

Chapter 8:

# Defence and National and international Community

## The Armed Forces and the National and International Community

In recent years the range of activities undertaken by the Armed Forces has expanded. In addition to the peacekeeping operations already engaged in, other activities have been incorporated, including community support and assistance tasks, the defence and protection of natural and economic resources, and even cooperation in public security. In this new defence arena other actions related to natural disaster and humanitarian assistance tasks are also added, with the objective of responding to the increasingly frequent occurrence of catastrophes in the region.

### PUBLIC SECURITY

In 2014, 94% of countries in the region regularly performed an activity or operation related to public security:

- Combating drug trafficking / Urban patrols
- Permanent border control / Security at large events
- Security at penitentiary centers / Pacification of violent areas

Beyond the fact that some defence ministries are responsible for airport security, special units, or control of private security, of the 17 countries covered, 4 of them (Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay) present within their budget classification programs and/or actions in public security, such as support for citizen security and combating drug trafficking.

- Between 2012 and 2013, approximately 488,000 public security operations were carried out in 5 countries.\*

### COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The operational and logistical capabilities of the Armed Forces are dedicated, increasingly, to activities in support of the community. All countries in the region present actions and campaigns that reflect the participation of the forces in development, education, health and infrastructure campaigns etc.

Some examples are:

- Distribution of benefits and subsidies, basic food and personal hygiene goods, water for human consumption in areas affected by water shortage, etc.
- Health campaigns: assistance to disabled persons, vaccinations, health controls during dengue epidemics and epidemiological surveillance, development of medical brigades providing general medical services, and pediatrics, dentistry, gynecology, ophthalmology, examinations of diabetes, HIV, and other medical conditions.
- Infrastructure support, conducting repair work and maintenance of highways and rural roads, opening of new roads, general carpentry work, etc.
- Assistance to the population for pruning and felling trees, cleaning canals, ditches and rivers.
- Job training, education, and courses in particular skills to civilians.
- Provision of storage facilities for agricultural machinery, school materials, reforestation, cleaning and fumigation campaigns.
- Transport and logistics in areas affected by strikes or a lack of infrastructure

### ASSISTANCE DURING NATURAL DISASTERS

Between 2012-2014, attention to natural disasters has been treated as a central theme during the meetings and working groups of regional bodies dealing with the security in the continent. In this context the Conference of Central American Armed Forces has a Humanitarian Allied Forces Unit (FA-HUM), and the Cooperation System of American Air Forces carried out a specific exercise for attention to natural disasters, and it has also been a central goal for the Conference of American Armies in their recent cycle.

The Armed Forces are also involved in the protection of natural resources and economic activities, which include:

- Hydrocarbon reserves and production
  - Mining activities
- Agricultural activities
  - Forest reserves

### Traditional Defence Activities

#### Military Activities

Performance of 26 bilateral and 20 multilateral military exercises by the Armed Forces in the region during 2013-2014. During 2011-2012, 36 bilateral and 23 multilateral exercises were held

#### Bilateral Agreements

During 2013-2014, 107 bilateral cooperation agreements were signed in the area of security and defence.

#### Confidence Building Measures

4 countries presented reports on Confidence and Security Building Measures to the Organization of American States in 2013, signifying a reduction of 55% from 2010.

#### Institutional Transparency

82% of the countries considered regularly present reports outlining the management and activities of their Ministries of Defence.

### PEACE OPERATIONS

The Armed Forces of the region have been involved in peacekeeping operations since 1948.

11 countries from Latin America participate in United Nations peacekeeping missions, contributing a total of 6,109 personnel deployed across 15 missions (as of May 2014)

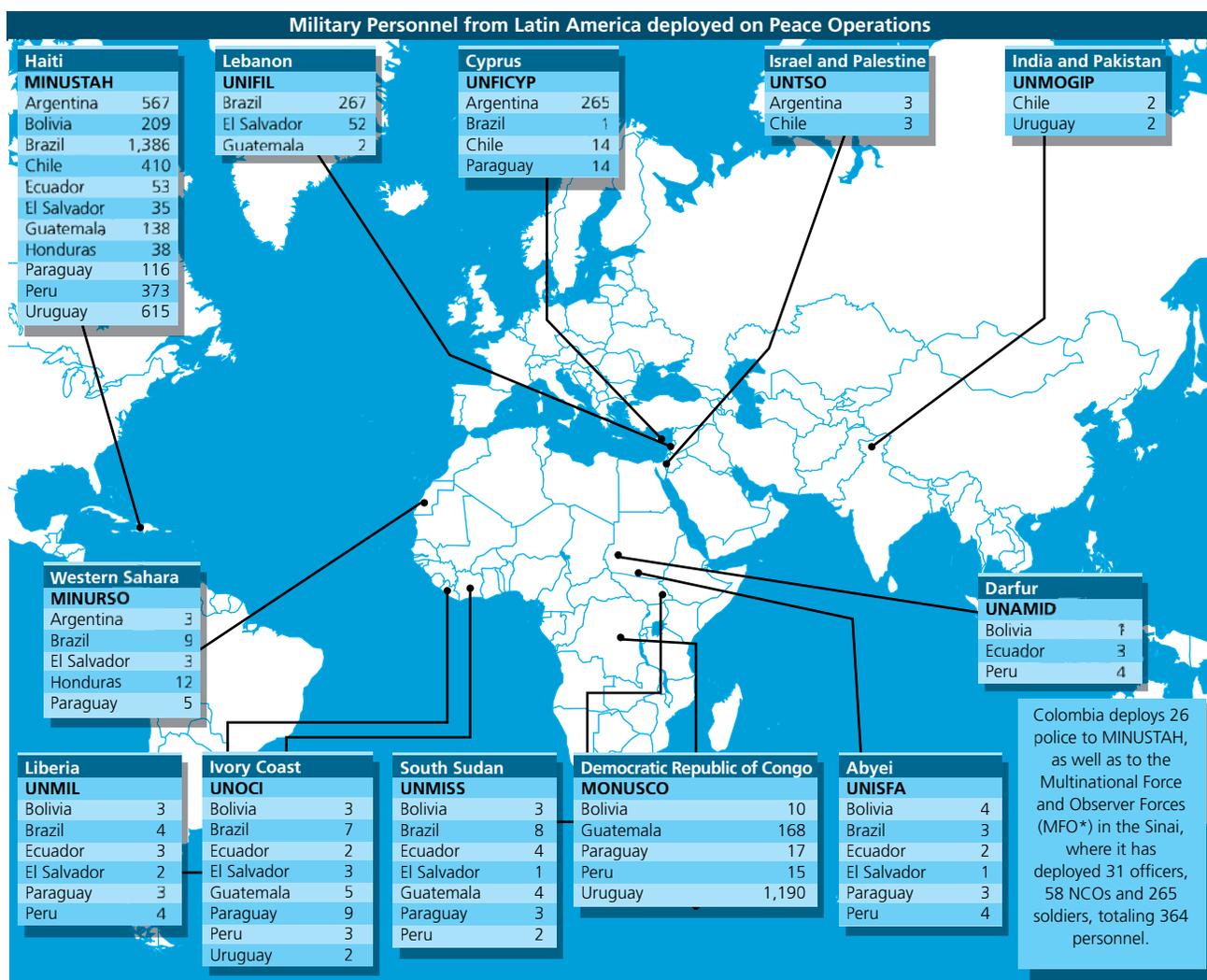
Personnel sent on UN peacekeeping missions

4,710	6,111	6,378	7,484	7,150	6,109
2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014

Some countries also participate within peacekeeping contingents outside of the United Nations system, such as through Military Observer Missions on the Sinai Peninsula, where Colombian and Uruguayan personnel are deployed.

\*Foot, motorized, amphibious and maritime patrols carried out by military personnel during this period are considered.

Source: Compilation based on official reports for the countries considered in the publication.

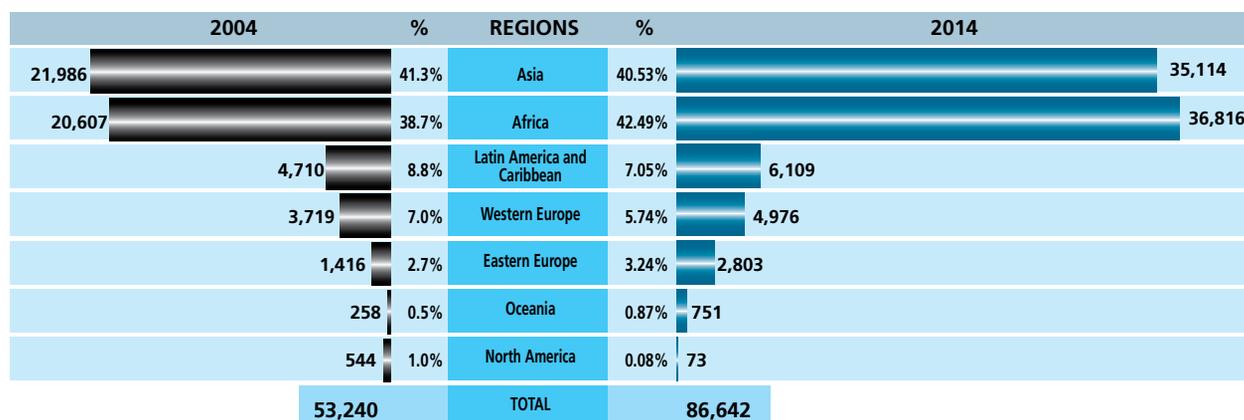


\* The MFO is a mission that does not depend on the United Nations that was created as a result of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979. Uruguay also contributes 58 military personnel.

