Glossary of Terms

Introduction

Among the challenges the U.S. government and Partner Nations face when planning and implementing capacity building missions is the absence of a common lexicon—a shared set of terms and concepts that will enable capacity builders to plan and operate in concert. Simple terms like “assessment” and even “capacity” can mean very different things to different people across and even within governments. The absence of a common language can lead to sometimes costly miscommunications and may even cripple programs and missions. Creating a new framework for truly holistic capacity building requires a shared language.

This first section of this handbook is a glossary of terms meant to serve as a lexicon for holistic capacity building. These terms as defined herein are meant to establish a common language. They are working definitions for all actors to understand the range of capacity building capabilities, programs, funding authorities, and budgets. The glossary is also meant to provide a working language to be used in strategy, planning and implementation and it will be used for the development of a decision-making matrix and the capacity building scenarios. The glossary itself can serve as a resource, aiding in the greater understanding of holistic capacity building and the concepts associated with it.

Although this glossary establishes new definitions for the holistic capacity building lexicon, it is not intended to replace any ministry or department’s official language. This glossary is meant to offer a common language that will serve as the basis for more effective and collaborative holistic capacity building missions. As partner nations engage with each other and supported nations, this new lexicon will simplify communication and coordination.
Absorptive Capacity is the amount of new information or assistance that a government can effectively use given its existing infrastructure as well as human and institutional capacity.

Accountability is the principle that individuals, including public officials, are held responsible for their actions.\(^1\)

Advisor is a capacity builder who is called on to assist foreign counterparts and their institutions to address gaps in capacity which impact the ability of a government to provide services. Advisors are usually technical experts with significant experience in their field.

Agency is an organization, office, or bureau that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions for a government.

Appropriation is authority given to U.S. federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments from U.S. Department of Treasury for specified purposes. An appropriation act, the most common means of providing budget authority, usually follows the enactment of authorizing legislation. In some cases the authorizing legislation itself provides the budget authority.\(^2\)

Authorization sets up or continues the operation of a federal program or agency, either indefinitely or for a specific period of time. It can also sanction a particular type of obligation or expenditure within a program.\(^3\)

Armed Groups are non-state actors that include insurgents, terrorists, militias, and criminal organizations. They employ multidimensional strategies to secure the loyalty or compliance of relevant populations. To do so, they employ a clandestine infrastructure as their key organizational method, although they may maintain overt political fronts. They operate within and across state boundaries, may exercise some degree of territorial control, and have at least a minimum degree of independence from state control.\(^4\)

Assessment is both an activity and a product. As an activity, it involves a survey of existing capacities that identifies gaps. As a product, an assessment is usually a written report of the activity or survey, which can include recommendations informed by the survey.

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Budget Authority is the authority to commit funds of the U.S. Federal Treasury. The U.S. Congress provides this authority through annual appropriations acts and substantive legislation which authorizes direct spending.

Building Partnership Capacity (BPC) is a U.S. Department of Defense doctrine to enhance both capacities and capabilities of supported nation militaries. Building partner capacity is also used as a concept that encompasses security assistance activities, enabling supported nations to address security threats.

Campaign Plan is a joint operation plan for a series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic or operational objectives within a given time and space in accordance with SECDEF guidance. The campaign plan is the primary vehicle for designing, organizing, prioritizing, integrating, and executing security cooperation activities. (Meyers)

Campaign Plan Assessments are assessments that will address the Combatant Commanders' execution of the guidance contained in SECDEF guidance and any changes in the strategic environment that necessitate changes in DoD strategy or guidance. Assessments may be qualitative in nature. (Meyers)

Capability is a resource that a government or security actor possesses. It can be either a material tool (e.g. armored personnel or logistics database) or a system or process (e.g. doctrine, practice, or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)).

