

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN DEFENSE STRATEGY OF NATO

NEVLÁDNÍ ORGANIZACE V OBRANNÉ STRATEGII NATO

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Anotace:

Cílem tohoto článku je představení nevládních organizací, jejich myšlenky, geneze a funkce v současném světě. Jedná se tedy o pokus zařadit nevládní organizace do společných operací a vyvození určitých závěrů a pravidel založených na vyhodnocování situace a zkušenostech z této oblasti,

Alvin a Heidi Tofflers nazývají nevládní organizace „globálními gladiátory 21. století“. Tyto organizace často participují ve společných operacích v konfliktních regionech a stávají se přirozenými partnery ozbrojených sil při plnění jejich vojenského poslání.

Introduction

For almost half of the century NATO has been the biggest diplomatic – military alliance and his safety politics rest on three elements: dialog, co-operation and the common safety. In suggestions which NATO took on for peace missions, researching and rescue, humanitarian operations etc. take part a lot of subjects with non-government organizations. NATO applies big note for cooperation with non-government partners. Normative documents show it as well as practitioner of operation. So, the purpose of subsection is presentation of cooperation NATO with non-government organizations in realization of many missions in favor of safety.

Support of operation military of NATO

Foundations of cooperation of NATO with non-government organizations have been written down in Strategic concept of alliance in April 1999. We read in first part, that alliance for affirmation of freedom and safeties all states -members resist on peaceful solving of disputes.

There are records in furthest document part (point 60), which allow to recognize that alliance appreciates meaning of cooperation with non-government organizations. Because of their rank, they will be cited in integrity: *For success of operation realized by NATO, relationships have huge meaning between power of alliances and also local civil power. Cooperation civil – military dependent mutually: civil power need military and on the second hand, military needs civil support such as logistic, communication, medical support or social support. Big meaning has also cooperation between military and civil structures of alliances.*¹

Military cooperation realized by NATO includes many civil subjects such as local government, population and miscellaneous organizations and branches. It causes, that all part are dependent and they become partners. So, we are witness steel incremental request for military means for support of civil power. It is underlined in many documents, that co-dependence among power of alliances but civil environment where operations are led in has conclusory meaning for these progress of operations. In each operation led by NATO, realization of cooperation between civil and military is essential element enabling fulfillment of peaceful missions.

Cooperation of NATO with non-government organizations is particularly visible in area of military assistance in humanitarian actions. So why non-government organizations are so important partners for troop in realization missions in favor of safety?

International society ties big hopes with non-government organizations on correction of situation, especially in such domains as: humanitarian assistance, natural environmental protection or protection of human rights. Their meaning continuously grows form point of view of number and size which they achieve and multimillion budget, witch they have at disposal. These organizations lead assistance for over 250 millions of people a year. World-wide, financial total contribution amount from 9 to 10 billions dollars of year. It is more than budget of single state or international organization like UNO (United Nations Organization)².

Multinational power can face with activity of non-government organizations in all nooks of world. For example, in Somalia participated over 78 humanitarian organizations but in time of crisis in Rwanda acted over 100 non-government organizations. Over 350 such organizations interacts with American Agency Of International Development (USAID).

Cooperation civil-military with non-government organizations in case of catastrophe or acts of god is main part of missions, which military power fulfill in favor of civil sector. Role of non-government organizations is particularly important in time of humanitarian actions. Organizations acting as neutral forces are able to forceful operations there, where political dialog has been interrupted.³

Cooperation with NATO in areas of international crises

Characteristic feature of modern operations led for intensifying safety and maintenance of peace in areas of international crisis or military conflict is increasing number of participants arranged in their solving.

Main discrimination, which applies for all participants is discrimination between military participates and civil participates but common form of military operation and unmilitary are defined as jointed operations. So in *jointed operation* take part multinational military power and civil power, international bodies, government organizations and other institutions specialized along with representatives of local authorities.

In lasting situations and deepening crises, non-government organizations are often in field before military power, because they as first identify symptoms of crises or conflictual situation. Military power must take into account operation of this organizations in planning all of military operation on threatened field. Meaning of non-government organizations grow with moment of passage from conflictual situation for after – conflictual. When military power leave field already, organizations remain there so long, till they recognize, that situation has been stabilized.

Intensive engagement, local contacts and experience earned during activity among different nations, causes that non-government organizations are valuable source information of local and regional governments. These information are essential for forceful, effective and proficient conducts of operations and jointed operations.

It is proper to pay attention, that organizations do not act inside of military neither other hierarchy. So, rates between military power but NGO, are rather partner association. Equal organizations and military power sometimes lend support and another time they wait for support from military or non-government partner.

How looks it really? In time of conduct of humanitarian actions, some organizations look for protection of military power or need military equipment (for example planes) for getting on with assistance to place of destination. In many situations, logistics, communication and affirmation of safety is that what organizations need. Other organizations can escape from cooperation with military power, preferring autonomous operations. Rationale substantiation of such procedure can be fear about suspecting by local population, that they are integral part of military power which intend take over control over population and region. So, it belongs to remember, that mission of military power is enabling organizations of execution of tasks but not making it for them. Non-government organizations must stay neutral and impartiality.⁴

Then for military power, intensive and wide engagement of non-government organizations in conflicts, experience and local contacts with various nations make them valuable source of information about local and regional governments and postures of citizens, what has huge meaning for success of operations. Activity and ability of organizations, must help commander in manner of interference in individual operations of retrieving peace.

Military commanders must understand, that non-government organizations fulfill important missions and tasks and they can complicate and make some difficult with fulfillment of military tasks. So, elaboration of agreement is essential at making tasks by sector military as well as non-government. Staff of jointed operations should organize meetings with representatives of non-government organizations for defining common purpose of operation, so that lean mutually. Independently on differences of opinions in manner or capabilities of realization of tasks between military power or non-government organizations, base of every cooperation is always purpose of operation, and this one is similar for all subjects taking part in jointed operations. Sighting of purpose of common operations is essential for consolidation of efforts.

Partnership in creation of national power of reserve

In states about democratic traditions, particular role in creation of defensive power matter associations of reservists. Why it is attributed soldiers of reserves so big role in forming of defensive picture of state? In the answer of this question, it is proper to quote determination of prime minister of Great Britain – Winston Churchill, who calls reservists “**twice citizens**”. Each reservist plays two fundamental roles simultaneously. At first: everyone is **soldier of reserve**, who actively participates in activity of military environment, maintains continuity of professional interest and generalizes knowledge about troop and defensive cases. Secondly, “**as citizen**”, he is directly engaged to state life and social, but as from experience result, he fulfill role of leader of safety cases and defense I these environment. So, despite completion of military service, reservists are still related with defensive cases, besides they have big estimation and authority in local environments. Fact is important also, that in states of western democracies there is regulatory regulation, which define that person on state position or self-governed, on which he must deal of defensive cases, he must has identified patent of officer of reserve or proceed proper military training⁵. So, care of stare about soldiers of reserves brings measure benefits regarding state-wide equal as well as defensive cases.

Analysis of data indicate reserves of national power, that soldiers of NATO reserves are involved in:

- operations refilling of units taking part in operations and conflicts out of country (article 5, Washington treaty),
- organizing of system of national defense,
- insurance of functioning of units of other states of NATO,
- creation and refilling of units predictable for operations in different peaceful missions,
- refilling present personal in the course of warfare,
- realize special missions during acts of god and disasters.

At first: reservists are banned in numerous soldiers associations, which aims are to unify former soldiers in common organizations, secondly, facilitate contacts with active

duty and allow to stimulate activity of reservists. It belongs to note, that activity of association is sponsored from national center of department of defense.

Traditions of banding reach soldiers of reserves stand by interwar period, when national associations of reservists not only emerge, and also make international contacts from initiative of officers of reserve of France and Beneluku. In 1948 create interallied on first congress in Brussels Confederations of Officers of Reserves, which functions for today's day.

Confederation of Officer of Reserve is independent advisory international organization in questions of reserve, which concentrate associations of soldiers of reserves of state – member of NATO. By the reason of it, that training of reserve is individual case of each state, Confederation of Officers of Reserve has become intermediary between alliance but authorities of state – members and propagator of appointing of association of reserve in mains states of NATO as well as on motivation, proficiency and mutual confidence.

Majority state, according to concept of power of reserve, accepted by NATO, treats reserve as part of military power. National power of reserves can consist of many categories of staff or according to requirements units mobilized. Reservist is man (or woman) who isn't in personal service, who can be called for its time fulfilling. Depending on national legislation and system of reserve can be included duty of service or be as volunteer too. In countries of western democracies, soldier of reserve who has held that form of military training, is beholden for remaining in reserve on call-up ration by period from 4 for 10 years, however as volunteer who sign contract, it can serve for 55 year old – officers and for 50 year old – non-commissioned officer. It is beholden hold in this time within year 36 days of military exercises, one fortnightly exercise in it.

In order to encourage reserve for effective participation in work in favor of defense, they apply different motivational factors, which compensate difficulty of fetch incurred by reservists. States of NATO think that patriotism and ambition is not sufficient motivation for all citizens, but measurable benefits boost chance of engagement of large number of reservists.

It is proper to pay attention on one else aspect of service reserve, this time with their professional work related. According to accepted in western states standard, reservist has guaranteed professional work and good reward, especially to his period of longest absence for example, with participation in foreign missions related. It include agreements in result of many years preparatory work between state authorities and military but employers regarding professional labor protection of soldiers of reserve. This state guarantee considerably boosts motivation of citizens for volunteer realization of general duty of defense.

It belongs to underline , that along with definite privileges, soldiers of reserves are obligated for incurring of certain difficulty of entity reservist. In states of NATO introduce criteria of estimates of engagement and fetch and executing of military duty. They concern for individual results of training, keeping of physical proficiency and instruc-

tion constant. In case of unkeeping of obligation, reservist incurs disciplinary results, financial and organizational, rations with crossing out from call-up affectation. Giving call-up affectations proceeds to majority NATO states on principle of contract made by interested parties, which define mutual requirements and expectations, that considerably facilitates executing of bilateral obligation.

Therefore, let's proceed for analysis of solution of chosen states in range of winning and taking advantage of soldiers of reserve.

It belongs to pay attention on enter, that maintenance of stock is individual case of each state and each state has elaborated personal solutions in this range.

For example, in **France**, reserve is based on volunteer system, but volunteers are recruited from among young people from civil environment, who wants to be the members of the reserve of armed forces, demobilized soldiers, who want to maintain contact with army, as well as the former soldiers of active service, decisive on collection of the five-year-old period of obligatory service in reserve.

Instead in **Holland**, the source of the gaining's over of reserve are soldiers, who did of principle service contracted or professional, and also civilian persons (the employees of civilian army) which enunciate wish will become soldier of reserves, or persons about special useful appraisals in army, who enunciate accord it will remain on mobilization allowance in commutations beyond financial compensation.

Reservists of **Federal Republic of Germany**, present internal part of Bundeswehry. Germans come from, that each soldier is future reservist and ties strengthen during effective service between mother unit already but potential reservist.

German associate reservists are in many different non-government organizations. The most important is **Affiliation of German Reservists of Bundeswehry**, which effects on motivation of soldiers of reserve, level of educating and in favor of defense work. In order to get widest influence on soldiers of reserve and on politics of state in this area led, German associations have set up advice of work of volunteer reservist, which concentrate 10 organizations of reservists.

Purposes of operations of advices include:

- deployment of cooperation within the confines of volunteer work of reservists and introducing parliament and government from realization of requirements tasks,
- intensification of cooperation with Bundeswehra,
- active operation in favor of structure and maintenance of safeties in Europe,
- prosecution of function of adaptor between military power but society,
- affirmation of cooperation between organizations concentrating soldiers of reserve in country equal as well as on international forum.

Great Britain is peculiar example of power of national reserve, which owns professional military power. As it evaluates J. Wojnarowski, disadvantage is ready number limited for service of reservists of professional army, that has particular meaning in crisis situations. Officers of reserves are won from two sources. Part of them are offic-

ers, who have ended military service, but they want to continue work in troop in limited range. Other are students, who did military training on universities. Training of persons from this two groups does in 19 university Trunks of The instruction of Officers. Guard to underline is that in spite of pretends, the give of the trunks of instruction is not training of officers, but supporting of the presence of field armies in academic circle. They think that students are potential managers and local leaders, who in their live will create perfect lobby for military power.

To sum in, we can find, that non-government organizations are partners of military power, cooperating in conflict regions, making tasks for sufferer societies, espouse help for military site (for example advocacy, relay information), but also they expect help from army. They matter especial part to preparing and keeping proficiency of soldiers of reserves and unite military circles.

References

¹ Strategic conception of NATO from 23—24 april 1999.

² UNHCR *Handbook for the Military on Humanitarian Operations*, UNHCR HQ 1995, p. 9

³ *Join operations*, Main Staff, Warsaw 2001, p. 8.3.

⁴ MC 411/1 *Military Policy of NATO In civil-military cooperation*, p. 3.

⁵ J. JACKIEWICZ, *National powers of reservists of NATO*, “Informant”, Warsaw 2002, p. 147.

