

NATO STANDARD

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**STANDARDIZATION OF
REINTEGRATION**

Edition A Version 1

OCTOBER 2017



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED PERSONNEL RECOVERY PUBLICATION

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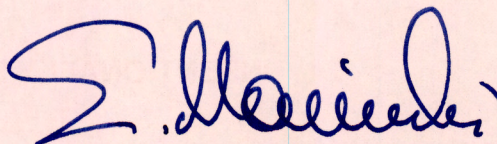
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

12 October 2017

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CHAPTER 1 ADMINISTRATION

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

STANAG 6511 AJOD (Ed. 1) – AJP-3.7, Edition A, Version 1, ALLIED JOINT DOCTRINE FOR RECOVERY OF PERSONNEL.

1.2 BACKGROUND

1. Personnel who have been isolated or captured and successfully recovered, may require medical and or mental health care, but also possess valuable information of immediate tactical Intelligence that may lead to the recovery of other isolated personnel or successful engagement of the enemy. They may also be able to share lessons learned regarding avoidance of capture, coping strategies and survival. Intelligence debriefing with a minimum of delay, requires efficient and correct handling and reporting of these information sources.

2. To preserve the integrity of recovered isolated personnel information and to assist the transition to regular professional and personnel life, a reintegration concept is described. Reintegration is designed to debrief the recovered isolated personnel, provide for medical and mental health treatment requirements and assist the recovered isolated personnel and their next of kin/families in resuming their professional and private lives.

1.3 AIM

The aim of this Allied Publication is to provide a standardised framework and terms of reference for reintegration of eligible personnel who have been recovered.

1.4 AGREEMENT

1. Reintegration is a national responsibility. However, recovered isolated personnel can provide essential information to a NATO commander in order to improve procedures and prevent losses. Therefore, nations are encouraged to adopt a reintegration framework in accordance with this Allied Publication or to enter into agreements with other NATO nations to ensure their personnel undergo a reintegration programme in accordance with this Allied Publication.

2. Nations should ensure that qualified personnel are involved in the reintegration program.

3. Although primarily conceived as a military programme, contractors and civilian personnel supporting a NATO operation may participate in the reintegration programme.

CHAPTER 2 REINTEGRATION CONCEPT
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1. Reintegration encompasses four elements:
 - a. Initial medical assessment and treatment;
 - b. Initial psychological assessment and start of psychological decompression;
 - c. Debriefing;
 - d. (Follow-on) Family support (exclusively national responsibility).
2. The scope and complexity of the Reintegration process may vary depending on the nature of the personnel recovery event (e.g. evaders may require other less extensive debriefing and psychological attention than people who were in captivity).
3. Sharing information. Time-sensitive information should be shared with the Joint Force Commander, while taking national interest into consideration.
4. National interest. Nations are responsible to have debriefers in place to support the reintegration of recovered isolated personnel. If this is not possible the nation may enter into an agreement with another nation for them to conduct the debriefing. If this is not possible then a third nation may be requested to conduct the initial debrief for time-sensitive information only.
5. After the initial stage of reintegration, further reintegration is a national responsibility. It is preferably conducted outside the theatre of operations with the focus on providing the recovered isolated personnel with continued medical healthcare where necessary, psychological support as well as focussing on effective debriefing. The ultimate goal is to return the individual back to duty or society.
6. Regarding the follow-on to the initial reintegration stage recommended information to nations, based on best practices, are described in a SRD to this standard.

2.1 INITIAL REINTEGRATION

1. Initial reintegration begins when physical control of recovered isolated personnel is relinquished to a designated team member or organization in the reintegration process and will normally consist of:

- a. Providing the recovered isolated personnel with information about the reintegration process and events before they occur. This is an essential element of decompression: recovered isolated personnel having the ability to predict and control the external world by giving them the ability to make some decisions about reintegration activities.
 - b. Initial medical and mental health assessment (and treatment/counselling if necessary).
 - c. Intel and SERE debriefing aimed at collecting appropriate tactical or perishable information and/or any appropriate isolated personnel identification and status information.
2. The initial reintegration ends when the above three objectives are met and the home nation takes control over the recovered isolated personnel for entry in their national reintegration programme. Medical care and psychological decompression will continue to be provided to the individual until the home nation takes control.

2.2 TIME-SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Initial Intel and SERE debriefs are focused specifically on obtaining time-sensitive information. Examples of time-sensitive information include, but are not limited to, the identification and location of other isolated personnel, location and capabilities of enemy weapon systems and personnel or compromised operational PR information. Time-sensitive Intel and SERE debriefs may run separately or concurrently as dictated by mission circumstances. In all cases however, Intel and SERE debriefs should be coordinated. Debriefers may be guided by Commanders critical information requirements.

2.3 REINTEGRATION PLANNING

Reintegration considerations are to be part of the PR Annex of the Joint Force Commander's operational plan.

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