

Course Title: Fundamentals of Civil-Military Affairs

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Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to enable learning about fundamentals of Civil-Military Affairs

- Define Civil-Military Affairs and describe its origin
- Explain the models and perspectives on of Civil-Military Affairs
- Analyze the impact of Civil-Military Cooperation on Military Effectiveness
- Review the concept of Military Aid to Civilian Authority and Military Aid to Civil Power
- Describe Civil Society Organization within the Framework of Civil-Military Affairs
- Present the Constituents, Operation and Impact of Civil-Society on Military Operations
- Suggest ways to build effective synergy in Civil-Military Affairs

Expected learning outcomes

By the end of this course, the learner should be able to

- Define Civil-Military Affairs and explain its origin
- Discuss the models and perspective on Civil-Military Affairs
- Analyze the impact of Civil-Military Cooperation on Military Effectiveness
- Discuss the concept of Military Aid to Civilian Authority and Military Aid to Civil Power
- Demonstrate understanding of Civil Society Organizations within the Framework of Civil-Military Affairs
- Evaluate the Constituents, Operation and Impact of Civil-Society on Military Operations
- Produce strategies for effective synergy in Civil-Military Affairs



What is Civil-Military Affairs?

- Civil-military relations refer broadly to interactions between armed forces as institutions and the sectors of society in which they are embedded (Madelson & Welch, 1998).
- Civil-Military affairs as relationship between the military establishment and the political institutions, including civil society groups, the media, industry and other groups (Obierika, 2010),
- Further, civilian control means the degree to which the military's civilian masters can enforce their authority on the military service (Hooker, 2004:4).
- Civil-military relations focus on the relative distribution of power between the government and the armed forces of a country.

Civil-Military Affairs: How it all started

- The post-cold war period certainly signals the entry point for Military involvement in civilian affairs across many states.
- This period witnessed the outbreak of protracted conflicts, insurrections and wars in several places as well as phenomenal increase in natural disasters, human misery and attendant challenges of conflict management and humanitarian interventions.
- Subsequent integration of political and military efforts in multinational efforts towards conflict management and resolution, and a new trend of multinational military forces being given humanitarian roles and mandates.



The Military Part of the Community in Many Ways

- The Military barracks
- Military educational institutions
- Military hospitals and other health facilities
- Military establishment of mammy markets
- Officer and other ranks messes
- The activities of the Military Public Relations units
- Contribution of the Military to leadership and citizenship training



Continuation: Military Part of the Community in Many Ways

- From the foregoing discussion, the Military is a major stakeholder in national development and both Military and Civilians are human beings and members of human community who have interacted in several ways that does not seem obvious, but constitutes part of Civil-Military affairs and are building blocks of good community relations.
- However, problems may arise in the process of discharge of duties that can make society apprehensive.



Exercise 1: The Military and Community

➤ Scenario:

➤ In December 1975 the body of a soldier was discovered at Ugep, Cross River State. His colleagues suspected he was murdered. Soldiers took up arms against the civilians in Ugep and killed 13 people, wounded many and destroyed properties worth millions of naira.

➤ Question:

- What should have been the appropriate approach in such situation:
- How do we deal with this kind of situation in future?



Models and Perspectives on Civil-Military Affairs

► There are several perspectives used to explain Civil-Military affairs. For the purpose of this lecture, we are going to look at five.

1. liberal model of Civil-Military affairs (Huntington, 1957)
2. The institutional Model of Civil-Military affairs (Finer, 1974; Riggs, 1964)
3. Discordance and concordance theory (Schiff, 1995)
4. The Agency Theory (Feaver, 2003)
5. Convergence Theory of Civil-Military Affairs (Janowitz, 1971)



Civil-Military Cooperation

- ▶ Both actors normatively seek harmony and peace rather than fighting trench wars against each other in the same theatre of operation
- ▶ Areas of Civil-Military Cooperation include;
- ▶ Peace support operations
- ▶ Support to the Force in planning for peace
- ▶ Civil-Military Liaison: coordination and joint planning with civilian agencies, in support of the military mission.
- ▶ Support to the Civil Environment: the provision of any of a variety of forms of assistance.



Impact of Civil-Military Cooperation on Military Effectiveness

- ▶ Lack of civilian expertise in military affairs: the political class has to rely on the bureaucracy for advice on defence affairs. However, the bureaucracy itself lacks expertise in military affairs.
- ▶ Competing bureaucratic controls over the military
- ▶ Political class interfering in what is considered purely military affairs
- ▶ Financial mismanagement thereby affecting Military budget

Exercise 2: Knowledge of Civil-Military Theories

- **Discuss two major theories of civil-military relations**
- **Write short notes on the reasons for military intervention in politics**
- **Contrast Huntington and Janowitz views on factors responsible for military intervention**

Concept of Military Aid to Civilian Authority and Military Aid to Civil Power

- **Military aid to the Civil Power (MACP)** (sometimes to the civil authorities) is the use of the armed forces in support of the civil authorities of a state.
- **Military aid to the civil power** encompasses the provision of military assistance (armed if necessary) in its maintenance of law, order and public safety using specialist capabilities or equipment in situations beyond the capability of the civil power.
- **Technical assistance:** Military aid is usually called upon to provide capabilities which the relevant civil authorities do not have, or cannot generate in sufficient quantity in response to an emergency.