Capacity is the knowledge of how to deploy a capability effectively. The term was originally applied to institutions – hence the related term institution building – but more recently it has been applied to a wide range of stakeholders, including individuals. At the individual level, capacity refers to the knowledge and skills that people have acquired by study or experience. At the organizational level, capacity refers to management structures, processes, systems, and practices as well as an institutions’ relationship with other organizations and sectors including public, private, and community organizations.5

Capacity Building is the process by which people are taught capacity. It includes an activity or set of activities that enable people, organizations, and societies to develop, strengthen and expand their abilities to meet their goals or fulfill their mandates. Capacity Development is often used as a synonym of capacity building. In the holistic sphere capacity building is the standardized term.

**Chief of Mission (COM)** is the principal officer in charge of a U.S. diplomatic mission to a foreign country, foreign territory, or international organization. COM is usually but not always the U.S. ambassadors.\(^6\)

**Civil-Military** describes the relationship between the civil authority of a given society and its military. In conflict environments, the term is used to describe the relationships among civilian and military actors working in the same space. In the U.S. interagency it is often used as synonym for comprehensive, whole-of-government, or holistic. For the purpose of this lexicon it is recommended that the term **interagency** be used.

**Civil Society** is a collective term for a nongovernmental and nonprofit groups (Civil Society Organizations, CSO) that include civic, educational, trade, labor, charitable, media, religious, recreational, cultural, and advocacy groups, as well as informal associations and social movements.

**Counter Insurgency (COIN)** is an integrated set of political, economic, social, and security measures to end and prevent the recurrence of armed violence, to create and maintain stable political, economic, and social structures, and to resolve the underlying causes of violence.\(^7\)

**Combatant Command (COCOM)** is a U.S. Department of Defense unified command with responsibility for a geographic region or functional area in support of U.S. strategic objectives. Each COCOM maintains command and control of U.S. military forces, regardless of branch of service, in a geographic (Area of Responsibility, or AOR) or functional area in peacetime as well as in conflict. There are nine unified combatant commands: Northern Command, Southern Command, Africa Command, European Command, Central Command, Pacific Command, Transportation Command, Special Operations Command, and Strategic Command.

**Community Policing** is an ethos meant to influence police institutions, practices and operations to be oriented toward the community and an organizational principle around service through partnerships and problem solving approaches.

**Contractor** is a private company that produces goods or services under contract for the government. Contractors range from individuals and small businesses to multi-billion dollar global corporations.

**Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)** is a programmatic approach to prevent individuals from engaging in violence motivated by political, social, cultural, and religious ideologies and grievances.

**Counter-Narcotics** encompasses efforts to prevent, manage and mitigate illicit drug economies.\(^8\)


**Counterterrorism (CT)** is a programmatic and operational approach to neutralize terrorists, their organizations, and networks. From the U.S. perspective, the purpose of CT is to disrupt, isolate, and dismantle terrorist organizations and networks to render them incapable of striking the homeland, U.S. facilities and personnel, or U.S. interests abroad. CT also includes crisis response operations to respond to imminent terrorist threats or incidents when preemption and preclusion are not successful.  

**Country Team** is the heart of Embassy operational decision making, in virtually all posts overseas, including consulates. The country team guides the mission throughout the country, issues directives to consulates, tasks action items for State offices, and works to coordinate all agency programs and priorities within the context of the Mission Strategic Plan for that country.

**Crisis Management** is the process by which an organization deals with a major event such as a natural disaster, epidemic, or large scale violence which threatens to harm a society and/or its government.

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Emergency Response is the organizing, coordinating, and directing of available resources to respond rapidly to an event to ensure basic humanitarian needs are met.12

Evaluation – See Monitoring and Evaluation

Export Control is the enforcement of laws and regulations governing the trade of certain equipment, software, and technology.13

F

Foreign Assistance is aid provided to foreign governments. For the U.S., there are five categories of foreign assistance. These include bilateral economic assistance, multilateral economic assistance, humanitarian assistance, military assistance, and law enforcement assistance. The two primary Acts of Congress that authorize U.S. foreign assistance are the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.14

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 is a United States Act of Congress that serves as the cornerstone of U.S. foreign assistance policies and programs. It assigns the Secretary of State with responsibility for the “continuous supervision and general direction of economic assistance, military assistance, and military education and training programs, including but not limited to determining where there shall be a military assistance (including civic action) or a military education and training program for a country and the value thereof.”15 Since 1985, the last year Congress passed a comprehensive reauthorization of the FAA, both Congress and the President have promoted a variety of specialized authorities in freestanding legislation, such as the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003.

