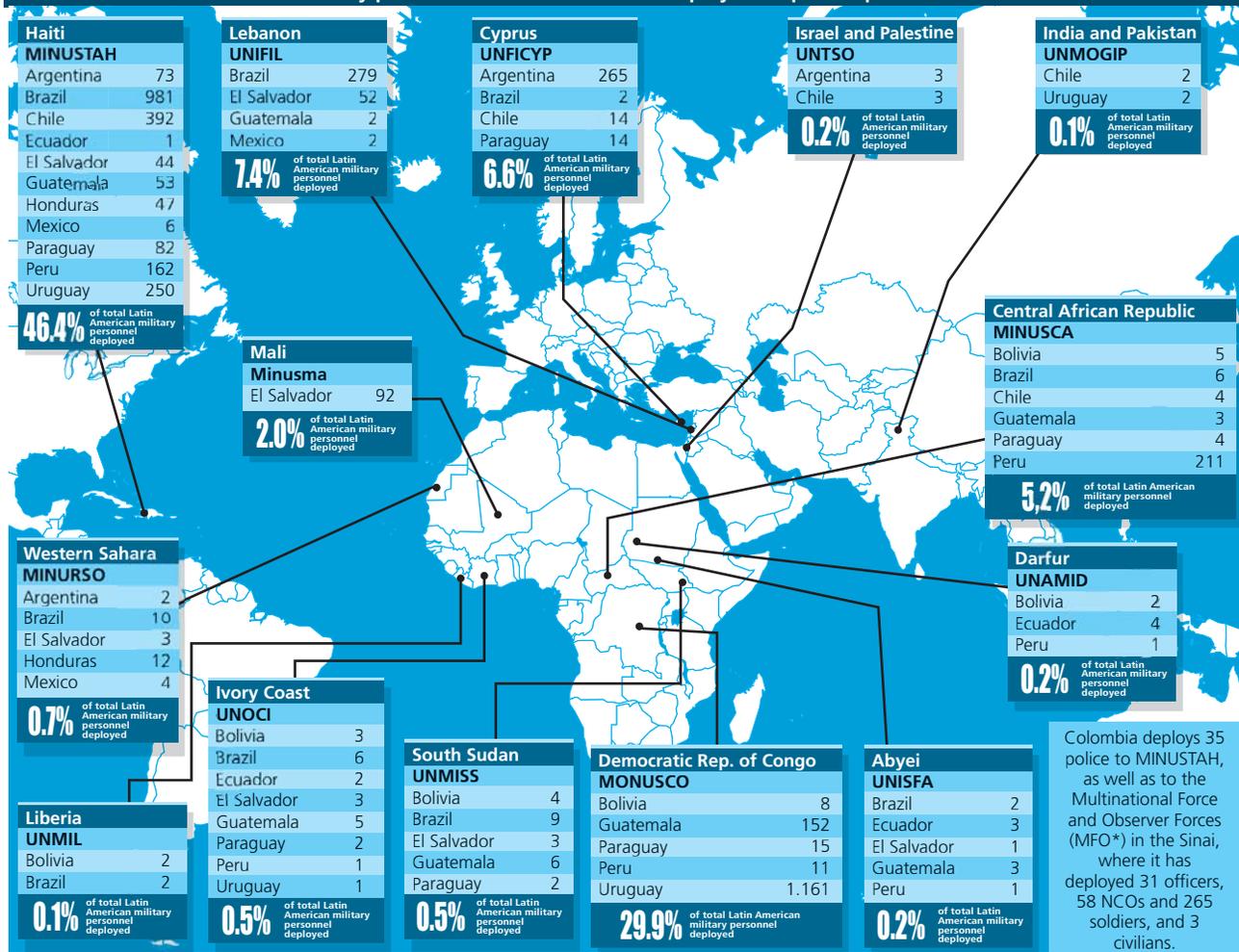


Chapter 7:

Defence and National and international Community

Military personnel from Latin America deployed on peace operations



Colombia deploys 35 police to MINUSTAH, as well as to the Multinational Force and Observer Forces (MFO*) in the Sinai, where it has deployed 31 officers, 58 NCOs and 265 soldiers, and 3 civilians.

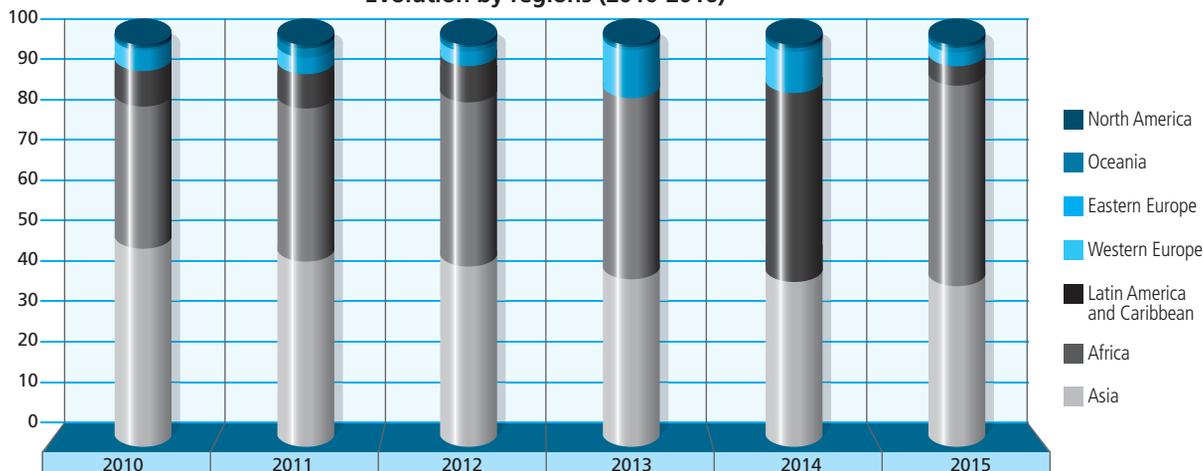
* The MFO is a mission that does not depend on the United Nations that was created as a result of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979. Uruguay also contributes 58 military personnel.

Evolution of the Participation of Latin American Countries in Peace Operations between 2001 and 2014 (% change)

	2001 2002	2002 2003	2003 2004	2004 2005	2005 2006	2006 2007	2007 2008	2008 2009	2009 2010	2010 2011	2011 2012	2012 2013	2013 2014	2014 2015	2015 2016	Total Change 2001 - 2016
Latin America	131.4%	43.6%	7.5%	127.1%	-0.6%	5%	0.9%	1%	-0.2%	16.9%	0.8%	-5.3%	-8.9%	-7.2%	-29.1%	477.6%
Rest of World	29%	-6.2%	8.9%	34.8%	9%	15.5%	2.3%	10.3%	7.1%	-2.7%	0.4%	-3.4%	5.4%	8.8%	3.9%	203.9%

The percentage represents the growth in the participation with respect to the previous year. The initial year is 31st December 2000 (742 personnel). Close: 31st December 2015 (4,286 Latin American personnel).

Evolution by regions (2010-2016)



Source: Compilation on the basis of information provided on the websites of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, statistics taken from the "Archive of countries that contribute soldiers and police", for December of the corresponding years. For 2016, statistics are taken from June.

Women, peace and security

More profound than it seems, Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR 1325), adopted in October 2000, is the first Resolution that deals with the impact of armed conflicts on women. It addresses the need to incorporate the gender-based perspective in every peace operation and urges Member States to:

The policy framework is a coherent and consistent regulatory structure that is revisited every year by the Security Council to reaffirm its commitment and monitor progress in this area:

A Landmark Resolution

- Ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict.
- Increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts.
- When negotiating and implementing peace agreements, introduce inter alia the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; measures that support local women's peace initiatives and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; and measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.

Furthermore, it urges the Secretary General to:

- Appoint more women as Special Representatives and Envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf.
- Seek to expand the role and contribution of women in field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel.
- Ensure that field operations include a gender component.
- Provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the topic, and invites Member States to incorporate these elements in preparation for deployment.
- Periodically inform the Security Council on the progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions (these reports have been annual since then).

SCR 1820 (2008) which condemns the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, and declares that it is a war crime (a classification already contemplated in the Rome Statute); furthermore, it demands that all parties to armed conflict take immediate measures to protect civilians. It also includes the question of troop training and the enforcement of appropriate military disciplinary measures.

SCR 1888 (2009) which requires the Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative to address sexual violence in armed conflict and incorporate protection advisers, urges Member States to undertake reforms with a view to bring perpetrators of this crime to justice and to ensure that survivors have access to justice, and expresses its intention to ensure that mandates contain specific provisions to protect women and children from sexual violence in armed conflicts.

SCR 1889 (2009) which is a follow-up to the above and emphasizes the need to increase the participation of women in all phases of the peace process and calls upon the Secretary-General to develop strategies for increasing the number of women appointed on his behalf and to adopt measures to also increase women's participation in political, peace-building and peacekeeping missions.

SCR 1960 (2010) which reaffirms that sexual violence, when used as a tactic of war, can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, and welcomes the work of gender advisers in the field.

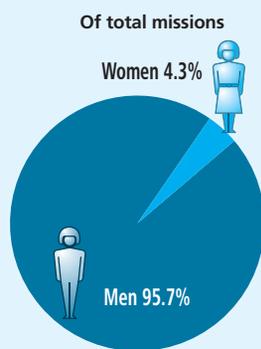
SCR 2106 (2013) makes specific reference to military and police contingents: it recognizes their role in preventing sexual violence and calls for all pre-deployment and in-mission training to include training on sexual violence. It also emphasizes the need to continue to deploy women protection advisers and gender advisers to the missions and acknowledges the role of civil society organizations

SCR 2122 (2013) is intended to focus more attention on women's leadership and participation in conflict resolution by addressing challenges linked to the lack of information and analysis on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution. It reiterates its intention to convene a high-level review in 2015 to assess Resolution 1325.

SCR 2242 (2015) affirms the primary role of Member States to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security and urges them to assess strategies and resourcing in the implementation of this agenda; reiterates its call for Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels; and encourages peace processes to facilitate women's meaningful inclusion in negotiating parties' delegations to peace talks. It notes the issue of violent extremism and the linkages to the women, peace and security agenda.

Military personnel from Latin America deployed on peace operations, by sex (%)*

	Men	Women
MINURSO	100%	0.0%
MINUSCA	99%	1%
MINUSMA	96%	4%
MINUSTAH	96%	4%
MONUSCO	95%	5%
UNAMID	100%	0.0%
UNFICYP	91%	9%
UNIFIL	99%	1%
UNISFA	90%	10.0%
UNMIL	75%	25.0%
UNMISS	100%	0.0%
UNMOGIP	100%	0.0%
UNOCI	100%	0.0%
UNTSO	100%	0.0%



*Data: June 2016.

Source: Compilation on the basis of information provided on the websites of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, statistics taken from the "Archive of countries that contribute soldiers and police", and the resolution mentioned. For 2014, 2015 and 2016, statistics are taken from June.

MINUSTAH	2014		2015		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Argentina	529	39	59	21	44	29
Bolivia	194	15	21	0	0	0
Brazil	1,344	16	967	15	965	16
Chile	402	12	343	7	384	8
Ecuador	52	1	6	0	1	0
El Salvador	35	0	34	0	44	0
Guatemala	127	11	50	6	48	5
Honduras	38	0	37	0	47	0
Mexico	0	0	2	0	6	0
Paraguay	112	4	80	4	77	5
Peru	353	20	192	10	152	10
Uruguay	583	31	242	12	235	15
Totals	3,769	149	2,033	75	2,003	88

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations



** Including police, experts on mission and troops. Data as at December 2015.

Source: Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2015, A/RES/70/245; and compilation on the basis of information provided on the websites of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, statistics taken from the "Archive of countries that contribute soldiers and police".

