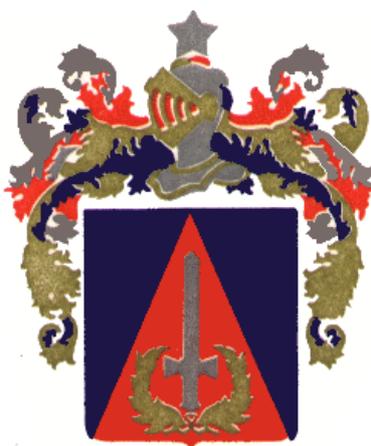


ESCOLA DE COMANDO E ESTADO-MAIOR DO EXÉRCITO
ESCOLA MARECHAL CASTELLO BRANCO

Col. Art. José Luis SUEIRAS Villalobos (ESP)
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Usage of the Armed Forces in Not-War Operations



Rio de Janeiro
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2015

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To the people of Brazil, for
making us feel like at
home, and to our families
for bearing our absence.

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EPIGRAPH

'In good or bad fortune,
Militia is nothing but,
A religion of honest men'

Pedro Calderón de la Barca
(dramatist, poet and writer of the
Spanish Golden Age, 1600 – 1681)

'We must wholeheartedly serve for
the people'

Mao Ze Dong (Chinese Chairman,
1893 – 1976),

'Among individuals, as among
nations, respect for the rights of
others is peace'

Benito Pablo Juárez García
(President of Mexico, 1806 – 1872)

'Everyone can rise above their
circumstances and achieve success
if they are dedicated to and
passionate about what they do'

Nelson Mandela (South African anti-
apartheid revolutionary, politician,
and President of South Africa, 1918
– 2013)

'Sigam-me os que forem brasileiros'

Luís Alves de Lima e Silva
(Marechal de Exército - Duque de
Caxias - Patrono do Exército
Brasileiro, 1803 – 1880)

ABSTRACT

Armies have always accomplished various tasks apart from their combat role. But in recent years the unlikely existence of a generalized conflict with the disappearing along the XXth century of the two big aggressive powers, namely the Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, has driven many armies to conduct a wide range of operations where activities are far from combat or are of a limited violence.

In this study we went across the main doctrinal powers in the world to look for a taxonomy of these operations and then, taking advantage of the heterogeneity of the group with officers of the three services and from four different continents, we learnt how wide is the range of these operations and how we go from a quite organized and standardized multinational Peace support or relief operations to a very particular world where threats and environment play a critical role to determine how the forces will be employed.

Law & Order, civil emergencies, environmental and animal control, border control and High Visibility Events (HVE) are the most repeated activities, with a different weight in each country.

Other particular issue is how national laws affect these operations, either enforcing, as a subsidiary task or imposing constrains and restrains.

Specific training and particular C2 arrangements were also analyzed in a try to find a common trend or differences.

We finally will have some conclusions learned from the multinational study.

Key-Words: Not-War, Operations, MOOTW, Disaster Relief, GLO

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGRUMEDA:	Aerial Group (Agrupación de Medios Aéreos). (Spain).
AJP:	Allied Joint Publication. (NATO).
APS:	Africa Partnership Station.
AU:	African Union.
BIEM:	Emergency intervention Battalion (Batallon de Intervención de Emergencias. (Spain).
CI Op GLO:	Training Center for Law & Order Operations (Centro de Instrução de Operações de Garantia da Lei e da Ordem). (Brasil).
CIMIC:	Civil-Military Cooperation.
CIS:	Communication and Information System.
COIN:	Counterinsurgency (Operations).
COTER:	Land Operations Command. (Comando de Operações Terrestres). (Brasil).
CRC:	Crowd Riot Control.
CRO:	Crisis Response Operations.
DCoC:	Djibouti Code of Conduct.
DI:	Deliberate Intervention. (UK).
DOD:	Department of Defense.
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo.
EBO:	Effect Based Operations.
F Opn:	Opposing Forces. (Forças Oponentes). (Brazil).
FI:	Focused (or limited) Intervention. (UK).
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product.
GLO:	Guarantee of Law & Order Operations. Garantia da Lei e da Ordem. (Brazil).
HDI:	Human Development Index.
HVE	High Visibility Events.
IMO:	International Maritime Organization.
INSARAG:	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
IW:	Irregular warfare.
JP:	Joint Publication. (US).
KFOR:	Kosovo Force.
MACA:	Military Aid to Civil Authorities. (UK).
MASD:	Military Assistance to Stabilization and Development. (UK).

MO: Military Outreach.

MOOTW: Military Operations Other than War.

MPO: Milita Peacekeeping Missions. (OMP: Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz).

MTSF: Medium-Term Strategic Framework.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NBC: Nuclear, Biological & Chemical.

NDFSC: National Defence Force Service Commission.

NEO: Non-combatant Evacuations Operation.

NEPAD: New Partnership for African Development.

NGO: Non Governmental Organization.

OMP: Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz. (MPO: Militay Peacekeeping Missions).

PGR: Procuraduría General de la República (Mexico). (General Prosecutor).

PLA: People's Liberation Army. (China).

PME: Peacetime Military Engagement. (UK).

PPP: Purchasing Power Parity.

PRT: Provincial Reconstruction Team.

RAEM: Emergencies Support Regiment (Regimiento de Apoyo a Emergencias). (Spain).

RENEM: National Network for Emergencies (Red Nacional de Emergencias). (Spain).

RFDA: Reaction Force for Disaster Airborne. (Mexico).

RPG: Rocket-propelled grenade.

RSA: Republic of South Africa.

SASO: Stability and Support Operations.

SEDENA: Secretariat of National Defense. (Mexico).

SEGOB: Secretariat of Governance. (Mexico). (Internal Affairs).

SA: South African.

SADC: South African Development Committee.

SAMHS: South African Military Health Services.

SANDF: South Africa National Defense Forces.

SAPS: South African Police Services.

SCO: Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

SEMAR: Secretariat of Navy. (Mexico).

SFOR: Stabilization Force. (Bosnia i Hercegovina).

SOF: Special Operations Forces.
SSR: Security Sector Reform.
TF: Task Force.
TTP: Tactics, Techniques and Procedures.
UCG: Headquarters Unit (Unidad de Cuartel General - UCG).
(Spain).
UK: United Kingdom.
UME: Military Emergencies Unit (Unidad Militar de
Emergencias). (Spain).
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme.
US: United States.
USAR: Urban Search and Rescue

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USAGE OF THE ARMED FORCES IN NOT-WAR OPERATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION.

1.1 DEFINITION OF NOT-WAR OPERATIONS. TYPES AND CATEGORIES.

Since the fall of the Berlin wall end of cold war, terminology on war/conflict/operations has gone through a lot of changes often driven to the ongoing world crises and international responses.

With the fall in disgrace of the word “war”, as it has many constrains, a various array of words have been use. War, for legal implications requires a formal declaration and should be defensive in nature, thus requiring a hostile act or attack. War should be conducted then among states. The word ‘conflict’, used by politologists¹ took over and we raged from ‘war’ to ‘armed conflict’. Dichotomy changed from peace/war to cooperation/conflict.

In the nineties military doctrinal thinkers, notably from US, UK and NATO, started to introduce changes in high level doctrines, and started to change the wording for military operations.

We then started a race to the swift with Peacekeeping, Peaceenforcing, Peacebulding, Counterinsurgency (COIN), Stability and Support (SASO), Area Control, Effect Based (EBO), Art. 5 Collective Defense, Non Article 5 Crisis Response (Non Art-5 CRO), Contingency Operations...to end up with the comprehensive approach. And all in roughly a twenty years period.

As explained by Diego A. Ruiz Palmer is Head of the Planning Section in NATO's Operations Division, ‘NATO's interventions in the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995 and in Kosovo in 1999 had a lasting impact on the post-Cold War nature of the Alliance by defining the parameters of common action outside the boundaries of NATO's traditional collective defense commitment’.

NATO's engagement in the Balkans also prompted a wholesale reform of NATO's internal procedures for crisis management.

Operations in the Balkans also had a transformational impact on the use of constabulary forces, Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) and intelligence sharing. This

¹ BARRETO SÁNCHEZ, Heiber. Qué es la Politología?.

resulted in the creation in the 1990s of Multinational Specialized Units, composed of French gendarmes and Italian Carabinieri, to assist SFOR and KFOR with riot control.

In the 2004 unrest in Kosovo 19 civilians were killed (11 Kosovo Albanians and 8 Kosovo Serbs), thousands of Serbs were forced to leave their homes, 935 Serb houses, 10 public facilities (schools, health care centers and post offices) and 35 Serbian Orthodox church buildings were desecrated, damaged or destroyed, and six towns and nine villages were ethnically cleansed. Hundreds of Kosovo Albanians, in return, were forced to flee northern Kosovo dominated by Kosovo Serbs. That caught NATO forces by surprise and was the beginning of extensive anti-riot and CRC training of military troops, in the absence of police-like units².

More recently, two CIMIC Groups have been formed to facilitate cooperation between deployed forces, local authorities and aid agencies. The beginning of this year also saw the establishment of an Intelligence Fusion Centre supporting all NATO operations³.

We will try to summarize the spectrum of operations in US, NATO and UK doctrines, which are the driving force in doctrine concepts conception.

In today's US Joint Publication 1. Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, SUMMARY OF CHANGES⁴ warns that among the changes are:

- Establishes a taxonomy relating to war, warfare, campaign, and operation.
- Establishes a taxonomy relating to policy, strategy, doctrine, and concepts.

Then a division is made between traditional and irregular warfare and the range of military operations from peace to war⁵.

'A useful dichotomy for thinking about warfare is the distinction between traditional and irregular warfare (IW). Traditional warfare is characterized as a violent struggle for domination between nation-states or coalitions and alliances of nation-states. With the increasingly rare case of formally declared war, traditional warfare typically involves force-on-force military operations in which adversaries employ a variety of conventional forces and special operations forces (SOF) against each other in all

² 2004 unrest in Kosovo. Wikipedia

³ Ruiz Palmer, The enduring influence of operations in NATO's transformation

⁴ US JP-1 p.iii

⁵ US JP 1. p x

physical domains as well as the information environment (which includes cyberspace). IW is characterized as a violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). In IW, a less powerful adversary seeks to disrupt or negate the military capabilities and advantages of a more powerful military force, which usually serves that nation's established government'.

'It is recognized that the symmetry between the naming conventions of traditional and irregular warfare is not ideal. Several symmetrical pair sets—regular/irregular, traditional/nontraditional (or untraditional), and conventional/unconventional— were considered and discarded. Generating friction in the first two instances was the fact that most US operations since the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks have been irregular; this caused the problem of calling irregular or nontraditional what we do routinely. In the last instance, conventional/unconventional had previous connotation and wide usage that could not be practically overcome'⁶.

And in Ch. 1 Section B, Foundations, after a small quote of President Kennedy about the full spectrum actions, dated April, 11th 1962, in the point 8, Strategic Security Environment and National Security Challenges, states that The US military will undertake the following activities to deal with these challenges:

- (1) Secure the Homeland.
- (2) Win the Nation's Wars.
- (3) Deter Our Adversaries.
- (4) Security Cooperation.
- (5) Support to Civil Authorities.
- (6) Adapt to Changing Environment.

Finally, it is defined the Range of Military Operations, from Major Operations and Campaigns, Military Engagement, Security Cooperation, and Deterrence and Crisis Response and Limited Contingency Operations⁷.

Now we move to NATO. NATO shifted from a collective defense against a European-based soviet threat to a strategic concept where the scenario was global and the threat uncertain (year 1999). In December 2002, the Council approved a Military

⁶ US JP 1. p. I-5

⁷ US JP 1. p. I-14

Concept for Defense against Terrorism⁸. We have the Art. 5, collective defense operations and the Non-Art CRO (Crisis Response Operations).

In today's AJP-01(D), we have major combat operations, security (Operations to Enable Stabilization) operations and peace support operations. To add other activities (Security Sector Reform, Capacity Building, Interim Governance, Restoration of Essential Services and Military Outreach (MO))⁹. As an alliance, NATO is not concerned about law & order domestic operations or national disaster relief operations, but it do focus on not-war activities as Security Sector Reform (SSR), Governance or Essential Service Restoration. Recent examples are the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan, a model initiated by US coalition in Iraq¹⁰ with the Iraq PRTs, forced by UN on the ground of Chapter XI of the UN Charter, when the Coalition disbanded the Government and associated institutions in Iraq and had to took over Governance and providing basic services to the population.

Reading a UK doctrine is always a delicious exercise¹¹. The British assume that despite categorization, everything happens anywhere as we can see in the chart.

