



VII CONFERENCIA DE MINISTROS DE DEFENSA DE

THEMATIC LINE “B”

**CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES,
AND COOPERATION IN MULTINATIONAL
OPERATIONS IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT**



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SUB –THEME I

**EVOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES AND
STRENGTHENING COURSES OF ACTION IN THE HEMISPHERE AND
SUBREGIONS.**

RAPPORTEUR: PERU
CO- RAPPORTEUR: EL SALVADOR
ARGENTINA
MODERATOR: NICARAGUA



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SUB- THEME II

TRANSPARENCY AND CONFIDENCE IN THE AMERICAS: WHITE PAPERS ON DEFENSE, COMMON STANDARDIZED MEASUREMENT OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION MECHANISMS.

RAPPORTEUR:	CHILE
CO- RAPPORTEUR:	PARAGUAY
MODERATOR:	MEXICO



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SUB-THEME III

PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS AND JOINT OPERATIONS: EXPERIENCES AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE HEMISPHERE.

RAPORTEUR: BRASIL
CO- RAPORTEUR: URUGUAY
GUATEMALA
ARGENTINA
CANADA
MODERATOR: CHILE



**CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES, AND
MULTINATIONAL COOPERATION OPERATIONS IN THE AMERICAN
CONTINENT.**

Initial considerations

Extracts from Previous Conferences' Declarations

- Williamsburg (1995) - The promotion to a greater defense cooperation in support of voluntary participation in UN-sanctioned Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) was declared;
- Bariloche (1996) - During the discussions, the need to deepen inter-American cooperation for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of hemispheric security was stressed. It was also called upon all the nations of the Hemisphere to promote through their active and voluntary participation, the success of the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in conformity with the UN Charter;
- Manaus (2000) - The States should work in order to consolidate peace in the Hemisphere, respecting the principles and rules of The International Law stated in the Charters of the UN and the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), including self-determination, territorial integrity, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of disputes, economic and social development and the right to self-defense;
- Santiago (2002) - The support for the voluntary and active participation of hemispheric nations in PKO mandated by the UN, which are undertaken by each State according to their respective national interests and domestic legislation was, once again, pointed out;
- The work undertaken by the Conference of Ministers of Defense should have continuity reinforcing the recommendation on the need for coordination and cooperation among States;
- Quito (2004) - The political will to strengthen the peace operations, supporting the voluntary and active participation of the nations of the Hemisphere in the peace operations authorized by mandate of the UN, and those that are developed in the framework of peace treaties and agreements were also declared;
- The participation in the peace operations as a commitment of each State in accordance with national interest and respective laws was recognized. The States share the willingness to expand regional cooperation for the peace operations, for which it is necessary to improve the education and training of military and civilians in this area, and increase the inter-operability of the Armed Forces (AF);
- In conclusion, the participation of countries in peace-keeping activities, specifically highlighting the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) in Haiti and the United Nations Mission to Stabilize Haiti (MINUSTAH), for the solidarity expressed with the Haitian people, and also because of the importance of such operations for a cooperative approach that they deem is vital for peace-keeping and security in the region was recognized and supported.



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Consensus already reached and other observations

From what was declared in the previous conferences, we can infer with minor or greater importance the following consensus:

- supporting to all the nations of the hemisphere to actively and voluntarily participate in PKO;
- participation of hemispheric nations in peace operations according to national interests and domestic legislation;
- promoting the success and the strengthening of PKO;
- peace operations requests, even in accordance with the UN Charter or requested by the involved nations, must be analyzed individually;
- improving education and enhancing training of military and civilians for participation in peace operations;
- surveying initiatives for discussion of regional interests related to participation in peace operations;
- need to deepen the regional cooperation for peace operations;
- importance of the MIF and of MINUSTAH, for a cooperative approach that is deemed vital for peacekeeping and security in the region.
- Considering the declarations that express the consensus in each Conference, the emphasis on training of military and civilians and the deepening of the regional cooperation are aspects which deserve greater attention and arrangements by the nations of the Hemisphere, concerning peace operations.

Development

Analysis

In the last Conference in San Francisco of Quito, in November 2004, an excellent paper was presented by the Chilean delegation, supported by the Canadian and the Paraguayan delegations, in the subtheme "Hemispheric Cooperation in Peacekeeping Operations", a related issue to the subject which is now being discussed.

On that occasion, after several political considerations, the last 15 years with the new cooperative security demands were highlighted, showing a greater necessity of international cooperation, in opposition to an atmosphere of legitimate resistances in a structured and naturally cautious international system. At that time, a need for a more intrusive multilateral system with larger capacity to impose solutions and greater efficiency in the outcomes of the peace operations was presented, even against the intention of some nations. Increasing efficiency, as a goal, would take to the need for multilateral institutions with larger legitimacy, before the problems of international security, making urgent the search for multilateral institutions more democratic and more representative about the interests of their own Member State. The real result, which is still searched in the present time, would be to give to the UN the capacity of handling international crisis in number and intensity.