Peace talks process in Colombia

Although the FARC has never showed a clear intention of taking over power, they have tried to attain the best correlation of forces possible in order to gain advantages at the negotiation table (as they did in the Caguán peace process with their "Refounding of the State" agenda).

The failure of peace talks left the country with a feeling of high distrust of peace talks processes. Both the government and the FARC heightened their harsh statements and conducted actions to build up armed confrontation. In 2002, Alvaro Uribe took office and implemented the Patriot Plan (Plan Patriota), which intensified the fight against the FARC, based on the idea that Colombia was not in a state of armed conflict, but was rather dealing with a terrorist threat. No reconciliation with the guerrillas nor peace talks attempt occurred in both President Uribe's presidential terms.

Exploratory meetings began with the aim of reaching an agreement.

The General Agreement for the End of the Conflict and the Building of a Stable and Long-lasting Peace was signed between the Government of the Republic of Colombia (National Government) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP).

Highlights:

- To initiate direct uninterrupted talks on the items of the established agenda, with the purpose of reaching a Final Agreement for the end of the conflict.
- To establish a Peace Talks Table.
- The governments of Cuba and Norway are guarantors and the governments of Venezuela and Chile are the accompanying countries.

1964

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP) was established. A new phase of social and armed conflict began in Colombia, giving rise to the continent's longest guerrilla.

1998-2002

El Caguán: this was an attempt of a peace process where the main stage was a demilitarized zone covering the districts of Mesetas, La Uribe, La Macarena, Villahermosa and San Vicente del Caguán, in a 47,000 square-kilometer area. The starting point was a meeting between former President Pastrana and the top commander of the FARC, Manuel Marulanda Vélez, in which they both expressed their willingness to start peace talks with a view to find a negotiated solution to the armed conflict.

2002-2010

Although the FARC has never had a clear goal of taking over power, they have tried to gain the best correlation of forces possible in order to get advantages at the negotiation table (as they did in the Caguán peace process with their "Refounding of the State" agenda). The main stage of the peace talk process was a demilitarized zone covering the districts of Mesetas, La Uribe, La Macarena, Villahermosa and San Vicente del Caguán. The starting point was a meeting between former President Pastrana and the main leader of the FARC, Manuel Marulanda Vélez, in which they both expressed their will to start peace talks to find a negotiated solution to the armed conflict.

March 2011

August and October 2012

Agenda:

- 1) Comprehensive policy for farming development:** a comprehensive rural reform including the creation of collectively-owned "Rural Territories" managed by leaders chosen by the community.
- 2) Political involvement:** Giving the chance to the FARC and their leaders to participate in politics, enabling the creation of new political parties, as well as mechanisms to promote transparency in electoral processes and a higher voter turnout.

It was agreed that the FARC will take part in Colombia's 2018 Congressional elections, with at least five seats guaranteed in the Senate and five in the House of Representatives. Until then, the FARC will have three spokespersons in each chamber with voice but no vote, who will only discuss issues related to the agreements.

- 3) End of conflict – Demobilization:** "Weapons hand-over" by the FARC with the aim of rejoining or reinserting in civilian life; security guarantees.
- 4) Solution to illicit drugs issue:** The FARC proposed giving priority to "manual eradication" as the main method to eradicate drugs in agreement with illicit drug farmers and producers. It was agreed that crops of ancestral uses cannot be eradicated.
- 5) Armed conflict victims:** The setup of a Truth Commission, and the subsequent assignment of compensations, is a key aspect of this issue, and it also has a significant symbolic meaning.

The Peace Court, which includes a special jurisdiction for peace, will be made up of 20 Colombian and four international judges. Eighteen additional Colombian judges and six international judges will staff the three Justice Courts.

- 6) Mechanisms to authenticate agreements:** The FARC insisted on the creation of a Constituent Assembly comprised of 141 members for agreements' approval. Finally, a people poll was the option chosen.

The poll (referendum) will be held on October 2, 2016, and 13% of the electorate is required to vote for YES in order for the agreement to be approved.



The table can make questions to experts on the Agenda items.

The table shall prepare periodic reports.

The National Government will ensure the provision of the necessary resources for the Table's operation.

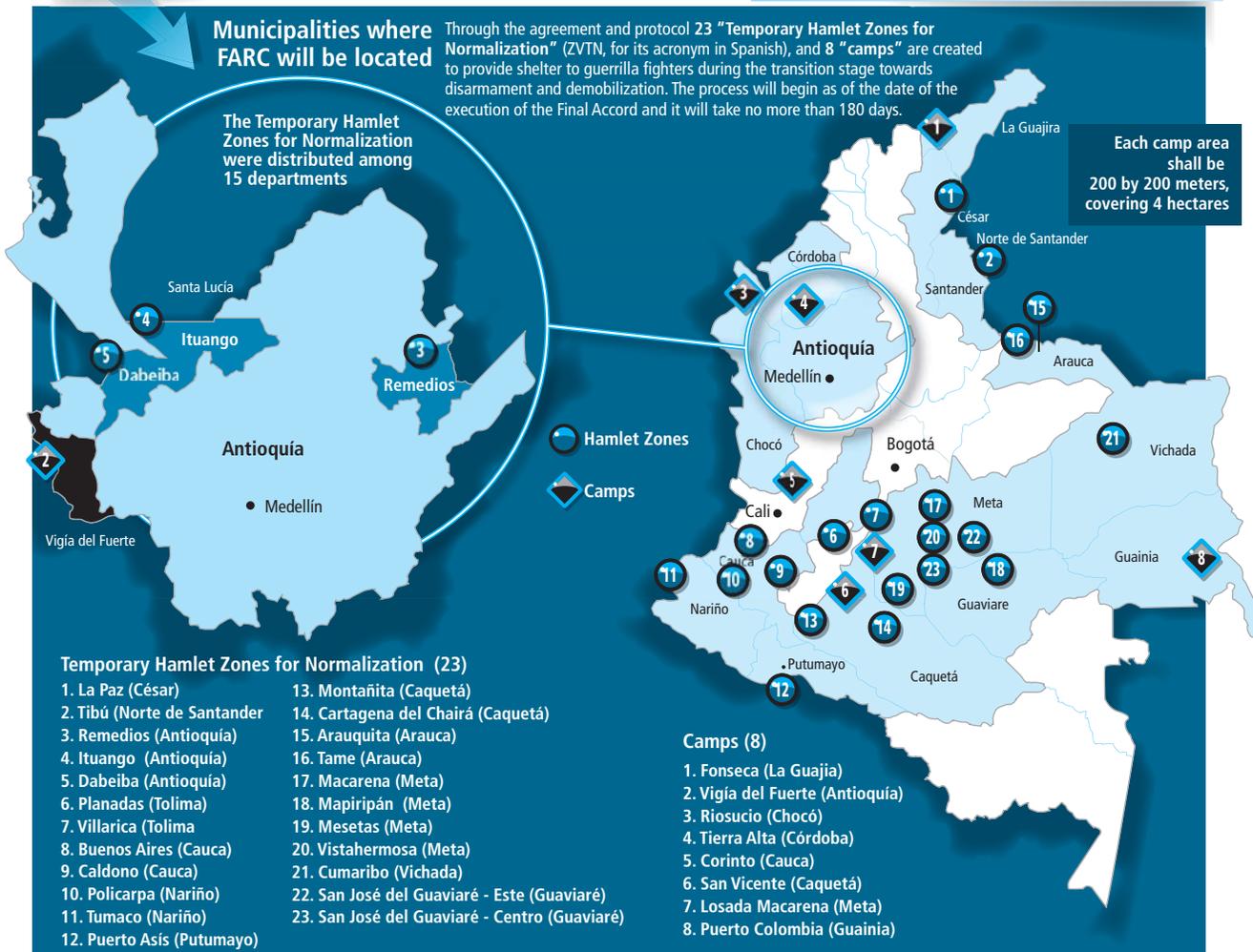
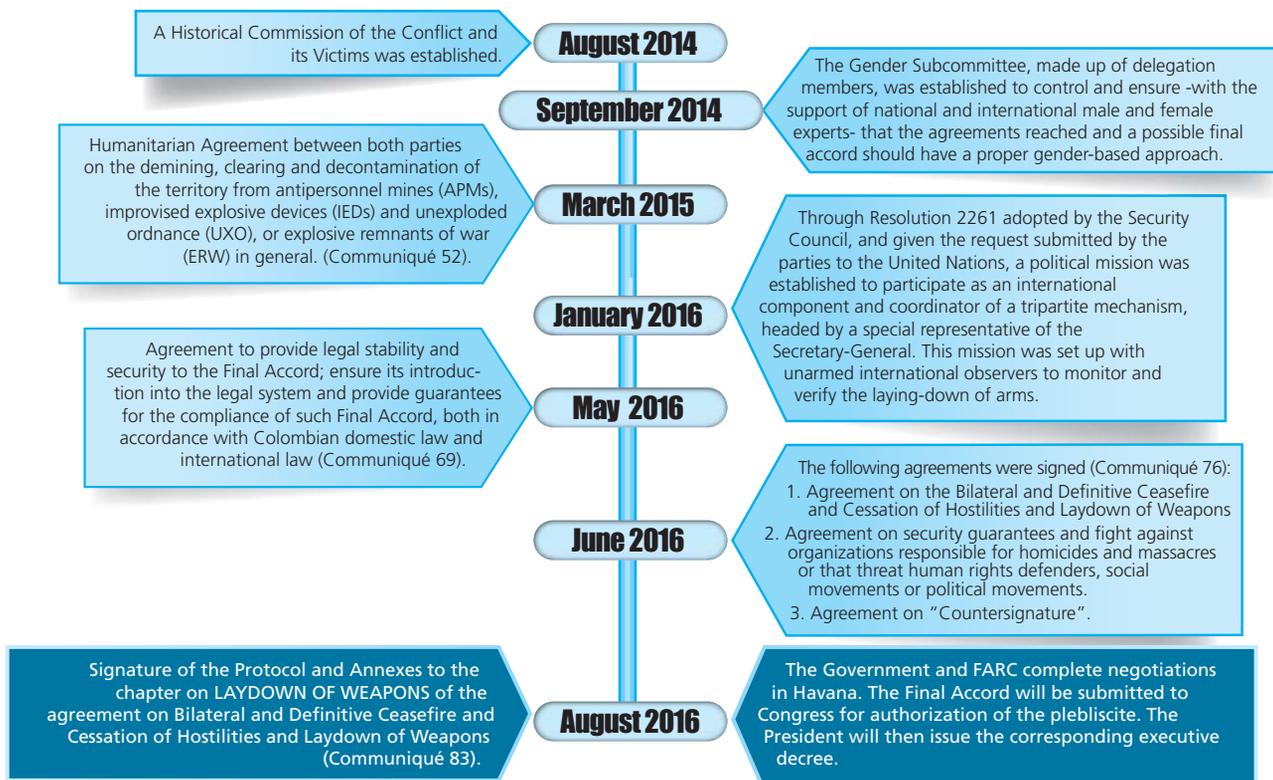
The long-lasting Colombian conflict resulted in the following outcome in numbers:

Over 6 million victims, the vast majority of whom were victims of forced displacement. Thousands of people endured other war crimes:

- More than **130,000** were threatened.
- Nearly **75,000** lost assets.
- Over **90,000** individuals, including disappeared people and their relatives.
- Nearly **55,000** victims of some terrorist act.
- More than **540,000** people affected by the murder of a loved one.
- **10,500** victims of anti-personnel mines.
- **6,500** torture cases,
- Nearly **7,000** cases of forced child recruitment.
- **4,000** cases of sexual violence.

