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NATIONAL AGENDA FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY

Ministerio Coordinador de Seguridad Interna y Externa

TOWARDS A NEW POLICY OF SECURITY

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

SECURITY, SOVEREIGNTY AND DEMOCRACY,
XXI CENTURY

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MAKE A NEW POLICY SAFETY

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

SOVEREIGN SECURITY AND DEMOCRACY
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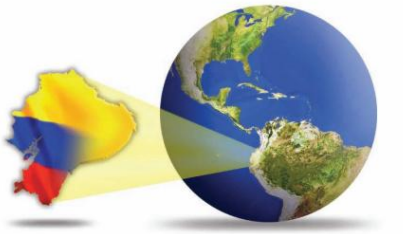

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Presentation

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The Government of the Citizen Revolution of the economist Rafael Correa, Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador, its fundamental axis is to transform the neoliberal political system, which has exacerbated inequality and corruption, to transform it into a system of deepening democracy in all areas that correspond to the Ecuadorian State, from the access of its citizens to social rights basic rights, to justice, equity, access to development opportunities, to the participation of a solidarity economy; that is to say: to good living with quality of life, dignity and sustainable development. These advances require, at the same time, the transformation of Ecuador's security system, which was designed at the time of the National Security Doctrine, a militaristic and repressive doctrine, designed for the border defense of the territories and for the suppression , with a police character, of the groups that allegedly threatened public order. This doctrine, which would be applied throughout the continent during the Cold War era, allowed the forces of

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security will act against internal threats, with confrontations against individuals or political groups of an insurgent or opposition nature.

Today, in the 21st century, Ecuador advances with new vigor, with the new democratic horizons of a new homeland. As an intrinsic part of this new democratic model, which gives rise to transformative policies, the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security of Ecuador has undertaken a coordination and articulation effort to achieve a transformation, in accordance with the policies of the current National Government and the National Development Plan. It closely coordinates the institutions that are part of the Security Cabinet: Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Government and Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, National Anti-Corruption Secretariat, Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador, and the Technical Secretariat for Risk Management, (the latter two are secretariats attached to the Ministry of Security Coordination) institutional bodies that, due to their legal nature, have the mandate to promote and implement public policies to protect the internal and external security of the country. and that of its principal, which is the Ecuadorian people, in their respective spheres of government management.

Within these commitments of the Government of the Citizen Revolution, the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security, with the institutions of its cabinet, promotes the new policy of Security, Sovereignty and Democracy, as a policy of the Ecuadorian State with a democratic vision and of human rights, corresponding to the challenges of the Century XXI, and the global security policy that rages to justify the violation of the sovereignty of peoples, under the pretext of the fight against terrorism rism.

Objective of the Agenda

Build the National Agenda for Internal and External Security through dialogue and consultation with citizens, State institutions and organizations from different sectors of civil society with a vision of security, sovereignty and democracy.

This new security policy is institutionalized as a State policy to lay the foundations and democratic principles that renew the national doctrine of internal and external security, under the principles of human rights, established in the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador; international law that safeguards the right to non-intervention and sovereignty of peoples, and international humanitarian law.

Under this projection, the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security designed the project Construction of the Security Agenda with a focus on Sovereignty, Human Rights and Democracy. The management of this process, in active and purposeful coordination with the institutions that make up the Security Cabinet, has focused on the task of promoting a democratic methodology with citizen and inter-institutional participation mechanisms. It started, in its first phase, with the completion of the National Survey on the perception of citizens on internal and external security, aimed at the various citizen sectors, both in urban and rural areas of the country. The following phases have been carried out in consecutive dialogues, under the modality of regional forums and work groups. Methodologies and modalities that opened the opportunity to debate and agree on the different areas of internal and external security, in order to guarantee that this new security policy is the result of the consensus of civil society with State institutions. The proposals collected give the guidelines for the new security policy, on

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ranía and democracy, and will be transformed into public policies and action plans that will be part of the Security Agenda of the Citizenship and the Ecuadorian State. This process constitutes the reaffirmation of the Ecuadorian citizen revolution; strengthens, in practice, participatory democracy, the validity of the Social State of Law; and imprints a Latin American integrationist internal and external security policy that starts from their own common interests in the construction of territories of peace, solidarity, dignity and sovereignty, thus joining the efforts of the region that are emerging today with clarity and self-identity.

The National Agenda for Internal and External Security, collected in this book, raises the comprehensive concept of security, sovereignty and democracy, as State policy. This philosophical compendium and strategic guidelines contains democratic methodological concepts towards where and how we want to implement the new security model, in the context of the globalized world, also projecting it for future generations.

In Chapter I, the process of the construction of the Security Agenda is analyzed, in which the democratic methodology and the phases carried out that were designed from the conception of this great project are exposed, which wants to achieve the extraordinary result of the dialogue and coordination with quality and massive citizen participation, local governments and other institutions and organizations of civil society, and in the results of the National Survey on Citizen Perceptions on Internal and External Security Issues.

Chapter II focuses on an objective evaluation of the current situation regarding security aspects in Ecuador as challenges; and in the proposals from the Coordinating Minister Gustavo Larrea "Towards a New Policy of Security Sovereignty and Democracy" outlining strategic guidelines

for each of the areas of internal and external security with great democratic content and a focus on human rights.

Chapter III introduces us to a brief history of Security in Latin America This chapter introduces us to the beginning of the reflections on the different concepts, theories, and models of security, in the different stages of hemispheric security during the Cold War, sheltered under the paradigm of regional security, and post-Cold War, up to the present time, in which new alternatives appear, such as the recent proposal from Brazil on the creation of the South American Defense Council.

Chapter IV focuses on a brief analysis of Security in Ecuador. It is a historical review of how security was conceived from the republican era until the transformation of the new democratic stage in Ecuador, and the process of building the Government of the Citizen Revolution.

The conceptual, philosophical and doctrinal proposal towards the new Security, Sovereignty and Democracy Policy, is exposed in Chapter 5 of this book, which lays the doctrinal foundations for the Internal and External Security Agenda, whose strategic guidelines are collected from systematically in each of the security areas, and which were enriched in the Regional Forums.

The National Security Agenda is also duly exposed in the sectoral Institutional Agendas included in the attached fascicles, proposals prepared by each of the institutions that are part of the Security Cabinet.

The National Security Agenda arises, then, from the collection of the set of proposals and strategic guidelines of the citizenry in democratic dialogue and agreement with the State institutions that with

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they regulate, within their mandate and institutional planning, internal and external security aspects of the country.

As Minister Gustavo Larrea has indicated, the process of construction of the National Agenda for Internal and External Security is a historical fact, unprecedented in the country, due to its nature of convocation and for revolutionizing the doctrinal concepts of security that have been maintained up to the present date. The construction of the National Security Agenda also promoted the foundations of a new security doctrine with a human philosophy of rights and sovereignty, recognizing the global context that encompasses the comprehensive security model proposed in this process, to guarantee the “good living”, democracy, and peace.

The philosophy and the new doctrine that is promoted in this proposal and that has the validation of the citizens, in accordance with the public policies of the bodies related to the issue of the Ecuadorian State, therefore constitute the basic principles for the formulation of the Security, Sovereignty and Democracy Law and the Internal and External Security System as an inter- and intra-institutional body, synergistic and with its own democratic dynamism to guarantee feedback between the State and citizens.

We reiterate what was collected in the forums with the public. there can be no development without security, nor security without development; there can be no peace without security, nor security if we do not guarantee peace and peaceful coexistence and a culture of peace and solidarity; there can be no security without being in harmony with nature; There can be no security unless the causes of insecurity are eliminated, and there can be no regional or global security unless we join efforts to identify our internal problems and those that are common, to face them with our own identity, in the face of external or imposed threats. that counteract or threaten our internal interests and the interests of our Latin American region.

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I. Construction Process of the Internal and External Security Agenda

The construction process of the National Agenda for Internal and External Security occurred in a sequence of democratic methodological phases; from the design of the project, the identification of the participatory phases, the elaboration of democratic methodologies, the broad, inter-institutional and citizen coordination mechanisms and, concluded, with agreed proposals to put together the National Security Agenda. This great task was carried out through the leadership and executive direction of the Technical Secretary of the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security. The participation and active follow-up of the Coordinating Minister for Internal and External Security, Gustavo Larrea, an expert in human rights, made it possible to refine the scaffolding of concepts and theories on the subject, and managed to break with the security paradigms in force to date. It was proposed to advance with long-range proposals so that they have an impact in space and time for future generations. This is how the approach of going towards a State policy of security, sovereignty and democracy was born.

that allows us to draw a main objective: the consolidation of Ecuadorian democracy, whose central axis is the human being, the citizen, equity, justice, human rights, sovereignty and respect for the Rule of Law. These principles are the fundamental pillars of the Government Plan and, at the same time, constitute the objectives of the National Secretariat for Planning and Development, SENPLADES.

The process of construction of the Security Agenda was contextualized as the ideal mechanism to promote participatory democracy through dialogues and social agreement around the analyzes and proposals on public policies and strategies for the elaboration and implementation of the Internal and External Security Agenda. This process has also contributed to building a culture of co-responsibility between citizens and the State, in matters inherent to the internal and external security of the country.

This great challenge and significant result, which has produced the Security Agenda, would not have been possible without the institutional commitment of the Ministers and Secretaries of the State portfolios that are part of the Security Cabinet. The tenacious work of the technical teams and coordinators, professionals from each institution, started progressively (in their involvement) and then overflowed in a synergistic and dynamic process, incorporating the democratic methodology in their discussion, analysis and agreement meetings to the design and/or review of its policies and action plans with a new perspective and a new focus on security, sovereignty and democracy, assimilating it as the transversal axis in its institutional management, and in its citizen-State relations for the implementation of the Security Agenda and future planning and governance actions.

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1.1 Democratic Methodology

The process of implementing the democratic methodology took place through a methodological design agreed upon with the coordinating team and with the authorities of the institutions that are part of the Security Cabinet. This involvement allowed us to obtain the extraordinary success that today is a legacy that is expressed in the archives of the massive and qualitative participation of the citizenry, in each of the nine regional forums (which were held in the main regions of the country). Approximately three thousand participants, as representatives of civil society organizations, which include youth sectors, women, community leaders, local government authorities, the indigenous sector, Afro-descendants, the business, academic, and state sectors; members of the Armed Forces and the National Police; all of them enthusiastically and creatively participated in this process throughout the country for the construction of the Security Agenda.

Another of the essential aspects of the democratic methodology was its multidimensional character. The proposal of Ecuador and of the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security in particular, was shared and enriched at the International Forum on Security, Sovereignty and Democracy from a regional perspective. This forum was attended by Nilda Garré, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Argentina, Jennifer McCoy, Regional Director of the Carter Center and Juan de Dios Parra, General Director of the Latin American Association for Human Rights. The

thesis was debated from the perspective of regional integration and human rights as central axes in the new doctrinal conception of security.

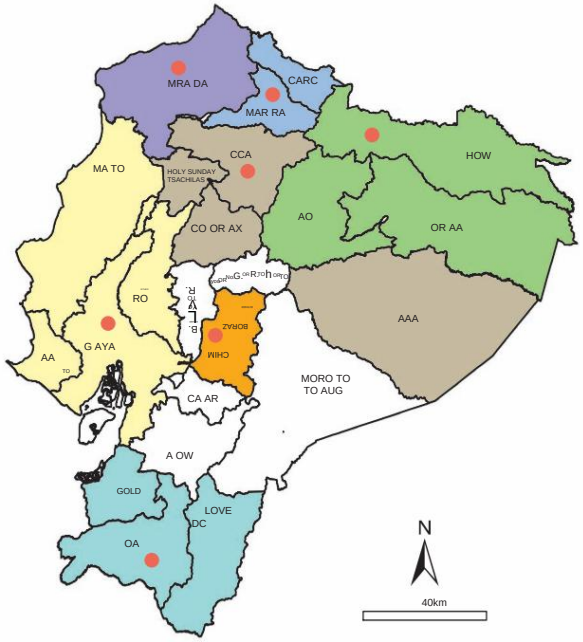
Chapter VI details the democratic methodology and the strategic guidelines for public policies on internal and external security.

1.2 Results of the processes of construction of the Security Agenda

Institutional results:

These tangible results are evident in the transversality of this new security policy in institutional policies, in their strategic agendas and in the management plans of each one of the institutions of the Security Cabinet. Policies and action plans that are duly exposed in the fascicles that are presented with this compendium of the Internal and External Security Agenda.

The institutional policies and plans were exposed in a consultative manner in each of the Forums and work tables, which allowed the institutions to



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The Regional Forums were held in the capital cities of the provinces of Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Loja, Chimborazo, Guayas and Esmeraldas. Whose capitals became the regional strategic focal point of the surrounding provinces covering the entire national territory. This regionalization of the debate allowed the democratic participation of the Ecuadorian citizenry.

Government institutions refine, reaffirm and in some cases modify their methodologies for the application of policies, plans and programs concerning security and participatory democracy. Around 89% of the participants had, for the first time, the opportunity to learn about and analyze the concept and/or vision of security and its relationship with the rights of citizenship, with sovereignty and democracy, justice, and safety in harmony with nature. Situation that allowed opening the educational process on issues that concern the security and sovereignty of the population and the Ecuadorian State.

Proposals for Strategic Guidelines in Areas of Security

Results of the Forums: Basic consensus emerged from the dialogues on strategic guidelines for the internal and external security of the country. In annex 2 we present a systematized table of the strategic guidelines collected in the regional forums. Below we illustrate certain relevant aspects:

Public security

The dialogue and strategies focused on the application of the National Police Modernization Plan and the Citizen Security Plan.

- It is everyone's responsibility, the State and the citizens in their set.
- It is the empowerment of citizens to evaluate local management on issues of internal security. • It is

the planning and coordination between authorities and citizens to eliminate crime and other elements of insecurity.

Security and International Relations

Issues related to how to optimize international relations that respond to our interests as a country and as a region, embodied in bilateral and multilateral policies, were addressed.

- Generation of binational citizen oversight on environmental matters.
- Application of international treaties that safeguard the sovereignty and territory of States.
- Respect for the rights of legal, displaced and refugee immigrants. Colombian soldiers in Ecuador.
- Development of the Positive Agenda of the border regions with basic services, agricultural resources to avoid drug cultivation.

Security and Defense

The thesis of creating a single South American regional security bloc, to face conflicting interests, was a common denominator from the perspective of having a clear policy to prevent external threats to internal regional interests:

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- Generation of a geopolitical culture and defense and Latino unity meriacana through education.
- Powers and roles of the State institutions responsible for security: Armed Forces, in charge of external security, and the National Police, in charge of internal security.
- Development of an implementation plan for UN resolution 1325 between the National Council of Women and the Ministry of Defense.
- Generation of a defense policy centered on the human being, participatory democracy, and citizen responsibility.

Security, Justice and Human Rights:

- Dissemination of rights at all educational levels.
- Promotion of the Public Defender's Office to provide advice gratuitous.
- Free clinics for the sponsorship of vulnerable groups.
- Creation of work, education, arts and sports establishments in the Rehabilitation Centers.

Security, Risk Management

- Creation of decentralized Risk Management systems.
- Training on risk management at all levels: formal education and communication campaigns.
- Creation of citizen spaces for the control of risk management, as disseminators of information.

Security and Ecuador Plan

The common denominator, in the work tables, is the shielding of the "fronts teras with development":

- Strengthening of the military and police presence on the northern border.
- Promotion of alternative economic activities for the population of border.
- Promote the technical capacity to present productive projects, development.
- Strengthening of border community organizations and the promotion of common agendas.

1.3 Contextual and Operational Vision of the Security Agenda

The strategic guidelines are part of the contextual and operational vision of the Internal and External Security Agenda. Many of these strategic recommendations are included in the plans and programs of the institutions that make up the Security Cabinet. What has been achieved through the forums is the validation of these policies and operational plans, with great added value: the incorporation of synergy and harmonization of their policies and operational plans with a comprehensive vision of the new security policy, sovereignty and democracy; the deepening of democracy, the revaluation of sovereignty, the affirmation of the borders of peace, and the full validity of the rule of law.

The sustainability of the Internal and External Agenda will be based on the creation of an institutional and inter-institutional follow-up, monitoring and evaluation system of its Strategic Agendas, Plans and Programs, which will be

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based on real indicators to measure the achievement of their goals in terms of public policies and the National Development Plan in the field of security, sovereignty and democracy.