Foreign Internal Defense (FID) is “the participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization, to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to their security.”16 According to U.S. Joint Doctrine, the focus of U.S. FID efforts is to support the host nation’s (HN’s) internal defense and development (IDAD), which can be described as “the full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and protect itself from the security threats.”17

15 Section 622(a) and (c) (22 U.S.C. 2382(a), (c)) of the FAA.
17 Ibid.
Foreign Policy is the instrument by which governments promote their interests and engage with other countries and international organizations.

Functional Campaign Plans are plans developed by functional combatant commands that focus on translating global strategies into operational activities through the development of an operation plan for a campaign. (Meyers)

Funding Authority – See Budget Authority

G

Gender Mainstreaming is a programmatic approach to enhance the inclusivity of both men and women in any planned activity or policy.

General Purpose Forces (GPF) are armed forces capable of conducting conventional military operations. In the U.S., GPF includes all military combat and support forces in the army, navy, air force, and marines but does not include Special Operations Forces. Also known as conventional forces.

Governance is the notion that all members of society have a role in determining how the laws are formulated and enforced and how resources are allocated. The concept emphasizes accountability and transparency in decision making and promotes participatory processes. It also requires respect for the rule of law by both government and society. Furthermore, it includes the state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society, including the representative participatory decision-making processes typically guaranteed under inclusive, constitutional authority. (Finkenbinder)

Government is a set of executive, legislative, and administrative institutions that direct and manage the functions of a country.

Grant is a sum of money given by a government or private organization for a specified purpose.

H

Holistic refers to the comprehensiveness of approach and of impact. A holistic assessment is one that takes a systemic approach to understanding all of the functions of a state, its society, and the broader environment with respect to the core problem and how each of these functions are correlated and integrated. Holistic design refers to programs that are conceptualized to take into account system-wide impact. Although the activity itself may be narrow (for e.g. reforming police practices), holistic programmatic design would weigh the broader systemic impact (e.g. the impact such reforms would have on how ministerial oversight would be exercised over these reformed forces) to ensure that programs adhere to the principle of “do no harm.” Holistic implementation, sometimes referred to as whole-of-government or whole-of-community, refers to the comprehensiveness and/or magnitude of participation in the activity in terms of
agency partners or in terms of partner nations. According to the OECD DAC Handbook, donor assistance is holistic when it incorporates “activities with multi-sector strategies, based upon a broad assessment of the range of security and justice needs of the people and the state.”

**Host Nation** – *See Supported Nation*

**Human Security** is a concept that emerged in the 1990s to focus not on the security of a government but on the protection of the individual. It is a very broad term that includes welfare, education, health, and environment alongside more traditional elements of security.

**Humanitarian Relief** is aid that seeks to save lives and alleviate the suffering of a crisis-affected population.  

I

**Implementer** is the individual or organization with responsibility to deliver a program or action.

**Infrastructure** is the physical facilities and organizational elements in a country including roads, bridges, power plants, transportation, and communication systems.

**Infrastructure Development** is the creation or reinforcement of sustainable infrastructure using human, material and financial resources.

**Insurgency** is the organized use of violence to challenge, nullify, or seize a government.

**Intelligence** is the collection of information of political, military, or economic value which is analyzed and refined for use by policymakers. The term can be used to refer to a *product* that consists of synthesized information intended for policymakers or the *process* through which that information is identified, collected, and analyzed. It can also refer to the *organizations* and larger *community* that collect, analyze and disseminate this information.

**Interagency** refers to multiple agencies or institutions of a government working in concert to achieve a common objective.

**Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)** is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states), or of other intergovernmental organizations.

**Institution Building** is capacity building activities that aim to strengthen systems, processes, policies and practices of government institutions with the goal of enabling them to provide systematic and consistent service to their populations.