(Data gathered by the Victim's Unit).

Peace talks process in Colombia



Source: Websites of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, and the table of conversations; Resolution 2261 (2016) of the Security Council and Letter from the UN Secretary-General dated 4 March, 2016.

The Institutionalization of Civil Defence

When a disaster hits the response must be rapid, coordinated and appropriate to ensure the effective delivery of assistance to help mitigate the crisis. In this regard, international experience has shown that in major disaster situations local emergency services are overwhelmed almost immediately in terms of their capabilities, and hence that humanitarian aid is increasingly a key task for all defence forces. While the primary responsibility for disaster response rests with civilian agencies from the country concerned, the Armed Forces possess personnel, equipment, training and organization that contribute to the recovery effort.

Country	Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Argentina	Undersecretariat for Civil Protection and Emergency Management	<i>Decreto</i> N° 1045/2001 establishing the objectives and functions of the National Directorate and <i>Decreto</i> N° 48/ 2014. <i>Decreto</i> N° 636-2013, modifications to the ministerial law (2015/12/11).	Ministry of Security	Ministry of Security
<p>The Undersecretariat of Civil Protection and Emergency Management is responsible for formulating policy and planning of civil protection, and to coordinate the support of the security forces, the Federal Police and the Armed Forces in order to mitigate the effects of disasters. The Ministry of Defence participates in the response structure in cases of natural disasters within the legal framework of the Federal Emergency System –SIFEM- (coordinated by the Ministry of Security; permanent secretariat: Undersecretariat for Civil Protection and Emergency Management). The SIFEM is activated when the Executive declares a state of national emergency, and coordinates the actions of the competent bodies with the provinces and municipalities. When the use of the Armed Forces is required, the Joint Staff (EMCO) takes up the coordination and leadership of operations and activities.</p>				
Bolivia	Vice Ministry of Civil Defence	<i>Ley No 1.405 orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación</i> (1992/12/30). <i>Ley N° 3.351 de organización del Poder Ejecutivo</i> , regulated through <i>Decreto Supremo</i> N° 28.631. <i>Ley de gestión de riesgos</i> (N° 602 – 2014/11/14) and D. S. N° 2342 – 2015/04/29.	Vice Minister of Civil Defence	Ministry of Defence
<p>It is governed by the National System for the Reduction of Risks and Response to Emergencies and/or Disasters (SISRADE). The highest decision-making instance in the system is the National Council for the Reduction of Risks and Response to Disasters (CONARADE); when dealing with financial resources, the Ministry of Development Planning; and in coordination and decision matters, the Ministry of Defence through the Vice-minister of Civil Defence (VIDECI). The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces coordinates the participation of the Armed Forces in the execution of civil defence plans with the VIDECI.</p>				
Brazil	National Civil Protection and Defence Secretariat	<i>Ley</i> N° 12.608, which establishes the national civil protection and defence policy and the CONPDEC (2012/04/10).	National Secretary of Civil Protection and Defence	Ministry of National Integration
<p>The National Policy on Civil Protection and Defence is elaborated by the National Council of Civil Protection and Defence (CONPDEC), coordinated by the Ministry of National Integration and is formed by the Chief of the Presidential Staff, the Cabinet of Institutional Security and the Secretariat of Institutional Relations of the Office of the President; the Ministries of Defence, Planning, Budget and Management, Cities, Social Development and Fight against Hunger, and of Health; and representatives of the States, of civil society, and of the communities that were affected by disasters. The National System of Civil Protection and Defence (SINDPEC) acts across the entire national territory, coordinating with state authorities. The Ministry of Defence is part of CONPDEC and coordinates the combined operations of the special forces in civil defence activities.</p>				
Chile ¹	National Emergency Office	<i>Decreto Ley</i> N° 369, which created the National Emergency Office (1974/03/18). <i>Decreto</i> N° 156, which approved the National Plan (2002/03/12).	Director	Ministry of Interior and Public Security
<p>The National Civil Protection Plan establishes multi-agency planning in civil protection in response to natural disasters. The provisions contained in the plan are executed through the National Emergency Office –ONEMI- that sets up Civil Protection Committees at the regional, provincial and local levels. For each of those levels, within the Committees the different services, agencies and each of the branches of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros of the relevant area are represented. In 2009, a Civil Protection Academy was created in order to train specialists in the area. A national policy on disaster management was adopted on November 2014.</p>				
Colombia	National Unit for Disaster Risk Management	<i>Ley</i> N° 1.523, adopted the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management and established the National System (2012/04/24) and <i>Decreto</i> N° 2.672 del 2013/11/20.	Director of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National System for Disaster Risk Management (SNGRD) is coordinated by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management. The Ministry of National Defence forms part of the National Committee for disaster prevention and response (together with the President, the Ministers of Interior and Justice, Economy, Social Protection, Communications, Transport, Environment, Housing and Territorial Development). It may delegate its responsibility to the General Command of the Military Forces. They are responsible for training and preparation and for security in disaster areas, aerial control and the identification of ports and heliports, as well as providing assistance to them in disaster situations.</p>				
Costa Rica	National Committee for the Prevention of Risks and Emergency Assistance. Center of Emergency Operations.	<i>Ley</i> N° 8.499, <i>Ley Nacional de Emergencias y Prevención del Riesgo</i> (2005/11/22); <i>Decreto</i> N° 2.461-MP (2007/11/21).	Committee Board	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The governing body of the National Risk Management System is the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response. It articulates and coordinates national policy concerning risk prevention and preparedness to respond to emergencies. The Emergency Operations Center (COE) is the permanent coordinating body, attached to the Commission, that brings together at the national level all public institutions and non-governmental organizations working in the first phase of emergency response. Its responsibility is to prepare and implement the coordinated efforts of first responders to emergencies. .</p>				

¹ At the closing of this edition a bill creating the National Civil Protection Agency, successor to the ONEMI, was under consideration in Congress. It would be responsible for coordinating and implementing emergency prevention activities and civil protection, and for advising the authorities in planning and coordination of emergency response. The bill creates the National Council for Civil Protection as a multisectoral body responsible for advising the Minister of the Interior and Public Security in the development of the National Strategy for Civil Protection.)

The Institutionalization of Civil Defence	Country	Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
	Cuba	National Civil Defence Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces	Ley N° 75 de la defensa nacional (1994/12/21) and Decreto-Ley No 170 del sistema de medidas de defensa civil (1997/05/08)	National Chief of Civil Defence Staff	Office of the President of the State Council, through the Revolutionary Armed Forces
	<p>The Civil Defence System encompasses all levels of military hierarchy 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 the pertinent territory, and their work is supported by the civil defence bodies of the Chiefs of Provincial and Municipal Staffs. There are Defence Councils in each of the 15 provinces and the special municipality. The National Chief of Staff of Civil Defence of the Revolutionary Armed Forces is the main body in 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>				
	Dominican Republic	Civil Defence Office	Ley No 257-66, que crea la Oficina de Defensa Civil (1966/06/17).	Executive Director	Office of the President of the Republic
	<p>The Civil Defence Office is under the Secretariat of State of the President's Office and is chaired by an Executive Director. It is organized in a structure with municipal and provincial directors and is responsible for the coordination, planning and operation of actions in case of emergencies, ensuring the overall control of operations. The Office manages the National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response System, which has an Emergency Operations Center made up of several bodies including the Ministry of the Armed Forces. The 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. The Armed Forces also have a representation in the municipal, state and regional committees for disaster prevention, mitigation and response.</p>				
	Ecuador	National Risk Management Secretariat	Decreto Ejecutivo N° 42 (2009/09/10) which created the Technical Risk Management Secretariat.	National Secretary	Coordinating Ministry of Security
	<p>The National Risk Management Secretariat leads the National Decentralised Risk Management System to ensure people's protection from the negative effects of disasters. Each region has an Operating Committee for Emergencies (COE) that includes, among others, members of the Armed Forces. The Agenda on Disaster Risk Management 2014-2017 was published at the end of 2014.</p>				
	El Salvador	National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System	Decreto N° 777, Ley de protección civil, prevención y mitigación de desastres (18/08/2005) and el Decreto N° 56 (24/05/2006). Reglamento de organización and funcionamiento de la dirección general de protección civil, prevención y mitigación de desastres.	General Director	Ministry of Interior
	<p>The National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System is under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, which is under the Ministry of Interior. Depending on the contingency, the Directorate activates emergency operating centres, which include the Armed Forces mainly through the deployment of human and material resources. The System is formed by the National Committee, provincial, municipal and local committees. The National Civil Protection Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Interior, and is formed by the General Director of Civil Protection, the representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Health, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Public Works, National Defence and Education, and the Director of the National Civil Police.</p>				
	Guatemala	National Coordinator for the Reduction of Natural or Man-made Disasters	Decreto Legislativo N° 109-96, Ley de la coordinadora nacional para la reducción de desastres de origen natural o provocado (1996/11/06) 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).	Minister of National Defence	Ministry of National Defence
<p>The National Coordinator for the Reduction of Natural or Man-made Disasters (CONRED) is made up of agencies both from public and private sectors. Its highest body is the National Council, coordinated by the Ministry of National Defence. It is organized by the local, municipal, provincial and regional coordinating bodies involved in the process of disaster reduction. It has established a National Policy for Risk Reduction in Disasters implemented through an Action Plan and National Management Strategy for Risk Reduction in Disasters (Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 06-2011 -2011/05/18).</p>					
Haiti	National System of Disaster and Risk Management	Decree of May 31st, 1986, attributing the responsibility for civil protection to the Ministry of Interior.	Director of Civil Protection	Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities	
<p>The National System of Disaster and Risk Management (SNGRD) is coordinated by the National Committee on Disaster and Risk Management. The Civil Protection Directorate is the implementing body of the system and also carries out international cooperation projects in the area.</p>					
Honduras	Permanent Committee of National Contingencies	Decreto N° 9-90-E, Ley de contingencias nacionales (26/07/1991) y Acuerdo N° 661.91, Reglamento de la Ley de contingencias nacionales (12/12/1990); Acuerdo Ejecutivo N° 151-09 (28/08/2009), Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SINAGER) y su reglamento (Acuerdo Ejecutivo N° 032-2010).	National Commissioner	Office of the President of the Republic	
<p>The National Risk Management System (SINAGER), created in 2010, has an Executive Council headed by the President and made up of, among others, the Permanent Commission of National Contingencies. The Permanent Committee of Contingencies (COPECO) reports to the Government of Honduras. It is the body responsible for the coordination of public and private efforts aimed at the prevention, mitigation, planning, care, and rehabilitation and rebuilding in case of emergencies or disasters at the national level. From its creation in 1990, it had only had military leaders until 1999 when the first civilian leader was appointed as Civil Commissioner. It is divided into 7 regional offices and is organized with the use of emergency plans. The Secretary of Defence is a member of the Permanent Committee. The Constitutional Law establishes that the Armed Forces will cooperate with human resources and material to face natural disasters and emergency situations impacting people and goods. However, neither the Constitutional Law nor the National Contingency Act details the levels of leadership or operational relationship with the National Committee.</p>					