#### Comparative Evolution of the Participation of Latin American Countries in Peace Operations (2001-2014)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total Change 2001 - 2014
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%	777.5%	
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%	168.7%	

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 2013 (6,511 Latin American personnel).



Source: Compilation based on 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 2014, statistics are taken from May.

## Peacekeeping Training Centers in Latin America

### Argentina

#### CAECOPAZ – Argentine Center for Joint Training for Peace Operations (Armed Forces) – 27th June 1995

- UN Operational techniques
- UN Military Observer
- Negotiating peace operations
- United Nations Logistics
- International Law of Armed Conflict
- Human Rights for Peacekeepers
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants
- Civil-military coordination in peace operations
- Humanitarian assistance in the context of peace operations
- Training of trainers
- "Train the Trainer" (issued by DPKO)
- Staff personnel task force in Cyprus
- Task force in Cyprus
- UNFLIGHT for the aerial unit
- Staff personnel joint Argentine Battalion in Haiti
- Joint Argentine Battalion in Haiti

#### CENCAPOPAZ – Training Center for Police Peace Operations (Police) - May 2013

- Training of Police for Peacekeeping Missions
- Security for Embassies and Diplomatic Buildings
- Police Officer of the United Nations
- Intensive Preparatory Course for the UN exam for Peacekeeping Missions

In 2014 the Center prepared its sixth rotation for the police force that is deployed on missions in Kosovo, with a total of 115 personnel in the contingent.

### Bolivia

#### COMPEBOL –Peacekeeping Operations Center of the Bolivian Army (Armed Forces) – 23rd January 2007

- Training of the Bolivian Mechanized Infantry Company (CIMB) "Haiti"
- Training of the Bolivian Mechanized Infantry Company (CIMB) "Congo"
- Peacekeeping Operations for Military Observers
- War correspondents

### Brazil

#### CCOPAB – Joint Center for Peacekeeping Operations of Brazil (Army) - 15th July 2010

- Advanced Exercise for peacekeeping operations
- Preparatory Course for peacekeeping
- Symposium of civil-military cooperation
- Preparatory Course for Platoon Commanders of subunits and platoons
- Preparatory Course for Chiefs of Staff

On average 3,000 persons (military, police and civilian) are trained annually.

#### EOPAZ- Naval Fusiliers Corps (Navy)

- Staff
- Mine clearance missions
- Preparation for MINUSTAH

### Chile

#### CECOPAC – Joint Center for Peacekeeping Operations of Chile (Armed Forces and Police) – 15th July 2002

- Military observers
- Peace Operations
- Police Monitors
- Correspondents in peacekeeping missions
- International Humanitarian Law in armed Conflicts for peace operations
- Pre-deployment for national contingents

### Dominican Republic

#### Peacekeeping Operations School – 29th June 2010

(recently created)

### Ecuador

#### UEMPE – Peacekeeping Mission School of Ecuador (Armed Forces) 10th November 2003

- Peacekeeper
- MINUSTAH
- Military Observer
- Staff
- Police procedures in community and border actions
- Correspondents in peacekeeping operations

### El Salvador

#### EOPFA – Peacekeeping Operations School (Armed Forces) – 1st July 2004

- UN Military Observer
- UN Logistics and Finance
- Military Instructor for peace operations
- Pre-deployment training for UNIFIL
- Chief of Staff officer in peace operations

### El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua (based in Guatemala)

#### CREOMPAZ – Regional Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (Armed Forces) – 8th June 2005

- UN Terminology
- UN Staff
- Military Observers (national)
- Military Observers (international)
- Contingent Head
- Basic MINUSTAH
- Basic MONUC
- UN Instructor
- Logistics and Finance
- Basic soldier of UN Battalion CFAC

The School of Peacekeeping Operations (EOPAZ) provides training courses for approximately 150 military personnel, 140 military police, and 20 civilians. Of the total number of those receiving training, approximately 95% are deployed in practice.

### Paraguay

#### CECOPAZ – Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (Armed Forces) – 8th October 2001

- Military decision-making processes in MINURSO
- Basic for UN Contingents
- Advanced pre-deployment MINUSTAH
- Advanced pre deployment UNFICYP
- UN Military Observer
- Multinational Logistics

On the basis of regular courses and established vacancies, the number of graduates comprises 150 military personnel (officers and NCOs); 30 police personnel (officers and NCOs) and 50 civilian staff: 50 (including journalists and volunteer fire fighters). Following the courses, approximately the following numbers are deployed annually: 40 military observers, 10 senior officers as staff members, 90 personnel between junior officers and NCOs as part of a national contingent, and 82 personnel between senior officers, junior officers and NCOs.

### Peru

#### CECOPAZ – Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (Armed Forces) – 11th November 2003

- Military Contingent
- Military Observers
- Pre-deployment Haiti
- Peace correspondents
- Lectures on Peacekeeping Operations

### Uruguay

#### ENOPU – National Peacekeeping Operations School of Uruguay (Armed Forces) - 28th August 2008

- UN Military Observer
- UN multinational Chief of Staff
- UN Police Officers
- National contingent on UN missions
- National contingent in the Sinai

The total number of participants on the courses that were conducted from January 2013 to June 2014 were: United Nations Capacitation Operations Courses (UNCOC) 228 military personnel; in United Nations Military Experts on Missions (UNMEM) 40 military personnel; Women in the field of Peacekeeping Missions 23 military personnel, 19 police officers and 5 civilians; Protection of Civilians (POC) 33 military personnel, 30 police officers and 6 civilians; Children Protection (CP) 16 military personnel and 3 civilian; in Multinational Forces of Observers (MFO) Sinai 80 military personnel.

#### CICAME –Peacekeeping Operations Instruction and Training Center of the Police (Police)\* 1st January 1996

- UN Police Observers

\* The exact date of the Center's creation was 1996/03/01 and it functioned until February 1999. Following this, it was reactivated on 1st March 2004, the date when contributions of Police Observers to the Missions of Haiti and Ivory Coast were re-started.

Source: Information provided by the training centers and Armed Forces of each country.

## 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	National Civil Protection Directorate	<i>Decreto N° 1045/2001</i> establishing the objectives and functions of the National Directorate. <i>Decreto N° 636-2013</i> , modifications to the ministerial law (2013/05/31).	Ministry of Security	Ministry of Security*
The National Civil Protection Directorate 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 <b>Federal Emergency System –SIFEM–</b> (coordinated by the Emergency Cabinet –GADE–, which is in charge of leading and coordinating the system in an emergency. 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.				
Bolivia	Vice Ministry of Civil Defence	<i>Ley N° 1405 orgánica de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación (1992/12/30)</i> . <i>Ley N° 2446 de organización del Poder Ejecutivo</i> , regulated through <i>Decreto Supremo N° 27230 (2003)</i> , ratified through <i>D.S. N° 28631, Reglamento de la Ley N° 3351</i> , and recognized by the <i>Norma de organización del órgano ejecutivo D.S. N° 29894</i> .	Vice Minister of Civil Defence	Ministry of Defence
It is governed by the <b>National System for the Reduction of Risks and Response to Emergencies and/or Disasters</b> . 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.				
Brazil	National Civil Protection and Defence Secretariat	<i>Ley N° 12608</i> , 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
The National Policy on Civil Protection and Defence is elaborated by the <b>National Council of Civil Protection and Defence (CONPDEC)</b> , 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 <b>National System of Civil Protection and Defence (SINDPEC)</b> 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.				
Chile <sup>1</sup>	National Emergency Office	<i>Decreto Ley N° 369</i> , which created the National Emergency Office (1974/03/18). <i>Decreto N° 156</i> , which approved the National Plan (2002/03/12).	Director	Ministry of Interior and Public Security
The <b>National Civil Protection Plan</b> 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 <i>Carabineros</i> of the relevant area are represented. In 2009, a Civil Protection Academy was created in order to train specialists in the area				
Colombia	National Unit for Disaster Risk Management	<i>Ley N° 1523</i> , adopted the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management and established the National System (2012/04/24).	Director of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management	Office of the President of the Republic
The <b>National System for the Prevention and Response to Disasters (SNPAD)</b> 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.				
Costa Rica	National Committee for the Prevention of Risks and Emergency Assistance. Center of Emergency Operations.	<i>Ley N° 8499, Ley Nacional de Emergencias y Prevención del Riesgo (2005/11/22)</i> y su reglamento, <i>Decreto N° 2461-MP (2007/11/21)</i> .	Committee Board	Office of the President of the Republic
The governing body of the <b>National Risk Management System</b> 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.				

\* Until July 1996, it reported to the Ministry of Defence. Decree 660-96 reassigns the National Directorate of Civil Protection (DNPC) to the Ministry of Interior (1996).

<sup>1</sup> At the closing of this edition (July 2014) the 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.

