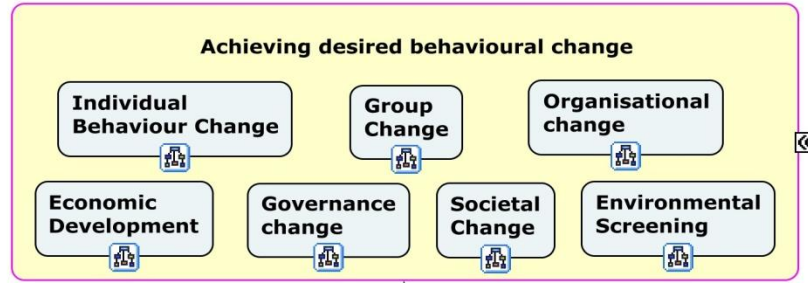
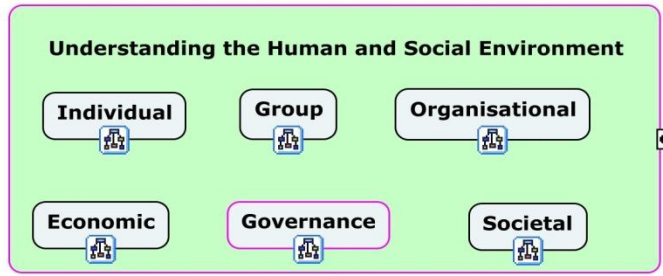
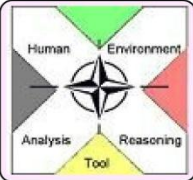
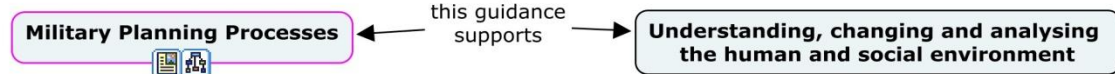
It was developed by NATO SAS RTG-074.



**A pink border** means that more info can be obtained by moving the mouse over the concept. This feature is currently not available on the web page view of the Concept Maps.

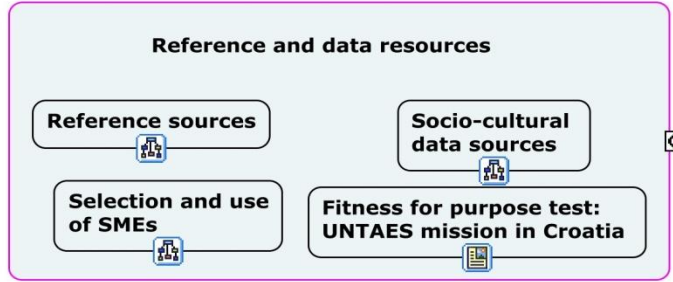
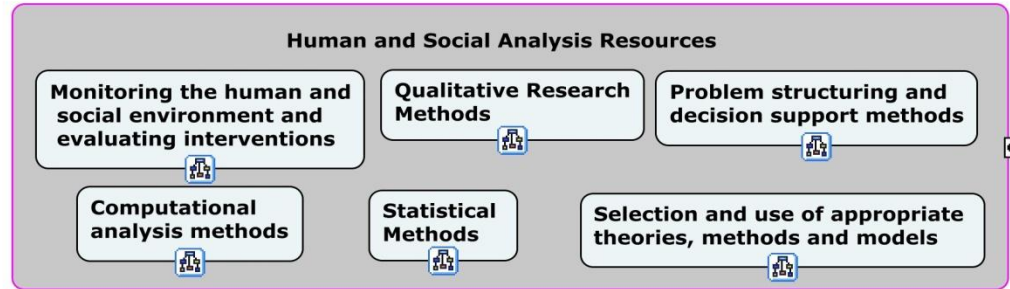
**Clicking on an icon below a concept** provides links to other resources (other Cmaps, reports, www links etc.).

**Given an operational problem that needs to be addressed**



**Use Cases**

Transforming understanding into effective action



# How to Access HEART

## As Concept Maps

- The tool can be viewed using the CMaptools program which is available for free from [www.cmap.ihmc.us](http://www.cmap.ihmc.us). General help and advice on using CMaptools are also available from this site.
- Once CMaptools is opened, the SAS 074 CMaps are held in 'Shared Cmaps in Places', in sub-folder IHMC Public Cmaps (3) > Users (create your own folder) > SAS 074.
- You will then be asked to supply a user name and password. Read-only access is available using user name 'visitor' and password 'gateway'.
- The 'home page', illustrated in Figure 3, can be accessed by clicking on '*'00 SAS-074 Process View Shortcut'*.
- Users are strongly encouraged to read the user guide before proceeding further.

## As HTML Pages

- The tool may also be viewed as Internet-based html pages using the url: [SAS 074](#)
- You will be requested for a user name and password: 'visitor' and 'gateway'.
- The main disadvantage of viewing the pages in this manner is that the 'mouse over' feature used to gain more information about individual concepts does not work. The SAS 074 Concept Maps make extensive use of this feature: concepts that have extra 'mouse over' information are identified with a pink border.

# Status of the tool

- A concept demonstrator
- The Netherlands have already taken the idea further with their ADAPT tool
  - In a simulated Brigade HQ planning experiment it was beneficial in improving the planning process
- Evaluation was undertaken with several sets of potential users during development
- Was awarded the Ken Bowen Award (DSTL) for innovation

## Potential Future Developments

- Improve usability of tool (make it more intuitive and user-friendly through development of new user interfaces)
- Further in-depth testing and evaluation of tool
- Enhance visual representation by using additional software packages (e.g. a wiki back-end and topic-centered mind maps)
- Increase portability of the tool (e.g. as an executable on an external disk drive or USB stick)
- Produce a video (or online tutorial) on how to use the tool
- Tune the tool to national and NATO requirements



# Recommendations of SAS-074 RTG

- Socialization of HEART by means of a NATO Lecture Series
  - NATO Defense College in Rome
  - US National Defense University
  - Other National Defense Colleges
- HEART should be hosted on, or advertized from, the NATO Research and Technology (RTO) and Allied Command Transformation (ACT) websites
- Further technical enhancements to the tool would be better achieved through a full-time effort that could be undertaken by NATO ACT, potentially supported by NC3A. An RTG could be created to provide direction and oversight of such developments

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[dstl]



The SAS RTG-074 group at the NATO Defense College Rome