The Institutionalization of Civil Defence

Country	Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
Mexico	National Civil Protection System	<i>Ley general de protección civil</i> (DOF 2012/06/06).	Secretary of Interior	Secretariat of Interior
<p>The National Civil Protection System establishes the mechanism and procedures of the federal, state and city agencies and other bodies. The executive coordination is under the responsibility of the Secretariat of National Coordination of the Secretariat of Interior. The National Civil Protection Council is a consultative governmental body chaired by the President, and composed of the Secretaries of State, State Governors, Head of the Federal District Government, and Executive Board of the Civil Protection Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Secretary of Interior is its Executive Secretary. In an emergency situation, the National Defence Secretariat and the Navy Secretariat implement the relevant assistance plans (Secretariat of Defence's Plan for Assisting the Population in case of disasters, and the Navy Secretariat's General Assistance Plan to the Population)..</p>				
Nicaragua	National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response Chief of Civil Defence Staff of the Nicaraguan Army	<i>Ley N° 337, Ley de creación del sistema nacional para la prevención, mitigación y atención de desastres</i> (2000/04/07). Last reform: Ley N° 863 – 2014/05/19; <i>Decreto N° 53-2000</i> (2000/06/28). <i>Ley de la defensa nacional</i> (N° 748 – 2010/12/13). Ley N° 181, Código de organización, jurisdicción y previsión social militar (1994/09/02), last reform: Ley N° 855 – 2014/02/11), and Ley N° 337.	Executive Secretary Chief of Civil Defence Staff (EMDC)	President of the Republic Nicaraguan Army
<p>The National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED), under 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 a member of the Committee assisting 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 Chief of Civil Defence Staff guarantees the effective participation of the various Army units and their coordination with State 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 included within the National System. The System's Executive Secretariat, in coordination with the Civil Defence Staff, declares the corresponding alerts.</p>				
Panama	National Civil Protection System	<i>Ley N° 7 que Organiza el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (SINAPROC)</i> , Resolución N° 177 (23/05/2008).	General Director of Civil Protection	Ministry of Interior and Justice
<p>The National Civil Protection System is responsible for the implementation of policies and plans for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. It manages all risk management actions according to territorial divisions; it incorporates risk management into operational and development plans, maintains an up-to-date database on risk information at the national level and manages resources to support the development of risk management plans, programs and projects. Through the National Risk Management Plan it defines the responsibilities of public and private entities for disaster and emergency prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response, and follows up strategies, programs, and activities related to the plan. The General Directorate of Civil Protection is the permanent entity of the System and is the coordinating body of the Emergency Operations Center (COE), a permanent structure of the system that is responsible for promoting, planning and maintaining coordination and joint operation between the different levels, jurisdictions, and functions of the institutions involved in the preparation and response to emergencies or disasters.</p>				
Paraguay	National Emergency Secretariat (Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional, SEN)	<i>Ley N° 2.615/ 05 que crea la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional</i> (02/06/2005), <i>Decreto N° 11.632/13</i> y <i>Decreto N° 3.713/15</i> (2015/06/30)	Minister of Interior	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Emergency Secretariat (SEN) is led by an Executive Secretary and a Deputy Secretary. The Executive Council is chaired by the SEN's Executive Secretary and is made up of the Minister of the Interior, the Presidential Chief of Staff, the Commander of the Military Forces, the Chief of the National Police, the Ministers of Treasury, Foreign Relations, Public Health and Social Welfare, the president of the Red Cross, the president of the National Firemen's Board; the president of the Volunteer Firemen's Body, the Executive Secretary for Children and Adolescents, the Director of the Charity and Social Assistance Directorate (DIBEN) and one governor designated by his peers of the Council of Governors. The Armed Forces, the National Police, the public entities under the national government and its decentralized bodies, as well as state and city governments, shall all provide any assistance and cooperation to the SEN as required by the latter to fulfill the goals assigned to it.</p>				
Peru	National Institute of Civil Defence	<i>Ley que crea el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (SINAGERD)</i> , N° 29.664 (2011/02/19, Last reform: <i>Decreto Legislativo N° 1.200 – 2015/09/23</i>); <i>Decreto Supremo N° 048-2011</i> (2011/05/26); <i>Decreto Supremo N° 043-2013</i> .	Chief of INDECI	Ministry of Defence
<p>The National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) is a public body in charge of the National System of Risk Management in Disasters (SINAGERD), chaired by the Council of Ministers. It is the technical body responsible for coordinating, facilitating and inspecting the development and implementation of the National Plan of Risk Management in Disasters, the process of development, response and rehabilitation. Among other tasks, it is in charge of supporting and facilitating the joint operation of the actors participating in the response effort under the National Emergency Operations Centre and managing its facilities and support tools. The Armed Forces are also part of SINAGERD, in relation to the preparation and response for disasters, according to their competences and in coordination with, and support to, the authorities.</p>				
Uruguay	National Emergency Directorate	<i>Ley N° 18.621, Sistema Nacional de Emergencias, creación como sistema público de carácter permanente</i> (25/10/2009).	National Director	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The National Emergency System (SINAE) is a permanent government system created with the aim of providing protection in the event of disasters. It is formed by the Executive, the National Emergency Directorate, and the National Advisory Committee for Risk Reduction and Response to Disasters, Ministers, independent bodies and decentralized services, Emergency Department Committees and the Departmental Emergency Coordination Center. Its main body is the Superior Directorate, which is under the Office of the President. The Minister of Defence is a member of SINAE (chaired by the President of the Republic) and the National Emergency Council (chaired by the Secretary of the President's Office). Other participants are the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, and the Director of the Permanent Technical Operational Directorate.</p>				
Venezuela	National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate	<i>Decreto Presidencial N° 1.557, Ley de la organización nacional de protección civil y administración de desastres</i> (13/11/2001).	General Director	Ministry of the People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace Vice-ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection
<p>The National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate is under the Ministry of the People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. Its General Director is responsible for the preparation and submission of a National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Plan, to be approved by the National Coordination Committee of Civil Protection and Disaster Management. It is organized into state directorates. It also includes the National Coordination Committee of Civil Protection and Disaster Management, which is part of the National System of Risk Management and National Coordination of Citizen Security. A high-level representative of the Ministry of Defence is also part of it. The Law does not make reference to the Armed Forces.</p>				

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The Entrance and Exit of Troops: the Question of Military Justice

Country	Military Justice Norms
Argentina	Criminal jurisdiction is exercised by the judges and courts established by the National Constitution and legislation, and extends to all offenses committed in its territory or on the high seas on board domestic vessels, when these arrive at a port of the Capital, or on board aircraft in national airspace, and includes crimes committed abroad that produce effects in our country, or when they are executed by agents or employees of Argentine authorities in the performance of their duties. It is non-extendable and extends to the knowledge of the offenses committed in the same jurisdiction. (<i>Anexo I, Modificaciones al Código Penal y al Código Procesal Penal de la Nación, Sec. 18</i>). Aggravating circumstances. The following circumstances, in particular, will be considered as aggravating: 2. Committing the offense when part of a peace missions or when commissioner abroad. (<i>Anexo IV, Código de Disciplina de las Fuerzas Armadas, Sec. 25</i>). <i>Ley N° 26.394, 2008/08/26</i> .
Bolivia	The Criminal Code applies to "3) Those offenses committed abroad by Bolivian or foreign citizens, military or civilian, whose effects are produced in places subject to military jurisdiction, provided that have not been processed abroad; 4) to those offences committed in Bolivian military aircraft and ships, wherever they may be, or when occupied or held by legal order of the military authority or when in service of the armed forces, even if they are privately owned; 5) For offences committed on board foreign vessels or aircraft, when in places subject to Bolivian military jurisdiction; 6) to those offences committed abroad by military officials carrying out the service of the Nation; and 7) to those military offences that, pursuant to treaties or conventions of the Republic, should be punished, even if they were not committed in their jurisdiction." (Sec. 1). <i>Código Penal Militar, 1996/01/22</i> . Last reform 2002/09/13.
Brazil	Military criminal law is applied - without prejudice to international conventions, treaties or other rules of international law - to crimes committed in whole or in part of the country or outside of it, even if the defendant is being tried according to foreign justice (Sec. 7). Among others, they are considered military crimes in wartime those covered in the military criminal code even if they are defined in the Civil Code, when committed by military personnel on foreign territory where there is military action taking place. (Sec. 10). <i>Código Penal Militar, 1969/10/21</i> . Last reform 30/06/2011).
Chile	Military courts have jurisdiction over Chilean and foreign nationals, to judge all matters of military jurisdiction that may occur in the country. They also have jurisdiction over the same issues occurring outside of the national territory, such as, among others, cases where the offence is committed by military personnel in the exercise of their function or during commissioned service. (Sec. 3). <i>Código de Justicia Militar, 1944/12/19</i> . Last reform 2010/12/30. National troops, without prejudice to the norms set out in international law, will remain subject to the laws and regulations in Chile when abroad. <i>Law N° 20.297, 2008/12/13</i> .
Colombia	Crimes related to service. They are service-related offences those committed by members of the Public Force on active duty within or outside the national territory, where these issues are derived directly from the military or policing functions outlined in the Constitution, law, and regulations. (Sec. 2). Prescription of offences initiated or completed abroad. When the crime is initiated or completed abroad the statute of limitations stated in the previous section (76) shall be increased by half, without exceeding the maximum limit set out (Sec. 77). For the purpose of trials under Military Criminal Justice, the territorial jurisdiction will be the following: Paragraph 2. When it is not possible to determine the place where the offence was committed or, when it was carried out in several different places, one of which is uncertain or abroad, the jurisdiction of the Presiding Judge is determined according to where charges are brought by the Military Criminal Prosecution, which will take place where the key elements of the indictment are found. (Sec. 218). <i>Law No 1407, 2010/08/17</i> .
Cuba	All criminal proceedings following an unlawful act in which military personnel are accused apply to the Military Courts, even when some of the participants or victims are civilians. They are competent to try crimes and offences committed in the territory where they exercise their jurisdiction, and when the act was committed abroad or where it is not possible to determine where it was committed, these cases will be presided over by the Court in whose territory concluded the instruction. (Sec.11). <i>Law N° 6, 1977/08/08</i> .
Dominican Republic	They are also within the jurisdiction of military courts those offences committed by military personnel in the performance of his/her duties, wherever they are committed. If the offence was committed abroad, the procedure shall begin after the return of the accused to the Republic. (Sec. 3) <i>Ley N° 3.483, 1953/02/11</i> . Last reform 02/07/2002).
Ecuador	The crimes committed by military servicemen or women overseas, based on the principle of reciprocity, will be judged by the judges or courts determined by Ecuadorian law (Sec. 602.24). <i>Ley reformatoria al Código Penal, 2010/05/19</i> .
El Salvador	The Code applies to members of the Armed Forces on active duty and in relation to purely military crimes and offences. The emergency service is that provided by the Armed Forces under abnormal circumstances that threaten to disturb the peace or public order. (Sec.1 and 32). <i>DL N° 562, 1964/05/29</i> . Last reform: 1992/11/27.
Guatemala	No reference.
Honduras	The Courts of the Republic shall retain their jurisdiction over offences committed in foreign territory by Honduran nationals subject to military jurisdiction, provided that such crimes affect the institutions and interests of Honduras. (Sec. 317). <i>Decreto N° 76, 1906/03/01</i> . Last reform: 1937/01/22.
Mexico	If the Army is in the territory of a friendly or neutral power, the rules stipulated in treaties or conventions with that power will be respected with regard to the jurisdiction of military courts. (Sec.61). <i>DNL N° 005,1933/08/31</i> . Last reform <i>DOF 2014/06/13</i> .
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan military criminal laws apply to military crimes and offences committed in Nicaraguan territory. (Sec.7). They are also applicable to those acts foreseen in the crime, even where they have been committed outside the national territory, provided that those criminally responsible are military personnel on active duty. (Sec. 9). <i>Ley N° 566, 2006/01/05</i> .
Paraguay	Military jurisdiction is special and during peacetime includes, among other things, crimes and offences committed by military personnel on active duty or military employees on service during a stay in a foreign territory. (Sec.31). <i>Ley N° 844, 1980/12/19</i> .
Peru	The norms laid out in military police criminal law apply to military or police personnel that commit an offence abroad, where: 1. The effects are produced in places subject to military or police jurisdiction, provided that they have not been processed abroad; 2. The agent is a military or police officer at the service of the Nation; 3. The act was against the security of the Nation; and, 4. Pursuant to treaties or international agreements. (Sec. 2) <i>DL N° 1.094, 2010/09/01</i> .
Uruguay	Common crimes committed by military personnel in peacetime, regardless where they are committed, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of regular courts. (Sec. 28). <i>Ley N° 18.650, 2010/03/08</i> . Last reform: 2012/05/10)
Venezuela	For military prosecution to occur in Venezuela in relation to offences committed outside the national territory, it is required that the alleged offender has not served time overseas for the same offence, in accordance with the classification established by this Code. (Sec. 8). In the cases foreseen in the previous article, when a person who has already been convicted abroad is convicted for the same offence, the portion of the sentence and period of detention that has been served outside of the Republic shall be taken into account in accordance with the rule laid down in Section 418 (Sec. 9). <i>Código Orgánico de Justicia Militar, Gaceta Oficial N° 5263 Extraordinario de fecha 17 de septiembre de 1998</i> .