The evaluation systems will be based on the mechanisms of citizen participation, sovereignty in its context of human dignity, regional integration and communication policies in order to stimulate the Internal and External Security Agenda as a constant process of evolution and changes that are required to strengthen the institutional framework of security with a focus on the principles of sovereignty and democracy; and of the integral vision for the internal and external security of the Country.

Contextualization of Internal Security and External and its Integral Vision

The Internal and External Security Agenda contextualizes integral security as the new State policy, understood as the integral vision of human security, cooperative security and other multidimensional visions in the order of integrality to protect the interests of security internal and external of the country, in which the human being is the central axis of security.

Comprehensive security *comprises the set of actions of the State and Civil Society that in a harmonious and interdisciplinary way revolutionize security from a comprehensive and multidimensional vision to safeguard and guarantee the principles related to human rights, governability, the strengthening of democracy, freedoms, people's rights to good living, reciprocal assistance and solidarity security among peoples, promoting Latin American integration, South-South relations and global security.*

The unity of the efforts carried out in the Latin American region demand a continuous debate to achieve the unification of criteria in order to promote democratic consensus on integration policies on security, defense, sovereignty and democracy. The "Internal and External Security Agenda of Ecuador" lays the foundations of a new doctrine of security, sovereignty and democracy with an integral vision. Without a doubt, it will be a transcendental contribution to the

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construction of a new security doctrine in the Latin American Region.

Our integral conception of security has new scopes in the objective, dynamic and multidimensional understanding. This new comprehensive security proposal encompasses all the principles related to human rights, the rights of good living for citizens. A sovereignty where human dignity prevails, in its real scope, the dignity of States, of their territories, where territories of peace are forged, and, with equal priority, democracy. Where greater democracy is guaranteed through the systematic participation of citizens and the State for the construction and implementation of the Security Agenda and Policy in a symmetry of actions and philosophies that encompass the new security doctrine, and build At the same time, a new culture of co-responsibility between citizens and the State affirmed in the strengthening of democracy and the rule of law that eliminates fears and threats of insecurity, both in the subjective elements and the causal phenomena of security.

The National Security Agenda of Ecuador cannot ignore a substantial aspect of the Citizen Revolution and the participatory process: democracy understood as equal opportunities for all. The security of the 21st century must have its support and its raison d'être in democratic, socially participatory systems, since only in this scenario are the full enjoyment and exercise of the individual and collective rights of a participatory democracy guaranteed.

Ministerio Coordinador de Seguridad Interna y Externa

II. Towards a New Internal and External Security Policy

Gustavo Larrea
Coordinating Minister of
Internal and External Security

2.1 Security, Sovereignty and Democracy, XXI Century

Discussing a security, sovereignty and democracy agenda is, without a doubt, an unprecedented event in Ecuador, because the agendas of the different ministries and secretariats in charge of security issues, in previous administrations, have been fundamentally prepared by those institutions. in a disjointed way (and without the participation of the citizenry).
Hence the importance of this process of building the Internal and External Security Agenda, through the holding of forums and events, in the different regions of the country, with the participation of local authorities and leaders of civil organizations.

The forums have been held in the city of Ibarra with the participation of the provinces of Imbabura and Carchi; in Lago Agrio, Nueva Loja, with the intervention of Sucumbíos, Orellana and Napo; in Quito with the participation of Pichincha, Tungurahua, Pastaza, Cotopaxi and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas; in Loja with the intervention of the provinces of Loja, El Oro, (Morona) and Zamora; in Guayaquil with the participation of Guayas,

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Manabí, Los Ríos and Santa Elena; and in the city of Esmeraldas. The objective is that the population of each of the regions can participate in this debate and provide information on the problems of each of these provinces and cantons of our country.

This brings us to the launch of the Security Agenda on September 18 of this year. It is a process that we have been working on in each of the institutions with enormous effort. We have now spent a year debating, discussing and executing the National Police Modernization Plan, the Anti-Corruption Plan, the Ecuador Plan and its work agenda, and the creation of the Technical Secretariat for Risk Management , an important advance to lead to State policy, risk management. In short, each of the State portfolios has been working in that direction.

Security Challenges in Ecuador

Internal security

What are the problems we face? The lack of a strategic agenda for security, sovereignty and democracy for the construction of an internal and external security system that articulates all institutional and citizen efforts to build a society of peace and free of violence. In this area we face problems such as organized crime, which includes drug trafficking, kidnapping for extortion, hit men, bank robberies, and common crime. Internal security is affected by the lack of investment of fiscal resources in equipment for the National Police.

The first aspect, which corresponds to organized crime, covers criminal phenomena unknown in our country until the end of the 1990s, when in Ecuador there was one kidnapping per year and it was not kidnapping for extortion, and drug trafficking was not a problem. fundamental that affected Ecuadorian society.

However, since the mid-1990s, an enormous effort has been made to keep Ecuador free of illicit crops, since drug traffickers permanently try to establish themselves in the country through the promotion of coca leaf crops. In this sense, there has been a constant policy of eradicating crops and combating drug trafficking. A few months ago we eradicated 12 hectares of coca crops. Ecuador maintains

a struggle in this field, but also at the level of captures, since the country captures an average of 26 tons, 26 thousand kilos per year, of cocaine.

We have disagreed with the United States Drug Enforcement Agency on how to handle anti-narcotics policy, because we consider that they have failures: drug use in developed countries has not decreased, nor has drug cultivation in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. And why do we consider these as errors? Because, for example, they, in their cooperation agreements, establish, as a measurement parameter, the number of catches made. That is to say, if in the country 2,000 people are captured who carried 100, 200 or 500 grams or one kilo, that is the measure of efficiency. We take as a measure of efficiency how many organized crime gangs we dismantle, this does not necessarily imply arresting drug couriers, but rather doing monitoring and intelligence work that allows us to reach the network, capture it and dismantle it. Since last year, we have had tremendous successes. Five cartels, linked to Mexico's Sinaloa cartel and the Cali and Medellín cartels, were captured and dismantled. This is a conquest in the fight against drugs.

We must strengthen that success but also the fight against kidnappings. Last year, out of 36 kidnappings for extortion, in which ransoms of between US$200,000 and US$5,000,000 were requested, all the kidnapped were released alive, not a single dollar was paid and the 35 gangs were captured and dismantled . The only ransom was paid by a family that decided not to count on the collaboration of the National Police.

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Regarding the phenomenon of kidnapping, in the 1990s, Ecuador had to face waves of kidnapping for extortion that have affected us up to now. We had to create a specialized anti-kidnapping Police, which has been gaining experience and success in its management. However, kidnapping continues to be a criminal phenomenon to which the structure of the Ecuadorian State is not adapted, since it is not a crime that comes from the Ecuadorian social structure itself, but a crime of international crime that comes to our country, just as drug laundering and illegal money laundering that forced us to create the "Law against Money Laundering" and the Financial Intelligence Unit.

Common crime is different from organized crime. Organized crime does not come from poverty, it comes from the middle and upper classes of society. It is not possible to launder 10, 15, 20 million dollars from a pickpocket; this happens in the upper layers of society. Kidnapping for extortion implies planning and the intervention of an intelligence team, an operational team and a negotiation team, and, without a doubt, a level of organization; These crimes, like corruption, do not come from the phenomenon of poverty. But common crime is a phenomenon that is closely linked to problems of social deterioration, lack of opportunities, education, health and employment. The phenomenon of common crime must also be combated in the area of economic and social development.

Security and National Sovereignty

Another external security phenomenon that we also face is the violation of our national sovereignty, with military incursions; air, land, and fluvial forces of regular and irregular forces, which fundamentally affect our northern border, in the provinces of Sucumbíos, Carchi, and Esmeraldas. And that had its highest point with the bombing and Colombian military incursion on March 1, 2008.

Once the war with Peru ended and peace was signed ten years ago, no more investments were made in national defense, from there we faced problems with the obsolescence of part of our defensive arsenal.

Justice and human rights

The non-existence of the public defender's office —which violated due process— forced us, through an emergency decree, to create a public defender's department attached to the Ministry of Justice to allow citizens to have the right to defense . In this way, in the last eight months, 2,000 citizens who were imprisoned without having been responsible, or whose sentence had already been served, were released.

Other problems are politicized justice, impunity, legal insecurity and the lack of a social rehabilitation policy in which prisons are not schools for crime and recruitment sites for organized crime gangs. This led us to the creation of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and, based on the resolution of the Constituent Assembly and the reform of the law, this ministry, in turn, presided over the Social Rehabilitation Council. It is also necessary to promote, as we will see later, a State policy on social rehabilitation.

Limited or no attention to crime victims. When a crime occurs, in the best of cases, the Police arrive; but, sometimes, it is late due to the lack of equipment, communication, patrolmen, and that is where the problem lies. In addition, there is no legal, medical and psychological assistance and care service for crime victims.

Corruption and impunity

They include bribes in public purchases, given the lack of transparency in state contracts. Tax evasion for which, even years ago, advertising campaigns were promoted for non-payment of taxes

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cough and in favor of evasion. Smuggling, which affects national production and affects the creation of jobs. Corruption in banking sectors, which led to the bankruptcy of more than half of the financial system.

Risks and catastrophes

The problems caused by global warming generate more and more frequent impacts on our lives; environmental risks, volcanic eruptions, floods, etc. There is no risk prevention policy, there is only a reactive policy against natural phenomena that makes us act when the phenomenon occurs, but there is no State policy for risk prevention. For this reason, the majority of municipalities, beyond their will, do not even have risk maps to know where they authorize or not the construction of houses. The construction of schools, hospitals in risk areas, the construction of roads below the level is approved, which has caused the flooding of the roads when floods occur on the Ecuadorian coast. The lack of care of the hydrographic basins, both in the eastern and western Andes mountains, has caused gravel and lava to flow down towards the Amazon and the coast due to deforestation, clogging the rivers and generating phenomena more complex environmental conditions, such as overflow and flooding.

Northern border

Some problems in this border area are the incursions of regular and irregular military forces, drug trafficking, attempts to establish illegal plantations in our country, arms trafficking, chemical precursors and explosives, and the presence of organized crime, which, in In 2006, in the province of Sucumbíos, it produced more than 200 murders by hit men – most of those murdered are Colombian nationals. We have dealt with this situation successfully. Last year they were reduced to six

cases of commissioned murder or contract killings in the province of Sucumbíos, thanks to a greater presence of the National Police in terms of intelligence and operational capacity. But, also, there are the problems of poverty on the border; This situation requires a response in terms of security, understood not only as coercive police and military actions, but also as economic and social development actions.

International security challenges

This presents us with new international political challenges and new sociopolitical phenomena, such as the massive displacement of Colombians, the same number that already exceeds 350,000, and the presence of refugees, the same number that currently number 17,000, not counting 35,000. who are in the refugee process. These phenomena put pressure on our country, and there is very little collaboration from the international community in this reg

The lack of Latin American unity is another problem. The fact that our countries, despite belonging to the same region, have lived with their backs to each other, has deprived us of political, economic and social capacity in the international arena, which has been reflected in attacks on our national sovereignty in foreign policy.

Considering this brief previous diagnosis, on internal and external security, the policy that we propose is security, sovereignty and democracy within the framework of respect for human rights and the consolidation of Ecuador as a territory of peace.

Proposal

The objective that we set ourselves is to build the Security, Sovereignty and Democracy Agenda, based on dialogue and agreement between citizens and the State.

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Towards a Security Policy, Sovereignty and Democracy

Improve the efficiency of internal security

The goal is a safer society without fear. For this we have to reduce the number of crimes, so it is essential to modernize the National Police in terms of technological equipment, crime laboratories, communication, transportation, training; strengthen the community Police as a police close to the citizenry; fight against common crime, against drug trafficking and organized crime. This reminds us that, despite being a leader in the fight against drug trafficking and being an Andean country with zero illicit crops, Ecuador is the country that receives the least international cooperation. Colombia, which is the largest producer, receives US$600 million; Peru, US$100,000,000; Bolivia, US$60,000,000.

Ecuador barely receives US$3,000,000, despite being the leader in Latin America, not only for not having allowed drug crops to settle in the country, but also for maintaining a policy of zero tolerance for drug trafficking.

The Security Agenda implies revaluing the role of the police in Ecuadorian society, that is, considering them as a citizen who is a fundamental part of security work, of community participation in the security of neighborhoods, precincts, and communities through through the community police. It also implies eradicating and not tolerating corruption and the violation of human rights by any “police citizen”, granting them the right to vote like all “citizens”.

External Security and National Defense

As for the Armed Forces, it is necessary to improve our deterrent and defensive capacity through modernization and equipment.

Develop a new doctrine of National Security and Defense and a new

Law of Defense and National Sovereignty. Likewise, to citizenize the Armed Forces so that the soldier citizen, the military citizen, has the right to vote, with responsibility for their actions.

We will promote and support the participation of our Armed Forces in the Latin American Defense Council, which should create an additional branch of that security council, since risk management at the Latin American level is also part of its policy.

Security and Foreign Policy

In foreign policy, it is necessary to maintain our leadership in international humanitarian law. We cannot forget that we have 50,000 displaced persons and close to 350,000 refugees.

It is necessary to promote the Union of the South, UNASUR, to strengthen our international policy of non-intervention and respect for the self-determination of peoples. The Latin American initiative against drug trafficking and organized crime will be an initiative promoted by the Ecuadorian State for being a leader on this issue. Foreign military bases will not be allowed in our national territory.

Security Justice and Human Rights

In terms of justice and human rights, we have already made progress in the public defender's office, institutionalized in the new Constitution. The Ministry of Justice has made important advances in the Public Defender's Office Law, social rehabilitation, and investment in new centers. The centers in Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas and Esmeraldas are currently in the rehabilitation process, and the one in Nueva Loja is under construction. But that is not the only thing, the rehabilitation policy is being changed, it is sought that the inmate has the possibility of becoming literate if he was not already literate, and of finishing school, college, university, and even of accessing a postgraduate course. ; that i can

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work in the rehabilitation center and carry out sports, recreational and artistic activities, such as literature, cinema and theatre. In other words, a social rehabilitation policy in which prison is not a school for organized crime.

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights also promotes legal, medical, and psychological care for crime victims; a novelty in the whole world since, for the first time, there will be a policy of this type and, in short, it is a very important advance. The administration of justice is supported, precisely in two areas in order to expand the resolution capacity of what should be timely justice, given that Ecuadorian justice is not and needs to receive support from the Executive to expand the number of courts in the different provinces and cantons where it is necessary to expedite the justice administration system. The new Constitution clearly foresees this process of depoliticization and full autonomy of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative powers; In addition, justices of the peace will be created to resolve conflicts in the community.

Security and Anti-Corruption

Regarding the fight against corruption, training in human values must be promoted both in the educational system and through the media.

communication. That culture of making easy money, that culture that values human beings for how much they have and not for what they are, that ideology of neoliberalism that privileged having before being, is one of the facts that have deteriorated ethical values and morals in our society. We believe that we must recover the historical values of our country in terms of honesty and transparency. The public service is that, public, it is not a private business. Those who want to do business that set up their company and “have a nice time”; the Public Administration must be completely transparent.

There is corruption not only in public officials who accept a bribe, but also in the businessman who gives it. That is why the fight has two fronts and is in education, the communication of human values and field research, such as the one carried out by the Anti-Corruption Secretariat and the action so that cases that are in impunity are resolved. It is not possible that there are debts of hundreds of millions of dollars and the Ecuadorian State turns a blind eye to not collect those debts. Debts must be collected and creditors must be paid. It is not possible for citizens to have their savings and resources taken away. At the legal level, it is necessary to reform the Money Laundering Law, to strengthen the fight against Illicit Enrichment.

In addition to education and communication of values, the construction of a tax culture and mechanisms to avoid corruption are required.
To this end, the public procurement system is promoted through public auctions on the Internet, which makes the contest and the call transparent and prevents corruption. The single account of the national treasury was also established, this avoids the possibility of bribery in the payment to State suppliers, with the automatic transfer of resources

Security and Risk Management

Regarding risk management, we believe that it is important to first reflect on the environmental problems that affect the planet. Risk management is not just a problem that deals with sporadic natural phenomena, but a global problem: global warming. The possibility of the human species and all forms of life collapsing on planet Earth implies a new vision of harmony with nature.

After two centuries, the exploitation of the environment and the fact that the two most important ideologies of those 200 years, the liberal and the Marxist, raised the domination of man over nature, today we must raise

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We love the harmony of the human being with his habitat, and this principle is fundamental. It is therefore important to consider that nature has rights and needs to be respected. And that is not a decree, it is not that overnight we are going to have a country with zero environmental pollution. This is a process that we must build day by day, since it implies a risk management policy; It also implies preparing the State policy for Risk Management, it implies that each municipality has its risk plan and knows where and to whom to authorize the construction of houses, urbanizations and roads. Likewise, the prefectures, ministries and public entities must have risk management and prevention as part of their policy so as not to have the problems that we always suffer, that is, the phenomenon comes and we have a reactive policy, but rather prevent to face the risks.