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As an example, in Haiti, where the main threats are poverty, social inequality, little development of a stable democracy and insufficient economic and social development, the advances which resulted in a more harmonized participation in peace operations were emphasized and new steps in order to pave the way for a more effective regional cooperation related to peace operations were pointed out.

In the VII CMDA, we will discuss and enlarge the list of experiences and perspectives for the hemisphere in what concerns the multinational operations of peacekeeping, as the natural consequence of the subtheme developed in the previous conference.

Haiti is our better example and main argument. It is a country in which a mission of peace with multidimensional characteristics was justified, where several actors - militaries, policemen and civilian agencies - have its greater or minor importance according to the moment - from the chaos to the institutional normality. The AF usually have greater importance in the initial phase of the peace process, reducing that importance as the country's institutions get more revitalized in the pursuit of a political, social and economic restructuration, highlighting here some important areas such as justice, public security, sanitation, education and especially the creation of employment. In the Latin- American countries Meeting of Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense which compound MINUSTAH, in August 4th of the current year, the persuasion about the necessity of a new mandate which allowed the participant contingents to include elements in order to contribute to the social development of Haiti was expressed. Besides, evaluating the circumstances that could make possible the gradual modification of the emphasis on the security of the mission to an emphasis on the advisement and on the political, economic and social cooperation was demonstrated. With that manifestation, which summarizes the information received everyday about the mission, Haiti is already going through a transition period to the execution of measures more linked to the restructuring of the State's institutions but, still, with sensitive demands to the maintenance of troops for the guarantee of a stable and safe atmosphere.

We know that a stable and safe atmosphere is not completed just with security forces. It is necessary that the population has employment and education to providing them a larger perception of security and a push towards a sustained development. In that sense, it is important that the promises by donor countries can be fulfilled and enlarged in volume of resources. There will not be a successful peace operation if there are not enough contributions to the reconstruction of the country and to the maintenance of an infrastructure which can morph this country into a competitive player in the international trade of the nowadays globalized world.

Besides the guarantee of financial commitments by donor countries, during and after the peace operations, it is important that we are prepared to face effectively the challenges of the civil-military relation in operations of that gender. The lack of information, the difficulty in establishing the necessary initial connections with authorities and local leaders, the uncertainties of an urban atmosphere sometimes threatening and sometimes



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friendly - where the difference of language appears as a complicating issue - show that the first steps to the preparation of personnel for the peace operations is completely linked with the civil-military relation. This is true to the internal side of the mission (internal agencies of the UN mission *in loco*) as well as in the relation with local institutions and with civil society. The Brazilian performance in Bel Air neighborhood, in Port-Prince, with an intense civic-social action, resulted in the conquest of the population's trust to the troops and in the decrease of local violence.

Still in the field of the lived experiences, MINUSTAH had since its beginning, in its composition, effectives from 13 countries of the hemisphere, being 7 of them with troops of AF, summing up to a total of 4000 militaries (AF and police), meaning: 60% of the whole effective of the hemisphere used in peace operations in the world now. These numbers show a high interest in the cooperation among countries towards peace. This can also be seen in the coordinated work of the troops under a single command, most of times, in an atmosphere of great difficulty due to the huge amount of people, as the case of Port-Prince.

In what concerns the preparation to the peace operations, the hemisphere shows some important initiatives, among the following ones:

- Exercise of South PKO, with the support of the USA. In 2005 accomplished in Brazil and in 2006 accomplished in Peru, both exercises with a considerable participation of representatives from several countries;
- Exchanges of experiences among centers of preparation for peace forces;
- Participation of centers for the preparation of peace forces as members of the "International Association of Peace Training Center" (IAPTC), an association that seeks the exchange of experiences among several centers;
- Creation of the Joint Staff Group Argentina - Chile for the establishment of a Binational Peace Force.

Opposing positions of participants countries

Apparently there are no opposing points between the positions of participant countries in PKO. There are different phases in the development of the Preparation Centers, where we can highlight the CAECOPAZ (Argentina), the PSTC (Canada) and the CECOPAC (Chile)

There are also differences in the availability of the military effectives to peace missions, where we can highlight the more active participation of Uruguay.

Internally, for some countries, the national decision process is slow in answering to the urgency of PKO, particularly in what concerns releasing the resources which are not covered by the UN reimbursement, especially in Brazil. Brazil receives an UN reimbursement of about 50% of the expenses used in peace operations, including the



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expenses with personnel. Moreover, the Brazilian legislation requires the need of authorization of the Parliament to send troops abroad.

Partial Conclusions

MINUSTAH served as example of the union of efforts from countries in the hemisphere towards the solution of the Haitian crisis. The participation of 13 countries in the hemisphere, being 7 Latin-American countries with armed troops in several kinds of arrangements, shows the high level of persistence and cooperation among States, despite internal difficulties.

It is important that the donor countries promises are fulfilled and enlarged in the volume of financial resources. There will not be a successful peace operations if there are not enough contributions to the reconstruction of the country and to the maintenance of an infra-structure which can morph this country into a competitive player in the international trade of the nowadays globalized world.

The hemispheric cooperation for multinational operations of peacekeeping should increase, with interchange in the preparation of Peace Forces, more frequently. The PKO in Haiti pushed to this way and the perspective of increasing this kind of missions in the world drives to the maintenance of those initiatives.