Country	Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
<b>Cuba</b>	National Civil Defence Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces	<i>Ley N° 75 de la defensa nacional (1994/12/21) and Decreto-Ley N° 170 del sistema de medidas de defensa civil (1997/05/08)</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 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 programs in the event of disasters.</p>				
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Civil Defence Office	<i>Ley N° 257-66, que crea la Oficina de Defensa Civil (1966/06/17).</i>	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.</p> <p>The Office manages the <b>National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response System</b>, which has an Emergency Operations Center made up of several bodies including the Ministry of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Armed Forces also have a representation in the municipal, state and regional committees for disaster prevention, mitigation and response.</p>				
<b>Ecuador</b>	National Risk Management Secretariat	<i>Decreto Ejecutivo N° 42 (2009/09/10) which created the Technical Risk Management Secretariat.</i>	National Secretary	Coordinating Ministry of Security
<p>The National Risk Management Secretariat leads the <b>National Decentralized Risk Management System</b> 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.</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) and Decreto No 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 Interior
<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, which is under the Ministry of Interior. Depending on the contingency, the Directorate activates emergency operating centers, 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>				
<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 (1996/11/06) 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).</i>	Minister of National Defence	Ministry of National Defence
<p>The <b>National Coordinator for the Reduction of Natural or Man-made Disasters (CONRED)</b> 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 (<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 06-2011 -2011/05/18</i>).</p>				
<b>Haiti</b>	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 <b>Civil Protection Directorate</b> is the implementing body of the system and also carries out international cooperation projects in the area.</p>				
<b>Honduras</b>	Permanent Committee of National Contingencies	<i>Decreto N° 9-90-E, Ley de contingencias nacionales (1991/07/26) and Acuerdo No 661.91, Reglamento de la Ley de contingencias nacionales (1990/12/12); Acuerdo Ejecutivo N° 151-09 (2009/08/28), Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SINAGER) y su reglamento (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 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>				

Country	Agency	Legal Grounds	Immediate Superior Authority	Institutional Authority
<b>Mexico</b>	National Civil Protection System	<i>Ley general de protección civil</i> (DOF 2012/06/06).	Secretary of Interior	Secretariat of Interior
<p>The <b>National Civil Protection System</b> 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>				
<b>Nicaragua</b>	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) y su Reglamento, <i>Decreto No 53-2000</i> (2000/06/28). <i>Ley de la defensa nacional</i> (N° 748 – 2010/12/13). <i>Ley N° 181, Código de organización, jurisdicción y previsión social militar</i> (1994/09/02), last reform: <i>Ley N° 855 –</i> (2014/02/11), and <i>Ley N° 337 y su Reglamento</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>, 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.</p> <p>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>				
<b>Panama</b>	National Civil Protection System	<i>Ley N° 7 que Organiza el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (SINAPROC)</i> , <i>Resolución N° 28</i> (2005/02/11).	General Director of Civil Protection	Ministry of Interior and Justice
<p>The <b>National Civil Protection System</b> 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>				
<b>Paraguay</b>	National Emergency Commission	<i>Ley N° 2615/ 05 que crea la Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional</i> (2005/06/02).	Executive Director	Ministry of Interior
<p>The <b>National Emergency Committee (CEN)</b> was created by the Executive branch in 1990. It is managed by a Council made up of by the Minister of Interior, who is the chair, a Secretary General of the President's Office, a General of the Armed Forces (Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff), a representative of the National Police (deputy commander), and a representative of various ministries through their deputy Ministers, including: Economy, Public Health and Social Welfare, Public Works and Communications, Education and Agriculture. The Armed Forces are the operational arm of the CEN, participating in deployment, human resources and security, to respond to affected communities.</p>				
<b>Peru</b>	National Institute of Civil Defence	<i>Ley que crea el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (SINAGERD)</i> , N° 29664 (2011/02/19), <i>Decreto Supremo que aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley N° 29664</i> , <i>Decreto Supremo N° 048-2011</i> (2011/05/26).	Council of Ministers	National Defence Council
<p>The <b>National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI)</b> is a public body in charge of the <b>National System of Risk Management in Disasters (SINAGERD)</b>, 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>				
<b>Uruguay</b>	National Emergency Directorate	<i>Ley N° 18621, Sistema Nacional de Emergencias, creación como sistema público de carácter permanente</i> (2009/10/25).	National Director	Office of the President of the Republic
<p>The <b>National Emergency System (SINAE)</b> 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.</p> <p>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>				
<b>Venezuela</b>	National Civil Protection and Disaster Management Directorate	<i>Decreto Presidencial N° 1557, Ley de la organización nacional de protección civil y administración de desastres</i> (2001/11/13).	Director General	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.</p> <p>It also includes the National Coordination Committee of Civil Protection and Disaster Management, which is part of the <b>National System of Risk Management and National Coordination of Citizen Security</b>. 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>				

The consideration of mechanisms for assistance following disasters and the possible role of defence institutions in this assumes issues such as frameworks regulating international troops, as is presented here.

### 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° 26394, 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 2011/06/30.
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>Ley N° 20297, 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>Ley 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>Ley 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° 3483, 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 DOF 2014/06/13).
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° 1094, 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° 18650, 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> .

**Humanitarian Assistance in Disasters Situations, Shared Civil-Military Responsibility in the Hemisphere**

The recurrence of natural disasters worldwide and the growing demand for international humanitarian assistance (IHA) to prevent and mitigate its devastating effects have led to coordination among the following bodies: the International Movements of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the European Union’s Bureau for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the OAS’s Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (CIRDN) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). These, and other agencies and nongovernmental organizations, maintain a permanent and dynamic dialogue around the key components of the natural disasters and humanitarian assistance agenda, while they are producing, and have already produced, monumental amounts of related materials.

At the sub regional level, there are four 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)**.

**Military Humanitarian Assistance**

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 it is clear that humanitarian assistance should continue to be primarily an essentially civil function, there are international norms that regulate the use of military resources.

Concomitant with the aforementioned civilian efforts, the following military institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean have made progress in the planning, organization, coordination and implementation of assistance that they are able to provide in the face of humanitarian disasters / emergencies in the hemisphere: the **Conference of American Armies (CAA)**, the **System of Cooperation among American Air Forces (SICOFAA)**, the **Inter-American Naval Conference (CNI)**, the **Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC)**, **CARICOM’s Regional Security System (RSS)**.

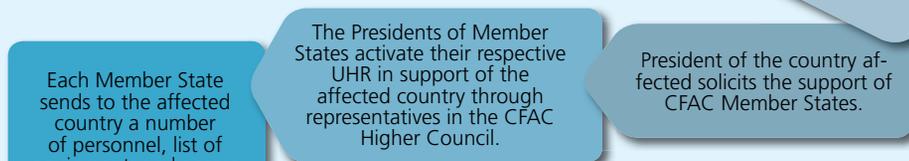


**Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC)**

Founded in November 1997, CFAC is a specialized international military organization that was established to contribute to security, development and military integration in the region. Three years after its creation, and with the devastating effects of Hurricane Mitch still being felt in the subregion, at its III Regular Meeting the Higher Council created the Humanitarian and Rescue Unit (UHR-CFAC, Act No 005/99) whose mission it is to execute humanitarian relief and rescue operations at the request of any Central American country where a natural or man-made disaster has occurred in order to save and protect human life and mitigate the effects of the disaster.

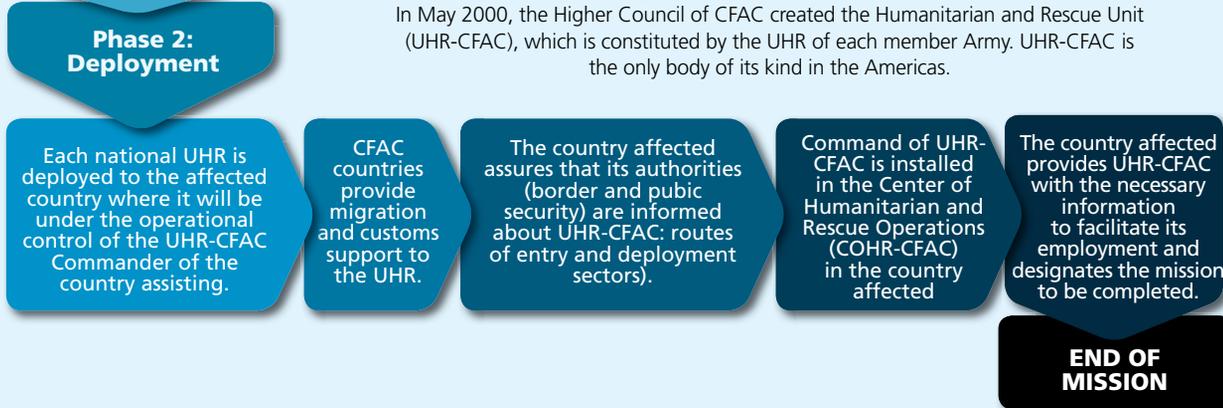
Each armed force in Central America -Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua - has within its organic-functional structure a Humanitarian Rescue Unit, which collectively form the UHR-CFAC. It is activated in a disaster/emergency under a minimal protocol that specifies two phases for execution:

**Phase 1: Mobilization**

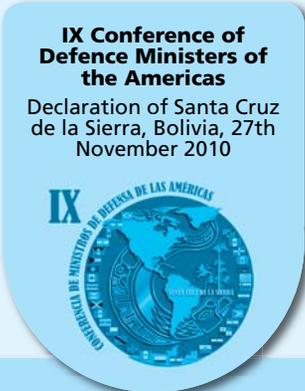


**Employment of UHR-CFAC**

In May 2000, the Higher Council of CFAC created the Humanitarian and Rescue Unit (UHR-CFAC), which is constituted by the UHR of each member Army. UHR-CFAC is the only body of its kind in the Americas.



### Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas



**Ministers declare that**

- \* Recent natural disasters (earthquakes in Haiti and Chile) have highlighted the need to strengthen our mechanisms for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, and the importance of improving early warning systems in the region.
- \* They support those international, regional and sub regional initiatives underway in order to strengthen coordination, skills and hemispheric cooperation in the area of natural disaster response.

**Recognize**

- \* The contribution that the defence sector and armed forces can provide through specific support in response to natural or man-made disasters, in coordination with national and international humanitarian organizations and security agencies.

Agree to analyze the proposal "Strengthening partnerships in support of humanitarian assistance and natural disasters" in working groups coordinated by the Pro-Tempore Secretariat, through voluntary and open participation, to be held in 2011, to implement a mechanism for cooperation between the Ministries of Defence with the aim of strengthening military capabilities for humanitarian assistance in support of civil authorities at the national level and of other relevant actors, always in response to the request of a state affected by a natural disaster, taking into account ongoing initiatives or those that may arise.

**"Strengthening partnerships in support of humanitarian assistance and natural disasters"**

Pursuant to the agreements of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, delegates from the Ministries of Defence met in Costa Rica (29-30 August 2011).

**Conclusions:**

- \* Identifies difficulties and a lack of coordination between States at the time of providing international assistance.
- \* There exists a duality of conditions in existing legislation of the various States in responses to national disasters.
- \* Proposes that a Center of Military Collaboration Assistance (MACC) serves as a coordinating body between the authorities of each country, based on the laws of the country concerned. This center would coordinate international assistance from an operational point of view, through the representatives of each country assigned to it.



**Thematic Area I: Natural Disasters, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity**

**Recommendations:**

- \* Accept the proposal by Chile of "Information Exchange Mechanisms on Capabilities for Natural Disaster Assistance".
- \* The Ministries of Defence will submit the study proposal to national authorities of each State with primary jurisdiction over the matter. Participation of each country is voluntary in accordance with its own legal system.
- \* The Pro Tempore Secretariat shall place the issue in consideration and notification to hemispheric, regional and sub regional organizations through the appropriate channels.

### Conference of American Armies (CEA)

The CEA **Procedural Guide for Disaster Assistance Operations** of 2009 established an implementation procedure that is similar, albeit with some variations, to that of UHR-CFAC. The main difference is that it is set across four phases of which only three (I, II and IV) are outlined, with III corresponding to the operation in itself.

**Phase 1: Mobilization**

The President of the country affected solicits the support of CEA member countries' Presidents, normally through the Ministries of Foreign Affairs. These then make the Ambassador or its equivalent available for informing them of the support required by the country affected. In relation to personnel, the countries that provide support will determine if they send organized troops or simply experts.

**Coordination mechanisms**

- The country affected must organize a National Emergencies Operation Center in order to coordinate government actions at the national level as well as all the support of contributing countries. This Center will be responsible for organizing a structure destined to coordinate and regulate civil-military disaster assistance through the Coordinating Support Body (ORCAP).
- The contact and coordination between the Support Implementation Units and the affected country's civilian authorities will be carried out through the Coordinating Support Body and/or with its authorization. Command, control, liaison, coordination and other relations must be specified in a Memorandum of Understanding signed by national authorities as a bilateral or multilateral agreement.

**Budget:** The costs inherent in the operations of the Members Armies of the CEA should not involve costs to the affected country

**Command and control:** CEA Members Armies will be in constant coordination with the Coordinating Support Body of the affected country, within which a Senior Official shall be appointed as Mission Coordinator. The Coordinating Support Body defines missions and the employment priorities of the Support Implementation Units.

### Phase 2: Deployment

Member Armies of the CEA involved in Disaster Support Operations provide support through troops that will initiate their deployment towards the country affected, where they will remain at the disposal of the affected country's National Emergencies Operation Center.

During this phase, the Coordinating Support Body of the country affected will:

- Provide immigration and customs assistance (land, air and/or sea) to the troops.
- Through its Military Police or relevant authority, ensure that its authorities, especially border and public security officials at all levels, are informed of the arrival of the troops, specifying entry routes, approaches and areas for deployment.
- Provide the troops with the necessary information about the disaster, in order to facilitate their employment and designate the mission to be accomplished.
- On arrival of the support delegations, a meeting between the heads of each delegation team and their counterparts will be held in order to brief them on the prevailing situation, the capabilities of support teams, and the areas where they will be deployed, taking into consideration:
  - o Designation of local guides.
  - o Provision of information on local customs of the affected population.
  - o The employment of interpreters where ethnic groups are present in the area affected.

### Phase 3: Operation

Once the mission has been received, the troops providing assistance will begin their operations and will send to the ORCAP of the country affected a daily monitoring report outlining their activities.

### Phase 4: Demobilization

The Coordinating Support Body of the affected country, through their Military Police or corresponding security force, will provide physical security through an escort to those units implementing assistance up to the exit points of the country. Furthermore, they will provide migration and customs assistance to those units withdrawing (via land, air or sea). The commanders of these units will provide a final operations report, which will be presented to the National Emergencies Operation Center.

### System of Cooperation among American Air Forces (SICOFAA)



SICOFAA has normative documents in relation to humanitarian assistance in disaster situations: **Combined Aerial Operations Manual in Humanitarian and Disaster Assistance**, and the **Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Disasters**.

#### Command and Control

The operation is based on the formation of a force integrated by the air forces of SICOFAA Member States, which would then act in response to a disaster at the request of the country affected by the catastrophe. This combined Force would be commanded by a Joint Commander of the Aerial Component of the Combined Forces (C/JFACC). The Memorandum stipulates the relations between the Affected Party and the Intervening Parties, identified according to AP and IP respectively.

Entrance Procedure	Exit Procedure	Coordination Mechanisms and Norms of Conduct	Logistical Assistance and Support that the Affected Party should provide
<p>The AP will take the steps to obtain authorization so that the IP can enter the country and deploy its forces to the areas designated for the Humanitarian Assistance Operation. It will make known in a clear, expeditious and timely fashion all the requirements established by the AP's domestic law that the IP must meet, relating to immigration requirements for the entry of personnel to be deployed by the IP, customs, agricultural, and environmental requirements relating to the entrance of material, equipment, instruments or elements of the IP to be interned in the territory of the AP, etc.</p> <p>The IP will comply with all of these required procedures and any other requirements defined in legislation during the entrance and exit of the territory where the operation is conducted.</p>	<p>1. Upon the termination of operations by decision of the participating SICOFAA air forces, or when needs are met in the country concerned, coordination will be carried out in order to execute the withdrawal.</p> <p>2. The principal tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and issue specific orders to redistribute tasks specific to support and maintenance.</li> <li>• Redistribution of specific tasks to be performed in a manner allowing for a coordinated withdrawal, especially of their means.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coordination Mechanisms:</b></p> <p>The Joint Command of the Aerial Component of the Combined Forces (C/JFACC) will coordinate air movements in the area of operations through the Combined Air Operations Centre. Participating forces will maintain operational control while C/JFACC will have tactical control over the resources allocated.</p> <p><b>Norms of conduct:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The military authorities of the IP have the right to take disciplinary actions conferred to it under the domestic laws of the state, within the scope of this clause and the provisions established in the national laws of AP, over the personnel deployed in the territory of the AP.</li> <li>- Military personnel participating in the operation must comply with the legislation of the AP, to which they will be subject. Similarly, they should respect the regulations, orders and instructions of the Host Air Force, Intervening Air Forces and civilian community, to the extent that they are applicable from the point of view of the national laws of the AP, or are in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin of the respective IP.</li> <li>- Intervening military personnel who contravenes the laws or regulations of the AP or of the respective IP, will be separated from operations, so that the IP may take disciplinary or administrative action relating to such a breach.</li> <li>- No disciplinary action may be taken by the AP against IP deployed in its territory part of a Humanitarian Assistance Operation. This is understood without prejudice to civil or criminal sanctions and measures, and/or others that may be imposed by the Courts of Justice of the AP, in accordance with domestic legislation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assistance:</b></p> <p>The AP will provide, without cost to the IP, the following services for the planning, implementation and evaluation of air operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of areas, facilities and operational bases.</li> <li>• Traffic control / air traffic services in the areas of landing and parking of aircraft in military areas.</li> <li>• Internal military communications systems and computer information.</li> <li>• Security for personnel, systems, installations material, equipment, instruments or elements of the IPs.</li> <li>• Allocation of offices and hangars to IP personnel serving in the designated areas.</li> <li>• Primary health care services</li> <li>• Land and air transport for military personnel and for the equipment necessary for the recovery of aircraft landed at alternate aerodromes.</li> </ul> <p>The services listed are subject to the financial availability of the AP and compliance with applicable domestic laws.</p> <p>The AP shall, pursuant to the provisions of the legal framework in their national legislation, provide all assistance to the IP necessary to enable the removal of these materials, equipment, facilities, mediums or elements from their territory.</p> <p><b>Logistical support:</b></p> <p>The IP will provide operational, logistical, administrative and legal support to AP, to support the development of the operation. The support does not constitute can cannot be construed as being a continuing obligation on the part of the IP to the AP, nor does it to the exercise or collaboration in the exercise of the sovereign state functions of the AP</p>
<b>Budget</b>			
<p>The IP will cover the costs of all the consumptions and inputs of their forces, in terms of transportation, meals and/or lodging incurred by them during the operations performed and that are not covered by the AP. Outside of the services provided at no cost by the AP, it will be the required and exclusive responsibility of the respective IP to cover any payment for services and/or goods contracted, used, or consumed by its aircraft or personnel in connection with the operation. In all cases, the cost of such payments shall not exceed the amounts the AP usually pays for these services or, alternatively, the market price at the time they are used or consumed by the IP.</p>			



### Inter-American Defence Board (IADB)

The IADB prepared a "Plan to Improve the Guidance and Advise provided by the IADB to the Inter-American System in Disaster Situations" in 2012, and committed itself to carrying out an annual meeting with all those involved in the Plan in order to update knowledge and improve the system of support for mitigating the effects of disasters.