Plan Ecuador, Frontiers of Peace

The Ecuador Plan is specific to the problem we face in the border area. It is a comprehensive plan; Socially, it attends to problems such as identity cards, land legalization, education and health, in many sectors of the border where the State has never arrived and where, at best, Army patrols have been seen passing by, it is the fact that now the State begins a process of presence in the area, of solidarity presence and that it considers these brothers and sisters “citizens”. Arriving with medical brigades, arriving with brigades for land legalization, arriving with productive projects, credit, technical assistance, marketing assistance, arriving with education, school and college literacy will undoubtedly change the Northern Border. But the objective is to also come up with productive projects, because we are not going to support the Northern Border only with internal and external security actions, with military and police security actions; We are going to support the Northern Border, too, with economic development.

Initiatives of the Borders of Peace and Production

During the regional forums, particularly in the province of Sucumbíos, a visit was made to the Northern Border area, with the foreign press, to a cocoa production project.

The Cocoa Yes, Coca No Program was launched there. This project currently involves a network of 2,500 producers, already has drying areas, sells cocoa to three companies: a German one, Kraf, and two national companies that are exporting chocolate; they are not exporting cocoa; 2,500 families that have an economic income have incorporated an added value to their production process. We are expanding this project: the goal is to expand the production chain to 20,000 producers. For this we are legalizing the lands of people who have lived there for 30, 50, 100 years and do not have property titles so that they can access credit, in other cases they have already accessed credit from the National Development Bank and the National Financial Corporation, because we want to have a successful productive chain there.

We also created a coffee production chain with three leading companies: Galeti, Vélez and INTA, coffee companies that are already marketing coffee in the national and international markets.

Last year, one of them, Galeti, won the award for best coffee in 2007. We can proudly say that this production chain now involves 2,200 peasant coffee producers and three companies; we want to expand high-quality coffee.

We also established the same experience in Carchi, with the dairy production chain and we have companies, specifically one, exporting

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already to Europe 100 varieties of cheeses. With this we have 380 peasant families that produce milk.

All producers and all companies, with social responsibility, pay their taxes. In the case of cocoa and coffee, the price paid to the producer is 20% higher than the market price, because the quality that we have achieved with this coffee and this cocoa obtains a higher surplus, the industrial one.

These initiatives are a clear example of what the solidarity and associative economy of the society of producers and owners is, promoted by the current Government of the Citizen Revolution. The experience of the production chains is successful and we must multiply them. We do not want to have only these three products, we also want to advance with fishing projects in Esmeraldas; tourism and handicrafts in Imbabura, Carchi, Sucumbíos, Orellana and Esmeraldas, textiles in Antonio Ante and leather products in Cotacachi, etc. We want the northern part of the country to be a zone of economic development and, therefore, shielded from drug trafficking, drug cultivation, organized crime and any form of violence.

The Internal and External Security Agenda of Ecuador must be an instrument for peace, full respect for human rights and the development of our country. The proposal of this security agenda opens a new constructive process of the evolution of internal and external security doctrine and systems with a focus on sovereignty, democracy and human rights.

III. Towards a new State policy of Internal and External Security

3.1. necessary differentiations

Before getting involved in the analysis of security management in Latin America, it is necessary to raise some theoretical details about security. In the first place, it is pertinent to locate ourselves at the genesis of the modern State to understand the importance that the concept of security had as the articulating and legitimizing axis of the existence of the State as a political organization classically reflected in two spheres of incidence, the internal and the external. . In this sense, from the very dawn of modern political thought, the primary purpose of States, as political units, was to provide and normatively guarantee security both from attack threats from enemy States (external security) and from the public order and the peaceful coexistence of its inhabitants in a certain territory (internal security).

3.1.1 External security

On the side of external security, two theories have dominated the classic debate on the international relations of states: these are realism *and liberalism.*

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3.1.1.1 Realism

Realism was one of the pioneering doctrines of thought in the field of study of relations between States. The central interest of this theory

The ria was in the understanding of *power* as the articulating axis of the international dynamics of States, since only through this element (power) could the position and preservation of the national interest within an international system be preserved. Thus the protection of the state through the use of warfare was justified by the constant threat of dominance and he a foreign invader. For this current, States (units) were politically arranged static elements that differed from the mobile units characteristic of medieval societies.

This thought inspired the subsequent development of *neorealist* theories of international relations at the global level.

In the realistic vision of the State, one of the most important aspects was the issue of war. For Sun-Tzu, Machiavelli, Clausewitz, who at different times dared to think about this aspect, war came to be a mechanism for the extension of political practices in international relations, and also the inalienable power of the prince or ruler of dictate their decision to go to war or not.1 One could also observe the power of rulers to use war as a mechanism of deterrence and control (called preventive war) to guarantee internal peace and the survival of a nation. 2

1 Arcos, Carlos, 2004, “On War: dialogue between classics”, in ICONOS magazine No. 18, FLACSO Ecuador Headquarters, 2004.

2 War is a matter of vital importance for nations, it is the trance where the life and death of a country is decided, the path that marks its survival and its ruin; not only as a practical justification, but above all a moral justification. The ideal is to preserve the country itself and leave as a second option, annihilate the enemy. Sun Tzu goes further and states that winning a hundred battles is not optimal; The optimal thing will be to dominate the enemy without having killed a single soldier. The war for state survival is seen as the last resort. (bows, obcit)

What justified the war as survival of the State was counteracted with far-reaching warmongering campaigns such as preventive war, the same one that was carried out in pursuit of internal security. So prevention and attack, defense and offense, were strategic decisions that obeyed reasons of state. In this sense, there was no empire without conquest and there was no conquest without a fundamental reason of State.
From here was sustained the imperial nature of modern states.
For Machiavelli, on the other hand, the possibility of using war was among the virtues of the prince whose main objective was to establish power and the conservation of the State. A bad government was not replaced by a good government as the classical Greco-Roman political thought conceived it; On the contrary, in this context, a bad government was a sign of weakness that, according to Machiavelli, would be quickly absorbed by a stronger State that would use its war machine to achieve it. As can be seen in these authors, war was a category from which the emergence of the nation state could be thought of. Implicit in it was a basic security criterion where the possibility of achieving peace was closely linked to the issue of war, that is, peace was a matter of international power relations, a great military machine to achieve it and the nature empire of nations

3.1.1.2 Idealism

On the other hand, there were positions contrary to this expansive and warlike nature of the States. Among these positions, the idealist or liberal position of conceiving relations between States is mainly rescued. Without

However, it is worth noting that both realism and idealism were attached to a common set of principles, the same one that recognized the existence of separate and powerful states. The difference from idealism lay in explaining the ways in which these states maintained contact with one another. The most classic expression of liberal or idealistic political thought in international relations is based on Kant with his book on perpetual peace. This book argues in general terms that although

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the war served as a mechanism of differentiation and establishment of nations at first, this practice as the States were consolidated was no longer necessary; the same one that needed to be supplanted by a system of moral norms or categorical imperatives capable of assuring an international legal order whose objective is economic progress, cooperation and the integration of states. This thus constituted the pillars for what was later called *institutional neoliberalism in the Study of International Relations.*

Now, it seems that the idealist position was not interested in the issue of security linked to the use of violence and war as a fundamental aspect of the external relations of States, since the greater State interdependence, the greater peace and harmony between states. Liberal thought ultimately appealed to the establishment of a solid state institutionalism and the idealistic correspondence that the security of individuals is world security through cooperation. Behind this idea was a positive, peaceful and utopian nature of the states, which focused their purposes on the idea of development and economic progress. World peace was the responsibility of the cooperation of States, a relational matter of construction and not of exclusion and domination between them, where war was impossible in an interdependent world.3

3 Grocio's position could be located in the middle of these two positions as another source of reflection on security. According to this author, the *Grecian tradition* would be another source of reflection on security; the same one that at first is located closer to the Kantian position by not assuming the state of anarchy as a given matter, but accepts that the states are the largest actors in the international system. These are arranged according to a series of norms and behaviors of the societies that each State forms. However, for reasons of exposition, I have conceived realism and liberalism as the two sources of thought that have influenced the classical conception of external security. Orozco, Gabriel, 2006, "The Concept of Security in the Theory of International Relations" in *CIDOB Magazine D` AFERS INTERNACIONALS* 72, Institute for international cooperation for quality development, www.cidob.org

3.1.2 Internal Security

According to the external vision, the security of the state or the national one was the logical continuation of the security of the individuals. However, that was far from happening in reality. From the very beginning, questions of internal security occupied the center of the tasks of the States, always covering two aspects: the protection of citizens by the State, and the protection of citizens against the State.

In addition to this thought, at the end of the 19th century the need to think about ensuring the conditions for the safety of citizens also entered the debate. In any case, internal security in its entirety could be described with the modern term of the *func*
tion of the state.

In this sense, the theoretical models that are the pillars where the internal security discourse can be located are: public security and the security of individuals at first and social security later.

3.1.2.1 Public safety

In the case of public security, the first great thinker of this position was Thomas Hobbes, who saw the need to impose public order based on its preponderance of the intervention of the great State (Leviathan) in the face of a negative vision and distrust of *the* individual.4 This figure of

4 Although Hobbes is also credited with inspiring the development of realist theories of international relations because he places security as one of the causes of the creation of the modern State, and an alternative to the anarchy of the society, in this work we will assume the contribution of Hobbes as fundamental to understand internal security. In any case, for Hobbes the presence of the modern State was to ensure the coexistence of the inhabitants; while at the external level he saw the creation of a supranational authority to regulate the international agenda as impossible (Orozco, obcit).

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The great State had as its main objective the preservation of the integrity of its citizens and rid the world of anarchic nature, the state of nature. This State guarantor of security has caused a philosophical and political commotion up to the present, since with this appears a distributive policy of a State that intervenes for the peace of its inhabitants. The security of individuals depended on the stability and power of the great State and its legitimacy to apply the use of force to achieve peace and social order. In this way the State was prior to the society of individuals.

individuals, politics and security.

3.1.2.2 Individual security

On the individual security side, we have the model of John Locke, who criticized Hobbes' thought as harmful to individual or citizen security, since it did not establish clear limits where the civil rights of the person begin with respect to the State. Locke's thought saw that the essence of achieving peace and security in society was the creation of a contract. For this author, the social contract was the basis of political power where it was based on the consensus of free men within a society. Locke was in favor of establishing the theory of popular sovereignty opposing it to the absolutist of Hobbes. For this it was necessary to establish fixed and impartial laws that could resolve disputes between individuals and limit the mandate of the rulers and frame them within the framework of the law. Therefore the individual was prior to society; and the state became a hinge that released individuals with a peaceful nature from the insecurities of war.

This liberal State proposed by Locke privileged individual liberties through the exercise of civil rights. Hobbes's model, for its part, gave preference to an interventionist State but without visibly establishing the limits. Currently, intervention models

tion are clearly legally delimited giving way to the Social States of Rights. On this Rule of Law rests the capacity

real and practical coercive power of the State that executes these tasks through the police and the penal system. During the absolute state, the police appeared fundamentally as a repressive and confidential arm of the sovereign power. With the rule of law, the police acquired a more transparent and open character, with the capacity to be subjected to popular control; however, the possibility of moving towards an authoritarian path or towards a democratic path is always open, since ultimately the problem does not lie in where power rests; but in who exercised that power.

3.1.2.3 The welfare state: social security, the pillar of public safety.

The contradictions of the capitalist system between owners and non-owners produced great tensions and contradictions to the social contract of the liberal guardian state that in practice it was impossible to resolve within the rationality of the market, which originated a series of dysfunctions in the capitalist system. . Thus, the State had to abandon its role as guardian to intervene in its regulation.

This interventionist spirit tried to establish exceptional and special regimes where one could no longer start from the idea of original equality between men. It was necessary to start from a material philosophical foundation of social inequality in terms of the distribution of goods and social position; which generated conflict, disorders and sources of social insecurity. In this sense, the responsibility for social insecurity no longer lay with the individual but with society and structural inequalities; For this reason, poverty begins to be seen as the germ where transgressive cultures settle and what is sought is to reduce these social risks through social intervention programs that seek to eradicate these social imbalances. Therefore, the notion of security no longer lies exclusively in the role of the liberal guardian and police state, (it ceases to have force as a repressive entity and guarantor of public security) but rather in a more organic and supportive conception of security. society. With these pacification measures politically undertaken in

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Approaches to the concept of security from the classical thought of the Modern State

Level	Theory	Analysis unit	object of study	Means to achieve it	purpose
External Realism		State	Can	Military power	Security and national interest
External Idealism		State	Peace	Cooperation for economic development	interstate cooperation
Internal	Security public	State	absolute state (Leviathan)	Social pact	Protection of citizens by the State
Internal	individual security	State	Rights civilians	Social contract	Citizen protection against the State
Internal	Security Social	State	Inequality Social	social consensus	Eliminate exclusion or social differences

Intelligently, the term risk covered much more than technological aspects, it also included social and economic dimensions of society. The most common management of contingency is insurance where the interventionist state becomes a security/insurance state. From this, risk can be understood as a specific technique for managing insecurities.

This model found its limit or limit when, at a social level, this social differentiation due to the intervention generated strong social stigmas that hindered the legitimacy of said interventions, and at an accumulation level when the acceleration of the process prevented the financing of social spending and a growing consumption of energy. and natural resources. For this reason, the welfare state that tried to seek social security with levels of control and social intervention ended up exacerbating threats or dangers that constitute other types of social risks (ecological, financial, cultural, etc.).

3.1.3 Security, a concept under construction

When outlining the challenge of making a precise and articulated definition around the concept of security5 none of these points of view seems to be useful when wanting to have a normative and ontological understanding of the term.6 This lack of precision from the classical vision does not go due to the limitations or lack of clarity in the definition of the concept itself; Rather, this may be due to the serious and contradictory problems in the application of the concept in concrete reality. What is clear from this classical vision is that the fundamental unit for this thought was the modern State as a provider of security; however, the difference lies in the focus or accent where the attention or primary purpose is directed. In this sense, the great contradictions of the concept of security leads us to consider the need to conceive the term security articulated and related to the social and political contexts where it operates; which gives it a status of historical and dynamic concept.

This ambiguous characteristic that gives a historical sense to the concept of security is presented as a useful element when addressing phenomena as complex as globalization. Security in a context like the current one is far from being an isolated phenomenon or reducible to a

5 The concept “security” comes from the Latin *securitas* , which in turn derives from the adje, tivo *securus* , which is composed of se, which means without, and cure, which means care. given or concern. Therefore we can define that the concept of security etymologically speaking means without fear, carefree or without fear of worrying. Martinez, Alejandro, 2001, *What is National Security,* www.tuobra.unam.mx/publicadas.

6 There are authors who place security at a normative level: they maintain that security is a basic need of the human being referred to the absence of threats; that is, security is an end in itself that becomes an inalienable and fundamental human right. Bodemer, Klaus, 2002, *Democracy and security in a globalized and risky world.* Institute for Ibero-American Studies, unpublished working paper, Hamburg.

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single dimension. Safety at a practical level is at the center of an intense and constant activity to address both the scope of undesired side effects resulting from human interventions in various fields; as the spaces where decisions are defined or made around this complex issue (traditionally linked to exclusive military management); and the models of execution and citizen participation.

What has been said means assuming fundamental changes in the identification of new threats and/or protection units (environmental security, democratic security, legal security, economic security, citizen security, societal security, human security, etc.); understand the need to establish cooperative links with new forms or entities responsible for the security of societies such as supranational organizations, local actors, citizens, etc.; and to stop looking at the concept as a rearguard element and for the exclusive use of specialized agents to have a more participatory and proactive perspective of citizens in the design of policy and identification of threats.

For this, it is valid to start from a constructive vision of security where the State must stop seeing citizens as passive entities. Any security agenda in current terms must integrate a pluralistic position of social participation where individuals, communities or general collectivities can prioritize and establish their own security agendas within the framework of democracy, human rights and the sovereignty of the peoples. and citizens.

3.2. Latin America and its Security History

3.2.1 Latin America and Neorealist Theories

In this context, although the republican era in Latin America marked the progressive development of military, police, justice and prison institutions in the 19th century, thus constituting the characteristics and identity

of each country (what we can talk about today is the fundamental pillar institutions of a comprehensive security system), talking about security in Latin America from a homogeneous regional perspective only made sense within the framework of its geopolitical position. and strategic in the framework of the Cold War.