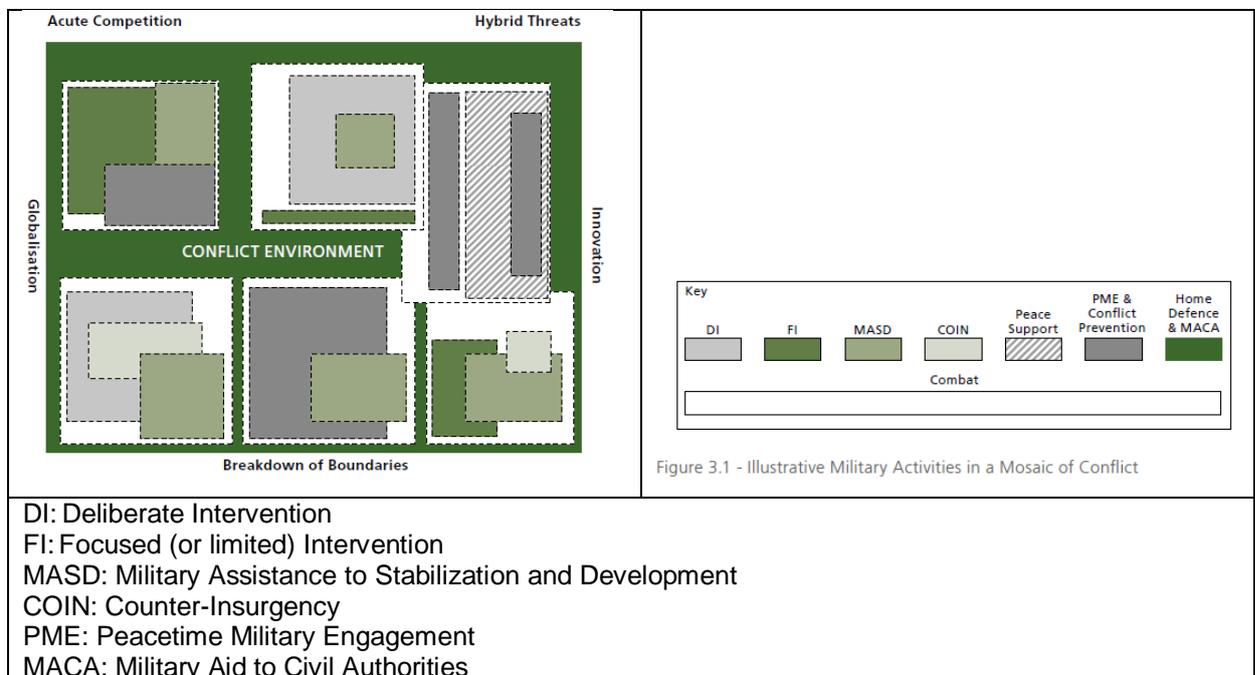


Figure 1. Illustrative Military Activities in a Mosaic of Conflict

⁸ MC 472, NATO Military Concept for Defence Against Terrorism.

⁹ AJP-01(D) p. 2-17

¹⁰ PERITO, Robert M. Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq.

¹¹ UK Army Doctrine Publication. Operations. p. 3-10

In Chapter 8 - Executing Operations¹², where all these activities are develop, we can conclude that for them, MASD, Peace Support (peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peace building and humanitarian emergency relief), Peacetime Military Engagement (that includes counter-terrorism) and Military Aid to Civil Authorities are primarily not-war operations.

1.2 COMPARING GLOBAL OR REGIONAL , DEVELOPED OR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

China is a global power. Brazil can be considered a regional power moving to global. Spain is a third tier country with limited power in Europe, while South Africa can be considered a regional power in the less developed Africa.

When we look at the different statistics provided by UN concerning economical power and distribution of wealth we can make some assumptions in respect to civil unrest or presence of organized delinquency.

	China	Brazil	Spain	Mexico	South Africa
GDP (nominal) ¹³	2	7	14	15	33
GDP (nominal) per capita ¹⁴	74	69	22	63	86
GDP (PPP) ¹⁵	1	7	16	11	29
GDP (PPP) per capita ¹⁶	88	74	33	66	89
Human Development Index (HDI) ¹⁷	91	79	27	71	118
Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) ¹⁸	N.A.	75	22	66	N.A.

Figure 2. Economic power and development.

According to the table, China, Mexico, Brazil and South Africa are economical powers with a high position in GDP, but their per capita is medium tier.

On the other hand, Constitutions and laws limit or enhance the participation together with security forces or alone on very specific operations. Some countries have

¹² Army Doctrine Publication. Operations. p. 8-1 & following.

¹³ International Monetary Fund. 2014

¹⁴ International Monetary Fund. 2014

¹⁵ International Monetary Fund. 2014

¹⁶ International Monetary Fund. 2014

¹⁷ UNDP. 2013I

¹⁸ UNDP. 2013

develop an extensive legislation on Law & Order operations like Brazil, while other like Spain and Mexico have a less precise body of rules.

1.3 TYPES OF OPERATIONS AND TASKS ANALYZED.

Although the array of not-war operations is large, in this study we have focused in the most common operations performed in the late years for the studied countries.

A categorization or taxonomy is difficult as it depends on each country own doctrine.

- Counter-terrorism operations. (China).
- Emergency disaster relief operations. (China).
- Safeguard of country interests. (China).
- Security-provision and guarding tasks. (China).
- International Humanitarian Assistance. (China).
- Participation in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations. (China).
- Ensure internal security (counternarcotic and organized crime). (Mexico).
- Assist civilian population in cases of public needs. (Mexico).
- Conduct Civic and social works. (Mexico).
- Disaster relief assistance. (Mexico).
- Border control. (South Africa).
- Disaster relief and assistance. (South Africa).
- Safety & Security. (South Africa).
- Counter narcotics, weapons and prostitution. (South Africa).
- Guarantee of constitutional powers. (Brazil).
- Law and Order. (Brazil).
- Subsidiary attributions. (Brazil).
- Terrorism prevention and combat. (Brazil).
- Operations under International Organizations. (Brazil).
- Employment in support to foreign policy in peacetime or crisis. (Brazil).
- Other not-war tasks (weapon and controlled substances control, NEO, rescue,...). (Brazil).
- Support to civil authorities operations. (Spain).
- Non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO). (Spain).
- Extraction operations. (Spain).
- Sanctions enforcement. (Spain).

- Search and rescue operations. (Spain).
- Support against organized crime and international terrorism. (Spain).
- Peace Support Operations. (Spain).
- Humanitarian Operations. (Spain).
- Safeguarding the Border (Operation CORONA). (RSA).
- Disaster relief and assistance can be both internal and external. (RSA).
- Safety and security (Operation PROSPER). (RSA).
- Ridding the country of illegal weapons, drug dens, prostitution rings and other illegal activities (Operation FIELA). (RSA).

1.4 THE THREATS IN NOT-WAR OPERATIONS.

Although we can find many definitions in different doctrines and manuals, we will stick to the Brazilian Army one, extracted from its publication MD33-M-10. *Garantia da Lei e da Ordem - (1ª Edição / 2013)*, that fits perfectly, although we will modify a little to make it extensive to a wider range of operations.

- Opposing Forces: Forças Oponentes (F Opn) are individuals, groups of persons or organizations which action can compromise the mission or the safety and welfare of the civilian population
- Threats are actions or tentatives that could compromise the preservation of public order or harm persons or properties, committed by Opposing Forces (F Opn) or by the population in general or by meteorological agent.

1.5 THE GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

There are five main kinds of legal documents:

- The UN Charter¹⁹.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Treaty²⁰.
- The Regional organizations treaties.
- The host nations legal body (existing or absent).
- Constitutions, laws and other legal bodies of each individual country.

As it can be easily understood, apart from the international organizations framework, the legal body of each country, derived from the particular situation of that country

¹⁹ UN CHARTER

²⁰ North Atlantic Treaty Organization Treaty

often offers variations in doctrine and employment of the Armed Forces that will be developed in the following pages.

Country studies.

2 BRASIL.

2.1 LEGAL AND DOCTRINAL FRAMEWORK.

The following documents are the legal base for the employment of Armed Forces in Guarantee of Law & Order Operations (GLO):

- a) Brazil Federal Republic Constitution of 1988;
- b) Complementary Law no 97, 9 June 1999, amended by CL no 117, 2 September de 2004 e CL no 136, de 25 de agosto de 2010 (dispõe sobre as normas gerais para a organização, o preparo e o emprego das FA);
- c) Decree No. 3.897, 24 August 2001. Guidelines for Employment of Armed Forces in GLO Operations). (Decreto No. 3.897, de 24 de agosto de 2001 (fixa as diretrizes para o emprego das Forças Armadas na Garantia da Lei e da Ordem).

MD51-M-04. Doutrina Militar De Defesa. Ministério Da Defesa, Secretaria de Política, Estratégia e Assuntos Internacionais. 2007

MD33-M-10. Portaria Normativa No 3.461/MD, de 19 de Dezembro de 2013. Garantia da Lei e da Ordem. Ministerio de Defesa de Brasil. 1st. Ed. 2013.

2.2 TYPES OF OPERATIONS²¹.

According to the national doctrine, Armed Forces missions are defense of the country, guarantee of constitutional powers and defense of law and Order, when requested.

Then, employment of Armed Forces happened in these situations:

- a) War. In defense of the country, using all military power.
- b) not-war. Operations using military power, in external or internal environment but not using combat but in a limited way or in special circumstances.
- Guarantee of constitutional powers.

²¹ MD51-M-04. Doutrina Militar de Defesa Brasil

- Law and Order.
- Subsidiary attributions.
- Terrorism prevention and combat.
- Operations under International Organizations.
- Employment in support to foreign policy in peacetime or crisis.
- Other not-war tasks (weapon and controlled substances control, NEO., rescue,..)

In Brazil is very interesting to focus in the Law and Order Operations (GLO) for two specific reasons. First the command and control structure were the Armed Forces command structure takes over the operation, and the operations inside the communities when security forces have been unable to take control.

In this figure we see that these GLO operations are not new for the Brazilian Army. And since the end of Cold War have been increasing²².



Figure 3. Post cold-war Internal Defense activities of Brazil Army

But the two more recent operations are those in the Alemão-Penha and Mare complexes.

Operation in Alemão and Penha ran from 28 November 2010 to 30 June 2013 with more than 2000 troops involved, and a cost of R\$ 475 millions.

²² Paulo-Kuhlmann - Mudança de missões e estrutura de Defesa do Exército.



Figure 4. Contact the Army. Archangel Op. in Alemão

The Pacification Force in operation São Francisco (Força de Pacificação (F Pac) – Operação São Francisco) in the community of Maré started on 5 April 2014 and ended in 30 June 2015. The balance was 83.000 actions, 674 detentions, 255 child detentions. 1356 weapons, ammunitions, drugs and vehicles apprehensions.

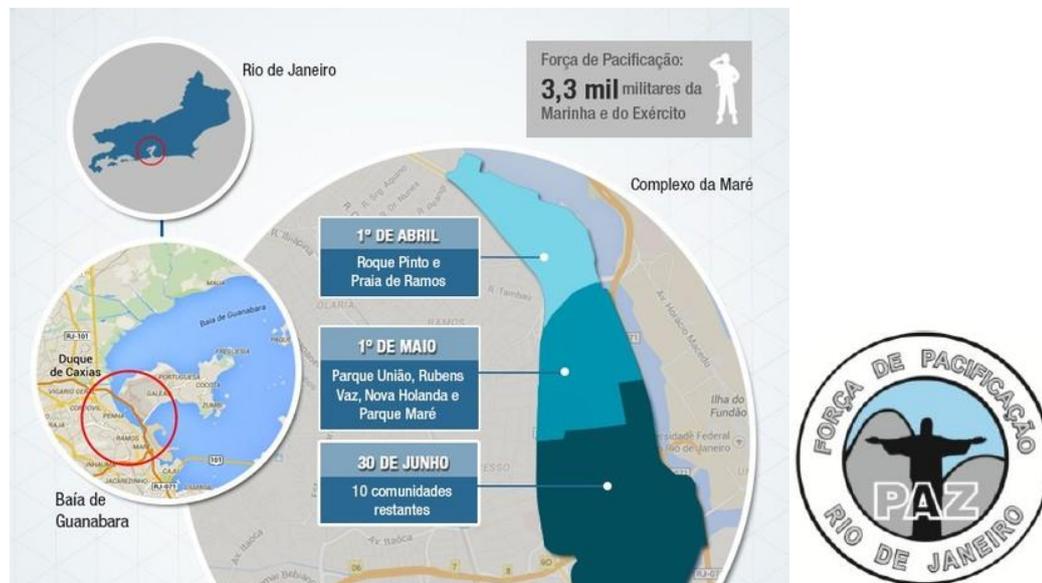


Figure 5. Leaving Maré

We have to mention the wide range of High Visibility Events (HVE) that, especially in Rio de Janeiro took or will take place in a short period of time, with special mention to Football World Cup 2014 and Olympic Games in 2016.