The nature of modern PKO demands an improvement of training, particularly among civilians-militaries relations, where the lack of initial information and the relation with civilian entities hinder, when they do not endanger, the continuity of the mission.

Brazilian position

Brazil considers that PKO are a useful instrument to help the negotiated solution of the conflicts; Brazil tries to participate in the greatest possible amount of peace missions by using troops or individual missions, according to the National Defense Policy. However Brazil understands that the use of armed contingents should not be adopted in any case. Based on the Brazilian Constitution, which regulates the basis of the international relations, Brazil has defended the respect to the traditional principles of impartiality and the non use of force, except in the case of self defense, are the most appropriate ways of guaranteeing legitimacy and effectiveness of the peace operations.

Brazil observes certain basic indications when evaluating the convenience of its participation in PKO. We can mention:

- priority to missions in the neighbor or closing areas, with linguistic and cultural affinities, similar climate and land conditions so that the mission can have a greater possibility of success in the goals established by the UN;



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- preference for operations with low financial costs, due to the fact that, in the Brazilian case, the reimbursement of the UN covers only about 50% of the expenses with personnel, equipment and logistics;
- choice for operations in accordance with the purpose of the UN Charter, which means, peace and security clearly involved, resulting from multilateral decision and, especially, with clear approval of the parts involved in the conflict.

Since 1999, Brazil has participated in PKO, assisted by the 7th Chapter of the UN Charter, with the condition that the mandate restricts the use of the military force, as was the case of Haiti, where the military force kept only a secondary function in the maintenance of the rule of law because the primary responsibility was under the National Police of Haiti.

Concerning to the peace operations the experiences with Haiti corroborate the Brazilian position under the auspices of international organizations from which Brazil is a part. Besides, it shows the Brazilian willingness in serving the internationally assumed commitments. Brazil considers essential the respect to the article 53 of the UN Charter which forbids the coercive actions unauthorized by the Security Council.

Proposals

- To deepen the civilian-military relation in different phases of the peace operations, during the preparation of the troop by the centers of peace forces preparation.
- To intensify the cooperation among the several centers of peace force preparation, looking to a more regular preparation that facilitates the coordination *in loco* of the operations.



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SUB –THEME IV

INTEGRAL DEMINING ACTION POLICY: LESSONS LEARNED AND COOPERATION IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

RAPPORTEUR:	VENEZUELA
CO- RAPPORTEUR:	HONDURAS
	CHILE
MODERATOR:	NICARAGUA



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SUB –THEME V

ARMED FORCES AND HUMANITARIAN AID MISSIONS DURING NATURAL DISASTERS: LESSONS LEARNED AND REGIONAL COOPERATION GREEMENTS ON DISASTER RELIEF

RAPPORTEUR: BOLIVIA
CO- RAPPORTEUR: REPUBLICA
DOMINICANA
MODERATOR: HONDURAS



ARMED FORCES AND HUMANITARIAN MISSIONS OF SUPPORT AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS

Approximation to the reality

The Humanitarian Missions include in a practical way the concept of humanitarian Action that is used often in indistinct form to that of humanitarian Help and around turn, The humanitarian help like they define it several authors and agencies, it includes a slightly more wide field, which includes not only the help of emergency, the assistance to the population in terms of provision of goods and services for their subsistence, but also the protection of the victims, the defense of the human rights and the help in the shape of operations prolonged for the refugees and displaced, beginning these operations after the emergency help having been realized.

It is important to do emphasis that the humanitarian missions in support against natural disasters, characterize not only for certain activities or goals, but also for a series of ethical and operative beginning between which we can mention: The humanity, the impartiality, the neutrality and the independence.

The Armed Forces of Bolivia like Armed, fundamental and Permanent Institution of the Bolivian State, which sustains between some beginning of be constituting in an indispensable factor for the achievement of the national goals, the integral development of the country, participation in Operations of Civil Defense and the indeclinable decision of maritime recovery, it takes in consideration the conceptualizations previously described to face the diverse natural disasters depending in the technical - operative of the Command in Chief of the Armed Forces and in the Administrative of the Department of National Defense serving with this organism of State in the execution of missions of humanitarian help.

Geographical Bolivian space

Bolivia places in the Center of South America, between the 57° 26' and 69° 38' of western length of the meridian of Greenwich and the parallel ones 9° 38' and 22° 53' of latitude South, including more than 13° geographical. It possesses a territorial extension of 1'098.581 Km².

It borders on the North and East on the Federative Republic of the Brazil, on the South on the Republic of the Argentina, to the South on the Paraguay, to the Southwest on Chile, and on the West on the Republic of Peru.

The Republic is divided in nine departments, 112 provinces and 327 municipalities. According to the census of 2001, the population who lives in the Country, reaches 10,000.000 inhabitants approximately, of which 62%, is in the urban area and 38% in the rural area.



Orography

The Mountain chain of the Andes on having penetrated in Bolivian territory bifurcates in branches, from North to South, in the knot of Vilcanota or Apolobamba, forming the Western or Volcanic Mountain chain and the Royal or Central Mountain chain.