**Institutional Capacity** is the ability of an institution to harness financial, human, and technological resources to carry out its mandate effectively and efficiently.

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Institutional Culture refers to the set of shared assumptions, values, and beliefs that govern how an institution carries out its mission.

Institutionalization refers to the process whereby a concept, role, or practice within an organization is embedded and becomes standardized.

J

Judicial Actors are individuals who work in or are associated with the judiciary.

Judicial Independence is the concept that the judiciary or courts are free from improper influence by other branches of government, or private interests.

Judiciary is the branch of government which administers justice and adjudicates laws. It includes courts of law and judges.

K

Knowledge Transfer is the process of sharing information and skills with a target audience to enable them to integrate that knowledge into daily practice. Knowledge transfer can be accomplished by such methods as education, training, mentoring, advising and shadowing.

L

Legitimacy is the recognition that an actor has, or is recognized as having, a legal or moral claim to rule or act on behalf of a relevant population. A government’s legitimacy is founded on a shared consensus about the political and moral values that define the state and its society. It is also derived from the government’s ability to perform core functions for its citizens – functions such as infrastructure, health, food, education, as well as safety and border security. Non-state actors (e.g., armed groups, political movements, and charismatic leaders) have legitimacy because they have, or are believed to have, a just cause or a moral or legal right to act. Non-state actors win legitimacy through tangible actions taken in furtherance of a cause or through a vision of the future that is perceived as being more just.21 In terms of an intervention, legitimacy refers to the degree to which an operation is authorized by an appropriate international or regional body and that the operation’s mandate and conduct are accepted by the affected population and the supported nation government and legitimacy is derived from the bottom up. It cannot be imposed by the intervening force. One can have authority but not legitimacy.

Letter of Agreement (LOA) is a written list of goods or services to be provided at the agreed-to price, terms, and time. It becomes a binding contract when signed by the associated parties. Also

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known as a *Letter of Offer and Acceptance*, which specifically refers to defense articles and services the U.S. government proposes to sell to another country.\(^{22}\)

**Local Actor** is an individual, organizations, or government in a supported nation.

**Logistics** is the management and movement of goods from its origin to a point of consumption, usually referring to the transport of personnel, weapons, vehicles, foodstuff, and equipment.

**Local Ownership** is the principle that local actors must drive their own capacity building needs. Local ownership attempts to bridge the asymmetries inherent in the donor-recipient relationship. In other words, local solutions should be demand-driven and locally “implementable”, viable and sustainable even when foreign assistance ends.

**M**

**Ministerial Capacity** – *See Institutional Capacity*

**Ministry** is a government institution (in the U.S., a department) responsible for administering a specific sector.

**Monitoring** is the close observation of an activity or process, usually by an independent party.

**Monitoring and Evaluation** is a process through which information is systematically gathered to measure the impact and effectiveness in any intervention in a supported nation.

**Monopoly of Force** is a concept in which a state has a monopoly over the use of coercive force when the forces and institutions of the security sector are under government control. In practice, this means that all forces that operate within the territorial confines of the state (over which its writ legally extends) are sanctioned by law and are led, managed, provisioned, trained, and deployed by the state (ministries of defense or interior, the executive authority, and ultimately, the people they serve). This category can also include various private security actors provided the state permits them to wield force but ultimately retains “the sole right to use [or authorize the use of] physical violence.”\(^{23}\)

**N**

**National Defense Authorization Act** is a U.S. federal law, passed by Congress, which establishes the budget and expenditures of the Department of Defense each year.

**National Security** is the protection and preservation of the government and citizens through the use of political, diplomatic, economic, and military power.

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Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is a private, usually non-profit entity that provides political and social services for the greater good. NGOs may work independently or in concert with government and international organizations.

Nonproliferation is the effort to prevent the spread, development, sale, and/or use of major weapons technology, usually referring to chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Department of Defense uses the term Counter-WMD which encompasses nonproliferation efforts but includes strategies for managing the consequences of WMD use.