Having as one of its objectives co-operation in disaster prevention and in fulfillment of Activity 2.D. of the Action Plan 2012 of the South American Defence Council, the workshop: "Proposed cooperation mechanisms between the Ministries of Defence of Member Countries in order to respond immediately to natural and man-made disasters of magnitude", was held in May 2012 in the city of Lima. Delegations from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela participated. The Peruvian delegation presented for consideration a proposed protocol, and finally the proposal "Protocol for Cooperation between the South American Ministries of Defence in the case of natural and man-made disasters" was passed. It will be presented to the Ministers of Defence and governments of UNASUR.

## 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 new 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 2013, in order to support the National Police in public order operations, in Dominican Republic

#### Prevention and repression activities in border areas



- Implementation of Operation *Escudo Norte* (Northern Shield) 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

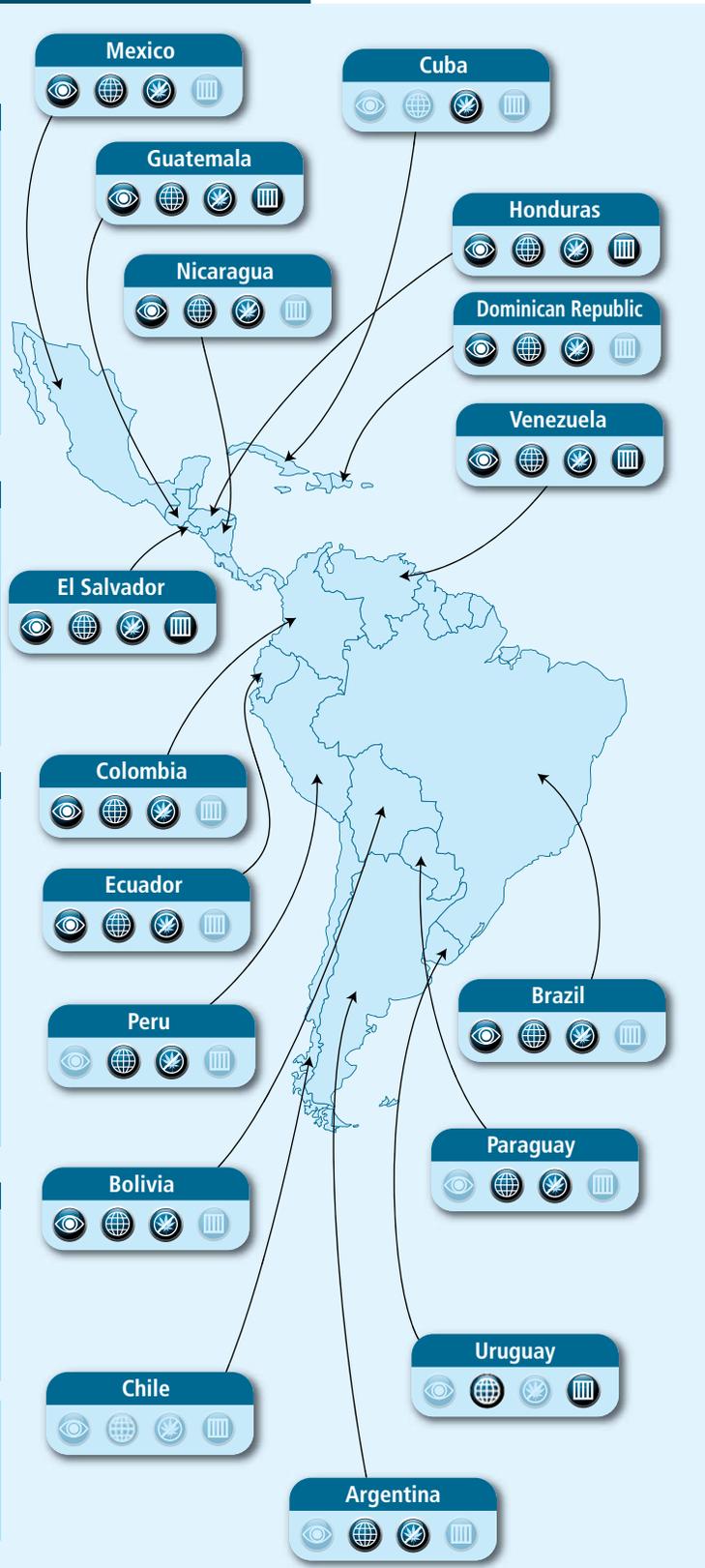


- Operations against drug trafficking and organized crime developed by SEMAR, where they eradicate marijuana plants and decommission firearms, in Mexico.
- Development of the plan against drug trafficking and organized crime in Nicaragua.
- Joint tasks to neutralize drug trafficking, organized crime, 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.
- Development of the *Plan Espada de Honor* in Colombia.
- Integrated patrols and humanitarian assistance in VRAEM (Valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantao rivers) in Peru.

#### Perimeter control in penitentiary centres



- San Carlos Operational Plan for external and intermediate security in 18 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.
- 65% of the Armed Forces considered possess some program related to citizen security.
- 76% of the Forces possess regular programs for combating drug trafficking or organized crime.
- 29% carry out security tasks in penitentiary centers.



**Source:** Press releases of the Office of the President of the Nations; comunicado 107/13 of the Ministry of Defence of Argentina. *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia* (2013). *Memorias al congreso del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Colombia* (2012 – 2013). *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas de Ecuador* (2013). *Informe de Labores de las Fuerzas Armadas* (2012-2013) and the *Dirección de Política de Defensa del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de El Salvador*. *Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de Guatemala* (2012-2013). *Memoria Anual de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional* (2012), *Ley de Policía Militar del Orden Público* (DL 168 - 2013); *Ley Estrategia Interinstitucional en Seguridad y Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES)* (DL 103 – 2013) of Honduras. *Primer Informe de Labores* of SEDENA and SEMAR (2013) Mexico. *Memoria Anual del Ejército de Nicaragua* (2013). *Memoria del Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas* (2012) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence of the Dominican Republic. *Informe and Memoria Anual de la Gestión del Gobierno Nacional de Uruguay* (2013). Website of the *Gran Misión A toda vida Venezuela: Plan Patria Segura de Venezuela*.

## Regular Internal Order Programs

Country	Program, Body or Legal Basis	Activities of the Armed Forces
Argentina	Operation <i>Escudo Norte</i> (Northern Shield) – Border surveillance (Decree N° 1091/2011, 269/2011, 2689/2012 and 2221/2013)	- Surveillance and control of border areas, especially in reference to the entrance of drugs, contraband and human trafficking. (The decree allowing for the participation of the defence sector was passed in 2012 and again in 2013, amplifying its validity until the end of 2014).
Bolivia	Citizen Security System Act “ <i>Por una Vida Segura</i> ” (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) Executive order for the Regulation of the Law of Amendment of the Tax Code and General Customs Act	- Eradication of excess coca crops. - Involvement in customs controls.
	<i>Plan Cerrojo</i> (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° 27977 - 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</i> (25/08/2010) <i>Diretiva Ministerial N° 15</i> (2010)	- 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.
	Manual for Operations to Guarantee Law and Order	- 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 ( <i>Operación Ágata, Centinela, and Ca-deado</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	National Development Plan 2010-2014	- Strategic guidelines for public order: maintain and update strategic capacities; create civil defence organizations at municipal levels; reconstruction of strategic highways; strengthen intelligence and counterintelligence actions.
	Comprehensive Security Policy and Defence for Prosperity	- 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</i> (Sword of Honour) Campaign	- Dismantle the FARC and ELN on three levels: command and control, armed structures, and support networks.
	National Highway Program	- Management and patrolling of national highways is shared between the Army, Navy and National Police, with patrols and controls tasks carried out in regions under their responsibility.
	‘Republic’ and ‘Republic Plus’ programs	- Territorial control, security and defence operations implemented across the entire national territory (together with the National Police), in order to anticipate, neutralize and/or dismantle terrorist plans against critical infrastructure.
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.
	Operational Plan <i>Seguridad Interna y Ciudadana</i> (Internal and Citizen Security) 201	- In order to continue supporting the National Police, carrying out public order operations in support of citizens.
	<i>Plan Conjunto “Navidad Tranquila 2012/2013”</i>	- Plan designed to support the National Police in citizen security.
Ecuador	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.