Hydrography

Bolivia possesses three hydrographic systems:

River basin of the North or of the Amazon: It covers in the Bolivian territory near 66% of the surface of the country (724.000 Km²) and the risks of floods are a generally present threat. Constituted principally by the rivers: Mother of God, Orthon, Abuná, Beni, Yata, Mamoré and Itenes or Guaporé.

Central or Lacustrine river basin: Location in the plateau, includes 14% of the territory, in approximately 145.081 Km², formed for: Lake Titicaca, Lake Poopó, Salar de Copaisa, Salar de Uyuni and Rio Drain. These basins are frequently capable to drought, cover the Departments of La Paz, Oruro and Potosí and, the rivers in his most are temporary.

River basin of the South or La Plata: That in Bolivian territory it includes near 20% of the national territory with an extension of 229.500 Km². Composed principally by the rivers: Paraguay, Bermejo and Pilcomayo being this one the most important characterized by strong variations of wealth in epochs of low water and summer.

Climate

The climatological zones divide in: Plains located in the oriental part, almost to level of the sea, with an average temperature of 25°C (77°F); valleys or temperate regions located in the center of the country with heights that range between 1000 to 3000 meters on the level of the sea and with an average temperature of 15°C (50°F); and the altiplane placed to the west of the country, with an average altitude of 3.500 m.s.n.m. (meters above sea level) and with an average temperature of 10°C (40°F) being able to increase the temperature during the day.



Historical report of natural disasters happened in Bolivia

Relation of the earthquakes.¹

- .1650 VIII Destruction of the capital of High Peru.
- .1662 VIII Damages in the city of Potosí and nearby villages.
- .1720 VI Objects fell down to the ground in Potosí city.
- .1743 VI Panic in Potosí city.
- .1845 VI Sense in Santa Cruz and damages in poor houses².
- .1851 VII Damages in the city of Potosí and nearby villages.
- .1871 VI Damages in Villa San Antonio (nowadays Villa Tunari), Cochabamba.
- .1884 VI Destructions in Tarabuco, Sucre.
- .1887 VII Destruction in Yacuiba.
- .1891 VII Damages in Consata and felt strongly in the city of La Paz.
- .1899 VIII Near Yacuiba many poor houses were destroyed.
- .1909 VI Sense in Tupiza and Tarija.
- .1909 VII Destruction, dead men and injured men in Sipe Sipe.
- .1923 VI Felt strongly in Mapiri, Consata.
- .1925 VI In Aiquile, light damages in poor houses.
- .1929 IV Loudly in Warnes (Santa Cruz)
- .1932 VI Felt strongly in Colquechaca (Potosí)
- .1937 VI Felt strongly in Consata.
- .1942 VI In Cochabamba city, it felt strongly.
- .1943 VI Very loudly in Cochabamba, destruction.
- .1947 VIII Consata destroyed, felt strongly in La Paz.
- .1948 VII Destruction in Sucre, dead men and injured men.
- .1949 V Felt in the city of Florida (Santa Cruz)
- .1956 VI Loudly in Consata felt in La Paz.
- .1957 VII In Postervalle several poor houses were destroyed.
- .1958 VI Pasorapa, poor houses suffered damages.
- .1958 VII Destructions in Aiquile.
- .1970 VI Two dead men in Ajtara, Potosí.
- .1972 VI Sense in Cochabamba city, light damages.
- .1976 VI Sense in Aiquile surroundings, light damages.
- .1976 V Sense in Arque and light damages in poor houses.
- .1981 VI Sense in Ivirgarzama, structural damages.
- .1982 V Sense strongly in Oruro city, light damages.
- .1983 VI It caused alarms in Huañacoma and Caripuyo (Potosí)
- .1984 V Sense in Sabaya (Oruro), light damages in poor houses.
- .1985 VI In Monteagudo there were precipices.

¹ Source: Observatory "San Calixto"

² Poor houses: Generally, the poor houses are made with mud. In Bolivia are called "adobe"



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- .1986 VI Felt strongly in Villa Tunari.
- .1986 V Felt strongly in Villa Tunari, Chimoré and Port Villarroel.
- .1987 V In Forest (Santa Cruz) light damages.
- .1991 V In Bermejo, poor houses cracked.
- .1994 VI Deep Earthquake felt in the whole Bolivia.
- .1995 V In Comujo (Oruro), damages in poor houses.
- .1998 VIII Destructions and dead men in Aiquile, Totorá and Mizque: In May, 1998 an earthquake of an intensity of 6.8 degrees in Richter's scale, had devastating consequences for three provinces of the Cone South of Cochabamba's Department (Campero, Muro and Mizque) About six thousand persons suffered the loss of their housings and great part of the population was affected by the system destruction of irrigation, caught, local ways, schools, hospitals, basic and different services.
- .2001 V Felt strongly in La Paz, with light property damages.
- .2001 IV Felt in almost quite Bolivia, did not report property damages.
- .2001 V Felt and with slight damages in Pisiga and Coipasa.
- .2002 V Felt in Jorochito, Santa Cruz.
- .2002 V Sentido and with hurts (damages) in High place Milluni, Zongo.
- .2004 III Felt in Zongo.
- .2004 III Felt in Sucre.
- .2004 III Felt in Tarija.
- .2004 III Felt in Sucre.
- .2004 V Daños in Rivera Provincia G. Villarroel.

