

## <u>Concept</u> Host 10.22.2006

## **Definition**

The concept Host refers to an entity (state or non-state) which, <u>willingly or unwillingly</u>, provides a territorial base from which a Proxy operates on behalf of a Sponsor in relation to an objective. This occurs in cases where the territory is not provided by either the Proxy or Sponsor.<sup>1</sup>

## Background

Since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the Proxy Phenomenon has been exhibited in a number of contexts:<sup>2</sup>

- 1. <u>State Proxy</u> During the Cold War era, superpowers activated Proxy states and organizations to serve and represent their interests and to engage in conflict with one another. This form of Proxy avoided direct superpower confrontation and mitigated the threat of nuclear war.<sup>3</sup>
- 2. <u>Terror by Proxy</u> Since the 1970s and 80s, non-superpower states, often rogue or weak states, began supporting and instigating terror organizations to represent and serve their interests.<sup>4</sup>

## **Roles Comprising The Proxy Phenomenon**

The Proxy Phenomenon includes within it three roles:

- 1. <u>Proxy</u> an entity that serves the interests of a Sponsor concerning an objective in exchange for the Sponsor's support;
- 2. <u>Sponsor</u> an entity that intentionally empowers and instigates a Proxy to operate on its behalf towards an objective in order to avoid its own direct participation;
- 3. <u>Host</u> an occasional distinct third actor which, willingly or unwillingly, provides a territorial base from which a Proxy can operate in cases where the territory is not provided by either the Proxy or the Sponsor.

End.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In some cases, the territorial base is provided by either the Proxy or the Sponsor. In such cases, the Host does not appear as a distinct third actor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The second Lebanon war (7-8/06) revealed a national security threat to Israel, part of which involves the Proxy Phenomenon.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Lebow, R. N., & Stein, J. G. (1987), "Beyond Deterrence", Journal of Social Issues, 43(4), pp. 5–72.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Such cases include Iran and the Lebanese Hizbullah, Syria and radical Palestinian groups, Pakistan and terrorist groups in Kashmir, and Afghanistan under the Taliban. See Daniel Byman, **Deadly Connections**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, p.8.