Country	Program, Body or Legal Basis	Activities of the Armed Forces
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.
	Prevention and Community Support Plan	- Joint Community Support Groups (GCAC): searches of persons and vehicles and provide support to territorial control operations.
	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.
	Plan <i>Barrios</i> (Neighborhoods)	- 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 N° 40-2000</i>	- Perimeter security at detention centres.
	<i>Operation Martillo</i> (Hammer)	- Combating the passage of drugs along the Pacific Coast.
	<i>Acuerdo Gubernativo N° 63-2012</i> (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.
	<i>Operation Atrarraya</i>	- Actions to demobilise criminal structures and to apprehend arms and narcotics.
	<i>Operation 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.
	<i>Operation Omega</i>	-Tasks in support of the National Police for the registration and protection of persons during New Years.
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.
	<i>Operation Relámpago</i>	-Mobile operations in different sectors of the capital, Tegucigalpa; making arrests and patrolling jointly with the police inside neighborhoods, and citizen security operations in bus stations.
	<i>Ley de Policía Militar del Orden Público (DL 168 - 2013); Ley Estrategia Interinstitucional en Seguridad y Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES) (DL 103 - 2013)</i>	- 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.
	<i>Operation Xatruch</i>	- Preventive patrols in order to decommission drugs and arms.
Mexico	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 flagrante 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 " <i>México en Paz</i> " (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>Entrentamiento 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.
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 Concepcion, San Pedro and Amambay, which operate under the coordination of the new command.	

Country	Program, Body or Legal Basis	Activities of the Armed Forces
Peru	Plan for the Valleys and Rivers of Apurimac, 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.
	- Decreto Legislativo N° 1095 (2010/09/01) establishes rules for the employment of force within the national territory by the Armed Forces.	
Uruguay	Ley del personal militar con funciones de guardia perimetral y control de acceso a unidades de internación para personas privadas de libertad (N° 19081 – 2013/06/13)	- Entrance and exit control tasks, including searches and inspections of persons, vehicles and objects entering into prisons.
Venezuela	Ley orgánica de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana (GO Extraordinaria N° 6020 – 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.
	Proyecto 111594 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 refuges in garisons 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 A toda vida 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 <i>Boquete y látigo</i> (Hole and Whip operations)
	<i>Boquete Jaque Mate</i> Military Operation 2012	- The Armed 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 2010 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 internal order, including when a State of Emergency has not been declared.

Source: Compilation based on the legislation, plans, policies, planning guides and manuals mentioned; Press Releases by the Office of the President of the Nation; comunicado 107/13 of the Ministry of Defence of Argentina. Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia (2013). Memorias al congreso del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Colombia (2012 – 2013). Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas de Ecuador (2013). Informe de Labores de las Fuerzas Armadas (2012-2013) and of the Dirección de Política de Defensa del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de El Salvador. Memoria de Labores del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de Guatemala (2012-2013). Memoria Anual de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (2012). Ley de Policía Militar del Orden Público (DL 168 - 2013); Ley Estrategia Interinstitucional en Seguridad y Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES) (DL 103 – 2013) of Honduras. Primer Informe de Labores de SEDENA y SEMAR (2013) Mexico. Memoria Anual del Ejército de Nicaragua (2013). Memoria del Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas (2012) and information provided by the Ministry of Defence of the Dominican Republic. Informe y Memoria Anual de la Gestión del Gobierno Nacional de Uruguay (2013). Website of the Great Mission for a Long Life Venezuela: Safe Nation Plan Venezuela. Website of the Senate of Paraguay.

### 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.

Principal Resources	Country	Principal Programs and Activities
	Argentina	- 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.
	Bolivia	- "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.
	Brazil	- 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.
	Chile	- 2012-2013 Antarctic Campaign. Support to Antarctic operators and scientific activity of the Chilean Antarctic Institute. - 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).

Key:



Principal Resources	Country	Principal Programs and Activities
	<b>Colombia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Defence, along with other bodies, works on the development of a policy to address the issue of illegal mining activities.</li> <li>- 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. (2012-2013)</li> </ul>
	<b>Cuba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil Defence: observation and control of biological, radioactive and chemical pollution.</li> </ul>
	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Actions for the protection of forests and reforestation.</li> <li>- Relámpago 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 (2013).</li> </ul>
	<b>Ecuador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational Maritime Command N° 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.</li> <li>- The Armed Forces Joint Command is responsible for hydrocarbon security through control of the System of Trans Ecuadorian Oil Pipelines (SOTE).</li> <li>- Hydrocarbon Security and Energy Sovereignty Plan, that involves supporting the maintenance and security of resource installations deemed necessary to the country (2013).</li> </ul>
	<b>El Salvador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Plan Castor</i>: Activities related to cleaning principal waterways and highways.</li> <li>- Reforestation and cleaning of lakes, carried out by the Armed Forces.</li> </ul>
	<b>Guatemala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental protection in the Maya Biosphere, Izabal.</li> <li>- Formation of Green Battalions for environmental protection in Petén.</li> </ul>
	<b>Honduras</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support of Armed Forces in the National Plan for Jaguar preservation.</li> <li>- Air and land patrols in Hombre Reserve and the Platano River, Tahuaca and Patuca Biospheres.</li> <li>- Command actions for the environment, under which various programs to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources are developed, including forest protection and ecosystems conservation.</li> <li>-The Armed Forces, by decree, is permitted to engage in reforestation of areas under their management and to utilize these products to the benefit of themselves, for example through the Military Pension Institute.</li> </ul>
	<b>Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Comprehensive program 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.</li> <li>- Provision of security at the strategic facilities of PEMEX and the Federal Power Committee, through maritime, air and land patrols.</li> <li>- The Naval Secretariat maintains permanent cooperation programs with industries responsible for the production of strategic resources, such as fuels and hydrocarbons.</li> </ul>
	<b>Nicaragua</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bosawas Ecologic Battalion contributes to the protection and control of natural resources as well as to the Security Plans in Rural Areas, ensuring the security of productive activities in the country's rural areas.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Plan for the Protection of Natural Resources and Protected Areas: resource protection and preservation activities in order to ensure environmental protection.</li> </ul>
	<b>Paraguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reforestation plan of the Armed Forces.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
	<b>Peru</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preservation of the environment in general, and biodiversity in particular, forms one of the national security objectives, as defined according to national interests.</li> <li>- Antarctic Policy: develops scientific research programs. Promotes compliance with environmental conservation treaties and protocols, with the ecological balance, and the protection of Antarctic resources.</li> </ul>
	<b>Uruguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Cleaning and reforestation activities, as well as campaigns promoting environmental preservation.</li> <li>- Mitigation of pollution from ships and maritime facilities, such as the neutralization of the adverse impact of marine pollution.</li> </ul>
	<b>Venezuela</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Reforestation and support to the Bolivarian National Guard in the Tree Mission, promoted by the Ministry of the People's Power for the Environment.</li> </ul>

**Source:** White Papers: Argentina (2010), Brazil (2012) and Peru (2005); *Memoria Institucional del Ministerio de Defensa de Bolivia* (2013); *Memorias del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Colombia al Congreso* (2012-2013); *Informe de Gestión de las Fuerzas Armadas de Ecuador* (2013); *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional de El Salvador* (June 2012- May 2013); *Informe de Gobierno de Guatemala*; *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina de México* (2013); *Memoria Anual del Ejército de Nicaragua* (2013); *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; Ministry of the People's Power for Communication and Information, for the Environment, and for Interior Relations and Justice, of Venezuela; United Nations Environmental Program; United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture, Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

### Strategic Mining Resources for Defence

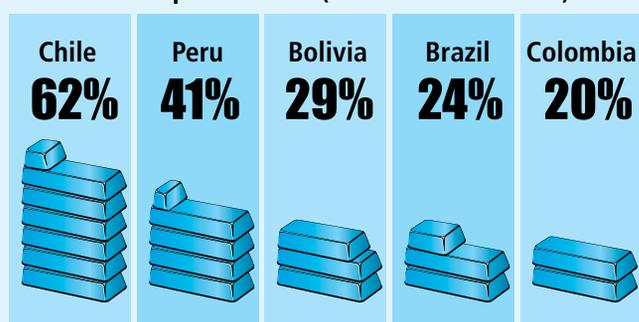
Latin America is one of the richest regions of the world in terms of natural resources, with the location of some of the largest reserves of a number of different minerals that can be considered to be strategic assets, as they are by the majority of the region's countries. These materials possess a broad range of application, from economic to defence, are difficult to replace with equivalent materials, and possess a high level of concentration or a large reserve in a single locality, thus creating a major risk to supply.