Other disasters

Fires

The forest fires happened in August, 1999 affected an area approximately of 100.000 hectares (according to information of the SNCD/Superintendencia-Forestal) The observed damages include to urban zones as the population of Ascensión de Guarayos with the burning and destruction of 447 housings, environmental impacts with effects in the persons, vegetation, animals, the soil, the water and the air.

In September, 2000, there took place the total fire of 58 housings in the Kings' locality, Beni Department, with the loss of all his furniture and chattels, in the locality of Montevideo, Department of Bulging equally a fire devastated 9 housings, disasters took place also for fire on Riberalta central market, Department of the Beni and big agricultural losses and of cultivable soils in Tarija central valley and the locality of Alcala in Chuquisaca Department.

The last one of these fires has happened in August, 2002 affecting 8.800 inhabitants. Tarija Department in the last year has been affected by more than 15 forest fires, which have affected more than 23,015 hectares, these take place in the zone that understands the Central Valley, which includes the provinces Méndez, Cercado, Avilés y Arce. These



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disasters have been provoked by the man on having eliminated the vegetable cover, with agricultural purposes.

Pollution

In January, 2000 it produced a spillage of oil to itself in the pipeline of Santa Cruz – Sica Sica - Arica due to strong rains that caused overflows in the Rio Drain. According to LIDEMA's reports there neither is known accurately the quantity of wasteful oil, a quantification of the damages nor is had to the population, in terms of number of persons and of the magnitude of the impact on their productive activity. The zone affected by the spillage the bordering area understands to the rivers Drain (from Calacoto up to Eucaliptus) and to the lakes Uru-Uru and Poopó. In these areas there settle themselves the ethnic groups Aymaras and Urus.

A similar disaster happened in 1996 due to the break of two dikes of the concentrating plant of the mine Porco, located to 50 kilometers to the Southwest of Potosí city. According to official reports, the untimely exhaust of the materials stored in the dike of Porco's tails reached to a volume of 235.000 m³, composed principally of dacita, pyrite, galena, esfalerita and others. These materials mixed with the river Yana Machi, contaminating and muddying the waters.

On July 14, 2001 in Tambo Quemado cross-bar a truck that was transporting voratane T-80 overturned throwing to the environment 18 drums of the mentioned chemist. The substance spilt along the highway, and margins of the river Chacoma. The toxin volatilized in steams that provoked irritation of mucous respiratory and conjunctive, and ardor in the skin in the affected population. Later the settlers of the region presented nauseas and in appetite. Likewise 2 poisonings took place in the labors of removal of the substance.

Snowfalls

On July 30, 2002 there took place a snowfall that concerned to more than 5 Potosí's provinces, where 4 persons died and approximately 30.000 animals expired.

Pollution

Recently, the disaster registered on February 19, 2002 in the city of La Paz like consequence of a storm of hail without historical precedents, it produced seventy deaths and damages estimated in more of \$us 70 millions.

Slides

The slides that they present during the epoch of rains, affect principally the net vial and urban zones of the principal cities of the country. The zones most affected in the last ten



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years have been the peripheral neighborhoods of La Paz and Camargo's Municipality in Chuquisaca Department.

In 1992 a slide in the mining village of Llipi, the most recent slides happened in 1997 and 1998 in the hill Cotahuma, hill Mokotoro and in Kupini's zone, in the Department of La Paz.

Droughts and Floods

Being the droughts a phenomenon highly appellant and with an area of effect very widely, it constitutes one of the principal reasons of migration of the field towards the cities that they have presented in Bolivia.

The floods and droughts are not associated only with the Phenomenon of The Child. The first ones appear with relative frequency during the epoch of rains, affecting with medium and small disasters good part of the country.

On February 19, 2002, year the city of La Paz endured a strong rain that had a level of rainfall of 39.4 lts. as square meter. This rain generated the overflow of rivers and gullies, provoking this way a rapid flood and concerning principally the central zone. There registered 80 dead men, 122 injured men, 69 hospitalized ones and an economic approximate damage of 70 million dollars. In a way similar to the happened in Tarija in August, 2002, the flood of La Paz of February 19 showed wide community participation in the labors of control of the disaster.

On December 24, 2003, an hours 4:30 of the dawn, there takes place an untimely rise of the river Chapare, demolishing more than 200 meters of the bridge Alfonso Gumucio Reyes, 60 persons died and paralyzed for a few days the traffic of 700 daily automobiles that circulate in this principal highway that joins Cochabamba Departments and Santa Cruz. To the date already the bridge is had reconstructed.

On January 9, 2004, product of seven hours of rain continues, Trinidad's city was flooded in 90%, concerning also the Municipalities of San Javier and Loreto. The damaged ones overcame 8000 families that it is the half of the population of Trinidad and that she is a people of scanty resources and that had to be evacuated to temporary refuges.

