

Chapter 8:

# Defence and National and International Community



Cooperation in Disaster Relief

Country	Civil Defence Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Reporting
<b>Argentina</b>	National Civil Protection Directorate	There is no civil defence law, but only executive, state and municipal rules. <i>Decreto N° 1045/2001</i> establishing the objectives and functions of the National Leadership.	Minister of the Interior	Ministry of the Interior*
<p>The National Civil Protection Directorate (under the Office of the Undersecretary of Security, Ministry of the Interior) is responsible for policy and planning and the coordination of support to law-enforcement and security forces, the Argentine Federal Police and the Armed Forces, with the purpose of mitigating the effects of disasters. This Directorate relies on a National Committee for Emergency and Disaster Monitoring, made up of members of the Ministry of Defence, the Joint Staff, the Federal Police, the National Gendarmerie, the Coast Guard, the National Directorate of Health Emergencies, the Airport Security Police (PSA), the National Directorate of Social Emergencies, the Environmental Protection Secretariat, the Naval Hydrographic Service and the National Weather Service.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence takes part in the response effort in the event of natural disasters, as provided for in the legal framework of the <b>Federal Emergency System -SIFEM-</b> (coordinated by the Emergency Board or GADE, responsible for managing and coordinating the emergency response during an emergency, which includes the Ministry of Defence, among other agencies). The SIFEM is activated when the Executive branch declares a "national emergency" and is charged with coordinating the actions of the relevant bodies with the provinces and municipalities involved. Whenever the use of the Armed Forces is required, the Joint Staff (EMCO) takes on the coordination and management of operations and activities in order to meet SIFEM's requirements.</p>				
<b>Bolivia</b>	Deputy Minister of Civil Defence	<i>Ley N° 1.405 orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación (1992/30/12)</i> <i>Ley N° 2.446 de organización del Poder Ejecutivo, regulated by Decreto Supremo N° 27.230 (2003)</i> , ratified by D.S. N° 28.631, <i>Reglamento de la Ley N° 3.351</i> , and recognized by <i>Norma de organización del órgano ejecutivo D.S. N° 29.894</i> .	Vice Minister of Civil Defence and Cooperation for Integral Development	Ministry of Defence
<p>It is organized under the <b>National System for Risk Reduction and Response to Emergencies and/or Disasters</b>. The highest decision-making agency of the system is the National Council for Risk Reduction and Response to Disasters (CONARADE); the arrangements for the funding of response efforts is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Development Planning; and the decision-making and coordination fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence through the Vice-Minister of Civil Defence (VIDECL). The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces makes the proper coordination with the VIDECL for the Armed Forces involvement in the execution of civil defence plans.</p>				
<b>Brazil</b>	National Civil Defence Secretariat	<i>Decreto N° 5.376</i> , governing the National System of Civil Defence and the National Council of Civil Defence, as well as other provisions (2005/17/01).	National Secretary	State Ministry of National Integration
<p>The National Policy on Civil Defence, approved by the National Council of Civil Defence (CONADEC), establishes the <b>National System of Civil Protection and Defence</b> (which covers the entire national territory). This Council is made up of the Ministry of National Integration, the Presidential Chief of Staff (<i>Casa Civil de la Presidencia</i>), the Cabinet of Institutional Security of the President's Office, the Ministries of Defence, Planning, Territorial Organization and City Management, Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Health and the Institutional Relations Secretariat under the President's Office. The lead agency of the system is the National Civil Defence Secretariat (under the Ministry of National Integration).</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence is a member of the CONADEC and coordinates combined operations of special forces in civil defence efforts.</p>				
<b>Chile**</b>	National Emergency Office	<i>Decreto Ley N° 369</i> , which creates the National Emergency Office (1974/16/03)	Director	Ministry of the Interior
<p>The <b>National Civil Protection Plan for Disaster Response</b>, developed by the Ministry of the Interior, establishes a multi-agency civil protection plan to respond to natural disasters. The provisions specified in such plan are implemented by the National Emergency Office -ONEMI- (reporting to the Ministry of the Interior), which comprises Civil Protection Committees at a regional, provincial and municipal levels, with representatives of the different services, agencies and each of the Armed Forces branches, as well as the <i>Carabineros</i> from their respective jurisdictional area.</p>				
<b>Colombia</b>	Disaster Prevention and Response Office	<i>Decreto N° 919</i> , "Por el cual se organiza el Sistema Nacional para la prevención y atención de desastres y se dictan otras disposiciones" (whereby, the National Disaster Prevention and Response System is organized) (1989).	Chief of the National Office for Disaster Prevention and Response	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The Ministry of National Defence is part of the <b>National Disaster Prevention and Response System</b> and the National Committee for disaster prevention and response (jointly with the President, the Ministers of the Interior and Justice, Treasury, Social Protection, Communication, Transport, Environment, Housing and Territorial Development). The Ministry of Defence may delegate its responsibility to the General Commander of the Military Forces, responsible for the readiness and security of disaster areas, air traffic control, and the identification and operation of ports and heliports in case of disasters.</p> <p>The National Committee relies on the Risk Management Directorate, among others, which is composed of regional and local Committees for disaster prevention and response (made up of brigade commands or military units and the national police, among other actors).</p> <p>A representative of the Ministry of Defence is also part of the National Technical Committee (another branch of the National Committee for disaster prevention and response).</p>				
<b>Cuba</b>	National Civil Defence Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces	<i>Ley N° 75 de la defensa nacional (1994/21/12)</i> and <i>Decreto-Ley N° 170 del sistema de medidas de defensa civil (1997/08/05)</i>	National Chief of Civil Defence Staff	Office of the President of the State Council through the Revolutionary Armed Forces.
<p>The <b>Civil Defence System</b> encompasses all military levels including: the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, National Civil Defence Staff, Armies and Provincial and Municipal Staffs. The Presidents of the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies of People's Power are the heads of civil defence in their pertinent territory, and their work is supported by the civil defence bodies of the Provincial and Municipal Staffs. Defence councils are present in each of the 15 provinces and the special municipality.</p> <p>The National Staff of the Civil Defence of the Revolutionary Armed Forces is the lead agency of the System of Civil Defence Measures and is responsible for ensuring compliance with civil defence measures and coordinating international aid and cooperation programmes in the event of disasters.</p>				
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Civil Defence Office	<i>Ley N° 257-66</i> , whereby a Civil Defence Office is created (1966/07/06).	Executive Director	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The Civil Defence Office is under the State Secretariat of the President's Office and is chaired by an Executive Director. It is organised in a structure with Municipal and Provincial directors and manages the coordination, preparation and operation of actions in case of a natural or man-made event, ensuring the control of operations.</p> <p>The Office manages the <b>National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response System</b>, which has an Emergency Operations Centre made up of several bodies including the Ministry of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Such Centre is also part of the National Council for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response, chaired by the President of the Republic (or whoever he may appoint to that end), as well as the National Technical Committee for Risk Prevention and Mitigation.</p> <p>The Armed Forces also have representation in the regional, provincial and municipal committees for disaster prevention, mitigation and response.</p>				

\* Until June 1996, the agency institutionally reported to the Ministry of Defence. Later, by Decree No. 660-96, it was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior.

\*\* As the closing of this edition (September 2012), the bill for the creation of the National Civil Protection Agency, ONEMI's successor organization, was under debate in congress. This agency is poised to coordinate and execute emergency prevention and civil protection actions, as well as to advise the senior leadership on emergency planning and coordination. The bill creates the National Civil Protection Council as a multi-agency body responsible for advising the Minister of the Interior and Public Security in the elaboration of the National Civil Protection Strategy.