In this scenario, the definitions of this historical period were marked by the political use that the United States gave to the concept of national security after World War II with the appearance of the Cold War. With the generalization of this type of political category, the military plane and the use of force became the pillar of the security of States and international relations. Thus, the State became the only competent unit for the defense of the territory; through legal monopoly of coercive power and the provision of material means to carry out this task. Only through the defense of the territorial integrity of the State, could the interests of the nation be preserved and with it the well-being of society. Therefore, when talking about security, there was no other way to think than in State Security.

This political use also generated, at an academic level, the conditions for the appearance of neorealist theories that ended up giving scientific validity to these arguments. Among its main expositors, Kenneth Waltz who clearly established the differences between domestic and foreign policy. According to this author, internal security was hierarchically ordered where institutions and agencies are presented in a relationship of supra and subordination with strong ties of interdependence and cooperation based on the social division of labor. In contrast, international systems were characterized by an absence of government (anarchy) in which any emerging element of authority was scarce and difficult to sustain. This conception, which today can be described as traditional, equated the security of the State with that of society, whose objective was to identify possible threats from abroad to provide security for the community, the nation, and society. Therefore the security

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Internal responsibility was left to the internal and domestic tasks of each State outside of external strategies.

From a hegemonic vision, the international system is an anarchic order, absent of government, where the capacity of the strongest imposes its interests over other states. The latter conceived as units

independent autonomous whose raison d'être is to survive to guarantee its existence. Being the prerequisite and justification necessary to guarantee its existence the use of military force in order to achieve a balance of powers between States.

Integration and cooperation, in this scenario, is conceived as a tool for weak States that tries to counteract their inability to present their interests against the agendas of powerful States. It means having vulnerabilities that mark their international behaviors that have an impact on their national internal interests, but not as a solidarity desire to guarantee their peoples a more dignified, more equitable and just life.

3.2.2 The cold war

However, in the case of Latin America, this approach manifested itself in the effort to implement regional cooperation instruments marked by military strategies in exchange for some hegemonic offer of economic and social development.

Thus, the international policy of the United States after World War II and during the Cold War was based mainly on regional cooperation systems such as the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR, whose purpose was to establish a continental security system against the possibility of external invasions (argument for the resolution of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol). Invasions that were understood as communist threats or regional border conflicts, in conjunction with the Monroe Doctrine of “America for the Americans”

This had a notable influence, within the framework of the Cold War, on the design of the regional and national security strategy through international policies called hemispheric security, among which the following stood out: Inter-American Defense Board; Military Assistance Program; Schools of the Americas and Navy; Agency for International Development (AID) and joint military operations7 ; in addition to the intentional plan of Latin America as an Alliance for Progress and support for de facto governments in several countries with the aim of stopping the onslaught of communism in the world and that threatened hemispheric security.

In Latin America, the National Security policies in their internal dimension took the name of the National Security Doctrine.
This was perhaps the only theoretical attempt in Latin America capable of explaining the characteristics of the new militarism that emerged in the 1970s and which was characterized by the occupation of state institutions by the military.8 This period was characterized in the first place by to articulate the nationalist and paternalistic spirit of the old militarism, the US influence in the cold war, and at an internal level the efforts of governments to counteract insurgent movements influenced by the logic of the Cuban revolution and Ernesto Guevara.

The ideal model of this doctrine in South America appeared in Argentina and Brazil and with some variants in Chile, Peru and Ecuador with more development tendencies. The military were seen as progressives,

7 South American Commission, 1987, *Democratic and Regional Security,* Report Zone of Peace, Argentina.

8 This theoretical approach has 4 stages that facilitate its understanding, these are: 1) The old militarism, 2) the growing political-military influence of the United States in Latin America after the Second World War, 3) the fight against insurgent movements Marxists inspired by the Cuban revolution and pretext for the raison d'être of the new Latin American militia, 4) the decline of this doctrine that began with the policies of President Carter and a change of conception in US policy. Leal B, Francisco, 2002, *National Security adrift: From the National Front to the Post-Cold War,* Alfaomega grupo editor SA, Mexico.

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incorruptible, founders and heirs of the national identity and saviors of the nation. This allowed them to have an institutional ideology in their capacity as rulers that is characterized by authoritarianism and often totalitarianism, as in the southern cone, which arrogated self-attributions of popular representation, denying political dialogue and any form of popular participation. They had a mechanical and simple vision of society based on moralism and the revaluation of the past. All individuals who did not accept this mission were considered political enemies of the nation and those who accepted subordination were considered friends.

This type of regimes were characterized by the subordination of the rationality of accumulation to the reproduction of social privileges and the strengthening of political power. The idea of democracy was biased, since the fact was applied in justification of the right; which led to systematic violations of human rights and basic freedoms in the name of democracy and the defense of institutions and the constitution.

3.2.3 Period of Democracy and Neoliberalism

By the end of the 1970s, Latin America ceased to have the importance of a strategic region in military terms that it had during the Cold War. Due to various factors, including: a highly technical and mobile warfare capacity9 on the part of the United States, the recession of the US economy after the oil crisis, complaints about human rights violations resulting from dictatorships in Latin American countries especially in the southern cone, which had been favored by US international policy decades before.

For the decade of the eighties, the Government of the United States proposes a new regional agenda derived from the Washington Consensus reorienting

9 It refers to the development in telecommunications and the increase in the speed in the displacement of the war capacity product of the technological development.

Taking the issue of military security in the face of the communist threat to the inclusion of economic, social and humanitarian issues. All this within a context of a Latin America trapped by a debt that forced it to paralyze its social investment in the face of the obligations that its governments maintained with international banks, acute inflationary processes and the weakening of the State structure as a strengthener of the markets. internal.

The new scenario of this security was understood for the region as democratic governments, structural and cultural changes in the management and administration models of public affairs, the freedom of markets and a neoliberal economic policy, and the appearance of new threats that they threaten the quality of life of citizens and the stability of democracies. The latter being drug trafficking, terrorism, crime and the environment.

The democratization process “called the third wave of democratization” caused the international policy of the United States towards Latin America to have a different character than in past decades. War was seen as an obsolete form of conflict resolution and this marked a change in the levels of negotiation and the international perspective.
The growth of underdevelopment and economic deterioration also marked a new approach to intervention, where strategies of shared security interests were privileged, which favored the demilitarization of governments in Latin America. International interventions should be made within the framework of respect for democracy and human rights that partly amend the traumatic experiences of military dictatorships inspired by the Doctrine of National Security in Latin America.10

10 Process similar to the transition model of post-Franco Spain.

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On the other hand, the entry into force of the cultural and structural changes resulting from globalization and the influence of the policies of the Washington Consensus brought with them significant changes at the Latin American level and especially in Latin America in what has to do with their State models and political management. As a result of this, during the 1980s and 1990s in Latin America there was a significant growth in the social and political role of both private agents and corporations, transnationals, companies, and non-governmental organizations; as well as social organizations and state institutions of local and sectional representation that break with the hierarchical system of internal public security typical of the National Security model.

Lastly, with the fall of the Berlin Wall, the existence of a new US hegemony regarding the definition of new threats that threaten the Security of this country such as: international organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, environmental threats, among many more. In the midst of this topic, a discussion also begins about the relationship between economic, social, political, military, human rights, ecological aspects and the security of people; the same as the imbrication between dialogue, cooperation, conflict prevention and security of the parties.

These conditions generated that during the 90s and 80s the Security Policy in Latin America is divided in the face of two clearly defined processes:

1. The need to establish a new look at security through the proposal of reforms to the institutional framework of the public force and justice, discredited in many cases due to the influence of the National Security Doctrine decades ago;

2. The hegemonic influence of the new national security agendas (drug trafficking, migration, terrorism, organized crime) promoted and imposed by US foreign policy on Latin American countries.

3.2.4 The new security issues: Justice and military and police reforms

In the 1990s, the need to establish profound reforms to the repressive apparatuses (police and armed forces) and justice was raised with the aim of catching up with the influence of the processes of democratization, modernization and transformation of the States. from the 80s and 9
This need was created with the desire at first to get in tune with the new concepts of security crossed by the criteria of democratization, transparency and respect for human rights as a way to overcome past experiences and later be more effective and precise. to face the new social threats that threaten the security of citizens.

Despite this general claim, great were the drawbacks encountered. Rather, the nuance that has marked the reform processes of security and justice institutions in Latin America has been influenced by the restrictions produced by traditionalist corporate interests inside and outside the institutions, many of them still aligned with the legacy of the National Security Doctrine. In this sense, because security and justice institutions are highly corporate, with false esprit de corps and with an almost natural propensity to restrict large-scale structural changes, reformist experiences throughout the entire region have been limited in terms of their application in their real dimension.

An example of this is that it is very common in the reformist language of Latin American police and military institutions to speak of counter-forms, which is nothing more than an institutional strategy and that of conservative groups to confront and counteract the reformist proposals initiated in an institution. . On the other hand, the influence of the National Security Doctrine can not only be evidenced in military and police organizational models; which are characterized, in most cases, for being highly corporate, hierarchical and reluctant institutions.

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civil controls and influences; but also in the type of look or response culturally imposed to see security problems. For example, the scandals denouncing police brutality and human rights violations in Brazil, Central America, and Venezuela have been serious, demonstrating the repressive influence of the National Security Doctrine in force to this day.

3.2.4.1 Military reforms

Despite these general characteristics, various reform experiences have been initiated in the region during this period. The Armed Forces, for example, were especially analyzed in the 1990s in Central America and the Southern Cone, where they played very active roles during civil wars and dictatorships. During the late 1990s and 2000s, the vast majority of countries have introduced White Papers as part of their institutional policy where the new look at defense policy is defined, thus defining institutional agendas and priorities.

The white papers are instruments that allow countries to explain their points of view, objectives and policies in relation to defense, motivate the participation of civil society and contribute to strengthening democratic practices. This is intended to create awareness and citizen commitment regarding the importance of the issue of defense in the destinations of each country. Likewise, there has been experience of reforms to the defense sector in countries of Central America and the Southern Cone, but without positive advances in other countries of the region.

3.2.4.2 Police reforms

Similarly, experiences with police reform have been varied; although in its practical application there were contradictory elements that

11 The intelligence sector, for its part, advances are much less evident and in many cases a reform process has not yet begun. (Report on the Security Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2007).

it distances them considerably from the spirit or purpose of the same.12 Police institutions were the center of important changes in several Latin American countries in the 90s, such as those generated after the signing of the Central American peace treaties. In general terms, we can say that progress in this matter has also been uneven in thematic and territorial terms. Thus, three clearly defined processes can be evidenced: the creation of new police institutions in those countries that suffered civil wars such as the case of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Haiti; partial reforms with the objective of establishing measures against corruption and police inefficiency as in the case of Colombia, Argentina and Peru; and initiatives for police modernization and implementation of community police as in the case of Chile and Brazil, among others.13

3.2.4.3 Judicial reforms

As regards the justice sector, the pace of reforms has been a little more accentuated. Despite the fact that the road was full of contradictions and setbacks that have generated great differences in the experience between one country and another, the need to establish reforms to replace the inquisitive system with the adversarial and oral system that guarantees due process , marked the Latin American agenda in the last two decades. In this context, reforms were evident in countries such as Argentina,

12 These changes, it could be said, are still in their early stages and many of the changes have been reversed after a while. This makes it a bit complicated to analyze the reforms in their real dimension or impact; however, several important efforts have been made to assess and characterize this process at the country level and regionally. Frühling, Hugo, 2005, “Police reform and the democratization process”, in Hugo Fruhling and Joseph S. Tulchin, “editors”, Crime *and Violence in Latin America,* Fondo de Cultura Económica, Colombia.

13 Dammert, Lucía and John Bailey, 2005, *Security and police reform in the Americas: experiences and challenges,* “coordinators”, Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Mexico.

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Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Venezuela, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Colombia, Peru and Mexico (Vargas, 2008); all of them with the desire to adjust their justice apparatuses to the requirements of a democratic and agile and modern justice.

3.2.4.4 Prison systems

Within the criminal justice sector, another interesting element to analyze is the Latin American prison system; which has shown signs of a recurring crisis in recent decades. In this sense, the need to increase the punitive burden in the severity of the penalties due to the increase in crime and violence, caused the Latin American prison system to face problems of overcrowding, violation of human rights, among other things. . This brought as a result that Latin America began to generate policies aimed at the privatization of the system; which has been widely debated and questioned for going against the nature and purpose of social rehabilitation.

3.2.4.5 Private Security

Lastly, an aspect that is also interesting to analyze and that has rarely been incorporated into the debate on the reform of the security system is the privatization of security. In Latin America, all the countries have experienced exponential growth in this activity with little government control and regulation; which becomes one more threat to the security system of the respective countries.

3.2.4.6 Comprehensive reforms

As we can see, there are various reform experiences in the security and justice sector in Latin America; However, its scope is still very limited and little known in terms of true institutional democratization due to the influence of institutional culture.

tutional from the past and by corporate interests in the institutions. On the other hand, another of the most outstanding characteristics of this process is

that it was thought from a sectoral scope and not from a comprehensive perspective. In this sense, the different reformist actions in Latin America have often been disjointed by sector and lacking a central planning that has given it the characteristics of being a fragmentary and disconnected process in terms of objectives and temporalities. For example, it is very common to find experiences of judicial reform in several countries without even having reconsidered reforms or modifications to the police and prison system.

In this context, if it is assumed that it is necessary to establish a multidimensional view of current security problems, it is not enough just to make partial sectoral modifications, but also to the integral system of the institutions that are part of and have responsibility for security management. from a democratic and sovereign perspective. 14 According to Minnaert (2007), a process of comprehensive reform of the country's security system is necessary in order for the citizen and the community to find more answers in accordance with their security needs. Consequently, a reform to the security system includes entities such as: the police, the military and paramilitary forces, the intelligence services, penal institutions, and the Judiciary; as well as Congress and civil society organizations. This approach differs from traditional forms of military and police assistance in at least three ways: 1) that it meets standards of transparency, legality, and accountability; 2) the need to incorporate a holistic and comprehensive view of institutional reforms; 3) that intends to have a positive impact not only on the security of the State but also on the security of communities and individuals, guaranteeing a security service that is respectful of human rights and within the framework of the law and sovereignty of nations.

14 Minnaert, Anja and Ruth Stanley, 2007, “Security Sector Reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean”, in *Cuadernos de Seguridad No* 5, Security Council of the Interior Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Buenos Aires.

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3.2.5 Hegemony and new threats

Another important element to analyze in Latin America is the factor of US regional National Security priorities and their influence on the security agendas in each country; which, has walked in parallel and in contradiction to the institutional reforms of the security sector in each Latin American country and especially the Andean Region. fifteen

Now, with the end of the Cold War throughout the world, the social and epistemological conditions were given for a reconsideration of the worn-out concept of National Security that had prevailed for nearly 50 years. In this context, the emergence of interdependent and cooperative theories opposed to structural neorealism augured well for the new international policy of the new order. In this way, economic progress and the "perpetual peace of nations" in the purest Kantian style was the *unequaled* condition for the progress of nations.
Regarding the issue of security, the loss of the enemy's referent was particularly exercised during the cold war and the bad memories and experiences in different places gave the possibility of the rise of new security concepts such as: democratic security, diplomatic security, security citizenship, human security, sustainable security, among others, marked the agenda of international cooperation in the 1990s throughout the world and especially in Latin America.16

15 Neild, Rachel, 2005, "United States Police Assistance and Drug Control Policies" in *Drugs and Democracy in Latin America,* Coletta A. Youngers and Eileen Rosin (eds), WOLA, Biblos Publishing, Washington DC

16 These conditions led to a decline in the use of the concept of National Security in Latin America during the 1990s and 1980s. During this time, according to Leal, in Latin America the main threat facing National Security was not knowing what those threats were. (Loyal, obcit). Post-Cold War security threats were characterized as complex social problems of a transnational order and not interstate threats. Many of the problems currently classified as security have little or nothing to do with military affairs, which causes problems for the raison d'être of current militarism, where there is a certain level of oversizing of its powers by ascribing social issues with military issues and the use of force.