The Context of Disaster Response and Civil-Military Cooperation

Military forces represent one of the resources employed in response to natural or man-made disasters, within a context of complex systems driven by civilian humanitarian organizations. The **International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**, for example, has sought since 2000 to reduce risks and increase the level of preparation of national systems.



At the international level, the **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**, a civilian body, is responsible for the coordination of responses to emergency situations.

It ensures the framework within which the various actors develop their individual contributions to the overall relief effort. A key part of this is to promote efficient interaction between civilian and military actors.

The Oslo Guidelines

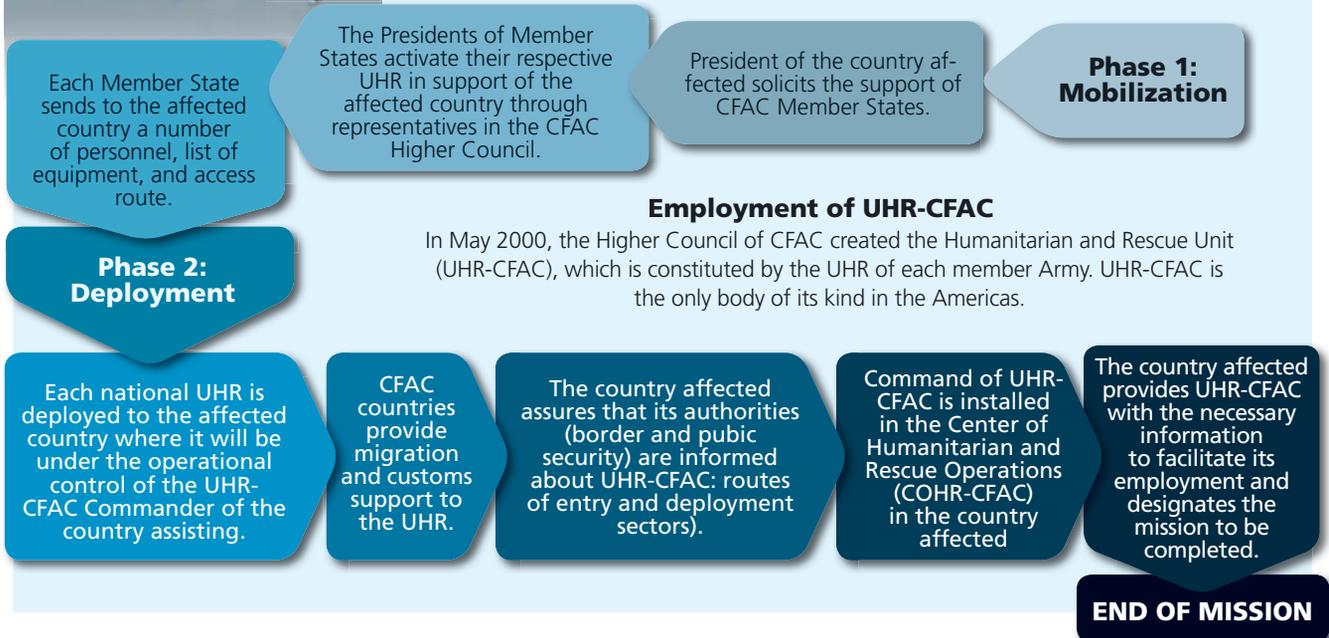
First released in 1994, were prepared by OCHA to provide a framework for the employment of foreign military and civil defence assets (MCDA) in international disaster relief operations, such as the protection of humanitarian space.

At the sub regional level, there are five different kinds of organizations that work in the field of prevention, mitigation and response to disaster situations: the **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)**; the **Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPRENAC)**; **Andean Regional Program for the Prevention and Mitigation of Risk (PREANDINO)**; **Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Attention (CAPRADE)** and the **Regional Seismological Center for South America (CERESIS)**.



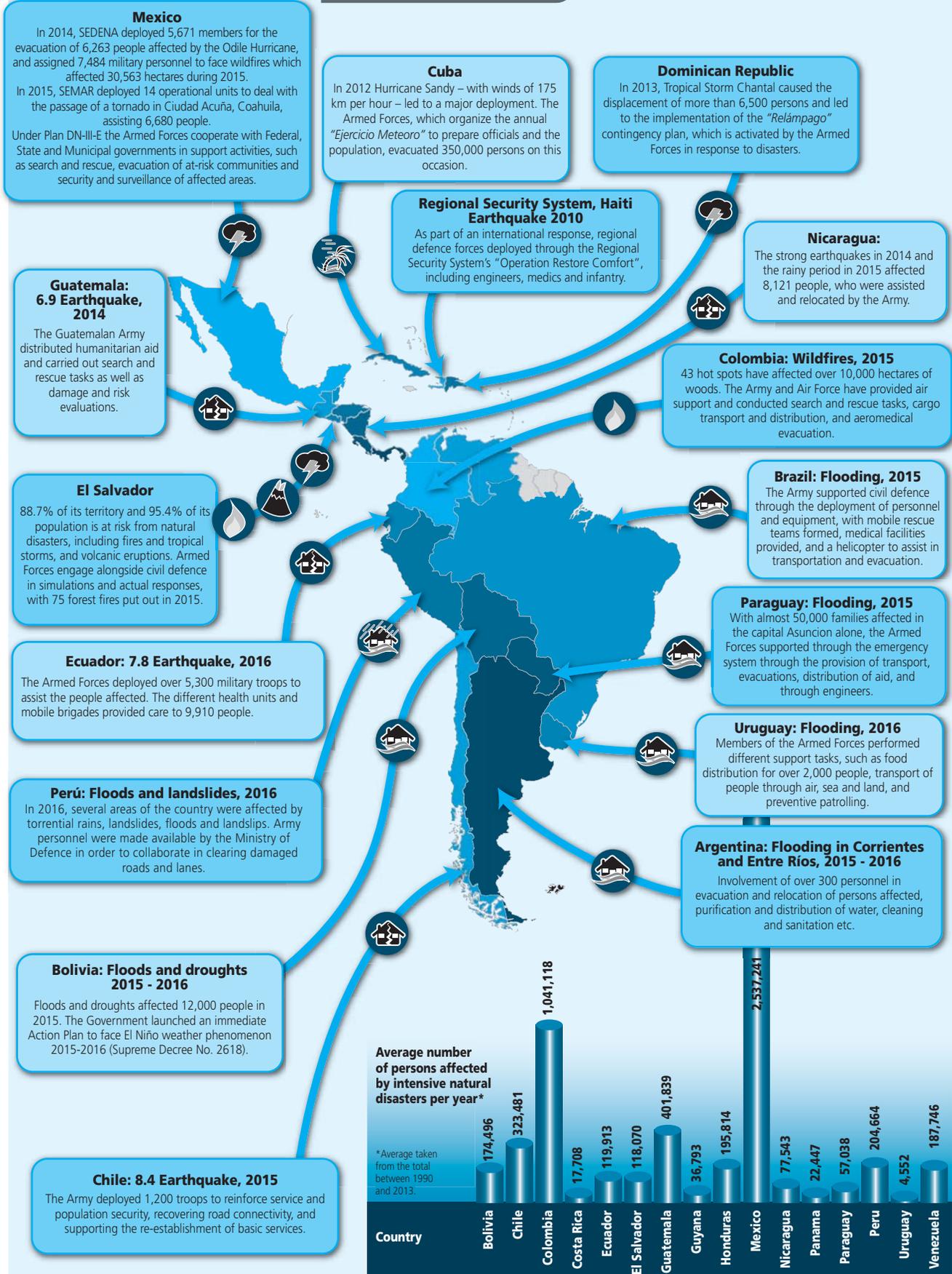
Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC)

Each armed force in Central America – Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua – has within its organic-functional structure a Humanitarian Rescue Unit, which collectively form the UHR-CFAC. It is activated in a disaster/emergency under a minimal protocol that specifies two phases for execution:



Source: Guidelines on The Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief - "Oslo Guidelines", Revised November 2007. Websites of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC).

The Work of Defence Actors in Disaster Response



Source: Compilation based on *Impacto de los desastres en América Latina y el Caribe, 1990-2013*, UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (August 2015), journalistic material and annual reports by Ministries of Defence.

Relations between Defence and Public Security in the Regional Context

Current areas and initiatives

Citizen Security



(prevention of criminal activity, public order, patrols, control of riots or demonstrations)

- Creation of a body for public security tasks: the Military Police of Public Order in Honduras
- Establishment of Mixed Operational Bases by SEDENA in areas defined as at high-risk of presenting security problems. Realize mobile and fixed surveillance operations in Mexico.
- Deployment of the Bolivarian National Armed Force in patrol tasks and checkpoints as part of Patria Plan Segura (Safe Nation Plan) in Venezuela.
- Implementation of the Internal and Citizen Security Operations Plan, in order to support the National Police in public order operations, in Dominican Republic.

Prevention and repression activities in border areas



- Implementation of the Frontiers Operations for the surveillance and control of border areas, in Argentina.
- Joint military-civil task forces to protect border areas in Colombia and Venezuela.
- Deployment of Guatemalan military personnel belonging to the Tecún Umán Task Force in the area bordering Mexico.
- Aerial and land surveillance in order to impede the entrance of arms, munitions and groups that aim to attack state infrastructure, promote drug trafficking, and/or guerilla operations, in Ecuador.