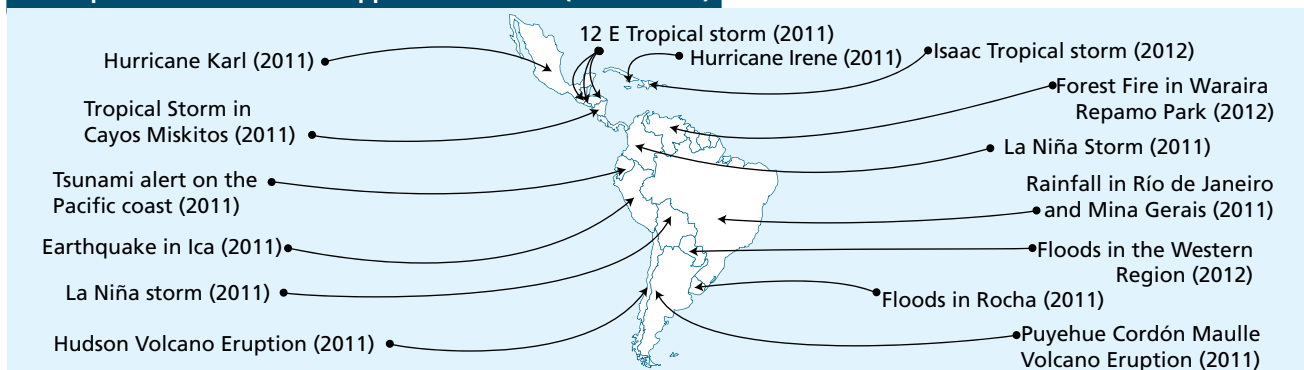
Country	Civil Defence Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Reporting
<b>Ecuador</b>	National Risk Management Secretariat	<i>Decreto N° 42 (2009/09/10) on the creation of the Technical Risk Management Secretariat.</i>	National Secretary	Security Coordinating Ministry
<p>The National Risk Management Secretariat leads the <b>National Decentralised Risk Management System</b> to ensure the people's protection from the negative effects of disasters.</p> <p>Each region has an Emergency Operations Committee (COE) made up of members of several agencies, including the Armed Forces.</p>				
<b>El Salvador</b>	National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation system	<i>Decreto N° 777, Ley de protección civil, prevención y mitigación de desastres (2005/08/18) y el Decreto N° 56 (2006/05/24) Reglamento de organización y funcionamiento de la dirección general de protección civil, prevención y mitigación de desastres.</i>	General Director	Ministry of Government
<p>The <b>National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System</b> is under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, under the Ministry of Government.</p> <p>According to contingencies that may occur, the Directorate shall activate emergency operation centres which, in their plans, provide for the employment of the Armed Forces, mainly through the deployment of human and material resources.</p> <p>The System is made up of the National Committee, as well as department, municipal and local committees.</p> <p>The National Civil Protection Committee is chaired by the Governor, supported by the General Director of Civil Protection, as well as the heads and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Health, Agriculture and Livestock, Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, Public Works, National Defence and Education, and the Director of the National Civil Police.</p>				
<b>Guatemala</b>	National Coordinator for the Reduction of Natural or Man-made Disasters	<i>Decreto Legislativo N° 109-96, Ley de la coordinadora nacional para la reducción de desastres de origen natural o provocado (1996/06/11) and its regulation, Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 49-2012 (2012/03/14) and Action Plan and National Management Strategy for Risk Reduction in Disasters, Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 06-2011 (2011/05/18).</i>	Minister of National Defence	Ministry of Defence
<p>The <b>National Coordinator for the Reduction of Natural or Man-made Disasters (CONRED)</b> is made up of organizations and entities from the public and private sectors. Its highest body is the National Council, coordinated by the Ministry of National Defence.</p> <p>It is organized into regional, department, municipal and local coordinating bodies for the specific management of disaster reduction.</p> <p>It has established a National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction implemented through the National Action Plan and Management Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 06-2011 -2011/05/18</i>).</p>				
<b>Honduras</b>	Permanent Committee of National Contingencies	<i>Decreto N° 9-90-E, Ley de contingencias nacionales (1991/26/07) and Acuerdo N° 661.91, (1990/12/12) Acuerdo Ejecutivo N° 151-09 (2009/08/28), Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SINAGER) (National System of Risk Management Act) and its regulation (Acuerdo Ejecutivo N° 032-2010).</i>	National Commissioner	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The <b>National Risk Management System (SINAGER)</b>, created in 2010, has an Executive Council chaired by the President of the Republic and made up of the Permanent Commissioner of National Contingencies, among others.</p> <p>The Permanent Committee of Contingencies (COPECO) falls under the Government of Honduras. It is the body responsible for the coordination of public and private efforts aimed at the prevention, mitigation, preparedness, care, rehabilitation and reconstruction in case of emergencies or disasters at a national level.</p> <p>Since its creation in 1990, it had only been led by military commissioners. However, in 1999, the first Civilian Commissioner was appointed.</p> <p>It is divided into 7 regional offices and is governed by emergency plans. The Secretary of Defence is a member of the Permanent Committee. The Constitutional Law establishes that the Armed Forces shall cooperate with human and material resources in order to face natural disasters and emergency situations affecting people and their possessions. However, neither the Constitutional Law nor the National Contingency Act requires the management or operational relationship with the National Committee.</p>				
<b>Mexico</b>	National Civil Protection System	<i>Ley general de protección civil (DOF 2012/06/06).</i>	Secretary of Government	Office of the Secretary of Government
<p>The <b>National Civil Protection System</b> establishes the mechanisms and procedures to be followed by federal, municipal agencies and related offices. The executive coordination is under the responsibility of the National Coordination Secretariat in the Office of the Secretary of Government.</p> <p>The National Civil Protection Council is a consultative government body, chaired by the President and composed of the secretaries of State, state governors, the head of government of the Federal District and the Board of the Senate and House Civil Protection Committees. The Secretary of Government is the Council's Executive Secretary.</p> <p>In the event of an emergency, the National Defence Secretariat and the Navy Secretariat shall be notified in order to implement the relevant assistance plans.</p>				
<b>Nicaragua</b>	National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response  Nicaraguan Army's Civil Defence Staff	<i>Ley N° 337, de creación del sistema nacional para la prevención, mitigación y atención de desastres (2000/04/07) and its regulation (2000/06/28), Decreto N° 53-2000. Ley de Defensa Nacional (N° 748 – 2010/12/13). Ley N° 181, Código de organización, jurisdicción y previsión social militar (1994/09/02), and Ley N° 337 and its regulation.</i>	Executive Secretary  Chief of Civil Defence Staff (EMDC)	President of the Republic  Nicaraguan Army
<p>The <b>National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED)</b>, managed and directed by a National Committee headed by an Executive Secretary, directly reports to the President of the Republic. It is made up of agency and government representatives and regional coordinators. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army is also a member of the Committee to assist the Minister of Defence. The Special Operations Committee (one of the eight Working Committees in the System), is chaired by a permanent Army delegate. The Civil Defence Staff guarantees the effective participation of the various Army units and their coordination with government institutions and the population in protection plans for natural disasters, catastrophes and similar events. The Nicaraguan Army's Civil Defence Staff established the Disaster Operation Centre falling under the scope of the National System. The System's Executive Secretariat, in coordination with the Civil Defence Staff declares the pertinent alerts. The Civil Defence Staff organizes and trains the Territorial Committees of SINAPRED.</p>				



Cooperation in Disaster Relief

Country	Civil Defence Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Reporting
Paraguay	National Emergency Committee	<i>Ley N° 2.615/ 05 que crea la secretaria de emergencia nacional (2005/06/02).</i>	Executive Director	Ministry of the Interior
<p>The <b>National Emergency Committee (CEN)</b> was created by the Executive branch in 1990. It is managed by a Council chaired by the Minister of the Interior and its members include the Secretary General of the President's Office, a General officer of the Armed Forces (Chief of the Joint Staff), a representative of the National Police (Deputy Commander), and the Vice-ministers of the following ministries: Treasury, Public Health and Social Welfare, Public Works and Communications, Education and Worship, and Agriculture and Livestock.</p> <p>The Armed Forces are the operational branch of the CEN, providing mobility, human resources and security, to assist the afflicted communities.</p>				
Peru	National Civil Defence System	<i>Ley que crea el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (SINAGERD), N° 29,664 (2011/02/19), Decreto Supremo approving the regulation of Act N° 29,664, Decreto Supremo N° 048-2011 (2011/05/26).</i>	Council of Ministers	National Defence Council
<p>The National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI) is an executing government body in charge of the <b>National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD)</b>, chaired by the Council of Ministers. It is the technical entity responsible for coordinating, facilitating and supervising the formulation and implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan, in the process of preparedness, response and rehabilitation.</p> <p>One of its roles is to support and facilitate the joint action of actors involved in the response effort at the National Emergency Operations Centre and to manage its facilities and support tools.</p> <p>The Armed Forces are also part of SINAGERD for the preparation and response to disasters, according to their competences, in coordination with and in support of the pertinent authorities.</p>				
Uruguay	National Emergency Directorate	<i>Ley No 18.621, sistema nacional de emergencias, (National Emergency System) created as a permanent public system (2009/10/25).</i>	National Director	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The <b>National Emergency System (SINAE)</b> is a permanent government system created responsible for providing protection in the event of disasters. It is made up of the Executive branch, the National Emergency Directorate, the National Advisory Committee for Risk Reduction and Disaster Response, Ministries, independent bodies and decentralised services, Emergency Department Committees and the Department Emergency Coordinating Centres.</p> <p>Its main body is the Higher Directorate under the Office of the President.</p> <p>The Minister of Defence is a member of the National Emergency System and of the National Emergency Committee (chaired by the President of the Republic) and the National Emergency Council (chaired by the Secretary of the President's Office). Other participants include the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, the National Navy and the Air Force, and the Director of the Permanent Technical Operating Directorate.</p>				
Venezuela	National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate	<i>Decreto Presidencial No 1.557, Ley de la organización nacional de protección civil y administración de desastres (2001/11/13).</i>	General Director	Ministry of the Interior and Justice
<p>The National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate reports to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice. Its General Director is responsible for the preparation and submission of the National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Plan to be approved by the National Coordinating Committee of Civil Protection and Disaster Management. It is organized into state directorates.</p> <p>It also includes the National Coordinating Committee of Civil Protection and Disaster Management, which is part of the <b>National System of Risk Management and National Citizen Security Coordination</b>. A high-level representative of the Ministry of Defence is also a member. The law does not make any reference to the involvement of the Armed Forces.</p>				

