

Research Project on Development Assistance in the 2010 fiscal year
 “Research on military deployment systems and case studies
 for disaster relief in major countries”

1. Theme: Research on military deployment for disaster relief operations in major countries		
2. Target countries: G8, People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Australia		
3. Research Team:		
Name	Title	Roll
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4. Research Period : January 2011- March 2011		
5. Principles of Research		
(1) Objectives		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collect information of military deployment systems and case studies for disaster relief in major countries. ii. Assemble and analyze information mentioned above as the reference to formulate Japanese policy for international disaster relief. 		
(2) Target Countries, Research Period and Schedule		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Target Countries: G8, People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Australia (Countries and organizations for field research : United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, EU, NATO) ii. Research Period: January 11th – March 31st , 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Research implementation planning: Mid-January – End of January, 2011 (ii) Data collection and analysis (domestic): End of January – Mid-March, 2011 (iii) Field research: the United States and European countries: February 14th – February 27th , 2011 Australia: March 1st – March 5th (iv) Preparation and compilation of report: Early in March – End of March 		
(3) Methodology		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Literature review ii. Research interview iii. Assemble and analysis of collected information 		
6. Results of Research		
<p>All target countries recognize military deployment for disaster relief as civil-lead last resort and consider it in terms of needs, timeliness, and effectiveness. It follows that the Oslo guideline is acknowledged as the important principle. Disaster relief needs rapid response, and domestic and international coordination and decision making processes for relief operation including military deployment are considered in all target countries. Military deployment policies and major command and coordination organizations for international disaster relief operation in the target countries are listed below.</p> <p>Regarding security measures for the carry of weapons, each country has different guideline and the past records of deployment vary among target countries.</p>		

Country	Military Deployment Policy	Command/Coordination Organization
United States	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request for military deployment from UNOCHA is responded according to Oslo guideline. Other request is dealt with the original guideline. 2. Criteria for deploying the military for disaster relief <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The damage exceeds the capability of the affected country and the international society ii. Civil organization or institution requested military assistance. iii. Military owns the specialties that civil institution cannot perform. 3. Military assistance needs to abide by the following; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Clear definition of the military operation ii. Minimum risk iii. No influence on the other major missions in the Department of Defense 	USAID/OFDA Department of State Department of Defense
United Kingdom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service Level Agreement based on the Oslo guideline is made between DFID and Ministry of Defence 2. Criteria for deploying the military for disaster relief <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The acknowledged gap exists between the needs for humanitarian aid and the assistance by civilians. ii. Military participation is allowed by local residents and entire aid activities. iii. Assistance by military is superior to by civilians and utilized based on demand pull. 	DFID Ministry of Defence Foreign and Commonwealth Office Home Office
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military deployment is based on Parliamentary Participation Act and needs approval by the parliament. 2. Military deployment is recognized "last resort", according to the Oslo guideline, MCDA: Military and Civil Defense Assets Guideline, and European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid. 3. Military deployment is decided by the consultations among related Ministries as there is no criteria for it. 	Federal Ministry of the Interior Foreign Office Federal Ministry of Defense
Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National criteria for military deployment are not expressly stipulated. 2. Military assets are used based on the Oslo guideline by practical interpretation of "last resort", that is, they are utilized for the assistance which military can execute quicker than other organizations 3. The use of military assets aims at alleviation for the suffering of victims and protection of their life and fortune. 4. There are few legal restrictions on military deployment and the legal system gives significant discretion to NSC. 	NSC AusAID Department of Defence Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Australian Federal Police Attorney-General's Department (Emergency Management Australia) Department of Finance and Administration
NATO	A unanimous vote at NAC gives ground for military deployment.	EADRCC Operational Liaise and reconnaissance team Military Committee NAC

EU	Deployment of civil protection is defined as last resort when aid by civilians is not sufficient according to “Council Decision of 8 November 2007: Establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism”	ECHO
Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The original policy based on the Oslo guideline stipulates that military is not be deployed for humanitarian assistance. 2. National Defense Act article 31 states that the government can deploy military for domestic and international operations and article 32 states that the government needs to convene the parliament within 10 days in the case of military deployment. 	Government Parliament Department of National Defense
France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military deployment is defined as last resort same as the Oslo guideline. 2. Defense Code Section 1 Chapter 2 clearly stipulates that any military cannot be deployed for civil protection and civil security in the territory without legal request. 	President Ministry of Defense Ministry of Interior
Italy	<p>Military deployment needs prior approval by parliament according to the law enacted in 1997. However, the military is often deployed according to the Constitution article 77 stipulating the issue of the government ordinance for emergency due to the following reasons;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Necessity of prior approval by parliament is uncertain. ii. The government ordinance as operative as law can be issued in emergency without parliament’s approval. iii. Rapid response is possible by the government ordinance. 	Government Parliament Ministry of Defense Ministry of Foreign Affairs Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Department of Civil Protection)
Russia	Federal Law, “On Protection of the Population and Territories against Emergencies of Natural and Technological Origin” (Emergency Act; issued in 1994, revised in 2000) stipulates the military cooperation in emergency.	President EMERCOM
People’s Republic of China	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The law stipulating the roll of the government and government leaders in natural disaster was enacted in March, 2010. 2. “ASEAN Regional Forum General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation’ was drafted with Indonesia and adopted at the 14th ARF Ministerial Meeting following ASEAN agreement in 2007. 	Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China State Council Ministry of Defense (PLA)
Republic of Korea	“Law regarding participation for the UN peace keeping operation” issued in 2009 stipulates that up to one thousand military personnel can be deployed provisionally according to the agreement between the government and the international organizations prior to the agreement by the parliament	Government Parliament Ministry of National Defense