Actions against organized crime and drug trafficking

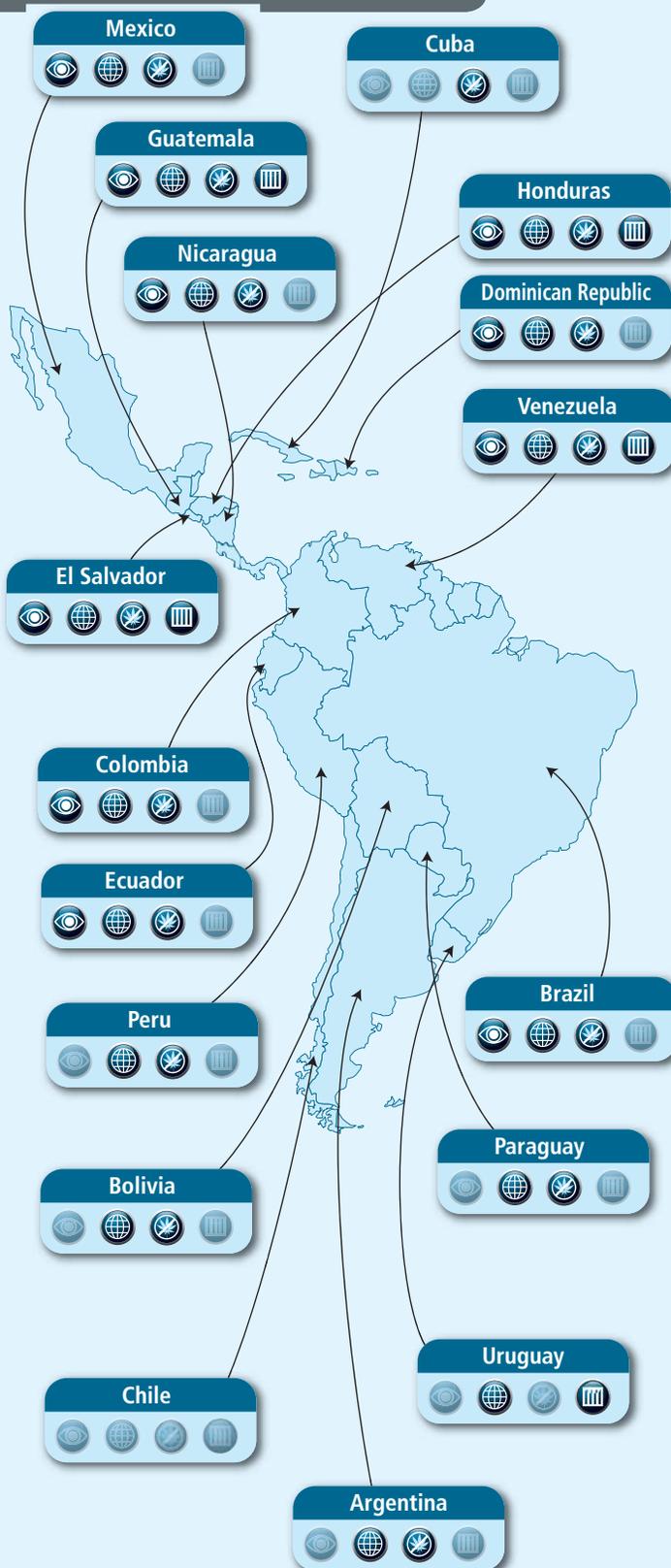


- Operations against drug trafficking and organized crime developed by SEMAR and SEDENA, where they eradicate marijuana plants and decommission firearms, in Mexico.
- Development of the plan against drug trafficking and organized crime in Nicaragua.
- Joint tasks to neutralize drug trafficking, organized crime, human trafficking, and the trafficking of arms and other goods, by the Armed Forces of Paraguay.
- Joint task force that carries out eradications of coca cultivations in Bolivia.

Perimeter control in penitentiary centres



- San Carlos Operational Plan for external and intermediate security in 21 penitentiary centres and 3 rehabilitation centres for minors, and Penal Centre Assistance Groups (GAAP): perimeter security in the rest of the penitentiary centres.
- Access and exit control, revision and inspection of persons, vehicles and objects that enter into jails in Uruguay



Source: Compilation based on the legislation, plans, policies and planning guides. *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa* of Bolivia (2015). *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas* of Ecuador (2015). *Informe de Labores de las Fuerzas Armadas* (2014-2015) of El Salvador. *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional* of Guatemala (2014-2015). ; *Ley de Policía Militar del Orden Publico* (DL N° 168 – 2013/0/22. Last reform: DL N° 286 – 2014/02/13) and *Ley de Estrategia Interinstitucional en Seguridad y Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES)* (DL N° 103 – 2013/06/27) of Honduras; *Tercer Informe de Labores* of SEDENA and SEMAR (2015) Mexico. *Memoria Anual del Ejército de Nicaragua* (2015). *Informe y Memoria Anual de la Gestión del Gobierno Nacional* of Uruguay (2015). *Memoria y cuenta del Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Defensa* (2015) and Website of the *Gran Misión A toda vida Venezuela: Plan Patria Segura* of Venezuela.

Regular Internal Order Programs

Country	Program, Body or Legal Basis	Activities of the Armed Forces
Argentina	Frontiers Operation (Operativo fronteras) (according to the declaration of public security emergency by Decree 228/2016).	A public security emergency is declared in the entire national territory for a period of 365 days, to be extended as needed, in order to revert the state of collective danger posed by complex and organized crime. In the same act, the North Shield Operation (<i>Operativo Escudo Norte</i>), which had been extended by Decree 152/2016, was modified and replaced by the Frontiers Operation (<i>Operativo Fronteras</i>). The Armed Forces are involved in the defense of national air space, under air space protection rules, as well as in the release of "military secret", under "rules of engagement for air space defense".
Bolivia	Citizen Security System Act "Por una Vida Segura" (For a Secure Life) (Act N° 264 – 2012/07/31).	- The Ministry of Defence is part of the Inter-ministerial Citizen Security Committee, which is responsible for coordinating prevention policies, plans, and programs in relation to citizen security. -The Air Service of Citizen Security exclusively develops comprehensive tasks for prevention and maintenance of citizen security.
	Joint Task Force (JTF).	- Eradication of excess coca crops.
	Executive order for the Regulation of the Law of Amendment of the Tax Code and General Customs Act.	- Involvement in customs controls.
	Plan Cerrojo (Lock Plan).	- To prevent the entry of non-documented vehicles into the national territory, as well as the smuggling of fuel and food, particularly through the Chilean border.
	Border Security and Development Act (N° 100 - 2011/04/04).	- Institutional coordination mechanisms for the implementation of comprehensive development and security policies at border areas. - Border Development and Security Council. - Armed Forces, through Joint Commands, implement action plans approved by the Council.
	Manual for the Use of Force in Domestic Conflicts (<i>Decreto Supremo N° 27.977 – 2005/01/14</i>).	- Provision of the Armed Forces for deployment internally in order to maintain public order when the legally constituted authorities are insufficient to respond. - Control of riots and demonstrations.
Brazil	<i>Lei Complementar N° 136 (25/08/2010).</i> <i>Diretiva Ministerial N° 15 (2010).</i> Manual for Operations to Guarantee Law and Order.	- Engage in preventive and repressive activities in border areas against border and environmental crimes through patrols and searches of persons, vehicles and other means of transport. - Organization of the Pacification Force (FPAZ) for the recuperation and control of marginalized areas within the Maré complex, Rio de Janeiro. - Organization of FPAZ to carry out actions in high-risk cities, such as the missions in Salvador and Recife due to the Police strike in 2014. - Provision of security in large events, on the occasion of the visit by the Pope for the World Youth Day in Rio de Janeiro, and at the national level for the Confederations Cup and the World Cup of football.
	Strategic Border Plan (Operation <i>Agata, Centinela, and Cadeado</i>).	- The Strategic Border Plan aims to prevent and impede crimes in border areas, prevent the entrance of arms and drugs into the country, and to improve the living quality of the close to six million persons that live in remote municipalities.
Colombia	<i>Comprehensive Security Policy and Defence for Prosperity*</i> .	- Reduce national drug production. Strengthen interdiction capabilities. Dismantle criminal groups. - Dismantle illicit armed groups that operate at the margin of the law. Integrate and adapt security schemes. Implement a border security model. - Advance towards a system with a credible, comprehensive, interoperable dissuasive capacity.
	<i>Espada de Honor (Sword of Honour) Campaign*</i> .	- Dismantle the FARC and ELN on three levels: command and control, armed structures, and support networks.
Dominican Republic	<i>Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo N° 310-06.</i> Manual of Joint Doctrine of the Armed Forces.	- Support to the National Police in the prevention of criminal activities and guaranteeing citizen security: preventive patrols that integrated some 600 military personnel into daily patrols in 2013. - Anti-drug activities supported by the military.
	Huron Operational Plan.	- Actions to protect the lives and property of public and private entities in strategic points of the national territory in support of the National Police. Responsible for maintaining public order and law enforcement during protests that surpass the response capacity of the police, through which the Armed Forces seek to provide greater support and security to the entire population.
	Operation <i>Obra Santa</i> .	- During March 2013, the Armed Forces provided support to the National Emergency Committee, which was implemented to provide assistance and security to the general population during Easter.
	<i>Operational Plan Seguridad Interna y Ciudadana (Internal and Citizen Security) 2013.</i>	- In order to continue supporting the National Police, carrying out public order operations in support of citizens.
	Joint Plan <i>Navidad Tranquila (Calm Christmas) 2012/2013.</i>	- Plan designed to support the National Police in citizen security.