Material	Use	Regional production as a percentage of global production (2012)	Main regional producers	Largest global concentration
Aluminium	Structures and metallic alloys.	4%	Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela.	China (42%)
Antimony	Batteries, glass and ceramics.	3%	Bolivia, Guatemala	China (79%)
Copper	Ammunition, ballistic materials and car components.	45%	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic.	Chile (32%)
Chrome	Airplane components.	1.5%	Brazil.	South Africa (40%)
Molybdenum	Ammunition, ballistics material, engine components and aircraft.	25%	Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru.	China (42%)
Niobium	Magnetic materials, radars and communication systems.	93%	Brazil.	Brazil (93%)
Platinum	Electronic components.	0.8%	Colombia.	South Africa (72%)
Lead	Ammunition.	12%	Argentina, Brazil,	China (48%)
Rhenium	Electronic components.	52%	Chile.	Chile (52%)
Tantalus	Electronic components.	14%	Brazil.	Rwanda (28%)
Titanium	Boat, airplane, missile, and land vehicle structures.	0.5%	Brazil	Australia (19%)
Tungsten	Ammunition, ballistic materials and car components.	2%	Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic	China (83%)
Uranium	Nuclear energy.	0.4%	Brazil.	Kazakhstan (36%)

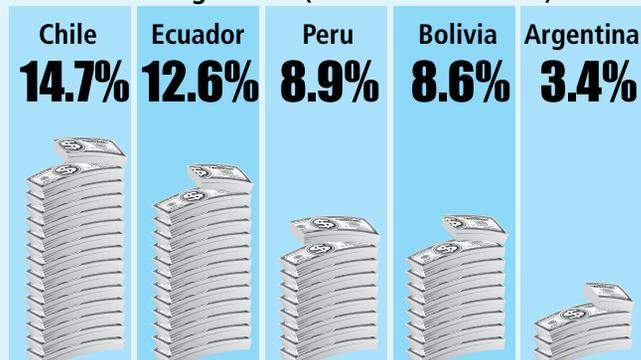
#### Examples of Defence Production in Latin America

- Under a UNASUR initiative production of an airplane base is being developed for training and unmanned aircraft.
- In cooperation with China, Bolivia has launched its first satellite.
- Guatemala produces the Kalil SMG-Kukulgan Assault Rifle and ammunition.
- Argentina develops the 'Gaucho' Lightweight Air-transportable Vehicle.
- As part of the program to build submarines in cooperation with France, in March 2013 the Brazilian government opened an industrial complex in Itaguaí, which includes a unit for the production of structures and shipyards responsible for the construction of submarines.
- In 2012, the Brazilian Navy launched the Hexafluoride Uranium Pilot Unit, the production center for completing the nuclear fuel cycle.

#### The 5 countries with the largest share of mining within their export income (between 2010-2012)



#### The 5 countries with the largest contribution of mining to GDP (between 2010-2012)



#### Energy Resource Reserves in Latin America



Oil reserves (millions of barrels)



Natural gas reserves (billion cubic meters)

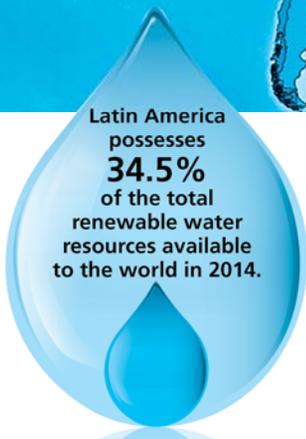
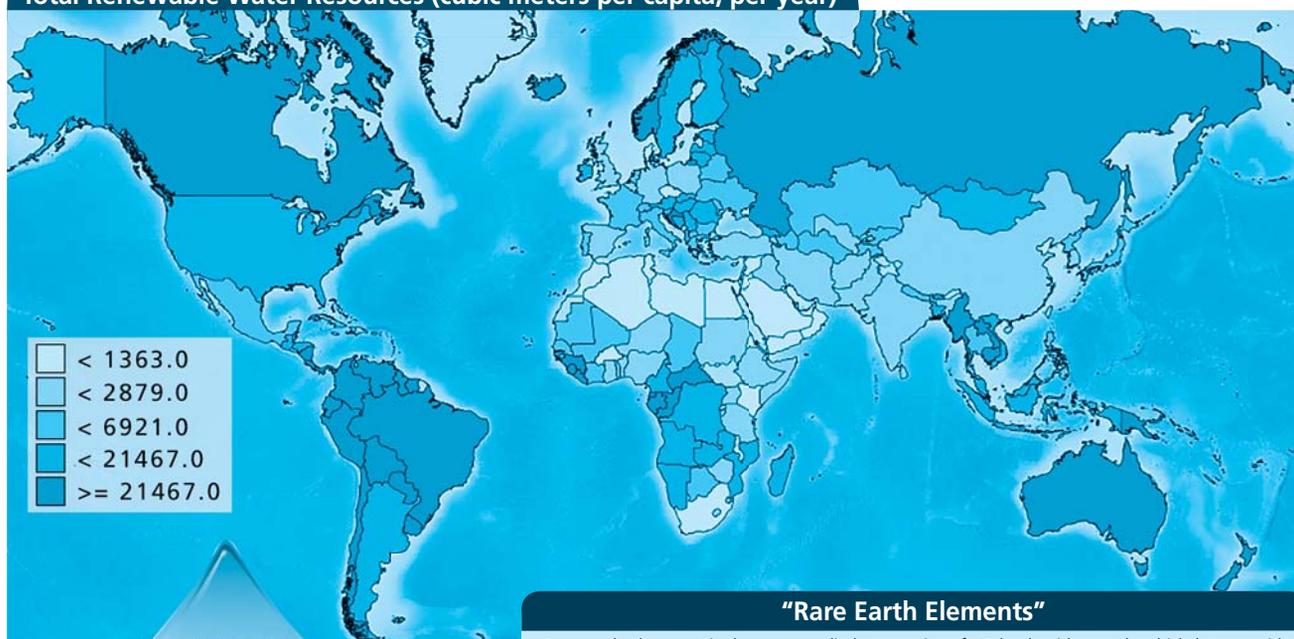


Coal reserves (in tonnes)

Country	Oil reserves (millions of barrels)	Natural gas reserves (billion cubic meters)	Coal reserves (in tonnes)
Argentina	2.4	0.3	-
Bolivia	-	0.3	-
Brazil	15.6	0.5	6,630
Chile	-	-	-
Colombia	2.4	0.2	6,746
Ecuador	8.2	-	-
Peru	1.4	0.4	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.4	0.4	-
Venezuela	298.3	5.6	479
Other countries	0.5	0.1	786
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>14,641</b>

**Source:** Compilation based on the Report on Critical Raw Materials for the EU (2014) by the European Commission; World Mining Data volume 29 (2014) of the International Committee of the World Mining Congress; *Relatório Final* (2014) of the Temporary Subcommittee for the Elaboration of the Regulatory Framework Bill for Mining and the Exploration of Rare Metals in Brazil, of the Federal Senate of Brazil; Mineral Commodity Summaries (2014) of the Department of the Interior of the United States; *Recursos naturales: Situación y tendencias para una agenda de desarrollo regional en América Latina y Caribe* (2013) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; websites of the Office of the President of the Republic of Brazil, of the Ministries of Defence of Brazil and Guatemala. Statistical Review of World Energy (2014), British Petroleum.

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



**Water Resources in Latin America (Km<sup>2</sup> per year)**

	External	Internal	Total
Argentina	584.2	292	876.2
Bolivia	270.5	303.5	574
Brazil	2.9	5.6	8.6
Chile	38	885	923
Colombia	90	2270	2360
Costa Rica	0	113	113
Cuba	0	38.1	38.1
Dominican Republic	0	21	21
Ecuador	15	442.4	457.4
El Salvador	10.6	15.6	26.2
Guatemala	18.7	109.2	127.9
Haiti	1	13	14
Honduras	1.5	90.6	92.1
Mexico	52.8	409	461.8
Nicaragua	8.3	156.2	164.5
Panama	2.7	136.6	139.3
Paraguay	270.8	117	387.8
Peru	253.8	1641	1894.8
Uruguay	80	92.2	172.2
Venezuela	520	805	1325

**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.

**"Rare Earth Elements"**

'Rare earth elements' is the term applied to a series of 15 lanthanide metals which have a wide range of applications in industrial production. They exist in relatively large amounts in the world, but are now considered to be highly strategic resources due to their military and civilian industrial uses, combined with the density of their production.

World production of rare earth elements reached 110,000 tons in 2013, and of this amount China is responsible for 100,000 tons and has an estimated reserve of 55,000,000 tons. Between Latin American countries, Brazil has the second largest mineral reserves in the world at 22,000,000 tons, which corresponds to 16% of total world reserves of these minerals. Brazil contributed 140 tons in 2013.

Element	Industrial Uses
<b>Cerium</b>	Glasses and glass pigments.
<b>Dysprosium</b>	High power magnets.
<b>Scandium</b>	Light metals for the aerospace industry
<b>Europium</b>	Guided weapons systems and communications.
<b>Erbium</b>	Laser, glass pigments.
<b>Gadolinium</b>	Contrast agent in magnetic resonance.
<b>Holmium</b>	Most magnetic element known to man.
<b>Lanthanum</b>	Light metals, laser, temperature sensors, microwave satellite communication. Used in communications and guided armaments.
<b>Lutetium</b>	Phosphor for X-rays.
<b>Neodymium</b>	Hydraulic fracturing, magnetic computers and lasers. Used in communication devices, electric motors and guided weapons systems.
<b>Praseodymium</b>	Reflectors, lights and aviation signals.
<b>Promethium</b>	Source of beta radiation, catalysis of hydraulic fracturing.
<b>Samarium</b>	High-temperature magnetics, reactor control rods. Used in control systems and electric motors.
<b>Terbium</b>	Screens and phosphor lighting.
<b>Thulium</b>	High power magnets.
<b>Ytterbium</b>	Fiber optics, solar panels, light metals, lasers and portable X-ray radiation machines.

**Regulatory Framework Law for Rare Metals in Brazil**

At the time of publication, a law that aims to regulate and order the sale and extraction of rare earth elements in Brazil was under consideration in the Congress of Brazil.