Operational Capacity is the ability of security forces to deploy force to deter threats and to defend and protect the population and its government appropriately and accountably, under civilian oversight, and in accordance with human rights standards and the rule of law.24

Operational Forces are the security forces of a government. They can include the military and the police as well as specialized units such as border guards, coast guards and prison guards.

Oversight is the internal and external processes whereby the actions of government are reviewed, monitored, and evaluated.

Partner Nation is a government with which the U.S. has agreed to work to achieve a common objective.

Partnership is a relationship between a partner nation and a supported Nation. In capacity building, a partnership can exist between partner nation and supported nation government, institutions, and individuals.

Peacekeeping is the maintenance of international peace and security through the deployment of security forces to provide security and the political and peacebuilding support necessary to help countries make the early transition from conflict to peace. UN Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles: consent of the parties; impartiality; non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate.25

Phase Zero is an additional phase in the traditional 4 phases of U.S. military operational planning which are deter/engage, seize initiative, decisive operations, and transition. Phase zero

includes everything that can be done to prevent conflicts from developing in the first place. In the UK, this is often referred to as “upstream.”

**Political Will** is the commitment on the part of politicians and government officials to invest the political resources necessary to achieve a specific objective. This is also referred to as **National Will.**

**Post-Conflict** is used to describe the phase immediately following after active conflict. The term is a misnomer because post-conflict environments tend to feature low level and sporadic violence. Post-conflict is often characterized as a hostile or non-permissive environment.

**Presidential Initiative** is an executive proposal establishing a new policy or priority of the administration. It usually requires congressionally authorized funding before implementation.

**Presidential Policy Directives (PPD)** are a form of executive order issued by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the National Security Council. The directives articulate the executive’s national security policy and carry the full force and effect of law.

**Professional Military Education (PME)** is the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) funded military education program through which most military officers receive their mandated post-commission education. Through programs like International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Combating Terrorism Fellows Program (CTFP), foreign military officers can attend these programs with their U.S. counterparts.

**Professional Military Schools** are the educational institutions organized and funded by the U.S. Department of Defense in order to further the **professional military education** of its personnel.

Q

R

**Regional Campaign Plans** are support and implement the objectives of the National Security, National Defense, and National Military Strategies and the Unified Command Plan through execution and assessment of regional, functional, contingency, and DoD Component plans. Regional campaign plans - along with DoD Component and directorate supporting plans - focus on activities, which include ongoing operations and security cooperation programs to achieve the theater objectives. (Meyers)

**Rule of Law** is a widely defined concept; most definitions of the rule of law contain the following elements: Every citizen has an opportunity to participate in making, overseeing, and modifying the laws and the legal system; the laws apply to everyone, including the rulers; and

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laws protect each individual as well as society as a whole. As much as any factor, the rule of law separates societies where citizens feel secure and are free to develop their individual potential from those where people live in fear of the state’s arbitrary actions or of criminals enabled or emboldened by corruption and public apathy.  

**Rules of Engagement (ROE)** are directives issued by a military authority specifying the circumstances and limitations under which forces conduct their mission.

S

**Security** is the quality or state of being secure and safe from harm.

**Security Assistance (SA)** refers to a group of programs, authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, Title 22, United States Code (USC), as amended, or other related statutes, by which the U.S. provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services to foreign nations by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives.

A group of programs authorized by Reference (c) and (d), as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, cash sales, or lease, in furtherance of national policies and objectives. The Department of Defense does not administer all security assistance programs. Those security assistance programs that are administered by the Department are a subset of security cooperation. (Meyers)

**Security Cooperation (SC)** Activities undertaken by the DoD to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives. It includes all DoD interactions with foreign defense and security establishments, including all DoD-administered security assistance programs, that build defense and security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, including all international armaments cooperation activities and security assistance activities; develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations; and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to host nations. (Meyers) The DoD defines it as… interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation.