LEGISLATION ON NATURAL DISASTERS IN BOLIVIA.

Supreme Decree Not. 19386 published in the Official Gazette on January 31, 1983.

It institutes the National System of Civil Defense as integral part of the National Defense, in order to adopt the measurements to anticipate, to limit the risks and to reduce the effects related to the natural disasters and other public calamities.



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It establishes the National Direction of Civil Defense and creates the National Committee of Civil Defense as the entity entrusted to administer the new system. It establishes Departmental, Provincial and Cantonal Committees of Civil Defense.

Ministerial Resolution Not. 1241 of September 16, 1989:

It was created the Coordinating National Unit of Health in Natural Disasters salesman on the Headquarter of Public Health. The same one has as functions coordinate activities in cases of disasters with civil defense, the international cooperation and the technical international advising in health. It defines the National Politics of Health in cases of disasters and develops plans of response in health before public calamities.

Law N ° 2140 for the Reduction of Risks and attention of disasters - October 25, 2000

It determines the creation of the National System for the Reduction of Risks and Attention of Disasters and/or Emergencies (SISRADE) headed by the National Council for the Reduction of Risks and Attention of Disasters and/or Emergencies (CONARADE) as the top instance of decision and coordination, presided by the President of the Republic and shaped by the Department of National Defense, as well as for the Finance Ministry, Department of the Presidency, Department of Sustainable Development and Planning and Department of Government.

Law N ° 2335 modificatoria of the Law N ° 2140 - March 5, 2002.

It determines the creation of the Fund of Fideicomisum for the Reduction of Risks and attention of Disasters - FORADE, under tuition of the Department of the Presidency, in order both natives and foreigners catch contributions and financial contributions effected to any title, for foreign governments and entities subject to the area of the international law or others of public or private character.

It raises besides modifications of the Law 2140, basically on the structure of the CONARADE and on the general components of the SISRADE.

AGREEMENTS AND PLANS

In 1990 national plan of attention to the drought

With the purpose of establishing the magnitude of the crisis in the areas affected by this one natural phenomenon that has exceeded the National capacity as for the assistance refers.

National plan of reduction of risks and attention to the disasters

It is a technical and political instrument of long term that defines the goals and strategies in the frame of the political ones and national strategies, orientates the institutional



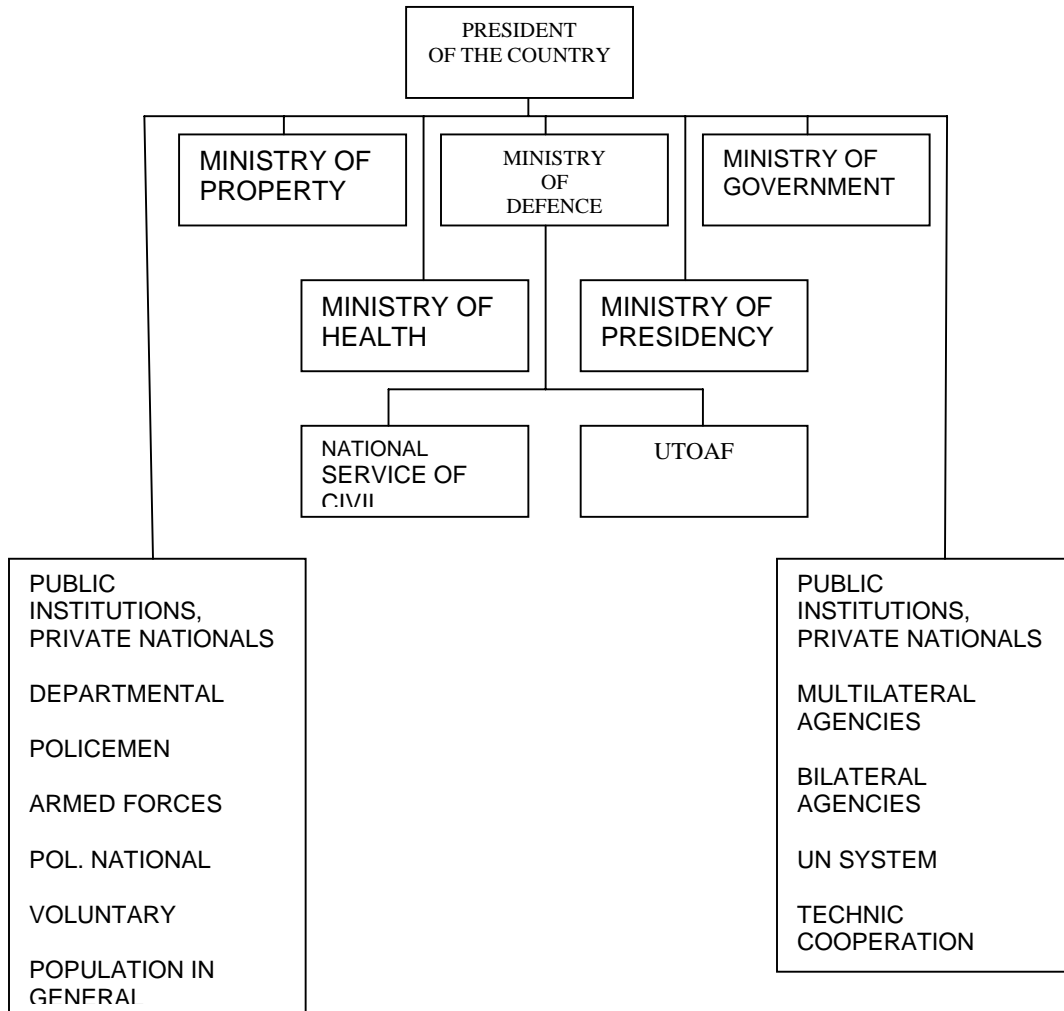
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and/or inter-institutional activities, defines the responsibilities and integrates the efforts public and deprived in the international, national, departmental and municipal area so much in the area of reduction of risks, since in the area of attention of disasters and/or emergencies.