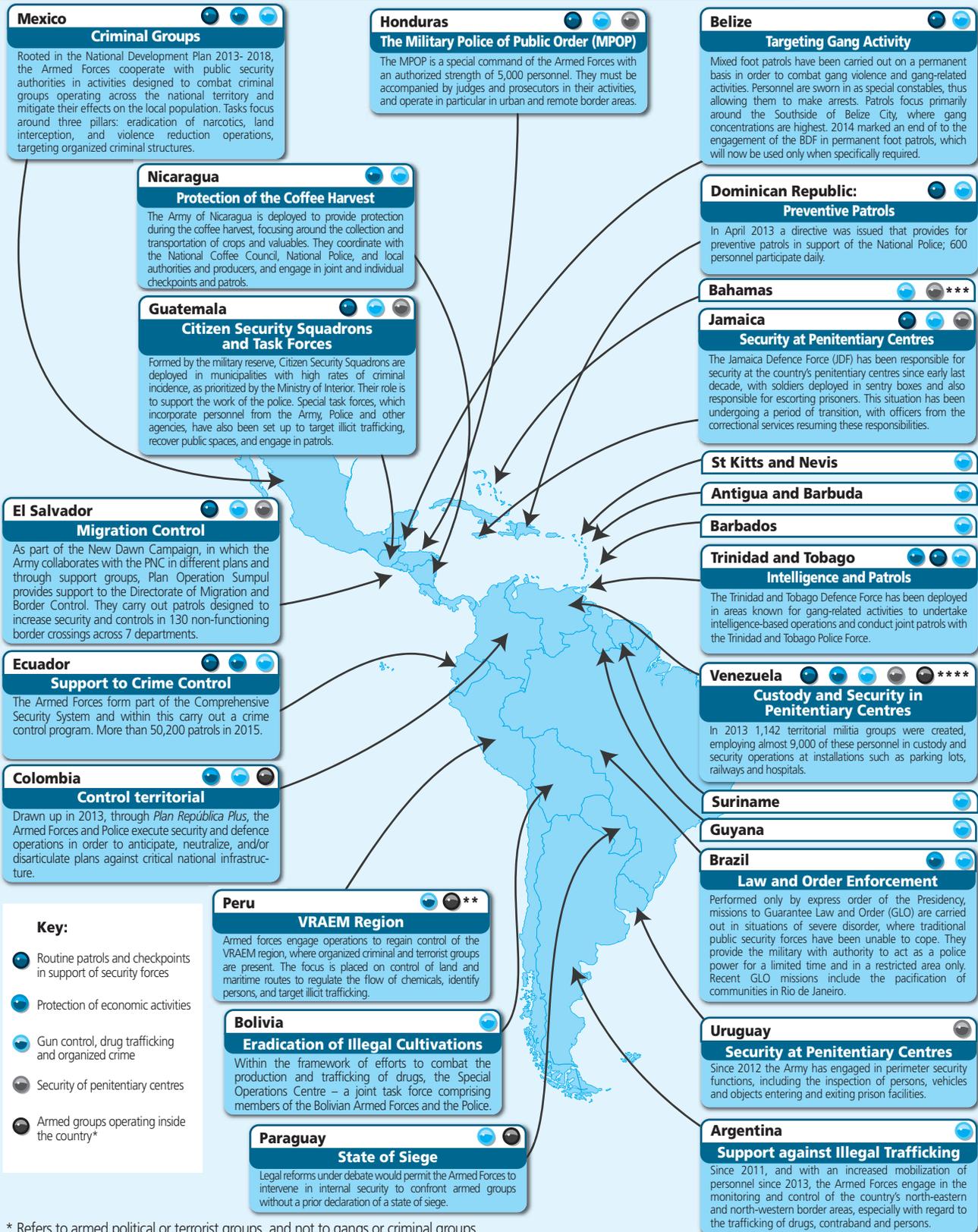
* To be reviewed in the context of the peace negotiations.

Country	Program, Body or Legal Basis	Activities of the Armed Forces
Ecuador	Ground and river patrolling in border-area rivers.	- Ongoing patrols take place along 724 kilometers on the border with Colombia and 1,420 kilometers on the border with Peru, using military personnel in the north and south borders. Patrolling is aimed at reducing insecurity in the surrounding towns, as well as preventing illegal arms smuggling, entry of illegal armed groups, occupation of rest bases, settlement of drug processing laboratories and illegal crops farming.
	Comprehensive Security System.	- The Armed Forces, through Operational Command Structures, participate directly, continuously, and in a complimentary fashion in support of the National Police, the Customs Service, members of the Judiciary, and other governmental organizations in internal security (citizen security, fighting organized crime, and maintaining public order). - Contingent dedicated to the provision of assistance during emergencies as part of the Comprehensive Security System. - The National Police and the Armed Forces carry out interdiction operations as part of drug combating efforts.
El Salvador	<i>Nuevo Amanecer</i> (New Dawn) Military Campaign.	- Zeus commands: searches of persons and vehicles, establishment of vehicle checkpoints; detention in case of in flagrante crimes, referring those detained to the National Civil Police, and performing joint operations to reduce crime. - San Carlos Command: Support to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Centres (DGCP) in reinforcing perimeter security. - Prison Support Groups (GAAP), periodic and permanent patrols outside of prisons during day and night. Apprehension of persons trying to smuggle illicit objects when entering prison facilities or throwing them over perimeter walls - Sumpul Command: Support to the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME) through the deployment of personnel in the national border to prevent illicit activities - Eagle Command: Joint Community Support Groups (GCAC): searches of persons and vehicles and provide support to territorial control operations.
	Joint Group Cuscatlán.	- Antinarcotics operations.
	Plan Barrios (<i>Neighborhoods</i>).	- Support to regions with high levels of violence in order to increase the security of the local population, and to maintain security on the public transport system.
Guatemala	Government Plan 2012 (Emerging Citizen Security Plan).	- Formation of Inter-agency Task Forces integrated by the Police, Intelligence Directorate, and the Army. - Neutralize organized crime, gangs, and common crime. - Land, aerial, and maritime interdiction to avoid the entry of drugs into national territory. - Evaluate the vulnerabilities of official and non-official border crossings and logistical routes used by criminals.
	<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo</i> N° 40-2000 and N° 304-2014.	- Perimeter security at detention centres.
	<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo</i> N° 63-2012 (Creation of Military Brigades for combating drug trafficking).	- Interdiction of external threats and the neutralization of illegal armed groups. Recuperation of control over air, maritime and land spaces.
	Citizen Security Operations	- Plans of action in which the Armed Forces are directly engaged.
	Kaminal and Maya Task Forces.	- Actions for the recuperation of public spaces and patrols in different zones within Guatemala City.
	Operation <i>Atrarraya</i>	- Actions to demobilise criminal structures and to apprehend arms and narcotics.
	Operation <i>Apoyo a la Democracia</i> (Support to Democracy).	- Support provided by the Armed Forces to the work of electoral commissions, acting as logistical support and providing protection to government employees. - Operations to guarantee the change of office in unstable regions.
	Task Force Tecún Umán - AG N° 277-2013.	- Combined security operations targeting to the prevention and eradication of criminal activities in Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango.
	Task Force "San Juan" - AG N° 6-2014.	- Tasks in support of the National Police; declares a state of prevention in San Juan Sacatepéquez.
Chortí Inter-agency Task Force - AG N° 141-2014 and 571-2015.	- It is aimed at preventing, combating, dismantling and eradicating criminal actions in the departments of Izabal, Zacapa, Chiquimula, el Progreso, Petén and Alta Verapaz.	
Honduras	Bases of the National Defence Policy.	- Joint operations with the National Police to combat gangs, patrols, surveillance, stop-and-search, and captures of criminals. - Support to the fight against organized crime. - Support to the fight against drug trafficking.
	Operation <i>Relámpago</i> .	- Mobile operations in different sectors of the capital, Tegucigalpa; making arrests and patrolling jointly with the police inside neighbourhoods, and citizen security operations in bus stations.
	<i>Ley de Policía Militar del Orden Público</i> (DL 168 - 2013); <i>Ley Estrategia Interinstitucional en Seguridad y Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad</i> (TIGRES) (DL 103 - 2013).	- Creation of a new Special Command of the Armed Forces: the Military Police of Public Order. Acts in circumstances where insecurity affects public order and constitutes an emergency situation.
	Operation <i>Xatruch</i> .	- Preventive patrols in order to decommission drugs and arms, carried out in the province of Colon.
	Inter-agency Security Force (FUSINA) (<i>Fuerza de Seguridad Interinstitucional</i> -FUSINA) CNDS Resolution N° 020/2014.	- Execute law-enforcement and military operations (regular, non-regular and special) along the entire national territory, to restore law and order and provide security.

Country	Program, Body or Legal Basis	Activities of the Armed Forces
Mexico	Support to public security activities.	- Participation in Public Security Councils meetings. - Coordination groups: 32 groups. - Mixed operations: Patrols and military security checkpoints; orders for suspects to hand themselves in, apprehensions in support of ministerial authorities; support to the local civilian population when witnessing in flagrant crimes or in response to crime reports; collaboration in the fight against drug trafficking.
	Protection of strategic installations.	- Permanent security posts and coordination of activities with sectors present in the area.
	The "México en Paz" (Mexico in Peace) Initiative, within the Development Plan.	- The Armed Forces cooperate together with public security forces in order to carry out crime fighting tasks.
Nicaragua	<i>Seguridad en el Campo</i> (Rural Security) Plan.	- Protection against theft of livestock and other activities that threaten the life, property, and economic activities of the coffee and livestock zones.
	<i>Enfrentamiento a la Delincuencia Rural</i> (Confronting Rural Crime) Plan, in coordination with the National Police.	- Combined efforts in rural security.
	Plans against organized crime and drug trafficking.	- Operations carried out by land, naval and air force components with the aim of combating drug trafficking.
	Protection of the Coffee Harvest Plan.	- Protection and security during the coffee harvest.
	Protection of strategic objectives.	118 strategic objectives, including the Tumarín hydroelectric plant project.
Paraguay	Involvement of the Armed Forces in joint tasks in order to neutralize drug trafficking, organized crime and the trafficking in persons, arms or other goods.	
	Congress has approved reforms to the Internal Security and Defence Law, creating an Internal Operational Command integrated by the National Police and the National Anti-Drugs Secretariat in the departments of Concepción, San Pedro and Amambay, which operate under the coordination of the new command.	
Peru	Plan for the Valleys and Rivers of Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro (VRAEM).	- Promotes greater state presence in the region, which has been declared under a state of emergency. The operations are developed by the Special VRAE Command, which executes counter-terrorism operations and joint actions with the National Police.
	- <i>Decreto Legislativo</i> N° 1.095 (2010/09/01) establishes rules for the employment of force within the national territory by the Armed Forces.	
Uruguay	<i>Ley del personal militar con funciones de guardia perimetral a unidades de internación para personas privadas de libertad</i> (N° 19.326 – 2015/07/08).	- Entrance and exit control tasks, including searches and inspections of persons, vehicles and objects entering into prisons.
Venezuela	<i>Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana</i> (GO Extraordinaria N° 6.020 – 21/03/2011).	- Bolivarian National Guard. Cooperate in the investigation and prevention of crimes relating to drugs and psychotropic substances, kidnapping and extortion, border and rural security, road security, surveillance of strategic industries, ports and airports, immigration control, public order, public security, criminal investigation; support, custody and surveillance of facilities and the property of the Legislative and Judicial Branches, the Citizen and Electoral Powers, and support to Civil Protection and Disaster Management agencies.
	<i>Proyecto</i> 111.594 to implement military operations for security, defence and comprehensive development of the Nation.	- Plans to detect and control illegal mining activities; operations to detect and prevent smuggling of fuel in border areas, security plans and urban development; deployment, security and surveillance of refugees in garrisons affected by weather conditions in the country; security and order in farms recovered by the National Government; participation in the Bicentennial Security Operation (DIBISE). - Military operations of safeguard and surveillance against crimes in maritime and river areas; interdiction commissions in drug matters at ports and airplanes in the country; destruction of illegal landing strips used with airplanes for the transport of narcotic and psychotropic substances, operations for the control of illegal traffic of fuels at border and coastal states.
	Great Mission <i>A toda vida</i> Venezuela.	- Defined as a comprehensive inter-institutional policy of citizen security with participation of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, deployed with the objective of reducing crime levels.
	Military operations in border areas.	- Security in border areas - Operation Boquete y látigo (Hole and Whip operations)
	Military operations supporting internal order activities.	- Check points installed throughout the territory. - Operación de Liberación del Pueblo (OLP).
	<i>Boquete Jaque Mate</i>	- The Army Forces participate in actions as part of the National Anti-Drug Strategy
Chile	In Chile a State of Exception was declared in areas affected by the 2015 earthquake in order to guarantee public order.	
Cuba	The President of the State Advisory is able to employ the Revolutionary Armed Forces in order to maintain interior order, including when a State of Emergency has not been declared.	