Based on a report produced by the Temporary Committee for the Regulatory Framework of Rare Earths, the law outlines measures to increase the country's productive capacity. Only 30% of the country's geological reserves are known. It also seeks to increase penetration into a market that is almost entirely dominated by China. Government investment and fiscal incentives would then be routed to decrease dependence on imported materials through the processing of crude resources, which would then recuperate its strategic and monetary value.

**Approximate Reserves of Rare Earth Elements in the World (tons)**

Country	Reserve	Production in 2013
China	55,000,000	100,000
Brazil	22,000,000	140
United States	13,000,000	4,000
Malaysia	3,100,000	100
Other countries	41,000,000	No data
Total	140,000,000	110,000

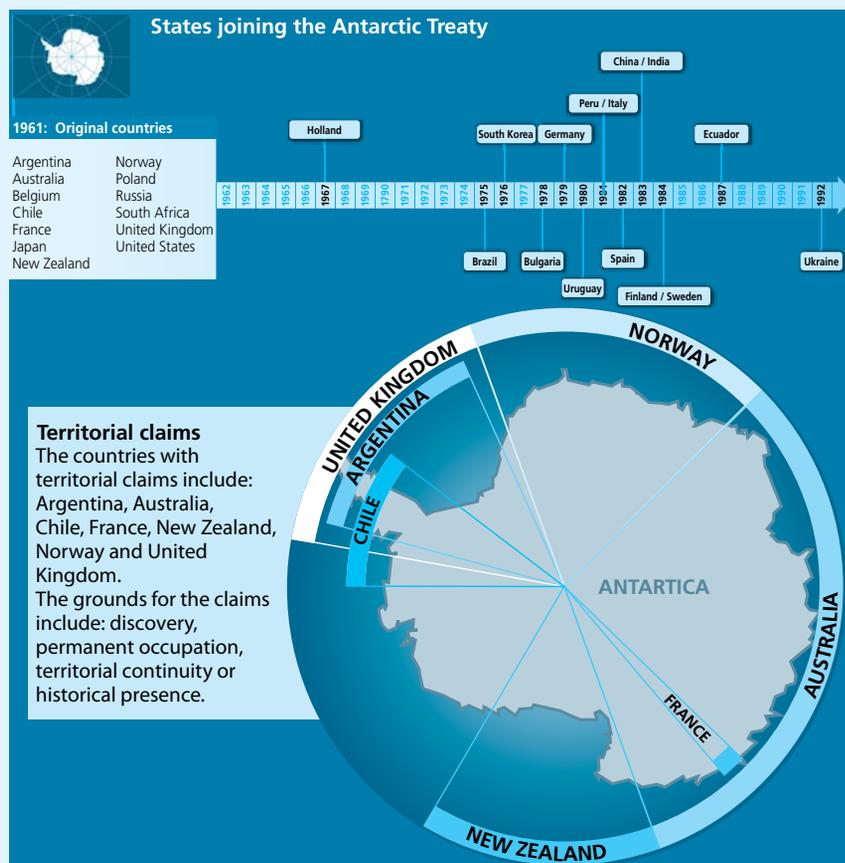
**Source:** Compilation based on an evaluation of national statistics on hydrocarbon resources of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Mineral Commodity Summaries (2014) of the United States Geological Service, *Relatório Final* (2014) of the Temporary Subcommittee for the Elaboration of the Regulatory Framework Bill for Mining and the Exploration of Rare Metals in Brazil, of the Senate of Brazil.

## Antarctica

Bases in Antarctica as of 2014		
Country	Bases	Personnel <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>America</b>		
Argentina	12	508
Brazil	1	60
Chile	17	413
Ecuador	1	32
Peru	1	30
United States	3	1,495
Uruguay	2	60
<b>Africa</b>		
South Africa	1	80
<b>Asia</b>		
China	3	164
India	2	70
Japan	4	144
South Korea	1	100
<b>Oceania</b>		
Australia	4	200
New Zealand	1	85
<b>Europa</b>		
Belgium	1	31
Bulgaria	1	25
Czech Republic	1	20
Finland	1	16
France	2	180
Germany	6	176
Italy	3	196
Norway	2	28
Poland	1	35
Russia	10	395
Spain	2	56
Sweden	3	25
Ukraine	1	15
United Kingdom	4	222
<b>Shared bases</b>		
Australia and Romania	1	11
France and Italy	1	70

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

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



**Source:** Websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Agreement, of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, Argentine Navy and Argentina Antarctic Institute, of the Department of Sustainability, Development, Water, Population and Community of the Government of Australia, and the Antarctic Treaty (1959).

## Analysis

# Natural Disasters and the Armed Forces, a Piece on an Unfinished Route

**Roberto Cajina**

*Founding Member of RESDAL*

Up until the IX Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 22-25 November 2010) the relation between the Armed Forces and natural disasters had been addressed in a somewhat marginal manner. By Banff, Canada (September 2008), the subject began to take shape. Ministers agreed there to “explore the possibility of establishing an inventory of capabilities and the creation of a regional working group in support of civilian relief agencies and organizations, with the aim of improving communication, coordination, planning and response

to natural or non-natural disasters” and to support the efforts of the OAS and UN OCHA. However, at the IX CDMA there was no follow-up to the agreement, nor results or continuation.

The earthquakes in Haiti (January 2010) and Chile (February 2010, with the subsequent tsunami) brought into focus the role of the military in disaster situations. In the case of Haiti, because its lack of an Army meant it had to rely on military assistance from the United States; and in Chile, because there was a delay in ordering the deployment of troops to safeguard public security and

order, and to support civil defence tasks through mitigation and search and rescue tasks.

In 2009, RESDAL agreed with the Ministry of Defence of Bolivia, host of the IX CDMA, to the development of a consultancy to train ministerial staff in the dynamics and procedures of the Conference, and to assist in the development of events organized by the Ministry, which aimed at constructing the proposed Thematic Agenda. Considering that each CDMA has its own personality, and given the impact of both tragedies and recurrent natural disasters that affect the region's countries, the actors consulted throughout this process concluded that the XI Conference would address the issue of the Armed Forces and Natural Disasters.

This materialized in the third thematic pillar of the Agenda: "Regional Security and Natural Disasters. Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation", which was developed into two sub-themes: Regional capacity to respond to natural disasters: Risk management and inventory response capabilities, protocols for coordination and cooperation; and Experiences and lessons learned in Haiti and Chile.

In Santa Cruz de la Sierra ministers reached the first commitment in the history of the CMDA: they agreed "to analyze the proposal entitled 'Strengthening partnerships in support of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief' in working groups coordinated by the Pro-Tempore Secretariat of the CDMA, with voluntary and open participation by the member States, to be held in 2011, for the implementation of a collaboration mechanism among the Ministries of Defense to strengthen military capacities for humanitarian assistance to support civilian authorities at the national level as well as other pertinent entities."

Under the Agreement a meeting was held to discuss the proposal (San Jose, Costa Rica, 29-30 August 2011) in which it was proposed, albeit without consensus, "that a Military Assistance Collaboration Center (MACC) would serve as a Coordination Body between the authorities of each country, based on the laws of the country affected [that] would coordinate international assistance from an operational point of view".

In the X CDMA (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 8-10 October 2012) the Commission of Thematic Area I – Natural Disasters, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity – recommended that the parties "accept the 'Mechanism of Exchange of Information on Capacities in support of Natural Disasters', presented by the rapporteur of the Working Group [Chile], for its eventual adoption". In the Final Declaration, ministers accepted the rec-

ommendation, noting that "the Ministries of Defense will submit the proposal for the consideration of the responsible national authorities of each State with primary competence in the matter. Countries' participation will be voluntary in compliance with their own legal system". They also commissioned "the Pro-Tempore Secretariat to make this matter known and to submit it for consideration through the relevant channels of other organizations at hemispheric, regional, sub-regional levels, which have competence over matters of natural disasters." Since the paragraph did not receive unanimous agreement, a vote was called: 19 in favor, seven against and two abstentions.

One of the main limitations of the system of the Conferences of Defence Ministers of the Americas is that their "sole purpose [is] to promote mutual understanding, analysis, discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences in the field of defence and security, or any other interaction mechanism that allows this to be achieved"; the other limitation is that their closing statements are not binding. Although Article 18 of the Regulations refers to "commitments and provisions adopted by the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas", Santa Cruz de la Sierra saw this assumed for the first time since Williamsburg 1995.

From Banff to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and from there to "Mechanism of Exchange of Information" some progress was made, but not enough, nor with the speed and urgency that cooperation in disaster situations demands. While exchanging information about capabilities is the first step, what is needed is a practical protocol for inter-ministerial cooperation and its immediate application. For this, the Oslo Guidelines provide an important platform.

Unlike the ministries of defence, the Conference of American Armies has a "Guide to Procedures. Support Operations in Disasters" and the System of Cooperation among American Air Forces has the "Combined Air Operations Manual of the System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces for Humanitarian and Disaster Assistance".

Ideally for CDMA XI (Peru 2014), the proposal that the ministers agreed on at the X CDMA will have been studied by the national authorities of each state that hold primary jurisdiction on the matter. This would give a first taste of their real and effective commitment to the benefit of the peoples of the Americas and the Caribbean, repeatedly affected by all kinds of disasters, both natural and manmade, through extensive loss of lives and millions of property damage.