Plan of contingency for the drought of the Boliviasn South

It is a document coordinated and coordinated between four Departments (Health and Sports, The Minister of Rural, Agricultural Development and Environment, Services and Public Works and National Defense) Agency of Cooperation of United Nations (FAO, PEMA, UNICEF AND OPS/OMS), the Assembly of the Guaraní People.

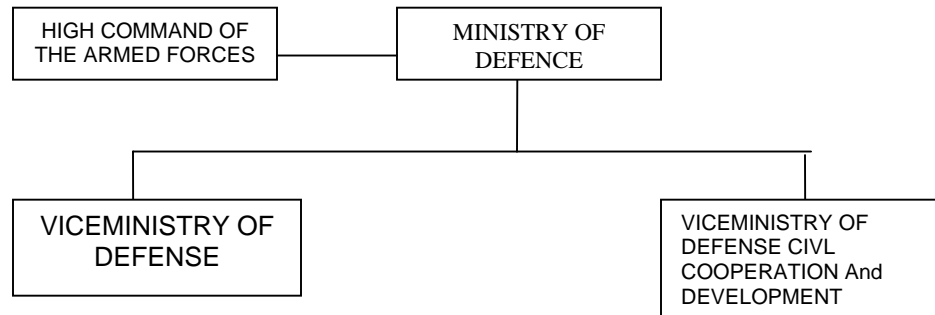
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN BOLIVIA





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STRUCTURE OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE SECTOR DEFENSE



Plans of the armed forces

Between some plans elaborated by the Armed Forces and the Army especially to face the Diverse Natural Disasters in our Country we can mention the following ones:

- Plan against Natural disasters "Motorcycle Méndez" which object is to provide Security and support to the population in Natural Disasters in the whole National territory.
- Plan of Civil Defense "Mamoré" taking The Army as an object in support to Natural Disasters.
- Plan of Seismic Contingency to provide Security and institutional support to the effects of a possible seismological reply.
- Plan of Contingency "Flood" elaborated to offset possible floods in the Country.
- PROFILE OF THE PROGRAM STRATEGY FOR AN EFFICIENT SUPPORT OF THE ARMY TO THE OPERATIONS OF CIVIL DEFENSE which object is recounted to the Training and equipment of the personnel of pictures and troop of the Army, in order that they rest efficiently to Operations of Prevention, Control and Mitigation of Forest Fires.

AGREEMENTS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION

Combined exercise Argentina-Bolivia "TCNL. Juana Azurduy"

Precedents

Due to the need of coordination and bilateral support between both countries to face the Natural Disasters one comes developing from the year 2001 exercises Combined between the Armies of Both countries named Exercise Combined "Tcnl. Juana Azurduy".



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During the Present Management they took to themselves to end three meetings works where the necessary coordinations were realized finally to take to end the execution of this exercise from September 18 to September 22 of the year in course in the City of Salta (Argentina).

Purpose of the exercise

The purpose of the joint exercise is the planning of joint Humanitarian actions in a bordering zone between both countries.

Participants

The participants in the Exercise VI Combined “Tcnl. Juana Azurduy” are: 3rd. Division of the Army of Bolivia and the Mechanized Brigade V of the Argentina Army considering a classic environment affected by Natural Disasters.

Participation of the FF.AA (Armed forces) in natural disasters

Essential tasks

The Armed Forces on having been essential part of the Department of National Defense and this one in turn of the National Council for the Reduction of Risks and Attention of Disasters and/or Emergencies (CONARADE) who depends in turn on the National System for the Reduction of Risks and Attention of Disasters and/or emergencies (SISRADE) it takes part in the Preparation of Officials, Sub officials, Sergeants and Soldiers to face and to contribute in the assistance to the natural disasters.

To constitute a part of the Early Alert for the prevention of the disasters.

To contribute with major force in the Response to natural phenomena. This response has a national scope, for the unfolding of the units in the whole country, attending in agreement to the possibilities and available means to the families harmed with readiness.

To take part in the Rehabilitation by means of basic services, refuges and temporary lodgings in the fixed facilities or those enabled in diverse installed camps where they are necessary. They contribute also in agreement to the period and intensity come in the dispositions of the Department of National Defense by means of the logistic support, transport, manpower and other requirements that could be attended.

Regional responsibility

In the departmental area the Prefectures and Municipal Governments Constitute the maximum executive authorities as for Reduction and Attention of Disasters in their



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jurisdiction. The formulation and execution of political natives of Reduction of Risks of Disasters, as well as the insertion in the Departmental and Municipal plans of Development they must be realized in the process frame of planning established in the SISPLAN. In which they inform all the public centralized or decentralized institutions, and the Armed Forces across the Commands of Division, Air Brigades and Naval Districts and the dependent units quartered in the different Departments of Bolivia.

Voluntary groups

The Armed Forces of Bolivia possess also Groups of Volunteers as the SAR-FAB units dependent on the Air Force, who take part in own tasks of the activity since are the Search and Rescue under the supervision of this Force, in coordination with Civil Defense and the Department of National Defense.

Group of Operations of Naval Emergency in Search, Salvage and Rescue (GOEN - BSR) salesmen of the Naval Bolivian Force.

System of Search and Rescue of the Group SAR-BOLIVIA develops their activities of agreement to the International System of Search and Rescue.

System of Search and Rescue of the Group of Volunteers of Salvage Bolivia (G.V.S.B. - SAR) has the speciality of Search and Rescue of agreement to the international system.

The Groups of volunteers contribute in different tasks in case of Natural Disasters helping to the activities of the Armed Forces.

Participation of the military units in natural disasters.

Earthquakes

In Cochabamba Department in the Provinces of Aiquile and Totora the year of 1998 there took place an earthquake of 6,5 of intensity what provoked the destruction of a great part of the infrastructure of the populations previously mentioned, the units with seat in Cochabamba city were displeased in immediate form for help to the victims, initially there were airlifted units of the center of instruction of special troops (CITE) to give an immediate help to the victims, they installed temporary lodgings in the tents provided by this unit of special forces, fulfilling also safety tasks to avoid the plunder.

Floods and hails

In February, 2002 in the city of La Paz a rain and hail without precedents, generated the overflow of rivers, gullies, stagnation, the destruction of housings, bridges and another infrastructure, concerning principally specially in the center of the city of La Paz.



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The military units of the Garrison of La Paz that took part to face this natural disaster were between some that we can mention: the Military Police Not 1 "SAAVEDRA", the Regiment of Infantry 1 "COLORADOS" and the Battalion of Communications I "VIDAURRE" all soldiers of the Bolivian Army, whose members in coordinated and joint form with civil institutions tried to diminish the provoked sequels.

on January 9, 2004, product of seven hours of rain continues, I flood Trinidad city in 90%, concerning also the municipalities of San Javier and Loreto.

In this occasion there took part units of the Sixth Division of the Army with an outstanding task the Regiment of Infantry 29th "LINO ECHEVERRIA", the Regiment School of Jungle 16th "JORDAN" collaborating in the evacuation of the damaged persons, and installation of transitory refuges.

Fires

In the population of Kings of the Department of the Beni 2000 suffered serious damages product of the indiscriminate as practical agricultural burning without considering the precautionary necessary measurements. This caused the intervention of units of the Army dependent on the Sixth Division with seat in Trinidad.

During the management 2002 the units of the Army and Air Force of Tarija's garrison like the Battalion of Engineering 1st "CHOROLQUE", the Regiment of Infantry 20 "FRYING PAN" who helped to suffocate more than 15 forest fires.

Learned lessons

The experience of the Bolivian Armed Forces in natural disasters teaches us:

- The instruction of speciality in Civil Defense in the military units must be specializing and intensified to achieve success in this type of tasks.
- Need to elaborate plans that they allow the military units, to realize this type of activities inside the jurisdictions with aptitude to realize tasks joint and coordinated with all the responsible institutions.
- Need to possess highly mobile and airborne, like that units also aircrafts as helicopters capacity of transport and rescue of personnel and planes that could operate in all kinds of area.
- Importance of realizing a royal and permanent coordination between the Armed Forces of the neighboring countries and of the region, to be able to act and face in combined form and of a better way, the different contingencies of agreement to the needs of the country affected by the natural disasters, in benefit of the damaged population.



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- The Employment of a terminology and symbology common of Natural Disasters to facilitate the understanding between the different actors and participants of the combined exercises.
- Need to provide major equipment to the Military Units, in material and technological means relative to this speciality.
- Need to implement the System of Early Alert to National and regional level for the Operations of Prevention.
- Similarity of Roles and Tasks opposite to other members of the National System of Civil Defense affected the efficiency and efficiency of the Operations.
- Is indispensable the integration of procedures to face the natural disasters.
- The Lack of specific elements of Direction and Coordination in the Forces, prevents one from gesticulating more efficient of the Units of the Armed Forces.
- The employment of the Special Forces in Humanitarian Operations for lack of Integrated Plans, does not allow exploiting the real capacities of this type of Units.
- The lack of coordination between Operative Units and the National System of Civil Defense, for the planning and execution of humanitarian Operations, does not allow fulfilling efficiently the well versed tasks.