And finally we will only mention for its exclusivity the various range of activities that the Armed Forces performs in the Amazon region, from border control to social activities in support of the local community. Many times the only 'state' present in remote areas.

2.3 COMMAND AND CONTROL.

The President of the Republic, as Supreme Commander, is responsible for the employment of the Armed Forces and will direct the Minister of Defense in the activation of operational commands, with the following subordination hierarchy:

- a) Directly to the Supreme Commander in Armed Forces Combined Commands including other organizations.
- b) Directly to Minister of Defense for combined training or in international Peace Operations.
- c) Directly to respective Force Commander in independent operations.

Of special importance for this work is to highlight the fact that in these Law and Order Operations, the coordination command goes to the Armed Forces structure, notably in Archangel and Sao Francisco the East Military Command. And that they are limited in time and only when security and police forces are overrun by special circumstances.

2.4 SPECIAL UNITS, SPECIFIC TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

Although many Brazilian forces have carried out GLO tasks, there is a specialized unit, the 11th Light Infantry Brigade. Subordinated to this unit we can find the Training Center for Law & Order Operations (CI Op GLO) based in Campinas. It was created by the Army Commander Directive n. 62 on 17JAN2005 and full operational in 2007.

The center specializes and trains troops in GLO.

The CI Op GLO missions are:

Contribute to research, development and evaluation of employment doctrine of the Land Force in GLO.

Plan and conduct courses and activities for the specialization of military, sub-units, squads, platoons and units in GLO.

Co-operate with other Army bodies and with the formation of other Forces, Auxiliary Forces and other Governmental bodies.



Photo 1. Brazilian Army in complex of Alemão.

2.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OBJECTIVES.

For the Brazilian Army, GLO is a mission that has to be conducted together with other Governmental, State and city bodies. Pacification is not only reach by Army or Police Forces. These only create security conditions for the other services (Governance, Health, Education, Environment... to work for the community²³. The Brazilian Armed Forces primary mission should not be pacification, although is a good training for urban operations and tasks in a complex scenario.

3 CHINA.

3.1 LEGAL AND DOCTRINAL FRAMEWORK.

With the normalization of MOOTW, related issues about laws becomes a major problem. Military participation in international peacekeeping, anti-terrorism, combating transnational crimes and bilateral, multilateral cooperation in international security forces an increasing number of cases, the Army is facing a series of new legal issues, such as immigration military personnel and weaponry of foreign agreements sign program, many of the issues to ensure funding for military operations, military personnel and jurisdiction of the foreign liability non-military action to treat casualties and insurance, liability and other provisions of the law are difficult to see clearly. When participating in disaster relief and other non-war military operations, the lack of appropriate supporting laws, some provisions due to the convergence of principles or law too bad affected the implementation results.

Using the legal forms to regulate and orient the military activities is the basic experience of the construction of China's legal system, MOOTW is also included.

²³ NOTA EB - Força de Pacificação (F Pac) – Operação São Francisco

Fundamentally speaking, respect for the law is to respect the law, the non-war military operations into the legal system, in order to achieve scientific decision-making, reduce the blindness of action, according to the law for the military-related training and practice non-war military operations to provide a clear legal basis.

Legal Construction of MOOTW is not only the task itself, but also the objective requirement of the rule of law. Strengthening the legal system in order to improve the ability of the military to deal with non-war military operations, creating armies non-war military operations to deal with a good legal environment, it is urgently resolve the issue of army building. This year, the Chinese government attaches great understanding MOOTW legal construction of the importance and urgency of the rule of law is the rule of law and the practice of military non-war military operations intensify legal construction, and strive to make the non-war military operations to enhance the legal system to new heights.

3.2 TYPES OF OPERATIONS.

China's growing role as a regional and global leader has brought with it increasingly complex and far-reaching political, economic and security interests, as well as new traditional and non-traditional security challenges. Further, China faces a formidable task to maintain political security and social stability. Separatist forces for "East Turkistan independence" and "Tibet independence" have inflicted serious damage to the society with escalating violent terrorist activities. And anti-China forces have never given up their attempt to instigate a "color revolution" in this country. Consequently, China faces more uncertainties in terms of national security and social stability. At the other hand, with the growth of China's overseas national interests, its national security is more vulnerable to international and regional turmoil, international terrorism, cross-border crimes, piracy, serious natural disasters and epidemics. Besides, the security of overseas interests concerning energy and resources, strategic sea lines of communication, as well as institutions, personnel and assets abroad, has confronted with more and more challenges. It is necessary to take measures to safeguard our interests. Therefore, the PLA needs to strengthen its capacity in MOOTW, and respond all kinds of potential threats effectively.

Especially since 2008, all kinds of natural disasters stuck our country frequently, and the issue of security at home has been more and more associated with issues abroad. With the increase of number of large events in China, international turmoil

has brought great disadvantage to our society. Therefore, MOOTW has been a significant way in our military missions.

China's concept of MOOTW covers six types of activities, including counter-terrorism operations, emergency disaster relief operations, safeguard its interests, security-provision and guarding tasks, participation in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations and international humanitarian assistance. During the period since 2008, PLA troops have borne the most difficult tasks. According to the China PLA General Political Department's statistics, from 2008 to June 2011, the PLA dispatched 2.444 million troops, organized 7.82 million reserve duty armies with more than 6700 aircraft sorties in MOOTW.

Counter Terrorism: since 2008, the tasks to counter terrorism and maintain stability have been very heavy for public officers and armed polices. With the help of the troops, armed police and public security forces cracked down on violent terrorist crimes, and arrested a large number of criminals.

Rescue and relief operations: During the period of the Wenchuan earthquake disaster relief operations in 2008, Air Force sent more than 200 aircraft and helicopters, a total of more than 5400 sorties, transporting 39 thousand people, and more than 7700 tons of supplies. This is the largest airlift operation in our military history. After the Wenchuan earthquake struck, 146,000 military personnel involved in disaster relief, saved 3338 survivors from the rubble, 140 million people were transported. In the Yushu earthquake relief operations in 2010, the PLA dispatched 16,000 troops, 1,564 people were saved. In the Zhouqu disaster relief operations, the PLA dispatched more than 7,600 people, 35 survivors were found and saved, and 25,000 people were cured.

Safeguard overseas rights and interests: In the operation to evacuate people trapped in Libya, the Chinese army launched sea and air joint operations, including the Air Force four Il-76 transport aircraft, crossing five countries, with 46 hours flight and more than 30,000 km. Finally the last batch of 1,655 Chinese citizens were evacuated safely.



Photo 2. Chinese soldiers perform drills outside Beijing's National Station.

Security-provision and guarding: In recent years, with the increase of large-scale activities, the army and armed police have deployed more than 260,000 troops, 200 aircraft, 102 ships to guarantee the success of the Beijing Olympic Games, Shanghai World Expo and Guangzhou Asian Games, Shenzhen Universiada and other major events.

International peacekeeping: since 2008, the army has sent 7,735 troops to the international peacekeeping operations, 291 people participated the disaster relief operations in Indonesia and other countries. At present, China still has more than 2,100 peacekeepers to carry out peacekeeping operations under the United Nations framework, sending the most number of peacekeepers in five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

International Rescue: At December 26th, 2008, for the first time Chinese naval fleet was sent to the Gulf of Aden and waters off Somalia. In the period up to the end of June 2011, the army has organized 9 bunches of escort fleet, 27 ships were dispatched and 316 batches, 3,681 ships were escorted and protected .Especially during the civil unrest in the North African country of Libya, "Xuzhou" ship, which is escorting in the Gulf of Aden, rushed to the Mediterranean, to escort and protect Chinese evacuees ships.

3.3 COMMAND AND CONTROL.

MOOTW involves to both the military sides, and the local sides. It needs high requirements, only relying on the country's overall economic strength, can the army have a solid foundation. MOOTW is closely associated with the society, and it needs the participation from people of all walks of life. Therefore, we need to strengthen cooperation between the military sides and local sides. In addition, MOOTW is

usually sudden and unpredictable. It's important to get the precise information for the first time. The cooperation mechanism must be established to improve the information broadcast, information consultation, monitoring so as to provide a reliable basis for decisions. First is joint reconnaissance monitoring. It is needed to integrate military intelligence, reconnaissance and local emergency management, to build information networks. Second is to share the information. With the use of information technology, it is needed to establish a joint emergency command system, so the basic data can be shared. Third is the multiple parties' talks. It is needed to establish a joint military command structure; all parties can meet regularly, set out the emergency plan, with attention focused on consultation, rapid judgment of the situation, to improve effectiveness of emergency situations.

To respond to emergency situations, the army set up a leading group to handle emergencies, the four military organizations and headquarters offices, branches also set up their leading agency and establish linkage mechanism with national authorities and local governments to ensure that the Party Central Committee Central Military Commission can make the decision at the first time, the four branches of the military headquarters and military organizations can promptly launch the emergency mechanism. Military emergency command structure at all levels also took part in the national and local governments in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation, flood control, disaster relief, safety in production and forest fire prevention, and establish coordination mechanisms.

Nowadays, mapping, meteorology, communication support system which serves to MOOTW is also under construction. A plurality of the General Staff Emergency Office and public security, civil affairs, land resources, water resources, agriculture, forestry, earthquakes, ocean, weather and other 20 major disaster involving contact department, to achieve information sharing. The involvement of the State Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Transport and others, established the General Staff - Navy - escort fleet "Blue Shield Action" three-tier command system, the command center in Beijing can use the ship's video calls and data transmission. In the East China Sea, South China Sea, the People's Navy and maritime surveillance, fisheries, public security maritime police established a coordination mechanism for maritime activism, effectively safeguarding the national maritime rights and interests.

The army at all levels continues to improve the construction of emergency command system and equipment supplies and equipment pre-store presets, the General Staff developed with the Emergency Command Information System Based on Beidou satellite and bulk troops, an effective solution to the armed forces in military operations other than war positioning and communication problems. Meanwhile, the integrated use of satellite telemetry army, sea and air reconnaissance, ground-based observations, etc., the implementation of multi-dimensional reconnaissance, early warning, the military joint action to provide a strong guarantee.

Relying on the existing command system, military command has also established cooperative relations with counter terrorism system for stability maintenance of national and local governments. Under the unified leadership of local Party committees at all levels, the provincial military, garrison and armed forces took part in the anti-terrorism stability maintenance level joint command structure, implement the responsibility system, strengthen the overall linkage. The army also has organized and participated in the China-Russia, Pakistan, India and the SCO joint anti-terrorism training exercise with the United States and Australia and has conducted other international maritime joint counter-terrorism exercises, which improve the Chinese military emergency command on the international exchange platform ability.

Not only the Strengthening of capacity building, China has also strengthened the construction of military security mechanism of non-war military operations. At the national level, the main improve contingency supplies top design, build national, military, local Trinity, efficient management of supplies Fed model. In the military level, the main outstanding challenge, both emergency within the limits of its resources inventory capacity, appropriately increase the field of food, warm clothing, fuel, tents, equipment and general equipment reserve, priority to the implementation of national, provincial emergency team belongs expertise reserve and the establishment of a certain scale maneuvering reserve, improve emergency self-protection or support local capacity. For emergencies, especially natural disasters, more than having many kinds of consumption, demand urgent characteristics, China is gradually establishing compatible military, through the special combination of the Fed mechanism. In the installations and equipment of reserves, the reserve species both military general, there are exclusive and specific task forces dedicated.

In infrastructure construction, China's military support and cooperate with the local government, in geological disaster-prone area, flood-prone river basin pre-built presets transportation, warehousing and other emergency facilities; and building national expertise provincial emergency access roads and traffic around the station facilities construction, to ensure the event tasks to be rapid mobility. To take on non-war military operations focused on the task force, giving priority to infrastructure remediation, special equipment to help troops built houses, professional training facilities and related readiness library room, command platform.

In the security system construction, for a variety of disasters and emergencies emergency situation, the destruction of strong, costly features, national co-ordinate the use of local military forces, coordinated implementation of safeguards, the establishment of standardized security system, to carry out research to refine non-war supplies and equipment consumption allowances and allowances of military operational tasks, a clear call to all kinds of strategic reserve of emergency procedures, permissions and other requirements, to avoid "waste of resources" phenomenon. Make full use of the results of the reform of social security, and promote the socialization of security services from a peacetime to wartime support, and from the camp to the field service support, transition from normal to emergency support services.

3.4 SPECIAL UNITS, SPECIFIC TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

First, self-positioning of the China's army is accurate. Troops carry out non-war military operations, is to expand the mandate of the military mission is not to convert the fundamental functions, any time necessary to prepare for war as the primary task. In carry out non-war military operations, to accurately grasp the needs of the military mission tasks and responsibilities to local governments based, unified leadership, a positive commitment and efforts to do a good job they should do, can do, to play with good support and "assault team", "force" role, reflecting the value of national defense and army building of peace.



Photo 3. Chinese Military-civilian joint exercise on MOOTW 18JUN2010.

Secondly, improving the core military capabilities is always at the center. Core military capabilities is not only a matter of whether to win local wars under high-tech conditions in the future, but also related to non-war military action can win. In the course of the struggle to expand deepen military preparations, to prevent the "weakening" the dominant position of core military capabilities, "generalization" and one-sided tendency to emphasize the non-war military operations. Vigorously strengthen the core military capacity building at the same time, can promote the ability to fight with the emergency capabilities into each other, fight reserves and contingency reserves combine to fight facilities and emergency facilities and effective convergence, so troops always have and maintain a high response capability to fight.

Third, the strength of the armed forces to participate in non-war military operations should avoid "over-building". Adhere to the backbone of the army, the main principles of the people in the scientific and rational way to determine the size of the military emergency expertise and the type of construction, the local expertise of existing emergency, the army will be less to build or not to build; local need, unique aviation forces, pontoon and other professional force, is the focus of the construction. Focus on the practical application of the militia and reserve forces to play a sound organization, familiar with local conditions of the unique advantages of disaster-prone nature and troop deployment for different regions, mutual assistance in accordance with geopolitical, resource mutual benefit, complementary functions thinking, locally to the construction of a number of regional emergency expertise to ensure that if something happens, it is possible to quickly send troops in place in time.

In accordance with the above requirements and principles, In recent years, the PLA to strengthen military operations other than war power system construction, it has been initially built to flood, earthquake disaster emergency rescue, NBC emergency rescue, transport emergency rescue and international peacekeeping and other specialized units as the backbone, with the police, armed police forces work closely together with national and local professional teams interrelated branches of the military forces of a non-war military operations force system.

People's Liberation Army troops branches of non-war military operations to build and form the power system, facilitate overall strength, overall planning, and co-ordination, can make full use of military resources, appropriate expertise and equipment development, improve task to carry out non-war military operations ability.

According to the Chinese Ministry of Defense report: five teams MOOTW power system arms forces, mainly by the army engineering unit consisting of nineteen flood emergency forces, responsible for specialized tasks flood major river basins of the country; by the relevant military engineering troops and armed police force composed of medical professionals earthquake disaster emergency rescue team, responsible for international and domestic major earthquake disaster emergency rescue missions; NBC emergency rescue team from the relevant military, branches Chemical Corps and the General Logistics Department of Military Medical Sciences medical rescue forces to form, responsible for land, sea and severe radiation contaminated areas of nuclear, chemical and biological emergency rescue mission; by the army Corps of Engineers and the second Artillery force of the project consisting of ten traffic emergency rescue teams to assist local take on railways, roads emergency rescue mission; by the Corps of Engineers, transport and medical expertise composed of international peacekeepers, responsible for international peacekeeping missions under the UN framework.

Arms army MOOTW power system, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the non-war military army action capacity-building, and constantly strengthen institutional mechanisms, expertise, equipment, equipment, specific training and regulatory system construction, efforts to solve the emergency command system, joint action presence, integrated security, and other aspects of the weak links, and gradually enhance rapid response, force projection, joint operations, professional security, tactics use five different ability.

3.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OBJECTIVES.

The main advantages of Chinese troops to participate in military operations other than war: Whenever disaster strikes, the Chinese army can always quickly mobilized quickly dispatched rescue forces to the disaster area. Particularly in response to natural disasters, in the event of emergencies, the PLA usually begins within several ten minutes summoned to the disaster area, has won wide acclaim from the international community and the domestic public. In recent years, the army actively participated in earthquake, flood, ocean escort, international relief and other non-war military operations, the key moment withstood the test of all-round training the team, running the military and emergency response mechanism to verify the military and civilian integration in practice style building results.

Of course, from the past performance of the Chinese army, its rescue capabilities there have a lot of room for improvement. Among them, the airlift capacity, lack of large transport aircraft and heavy-lift helicopters are Chinese military power projection capabilities of important short board, which not only restricts the disaster relief operations may also affect future military combat missions. In addition, Chinese military in disaster relief process still often need to "shoulder hand carry", indicating that it had been lacking in special equipment and special training, special equipment needs to continue to strengthen research and development and reserves.



Photo 4. Chinese Army tasks in Yushu earthquake.

At present, the Chinese army under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, in response to security challenges in MOOTW areas, and actively promote the preparatory work of non-war military operations, improve execution disaster relief, counter-terrorism, stability maintenance, to protect their interests, security guard, international peacekeeping and international relief and other non-war military

operations tasks, which is an important way in the New inevitable requirement of China's military mission to perform their duties and enhance combat capability.

Chinese army is taking MOOTW into the overall construction of military modernization construction and preparations for military struggle carried out the planning and implementation efforts to grasp the emergency command mechanism, aspects of emergency response forces, and professional training for equipment support and improve relevant policies and regulations work. Promoting military emergency command mechanism to handle emergencies and the National Emergency Management Mechanism of coordinated operation, adhere to the unified organization and command, the scientific use of force, fast, efficient operations and adherence to laws and regulations.

In a positive response to internal security challenges and risks, the Chinese army will faithfully fulfill its international obligations and actively participate in international disaster relief and humanitarian aid, and will continue to send professional rescue forces rushed to the rescue of the affected countries and mitigation, to provide whatever relief supplies and medical rescue, relief and mitigation strengthen international exchanges, improve the ability to carry out tasks and professional level. Chinese Navy will continue to carry out convoy operations required the Gulf of Aden and other waters, and strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the multinational forces escort, and jointly safeguard the right to freedom of navigation and the security of international sea lanes. Continued widespread participation in regional and international security affairs, continue to promote the establishment of regional or international emergency briefing, military action to prevent danger, crisis management and control mechanisms such conflicts.

In the foreseeable future, with the improvement of Chinese army's capability in MOOTW, Chinese army will lay a solid foundation, and confidently responds to all kinds of challenges .Meanwhile, Chinese army will expand its participation in peacekeeping , international humanitarian reliefs and other international operations, to bear more international responsibilities, and to provide more public safety products, make greater contributions to the peace and development of the world²⁴.

²⁴ China's Military strategy.

4 MEXICO.

4.1 LEGAL AND DOCTRINAL FRAMEWORK.

The Mexican military are grouped into two secretaries: the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA), that includes the Mexican Army and the Mexican Air Force to provide security and defense of the territory and national airspace, and the Secretariat of Navy (SEMAR), which is integrated with sea, land and air units, to protect the seas and coastal areas of the country.

As the Mexican foreign policy is essentially pacifist, México sustains that any international conflict can and should be resolved by peaceful means and that there is no dispute that merits a war, as the only way of solving it. However, México does not ignore the possibility that in certain circumstances, an attacker may arise, so that's why the armed forces were created.²⁵

Moreover, the existence and participation of the Mexican armed forces in operations is based on the following legal statements:

The Constitution of México²⁶, among other mandates, includes the articles 10, 16, 21, 76, 89 and 129 in which reference is made to the military institution, including the powers and duties of the executive for preserving internal security and external defense of the Federation, having the power to declare war on behalf of the United Mexican States, prior act of Congress of the Union.

Articles 1, 2 of the Organics Laws of the Mexican Army and Air Force²⁷ as well as the Organic Law of the Mexican Navy²⁸ establish among other things the general missions of the 3 armed forces, summarized for this study as follows:

- I. Defend the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the nation;
- II. Ensure internal security;
- III. Assist the civilian population in cases of public needs;
- IV. Carry out civic and social works aimed at development of the country; and

²⁵ MÉXICO. Manual of Strategic Notions. p. 18

²⁶ MÉXICO. Constitution of the United Mexican States.

²⁷ MEXICO. Organic Law of the Mexican Army and Air Force.

²⁸ MEXICO. Organic Law of the Mexican Navy.

V. Disaster assist in maintaining order, help people and property and reconstruction of the affected areas.

4.2 TYPES OF OPERATIONS.

The fundamental mission of the Mexican Armed Forces is to use the military power of the Federation for external defense and to assist the country in internal security.

For sure, this statement totally covers the first mission however, because this one refers mainly to cases where the country could be wrapped in a war situation, it is beyond the scope of this study.

To comply with the second mission that is "to ensure internal security", and according with the National Development Plan 2015-2018²⁹, previously is required to have a policy to identify and prevent the occurrence of phenomena that seek to undermine national strategic interests; to strengthen intelligence generation; schemes to promote cooperation and coordination with municipal, state and federal authorities; and that ensures equipment, infrastructure and a legal framework to respond to the threats facing the country, that is why the Mexican armed forces maintain updated its strategic and national defense plans and at the same time, provide constant monitoring resources and vital facilities in the country, mainly in regard to the energy sector and key points in the land, air and maritime field, highlighting the actions of the Air Surveillance System, integrated by radars, air and sea platforms whose performance is manifested by air patrols supported with ground and maritime interception to ensure national sovereignty.

Mexican armed forces have been participating against drug producing and trafficking since 1946 but, from December 2006 according to presidential instructions of former President Felipe Calderon as commander in chief³⁰, the armed forces increased their level of participation and cooperation with the civil authorities in order to improve public security conditions in the country for Mexicans transit safely, without fear, exercising their rights and guarantees within a framework of freedoms. The actions in this issue are aimed at combating crimes that most affect the population. For this purpose, in a complementary manner, the armed forces are involved in tasks of

²⁹ MÉXICO. National Development Plan 2015-1018.

³⁰ La Jornada. México, D.F.: El gobierno se declara en *guerra* contra el hampa; inicia acciones en Michoacán. HERRERA BELTRÁN, Claudia. 2006/12/12.

social violence prevention and containment of crime through appropriate and effective interventions to support the police with full respect for human rights.



Photo 5. Mexican Army destroying marijuana fields.

The vision can not only be focused on the military, since the rule of law incorporates many aspects that fall under the responsibility of other agencies and authorities such as organs of administration and enforcement of justice, local, state and federal police, etc. so due to the increase of the violence generated by criminal organizations, in collaboration with the Armed Forces these agencies have taken a leading role and remains so to these days.

At this juncture, they faced major challenges. First, it highlights that proper enforcement and a legal framework should be improved to meet the operational reality. The tasks that the armed forces are facing and particularly the assistance to internal security should be based on a strengthened legal framework providing legal certainty to the performance of its staff as is currently not clearly specified, as could be read in the legal framework included in this document, this has been exploited by disaffected government groups, sometimes financed by organized crime itself, who claim that the military must return to their barracks.

However, in a 2008 national's survey³¹, 95% of respondents agreed that the Army and Navy combat drug trafficking allowing the armed forces stand as the institution with greater acceptance in the country.

In this regard, in an interview on July 9, 2015³², the Secretary of National Defense said, there is no interest to take over the police tasks remain in the streets as a requirement of society itself. And in this context, the general challenges: "...Who

³¹ National Survey image of the army and navy and combating drug trafficking,

³² Excelsior Mexico D.F. ¿Quién quiere relevar al Ejército?, Entrevista con Salvador Cienfuegos.

would take the decision that the military return to their barracks ...” and respect to the tasks performed in the military police functions, the Secretary of Defense continues saying: “...We did not ask for it, we were ordered and fulfilled, and we do it the best way we can, but the big problem is that society today is demanding that we are in the streets. The citizens are asking us “do not go, they do not withdraw, please help us..” and He ends with the following slogan: “...if we are commanded that 0600 tomorrow morning not to have a single soldier on the streets Tomorrow there would not be a single soldier on the street ... ”

In recent years an unprecedented growth in the number of high-impact crimes was recorded. It became known everyday situations of murder, kidnapping, extortion and robberies. The logic of criminal organizations in charge of transporting drugs was modified and brought about its strengthening. Thus, volumes increased their profits as well as their capacity to corrupt authorities and ensure transit through certain areas of the country. This new criminal dynamic found, unstructured, untrained and unprofessionalized police forces, which led the strengthening and the penetration of organized crime in some regions, even taking over public spaces.

Over the time, the security situation continued to deteriorate. The presence and impunity of criminal groups in some parts of the country became a serious threat to country`s stability and the ability to enforce the law by some municipal and state authorities, these vulnerable areas, have been recovering thanks the joint efforts of the security forces operating in the country by involving military, police and enforcement bodies and as the same time, by the application of justice in all three levels of government.

In recent years, the strategy against organized crime was to fight the front pillars and the arrest and eventual extradition of leaders of major criminal organizations with active participation and jointly conducting the military operations well planned and executed by military forces, capturing some of the most important leaders of the Mexican cartels. This created power vacuums in organized crime that triggered violent struggles for territorial control in major cities.

That has led to an increase in levels of violence and deteriorated public perceptions about its safety and effectiveness of the strategy itself. It also resulted in a greater demand for human and financial resources of criminal groups.

These reasons, coupled with the strengthening of border security in the United States since 2001, contributed to organized crime in Mexico increase drug distribution nationally and expand their areas of operation to other activities, such as trafficking in persons, extortion of legitimate businesses, kidnapping, theft and illegal sale of fuel. Similarly, using the inequality of civil society, these criminal groups have launched aggressive recruitment drives in low-income communities in the hinterland, even recruiting former military people and deserters.

It is clear that Mexicans want a safe and peaceful country, therefore require their government to reduce violence and peaceful coexistence to be recovered, so safeguard the life, liberty and property of Mexicans is now a national priority.



Photo 6. Confiscation of weapons to organized crime.

Of note is the fact that criminal groups have increased their strength and firepower, as they are assured continuously high caliber weapons, armor vehicles craft, sophisticated communications equipment, some rocket launchers, etc. and there have been ambushing military convoys and even recently they used RPGs and machine guns caliber 50 mm to shoot down an helicopter EC-725 Cougar, when a military operation was carried out to capture the cartel leader of “Jalisco New Generation”, eight soldiers and one element of the federal forces died.³³

In view of the foregoing and due the evolution that organized crime has had in recent years, much of the human, material and financial resources of the Armed Forces are engaged in a frontal fight against drug trafficking and organized crime conducting pre-planned or immediate coordinated operations with the aim of lowering crime rates and contribute to the maintenance of internal security.

³³ MÉXICO. SEDENA Comunicado de prensa 5 may. 2015, Mexico, D.F.

These operations are held permanently but due to the inability to cover the entire country, armed forces are focused in urban and rural areas characterized by violence and insecurity, high rate of production, trafficking and distribution of narcotics and derivatives, implementing intensive actions such as follows:

- Reconnaissance for location of narcotic plantations, laboratories of synthetic drugs, etc., for later transport the needed personnel for destruction.
- Basing of joint operations and security checkpoints at airports, sea ports, bus stations, highways and roads, in coordination with civil authorities to apply the Federal Law on Firearms and Explosives to confiscate weapons and ammunition of exclusive use of the armed forces and drug shipments board of public and private transport.
- The Mexican Air Force is responsible for assisting the army in the destruction of poppy and marijuana fields using helicopters for herbicide aerial spraying operations in areas of high incidence, mainly in golden triangle formed by the states of Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango, as well as in the states of Guerrero, Michoacán and Oaxaca, carried out with light fixed-wing aircraft and rotary wing. In this regard, security measures are taken to reduce the impact on the environment, using herbicide that becomes neutralized upon contact with the ground and performing random tests in fumigated areas to ensure the compliance with environmental standards.
- Satellite, radar and aerial surveillance along drug traffic routes, air and maritime interdiction of vehicles, aircraft and vessels used by organized crime to transport drugs, noting in this regard is the collaboration with armed forces of neighboring countries to intercept illicit trafficking, whose progress is monitored with the support of electronic media until their capture in many cases.
- Reconnaissance "in force" with armored helicopters and personnel on board to act as rapid reaction forces in urban and rural areas with high crime presence as well as country pipelines to inhibit the theft and illegal selling of fuel.
- Reconnaissance on border lines to prevent carrying out transnational crimes such drug trafficking, smuggling of persons, goods and prohibited substances, illegal immigration, etc. in coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries.
- The armed forces also have telephone numbers and citizen attention offices across the country, where anonymous reports are received regarding criminal

activities, which having determined the magnitude and importance of the case, are addressed as opportunities and capabilities allow. Moreover, there is a sophisticated network of clandestine monitoring carried out by ordinary people commonly known as "Hawks" that are paid to warn organized crime on the movement of troops and security forces, for that reason that activity it is in the process of being included in the law as a federal offense.

- Permanent patrolling of coast to capture drug launches made by illicit aircraft with the complicity of elements in small boats to collect and transport it inland to continue their transportation to places of demand.
- Maritime Police carry out activities in ports and coastal sea areas to assist the authorities in combating the smuggling of goods, piracy, illegal fishing and conservation of natural resources.

We cannot ignore that as a result of the insecurity and violence that exists in México and despite the efforts made, there has been an increase in violations of human rights by the authorities in charge of taking safety actions, including in these the armed forces, being mentioned several times as likely violators of human rights. Therefore, one of the priorities of SEDENA and SEMAR is to ensure that military personnel in the exercise of their duties fully assume the respect and guarantee of human rights as a daily practice.

In order to enable the reader to get an idea of the obtained results, in attachment number 2 you will find statistical data provided by the President of the Republic in his third report of government.³⁴

Given the interaction between the third and fourth missions of the armed forces, "Assistant civilians in cases of public needs;" and "Perform civic actions and social works for the progress of the country" shall be treated as a single activity in the following paragraphs.

The principal actions carried out by the military itself or in coordination and collaboration with the civil authorities and the various levels of government are:

- Surveillance and protection of the territory to avoid deforestation and illegal mining.

³⁴ Attachment No. 2

- Support with personal and equipment to extinguish forest fires.
- Mass production of trees and reforestation activities in arid or stricken areas.
- Provision of basic education to conscripts as part of National Military Service.
- Social work actions in support of marginalized communities.
- Supporting other secretariats in the National Crusade against hunger, campaigns against dengue and chikungunya and other health issues, etc.
- The participation of the armed forces is crucial in elections time, since in each event of this nature armed forces are designated to transport, distribute and guard until the day of the election all documents and electoral infrastructure, all due that the institution enjoys the full confidence of all players involved in them.

The fifth and last mission states: "...in case of disaster assist in maintaining order, help people and their assets and rebuild affected areas ...", in this matter, seismicity conditions in most of the country, the impact of natural phenomena or human origin, the effects of climate change, human settlements in risk areas and improper land use pose a risk that threatens the physical integrity, being, development and heritage of the population and public goods, all of that represent a high social and economic cost to the country.

Although the government has conducted extensive actions focused on the care and disaster recovery, through the action of the National Civil Protection System -mainly through the Armed Forces- it is necessary to strengthen preventive actions to reduce risks and mitigate the adverse effects they cause, with the primary aim of safeguarding the population, their property and their environment in a disaster.

To give prompt response to any such event, the Mexican armed forces have a plan in place called "DN-III-E PLAN", under which keeps on permanent alert a Reaction Force for Disaster Airborne (RFDA) integrated with personnel, tools, vehicles, life-saving, energy and drinking water plants, food and humanitarian aid, etc., which is activated in High Impact Emergencies such as Hurricane Patricia that recently hit the the country and due to actions taken in advance, damage was only material without having lost human lives, it reflects the effectiveness of this plan and that Mexican society is sensitive to policy's prevention dictated by Federal Government.



Photo 7. DN-III-E Plan in support of the civilian population.

Also, each Military Region reacts similarly when phenomena of local scope occurs, keeping in reserve the RFDA, for use if their own capabilities are exceeded.

Whenever a phenomena occurs armed forces in coordination with civil authorities, business sector and volunteers intervene to implement temporary shelters where protection, food and medical care are provided to the affected population and they establish permanent monitoring to prevent crimes committed in the area, also, all available resources are used to restore proper communication and transitabilidad, ensuring availability of food, public transport, fuel supply, etc., highlighting the solidarity shown by Mexican people in events of this nature.

As preventing actions, the federal government promotes the culture of civil protection and self-protection and generates financial instruments for risk management, favoring prevention and strengthening of existing rules on human settlements in risk areas to prevent the occurrence of both human and material damage.

As a resume through the DN-III-E Plan, SEDENA has supported more than 2'210,000 people so far from this administration, while SEMAR by the Plan Marina has supported more than 543,000 people.

Mexico also has provided unconditional support in case of hurricanes, landslides, earthquakes outside of its borders in order to help friendly countries such as Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Haiti and United States sending people and equipment to provide medical and food assistance to the victims and to help the recovery of affected areas.

With regard to the operations of search and rescue, armed forces participate using their units deployed in the area in order to locate, rescue and provide first aid to

victims by providing the military medical service and then channel them to other health centers as required.



Photo 8. Air search and rescue operations.

On the other hand historically, Mexican military has not had significant involvement in other operations outside the national territory. The most important was its participation in 1945 during World War II with the Air Squadron "201", fighting in the Philippines under the Allied effort to drive out the Japanese from that territory. In 1947 and 1949 Mexico sent some people as observers in peacekeeping missions by the UN to the Balkans and Kashmir respectively. This year, SEDENA reported³⁵ that in the near future, Mexican military officials will be incorporated in some of Operations Peacekeeping (OMP) of the United Nations.

4.3 COMMAND AND CONTROL.

As was mentioned before, the Supreme Command of the armed forces is the President, who shall exercise himself or through the Secretaries of Defense and Navy, as appropriate.

When conducted military operations involving elements of more than one armed force or the departure of troops outside of the country, the President shall have supreme authority through military authority it deems appropriate.

The Secretary of Defense shall exercise command of the Forces through the Commander of the Air Force, the commanders of the military regions, military zones and unit commanders, without prejudice to exercise directly, when so required for reasons of service as well as the Secretary of the Navy exercises it through the commanders of Naval Forces, Regions and Zones.

³⁵ MÉXICO. SEDENA Comunicado de prensa OBSERVADORES OPs. DE PAZ.

The functions listed in this document are made by the army and air force alone or jointly with the Navy or other federal, state or municipal agencies, as ordered or approved by the President.

Each commander is responsible for designing, preparing and conducting all military operations in the area of his responsibility, using organic and support resources.

Sometimes in accordance with high priority goals the Secretariats of Defense or Navy ordered the integration of task forces or special bodies for a specific mission, with the participation of land, air and naval personnel, dissolving it when the target is reached.

Operating in high-impact and short duration missions, aerial platforms are used as Center Airborne Command and Control under the direct control of the General Staff of National Defense, in addition to a ground command center to coordinate participating units, being important to highlight that this mode of operation has yielded significant results in the fight against organized crime and capture some of the leaders of drug cartels in the country.

4.4 SPECIAL UNITS, SPECIFIC TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

Moreover, the performance of military force in these activities has been successful due to the exchange of information and cooperation with the authorities of the three branches of government in the task of internal security and to strengthen their capacities in this area, it remains a continuous flow of intelligence with the authorities of other countries to bring down the crime which currently has supranational scope.

Nevertheless, it is necessary that the equipment and infrastructure of the armed forces are maintained in proper condition to avoid that this weakens its operational responsiveness. For this, armed forces have been strengthening military training and adjusting it to respond to the demands of the times, to update and improve their capabilities in national defense, internal security and social missions.

The armed forces are also upgrading their institutional infrastructure as well as strengthening the capacity of the Mexican state to comply with international commitments on security.

In the other hand, SEDENA had successfully promoted to federal level, the modification of the Code of Military Justice to include the crime of "treason against the armed forces", which will be judged by those elements that having belonged to

the armed forces start serving in any criminal organization, for which they may reach 30 to 60 years in prison and the exit of armed force to which they belong.

In addition to the education that Armed Forces receive in the Military Education System, they are in constant training in their units so that when conducting military operations have as their fundamental premise, unrestricted guarantee of human rights, particularly combating organized crime because when these individuals are being caught in illicit activities they mingle with civilians causing collateral damage to innocent people.

In this sense, the armed forces working in support of security forces have had to adapt their training, since special skills that are not part of conventional soldier training are required, so the military education system has increased the workload and academics on issues like appropriate use of force, international humanitarian law, human and civil rights, values and military virtues, gender equity, equality, control of civil unrest, press management, social communication, etc.

The NGOs themselves have been active observers in military operations in order to verify that the actions of the armed forces meet the requirements of preserving the civil and human rights, non-discrimination, avoidance of sexual harassment, etc., giving their recommendations to SEDENA and SEMAR to improve its participation.

It was also important to train the troops in their interaction with civil authorities, since the functions of support to public security forces demand a proper understanding at all levels of command and operation.

As well as training, it was necessary to equip troops with weapons and materials that meet the needs that this kind of operations require, such as light urban vehicles and weapons, light bulletproof vests, communication, geo-location and survival equipment, etc. compatible with civilian means, being very similar to those used by Special Forces.

A similar situation occurs with the integration of organizational structure used by the troops for such operations, as they usually are reconnaissance, combat and support cells, similar to those established in the current military doctrine combat.

On the other hand, the armed forces are implementing regional training centers where it is re-trained the staff of the police that once approved the respective courses

return to their police forces to be gradually relieving the military personnel of the tasks police in the areas of their jurisdiction.

Moreover, as part of its national security strategy Federal Government created in August 22, 2014 the "National Gendarmerie"³⁶ placing it within the framework of the Federal Police, with an initial cash of 10,000 people, which has among its missions generate public security conditions through the operational deployment that takes place in the presence of organized crime or high crime rate, threatening the life, liberty, integrity or heritage citizens about the threat to the sources of income of people related to production cycles or at events where, because of its importance is required his presence to prevent the commission of crimes. This body was initially covered with military personnel complemented by civilians having been trained by the army before taking up their duties, all of that in order to contribute to the return of the military to their barracks.

Additionally, some municipalities and states requested to SEDENA or SEMAR military personnel on active duty or retired to be appointed as police commanders, but it is expected that in the medium term they will be also relieved by civilian personnel trained in public security issues in order to reduce the military presence.

There are some initiatives of law which unfortunately have not been able to progress in the sense of reviewing existing legislation in order to bring its content to give legal certainty to the participation of the armed forces in public security tasks, which currently are carried out as an integral part of "internal security" considering that this activity has clear concurrence with the actions of public security, however this has drawn criticism in some quarters because even if there is such concurrence, the term is not explicitly and corresponds to public security only so therefore it could be considered as a violation to the constitution and human rights despite existing domestic and international jurisprudence on the subject.

With regard to the Air Force, this year participated in the tactical exercise called "AMALGAM EAGLE 15", which was designed to improve the combined capabilities of Mexico and the US, to react to an unlawful flight overflying the two countries and lay the foundation for more efficient bi-national reaction and capability.

³⁶ MEXICO. Decreto que modifica el reglamento de la ley de la Policia Federal

Worth mentioning that despite the erosion that has caused the armed forces being engaged in operations against organized crime, the troops have high moral due to measures taken within the military institution and because the increase in social benefits to compensate their effort, however, the original destiny of the militia is serving the needs of military operations and not public security, making it essential that soon, the police assume responsibility entitled.

4.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OBJECTIVES.

While it is true that the participation of the armed forces in public security operations is outside of the traditional military scope, it is commonly accepted that such activities allow troops to remain current and updated their military skills.

The lessons learned during the activities armed forces are doing until today also permits as second objectives the creation and implementation of new tactics or ways of operation for future use in regular or irregular operations, as well as the introduction of new equipment the use of which may or may not be valid for subsequent military operations.

5 SOUTH AFRICA.

5.1. LEGAL AND DOCTRINAL FRAMEWORK.

In section 14 of the South African Defense Act 2002 are established the Chief of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) responsibilities³⁷. Among others, the employment of the Defense Force in accordance with the Constitution³⁸, training, maintenance of military response capability and planning for contingencies which may require the use of the Defense Force.

In the light of the aforementioned statutory imperatives the requirement exists to establish the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) Military Strategy that will guide the outcomes of the force employment, force preparation, force provision and force support strategies.

The safeguarding of the air, land and sea borders of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) remains constitutional and legal mandate of the Defense. The DOD will strive to improve border safeguarding by addressing security threats and vulnerabilities

³⁷ South African Defence Act (Act No. 42 of 2002

³⁸ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

such as illegal cross-border movement of people, goods, services and hostile elements that threaten the territorial integrity of the state and the well-being of its people. In the past, the SANDF mainly performed peacekeeping and nature with different applicable international legal requirements and implications. The country, the DOD or the SANDF commanders could face various new international legal challenges during the execution of these offensive operations. The SANDF will ensure that it operates within the requirements of International Law. This implies that SANDF personnel involved in operations are to be fully conversant with International Law regulating the use of force³⁹.

The Department of Defense (DOD) derives its mandate primarily from Section 200(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996). This mandate is given substance by the Defense Act, 2002 (Act 42 of 2002), the South African White Paper on Defense (1996), the South African Defense Review (1998) and delegated legislation. The DOD comprises of the Defense Secretariat which is established in terms of section 204 of the South African Defense Act and the SANDF established in terms of section 200(2) of the interim constitution.

The aim of the Department of Defense and Military Veterans is to defend and protect the Republic of South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people, in accordance with the South African Constitution and the principles of international law regulating the use of force and to provide for military veterans' benefits.

The SANDF activities, performance indicators are derived from the Government Strategic outcomes. The SANDF is involved in the following Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) outcomes:

Long and healthy life for all South Africans. This function is conducted by one of the Armed Forces of South Africa, The South African Military Health Services (SAMHS).

All people in South Africa are and feel safe. The SANDF contributes to this outcome by conducting border safeguarding operations in which it cooperates with the South African Police Services (SAPS) during safety and security operations which involve conducting search and rescue operations, providing humanitarian aid during natural disasters and supporting other government departments when required to do so.

³⁹ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

Peace support and general military assistance operations conducted in support and also contribute to the achievement of this outcome.

A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path. The SANDF contributes to this outcome by means of various programme, training is provided in support of the national youth strategy and military skills development system and empowering of Reserve Force members.

Creating a better South Africa and contributing to a better and safer Africa in a better world. The DOD is the coordinating department of this outcome. The SANDF contributes to this outcome by ensuring that the RSA is defended and protected, conducting peace support operations and providing humanitarian and disaster aid where and when required to do so⁴⁰.

5.2. TYPES OF OPERATIONS.

The SANDF is involved in a number of internal operations, including:

- safeguarding the Border (Operation CORONA)
- Disaster relief and assistance can be both internal and external
- Safety and security (Operation PROSPER)
- Ridding the country of illegal weapons, drug dens, prostitution rings and other illegal activities (Operation FIELA)

Safeguarding the Border (Operation CORONA)

Kruger National Park has the world single largest population of rhino. South African flag ship Kruger National Park has in recent years become the world's most intense site of commercial rhino poaching. The state has pursued an impressive range of strategies aimed at addressing the problem both nationally and internationally. Kruger National Park is situated among three countries, which South Africa is the custodian of the Park. The countries include Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The South African authorities has come up with joint venture to mitigate the envisage problem by inducing the South African National Defense Force through Chief Joint Operations namely South African Army (Infantry Battalion) to assist the game reserves authorities to oversee anti-poaching operations and has increased air surveillance by

⁴⁰ South African Defence Strategy. SA MOD

means of recon-naissance aircraft, including a remotely operated drone, procured via partnerships with military firms⁴¹.



Photo 9. SANDF members deployed at Kruger National Park.

The militarization of conservation practice in Kruger, and the subsequent militarization of the park itself, is striking in several respects. It is characterized by multiple layers of militarization, from the ground to the skies, and enabled by a range of actors, including rangers, soldiers, military leaders, and military firms, both public and private. It also emerges from what is essentially an arms race between poachers and anti-poaching forces; as each side becomes more sophisticated and potentially lethal via militarized methods and technologies, the other follows suit to keep up. The resulting state-side militarization in particular has proven lethal, with more than 300 suspected poachers killed over the last five years within the Kruger National Park⁴².



Photo 10. Rhino poaching increasing by 7,7%.

It must be bear in mind that the activities that are taking place in Kruger National Park for rhino poaching is a significant way of undermining the South Africa's sovereignty, and resources, particularly values that interpret rhinos as part of the nation's rich natural heritage and poachers as border violating decimators of this heritage. South Africa responding to the long history of other African countries

⁴¹ LUNSTRUM, Elizabeth. Mozambique, Neoliberal land reform, and the Limpopo National Park.

⁴¹ LUNSTRUM, Elizabeth. Mozambique, Neoliberal land reform, and the Limpopo National Park

sharing the same sentiment or experiencing the problem of elephant and rhino poachers being heavily armed in the most extreme cases including Kenya, Zimbabwe and Congo and this can be translated into controversial shooting on site rather than arrests made.

South Africa has deployed several hundred South African National Defense Force (SANDF) troops to patrol Kruger and especially the border, reflecting a much broader global pattern of turning to militaries to institute conservation measures. The Army's current deployment in Kruger is in fact part of the much larger Operation Corona, which brings in the military to secure South African land borders 'en masse'. Soldiers deployed in Kruger, in what has been named Operation Rhino, work in conjunction with Kruger's rangers as Joint Forces on anti-poaching patrols and active pursuits. Comparatively so, the amount of troops are drawn from the South African Infantry Battalion assigned by Chief of Joint Operations.

Disaster Relief and Assistance (Operation CHARIOT)

SANDF has provided assistance to the Department of Public Works with regard to bridge building used for relief operations in flood-affected communities for mostly rural communities over the last couple of years.

As part of Chariot, the SANDF between April and July 2011 assisted the Department of Agriculture in combating the spread of foot and mouth disease (a sub-unit was deployed to northern KwaZulu-Natal to control the movement of infected animals). In addition, the SANDF supported local government in supplying water to residents in the Free State town. Under Operation Arabella, the SANDF provided humanitarian assistance to provincial and local disaster management centers managing flood stricken areas.

5.3. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

The President of South Africa is the Commander in Chief of the SANDF who appoints the Commander of the SANDF and accountable to the Minister of Defense and Military Veterans of the Defense Department. In 2010 Defense Amendment Bill created a permanent National Defense Force Service Commission (NDFSC), a body that will advise the Minister of Defense and Military Veterans on the improvement of conditions of service of members of the (SANDF). Members of the Commission include the Chiefs of the service arms, (SA Army, SA Air Force and SA Military

Health Services), as well as the Chief of Defense Intelligence as well as the Chief of Joint Operations.

The Chief of the (SANDF) is the senior military commander and the chiefs of the four services, in addition to the chiefs of Joint Operations, Defense Intelligence, and Corporate Staff, report to him.

In terms of section 202(1) of the South African Constitution, the military command of the Defense Force consists of the Chief of the Defense Force plus the Chiefs of the combat arms (Army, Air Force and Navy) as well as:

- the Surgeon-General of the South African Military Health Service;
- the Chief of Joint Operations of the Defense Force;
- the Chief of Defense Intelligence;
- the Chief of Human Resources; and
- the Chief of Logistics⁴³.
- The Joint Operation Division is responsible for coordinating all Joint Operations involving any or all of the four services. The South African Special Forces Brigade is a separate Special Forces unit under the direct command of the Joint Operations division. The Joint Operations Division is a component of the SANDF tasked with conducting Joint Operations involving the various arms of the SANDF⁴⁴.

5.4. SPECIAL UNITS, SPECIFIC TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

Military operations other than war focus on deterring war, resolving conflict, promoting peace, and supporting civil authorities in response to domestic crises.

The armed forces of a country are its government sponsored defense, fighting force and organization. They exist to further the foreign and domestic policies of their governing body and to defend that body and the nation it represents including national interest from external and internal aggressors. The same method applied in the South African context, *the use of armed forces for secondary objectives to enhance the government imperatives in conjunction with other stake holders like the security sector cluster or other department of the state etc.* In broad usage, the terms armed forces and military are often treated synonymously, although in technical

⁴³ South African Defence Act (Act No. 42 of 2002

⁴⁴ Joint Operations Division (South Africa) web page

usage a distinction is sometimes made in which a country's armed forces may include both its military and other paramilitary forces. Armed force is the use of armed forces to achieve political objectives. The obvious benefit to a country in maintaining armed forces is in providing protection from foreign threats and from internal conflict. In recent decades *armed forces personnel have also been used as emergency civil support roles in post-disaster situations.*

The SANDF is often or routinely deployed for domestic disaster relief, this is giving rise to the logistic of the SANDF at their disposal. Often, owing to local human and logistical incapacity, the military is called in for emergency relief activities such as search and rescue, evacuation and provision of relief goods and services. However, such activities usually occur within defined parameters wherein the armed forces constitute a part of an intergovernmental agency coordinative framework. These functions are also employed within the South African context, whereby SANDF take these secondary tasks and when ordered so with other stake holders (internal within the country or external). While deployment orders strictly remain within the chain of command, the armed forces unit concerned (its personnel and assets) is tasked to engage civilian government units and authorities on a horizontal fashion. The number of military personnel and assets deployed is also normally scaled in line with the severity and extent of the disaster.