Examples of Armed Forces support to disasters (2011 – 2012)



**Source:** *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Argentina* (2010). *Política Nacional de Defensa Civil de Brasil* (2007). *Memoria del Ejército* (2010) and *Documento apoyo de las Fuerzas Armadas en catástrofe nacional de Chile* (2010). *Ley de la Coordinadora Nacional para la reducción de desastres de Guatemala* (D.L. N° 109/96 –1996/11/07) and its Regulation (*Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 49/2012 –2012/03/14*). *Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos de Honduras* (*Acuerdo Ejecutivo 151-09* (2009/08/28) and its Regulation (*Acuerdo Ejecutivo N° 032-2010*). *Ley general de protección civil de México* (DOF 2000/05/12. Last Amendment: DOF 2012/06/06). *Ley que crea el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres en Perú* (N° 29.664 / 2011/02/19) and its regulation (*Decreto Supremo N° 048-2011 - 2011/05/26*). *Ley que crea la Oficina de Defensa Civil de República Dominicana* (N° 257-66 - 1966/06/17). *Ley del Sistema Nacional de Emergencias de Uruguay -creación como sistema público de carácter permanente-* (N° 18.621 - 2009/10/25). *Ley de la organización nacional de protección civil y administración de desastres de Venezuela* (*Decreto Presidencial N° 1.557 - 2001/11/13*).

Web sites of the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence of Bolivia, Ministry of National Defence of Colombia, Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, National Risk Management Secretariat of Ecuador; Ministry of Government and Civil Protection Directorate of El Salvador, National Coordinator for the Reduction of Natural and Man-made Disasters of Guatemala, National Civil Protection System of Mexico, National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response and Army of Nicaragua, National Emergency Committee of Paraguay, Civil Defence of Dominican Republic, National Emergency System of Uruguay, and National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate of Venezuela.



## Regular Internal Order Programmes

Country	Programme or Facultative Rule	Activities of the Armed Forces
Bolivia	2012 Secure City Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patrolling, security and surveillance tasks.</li> <li>- Arrest and transfer of criminals to police stations.</li> </ul>
	<i>Ley del Sistema de Seguridad Ciudadana "Para una Vida Segura"</i> (Citizen Security System Act) (Act N° 264 -2012/07/31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Defence is part of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Citizen Security, responsible for coordinating policies, plans and programmes for citizen security.</li> <li>- The Citizen Security Air Service exclusively develops comprehensive tasks for the prevention and maintenance of citizen security.</li> </ul>
	Joint Task Force (FTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eradication and rationalization of excess coca crops.</li> </ul>
	<i>Decreto Reglamentario de la Ley de Modificación del Código Tributario y la Ley General de Aduanas</i> (Regulation of the Law for the Reform of the Tax Code and the General Customs Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support in Customs control.</li> </ul>
	<i>Plan Cerrojo</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventing the entry of non-documented vehicles to the national territory, as well as fuel and food smuggling, particularly through the Chilean border.</li> </ul>
	<i>Ley de Desarrollo y Seguridad Fronteriza</i> (Border Security and Development Act) (Act N° 100-2011/04/04)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional coordination mechanisms for the implementation of comprehensive development policies and border security.</li> <li>- Border Development and Security Council.</li> <li>- The Armed Forces implement action plans approved by the Council through their Joint Commands.</li> </ul>
	Manual for the use of force in domestic conflicts ( <i>Decreto Supremo</i> N°. 27,977 - 2005/01/14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Armed Forces shall be used to keep internal public order when the institutions legally constituted to that end are not sufficient.</li> <li>- Control of riots and demonstrations.</li> </ul>
Brazil	Ley Complementaria N° 136 (2010/08/25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking preventive and enforcement actions in border areas against border and environmental crimes through patrolling, and checking of people, vehicles and other means of transport.</li> </ul>
	Directiva Ministerial N° 15 (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of the Pacifying Force (FPAZ) for the recovery and control of the marginal areas of Alemão and Penha in Rio de Janeiro.</li> </ul>
	Border Strategic Plan (Ágata, Centinela, and Cadeado Operations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Border Strategic Plan aims at preventing and stopping crimes in border areas, as well as the entry of weapons and drugs into the country, in addition to improving the life quality of the almost six million people living in remote municipalities.</li> </ul>
Colombia	National Development Plan 2010-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic guidelines on public order: keep and enhance strategic capacities; create civil defence organizations in municipalities; rebuild strategic roads; strengthen intelligence and counterintelligence actions.</li> </ul>
	Integral Security and Defence Policy for Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce national drug production. Strengthen interdiction capabilities. Dismantle criminal gangs.</li> <li>- Dismantle illicit armed groups. Integrate and adapt security schemes. Implement a border security model.</li> <li>- Move towards a reliable, integrated and interoperable deterrence system.</li> </ul>
	"Sword of Honour" Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dismantle FARC and ELN at three levels: command and control, armed structures and support networks.</li> </ul>
Dominican Republic	<i>Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo</i> N° 310-06 Armed Forces Joint Doctrine Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the National Police in crime prevention and ensure citizen peace.</li> <li>- Jointly with the National Police: conduct of regular patrols and surveillance checkpoints, support in operations, criminal activity interdiction, stabilization activities.</li> <li>- Anti-drug support using military means.</li> </ul>
	<i>Huron Operations Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of lives and private and public property at strategic areas of the territory with the aim of preventing public unrest.</li> </ul>
Ecuador	Integral Security Plan 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct, continuous and supplementary involvement to support the National Police in Internal Security (citizen security, fight against organized crime and public order maintenance).</li> <li>- Interdiction operations performed by the National Police and the Armed Forces to combat drug-trafficking.</li> </ul>
El Salvador	"Nuevo Amanecer" (New Sunrise) Military Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zeus Commands: searches of people and vehicles, establishment of vehicle controls; arrest in cases of flagrancy, referrals of arrested people to the National Civil Police and performance of joint operations to reduce illegal acts.</li> </ul>
	"Plan de Prevención y Apoyo a la Comunidad" (Prevention and Community Support Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint Groups for Community Support (GCAC): perform searches of people and vehicles, and provide support in territorial control operations.</li> <li>- Support to the General Directorate of Prisons (DGCP) to strengthen perimeter security in penitentiary centres.</li> </ul>
	"San Carlos" Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prison Support Groups (GAAP), day and night periodic and permanent patrolling outside prisons. Apprehension of people trying to introduce illicit items when entering the penitentiary centre or by throwing them over the perimeter walls.</li> </ul>
	Sumpul Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the General Directorate of Immigration and Foreigners (DGME) through troop deployment in 62 unauthorized crossing points along the national border to prevent illicit activities.</li> </ul>



Regular internal order programmes

Country	Programme or Facultative Rule	Activities of the Armed Forces
Guatemala	2012 Government Plan (Emerging Citizen Security Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of Inter-institutional Task Forces composed of the Police, the Intelligence Directorate and the Army.</li> <li>- Dismantle organized crime, the maras and regular crimes.</li> <li>- Efforts of land, air and maritime interdiction to prevent drug entry.</li> <li>- Assess vulnerabilities in authorized and unauthorized border crossing points and logistics routes used by criminals.</li> </ul>
	<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo</i> N°. 40- 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perimeter security of detention centres.</li> </ul>
	<i>Martillo (Hammer) Operation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combat of drug movement to the Pacific coasts.</li> </ul>
	<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo</i> N°. 63- 2012 (Creation of special military brigades to fight against drug-trafficking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interdiction of external threats and dismantling of illegal armed groups. Recovery of air, maritime and land space control.</li> </ul>
Honduras	Current bases of the National Security Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint operations with the National Police for anti-gang control, patrolling, surveillance, searches, arrests.</li> <li>- Support to the fight against organized crime.</li> <li>- Support to drug-trafficking control.</li> </ul>
	<i>Relámpago (Lightning) Operation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobile operations in different areas of the capital city; joint patrolling with the Police, including incursions to different neighbourhoods and villages; security operations at bus-stops.</li> </ul>
Mexico	National Development Plan (2009- 2012 National Security Programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air, naval, military and police surveillance operations to combat crime.</li> </ul>
	Combined operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patrols and military security checkpoints; compliance with legal summons, apprehension and search orders in support of ministerial authorities; assistance to civilian population in cases of flagrant or reported crimes; cooperation to the combat against drug-trafficking.</li> </ul>
	Protection of Strategic Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permanent security stations and coordination of actions with other sectors present in the area.</li> </ul>
Nicaragua	Countryside Security Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection against cattle theft and other activities affecting the life, property and economic activities in cattle-raising and coffee growing areas.</li> </ul>
	Plan to face rural delinquency in coordination with National Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint efforts in the security environment of rural areas.</li> </ul>
	Plan against drug-trafficking and organized crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operations by land, naval and air forces.</li> </ul>
	Plan for the protection of coffee harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection and security to coffee harvesting.</li> </ul>
Peru	Plan for the Valley of Apurimac, Ene and Mantaro rivers (VRAEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the presence of the State in this region, declared in state of emergency. Operations are carried out by the VRAE Special Command, acting in operations against terrorism (Shining Path) and joint actions with the National Police.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By mid 2012, the state of emergency and militarization was declared in 3 provinces of Cajamarca. Within this framework, the Armed Forces are authorized to support the police forces.</li> <li>- The <i>Decreto Legislativo</i> N° 1.095* (2010/09/01) establishes rules for the use of force by the Armed Forces within the national territory.</li> </ul>	
Venezuela	<i>Ley Orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana</i> (Organic Law of the National Bolivarian Armed Forces) (GO Extraordinario N° 6.020 –2011/03/21).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bolivarian National Guard. To cooperate in the prevention and investigation of crimes related to narcotics and psychotropic substances, kidnapping and racketeering, border and rural security, road security, surveillance of strategic industries, ports and airports, immigration control, law and order, citizen security, criminal investigation; support, custody and surveillance of facilities and assets of the Legislative and Judicial Branches, the Citizen Power and Electoral Power, and support to Civil Protection and Disaster Management agencies.</li> </ul>
	Project 111.594 to perform military operations for the security, defence and integral development of the Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plans to detect and control illegal mining; operations to detect and prevent smuggling of fuel in bordering areas, security and urban development plans; deployment, security and surveillance of shelters in garrisons afflicted by weather conditions in the country; security and law and order in farms recovered by the National Executive branch; involvement in the Bicentennial Security Operation (DIBISE).</li> <li>- Military operations for the safeguarding and surveillance against crimes in maritime and river areas; drug interdiction commissions at ports and airports of the country; destruction of illegal landing strips used for the transport of narcotics and psychotropic substances, control of illegal traffic of fuels at border and coastal states.</li> </ul>
	Grand Mission “ <i>A toda vida Venezuela</i> ”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is defined as a comprehensive inter-agency citizen security policy with the involvement of the Bolivarian National Armed Force.</li> </ul>
	Military operations in border areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security in border areas (<i>Boquete and látigo</i> [Hole and Whip] Operations)</li> </ul>

<b>Argentina</b>	The Armed Forces' involvement in law-enforcement roles is admitted only under a state of exception.
<b>Chile</b>	In Chile, the state of exception was declared after the 2010 earthquake to secure public order in the most affected areas.
<b>Cuba</b>	The President of the State Council ( <i>Consejo de Estado</i> ) has the power to order the employment of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in order to keep internal order, even if the state of emergency has not been declared.
<b>Paraguay</b>	Several exception states have been declared between 2011 and 2012 in the towns of Concepcion, San Pedro and Curuguaty, and the Armed Forces were instructed to support the National Police to restore law and order.
<b>Uruguay</b>	The National Defence Framework Act establishes that, under expressed authorization of the Minister of National Defence, the Armed Forces may be entitled to render services in various activities as requested.

\* As the closing of this edition, an unconstitutionality lawsuit is awaiting a decision by the Constitutional Court.  
**Source:** Compilation based on laws, plans, policies, guidelines and doctrine manuals mentioned above; *Memoria Institucional* (2011) and Boletín Informativo N°14 – March 2012 Ministry of Defense of Bolivia (2011); *Memorias al Congreso del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Colombia* (2011-2012); *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de El Salvador* (June 2011- May 2012); *Quinto* (2011) y *Sexto* (2012) *Informe de Gobierno de México*; *Memoria Anual del Ejército de Nicaragua* (2011); *Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela*; *Memoria del Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Defensa de Venezuela* (2011), and web sites of the Ministries of Defence of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela; web site of the Secretariat of National Defence of Honduras and Mexico, the Army of Nicaragua, the Ministry of the Armed Forces and Specialized Port Security Corps of the Dominican Republic, Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations and Justice of Venezuela, web sites of the Office of the President of Argentina and Office of the President of Chile, the Ministry of Security of Argentina, the Senate of Paraguay, the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, the National Confederation of Municipalities of Brazil and the Supreme Electoral Court of El Salvador.

## Protection of Natural Resources

Latin America and the Caribbean region represent one of the most important sources of renewable water in the world, with approximately 30% of total reserves in the world and 21% of the natural forest and biodiversity area. According to ECLAC (2012), the region is one of the greatest contributors of mining resources, with world reserves of around 65% of lithium, 49% of silver, and 44% of copper, 33% of tin, 32% of molybdenum, 26% of bauxite, 23% of nickel, 22% of iron and 22% of zinc. The region also provides one-third of the global production of bio-ethanol, almost 25% of bio-fuels and 13% of oil.

**Mexico** is the country with the largest ecological diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean, boasting 5 ecosystem types. Around 12.9% of its territory accounts for protected natural areas.

**El Salvador** has species bio-diversity (trees), fresh water and sea water, birds, shellfish, among other resources. Around 13.5 % of its soils (3,482 sq km) are fit for agriculture.

In **Nicaragua** the longest hydrographical basins are originated in the central region of the country and flow into the Caribbean or Pacific oceans.

**Colombia** is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of water resources. Its annual average rainfall is 3,000 mm, creating a specific flow of superficial runoff of 58.l/s/sq km, i.e. six times greater than the average water supply in the world.

**Ecuador** has six sedimentary basins: East (Napó, Pastaza and Sucumbios); Guayaquil (Progreso, Santa Elena, Gulf of Guayaquil); Manabí; Esmeraldas (Borbon); Pacific Litoral (off-shore) and Cuenca, covering an area of 190,700 sq. km of sedimentary rock.

**Peru** is the world's second copper producer and the first silver producer; it also ranked as the first gold producer regionally.

**Chile** is a country with significant mineral reserves. It holds 30% of the global copper production, reaching approximately 4.6 million metric tons every year.

**Guatemala** stands out as the country in Central America with the highest percentage of land in shared basins. The average annual rainfall is 2,200 mm, and approximately 45% account for surface water resources.

In **Cuba**, there is a diversity of ecosystems (42 types). It has minerals such as cobalt, nickel, iron, chrome, copper, salt, wood, silicon dioxide.

**Dominican Republic** has some protected areas, including Jaragua, Sierra de Bahoruco and Lago Henriquillo national parks.

In **Honduras**, there are 8 types of forest including: humid tropical, dry tropical, extremely dry tropical, highly humid sub-tropical, humid sub-tropical, humid lower montane and highly humid lower montane forests.

**Venezuela.** Oil reserves amounting to 300 billion barrels (18% of the world reserves); 2.7 % of natural gas reserves and 1.2% of global production. Deposits of iron, bauxite, gold, diamond, baryte, manganese and kaolin, in addition to coal, zinc, nickel, copper, lead, silver, silica sand and chrome.

**Brazil** has one of the largest reserves of natural resources (48,000 cubic km of water) and minerals in the world, including iron, bauxite, gold and manganese.

**Bolivia** holds 66 of the 112 ecosystems in existence in the world; thus, it is among the top 8 countries boasting the highest biodiversity levels in the world. Significant gas reserves in Margarita, San Alberto, Sabalo and Itau.

**Paraguay**, a country mainly devoted to agricultural activities (and cattle-raising) stands out for its cotton, soya, sugar-cane, wheat, corn, and fruit growing. It shares the Guarani aquifer with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, one of the largest fresh water reserves in the world.

**Uruguay** has significant resources, such as water, and a good soil quality; agricultural resources are also noteworthy. Together with Argentina, it is one other largest exporters of soy in the world.

**Argentina** is characterized by its significant land and sea resources. It is considered as the second country in the world in relation to the surface of land certified for organic production.

**Sources (pages 91 and 92):** Libro Blanco de la Defensa de Argentina (2010) y de la Defensa Nacional de Brasil (2012), de Perú (2005); Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia (2011); Memorias del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional al Congreso de Colombia (2011-2012); Plan Nacional de Seguridad Integral de Ecuador (2011); Informe de Rendición de Cuentas del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de El Salvador (June 2011- May 2012); Informe de Gobierno de Guatemala (2011); Quinto (2011) y Sexto (2012) Informe de Gobierno de México; Memoria anual del Ejército de Nicaragua (2011); Revista Oficial del Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas de Perú (July-December 2011); Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Energía y Minas de Perú (2006-2011) and web sites of Argentina, Peru and Uruguay Presidential Offices; Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and Argentine Air Force; Chilean and Ecuadorian Navies; Ministries and Secretariats of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Venezuela; Brazilian Institute of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Mining and Environment of Chile; Environmental Information System of Colombia; Colombian Space Committee; National Office of Statistics and Information of Cuba; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; Ministry of Non-Renewable Natural Resources of Ecuador; Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources of Honduras; Nicaraguan Army; Vice-Ministry of Mines and Energy of Paraguay; Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command; Ministry of People's Power for Communication and Information, the Environment and Domestic Relations and Justice of Venezuela; United Nations Environment Programme; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and Organization of American States (OAS). Documents for consultation: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad de México, "La diversidad biológica de México" (1998). Global Water Partnership, "Situación de los Recursos Hídricos en Centroamérica: hacia una gestión integrada" (2011). Dirección de Industrias de Cuba, "Panorama ambiental Cuba 2011". Report of the British Petroleum Statistical Review of World Energy 2012. Boletín Euroclima N° 2. Agua y Cambio Climático en América Latina. Presentación de CEPAL/ECLAC, "Gobernanza de los recursos naturales en América Latina y el Caribe" (Natural Resources Governance in Latin American and the Caribbean) (2012), USAID. "Informe sobre los bosques tropicales y biodiversidad en El Salvador" (2010), United Nations Population Fund. "Dinámica demográfica, ambiente y recursos naturales en Nicaragua" (2011).



The region is rich in natural resources; because of their strategic importance, the Armed Forces have gradually introduced environmental protection and preservation of natural resources into their strategic objectives.



Fishing

Forests

Mining

Hydrocarbons

Water resources

Country	Principal Resources	Some programs / activities
Argentina		- "Environmental Security Service" of the Navy, to support the national environmental policy.
Bolivia		- "Tipnis Protection School" Battalion, set up for environmental protection and preservation of natural resources in Isiboro Secure National Park. - The Special Border Security Unit (Unidad de Regimen Especial de Seguridad Fronteriza) set up a forward military checkpoint at "Eduardo Avaroa" railway station, on the border with Chile, with the purpose of protecting and ensuring the proper and sustainable use of strategic natural resources. - The Armed Forces take part in forestation programmes using their Army and Navy environmental protection battalions. - Implementation of training programs targeted to environmental promoters (soldiers and seamen), who perform environmental protection actions
Brazil		- The Project of a nuclear propulsion submarine is also aimed at contributing to defence and preservation of national interests in the maritime field as well as the protection of marine resources in the continental shelf. - <i>Amazonia Azul</i> management system: surveillance, control and protection of the Brazilian coast. It provides for sea-related activities, such as the surveillance, monitoring, pollution prevention and protection of natural resources. The complete implementation of this system is scheduled for 2024.
Chile		- 2011-2012 Antarctic Campaign. Support to Antarctic operators and scientific activity of the Chilean Antarctic Institute - Navy's Environment Policy. It develops actions contributing to environmental protection objectives, according to the legal powers granted to the General Directorate of Maritime Territory and National Merchant Marine (DIRECTEMAR). - In March 2012, the Chilean Army assisted in the cleaning of Boca Maule wetlands in the BioBio region.
Colombia		- Within the framework of the "Colombian Airspace" forum held in June 2012, Colombia announced that as from 2014 the country will have an earth observation satellite in order to respond to environmental issues. - The Ministry of Defence, in conjunction with other bodies, is working on the development of a policy to combat illicit or illegal mining activities.
Cuba		- Civil Defence: the observation and control of chemical, radioactive and biological contamination.
Dominican Republic		- The Navy coordinates actions with the Ministry of Environment for the management of land, maritime and coastal assets of public domain, so as to strengthen controls and prevent negative impacts on water, geological and biological resources as well as the flora and fauna present in such ecosystems. - Actions for the protection of forests and reforestation. - In 2012, the support of the Armed Forces to "Frontera Verde 2012" Joint Plan for Environmental Protection started, with a total number of 68 operations performed.
Ecuador		- The Maritime Operational Command No 2 carries out operations for the protection of the country's maritime borders in coordination with the National Police and with the involvement of supporting bodies, thus protecting national strategic resources. - The Armed Forces Joint Command is in charge of hydrocarbon security for the control of SOTE ( <i>Sistema de Oleoducto Trans-ecuatoriano</i> ) pipelines.
El Salvador		- "Castor" Plan. Activities related to the cleaning of ravines, caverns and main roads.
Guatemala		- Environmental protection actions in Maya Biosphere in Izabal. - Creation of green battalions for environmental protection in Peten.
Honduras		- Forest protection: programmes for ecosystem preservation. - Support by the Armed Forces to the National Plan for Jaguar preservation. - Air and land patrols in "Hombre" reserve and Rio Platano, Tahuaca and Patuca biospheres.
Mexico		- The Secretariat of National Defence takes part in tree growing initiatives in military forest nurseries, as well as reforestation activities at National Parks, protected natural areas and inside military bases. - Comprehensive monitoring and surveillance programme to combat illegal fishing. Land and maritime patrols are performed, through the deployment of marines, in coordination with federal agencies, fishing producers, city governments. - Security at strategic facilities from Petróleos Mexicanos, the Federal Electricity Commission ( <i>Comisión Federal de Electricidad</i> ) through sea, air and land patrols.
Nicaragua		- The first environmental protection battalion "Bosawas" was created in 2011 with the purpose of contributing to the protection and control of Natural Resources, as well as to support Countryside Security Plans, to ensure productive activities in rural areas around the country. - Since January 2012, the Environmental Protection Battalion ( <i>Batallón Ecológico, BECO</i> ) has been involved in "Oro Verde" operation in different locations around the country, as part of its mission to protect and preserve the nation's main natural reserves. - Plan for the Protection of Natural Resources and Protected Areas: activities for resource preservation in order to protect the environment.
Paraguay		- Armed Forces Tree Growing Plan. - The Environmental Military Council coordinates the actions of the Armed Forces for the defence of the environment through the Environmental Defence Battalion ("Casco Verde") under the Military Forces Command.
Peru		- One of the national security objectives is to protect the environment, as a whole, and biodiversity in particular, in accordance with national interests. - Antarctic Policy. Develop scientific research programmes from a maritime platform as well as from Machu Picchu scientific station. Promote the country's compliance with treaties and protocols for the preservation of the environment, the environmental balance and the protection of Antarctic resources. - Destruction and sinking of illegally-installed dredgers in Inambari, <i>Madre de Dios</i> , Tambopata and Malinowski rivers. - Support to cleaning activities in 2011 International Coast Campaign ( <i>Campaña Internacional de Costas y Riberas</i> ).
Uruguay		- One of the Army's strategic objectives is the environmental protection in its jurisdiction. Management, preservation, operation and improvement of national parks and protected areas through the Army's Park Service in Santa Teresa, Rocha Department. - Cleaning and reforestation activities, as well as promotion campaigns for the preservation of the environment. - Mitigation of pollution from ships and maritime facilities in waters, as well as reduction of adverse impacts of marine pollution incidents that may occur.
Venezuela		Conduct of combined exercises for the defence of the South and Orinoco areas with the purpose of verifying the operating capacity, performance and response of equipment of the Bolivarian National Armed Force. - Tree-growing activities and support to the Bolivarian National Guard in the "Árbol" Mission led by the Ministry of the People's Power for Environment.

Source: See previous page.



## Community Support Areas

In Latin America, the operational and logistic capabilities of the Armed Forces are increasingly focussed on community-support activities. All countries around the region undertake actions and campaigns that reflect the involvement of the Armed Forces in development, education, health and infrastructure activities. The following are some examples of each support area:

### Distribution of goods

**Argentina:** Personnel deployment for water supply in the city of Mar del Plata (Navy 2012).

**Bolivia:** Support in the delivery of the "Renta Dignidad" grant: 226 fixed and mobile posts (186 of the Army, 29 of the Navy and 11 of the Air Force).

**Chile:** Packaging of family charity boxes jointly with Caritas (2012) organization.

**Colombia:** In 2012, the Army carried out the "Development Support Workshops" (Jornadas de Apoyo al Desarrollo) in which food and body care items were distributed in the Caribbean region to over 300 people.

**Dominican Republic:** Within the framework of the Relampago Plan, the armed forces were responsible for supplying water and food (2011 and 2012).

**Guatemala:** In 2011, the Army distributed 1,408,422 charity bags of food. A number of 90,018 officers, specialists and troops were deployed.

**Uruguay:** By means of "Plan Sequia" (2012), more than 33,000 litres of water were distributed for human consumption to a total number of 20 families from rural areas who were afflicted by the lack of water. Supply of bread to San Jose Hospital.

### "Manuela Espejo"

Solidarity Mission- Ecuador

From August to December, the armed forces supported the mission with 169 troops, assisted 44,477 people and performed 59,671 visits. Within the framework of the mission, support was also provided to 2,451 houses under the National Plan for House Fitting.

### Coffee Harvest Protection Plan – Nicaragua

It is developed in coordination with the National Police and the National Coffee Council. In 2011, it employed 10,000 military members in various shifts, reaching 17,412 operating services.

### Cacique Cinera II Bolivarian Social Operation - Venezuela

It is responsible for the renewal of fiscal information records, the renewal and issuing of documents (99 in 2012) for providing medical care (175 people assisted in 2012).

### Humanitarian Socialist Day – Venezuela

In 2012, it supplied food at affordable prices and provided medical care to 15,000 inhabitants.

### Health

**Argentina:** Cooperation by the Armed Forces in the health control measures for the "dengue" fever epidemics and epidemiological surveillance actions. The Army carried out vaccination campaigns in Salta (2012). The Navy performed the flu vaccination campaigns in the city of Mar del Plata (2012).

**Bolivia:** Involvement in the "Alto a la tuberculosis" ("Stop tuberculosis") project for the detection, prevention and control of this disease, by training medical personnel and 12,000 soldiers and seamen of the Armed Forces. A number of 15,600 people were benefited by this effort.

**Chile:** Deployment of the Campaign Mobile Hospital (for respiratory diseases); 36 medical visits in Chiloé area and medical dental assistance in Melinka using the *Cirujano Videla* Ship; Rapa Nui 2011 medical and dental operation (1,514 schedules surgeries / 2,787 performed surgeries).

**Colombia:** The Army performs air medical evacuations in case of emergencies involving life risk for the benefit of civilian population.

**Dominican Republic:** In 2011, the Navy performed civic actions in El Seibo Province, in which medical doctors and paramedics from the Corps of Medical Doctors and Naval Health Department provided assistance in different areas, including general practice, paediatrics, gynaecology and ophthalmology; additionally, medicines were donated. Operations were also carried out in support of the Ministry of Health to combat the dengue fever, malaria, and other diseases (2012).

**Ecuador:** Medical action performed by the Navy in the Galapagos islands. Medical care was provided to 1,020 people, as well as 1,257 in San Vicente, Jama and El Matal areas.

**El Salvador:** Campaign against dengue fever. The Armed Force, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, was involved in: 174 mosquito breeding-ground eradication, 12,731 fumigations, benefiting a total of 56,763 families.

**Honduras:** Medical Brigades are organized every year to offer medical services including general practice, paediatrics, odontology, and gynaecology, ophthalmology, providing the respective medicines, as well as diabetes and HIV analysis, among other services. About 400,000 people were benefited in 2011.

**Mexico:** National Health Weeks involving 392 members of the Naval Health Service, who administered 44,573 vaccines. SEMAR benefited 5,651 people living in marginal coastal communities, with a monthly average deployment of 138 naval elements. Assistance by SEMAR to coastal communities (2012) for 17,052 people. SEDENA provided assistance in the administration of 61,938 vaccines to children (2012).

**Nicaragua:** In support of the Ministry of Health, 37 national health workshops were held in a period of 97 days, for the prevention of dengue fever. Care was provided to 38,465 people affected by leptospirosis and 7,918 doses of medicine were administered.

**Paraguay:** Human resources, vehicles and infrastructure from the Armed Forces were used to combat dengue fever. The so-called "Pueblo Sano" activity, open to the community, was carried out. Medical care was provided by the Air Force Health Service and the Military Hospital.

**Peru:** The Navy is in charge of the Fluvial Emergency Mobile System (SAMU FLUVIAL), a mobile hospital infrastructure with which remote communities are assisted in the Amazon region. Joint actions are also conducted with the Ministry of Health including an effort in which 2,000 people were assisted.

**Uruguay:** Support to health initiatives in the city of Montevideo in waste collection. Support to public health plans through the rescue of homeless people.

**Venezuela:** As part of the 2012 Social Assistance Programme, the 11th Humanitarian Social Assistance Day was organized by the Falcon Comprehensive Defence Operational Area in Dabajuro. The medical staff of Pedro Manuel Chirrios Naval Hospital served 2,000 patients.

**Source:** Information provided by the Ministry of Defence of Ecuador and the Armed Forces of the Dominican Republic. *Memoria institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia (2011)*, *Boletín informativo (Year 3, N° 14, March 2012) del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia*, *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional de Brasil (2012)*, *Cuenta Pública del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Chile (2010 and 2011)*, *Memoria del Ejército de Chile (2010)*, *Revista "El Ejército Nacional" de Ecuador (N° 190, August 2011)*, *Informes de Labores del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de El Salvador (June 2011-May 2012)*, *Cuarto Informe de Presidencia y Memoria de Labores (2011)*, *e Informe de Transición de Gobierno del Gobierno de Guatemala, Quinto y Sexto Informe de Gobierno de México (August 2011) and Quinto Informe de la Secretaría de Marina (2011) de México*, *Memoria del Ejército de Nicaragua (2011)*, *Informe de Gestión del Ministerio de Defensa de Paraguay (2011)*, and web sites of the Ministries of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, of the National Defence Secretariat of Honduras, Government of Cuba, Armies of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, Uruguay; Navies of Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay; Air Forces of Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, of the Navy of Dominican Republic, of Proyecto Rondón, of the Bolivarian National Guard, Ministry of People's Power for Communication and Information and "Correo del Orinoco" of Venezuela.



**Rondon Project– Brazil**

It aims at the inclusion of university students into national development efforts, through incentives to sports, campaigns against gender violence, among others. To that end, it relies on the logistic and security support of the Armed Forces.

**Education Area**

**Bolivia:** Support by the Armed Forces in the distribution of *Juancito Pinto* government grant to 1,891,048 children beneficiaries from 13,975 education units, with the purpose of providing incentives to boys and girls stay in school.

**Brazil:** *Soldado Ciudadano* project: Aimed at socially and professionally preparing recruits in their military service, completing their civic education and facilitating their inclusion into the labour market. A total of 16,000 people were trained in 2011.

**Chile:** Labour training for 5,770 conscripts under an agreement with the National Training and Employment Service.

**Honduras:** “*Guardianes de la Patria*” programme for the comprehensive training and development of children and youngsters in social risk situations.

**Uruguay:** Continuing the “*Uruguay Maritimo*” project with the purpose of making young people familiar with sea, port activities as a whole, the importance of protected areas and environmental care.

**Infrastructure / Others**

**Argentina:** 250 cubic metres of gravel road and 450 cubic metres of earth road built in the city of Parana. Activities to perform the repair work of the rain-water draining gutter in Salta. Firewood transport and repair in San Martin de los Andes. The Navy assisted in the cleaning of Bridges Islands, Beagle Channel (2012).

**Brazil:** Calha Norte Project in support of the community in 194 municipalities.

**Colombia:** In 2012, the Army Engineers Battalion No. 10 built retaining walls to prevent flooding caused by the overflowing of nearby rivers in Cesar Department.

**Cuba:** The Revolutionary Armed Forces have carried out community support and assistance tasks, such as tree pruning and cutting, cleaning of channels and rivers in Santiago Province, within the framework of “*Meteoro 2012*” project.

**Ecuador:** The Army Corps of Engineers implemented the Local Development Programme in communities close to military stations on the Northern border, rebuilding schools and health units.

**El Salvador:** The Armed Forces have provided facilities for the storage of agricultural goods, education material and stationary and has undertaken reforestation campaigns, cleaning and fumigation, transport and security at strategic facilities.

**Nicaragua:** The Armed Forces completed the building of 17.5 km of a route that will connect El Tortuguero with El Rama, and 6.2 km of rural roads along the same route; 136.5 tons of solid waste were extracted, the cleaning of 6 km of platforms, 38 km of coasts and 27 km of channels was carried out, with 1,100 military members working together with 3,141 civilians. An area of 4,252 sq metres was repaired and painted at 8 schools.

**Paraguay:** The Engineering Command took part in the maintenance of rural roads and opening of new roads.

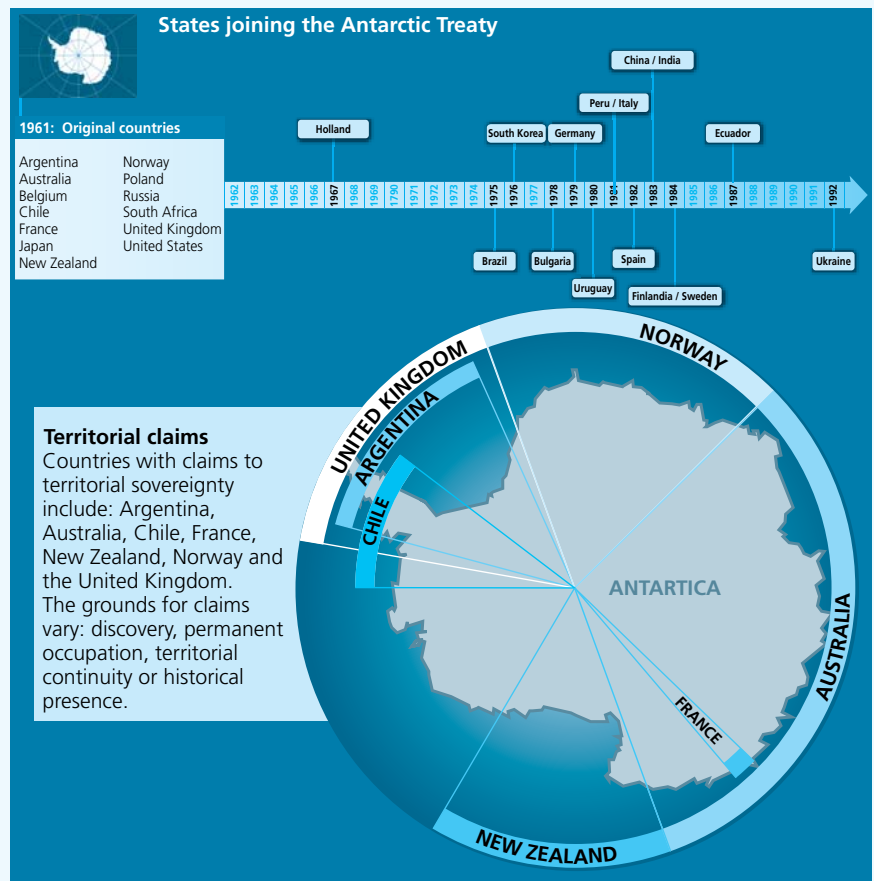
**Uruguay:** Oil spill control in maritime jurisdiction. Support of the Navy in hydroelectric operations.

**Antarctica**

Bases in Antarctica as of 2012		
Country	Bases	Personnel (1)
<b>Americas</b>		
Argentina	12	508
Brazil	1	60
Chile	17	413
Ecuador	1	32
United States	3	1,495
Peru	1	30
Uruguay	2	60
<b>Africa</b>		
South Africa	1	80
<b>Asia</b>		
China	3	90
India	1	-
Japan	4	144
South Korea	1	100
<b>Oceania</b>		
Australia	4	200
New Zealand	1	85
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium	1	42
Bulgaria	1	25
Czech Republic	1	20
Finland	1	16
France	2	180
Germany	6	176
Italy	3	224
Norway	1	24
Poland	1	35
Russia	10	395
Spain	2	56
Sweden	2	20
Ukraine	1	15
United Kingdom	4	222
<b>Joint Bases</b>		
France - Italy	1	70
Australia -Romania	1	11

(1) The “Personnel” category refers to the maximum number of authorized personnel.

The Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 and established that Antarctica will be used for peaceful purposes only, prohibiting the establishment of military bases, although the military presence for research or any other peaceful purpose is not prohibited.



Source: Website of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), the Argentine Navy and Argentine Antarctic Institute, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities of the Government of Australia and the Antarctic Treaty (1959).

Analysis:

## The Dilemma of the Armed Forces Missions

**Gabriel Aguilera Peralta**

*Academic and diplomat. Professor Emeritus of FLACSO Guatemala and Honorary President of IRIPAZ.*

Bruno Tertrais has stated that the “end of war as we know it” is on the horizon. He supports this statement on statistics that demonstrate that, since the end of the Cold War, there has been a reduction in wars as well as in the number of victims, and he claims that economic development based on free market and liberal democracy have been the main causes of the envisioned end of wars.

To think that humankind can be free from wars is a noble idea, one that has been the axis of pacifist philosophies and that of UNESCO.

But to think that wars will disappear for good does not seem to be a realistic thought, as they have characterized our history from the very beginning of times. It is true that in the new world order, the classical form—an armed conflict between States—has diminished, but other expressions of war, especially civil wars, do persist. Also, the armed confrontation between States, as we know it, will most likely reappear in due time.

Therefore, with respect to the roles and missions of the Armed Forces, their central role remains that of an armed corps for the defence of the nation and, eventually, to support foreign policy objectives, ideally only within the framework of the United Nations Charter and in accordance with other international, regional and national regulations. The Armed Forces actually exist for the exercise of “warfare”, although this term has been replaced by “defence”.

However, with the rise in globalization and the new world order, the trend is to assign different missions to the Armed Forces and the closest is keeping internal security.

This effect is due to the changes in the nature of security threats, given the emergence of hybrid actors that simultaneously pose both internal and external risks. The question becomes how to contain them: with the instruments of external defence, internal security or with a hybrid internal-external security resource for the protection of society.

The problem affects the concept and model of security itself. This is because the concepts of democratic security consider the separation of external and inter-

nal threats to security as extremely important.

Within that paradigm, the threats to territorial integrity and national sovereignty, including the survival of the State, are supposed to come from other state actors and the instrument to combat such threats are the Armies; whereas other threats to individuals, their property and social coexistence are related to criminality and thus must be responded to with the civilian security forces, especially police forces.

It is therefore understood that the doctrine, training and equipment of the Army and the Police are different, and thus both institutions are not prepared to interchange their functions.

A profound mistrust towards the intervention of the Armed Forces in internal security affairs is added to the picture in countries with past authoritarian experiences of human right violations. That explains why the separation of roles is very firm and there is fear that a reversal may go against democratic consolidation.

That paradigm can be easily applied when the sources of threat are clearly differentiated. However, the dimensions and virulence of some internal threats exceed the capacity of civilian security forces resulting in the use of the Armed Forces as supporting forces, assuming that these are temporary emergency situations that may however take a longer duration than initially anticipated.

A possible solution to that dilemma is the creation of militarized police corps, a hybrid form, such as the Spanish Civil Guard, the Italian Carabinieri, the Argentine Gendarmerie or the National Guard in Venezuela, which can deal with threats that exceed the police capacity that do not represent an external military threat. However, many countries do not have the resources to implement such a solution. When hybrid threats develop to such a degree that may affect the country's governance, as in the case of drug-trafficking, the States rely on their Armed Forces due to their specialization in the use of force and their special capabilities in discipline, organization, coverage of the national territory and others.

Peace missions are closer to their basic mission.



But, as opposed to the fundamental mission, the Armed Forces do not act to defend the nation, but take on commitments due to their ethical and global objectives such as the defence of human rights and the safeguard of world peace. This new mission is the result of the new world order and, particularly, the respect of limitations imposed by international and regional organizations on the use of force by the States. With the exception of legitimate self-defence, the States may only use military force collectively and to enforce the mandates of the United Nations or other regional organizations. The fact that this rule is not always observed does not make the efforts to enforce it less valuable, thus requiring the contribution of the Armed Forces from the member states to serve under the UN blue flag. Peace missions are an effective means of prevention or control of situations that may derive in violence or an escalation of violence.

The third alternative mission is commonly employed: involving the use of the Armed Forces in the response to emergencies derived from natural disasters, also called community support. This is not a task that has to do with the use of military force itself; however, natural disasters represent a threat to security with serious consequences. It is possible that in most countries, disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, landslides, droughts, wildfires may cause more human casualties and economic costs than wars.

In such case, the governments make use of all their resources at hand in order to face the emergency. The military are called upon not for their weaponry but for their capabilities.

We should also analyze whether environmental security requires military cooperation. It is said that climate change and its consequences, such as water shortage, may lead to violent intra- and interstate conflicts. Although this may be possible, and climate change is accepted as a threat not only to security but to the very survival of civilization, its solution is complex and involves mainly political decisions at a national and international level. The main agents are governments, businesses and civil society. The Armed Forces may be involved if situations derived from environmental deterioration may result in military threats.

Finally, it is considered that the Armed Forces should participate in activities related to national development, i.e. to support economic and social efforts. In strict terms, that would fall outside their fundamental mission.

However, the Armed Forces are frequently involved in

development activities, such as the construction of roads, food distribution, emergency health care, etc. This alternative mission is enshrined in the Constitution of some countries.

A distinction must be made between situations in which these tasks are conducted in a warlike environment, particularly in the context of counterinsurgency, with the aim of attracting and maintaining the loyalty of populations in dispute, and therefore being part of the social and psychological dimension of the war action; and those peace situations where the State assigns military resources to the support of development, leveraging on their potential. It may also respond to the so-called equation of security = development.

This mission may find resistance due to past experiences, such as the militarism typical of the so-called National Security Doctrine, in which the military assumed the leadership of the nation and all its functions for the purposes of saving the Nation from the threat of communism; or else a reminder of other theories that justified that role assuming that the Armed Forces were the institution capable of promoting the modernization of underdeveloped societies. However, as in the case of the military's participation in internal security matters, due to the stronger civilian control on the Armed Forces and stronger democratic institutions, these fears may no longer be real.

