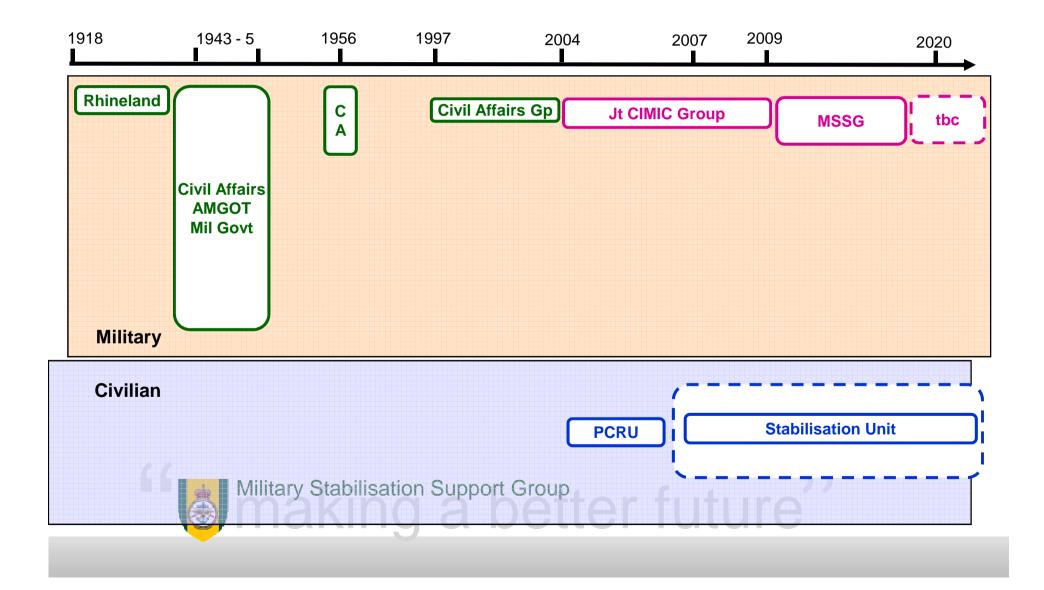


## **UK Civil Effects Capability**



# Terminology

- Disaster Relief Operations:
  - A primary military task with specific assistance to affected population – Pakistan earthquake 2005
- Humanitarian Assistance:



 A secondary military task, aid provided by forces conducting other operations – Afghanistan earthquake 2002



# Military Capabilities:

- Organised disciplined structure
- Communication networks
- Security where applicable



- Logistics support (bridging, air head, port logistics)
- Information; general or specific security situation, logistics issues/routes/capacities.









It makes a difference whether troops conducting activities relating to the humanitarian sphere are:

Part of the host government military

Are a properly mandated UN Peace-Keeping force

Represent the military might of an occupying power



# **Operational Environment**

- Unpredictable, wider impact and effects
- Permissive or uncertain security
  - 1992 Op VIGOUR Somalia
- Humanitarian Space
- Legal and practical constraints





# Military Awareness .....

- Understand Humanitarian Action and Core Humanitarian Principles
- Humanitarian Actors and their donors are bound by International and National Law, Policies, Standards, and Guidelines
- Aware of the diversity of Humanitarian Actors
- How Humanitarian Actors seek to coordinate their activities
- How the Military can interact with Humanitarian Actors

## Potential Civilian-Military coordination facilities

CMOC (Civil Military Operations Centre), CMCC (Civil military Coordination Centre)

HAC (Humanitarian Assets Centre, HOC Humanitarian Operations Centre): HIC (Humanitarian Information Centre) Run by Humanitarian Actors





OSOCC (On-Site Operations Coordination Centre) Run By UNDAC (Rapid onset only)



- A very useful PoC for the UK Military
- CHASE OT humanitarian experts engage with all humanitarian actors and concerned authorities
- Operate under the DFID/MoD MoU
- Frequently train together (CivEX07, JV08, JF10, Advanced Staff and Command Course etc.)
- Deploy together (Kosovo, Mozambique, Iraq, Tsunami, Hurricanes, Pakistan, Nargis etc)
- UKSAR flights
- Logistics experts



#### Red Cross investigation – 2009

- Relations usually non problematic when national military are primary (rather than last resort) responder, working alongside Red Cross/Crescent National Societies (Mozambique, China, US, UK)
- Understanding of civil military relations relies on a few experienced individuals > no institutional back up
- Guidelines used as safeguard rather than as tools to help in decision-making > is there a need for more practical guidance?
- Importance of investing in training



#### **Building Skills**



## Tsunami 2004/5 Op GARRON deployment Currently pers in the Philippines







# Ex CIVIL BRIDGE 2002 - Nepal

#### **UN SPECIFIC**

 Finalise UN Nepal's Inter-Agency Disaster Response and Preparedness Plan

## WITH GOVERNMENT (& OTHER STAKEHOLDERS)

- Finalise Sector Emergency Management Plans
- Develop standard procedures on early warning
- Develop standardised disaster damage and needs assessment procedures

#### LOCAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING (UNDP)





## Ex CIVIL BRIDGE 2005 and 2006 – Belize

- Review of Hurricane mitigation plans
- National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
- National & International, UNICEF, Bz Red Cross
- Facilitated assessments
- Communications



# Ex CIVIL BRIDGE 2007 – Ghana 2009 Uganda

Assessment of earthquake emergency response plans in the Accra area and flood threat from Weija dam failure





## Haiti 2012 MSSG Engagement







## Issues

- Rate of change in the situation
- Understanding of environment, dynamics and unintended consequences
- Impact analysis (do no harm)
- Funding
- Key assets placed under NGO control



## **Issues – continued**

- •Info sharing trust, technology and process
- Understanding of interests
- Assessments and data availability
- Use of commercial resources impact/inflation
- Coordination mechanisms
- Ways of working culture, motivators, time horizons

# Key Themes

• Last resort or most appropriate ?

 People – relationships; ethos, cultures, objectives – links and connections

• Understanding organisational capabilities, technology and connectivity

 Assessment, measures of activity, performance and effect

• Lessons – identified/implemented Military Stabilisation Support Group

#### **Questions?**

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