Source: Compilation based on the legislation, plans, policies and planning guides. *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa* of Bolivia (2015). *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas* of Ecuador (2015). *Informe de Labores de las Fuerzas Armadas* (2014-2015) of El Salvador. *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional* of Guatemala (2014-2015).); *Ley de Policía Militar del Orden Público* (DL N° 168 – 2013/0/22. Last reform: DL N° 286 – 2014/02/13) and *Ley de Estrategia Interinstitucional en Seguridad y Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES)* (DL N° 103 – 2013/06/27) of Honduras; *Tercer Informe de Labores* of SEDENA and SEMAR (2015) Mexico. *Memoria Anual del Ejército de Nicaragua* (2015). *Informe y Memoria Anual de la Gestión del Gobierno Nacional* of Uruguay (2015). *Memoria y cuenta del Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Defensa* (2015) and Website of the *Gran Misión A toda vida Venezuela: Plan Patria Segura* of Venezuela. Website of the Senate of Paraguay.

The Armed Forces and Internal Security Operations across the Region



* Refers to armed political or terrorist groups, and not to gangs or criminal groups.
 ** Refers especially to the terrorist/guerrilla group 'The Shining Path' and organised criminal groups operating in the VRAEM area.
 ***Royal Bahamas Defence Force personnel are deployed between the hours of 10pm and 6am in case assistance in prison security is required.
 ****The Ministry of the People's Power for Defence defines as one of its lines of action for 2014 an increase in military operational activities in border areas with the objective of controlling and neutralizing transnational crime and groups that generate violence in the country.

Note: Refers to the existence of specified plans or sustained actions in the area, as opposed to one-off activities. The list of activities is not exhaustive.

Source: Compilation based on legislation and decrees, institutional reports and websites of ministries and armed forces from each country. It refers to the existence of specified plans or sustained actions in the area, as opposed to one-off activities. The list of activities is not exhaustive.

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Protection of National Resources

The region is rich in natural resources, and given their strategic character, the armed forces have gone incorporating the safeguarding of the environment and natural resource protection into their strategic objectives.

Key:



Principal Resources/ Country

Principal Programs and Activities

 <p>Argentina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service of Environmental Security of the Navy, to cooperate with the national environmental policy. - Conservation of natural reserves that were historically assigned to the Armed Forces for military use. With conservation spaces, they are joint-managed by the Ministry of Defence and the Environmental and Sustainable Development Secretariat with the objective of guaranteeing their conservation and perpetuation.
 <p>Bolivia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "School for the Protection of Tipnis" Battalion, for the protection of the environment and natural resources of Isiboro Secure National Park. - The Armed Forces participate in programs involving forestation through the Army and Naval ecologic battalions. - Implementation of training programs for ecological promoters (soldiers and seamen) who develop actions related to environmental protection.
 <p>Brazil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nuclear propulsion submarine project also has the aim of contributing to the defence and preservation of national interests in the maritime field and the protection of natural resources on the continental shelf. - Amazonia Azul management system: surveillance, control and protection of the Brazilian coast. It includes management of activities related to the sea, such as surveillance, control, pollution prevention, and natural resource protection, among others. The complete implementation of this system is expected for 2024.
 <p>Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2014-2015 Antarctic campaign. Support to Antarctic operators and scientific activity of the Chilean Antarctic Institute. - National Climate Change Plan for 2016-2021: the Office of the Armed Forces Undersecretary (<i>Subsecretaria para las Fuerzas Armadas</i>) acts in representation of the Ministry at the Climate Change Technical Task Force, and is in charge of following up the Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change in Biodiversity - Navy Environmental Policy. Engages in activities that contribute to environmental objectives according to the legal powers given to the General Directorate of Maritime Territory and National Merchant Marine (DIRECTEMAR).
 <p>Colombia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Defence, along with other bodies, works on the development of a policy to address the issue of illegal mining activities. - The Army engage actions to recuperate control of mining areas, as part of Plan Sword of Honour, through this removing one of the resources employed by organized criminal groups and guaranteeing the use of these resources.
 <p>Cuba</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Defence: observation and control of biological, radioactive and chemical pollution.
 <p>Dominican Republic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of activities between the Environmental Ministry and the Navy for the management of coastal, land and maritime public assets. Aims to strengthen controls and prevent the degradation of marine, geological, and biological resources, including the flora and fauna that inhabit these ecosystems. - Actions for the protection of forests and reforestation. - <i>Relámpago</i> Operational Plan: support activities that the Armed Forces engage in with the civilian population during disasters, for example during Tropical Storm Chantal, which caused flooding and the overflow of rivers as a result of heavy rains.
 <p>Ecuador</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational Maritime Command No 2 executes operations for the protection of maritime borders in coordination with the National Police and with the participation of supporting bodies, thus protecting national strategic resources. - The Armed Forces Joint Command is responsible for hydrocarbon security through control of the System of Trans Ecuadorian Oil Pipelines (SOTE). - Hydrocarbon Security and Energy Sovereignty Plan, that involves supporting the maintenance and security of resource installations deemed necessary to the country.
 <p>El Salvador</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities aimed at a proper solid waste management, protection, restoration and preservation of ecosystems - Reforestation and cleaning of lakes, carried out by the Armed Forces.
 <p>Guatemala</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental protection in the Maya Biosphere, Izabal. - Formation of Green Battalions for environmental protection in Petén.
 <p>Honduras</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support of Armed Forces in the National Plan for Jaguar preservation. - Air and land patrols in Hombre Reserve and the Platano River, Tahuaca and Patuca Biospheres. - Command supporting environmental management, under which various programs to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources are developed, including forest protection and ecosystems conservation. - The Armed Forces, by decree, is permitted to engage in reforestation of areas under their management and to utilise these products to the benefit of themselves, for example through the Military Pension Institute.
 <p>Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Defence Secretariat participates in the production of trees in military-run nurseries, reforestation activities at National Parks, protected natural areas, and military-owned rural areas. - Comprehensive program <i>Atención Integral al Alto Golfo de California</i> of inspection and surveillance as part of the fight against illegal fishing. Land and maritime patrols, which include the deployment of marines, are performed in coordination with federal bodies, fishing producers and municipal governments. - Provision of security at the strategic facilities of PEMEX and the Federal Power Committee, through maritime, air and land patrols. - The Naval Secretariat maintains permanent cooperation programs with industries responsible for the production of strategic resources, such as fuels and hydrocarbons.
 <p>Nicaragua</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources protection plan: Ecologic Battalion contributes to the protection and control of natural resources; protection of the "Bosawas" and "de Biosfera Indio Maiz" reserves as well as to the Security Plans in Rural Areas, ensuring the security of productive activities in the country's rural areas. - Reforestation plan and Operation Green Gold, carried out in distinct areas of the country as part of the overall mission to protect and preserve the country's principal natural reserves. - Plan for the Protection of Natural Resources and Protected Areas: resource protection and preservation activities in order to ensure environmental protection.

80 Protection of National Resources

Principal Resources/ Country	Principal Programs and Activities
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation plan of the Armed Forces. - The Environmental Military Advisory Council coordinates actions of the Armed Forces in defence of the environment through an Environmental Defence Battalion (Green Helmet), which is under the authority of the Military Forces Command.
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preservation of the environment in general, and biodiversity in particular, forms one of the national security objectives, as defined according to national interests. - Antarctic Policy: develops scientific research programs. Promotes compliance with environmental conservation treaties and protocols, with the ecological balance, and the protection of Antarctic resources.
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the strategic objectives of the Army is environmental protection within its territory. Management, preservation, operation and improvement of national parks and protected areas through the Army Park Service in Santa Teresa, Rocha department. - Cleaning and reforestation activities, as well as campaigns promoting environmental preservation. - Mitigation of pollution from ships and maritime facilities, such as the neutralization of the adverse impact of marine pollution.
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combined exercises for the defence of the South and Orinoco, with the aim of verifying the operational capacity, functional effectiveness, and response levels of teams of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces. - Reforestation and support to the Bolivarian National Guard in the Tree Mission, promoted by the Ministry of the People's Power for the Environment.

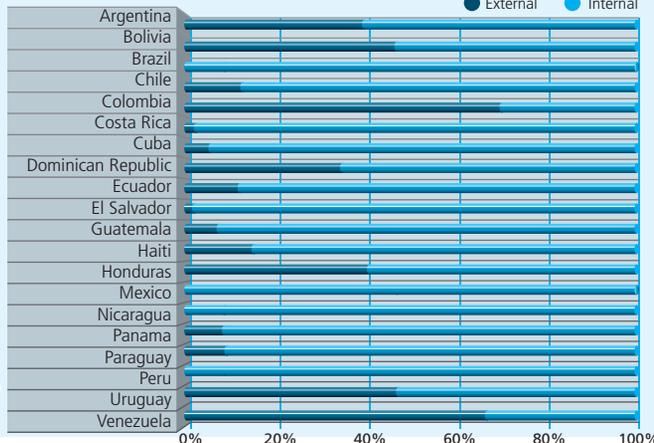
Source: White Papers: Argentina (2010), Brazil (2012) and Peru (2005); *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia* (2015); *Memorias del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Colombia al Congreso* (2012-2013); *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas de Ecuador* (2015); *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de El Salvador* (2014- 2015); *Informe de Gobierno de Guatemala*; *Tercer Informe de Labores* of the SEDENA and SEMAR México (2015); *Memoria anual del Ejército de Nicaragua* (2015), *Memoria del Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas de República Dominicana* (2012) and the websites of the Office of the President of Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay; Environmental and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Air Force of Argentina; Navy of Chile and Ecuador; Ministries and Secretariats of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, and Venezuela; Management and Operational Centre of the System for the Protection of the Amazon of the Ministry of Defence of Brazil, and the Brazilian Environmental and Natural Resource Institute; Ministry of Mining and of the Environment of Chile; Environmental Information System of Colombia; Colombian Area Committee; National Office of Information and Statistics of Cuba; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; Dominican Republic Armed Forces; Ministry of Natural Resources of Ecuador; Secretariat of State of Natural Resources and the Environment of Honduras; Army of Nicaragua; Vice-ministry of Mining and Energy of Paraguay; Joint Command of the Armed Forces of Peru; *Memoria y cuenta del Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Defensa* (2015), Ministry of the People's Power for Communication and Information, for the Environment, and for Interior Relations and Justice, of Venezuela.

Total Renewable Water Resources (cubic meters per capita, per year)



Water Resources in Latin America

Latin America possesses **34,5%** de los recursos of the total renewable water resources available to the world in 2016.



	External	Internal	Total
Argentina	584.20	292.00	876.20
Bolivia	270.50	303.50	574.00
Brazil	2,986.00	5,661.00	8,647.00
Chile	38.06	885.00	885.00
Colombia	215.00	2,145.00	2,360.00
Costa Rica	0.00	113.00	113.00
Cuba	0.00	38.12	38.12
Dominican Republic	0.00	23.50	23.50
Ecuador	0.00	442.40	442.40
El Salvador	10.64	15.63	26.27
Guatemala	18.71	109.20	127.91
Haiti	1.02	13.01	14.03
Honduras	1.50	90.66	92.16
México	52.88	409.00	461.88
Nicaragua	8.31	156.2	0.00
Panama	2.70	136.60	139.30
Paraguay	270.80	117.00	387.80
Peru	228.80	1,641.00	1,869.80
Uruguay	80.00	92.20	172.20
Venezuela	520.00	805.00	1,325.00

Source: Compilation on the basis of an evaluation of national statistics on hydrocarbon resources of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2016.

Actual external renewable water resources: the share of the country's annual renewable water resources that are not generated within the country.

Actual internal renewable water resources: correspond to long-term average annual flow of rivers and the recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation.