

Defence Diplomacy and the Civil-Military Relationship

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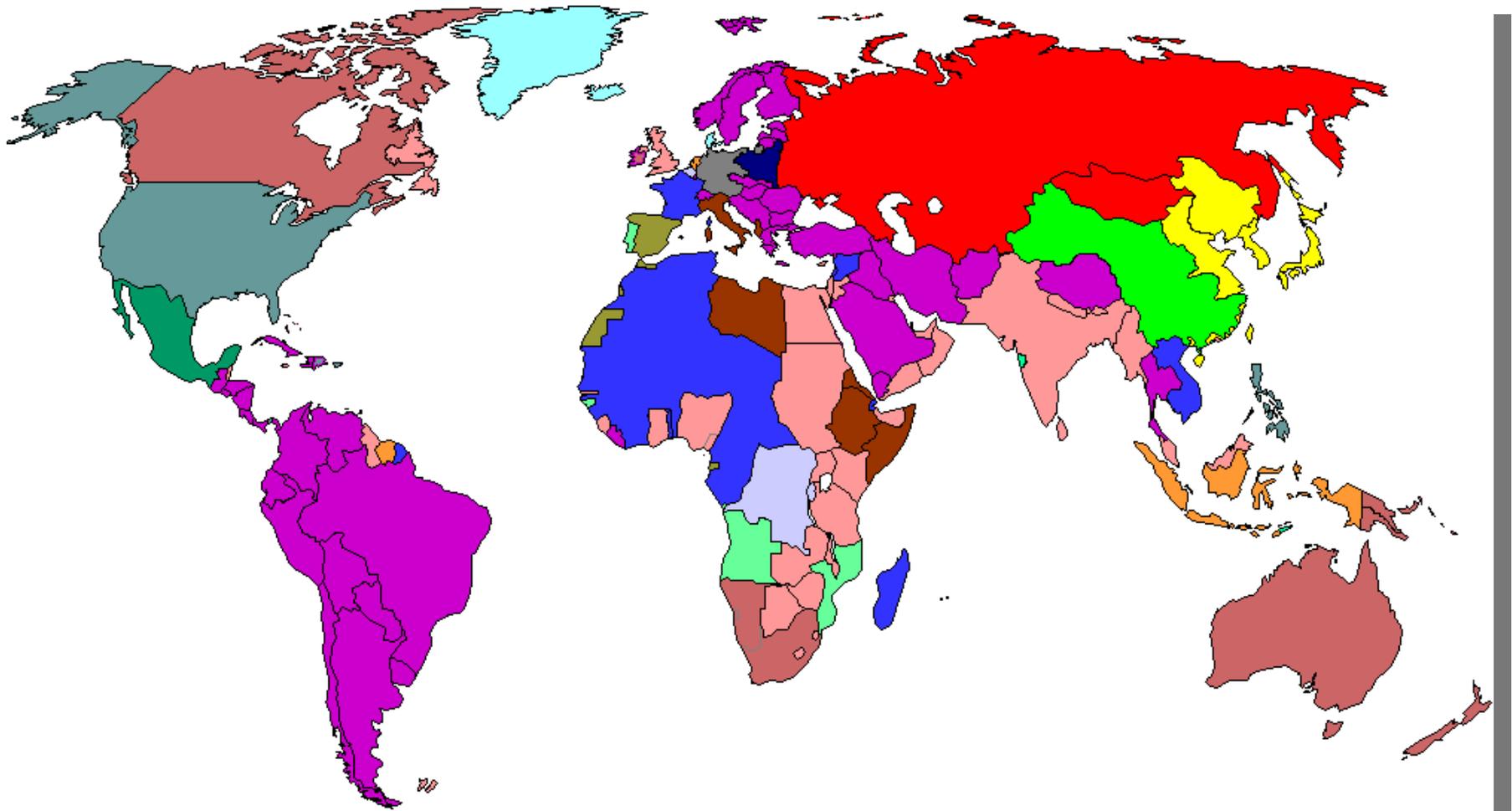
Overview

- **Changes in Conflict & Security 1918-2018**
- **3 Examples of Civil Military Relationships**
- **Conclusions**
- **Look Forward**



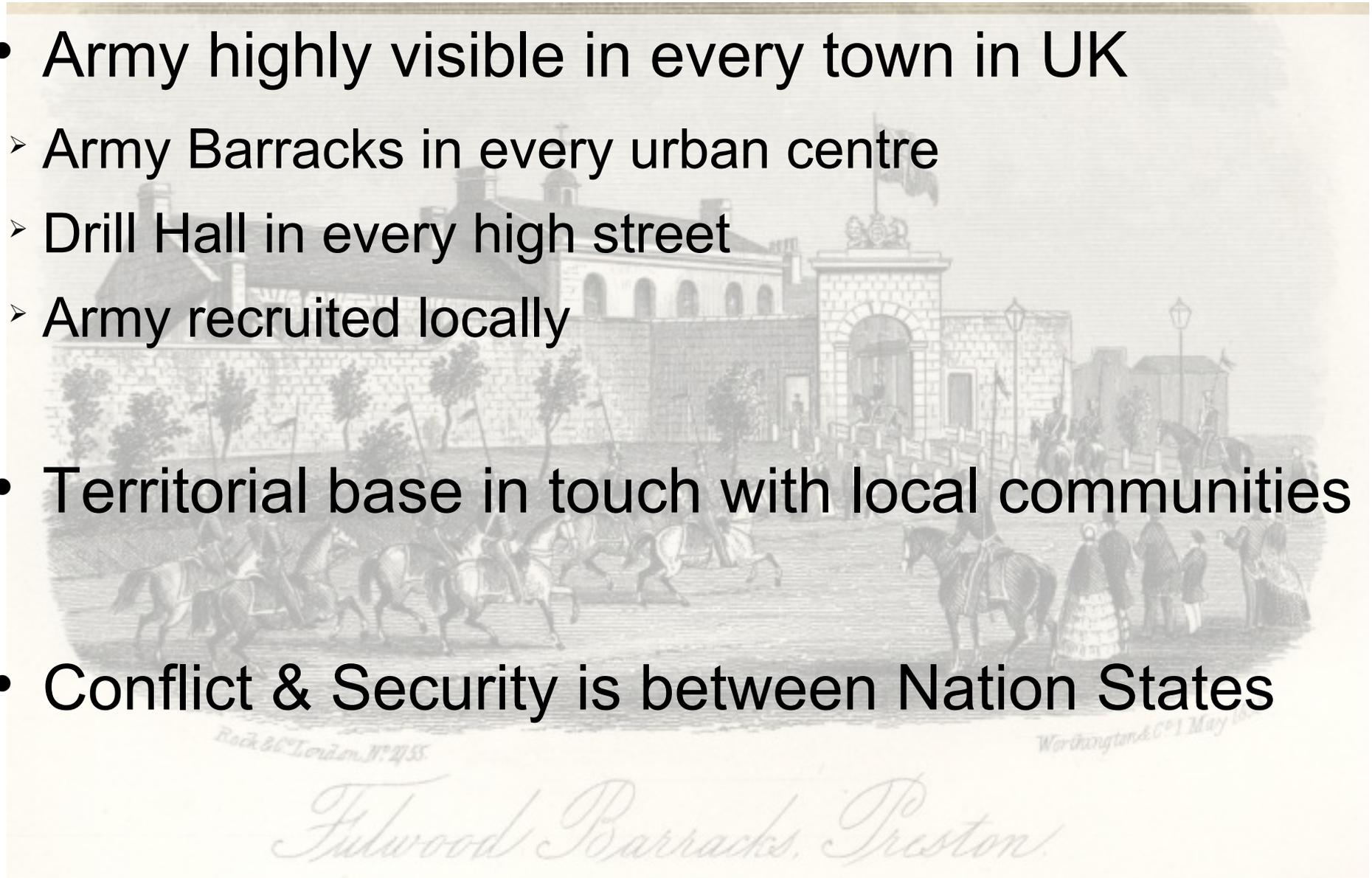
Conflict & Security - 1918-2018

Pre-1945 : Nation States



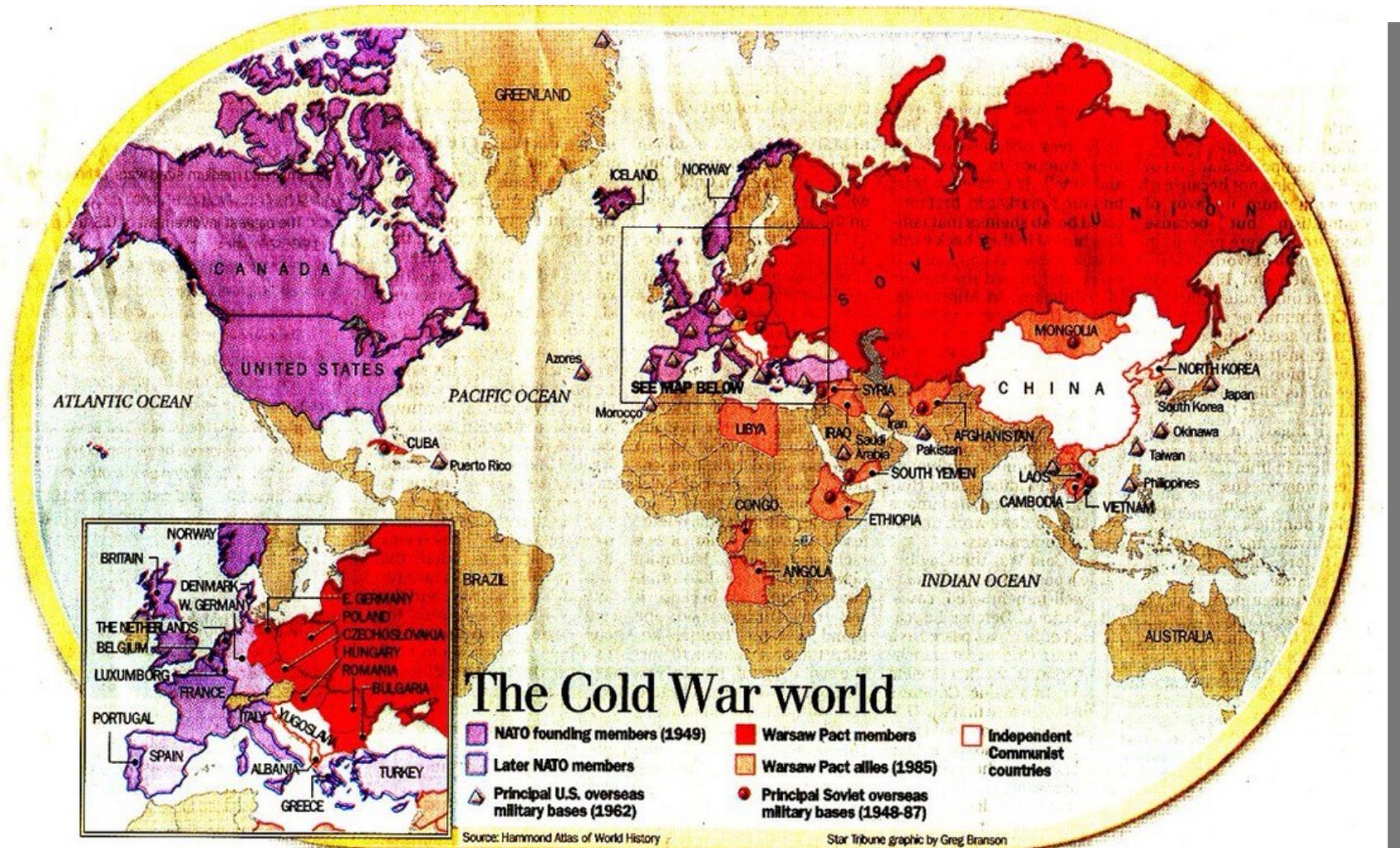
Pre-1945 : Nation States

- Army highly visible in every town in UK
 - Army Barracks in every urban centre
 - Drill Hall in every high street
 - Army recruited locally
- Territorial base in touch with local communities
- Conflict & Security is between Nation States



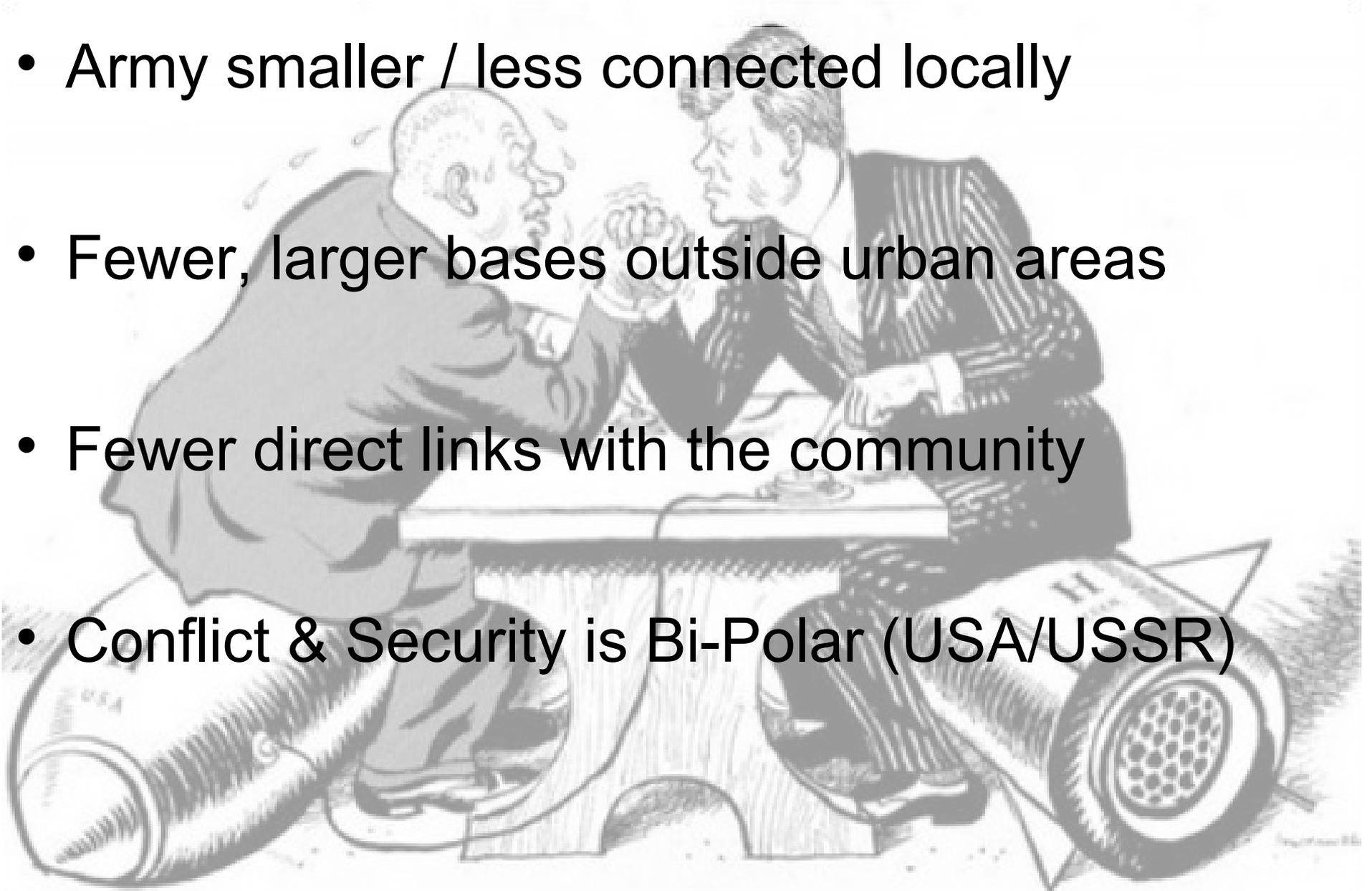
Conflict & Security - 1918-2018

Cold War (mid-1950s) : Bi-Polar Power Blocs



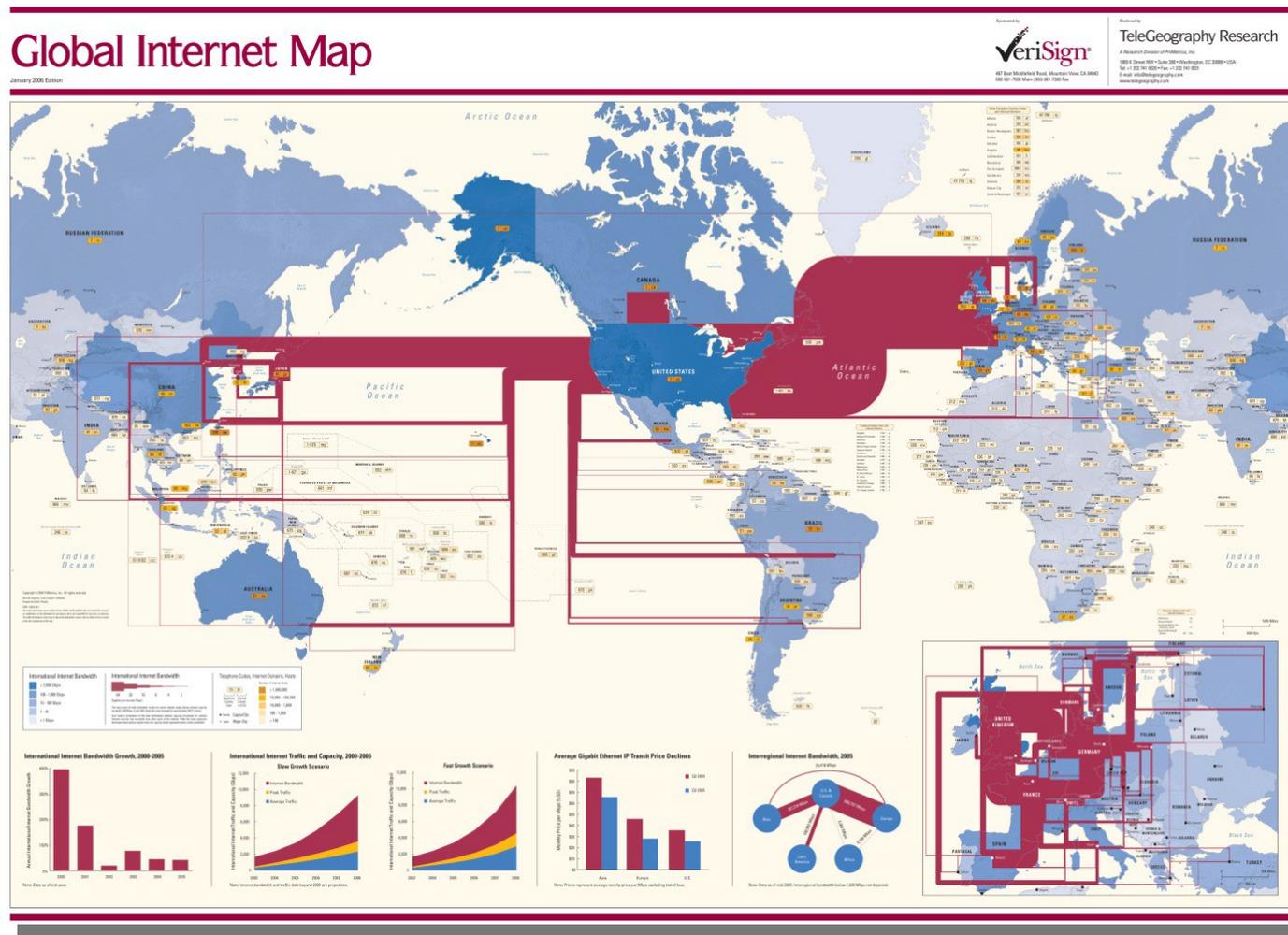
Cold War (mid-1950s) - Bi-polar

- Army smaller / less connected locally
- Fewer, larger bases outside urban areas
- Fewer direct links with the community
- Conflict & Security is Bi-Polar (USA/USSR)



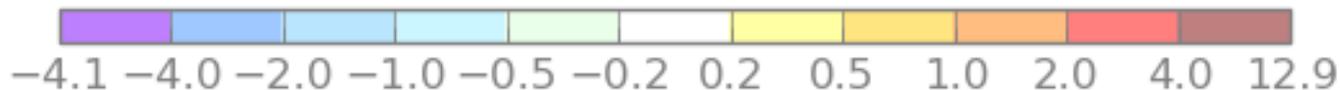
Conflict & Security - 1918-2018

Post-1990 – present: Globalisation Era



Post – 1990s : Globalisation Era

- Communications – global and instantaneous
- People moving easily between countries
- Crime increased across national borders
- Global climate change major threat
- Small factions with different cultural identities
- Security is asymmetric and more complex
- Biggest potential security threat is internal



A Century of Change



Major Army Sites

SCOTLAND
Edinburgh and Leuchars
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 4000

NORTH EAST
Catterick, York, Dishforth, Topcliffe and Harlow Hill
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 7,500

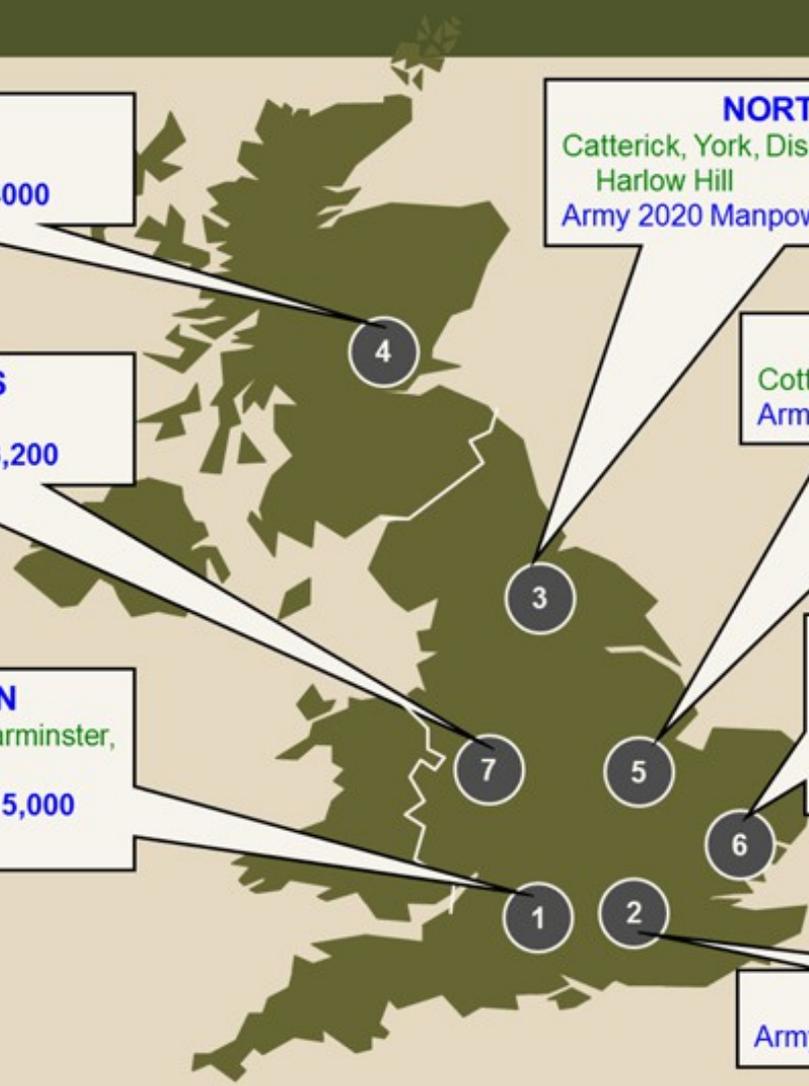
WEST MIDLANDS
Stafford and Donnington
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 3,200

EAST MIDLANDS
Cottesmore and North Luffenham
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 5,800

SALISBURY PLAIN
Tidworth, Bulford, Larkhill, Warminster, Perham Down and Upavon
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 15,000

EASTERN ENGLAND
Colchester and Swanton Morley
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 3,500

ALDERSHOT
Army 2020 Manpower Total: 4,200



Armies face new challenges

- European Armies are:
 - Smaller
 - Losing touch with society which is increasingly diverse
- Need to make a conscious/deliberate effort to engage with civil society to :
 - Understand potential threats
 - To avoid / manage conflict
 - To support government, society and local communities

Civil - Military Relationship

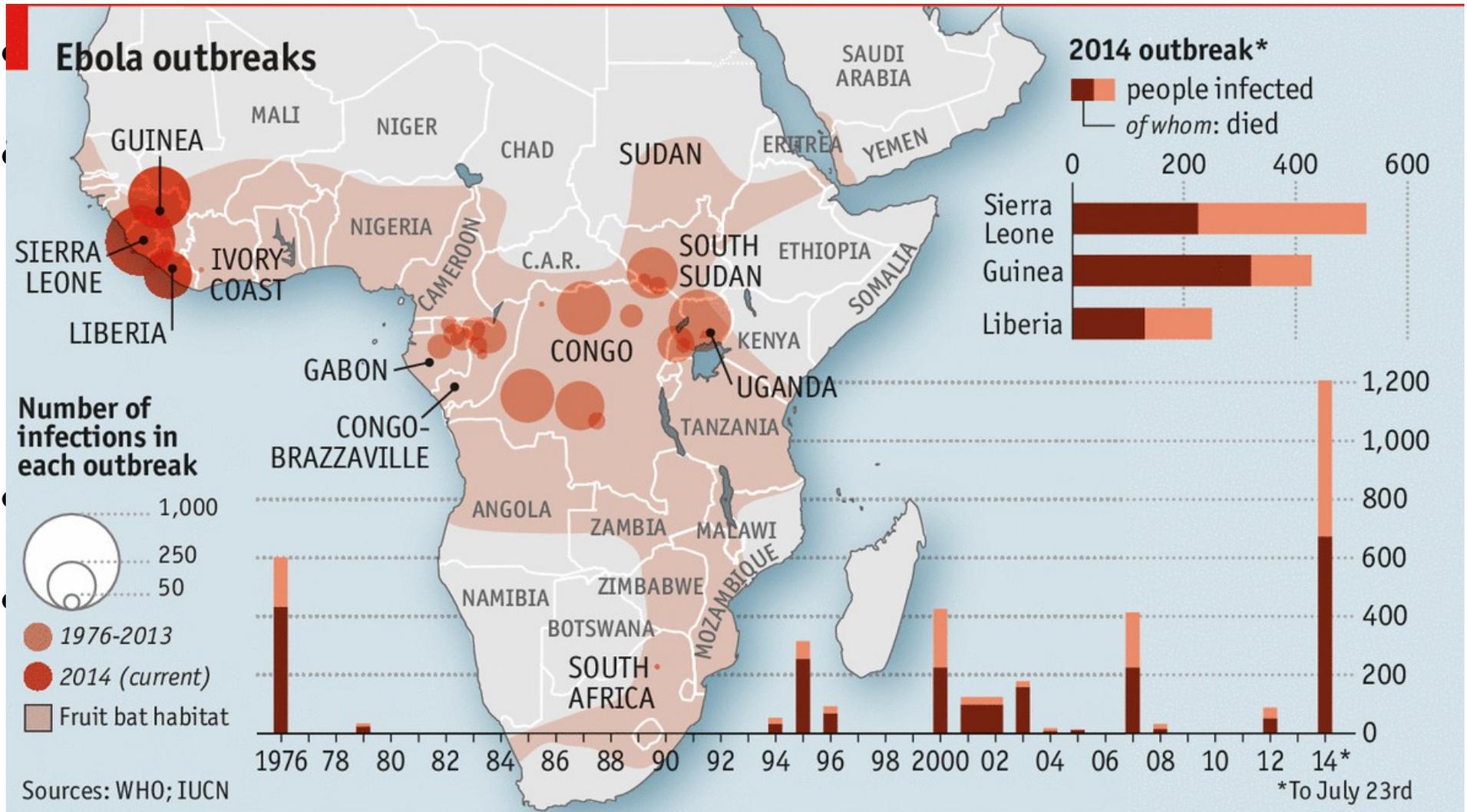
- Conflict resolution
- Peace-keeping operations
- Support to civil communities

3 examples

- Ebola (supportive international role)
- Flooding (reactive national role)
- Working with local schools (innovative regional/local role)

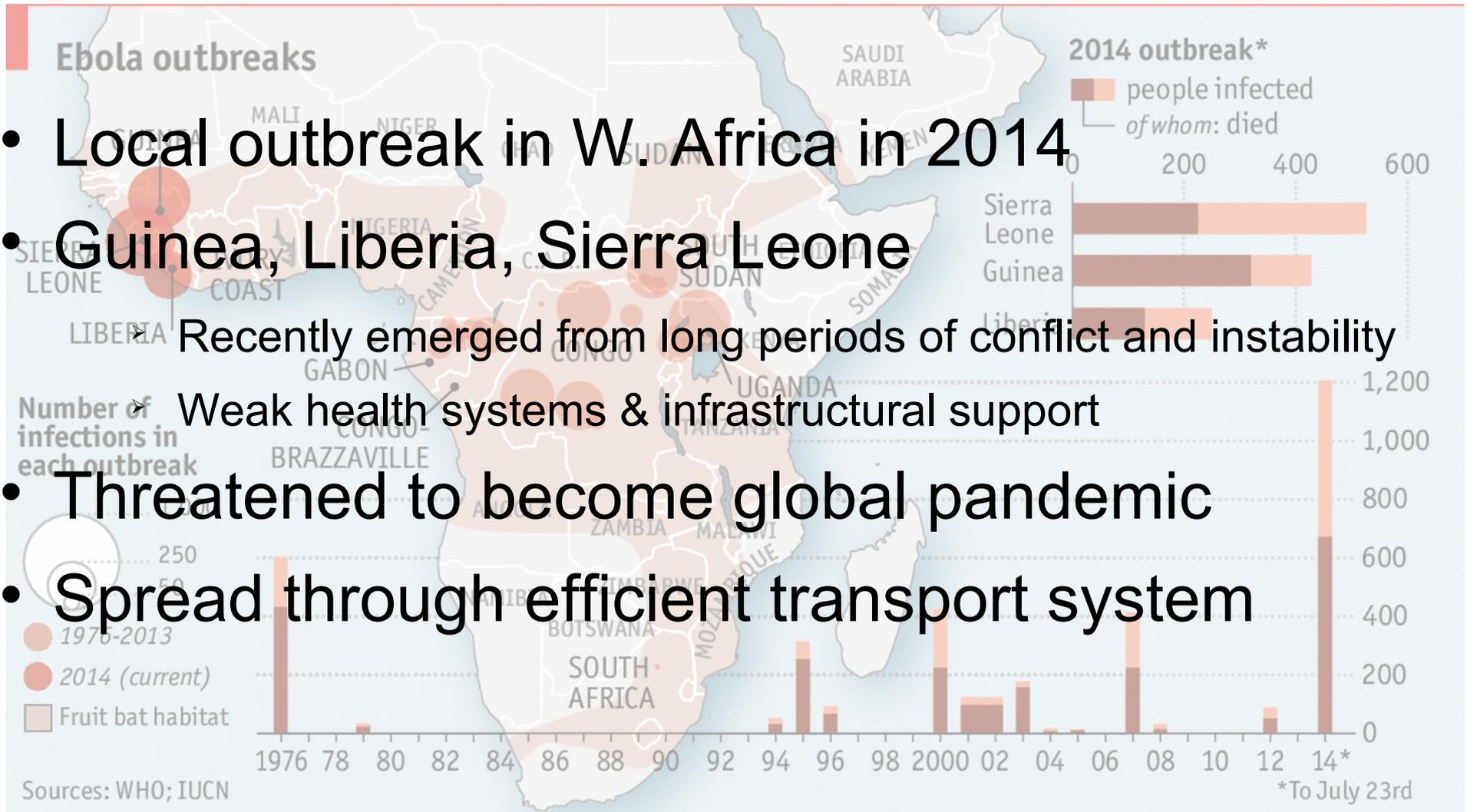


1. Ebola (supportive international role)



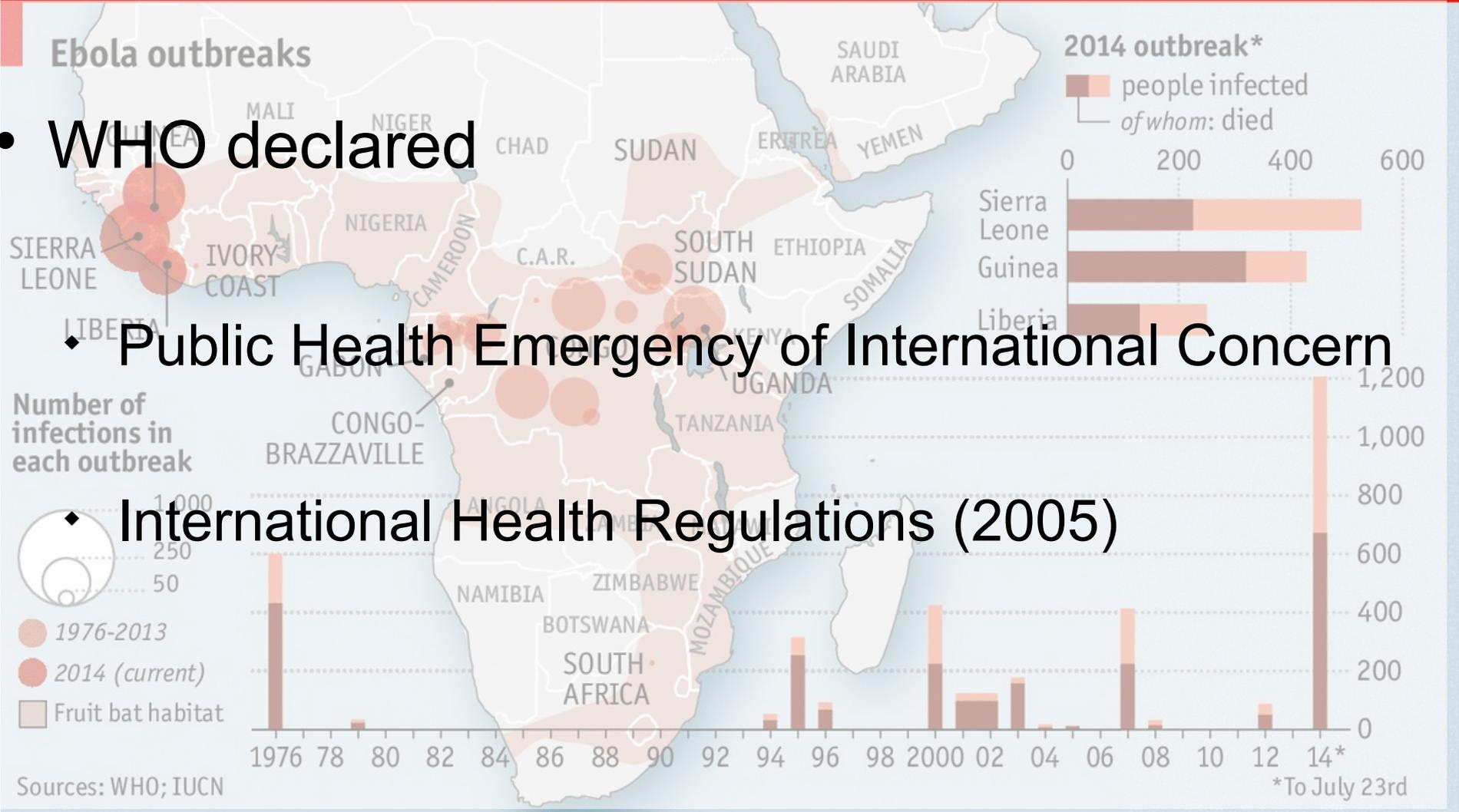
1. Ebola (supportive international role)

- Local outbreak in W. Africa in 2014
- Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone
 - Recently emerged from long periods of conflict and instability
 - Weak health systems & infrastructural support
- Threatened to become global pandemic
- Spread through efficient transport system



Ebola - WHO Action

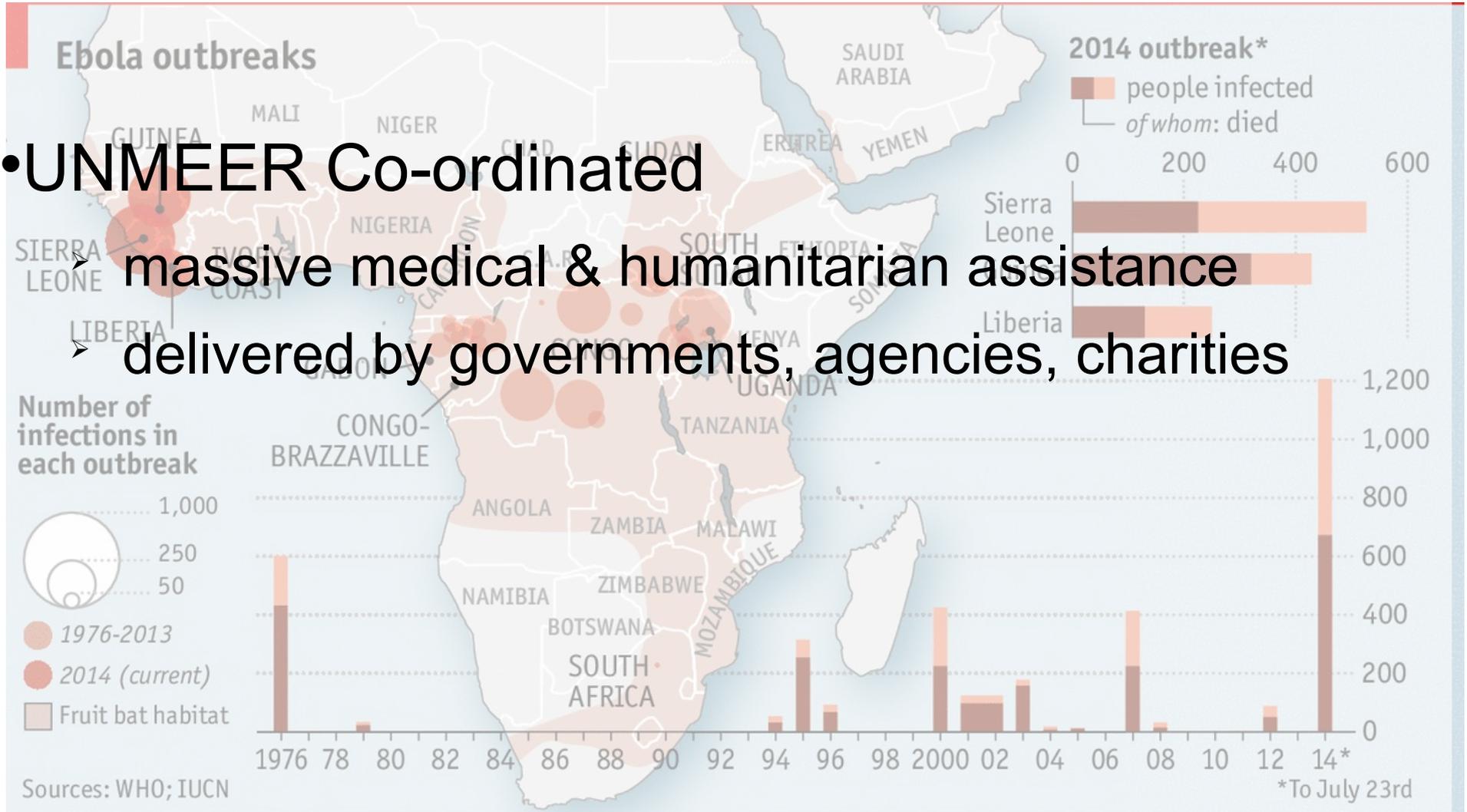
- WHO declared
 - ◆ Public Health Emergency of International Concern
 - ◆ International Health Regulations (2005)



Ebola – UNMEER Action

UN Mission for Emergency Ebola Response

- UNMEER Co-ordinated
 - massive medical & humanitarian assistance
 - delivered by governments, agencies, charities



How We Are Working to Stop the Ebola Outbreak

01
Case Management

02
Case Finding, Contact Tracing

03
Safe and Dignified Burials

04
Social Mobilization



**GLOBAL
EBOLA
RESPONSE**

Zero
Cases

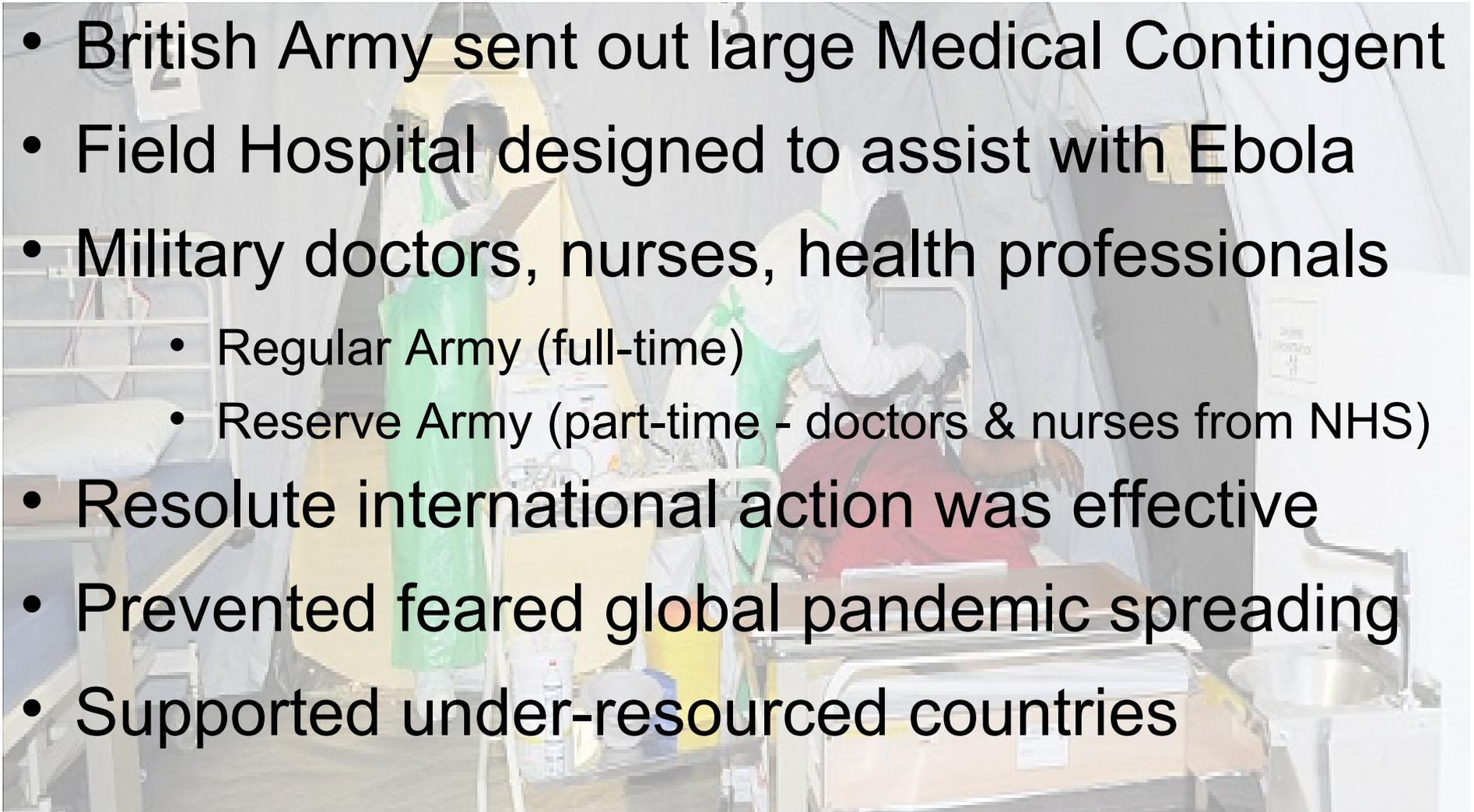
British Army Support

- British Army sent out large Medical Contingent
- Field Hospital designed to assist with Ebola
- Military doctors, nurses, health professionals
 - Regular Army (full-time)
 - Reserve Army (part-time - doctors, nurses from NHS)
- Resolute international action was effective
- Prevented feared global pandemic spreading
- Supported under-resourced countries



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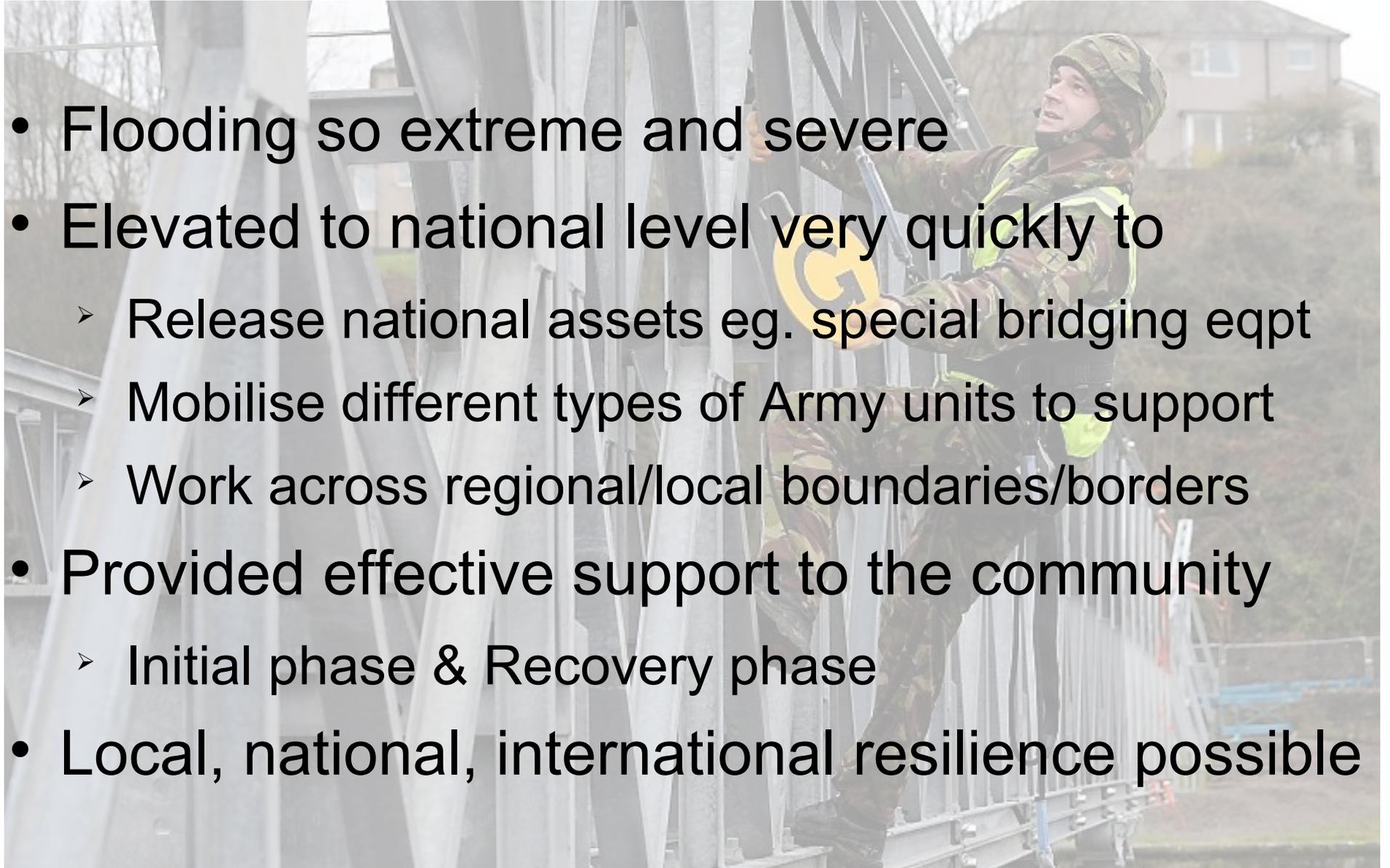


2. Flooding (reactive national role)

- Catastrophic annual flooding across Europe
- In 2014, NW and NE Regions in N. England
Flooded simultaneously and unexpectedly
 - NE – extensive flooding across flat lands
 - NW – catastrophic flooding in hilly areas
- Police and Emergency Services in lead
- Well-tested Regional Civil Contingency Plan
- Army called in very quickly to support
- R. Engineers (and others) on ground in hours

Flooding - action

- Flooding so extreme and severe
- Elevated to national level very quickly to
 - Release national assets eg. special bridging eqpt
 - Mobilise different types of Army units to support
 - Work across regional/local boundaries/borders
- Provided effective support to the community
 - Initial phase & Recovery phase
- Local, national, international resilience possible



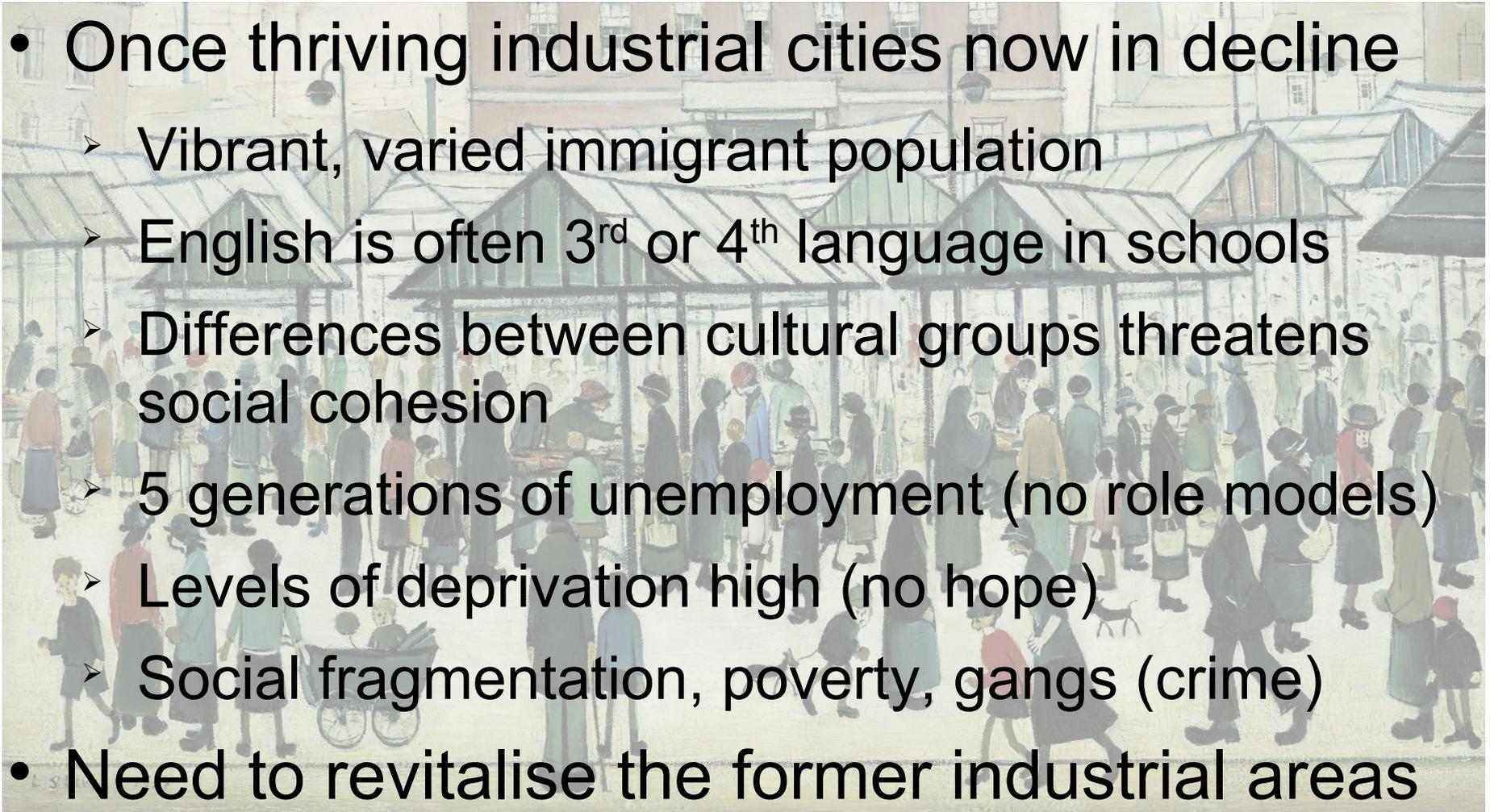
3. Coaching & Mentoring in Schools (innovative regional, local role)

- Thriving industrial cities now in decline



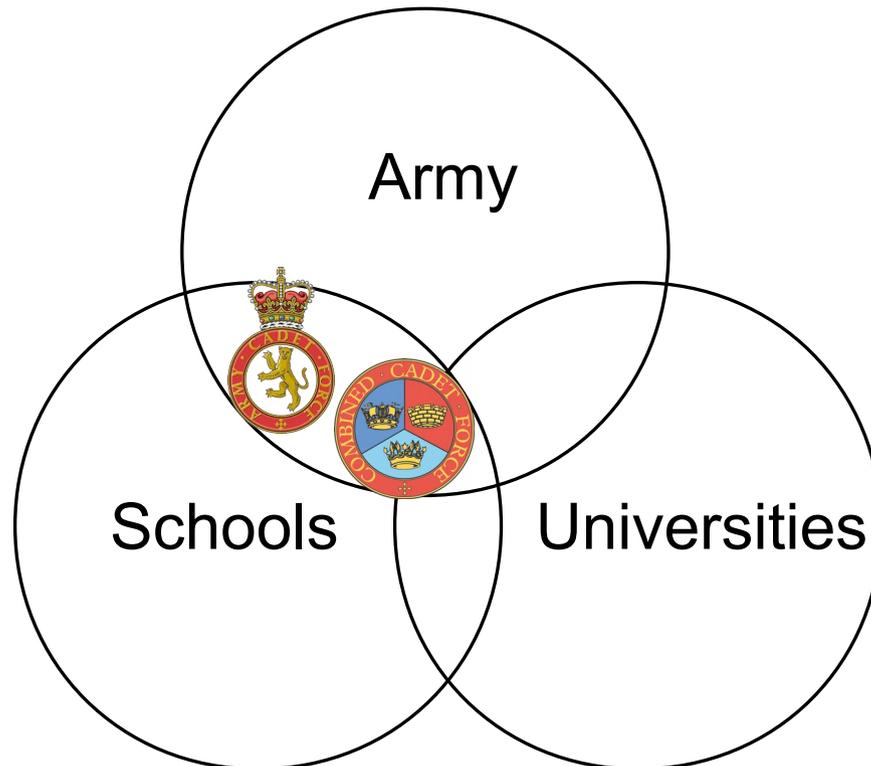
3. Coaching & Mentoring in Schools (innovative regional, local role)

- Once thriving industrial cities now in decline
 - Vibrant, varied immigrant population
 - English is often 3rd or 4th language in schools
 - Differences between cultural groups threatens social cohesion
 - 5 generations of unemployment (no role models)
 - Levels of deprivation high (no hope)
 - Social fragmentation, poverty, gangs (crime)
- Need to revitalise the former industrial areas



Reachout to Schools

- Army staff support Cadet units in schools
- University students in schools as role models
- Most effective when working in partnership with other agencies
- Must be a win-win



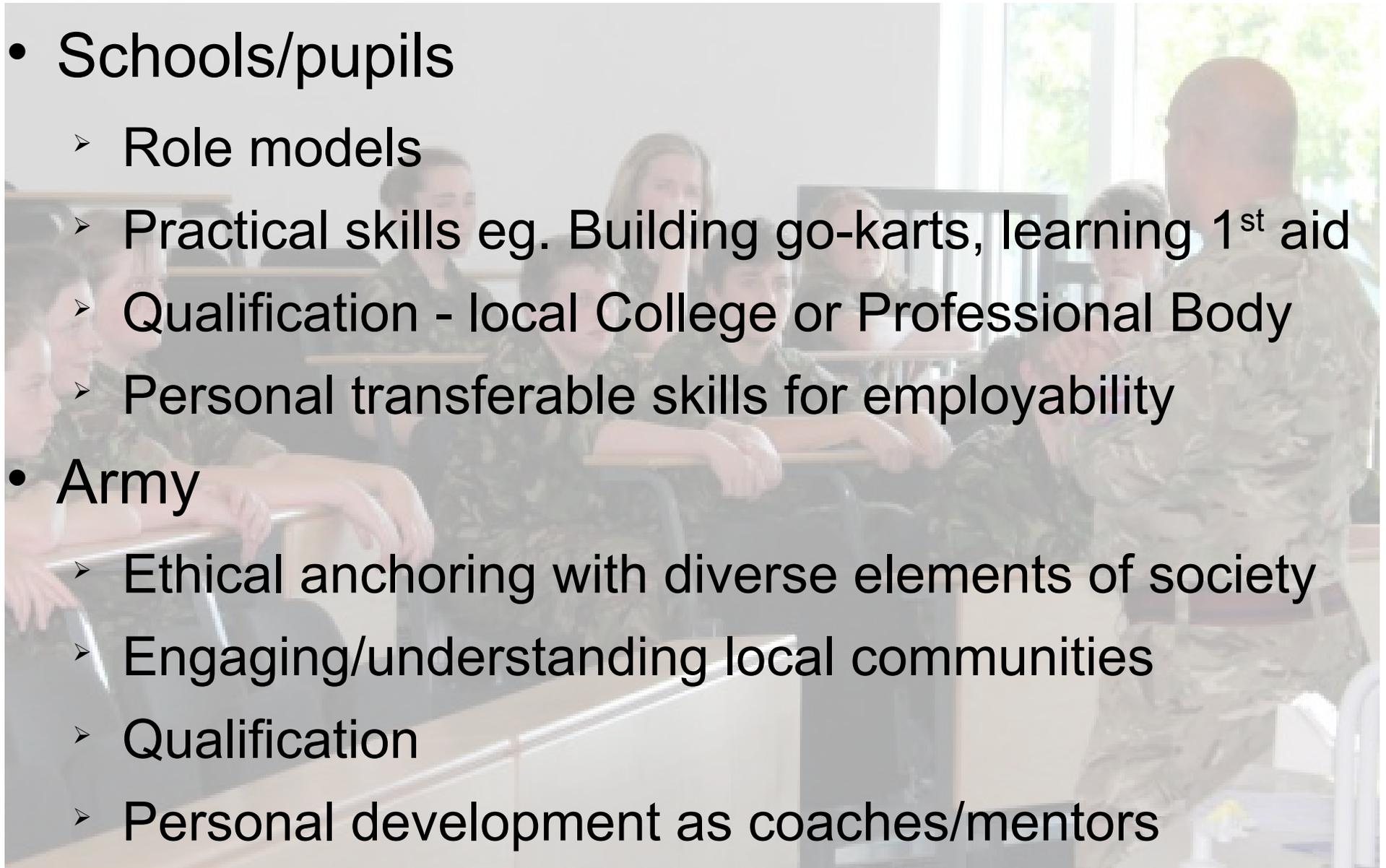
Win-Win for stakeholders

- Schools/pupils

- Role models
- Practical skills eg. Building go-karts, learning 1st aid
- Qualification - local College or Professional Body
- Personal transferable skills for employability

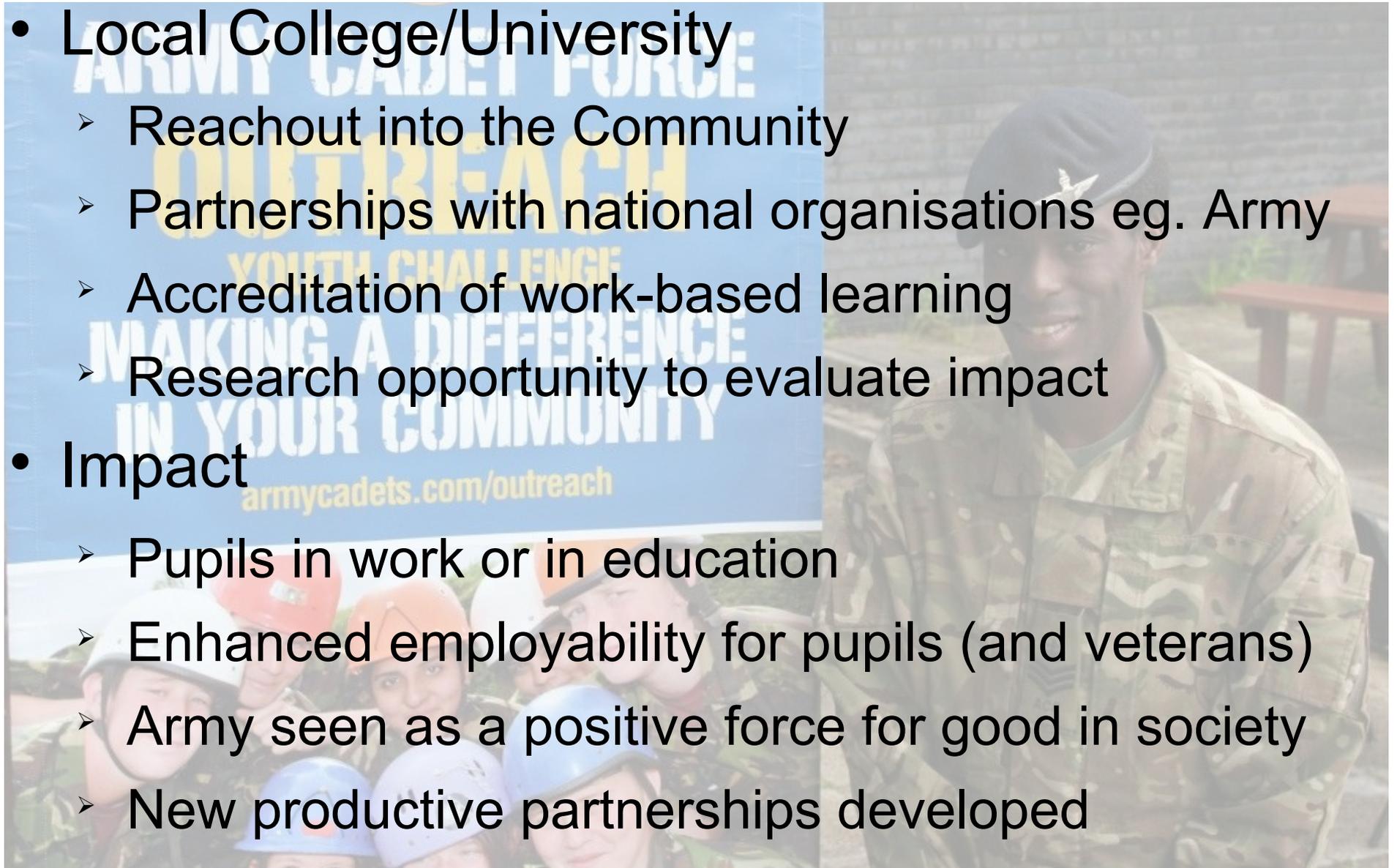
- Army

- Ethical anchoring with diverse elements of society
- Engaging/understanding local communities
- Qualification
- Personal development as coaches/mentors



Win-Win (cont'd)

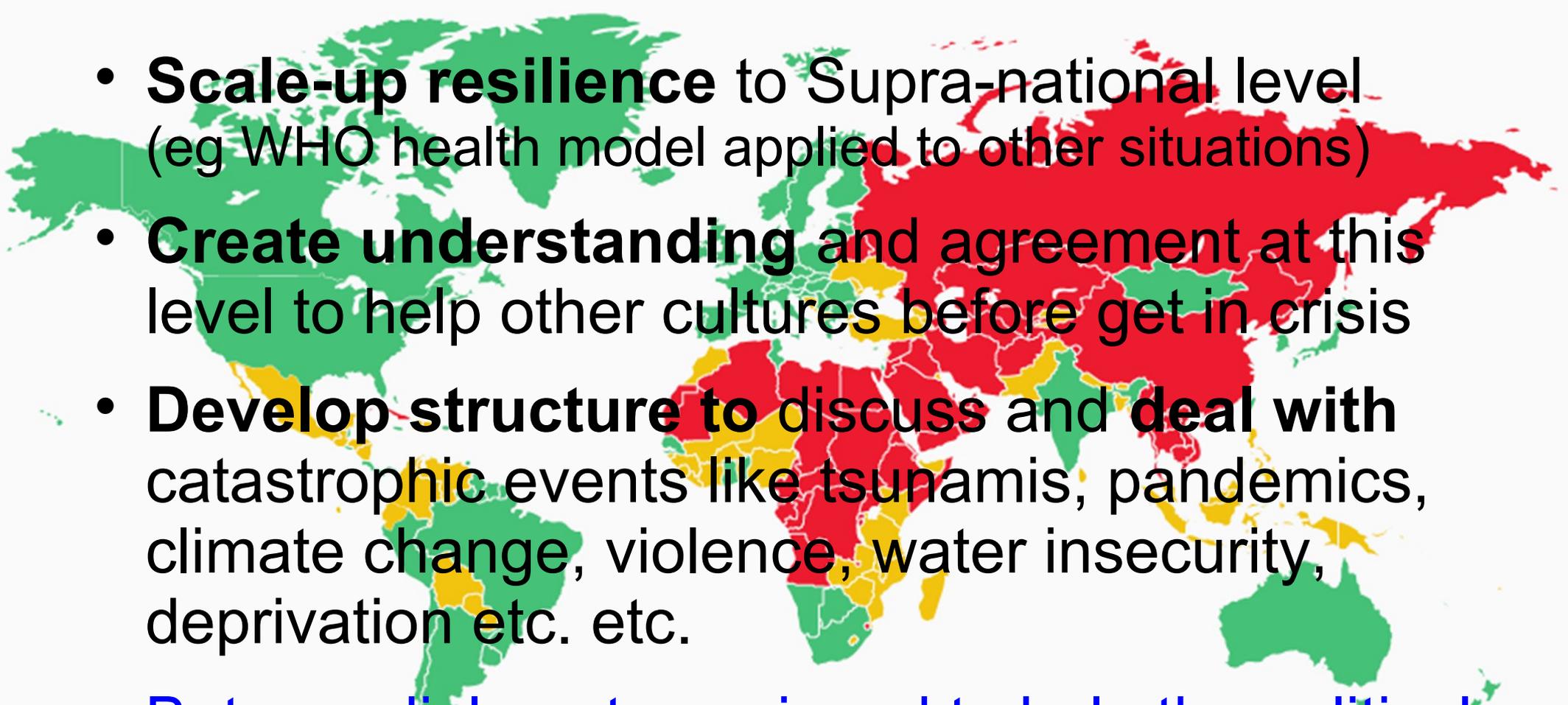
- Local College/University
 - Reachout into the Community
 - Partnerships with national organisations eg. Army
 - Accreditation of work-based learning
 - Research opportunity to evaluate impact
- Impact
 - Pupils in work or in education
 - Enhanced employability for pupils (and veterans)
 - Army seen as a positive force for good in society
 - New productive partnerships developed



Conclusions

- Army has a positive role in supporting society
- Civil-military relations can be scaled up
 - Local/Regional
 - National
 - International
- Need structures and planning at all levels
- Partnerships with other agencies are important
- Continuity Strategy is important for fast response and continuing support

Look Forward

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- **Scale-up resilience** to Supra-national level (eg WHO health model applied to other situations)
 - **Create understanding** and agreement at this level to help other cultures before get in crisis
 - **Develop structure to discuss and deal with** catastrophic events like tsunamis, pandemics, climate change, violence, water insecurity, deprivation etc. etc.
 - **But, are diplomats equipped to help the political and scientific spheres to develop hand-in-hand?**