**Security Cooperation Organizations (SCOs)** are those DoD organizations permanently located in a foreign country and assigned responsibilities for carrying out security cooperation management functions under section 515 of Reference (b) and under Joint Publication 1-02 (Reference (p)), regardless of the actual name given to such DoD Component. SCOs may

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include military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and DATT personnel designated to perform security cooperation functions. The term "SCO" does not include units, formations, or other ad hoc organizations that conduct security cooperation activities such as mobile training teams, mobile education teams, or operational units conducting security cooperation activities. (Meyers)

**Security Cooperation Programs** are a broad range of security cooperation tools which include combined or multinational education, exercises and training, counter-narcotics assistance, counter-proliferation and nonproliferation programs, defense institution building, defense and military contacts, humanitarian assistance, information sharing and intelligence cooperation, international armaments cooperation (e.g., program-to-program cooperation, science and technology collaboration), logistics support, National Guard State Partnership Program, Foreign Military Sales, and security assistance (e.g., Foreign Military Financing, International Military Education and Training, Global Peace Operations Initiative, and the Excess Defense Articles). (Meyers)

**Security Force Assistance (SFA)** encompasses activities that “support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions.”  

DoD activities that contribute to U.S. whole-of-government support for the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions, including non-Ministry of Defense institutions. These activities are conducted with, through, and by foreign security forces and include professionalization; training, equipping, and advising; lethal/kinetic operation assistance; and incorporating elements of security cooperation, security assistance, and foreign internal defense and thus can encompass a range of military operations along the spectrum of conflict. (Meyer)

**Security Forces** include military, paramilitary, police, and intelligence forces; border police, coast guard, and customs officials; and prison guards and correctional personnel that provide security for a government and its population.  

**Security Sector** includes all security forces and relevant government institutions charged with the provision of security for a government and its population.

**Senior defense official (SDO) or defense attaché (DATT)** is the principal DoD official in a U.S. embassy, as designated by the Secretary of Defense. The SDO or DATT is the Chief of Mission's principal military advisor on defense and national security issues, the senior diplomatically accredited DoD military officer assigned to a diplomatic mission, and the single point of contact for all DoD matters involving the embassy or DoD elements assigned to or working from the embassy. (Meyer)

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Special Operations Forces (SOF) are those active and reserve component forces of the military services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has command over all SOF.

Stability Operations are various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.\(^{32}\)

Stabilization and Reconstruction (S&R) is the application of stability operations and reconstruction activities in a coordinated fashion in countries experiencing internal conflict or international military intervention.\(^{33}\) Stabilization refers to efforts to end conflict. Reconstruction refers to the process of developing or redeveloping structures that permit sustainable governance.\(^{34}\)

Stakeholder is a person or organization that has a vested interest in the policy being promoted. Sustainability is a principle that guides capacity building. Sustainability means creating capacity that a supported nation can maintain after assistance ends.

Technical Assistance is a programmatic approach to share knowledge, skills, and information between partner nation individuals and institutions and their supported nation counterparts.

Train and Equip is a programmatic approach to enhance the operational capabilities of supported nation operational forces through tactical training and the provision of equipment for operational readiness.

Train-the-Trainer is a programmatic approach to enhance the capacity of supported nation trainers and training institutions to deliver new training content.

Transparency is the degree to which information is available regarding official government actions including decision-making, budget and resource allocation, policies, doctrines, manpower, and operations.

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\(^{33}\) See: McNerney, Michael J. "Stabilization and Reconstruction in Afghanistan: Are PRTs a Model or a Muddle?" *Parameters* 35, no. 4, 34.

U

V

Violent Extremism is violence motivated by ideology or grievances that seeks political and/or social change.35

W

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons or devices capable of a high order of destruction and/or causing mass casualties.36

Whole-of-Government is an approach that integrates the collaborative efforts of the departments and agencies of a government to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal. Also known as interagency approach. An alternate use of the term describes the comprehensiveness of the assistance delivered. In this second variant, whole-of-government is a synonym for holistic.

X, Y and Z

RECOMMENDED TERMS

Asymmetrical Warfare
Unconventional Warfare
Campaign plan
Terror(ism)