In Latin America, thanks to the development of political and economic integration mechanisms, the strengthening of confidence-building measures and military cooperation, the consolidation of regional autonomy in the global scenario and the institutionalization of democratic security, the possibility of inter-state armed conflicts is so remote, that the new missions are now becoming the core missions of the Armed Forces.

That transformation is therefore positive; it is an expression of the new world order and of Latin America in particular, leading to a deeper analysis on the new missions, institutionalized in the actions of the Armed Forces and integrated into mechanisms of military cooperation.

This should not imply an abandonment of the fundamental mission of the Armed Forces. As much as we would desire, we cannot declare the eradication of wars. As Clausewitz stated, wars have a tendency to have their own trajectory. Nobody can argue that they will not reappear. Therefore, the strengthening of collective security among Latin American countries should include the reinforcement and technological modernization of their Armed Forces, to the greatest extent possible.



### Contribution to Peace Operations

The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO), created in 1991, was initially staffed with personnel from the Department of Political Affairs. The United Nations peacekeeping operations were born in 1948 with the creation of two missions that are still active:

- UNMOGIP, an observer mission to monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir region. Since its creation, Latin American military observers have taken part in this mission, which was commanded by two Uruguayan officers on two occasions. Chilean officers are regularly deployed as observers in this mission.
- UNTSO, created on the same year and headquartered in Jerusalem, is also an observer mission and is still active. It is the oldest of many missions deployed in the Near East, and is dedicated to monitoring the armistice reached between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Argentine and Chilean troops have been involved as observers from its very inception. Six officials from the Department of Political Affairs supervised the work during the times it was led by Brian Urquart and his successor Marrack Gouldin.

Chapter VI of the UN Charter guaranteed the neutral role of these operations: personnel deployed could only make use of force in exceptional circumstances and for self-defence purposes only. However, with the passing of time, the so-called "Chapter VI and a half" operations came to the picture, providing a wider possibility for the use of force. Actually, the proper legal framework is granted by Chapter VII, which enables the use of force in accordance with the relevant mandate. Today, all missions are covered by this chapter, although in practice they fall in the category of the so-called "Chapter VI and a half" operations.

Latin American commitment precedes the creation of UN DPKO. Colombia sent an infantry battalion as part of the troop contingent that, under US command, fought in Korea under Chapter VII of the UN Charter according to a Security Council Resolution.

The current UN DPKO organization was created in times of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. It was initially promoted by Gouldin, as Under-Secretary General (USG), followed by Kofi Annan, who then became Secretary General. An Agenda for Peace, adopted by Boutros-Ghali in 1992, raised the issue of UN preventive action, thus widening the original idea of acting merely as mediators to ensure truces, armistices or peace treaties.

In 1956, the so-called UNEF I (Emergency Force), an inter-positional peacekeeping mission in the buffer zone, established to keep the warring factions separate in the conflict over the Suez Canal, had a Brazilian battalion for ten years. A Brazilian General was its commander on two different occasions. After the 1937 crisis, Peru and Panama contributed to UNFET II with an infantry battalion for a year. Finally, in 1982, a mission was created outside the UN scope to monitor the Sinai situation, with the involvement of Colombian and Uruguayan contingents.

### Analysis:

## MINUSTAH. Its Creation and Evolution Process

### Juan Pedro Sepúlveda

*Government official, Political Scientist and Diplomat. Special Assistant to the Representative of the UN Secretary General in Haiti.*

Following the resignation of President Jean Bertrand Aristide and as a result of the instability reigning in the country, in February 2004 the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1529 creating a Multinational Interim Force (MIFH), which was sent to Haiti for three months. Under the Haitian Constitution of 1987, Boniface Alexandre became the interim president. After the initial stabilization efforts, and considering the need for a deeper intervention, on April 30, 2004 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1542 creating the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), the sixth UN mission in the Caribbean country in the last twenty years.

Subsequently, the mandate of this peace mission underwent a gradual change in its functions, adapting its human and physical structure to the evolution of the stabilization process and the Haitian situation. It thus adopted a role of "Integrated Mission", with different dimensions including security (military and police), border management, politics, human rights, gender, rule of law and civil affairs.

After almost eight years, the achievements of the country's pacification efforts are now evident. However, the earthquake on January 12, 2010 brought about a serious setback, as a result of the enormous human and material losses whose consequences can still be felt. Thus, in order to keep making progress in the consolidation of the rule of law, public security and the social and economic areas, a new and significant effort by the whole international community has been necessary for the material reconstruction of Haiti. The central objective of MINUSTAH is to consolidate the stability and peace efforts achieved so far through these current and future advancements, and allow the political and socio-economic recovery of this nation in the Americas. Therefore, it has continued its task to support the efforts of Haitians, with the collaboration of the international community, to create solid and permanent institutions that may strengthen the rule of law and ensure that all Haitians, without exception, may enjoy a climate of democratic stability, public security and social peace.



The Special Representative has insisted on a pact for democratic governance that may facilitate consensus and deliver compromised solutions among all political actors and the Haitian society as a whole. MINUSTAH is focused on becoming a facilitator of that consensus, meeting with government representatives, members of Congress, political parties, unions, business people, churches and representatives from various civil society organizations.

Although at a slow pace after five years, Haiti now has a Supreme Court of Justice. MINUSTAH has contributed not only through advice to the justice sector, but also in the construction of 50 Peace Courts that will grow to 80 in the next two years, thus providing more justice options for the most vulnerable population sectors. These institutions, together with Constitutional reforms, elections, the real estate registry, the civil registry, the political parties act, and others, are essential steps in the process of stabilization in Haiti.

An essential pillar in the rule of law has been the strengthening of the technical and human capabilities of the National Haitian Police (PNH). In April 2012, this force had 10,106 members, almost three times as much as in 2004. However, it is still not enough for a country like Haiti, with 10 million inhabitants. Hence, they expect to train from 5 to 6 thousand additional personnel by 2016 in essential areas such as public order, anti-riot control, criminal searches, protection of vulnerable groups and individuals, border service and coast guard, and the fight against drug-trafficking and organized crime.

Political violence, compared to previous periods, has almost disappeared. The serious challenges are still the issue of security in the most vulnerable sectors, domestic violence and abuses against women. To face those problems, MINUSTAH has multiplied its patrols and has trained police officers, installing street lamps with solar energy and 24 x 7 patrols at the seven main refugee camps (IDP camps).

In addition, MINUSTAH and the international community have shown the government the inconvenience of tolerating the action of illegal groups that try to revive the armed forces dissolved in 1995.

The development of a professional and independent Judiciary and the establishment of the Superior Council of the Judiciary are some of the necessary requirements to guarantee justice under the principles of a modern, democratic State that respects human rights. The recent appointment of all the justices of the Supreme Court is a positive sign in that direction. Although there has been certain progress in the increase of capacity in prisons, through bilateral cooperation, the jail population has increased steadily and the facilities, according to estimates provided by the authorities,

do not follow democratic standards and have failed to achieve the objective of rehabilitating prisoners. The prison situation is still difficult, with overpopulation and many prisoners without a conviction staying for extended periods of time. MINUSTAH has been working in collaboration with departmental governments to improve this situation.

With respect to the humanitarian situation after the earthquake, the number of people living in IDP camps amounted to 634,000 one year ago. In January 2012 this figure was 515,000, i.e. with a reduction of 119,000 people. The government has undertaken a serious effort to relocate all displaced persons. The situation at the IDP camps has worsened, because the attention of international organizations and NGOs has diminished. Therefore we encourage organizations and governments to cooperate for a fast and satisfactory return of these people to their places of origin, or else to new locations that may host them permanently.

Considering the most immediate challenges and the fact that the peacekeeping operation has a mandate that is limited in time, it is necessary to make a prospective exercise as to what may be the best tools to leverage the effort of the countries in the region, in order to consolidate a lasting peace in Haiti. Given the experience of violence in Haiti, their people are very sensitive to the threat of recurrent conflicts. In this context, donor countries, international investors, the private sector and Haitians living out of the country should urgently work with the Haitian authorities in search of creative mechanisms that may help improve socio-economic conditions immediately and tangibly, so that Haiti can make progress in its reconstruction and final stabilization.

It is necessary to go back to the origins of MINUSTAH and what has been a great part of its contribution: namely, the coordinated commitment of a group of Latin American countries in their effort to consolidate an integrated peace process in the poorest country in the hemisphere. A proper reinsertion of the countries of the region involved in Haiti demands a strategy that may integrate new responses to the current challenges for the country, and becoming protagonists of the achievements made and the way ahead. Likewise, the transfer of power from a democratic government to another is evidence of the Haitians' ability to continue along the path of stabilization and respect for rule of law.

As Ambassador Mariano Fernández said, "Peace missions imply an intrinsic moral value that makes them respectable in every continent, and today they mean honour and prestige for those that are involved in them as well as for the countries that contribute with personnel to the noble task of producing peace and defending it anywhere in the world where it is necessary."