Despite the fact that these concepts have very different contents and approaches that differentiate them from each other, their purpose was clearly marked by the conditions of the time, which consisted of looking alternately at the concept of security outside of military and territory exclusively. Among these common characteristics, it is possible to consider the multidimensional character, both spatial and temporal, of security and threats, both in their causes and in their level of response, the need for interstate and intersectoral cooperation to resolve them, and the questioning of the concept of sovereignty as they are considered offensive and not very useful for the development of new security concep

In the 1990s and early 2000s, two events marked the end of the Kantian utopia of "perpetual peace" in Latin America proposed by certain intellectuals after the end of the Cold War: the US anti-narcotics policy and the attack on the September 11, 2001. In the first case, although the US anti-drug initiative was proposed decades ago (1982) by President Reagan, the incubation process of the US strategy to fight drugs took more or less 16 years to acquire the profile it currently shows. In the second case, the attacks of September 11 put a new turn in US policy on the debate scene by prioritizing international terrorism and its consequent instigators, such as illegal migration, among its main threats to the security of the country. and organized crime.

In this context, the rise of these new threats became the central argument of the US military discourse on national security; which gave a fundamental turn to international policy towards Latin America and the world. In Latin America, the centrality of this dis
course was basically framed in the structural changes of the system

and the so-called "existential crisis" of the institutions of the Treasury in Latin America.17

17 (Loyal, obcit).

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As we saw previously, several countries gradually incorporated White Papers on National Defense, which sought to turn and reconsider defense towards the new threats that threaten the institutional stability of the countries. In this way, this US hegemony was configuring a programmatic agenda that consists of three points: militarization, criminalization and cooperation.

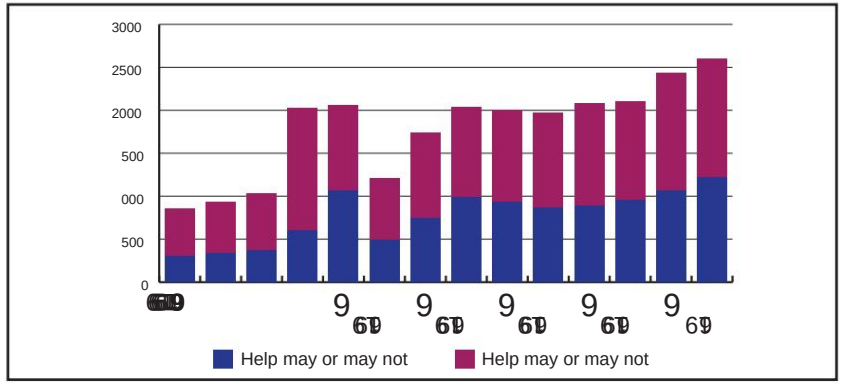
As a first point and opposed to the multidimensional dimension of the causes and the levels of institutional responsibility for these new threats, the North American agenda proposed or prioritized a military response to this type of problem. Because they are part of a national security policy, these new threats should be considered threats against the national security of the respective countries. On the other hand, this characteristic raised a close collaboration between military and police forces that made it very difficult to separate the limits between the powers of these two people. Thus, while some speak of a militarization of police responses to problems of public order and security, others speak of the policing of military tasks, traditionally engaged in defending the external security of countries. The truth is that, as we can see in *graph* 1, the levels of cooperation or aid from the United States demonstrate the priorities of the type of response that has been given to the new threats to its National Security.

Thus, while military/police aid did not exceed 35% of the total amount, by the year 2000 this share grew to 51.6%. However, the average for the 2000s was 45% participation in each year. This demonstrates the importance that the United States has given to military/police cooperation as a solution to its National Security problems.

On the other hand, another particular characteristic of this type of policy is the criminalization of these types of crimes that are characterized by seeking a tougher punitive sentence that penalizes these new threats. Thus, in different countries legal reforms regarding

Graph 1: Characteristics of Cooperation

US in the American Region 1996-2009 in millions of dollars



Source: Just the fact. Grant US Aid Listed By Program, All Programs, Entire Region, 1996-2009. http://justf.org/All_Grants_Program?year1=1996&year2=2009&funding=All+Programs&subregion=Entire+Region

increase the criminal charges and the effectiveness of the judicial system in dealing with criminal proceedings related to this activity. In this context, large amounts of money have been invested by the United States in the search to improve the efficiency and professionalism of police, military, and judicial agents; which has marched parallel to or above the priorities aimed at establishing more comprehensive or general long-term institutional reforms.

Finally, this type of policy, supported by the concepts of cooperation, international interdependence and questioning of the sovereignties of nations, placed Latin America in the position it has historically occupied within the framework of Hemispheric Security policies in the context of the War Cold sheltered under the new paradigm of Regional Security. In this sense, the influence of what Núñez (2004)18 calls destatizes

18 Nuñez, Jorge, 2005, *Repressive Hypertrophy: The prison issue in Latin America,* FLACSO Chile, www.flacso.cl/flacso/

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sentencing (where States no longer have sovereignty in defining their criminal policy); the presence of military bases in foreign countries; and the legitimization of attack or arbitrary invasion of foreign territories justified under the logic of legitimate defense and preventive war; among other things more; they make it very difficult to propose a legitimate security policy in accordance with the principles of security, sovereignty and democracy.

Now, if we add to this the fragmentation and institutional weakness in the security sector reform processes evidenced in many Latin American countries during these two decades, we have a breeding ground for the presence of a new era of North American hegemony and the imposition once again of the neorealist doctrines in the definition of the security of the countries.

However, in recent years in Latin America, lights of hope have begun to be seen regarding the possibility of establishing agreements and commitments of cooperation and comprehensiveness between States of the region, which alternatively respond to the hegemonic agendas established in the agreements. of hemispheric security of bygone eras. Among these alternatives we have the creation of the Union of South American Nations (UNA SUR), the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) and the South American Defense Council. Thus, with this, the possibility of establishing a coordination and co-responsibility mechanism between Latin American countries that respects the diversity of peoples, national processes, human rights, democracy is opened; but on the other hand, to unite efforts to fight poverty, inequality, education and many pending issues.

Only in this way can we look at the integrality of the concept of security; that is to say, a security thought in the territories of peace, the sovereignty of the peoples, human dignity and development.

IV. Security in Ecuador

4.1 Brief history of the Security Doctrine in Ecuador

4.1.1 Armed Forces

The history of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces in the republican era partly differed from the old Latin American militarism model, whose history dates back to the first half of the 19th century and reached its influence until the middle of the 20th century. This model, marked by Iberian and European influence, was characterized at the Latin American level with the creation of republics with incipient and unstable state structures and with little development of civil and civic values. This made the military always present itself as an institution of strong and dynamic integrators of national unity and identity.

In Ecuador, on the contrary, it is very complex to talk about the Ecuadorian Army as a continuous, stable and permanent institution throughout history. On the contrary, the same history shows us a successive list of temporal armies that existed as long as they were capable of

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restrain and control the enemy political and social forces and that after being defeated ended up establishing a new military force with different characteristics and social structure and with fidelity and submission to political power. However, the army, as the first republican institution, became almost naturally the supreme arbiter of political disputes between regional oligarchies, claiming for itself a guardianship role regarding public life.19

In the first years of the republican life, the army recruited people from marginalized sectors who had participated in the independence struggle; the same thing that meant a good possibility of social ascent and the only social space with a republican mentality, unlike the whole of society where the ideas and values of the old civil society continued to prevail.

This republican vocation of the initial republican army was recovered with the Marcista revolution led by José María Urbina that led it to confront the oligarchic alliance of foreign soldiers and Creole landowners headed by Juan José Flores. During the Garciano period, a process of restructuring the Armed Forces was undertaken with the aim of having greater control over the progressive and anti-oligarchic tendencies of the army. Thus, thanks to the introduction of chiefs and officers from the upper classes, it was intended to cleanse the rest of the old army of liberal ideology; which ended up weakening it against foreign forces. After García Moreno's stage, the armed forces were once again restructured, incorporating Liberal troops and officers. With this, the army resumed its old arbitration role, albeit in an attenuated form.

With the liberal revolution, a new National Army was created, organized on the basis of triumphant montonera troops, mostly from the coast. The

19 Ordoñez, Carlos, Carolina Ordoñez and Angélica Ordoñez, 2007, *The History of Ecuadorian Army,* Quito.

former revolutionary leaders thus became part of the General Staff of the new Liberal Army, which General Eloy Alfaro sought to professionalize through the creation of military schools and academies and with the advice of foreign military missions.

The Julian revolution of 1925 is another of the historical moments of the military institution where the progressive spirit of the institution was revealed. This revolution, inspired and executed by young officers, with the purpose of changing the outdated social system of the country, had a broadly progressive character that fought against the economic power of the coastal plutocracy in favor of a more equitable and anti-oligarchic model.
In 1926 the revolution managed to consolidate itself as a simple modernizing movement of the Ecuadorian State. Public revenues were centralized, the Central Bank and the Superintendency of Banks were created. The principle of the social function of property and the representation of political minorities was established in the Assembly, habeas corpus and rights for “illegitimate” children were established. The Pension Fund for public employees, labor legislation on contracts, maximum hours, eviction, work for women and minors, and Labor Inspectorates were created.

At the military level, reforms were introduced to the organic military law, among which the increase to seven military zones stands out, which operationally divided the Ecuadorian territory.

4.1.2 National Police

To take a look at the origins of the National Police in Ecuador, it is necessary to go back to the foundations of the Republican era. In this period, the inheritance of the colonial administration model generated that the first police forces have a strong dependence and relationship with the local councils. The police fulfilled functions of public order such as the control of problems of decoration and hygiene typical of each city.
By the middle of the 19th century, these police forces functionally depended on

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the local authorities; which were regulated or rendered accounts in some way to the Ministry of the Interior of Ecuador.

The Ecuadorian National Police acquired a stronger institutionalization when it was defined for the first time as a State institution in 1884 by President José María Plácido Caamaño under the Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations (previously called the Ministry of the Interior). The “Order and Security Police”, as this institution was initially called, was initially idealized as a civil force; however, his organization was militarized in order to put an end to the political and social conflicts of that time. In this sense, a unitary police force was needed at that time to establish the consolidation of the fragile Ecuadorian State. In 1892, the structure of the police was demilitarized by President Luís Cordero Crespo (1892-1895), but it was not until the 1920s that the first steps were taken to make it professional. In 1923, the police received the name of “National Police” and, in 1925, with the support of a French mission20, the first police schools were created in Quito and Guayaquil.

The most important changes for the professionalization of the police occurred in 1938 with President Alberto Enríquez Gallo, who was considered the founder of the police as a public institution. In that year, the police changed its name twice: the first called “Police Forces”, and a few months later it was called “Cuerpo de Carabineros”. The institution received a new structure and military hierarchy, consolidating itself as a hybrid between police force and military force.21 During the government

20 Here the influence of the French (continental European) police model in the conformation of the Ecuadorian Police is evident.

21 In fact, the first law on police personnel was entitled “Law on the Military Status and Promotions of the Police Forces” (1938). Also in that year the Carabineros Military School was created. Likewise, the first commanders and instructors of the National Police were career soldiers.

Under President Arroyo de Río (1940-1944), a greater militarization of the police was generated, a strategy that sought to protect this government from political pressure from the military, after the war against Peru and the signing of the Protocol of Río in 1942. In 1944, with the fall of the government of Arroyo de Río, caused by a military-popular insurrection, the police underwent another name change. In an attempt to reduce its military nature, it was renamed the "National Civil Guard". In 1946, for the first time, the police were introduced into the Constitution and referred to as civil police.

The National Congress, in 1951, again gave it the name of "National Police". On June 18, 1956, the Ministry of Government was defined for the first time as "Ministry of Government, Worship and Police" (a name that lasts to this day) and was authorized through Official Gazette 1201 of July 18, 1956. , create the Police Social Service Department. On the other hand, the police changed their names a couple more times.
In 1973, President General Guillermo Rodríguez Lara named the police institution “National Civil Police” and in 1975 the same president changed the name again to “National Police”. However, despite all these nominal changes, its organizational, hierarchical, disciplinary and doctrinal structure continued to be of a military type and organically dependent on the Ministry of Government.

4.2 The Doctrine of National Security and the dictatorships in Ecuador: the 60s and 70s

In Ecuador, the National Security Doctrine was the dominant security concept for much of the 1960s and 1970s. However, despite the fact that the National Security Doctrine was one of the largest efforts to militarize the concept of security, which had significant impacts on the security policies of the different Latin American countries during the cold war period; this model

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It was incorporated in Ecuador with its respective specificities during the military dictatorships of these years.

These specificities have to do, first, with the levels of importance of the situation in Ecuador in the framework of the Cold War, in which the country did not occupy a preponderant or fundamental military and political geostrategic position for the United States. This allowed Ecuador to keep some autonomy in the decisions for the design of National Security policies. Secondly, and as a complement to the above, this period was characterized by the characteristics of the Armed Forces in the history of Ecuador. In this way, the Armed Forces historically gave an important emphasis both to aspects related to the defense of the territory and to the support of the economic and social development of the country under a highly nationalist and anti-imperialist scheme. Added to this project in the sixties was the reinterpretation made by the military of the old theories derived from the modernization school.22 From this formula resulted a military body that was assumed to be the bearer of a modern project in a backward and lagging population. facing the demands of progress.23 This military vision and identity was reinforced with the importance that territorial defense tasks acquired within the framework of the border history with Peru; which outlined the reference of Ecuadorian foreign and military policy throughout the 20th century.

In the case of the National Police, although submission to logic and military preparation was evident long ago, the National Security Doctrine generated great distortions and institutional differences that were expressed in budgets, human resources, and institutional development. The National Police thus became an institution attached to the Force

22 Proof of this has been the agrarian reforms initiated in the military dictatorships of the 60s and 70s, the nationalization of oil in the 70s.

23 Bustamante, Fernando, 1995, Armed Forces, Democracy and Citizenship: a preliminary reflection. Armed Forces: Development and Democracy. Quito: Abya Yala, CELA, War Academy of the Land Force and ILDIS.

Public, relegated and neglected by the governments on duty; and on the other hand, influenced by the agendas and military formation of the National Security Doctrine based on the anti-communist struggle that sought the annihilation of the communist or revolutionary enemy. However, this military preponderance in the management of internal security, unlike other Latin American experiences, serious violations of human rights and police brutality by law enforcement institutions in this period were not reported in this period (except in cases such as the case of the Aztra sugar mill).24

4.3 The return to democracy: the 1980s

At the end of the 1970s, Ecuador began a new democratic era in its republican stage that sought to give the State a renewed and modern political and administrative structure. However, in terms of security, the democratic transition process at the end of the decade did not make great progress. This was reflected in the 1978 Constitution where it was defined that the primary purpose of the Public Force (call it military or police) was to safeguard the conservation of national sovereignty, the defense and integrity and independence of the State and the guarantee of legal order. Therefore, preponderance was still given to a military vision of security aimed primarily at the defense of the territory and the institution.
purpose of the State.25

24 Indeed, if we make a general evaluation of the evaluation of police work throughout history, it could be said roughly *that* the issue of violence and brutality, unlike other countries, has not been one of the fundamental concerns of the governmental spheres and of the military and police institutions during the republican period.

25 Article 170 of the Political Constitution of Ecuador of 1978 stated that the National Police's fundamental mission was to guarantee internal order and individual and social security and would constitute an auxiliary force to the armed forces.

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In 1981 the war conflict developed in the Cordillera del Cóndor between Ecuador and Peru caused the military and territorial defense to continue to dominate the priorities and security agendas of the governments in power throughout this decade. If we add to these that during the 1980s the tensions stemming from the cold war continued, the possibility of considering new approaches or looks at security more in line with democratic principles were scarce.

In this decade of transition to democracy in Ecuador, the Armed Forces also maintained a strong presence in the political, social and economic scene of the country as a result of its historical role and influence received by the institutional molding established in the dictatorship of General Rodríguez. Lara. In this sense, the new Constitution prioritized the role of the State in the economic and social spheres, accentuating the military presence and state dominance over areas considered strategic.26 This type of institutional reform allowed the Ecuadorian Armed Forces to have a high political incidence. and maintain corporate relations with the State; which could be evidenced in the National Security Law of 1979 (in force until today). In contrast to this broad involvement in civil activities, the democratic participation of the Armed Forces and their contribution to the constitution of the citizenry it was limited by the sharp separation that was made at the same time of the civil and military world. In this way, the military, in order to fulfill their national functions, had to refrain from exercising their political rights.

cos with the return to democracy.

In the case of public security at the internal level, with the end of the dictatorships of the 70s and the return to democracy in 1979 in Ecuador fundamentals were not glimpsed in the institutional structure of the

26 Rivera Fredy, 2001, “Minimalist Democracy and Military Ghosts in Contemporary Ecuador”. in *the Armed Forces in the Andean Region.* Not deliberatives or political actors?- Embassy of Finland.