An integral component in analyzing the military's role in disaster relief is the disaster response framework operative in each country civilian authority or agency, how these civilian actors utilize local and foreign military assets and, in turn, how the respective militaries deal with civilian direction in this operation type is a source of potential tension, given cultural and organizational differences

Over the years, the military's increased visibility in providing humanitarian assistance during peacekeeping, peace support operations and other types of emergencies. The SANDF use of reservists as a complement force to the existing strength is more practical and has become evident by the military forces of the world and they required speed at which they can mobilise and deploy. In terms of search and rescue and retrieval operations, there was no question among the respondents of this research as to the military being in charge.

Military or some military actors have fairly developed standard operating procedures for deploying for disaster response. For instance, the standby personnel not only the

reservists ready to be pulled out for immediate deployment; both also have standard issue, in term of equipment, supplies and relief goods to bring with them and a dedicated vehicle for that purpose military does not have as many air assets necessary for these types of operations. The above-mentioned is also applicable to the South African contest and these issues are often not included on budgetary framework and when the disasters strike, the militaries are required to act speedily and decisively⁴⁵.

The military's involvement in disaster response operations is a secondary function and can vary greatly from country to country and the level of institutional maturity of local authorities and agencies, which over the years of disaster experience have developed unique operational systems. The SANDF is often made alert with our neighboring country Mozambique receives regular tropical cyclones, inflicting massive damage and flooding. These pose several maritime issues, environmental response (especially when, as the offshore oil and gas industries increase, so too does the channel's exposure to damage and spills caused by weather or man-made disasters. *The SA Navy diving section, the SA Air Force helicopter squadron, the South African Military Health Services (to render medical assistance) are often become a package to act on the aforementioned situation.*



Photo 11. South African Helicopter in Mozambique conducting disaster relief.

The South African Air Helicopter squadron has become the flagship of the Mozambique tropical cyclone and comparatively so the South African Navy diving team.

5.5. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OBJECTIVES.

National security is viewed in a broader context as an all-encompassing condition, which includes the safeguarding of South Africa and its people against a wide range

⁴⁵ National Security Policy and Strategy

of threats, many of which are non-military in nature. Since many of these sources of insecurity transcend state borders, collective action must be undertaken within multilateral organizations to provide adequate responses and lasting solutions. Accordingly, security can no longer be viewed within its traditional and narrow interpretation as militarily securing the state. Security must entail, as its objectives, not only the absence of war, but also the eradication of poverty and the pursuit of sustainable economic development, social justice and democratic governance. Furthermore, the interrelatedness and transnational nature of many contemporary security threats dictate that solutions are often beyond the control or capability of any single state and would, therefore, require collaborative action within multilateral organizations and collective security mechanisms at the international, continental and regional levels.

South Africa has a strong commitment to regional and continental peace, stability and development. This manifests in government's commitment to New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), the African Union (AU) and SADC and their structures and mechanisms. Government's commitment to international peace and security and its manifestations at regional and continental levels consequently imply a long term Defense involvement in collective defense and security including participation in security structures, peace missions, standby arrangements and other defense co-operation. Prioritization is thus increasingly being placed on peace missions, with particular focus on reconstruction, especially in the areas of security sector reform and the successful integration of the armed forces.

South Africa's national security intent and priorities thus have clear implications for the role, functions, objectives, missions and capabilities of the Defense Force. Addressing concerns of environmental security dictates that the planning and execution of military activities takes into account the impact it will have on the environment⁴⁶.

Summing up, both the international and the continental strategic environments are extremely fluid and likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. This is a factor of both national actors and non-state groups - ideological, political and criminal - playing varying roles that have the potential to impact on stability and security. The result is

⁴⁶ South African Defence Strategy

an ever-evolving palette of potential challenges, risks and threats that can affect Africa and, more specifically, Southern Africa, directly and indirectly. The terrorist attacks in parts of Africa and the escalation and spread of maritime criminality in African waters are merely two examples of this.

South Africa is in every way an integral part of the international community and, particularly, of the African continent and Southern African, and is not immune to this challenge. In fact, it is clearly in South Africa's interests to work towards peace, security and stability in its wider environment. This will at times require the deployment of elements of the Defense Force for a wide range of missions in addition to its core mission of deterrence and defense and that of safeguarding South Africa and its interests. The peace mission operations that are under taken by SANDF in the following countries (Congo, Sudan, Central African Republic, Comoros, Lesotho, etc). Most of elements to be deployed are SA Army heavy personnel and some other services members.

That requires a balanced Defense Force with the requisite strength and the appropriate spread of capabilities and depth of personnel and material resources to handle a diverse and evolving set of challenges.

The SANDF has been in the past years utilized in some areas as support system to the South African Police Services. Crime prevention operation incorporated to the undocumented foreign officials that are illegally in the country as secondary objectives.

South African soldiers are deployed in peace missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Sudan, but preparations are under way to send troops to spearhead offensive operations against an array of irregular but war-hardened forces in the eastern Congo as primary objectives.

It is the first such move in Africa's history to have a United Nations mandate to physically neutralize and disarm M23 rebels groups.

Three battalions from South Africa, Tanzania and Malawi will make up the 3,069-strong force, called an intervention brigade, which will be based in Goma, the capital of the chronically unstable North Kivu province.

An SANDF battalion at full strength numbers between 850 and 1,000 soldiers.

The South African army is indeed suitably prepared and equipped for the conditions that it may encounter during peace support operations. The reality is although everything was being done to prevent casualties on the battlefield, no battle could be totally controlled.

"Even with all available intelligence resources focusing on trying to establish just that, it is the quality of soldiering that in the end decides the result when conflict is inevitable. The SANDF had fulfilled all its "joint force employment" commitments sanctioned by the African Union and the UN, including internal missions such as border guarding, for the 2012-13 financial year. The Chief of South African Army conceded the defense force was "overstretched, especially in the infantry, engineer, intelligence, signal and support capabilities".

"An increase in requests for internal and external support has led to the army deploying available force levels for extended periods exceeding what is deemed the international norm," he said. "Such strain can only be sustained for a limited period, where after mission readiness may become compromised."

The SANDF also had to comply with internationally accepted standards for the rotation of personnel, protective measures and logistical support, he said.

Other than in conflict situations, the SANDF also deploys soldiers along South Africa's borders in the battle against smuggling, illegal border crossings, livestock theft and rhino poaching. Thirteen companies are deployed along the country's borders.

Since January last year, South African soldiers contributed to the confiscation of 15,391kg of dagga and 2,782 dagga plants, apprehended 12,409 undocumented immigrants, recovered 76 vehicles, confiscated contraband to the value of R18.3m, and recovered 98 illegal firearms.

The control and management of the country's borders therefore remains one of South Africa's biggest security challenges. Deficiencies in border management, the challenge posed by illegal migration, and a lack of understanding of the émigré footprint in our country creates persistent threats to the integrity of borders. Deficiencies in both Border Line Control and Border Post.

Management at ports of entry (land, sea and air borders) continues to pose a significant challenge for borderline security. Insufficient human and logistical

resources have hampered adequate Border Line Control. Consequently, security vulnerabilities at ports of entry and on the borderline have been and will continue to be exploited by trans-national crime syndicates and possibly by terror groups⁴⁷.

The management of migratory flows will remain an acute challenge for the relevant departments and agencies charged with borderline security. The phased return of the Defense Force to the borderline is a positive step and measures will have to be put in place to ensure that it is suitably guided and capacitated in terms of managing particularly illegal crossing of the borderline.

6 SPAIN.

6.1 LEGAL AND DOCTRINAL FRAMEWORK.

Not war operations in Spain have been conducted along all XX century, especially in disaster relief operations, read flooding and forestall fires.

Legal framework apart from the Constitution, that is imprecise in enumerating tasks, comes from the Organic Law 5/2005 of National Defense and in the National Defense Directive 01/2008.

At Armed Forces level, we have the Chief of Joint Staff Directive 05/08 'Participation of Armed Forces in emergencies for great risk...' (Directiva de JEMAD 05/08 Participación de las Fuerzas Armadas ante una emergencia producida en casos de grave riesgo, catástrofe, calamidad pública u otras necesidades públicas). 2008. Spain.

In the Army the Army Chief of Staff Directive 01/10. Operations in Support to Civil Authorities. (Directiva del JEME 01/10. Operaciones de Apoyo a Autoridades Civiles). 2010. Spain.

Two turning points happened in the last years. The March 11th, 2004 Madrid train bombings (also known in Spain as 11-M), where nearly simultaneous, coordinated bombings against the Cercanías commuter train system of Madrid, Spain, on the morning of 11 March 2004 – three days before Spain's general elections and two and a half years after the September 11 attacks in the United States - killed 191 people and wounded 1,800. The official investigation by the Spanish judiciary found that the attacks were directed by an al-Qaeda-inspired terrorist cell.

⁴⁷ The South African White Paper on Defense

That same week and after finding more explosives in the high speed train railroad, military units were deployed in support of security forces in critical points of Spain, followed by a deployment of 4 Task Forces (TF) to cover the high speed train infrastructure. Joint Operation was called Cota de Malla (Coat of Mail) and Romeo Mike the Army subordinate one. In Christmas of 2014, a third phase was launched with the Armed Forces guarding the train stations and convoys in an unprecedented task for the military in Spain in recent years. 45.000 soldiers were deployed in several shifts.

The second turning point was the creation of the Military Emergencies Unit. The decision to create the Military Emergencies Unit was agreed upon at a cabinet meeting of the Zapatero administration on October 7, 2005. This was enacted in law by the Royal Decree 416/2006 on April 11, 2006.



Photo 12. Parachutist in train station.

6.2 TYPES OF OPERATIONS.

In concordance with NATO doctrine operations in Spain were divided in:

- War operations (Art. V) where military power is necessary to reach the desired end state.
- Not-war operations (Non Art. V) developed under a wide list of circumstances, and with political, diplomatic, Police, and pressure measures with military and non-military means supported by the threat of the use of force. In peace, Crisis Response Operations and War).

These not-war operations can vary because of the releasing Authority, goal, mission, used TTPs and implied risks. Are divide into:

- Support to civil authorities operations.
- Non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO).
- Extraction operations.
- Sanctions enforcement.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Support against organized crime and international terrorism.
- Peace Support Operations.
- Humanitarian Operations.

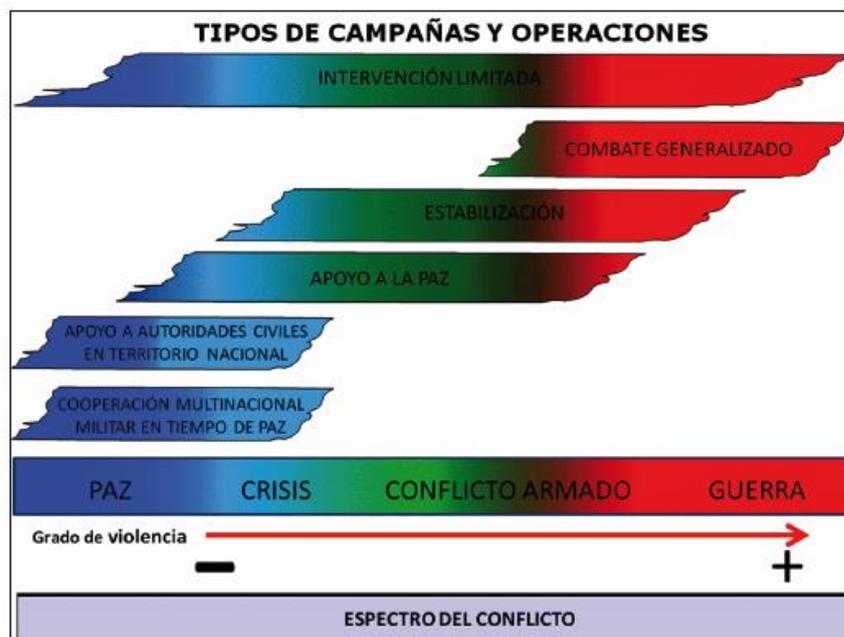


Figure 6. Spain Campaigns and operations chart.

Of special mention are the operations of the Military Emergency Unit in disasters, and the Galician Sentinel⁴⁸ (Centinela Gallego), operation carried out every summer in Galicia since the year 2007, after a massive forest fires in the autonomy in the year 2006. The mission of the Army is merely surveillance and report.

Not to forget the large number of High Visibility Events (HVE) that took part in Spain recently, like the wedding of the (then) Prince Felipe in 22 May 2004, America Cup in Valencia in 2007, World Fair in Zaragoza from June to September 2008, Alliance of Civilizations Summit in 2008 in Madrid, General Elections in 2008, Pope visits to Spain in 2003, 2006 and 2010.

⁴⁸ Dossier de Prensa Centinela Gallego 15. BRILAT. 2015.

6.3 COMMAND AND CONTROL.

Not-war operations in international environment are under the operational control command of the international organizations conducting the operation. Usually, the Operational Command is kept at national level in the operative chain of command of the Armed Forces that goes from the Minister of Defense through the Chief of Defense Staff to the Operations Command, whose commander is the final responsible of the operations.

A similar pattern is followed in national operations in support to civilian authorities, but for the Military Emergencies Unit. Since the year 2014, its chain of command passed from the Ministry of Defense to the Joint Chief of Staff, at the same level that the Commander of Operations.

But in law and order Operations, the last responsibility lies in the Ministry of Interior and that responsibility is not delegated to any military or Defense Authority.

As support to Security Forces (Guardia Civil and Police) is executed decentralized, it is imperative to establish a co-ordination at local and regional level (autonomies⁴⁹). But military forces always should be under the military chain of command.

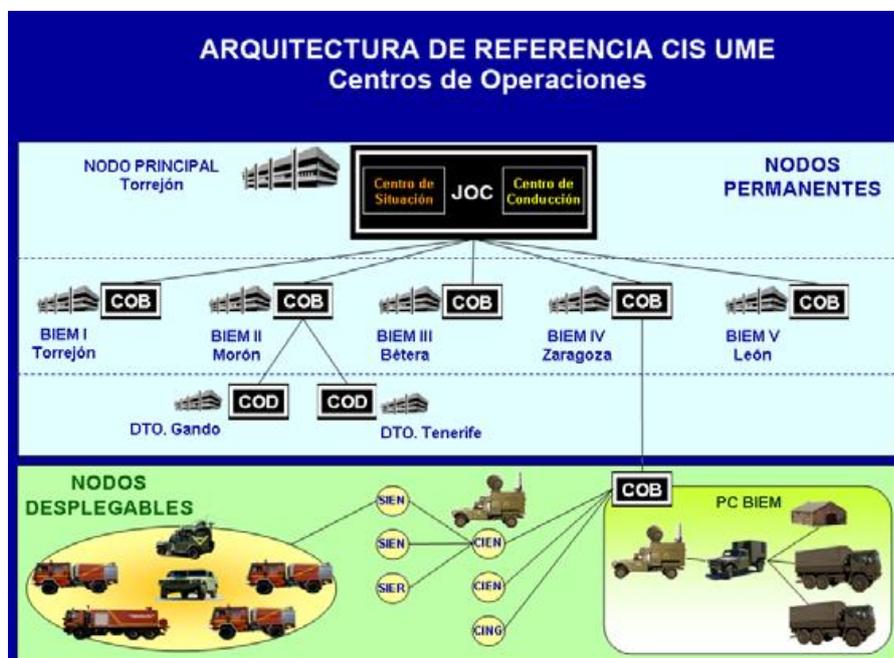


Figure 7. Permanent and deployable CIS used by the UME.

⁴⁹ Spain is organized in 17 Autonomies, similar to regions or States, and 2 autonomous cities.

In theory there is a structure for conduction of crisis operations at Government level, but it has not been use in many cases and coordination conducted by regular channels.

For control, the Military Emergencies Unit uses the National Network for Emergencies (RENEM) that links UME and all the emergency related local, regional (autonomy) and national agencies.

In the chart above, we can see the permanent and deployable CIS used by the UME.

6.4 SPECIAL UNITS, SPECIFIC TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

As already mentions, Military Emergencies Unit is the only special unit for not-war operations. Its organization is as follows:

Headquarters and Headquarters Unit, (UCG), five Emergency Intervention Battalions (BIEM), an Emergencies Support Regiment (RAEM) and an Aerial Group (AGRUMEDA).

Its missions are:

- a Intervention during emergencies that have their origin in natural hazards; among these are floods, spill-overs, earthquakes, landslides, large snow storms and other adverse weather conditions.
- b Intervention fighting forest fires.
- c Intervention during emergencies derived from technological hazards; among which are chemical, nuclear, radiological and biological hazards
- d Intervention during emergencies as a consequence of terrorist attacks or illicit or violent acts, including those acts against critical infrastructures, dangerous installations or with nuclear, biological, radiological or chemical agents.
- e Intervention during situations of environmental contamination.
- f Intervention during any other emergency deemed appropriate by the Prime Minister of Spain.



Figure 8. UME badge and Coat of Arms.

Till now, the UME totalizes 74 interventions. 44 in forest fires, 12 in floodings, 14 in snow tempests, 2 in search and rescue, 1 in support to stational massive crossing of Moroccans in the Strait of Gibraltar and one intervention in Haiti earthquake.

As for the regular Army, since the participation in Kosovo in 2004, all regular units conduct specific training in riot control operations and a vast experience operating in urban environment in all the international mission performed.

In 2015 a UME Unit achieved the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) certification for Urban Search and Rescue Operations (USAR). The INSARAG was created by UN in 1991 to improve the urban SAR procedures and coordinate international response to great disasters with the use of these certified USAR international teams.

6.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OBJECTIVES.

Although when in operations there is no secondary objective but those stated as part of the mission, it is clear that there is an added value in these kind of operations as they go far beyond the normal training tasks of the units. As many not require any specific training but only experience, can be performed by all the military units.

Over all, not war operations have created windows opportunities for specific joint or civil-military training, not easy to perform in normal situations.

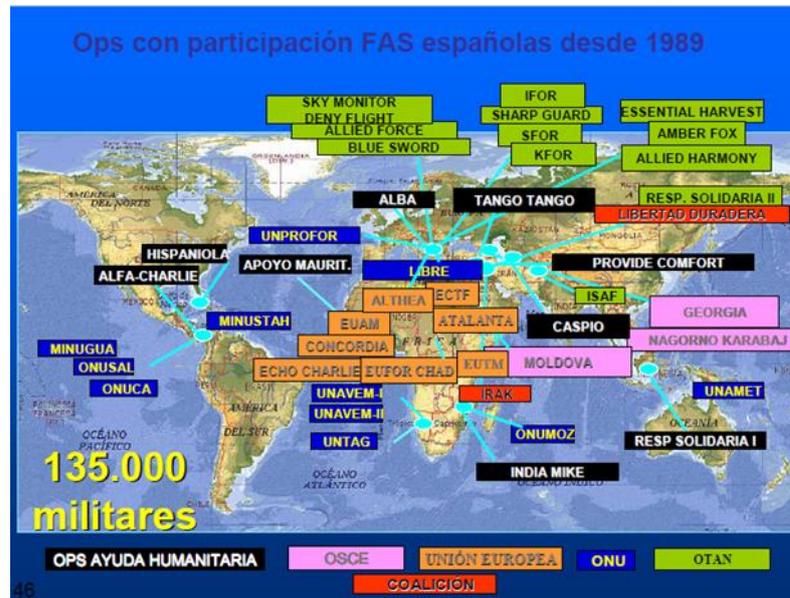


Figure 9. Spain PSOs

A look at the Spanish missions in the world gives a quick idea of the many tasks that have been mission driven and now are fully incorporated in our TTPs.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 GENERAL ACCEPTED FRAMEWORK OF NOT-WAR OPERATIONS.

It is clear that the international regulations concerning all activities in Peace Support Operations in its various modalities and in disaster relief operations are a common standard for all the studied countries among the rest of the international community.

We can also assume that doctrine is also very homogeneous in all the studied countries but in China for it doesn't follow regular western doctrine. These said, China as a member of the international community actively participates in UN Peacekeeping missions following UN standards and procedures.

With respect to the taxonomy of military not war operations, we have to say that slight differences are found much for the year of the publication that for differences in concept. It is evident that with the progressive disappearing of conventional and even insurgency threats in many parts of the globe, many armies have derived their activities to these not war operations, or at least with a major weight in their routine. Counter narcotics, Riot control, environmental (wildlife), disaster relief, counter-terrorism, are only a few of the various arrays that in principle we could assign to civilian authorities.

7.2 MAIN COINCIDENCES AND DIFFERENCES.

When we came to coincidences, as mentioned above, and with small differences in taxonomy, we can conclude that disaster relief and law and Order Operations are present in almost all categorizations. Followed by Peacekeeping Operations, humanitarian assistance, counter terrorism, counter narcotics, weapons control and border control.

- Emergency disaster relief operations. (China).
- Disaster relief and assistance. (Mexico).
- Disaster relief and assistance. (South Africa).
- Search and rescue operations. (Spain) (Mexico)
- Disaster relief and assistance can be both internal and external. (RSA).

- Security-provision and guarding tasks. (China).
- Safety & Security. (South Africa).
- Law and Order. (Brazil).
- Support to civil authorities operations. (Spain).
- Safety and security (Operation PROSPER). (RSA).

- Participation in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations. (China).
- Operations under International Organizations. (Brazil).
- Peace Support Operations. (Spain).

- International Humanitarian Assistance. (China).
- Assist civilian population in cases of public needs. (Mexico).
- Humanitarian Operations. (Spain).

- Counter-terrorism operations. (China).
- Terrorism prevention and combat. (Brazil).
- Support against organized crime and international terrorism. (Spain).

- Ensure internal security (counternarcotic and organized crime). (Mexico).
- Counter narcotics, weapons and prostitution. (South Africa).

- Ridding the country of illegal weapons, drug dens, prostitution rings and other illegal activities (Operation FIELA). (RSA).
- Other not-war tasks (weapon and controlled substances control, NEO, rescue,..). (Brazil).

- Border control. (South Africa), (Mexico).
- Safeguarding the Border (Operation CORONA). (RSA).

- Safeguard of country interests. (China).
- Conduct Civic and social works. (Mexico).
- Guarantee of constitutional powers. (Brazil).
- Subsidiary attributions. (Brazil).
- Employment in support to foreign policy in peacetime or crisis. (Brazil).
- Non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO). (Spain).
- Extraction operations. (Spain).
- Sanctions enforcement. (Spain).

When it comes to differences, it is easy to see how specific features give weight to some of the above actions.

In the case of Brazil the existence of communities 'favelas' and the long lasting problem to integrate them have driven the Army to GLO missions, with a great experience and results in the subject. The other particular feature in Brazil Armed Forces is the border and remote areas operations in the Amazon region. Many times the only presence of the State dealing with health, education or social unrest problems. No other of the studied countries has a similar feature.

Moving to China, its main feature is its size, in surface and population. Any operation is huge, notably the disaster relief operations, with specific unit for this purpose. Other significant task is the border control because of the conflictive area, the length of the border and some civil unrest in some regions.

From Mexico we have to highlight the great implication of the Armed Forces in counter narcotics and weapons control operations. Although the rise of violence in the country by the 'cartels' could be considered an outbreak and not a permanent pattern, the decision to employ the Armed Forces indicates how deep the problem is.

In South Africa is remarkable the fight against wildlife trafficking, notably rhinos and elephants commercial poaching of ivory. SANDF have also an important role in internal humanitarian relief and disaster operations.



Photo 13. Spain various activities of the Military Emergencies Unit.

In the case of Spain, we need to stress the existence of a Military Emergencies Unit, being summer forest fires a great proportion of its actions. And the growing use of Armed Forces in counter-terrorism operations since the 11th March 2004 terrorist attack.

When it comes to Command and Control arrangements, is to note the Brazilian model of GLO, where the Armed Forces takes over responsibility of operations when employed. For the rest of the countries is difficult to find a pattern, as it depends greatly

7.3 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Give the heterogeneous group of studies countries, the stress in different problems, derived from their own threats, geography, natural resources and social environment; it is difficult to make global tendencies.

However, the study has shown a relative alignment in categorization and doctrines, more affected by the year of publication that for the country. Is significant the effort found in the doctrine bodies, as most of them have already been updated to consider the new threat and missions and tasks of the Armed Forces.

But this work only offers a glimpse of what could be a deeper study able to propose a new taxonomy of operations that always will have differences as they derived from political laws and regulations not very much concerned about having a categorization.

For the military It is clear that classification is much more than a taxonomy exercise but a foundation for the joint, inter-services, and combined conduct of operations required these days.

Due to space constraints we have focused on the most important and distinctive features, deliberately ignoring those less important or better established.

Brazil was not intended to be initially studied, but it was included for its unique features and its well developed Doctrine, especially in GLO operations.

Doctrine and TTPs are usually more difficult to access, as many times they are of no free access. But we consider the work throws enough light on the problematic the Armed Forces are facing and can provide each of the studied countries with useful ideas and references to adapt their own rules or have consultations with each other. Experience of Brazil in urban Law and Order Operations, of China and Spain in disaster relief, of South Africa and Brazil in wildlife preservation and of Mexico in counter narcotics and weapons control operations should be of special relevance.



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