Continuation: Concept of Military Aid to Civilian Authority and Military Aid to Civil Power

- MACP is backed by the Constitution, either directly or through the medium of legislation. In Nigeria, it is provided for in Sec 217 (2) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended)
- There are three criteria for the provision of MACA:
 - Military aid should always be the last resort. The use of mutual aid, other agencies, and the private sector must be otherwise considered as insufficient or be unsuitable.
 - The civil authority lacks the required level of capability to fulfil the task and it is unreasonable or prohibitively expensive to expect it to develop on.
 - The civil authority has a capability, but the need to act is urgent and it lacks readily available resources



Civil Society Organization within the Framework of Civil-Military Affairs

- ▶ Civil Society organizations and the Military are both actors in general and do follow for some reasons the international humanitarian law and have the ideas of humanitarian assistance in their minds.
- ▶ Military provides protection for NGOs and other humanitarian agencies
- ▶ Watchdog for monitoring compliance with human right treaties
- ▶ Both Military and NGOs though charitable profess an obligation to protect the less fortunate



Continuation: Civil Society Organization within the Framework of Civil-Military Affairs ...

- ▶ Civil society actors can be alternative providers of human security; their active engagement among states and international organizations allow them to help close a gap between the progress from top-down human security approach and actual results on ground.
- ▶ Many civil society organizations conducting humanitarian aid, development and peacebuilding vehemently oppose military involvement in these activities, and are withdrawing from all contact with military personnel causing friction.

Exercise 3: Civil Society and Human Security

- How can civil society effectively work with the Military in humanitarian situation?
- What are the particular strengths and limitations in Military and civil society relationship?



Constituents, Operation and Impact of Civil-Society on Military Operations

- The National Assembly as an institution is central to the democratization process and in bringing the military under civilian control. By virtue of the roles vested on it through the 1999 constitution Section 218, the National Assembly commands the influence to bring the military under civilian control through strong and effective oversight functions on the military (Aluko, 2015: 181) .
- Military procurement and expenditure are critical areas.
- However, it needs to be stressed that funding for the military is essentially taxpayers' funds and as such, civilian oversight through the elected parliamentarians should be a core element of subjecting the military to civilian scrutiny for improved transparency, accountability and effectiveness

Ways to build effective synergy in Civil-Military Affairs

- ▶ Civil-Military Affairs can be positively enhanced through the following;
- ▶ Improving society's perception of the armed forces' role
- ▶ Capacity building for both Civilian authority and the Military on how to establish appropriate structures, mechanisms and procedures for mutual trust and collaboration
- ▶ Civilian officials and civil society should respect the military in its professional capacity, and the military should respect civilian leaders as elected representatives in the political domain

Challenges Do Exist

- Budgetary and Material Constraints on Civil-Military Relations
- Ethnicity, Regionality and Civil-Military Tensions
- Transparency and Public Accountability
- Engagement of 'civic society' and the media
- Expertise of parliamentary oversight
- Corruption
- ***Internal security forces



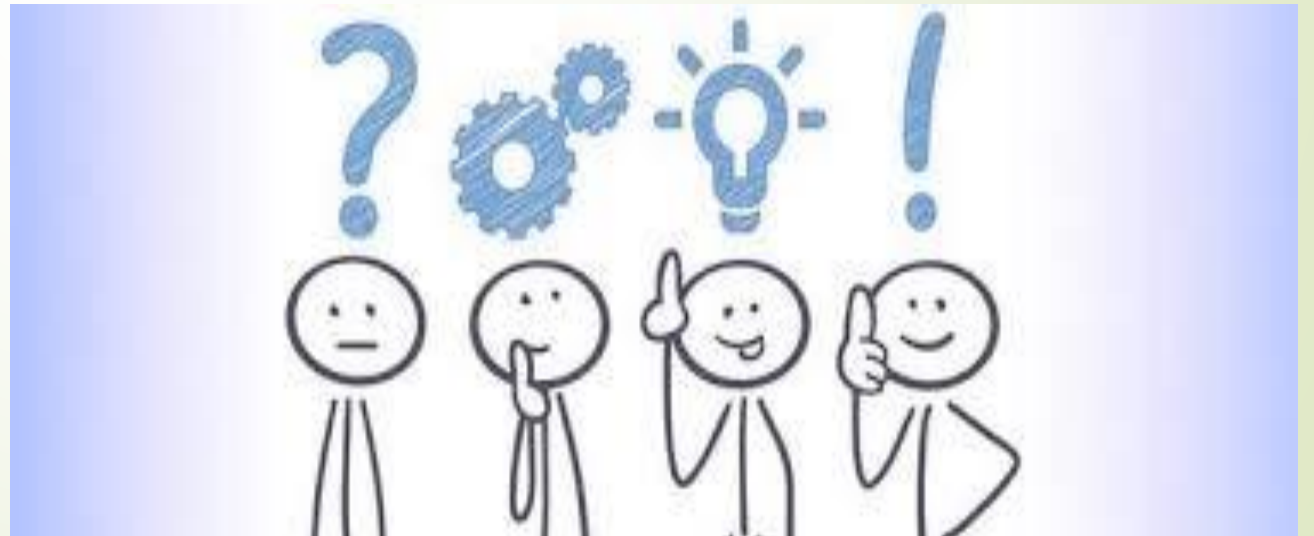
Conclusion

- ▶ The Military are defenders as well as peace makers. The Civilian authority can only function effectively where there is peace, thus Civil-Military affairs should be based on mutual respect as well as cooperation and partnership (Osaghae, 2010: xi).
- ▶ Both parties require skills that will enable them to effectively manage wrong perceptions, rivalry, lack of trust to build mutual respect.
- ▶ Huntington asserts that it is impossible to be expert in both military science and party politics. "Participation of military officers in politics undermines their professionalism." If politics becomes central, there is a risk that the profession will divide against itself (Huntington, 1957:72). .



Assessment tasks linked to expected learning outcomes

- Define Civil-Military Relation
- Discuss how you can pattern Civil-Military relations for affective conduct of operations.
- Suggest ways of overcoming the challenges in Civil-Military Relations?







INTERACTIVE SESSION