National Police. Thus, both with the Constitution of 1979, the National Police of Ecuador maintained its structure, organic dependency and military doctrine. This continued to be an institution organized under the hierarchical disciplinary system where the titles of officers, as well as the values that guide the institution, were military.

Added to this historical permanence of the military structure of the National Police, the 1980s were the scene of one of the most fundamental and negative aspects in the institutional life of the Ecuadorian National Police in its history. Thus, as a result of the influence of the National Security Doctrine, a strong anti-subversive policy was established as mechanisms for the control of public security during the democratic presidential period of León Febres Cordero (1984-1988). This period was when this type of Doctrine was most put into practice due to a strong repressive policy, based on the annihilation of the internal enemy and the lack of controls and institutional transparency, which consequently led to serious acts of police abuse such as the case of the Restrepo brothers in 1988.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the abuses carried out during the Febres Cordero period ended up establishing the abolition of the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC or better known as SIC 10).
This was intended to leave behind a time of institutional darkness that had not been a recurring practice of the institutions in charge of security in Ecuador. In this way, with the abolition of the SIC (maximum symbol of institutional repression in the period 84-88) gave way to the creation of the OID (Crime Investigation Office) in the Government of Rodrigo Borja.

4.4 1990s

Externally, during the 1990s, the military agenda once again occupied much of the attention of the respective governments due to the conflict

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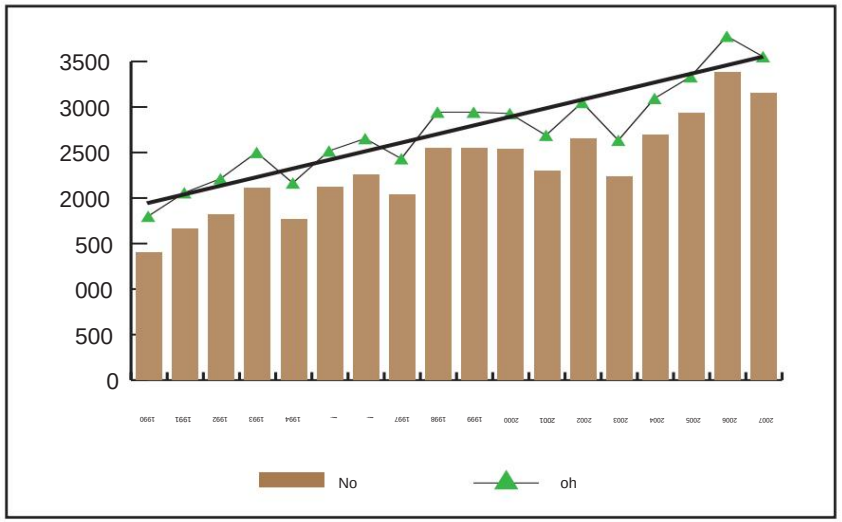
latent border conflict with Peru. This became evident in the year 1995

when the Cenepa conflict was generated, the same ones that the expense of enormous economic resources meant to Ecuador; which had a negative impact on Public Finances a few years later. In this way, the military vision of Security remained in force for a large part of this decade to the detriment of other areas. Also during this period, the military; partly legitimized by a good historically built acceptance by the citizens who saw in them the calls to be the custodians of democracy; and in part also to the institutional faculties that allowed them to defend or care for the legal and constitutional order, had a strong presence as leaders of democracy during the political crises of 1996 and 2000.

Graph 2: Evolution of Homicides in Ecuador 1990-2007



Source: INEC. The data from 2000-2007 are based on the complaints of the Judicial Police of Ecuador.

On the other hand, during the 1990s, Ecuador, like some Latin American countries, began to experience a constant escalation in the rates of violence and crime. An example of this is that while in the 1980s homicides remained well below 10 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants, in the 1990s this rose to a maximum of 14 at the end of the 1990s. In the mid-1990s, there was also a significant growth in the rate of complaints of crimes against property (crimes considered to have the greatest impact on the perception of citizen insecurity of the population), which exceeded 320 complaints per hundred thousand inhabitants in the year 1995 to 471.5 in the year 1999. *(see graph* 2). This became evident mainly in the large cities of the country where, adding to this exponential growth of certain types of common crimes, practices of crimes never seen before in Ecuador such as kidnapping for extortion began

This growth in crime rates led the National Police to begin developing outreach programs to the population in order to generate better protection services for it. This is how in 1991 the Immediate Assistance Posts (PAI) were created; which served as a prelude to what was later called Community Police. Likewise, in 1996 the creation of the Neighborhood Brigades (citizens' organizations promoted by the Police that carried out surveillance work in neighborhoods and communities); the same that in the opinion of Carlos Calahorrano27 was a strategy to cover the deficit of police personnel that was mobilized to the southern border during those years. However, despite these actions as a result of the growth of criminal indicators, there were no changes, reforms

27 Former National Commander of the National Police. Interview conducted on 08/2007

28 In other words, there were no important initiatives for change in a new type of police doctrine, new forms of institutional administration or institutional reengineering, and new crime prevention and combat techniques.

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or modernization plans in the police institution to face the problems of crime and corruption in the nineties.28

However, despite the fact that reformist language was one of the themes most used by the governments of the day during the 1990s as a way out of the recurring social and political crises in the country, with the Political Constitution of 1998 in In Ecuador, the structure of the security institutions practically remained intact in terms of its organization. In this sense, preponderance was due to the vision of National Security in charge of the military, there was no talk of human and citizen security and the Police were subsumed to the Armed forces in case of emergency and National Security.29 However , At the level of the police institution, some legal and institutional conditions were established for the implementation of substantial changes within it. For example, the 1998 Constitution prescribed the establishment of the National Police Council and the prescriptive or constitutional power for the transition from the administration of police justice to the common judicial system (jurisdictional unit). However, in the first case, no legislation was passed in favor of the creation of an organic structure and, on the other hand, the National Congress did not establish guidelines or mechanisms for the implementation of this jurisdictional unit. In conclusion, these examples show how little importance was given to the issue of police safety during
you this decade

In the 1990s, another of the problems that greatly affected the security of Ecuadorians was corruption in state spheres.
This crisis reached its climax when, as a result of a presidential decision, a bank holiday gave way, which generated one of the worst crises.

29 Although there were editorial changes, the structure of the Public Force (as it was called in the 1978 and 1998 Constitutions was practically the same).

economic sis registered in the country in its republican history. With this, the serious consequences that corruption could generate for the country's destinies were revealed. In this way, if to the harmful effects of corruption we add the ideology of discrediting and lumpenization of the State apparatus and public services coming from the ideas of the consensus promoted in Washington, the consequence of this ended up greatly affecting the state's authority as generator. of development and progress From this point of view, the judicial function and the National Police were the institutions most affected even up to today. 30

Another interesting element to analyze during this period was the staging of the Anti-Narcotics Law (108) in 1991; the same one that marked the beginning of the fight against drugs in Ecuador promoted very insistently by the United States. This law, "draconian" from every point of view, punished people involved in illicit drug trafficking and/or related activities with 25 years in prison, thus demonstrating a unidirectional view of this complex issue and what would be years to come. late a re-hegemonization of security policies by the United States.

Finally, the 90's revealed the limitations of the risk prevention policy, which highlighted natural disasters.
The severe winter resulting from the El Niño phenomenon of 1998, which had already severely affected the country in 1983, generated one of the worst social and humanitarian crises on the Ecuadorian coast; which generated large losses to the country's economy and the forced migration of Ecuadorians abroad.

30 According to surveys such as Latinobarómetro (2004), the judiciary and the National Police were the institutions but evaluated before public opinion and the issue of corruption was attributed as the fundamental cause of this problem. In this same survey, the Ecuadorian Police ranks third in Latin America, perceived as the most corrupt according to the perception of the people.

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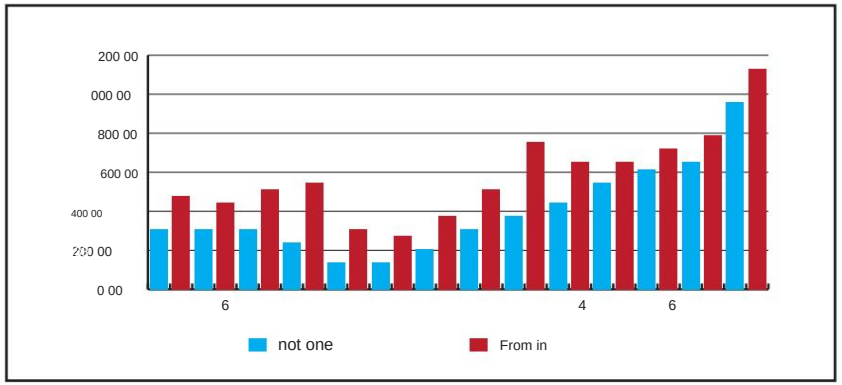
4.5 2000s

Graph 3: Security proposal 1995-2008 in Ecuador in millions of dollars



The decade of the 2000s in terms of security was marked by fundamental changes in Ecuador's security policy. With the end of the cold war at the end of the 1980s and the resolution of the old border conflict with Peru in 1998, a fundamental shift was generated in Ecuador's external security policy that was evidenced in two ways: the so-called "crisis existential" of the military institution as a result of the loss of the historical reference of threat against national security; and a state divestment process for national defense31 *(see graph* 3).

Starting in the year 2000, with the implementation of Plan Colombia, Ecuador's perspective on security changed to the north.32 From this

31 This disinvestment had a rapid impact on the budget. As of 1998, defense spending ceased to be relevant to the national interest due to the resolution of the conflict with Peru; However, the budget decrease was also due to the cut in state spending in general as a result of the financial crisis of 1999 and 2000.

32 According to a survey carried out by Santiago Pérez in August 2008, approximately 65% of Ecuadorians see the Colombian conflict and the problems derived from it as threats to the external security of Ecuador.

In this way, the northern border (historically neglected by the State) began to be seen as a problematic and vulnerable place for the security of Ecuadorians due to the high transit of irregular groups from the Colombian conflict, the historical presence of illegal economies, the proliferation organized mafias and interpersonal violence historically generated as a means of conflict resolution. If to this we add the

The war against drug trafficking initiated by the United States in the 1990s and the terrorist attack on September 11 in New York created the perfect scenario that marked the agenda of Ecuador's security policy throughout the 2000s.

This agenda was characterized by three things: 1) A re-hegemonization of US security policy and the return of neorealist positions in the Andean Region 2) the unidirectional military response to problems related to the Colombian conflict and the northern border; 3) the criminalization of irregular and illegal activities related to this sector.

In the first place, with the declaration by the United States in the 1980s that drug trafficking was a threat that threatened the National Security of that country, the importance of Ecuador in the regional scenario for the fight against drugs grew at the end of the 1990s despite not being a country of drug production historically.33 This measure became more pronounced with the entry of Plan Colombia in the year 2000.
In this context, Ecuador began to be considered a strategic place to carry out this fight, not only because of the characteristic of being a country of transit; but rather because of its key geographical position for the actions of intersection of drug shipments in other countries of the region. As a result of this, in the year 2000 the Manta Base was created; the same that was a clear demonstration of Ecuadorian submission to the dictates of US foreign policy in this period.

33 Ecuador has been considered more of a transit country for drugs to the abroad.

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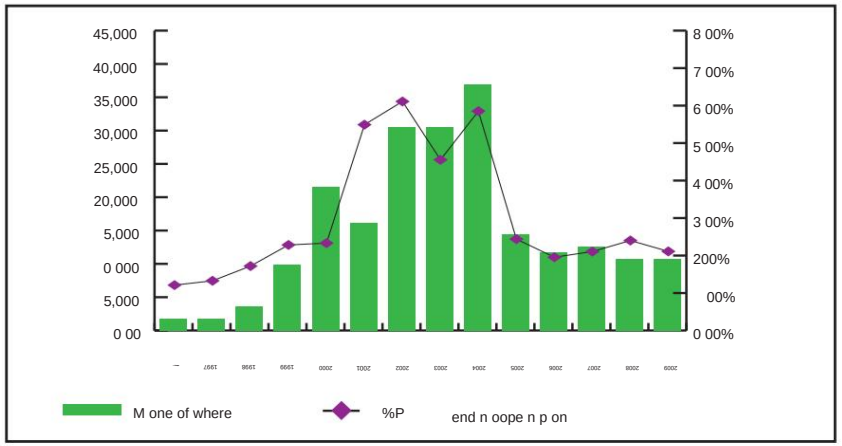
Figure 4: US Military and Police Cooperation in the Fight Against Drugs34



Source: Just the fact. A civilian guide to US defense and security assistance to Latin American and Caribbean

On the other hand, this rehegemonization came hand in hand with a high degree of cooperation from the United States in terms of monetary and logistical resources for the fight against drugs. These economic resources were concentrated mainly between 2000 and 2004 (the year with the highest level of cooperation) *(see graph* 4).35 However, this US cooperation was basically focused on the

34 Although US cooperation to Ecuador began to grow in total amounts and proportionally since the mid-1990s, reaching its maximum peaks in the first years of the application of Plan Colombia, its participation compared to the total amount of the region Andina is still marginal.

35 This cooperation also had important increases in its share of total US cooperation in the Andean Region.

36 In 1996, US cooperation in terms of military/police aid was practically marginal in terms of cooperation. In the years 2000, 2001, 2002, this cooperation shared in approximately equal proportions with respect to social assistance. however, it drops in the following years to settle at around 40%

a militaristic and unidirectional vision of the matter;36 the same one that had an important influence on the design of domestic policies. In this way, the most evident example was the construction of the new agenda and defense policy in Ecuador in 2002. This is how the threats related to the Colombian conflict became the central argument of the military discourse on security. national. Indeed, the Ecuadorian Armed Forces in the preparation of the White Paper showed the intention and the "need" to reconsider and go beyond the connotations of the National Security Doctrine towards the identification of new threats such as drug trafficking, terrorism, organized crime among other activities.37

Finally, and as a sign of the criminalization effect, the need for close collaboration between military and police forces was also raised, which made it very difficult to separate the limits between the powers of these two institutions. Thus, while some critics long ago spoke of a militarization of police responses to problems of public order and security, in the 2000s they began to criticize the policing of military tasks, traditionally carried out to defend the external security of countries (control of interpersonal violence, confiscation of weapons, immigration control, control of sales of narcotic substances, etc.).

This criminalization effect was also evidenced in the creation of new you stereotypes of insecurity and criminality established from the arrival on the scene of Plan Colombia. In this sense, as a result of the increase in crime rates in large and medium-sized cities,

37 Starting in the year 2000, Ecuador began to develop a government plan with the objective of promoting development programs on the northern border called UDENOR. The objective of this unit was to establish, with the support and financing of USAID, a coordinating entity for non-governmental organizations that work on development and social assistance issues on the northern border. In the year 200 this entity was renamed Plan Ecuador. In the first 6 years of operation, this entity received 80 million dollars in aid from the United States; which represents only 17% of the total aid received by that country in this period of time.

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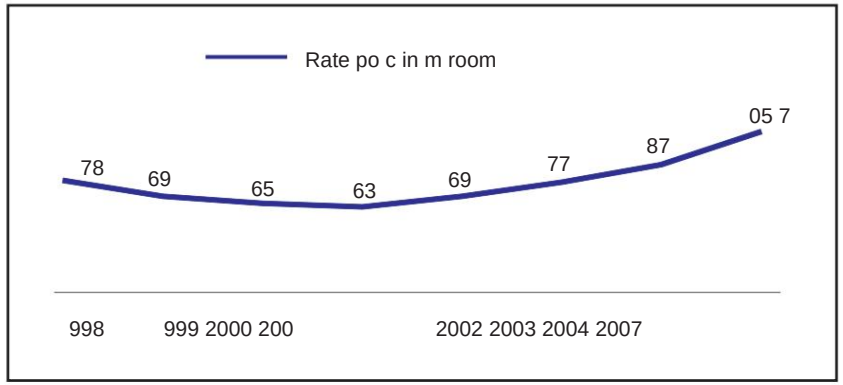
Since the mid-1990s, the Colombian conflict was seen as a potential threat to the citizen security of the country's inhabitants. Therefore, the northern border began to be conceived as the place where organized crime permeated, generating citizen insecurity.

This effect led to the generation of a social division of labor at the level of State security institutions regarding the control of public security. Thus, the police were relegated mainly to the control of the cities and the military dedicated itself to establishing a containment mechanism through the management and control of the border area. For example, while the Police in May 2008 had a presence in the border provinces with a total of 2,730 troops, which represents only approximately 6% of its personnel, the military forces are deployed in a number of approximately 12,00038 troops, according to military sources . . This represents 31.5% of the total armed forces and 48.1% of the total land force.

The US hegemony regarding the criminalization of drug trafficking has not only become evident in the work of the police and military. At the level of justice, there was pressure (under the tutelage and support of ultra-conservative groups in Ecuador) to legislate in favor of tougher penalties and the establishment of laws that violate the fundamental rights of people. This is how in 2001 the sentence reduction system called 2 for 1 was eliminated and in 2003 the famous permanent detention was created, which constituted one of the greatest shames and legal aberrations that violated the right to due criminal process of inmates. On the other hand, at the judicial level, the pressure was evident in the speed and effectiveness of the cases of drug complaints.

38 As a result of the Colombian bombardment in Angostura, the military presence was redoubled in the area. Currently the number reaches approximately 12,000 members; however, in previous years this number oscillated between 7,000 and 10,000 troops.

Graph 5: Evolution of the prison population in Ecuador 1998-2007



Source: National Directorate for Social Rehabilitation (DNRS)

making that in the year 2007, approximately 81% of the denunciations have appeal to trial; which is greatly opposed to the reality of the judicial system in other types of crimes.

However, one of the institutions that received the greatest impact from this type of policy was the prison system. The serious impact of the penalties of the anti-drug policy of the 1990s, added to the suppression of the discount system and the implementation of the signature detention until the year 2006, generated that from the year 2002 the prisons of Ecuador begin to have an accelerated growth of its prison population that has led to recurring prison crises as a result of human rights violations, overcrowding,39 lack of budget, etc. Paradoxically, this sector is the one that receives the least international aid or cooperation from the United States. *(see graph* 5)

39 Ecuador is the country with the highest levels of overcrowding in the Region Andina with around 200% in 2007.

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Another problem that has also had great repercussions on the security of Ecuador during the 2000s is the issue of refuge due to fumigations to eradicate crops in border towns with Ecuador and the violence exerted as a result of the armed conflict in Colombia. This led to evidence of an unprecedented migratory dynamic in the country. According to the Foreign Ministry, Ecuador is the country with the largest number of refugees in Latin America. 97% of the refugees are of Colombian nationality. However, there are no exact figures on the number of Colombians who remain in Ecuador. Some indicate that there are 180,000, others 250,000, while others indicate that there are 550,000 Colombians; however, regardless of the number, this fact has turned Ecuador into a precedent for humanitarian cooperation in Latin America and in the entire world and the possibility of considering the country as a territory of peace.

Internally, the US security cooperation policy has gone against the process of police institutional reform and the justice sector. This cooperation was rather focused on potentiating certain areas of interest in these institutions. An example of them is the work that the Anti-Narcotics Police has sold in Ecuador, which has been a model of efficiency and professionalism at the international level. Similarly, other elite areas were developed within the police with extensive professional training coming from international cooperation such as: the Anti-Kidnapping Unit (UNASE), the Special Investigations Unit (UIES), the Operational Support Group (GAO), among other.

As a contradiction to this, the National Police as a whole did not have the adequate institutional development that would allow it to adapt to the new dynamics of managing public and citizen security in the current era. This despite the fact that in 2004, actions were undertaken for a necessary modernization of the National Police through the launching of the Strategic Plan for the Modernization and Comprehensive Transformation of the National Police of Ecuador 2004-2014. However, this Modernization Plan had limited scope since it did not have the necessary

budget support. For this reason, there were many problems in the final execution of the Plan in terms of its scope of legal, administrative, financial, and procedural reforms. The Police continued to maintain a huge deficit, in physical infrastructure, logistics, lack of equipment, motor vehicles, weapons, among many other shortcomings.

In the same way, the justice sector did not receive the comprehensive support necessary for a better development of the penal reform process initiated in 2001. Justice in Ecuador still maintains a hybridity between the inquisitive and oral system that has prevented it from complying with the due process. On the other hand, the judiciary has had enormous difficulties in adapting to managerial procedures that allow it to be more effective in its levels of response to the population from a perspective of public good. To this must be added that until 2007, Ecuador lacked a public defender system that prevented it from developing a justice system focused on democratic values. In this sense, the institutional performance of justice and the police for crimes against drugs have remained in a glass bubble far from very different institutional dynamics.
This has contributed to increasing the levels of impunity and institutional discredit of the police and justice; which greatly affects the levels of perception of insecurity of the population.

Regardless of the dynamics of Plan Colombia and the northern border, another aspect to be highlighted during the 1990s was the growth in the security of private guard services in large cities and the participation of the Municipalities of Quito and Guayaquil in the management of citizen security in their respective cities. Indeed, with respect to the latter, the increase in citizen insecurity and crime in large cities made the local governments of Quito and Guayaquil begin to get involved in actions to address this social problem. These actions were sheltered under the premise that a large part of the solutions to the problems of crime and urban violence could be achieved through coordinated action between municipalities and the police in what has to do with the management and recovery of public space, rapprochement to the

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population, among other things; keys to preventive work. This issue was an enormous challenge for the National Police in terms of institutional management and ways of looking at the management of public and citizen security in Ecuador; the same thing that marked the birth of the Community Police.

However, Ecuador has not had legislation during this decade that establishes that the National Police of Ecuador must be accountable and obey the mayor of the city in planning and decision-making in policies related to the control and prevention of crime. . On the contrary, the legitimacy of local governments in this matter has been given more informally and spontaneously throughout these eight years. It was not until August 2005 that the Municipal Regime Law was amended by the Organic Law of the Municipal Regime where the concept of Citizen Security was introduced. In this way, the absence of an institutional framework that regulates the relationship of authority between local authorities and the National Police in matters of citizen security, caused that old dispute between the central and local governments of Quito and Guayaquil to be reactivated in Ecuador, mainly in the management, control and planning of certain crucial and relevant public affairs for the city, such as citizen insecurity.

The 2000s also once again exposed serious flaws in risk and disaster management policy. In January and February 2008, due to the sudden and severe winter on the country's coast, emergency systems were once again alerted due to severe flooding that caused enormous economic losses and poverty for the inhabitants. Likewise, few advances were made in terms of anti-corruption control that relegated the country for many years to being one of the countries classified as among the most corrupt.

In short, the decade of the 2000s was marked by fundamental changes in the priorities of security policies that was characterized by the presence of the Colombian armed conflict and the type of

policy proposed as a solution to it, a clear hegemonic influence of external interests in the security policy agendas of the different governments in power in Ecuador, the little development of institutional reforms to defense, police, justice, and social rehabilitation institutions; and the entry of new forms and modalities of security management with the entry of local governments.

4.6 Unpublished fact to the violation of the security and sovereignty of the States: bombing of Angostura, Province of Sucumbíos, Ecuador by the Colombian government on March 1, 2008

Since the implementation of the Democratic Security Policy in 2002 by President Álvaro Uribe, a process of military recovery of Colombian territory began, which generated a

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withdrawal of the insurgent forces in the south of Colombia mainly. In this sense, as part of this military strategy, the Colombian government pressured the Ecuadorian government to act jointly in the military combat from Ecuadorian territory; which was about to materialize in the government of Lucio Gutiérrez. After Ecuador's refusal years later to get involved in a regionalization of the conflict because it was considered harmful to national interests, a series of diplomatic frictions arose as a result of permanent incursions by the Colombian military into Ecuadorian territory, and due to the affectation of border areas. product of the fumigation of glyphosates for the eradication of the coca leaf on the Colombian-Ecuadorian border, affecting the health, emotional stability of citizens and legal crops cough in Ecuadorian territory.

This tension reached its hottest point in March 2008 when one of the most serious violations of international treaties and peoples' sovereignty occurred; which has been an unprecedented event in Ecuadorian and Latin American history in recent times. Indeed, on March 1, 2008, a premeditated, unconsulted, and non-consensual bombardment was carried out in the town of Angostura in Ecuadorian territory by the Colombian government. This caused an energetic rejection and a forceful demand from the Ecuadorian government to the Colombian government and to the international community to condemn and reject the violation of our sovereignty; situation that led to the rupture of diplomatic relations with Colombia.

Declaración de los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Grupo de Río sobre los acontecimientos recientes entre Ecuador y Colombia

(Versión Final Revisada. 16:50 horas 7 de marzo de 2008)

Las Jefas y los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Mecanismo Permanente de Consulta y Concertación Política –Grupo de Río– reunidos en ocasión de la XX Reunión Cumbre en Santo Domingo, República Dominicana, atentos a la situación que prevalece entre Ecuador y Colombia, hemos convenido en emitir la siguiente Declaración:

1. Son motivo de profunda preocupación para toda la región los acontecimientos que tuvieron lugar el primero de marzo de 2008 cuando fuerzas militares y efectivos de la policía de Colombia incursionaron en territorio de Ecuador , en la provincia de Sucumbíos, sin consentimiento expreso del Gobierno de Ecuador para realizar un operativo en contra de miembros de un grupo irregular de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, que se encontraba clandestinamente acampando en el sector fronterizo ecuatoriano.

2. Rechazamos esta violación a la integridad territorial de Ecuador, y por consiguiente reafirmamos el principio de que el territorio de un Estado es inviolable y no puede ser objeto de ocupación militar ni de otras medidas de fuerza tomadas por otro Estado, directa o indirectamente, cualquiera fuera el motivo, aún de manera temporal.

3. Tomamos nota, con satisfacción, de las plenas disculpas que el Presidente Álvaro Uribe ofreció al Gobierno y al pueblo de Ecuador, por la violación del territorio y la soberanía de esta hermana nación, el primero de marzo de 2008, por parte de la fuerza pública de Colombia.

4. Registramos también el compromiso del presidente Álvaro Uribe en nombre de su país de que estos hechos no se repetirán en el futuro bajo ninguna circunstancia, en cumplimiento de lo que disponen los artículos 19 y 21 de la Carta de la OEA.

5. Tomamos nota de la decisión del Presidente Rafael Correa de recibir la documentación ofrecida por el Presidente Alvaro Uribe y que habría llegado a poder del Gobierno de Colombia luego de los hechos del 1º de marzo, a fin de que las autoridades judiciales ecuatorianas investiguen eventuales violaciones a la ley nacional.

6. Recordamos también los principios, consagrados por el derecho internacional, de respeto a la soberanía, de abstención de la amenaza o el uso de la fuerza y de no injerencia en los asuntos internos de otros Estados, destacando que el artículo 19 de la Carta de la Organización de Estados Americanos prescribe que "Ningún Estado o Grupo de Estados tiene el derecho de intervenir, directa o indirectamente, y sea cual fuere el motivo, en los asuntos internos o externos de cualquier otro. El principio anterior excluye no solamente la fuerza armada, sino también otra forma de

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injerencia o de tendencia atentatoria de la personalidad del Estado, de los elementos políticos, económicos, y culturales que lo constituyen."

7. Reiteramos nuestro compromiso con la convivencia pacifica en la región, basada en los preceptos fundamentales del derecho internacional contenidos en las Cartas de las Naciones Unidas y de la Organización de Estados Americanos, así como en los objetivos esenciales del Grupo de Río, de manera destacada la solución pacífica de las controversias internacionales y su vocación para la preservación de la paz y la búsqueda conjunta de soluciones a los conflictos que afectan a la región.

8. Reiteramos nuestro firme compromiso de combatir las amenazas a la seguridad de todos sus Estados, provenientes de la acción de grupos irregulares o de organizaciones criminales, en particular de aquellas vinculadas a actividades del narcotráfico. Colombia considera a esas organizaciones criminales como terroristas.

9. Respaldamos la resolución aprobada por el Consejo Permanente de la Organización de Estados Americanos el 5 de marzo de 2008. Asimismo, expresamos nuestro apoyo al Secretario General en el cumplimiento de las responsabilidades que le acaban de ser asignadas mediante dicha resolución para encabezar una Comisión que visitará ambos países recorriendo los lugares que las partes le indiquen y elevará un informe de sus observaciones a la Reunión de Consulta de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores y propondrá fórmulas de acercamiento entre ambas naciones.

10. Exhortamos a las partes involucradas a mantener abiertos canales respetuosos de comunicación y a buscar fórmulas de distensión.

11. Teniendo en cuenta la valiosa tradición del Grupo de Río, como un fundamental mecanismo para la promoción del entendimiento y la búsqueda de la paz en nuestra región, manifestamos el total apoyo a todo esfuerzo de acercamiento. En tal sentido, ofrecemos a los gobiernos de Colombia y Ecuador los buenos oficios del Grupo para contribuir a una solución satisfactoria, para lo cual la Troika del Grupo permanece atenta a los resultados de la Reunión de Consulta de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores.

Santo Domingo, República Dominicana
7 de marzo de 2008

RC

CONSULTATION MEETING OF

MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS March 17, 2008 Washington, DC

OEA/Ser.F/II.25 RC.25/RES. 1/08 March 17, 2008 Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS 1/

CONSIDERING:

That the Organization of American States has full jurisdiction to hear facts and events that put hemispheric peace and security at risk;

That one of the purposes of the OAS is respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, as well as faithful compliance with the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law;

That among the essential purposes of the OAS Charter are “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and “to ensure the peaceful solution of disputes that arise between the Member States”;

And collecting the text of the resolution of the Permanent Council of March 5, 2008 and of the Declaration of the XX Meeting of Presidents of the Rio Group of March 7, 2008,

RESOLVES:

1. Positively welcome the "Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group on recent events between Ecuador and Colombia" adopted in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic on March 7, 2008, and highlight its contribution to detente of the situation and the rapprochement between the parties, based on the principle of international law.

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1 We support the efforts of this resolution to create a consensus between Colombia and Ecuador in order to face this crisis. The United States is not prepared to accept the conclusion contained in operative paragraph 4 as it is very factually specific and does not take into account the provisions of the OAS and United Nations Charters; In any case, neither this resolution nor resolution CP/RES. 930 (1632/08) affects the right to self-defense enshrined in Article 22 of the OAS Charter and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

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2. To reiterate the full validity of the principles enshrined in international law, respect for sovereignty, abstention from the use or threat of use of force and non-interference in the affairs of other States, as enshrined in article 19 of the OAS Charter, and which constitute founding principles of the inter-American system, binding in any circumstance for all its Member States.

3. Reiterate the full validity of the principle of territorial sovereignty, enshrined unrestrictedly and without exception in Article 21 of the OAS Charter, as a vital principle of coexistence among American nations.

4. Reject the incursion of Colombian military forces and police officers into the territory of Ecuador, in the Province of Sucumbíos, on March 1, 2008, carried out without the knowledge or prior consent of the Government of Ecuador, considering that it constitutes an clear violation of articles 19 and 21 of the OAS Charter.

5. Record the full apologies for the events that occurred and Colombia's commitment that they will not be repeated under any circumstances, expressed by its President before the Rio Group and reiterated by his Delegation in this Consultation Meeting.

6. To reiterate the firm commitment of all Member States to combat security threats from the actions of irregular groups or criminal organizations, particularly those linked to drug-trafficking activities.

7. To instruct the Secretary General to use his good offices to implement a mechanism to monitor compliance with this resolution and to reestablish a climate of trust between the two parties.

8. To take note of the report delivered by the Committee headed by the Secretary General and made up of the Chairman of the Permanent Council and Permanent Representative of The Bahamas, Ambassador Cornelius Smith; and by the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Ambassador Rodolfo Gil; Brazil, Ambassador Osmar Chohfi; Panama, Ambassador Aristides Royo; and Peru, Ambassador María Zavala; and thank all of them for the great effort made.

9. Keep this Meeting of Consultation open and set its next session on the occasion of the next regular session of the General Assembly in order to receive a report from the Secretary General on compliance with this resolution.

RC00107S01

V. The National Agenda for Internal and External Security

5.1 Towards a security, sovereignty and democracy policy for the 21st century

One of the internal problems of our countries manifests itself in fragile democracies that lack State policies that meet the basic needs of their population; which prevents the attainment of security conditions for its sustainable development. This situation has not been strange for Ecuador, given the validity for more than 30 years of neoliberal policies, in which systems of corruption, inequality and injustice predominated. Currently, this has changed in Ecuador. Starting in January 2007, the Ecuadorian population said “enough!” and elected the new Government of the Citizen Revolution.

However, in the 21st century, we are still facing a security policy that took as its model the national security doctrine of the United States, which made us dependent on a global agenda that is not based on the human being, but on hegemonic interests. Situation that the Ecuadorian people has proposed to change.

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peace brigades

As a consequence, the proposal of a National Security Agenda that guides us towards a new Security, Sovereignty and Democracy Policy, reconsiders a set of visions and procedures that must shape the system of State-society and inter-state relations. The objective is to provide a stable scenario in the face of situations that could be generated by conflicts caused by vulnerabilities that are projected as threats (Bonilla-Cepik- 2004); that is, it is about outlining a new way of understanding the internal and external security of Ecuador.

5.2 Security in the current context of the Citizen Revolution

The proposal of the Ecuadorian Citizen Revolution, towards a new policy of security, sovereignty and democracy, is an unprecedented event in the country. This thesis, which has been collected from the different regional forums of the country that, with responsibility, creativity and citizen participation, have contributed to the construction of the National Agenda for Internal and External Security, is

raises the challenge of 21st century security, to conceive it, not only as a matter of defense against internal or external threats, but as a constant dialogue between the different social groups and the institutions that make up the Ecuadorian State, in order to prevent, combat and provide actions to neutralize and/or eliminate threats that affect the living conditions of individuals, communities and national sovereignty.

Ecuador's thesis is comprehensive: it proposes going towards a new security policy that is based on human rights, the sovereignty of the peoples and democracy. This renewed concept of solidarity and integration is a contribution to the evolution of the analysis of sovereign security in all spheres of Ecuadorian State policy for the next generations.

Therefore, we rethink the traditional vision of the Doctrine of National Security, which has been in correspondence with the ideology of the "hegemonic" countries that have allowed them to justify their actions, thus sacrificing the responsibility of the States to protect security. of citizens in their daily struggle for survival, such as access to fundamental rights, security for development: education, health, justice, equity and the validity of a rule of law that safeguards and promotes the fundamental guarantees of human rights as the governing policy of the internal and external security system.

Multidimensional Scenario

This objective proposes a new multidimensional scenario where the theme is expanded both nationally and globally, as well as in the actors that are developing the Security Agenda. This security, which is built in a dynamic and inclusive way, promotes updating the guidelines as well as the respective actions to build an internal and external security system.

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Dynamic, because it is not limited to rigidly established issues but rather to identify various vulnerabilities or threats that could affect different areas of the lives of individuals, which allows for long-term security policies that must be applied by the different state bodies .

Inclusive, because it is an agenda prepared based on the needs of citizens and their sovereign decision-making capacity on issues that affect them domestically, regionally, and internationally, thereby promoting human dignity, state sovereignty, and an identical memory
Ecuadorian river.

The different security models lead us to identify those that are still valid in the current globalizing context, including human security. However, our proposal goes beyond the security models that emerge from conjunctural realities; Rather, we propose a model with a comprehensive vision, in which the human being as the central axis of security evolves towards a new thesis of security, sovereignty and democracy.

Next we expose the dimension of human security:

- It is a universal concern that covers all people around the world, whether they are from poor or rich countries. There are common threats to all: such as unemployment, drugs, crime, pollution and human rights violations.

- Its components are articulated among themselves: when there is a threat to human security, such as hunger, drug trafficking, diseases such as HIV-AIDS, terrorism, they move from the

domestic agenda to the international stage to become an issue that involves all the nations of the world.

- Early prevention against threats such as natural disasters or social conflicts makes it possible to ensure better benefits for the people.

  - Our proposal is to promote prevention programs against threats of nature or internal conflicts, which will allow the country to be prepared for the protection of its population and for the design of public policies and a constitutional framework consistent with this objective that outlines a State Law for the challenges of the 21st century.

- Human security must center on the person. This element, understood as State policy, translates into providing guarantees to citizens so that they can choose their own development opportunities, have a decent quality of life and intellectual, economic, cultural, social and political growth.

5.3 Principle of participatory democracy

The security of the 21st century must be understood as a participative process, revitalizing the actors of civil society; of non-governmental organizations and State institutions that identify threats in order to establish action strategies and prevent them. The persistence of poverty, disparity or lack of access to basic services or economic and political opportunities are one of the causes of violence. The presence of insecurity phenomena decreases the degree of tolerance of the population, projecting itself, thus, in the scenarios of social conflicts that destabilize peaceful coexistence.

The change program of the current Ecuadorian National Government, to fulfill its promise of transformation, is stubborn in the construction

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Creation of new administrative instances of the Executive to energize the different areas of intervention. Regarding National Security, we have a new institutional structure: the Coordinating Ministry of the

Internal and External Security, whose role is to coordinate and harmonize public policies, both internally and externally. In a systematic exercise, the Coordinating Ministry of Security has agreed on the main guidelines for internal and external security, together with the ministries and secretariats that make up the Coordinating Ministry, to promote the construction of the National Agenda for Internal and External Security that guide us towards a new policy of security, sovereignty and democracy.

5.4 The new security policy with a comprehensive approach

Towards a new policy of security, sovereignty and democracy, is the thesis that proposes a new line of sovereignty. A sovereignty that goes beyond legal concepts that frame it in visions of internal order; an international, territorial or theoretical presence of the State, in which the true actor is civil society with little visibility.

The 21st century requires comprehensive security, participatory democracy that encompasses the citizenry, and the organs of the Ecuadorian State, in order to preserve, protect and guarantee human dignity in all its context, providing quality of life to its citizens. inhabitants, based on the validity of human rights, the social rule of law, and the international one.

For this reason it is important to start our approach from the traditional conceptual inputs to understand how sovereignty has been conceived. Sovereignty, in its strict historical conception, refers to the ability of a national State to be recognized as such by other States. Sovereignty is, thus, an external gaze.

Fundamental guidelines to build the institutionality of Security as the guiding axis of public policies, plans and programs of state bodies:

1- Review of the institutional Mission and Vision

2- Preparation and/or review of Strategic Agendas

3- Articulation of programs and projects

4- Improvement of institutional infrastructure

5- Efficient budget management

6- Introduction of comprehensive security as a transversal axis in its institutional programs

7- Protection of national sovereignty and integrity of the State

Like security, the classical conception of sovereignty has an internal meaning that refers to the way in which the State is formally organized for its management of government; that is, for its institutional structure.

There is also the concept of "interdependent" sovereignty, which is related to cooperative mechanisms between States and allows regulating and complementing the flow of information, goods, capital, etc., which promotes integration mechanisms.

The sovereignty of the 21st century not only encompasses the meanings described, but also emphasizes a fundamental issue: the capacity of the Sovereign, that is, of the citizens, to outline their actions, their limits, their international policies.

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internal, external and defense interests, as well as their interests. It refers to the fact that the citizen, invested with his power to choose, contributes to the construction of the Internal and External Security Agenda. In the particular case of external security, leaving behind a reactive practice to turn it into a propositional sovereignty for the region.

The sovereignty of States is the ability to guarantee not only their territorial integrity, but also the integrity and dignity of their citizens and of the population as a whole. The international scenario cannot continue to be considered as a game of asymmetries between powerful states that impose their interests on those that cannot resist. It is about showing that Ecuador is a country where borders act under the principle of sovereign and supportive peoples who fight transnational threats, such as those that threaten human stability, the rule of law and human development at the national level. , regional and global.

Ecuador is part of a historical process of participatory sovereignty. Its citizens are the ones who identify their priorities and impose their rules of the game, defended and respected in the international context, in the face of the possibility of cooperation and in the negotiation channels against external aggressions. It is a sovereignty that promotes the protection of human life of sovereign States, under the notion of solidarity between citizens and peoples, which observes the principles of respect for human rights, freedom, justice, peace, and peaceful coexistence.

The concept of Comprehensive Security must promote urgent changes under the following democratic principles:

Increase and strengthen the sovereignty and dignity of the peoples and the sustainable stream.

- Territorial defense, defense and protection of the security of the human being, the right to their quality of life and the promotion of territories of peace. • Strengthen democracy, the processes of change promoted by transformative governments that guarantee their constituents greater democracy, such as the Government of the Citizen Revolution of Ecuador, which is based on the defense of human rights, in a solidarity economy of producers and owners. , equity and justice, the protection of the environment and natural resources in the force of international agreements.

- Make the inclusive principle the strategic axis to foster respect for gender, ethnic, intercultural and youth diversities, among other strategic aspects that make up the new vision of comprehensive security.

- Promote political security that is based on unrestricted respect for the Rule of Law, the Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, democratic participation, and the reengineering of democratic political systems.

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5.5 Basic guidelines for the Comprehensive National Security System

The Internal and External Security policy must be supported by the creation of the Comprehensive National Security System that is based on the multidimensional approach, to counteract, eliminate or neutralize , threats as well as for the peaceful harmonization of policies on governance, security human rights, public security, defense, sovereignty, the rights of the good life of the people that strengthen democracy, human rights and solidarity security among the peoples.

This system should also include as a support tool the

institutional evaluation of its operational plans, multi-year plans and budgets, based on the strategic vision of the State and its comprehensive security. The plans are designed by each institution for the operation of their public policies that are in correspondence with the government plans and the directives of the Executive. Today these plans have an added value for their institutional management, which was achieved through this great exercise of dialogue and agreement with the citizenry, throughout the country. Therefore, the plans and programs must be in harmony and strategic articulation between one and the other based on the general comprehensive security policy. Thus, the new security, sovereignty and democracy policy is a permanent, harmonious and articulating exercise for the evaluation of plans and projects, and for the improvement of institutional public policies and comprehensive security in interaction with citizens.

For the articulation and interaction of citizens with the operational plans of government management, such as the Plan for the Modernization of the Police and Citizen Security, the participants in the Forums Regions have raised, urgently and with citizen interest, that citizens be empowered in the planning, evaluation and monitoring of

these plans, in order to build the principle of citizen co-responsibility in eliminating the causes of violence.

The Internal and External Security Agenda of the 21st century is contextualized within the fundamental principle that there can be no democracy without the preservation, protection, guarantees and exercise of rights that are framed within the identity protection of memory, cultural heritage and the environment; that is, the citizen will not only have the ability to exercise their civil and political rights, but this security must guarantee second and third generation rights: social, economic, and cultural rights; health, education, the rights of migrants, free mobility, and other aspects that are interrelated with development.

Identity card at the northern border

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SAW. Guidelines for Sectoral Public Policies for Internal and External Security

6.1 Democratic Methodology of the Security, Sovereignty and Democracy Agenda.

The democratic methodology consists of the participatory work of the representatives of different sectors of civil society, local authorities, democratically elected, as well as representatives of the different State institutions on the internal and external security of the country, and the geographical territoriality in places of greater perception of insecurity.

The call to citizens for dialogue and agreement was conceived as the ideal methodological principle to guarantee the democratic participation of all sectors in order to shape and work on the seven security issues, whose execution corresponds -for the moment- to the ministries that make up the Sectoral Cabinet of the
Coordinating Ministry of External and Internal Security:

- Ministry of Government and Police
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
- National Anti-Corruption Secretary
- Technical Secretary of Risk Management
- Technical Secretary of Plan Ecuador

This process was coordinated and directed by the Technical Secretariat of the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security with the support of a *cadre* of seven coordinating professionals (one for each institution that makes up the Security Cabinet) knowledgeable about the issues discussed and institutional management. , who were contracted for this purpose, including the realization of the Regional Forums, the systematization of the results by themes, and for advice on the articulation of the institutional agendas included in the attached fascicles; same that were supported at the same time by a logistics coordinator at the national level.

The methodology consisted in the development of fundamental work tools, such as:

1- Carrying out a national survey on the perception of citizens on security issues.

2- The systematization of the management actions of the institutions of the Cabinet of the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security to incorporate the concept and vision of integral security within its institutional strategic agenda, identifying integral security as a transversal axis in its management.

3- The realization of the Regional Forums as a tool to call for citizen participation to know their contributions, criticisms and visions on the subject of security in relation to Public Security and Governance, Foreign Policy, Defense, Justice and Human Rights, Anti-Corruption , Risk Management and Ecuador Plan.

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REGIONAL FORUMS

The Regional Forums, in turn, were conceived as the fundamental mechanism of citizen participation at the national level, since they were conceived as a meeting between the citizen and the State, to discuss and feed the proposal of the Internal Security Agenda. and External.

In order to guarantee geographic representation, the territorial geographic areas in which there is a higher incidence of insecurity were identified, which made it possible to establish the venue for the meeting to have the greatest participation of citizens, local governments, representatives of local organizations belonging to the different provinces of the country.

National Participation Schedule:

- Ibarra, August 20, 2008 : Provinces of Imbabura and Carchi

- Lago Agrio, August 26, 2008: Provinces of Sucumbíos, Napo and Orellana.
- Quito, August 28, 2008: Provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Pastaza, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas and Tungurahua •

Loja, August 29, 2008: Provinces of Loja, Zamora and El Oro • Riobamba, September 4, 2008: Chimborazo • Guayaquil, September 10, 2008: Guayas, Manabí, Los Rivers, st. Helen

- Esmeraldas, September 12, 2008: Esmeraldas

On an international level:

Guayaquil: In this port city, the "International Meeting on Internal and External Security" was held with the participation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Argentina, Regional Director of the Carter Center, Director of the Latin American Association of Human Rights and Minister Gustavo Larrea, from the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security. Around 600 people from different social, economic and political sectors of the country participated in this event.

For the success of the regional Forums, the democratic methodology implemented two phases, one of knowledge and the other of feedback:

First: Presentation of the strategic agenda of each State portfolio and the vision of security on the part of the Ministers and/or Undersecretaries.

Second: Formation of work tables: The dialogue tables were formed by thematic area on security with the participation of around 25 people each table, (in some forums more than 2 tables were developed due to the high number of participants in certain thematic areas), which were classified according to the following themes:

1- Security and Government

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2- Security and Foreign Relations

3- Security and Defense

4- Security and Justice

5- Security and Anti-Corruption

6- Security and Risk Management

7- Security and Plan Ecuador

The security indicators on which the members of the roundtables worked were methodologically designed through specific questions prepared by each Ministry and Technical Secretaries of the Security Cabinet to identify threats, strategies, and guidelines for Sectoral and Intersectoral Internal Security Policies. and External.

Below we present the indicators and guidelines of public policies for comprehensive security:

1- Security and Government:

- What are the roles of the Ministry of the Interior, the Police and the Citizens in relation to Security from the perspective of sovereignty and democracy? (correlation between actors)
- What changes should be implemented in the training process? a policeman?

2- Security and Foreign Relations

- What do you consider to be the main threat against the enjoyment and exercise of Human Rights of Ecuadorians and what foreign policy would you propose to face it?

3- Security and Defense

- What are the threats and strategies in the matter of Defense? • Citizen participation in defense

4- Security and Justice

- What are the threats and strategies regarding access to justice? cia, justice and human rights operators?
- What are the threats and strategies in the conditions of persons deprived of liberty?

5- Security and Anti-Corruption

- Power groups interested in maintaining corruption/investigating acts of corruption and promote prosecution.
- Non-existence of anti-corruption policies, plans and programs/design and execute anti-corruption policies, plans and programs.

6- Security and Risk Management

- What is the national situation in relation to the prevention of disasters and other risks?

7- Security and Plan Ecuador

- What are the threats and strategies to sovereignty?
- What are the threats and strategies for the construction of territory rivers of peace
- What are the threats and strategies for citizen participation?

8- Defense and Security

What are the threats and strategies in the matter of Defense?

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6.2 GENERAL SECURITY POLICY INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

Guarantee internal and external security with a focus on sovereignty, democracy, and human development, in which human rights are respected, peace, self-determination of peoples, and human security are promoted.

6.3 Intersectoral policy guidelines for internal and external security

1. IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

HOW TO DO IT?

- Reduce the commission of crimes.
- Modernization of the Police:
  - Technological equipment (crime labs, communi cation, transportation and training).
  - Community Police closest to citizens.
  - Fight against common crime.
- Fight against drug trafficking and organized crime (Ecuador is a leader in the fight against drug trafficking; zero illicit crops, and great successes in the fight against kidnappings).
- Police citizen, right to vote, revalue the role of the police in the society.
- Community participation in the security of neighborhoods, campuses and communes.

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• Strengthening of the early warning system for the prevention of conflicts and sustaining governance.

2. IMPROVE OUR DETERRENT CAPACITY AND DEFENSIVE

• Modernization and air, river and land equipment of the Armed Forces, to maintain our defensive capacity

• Preparation of the New Doctrine and Law on Security, Sovereignty and Democracy

• Military citizen, soldier citizen, with the right to vote and responsa ble of his actions

• Support and participation in the Latin American Defense Council

3. "SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS"

• Maintain our leadership in international humanitarian law.

• Promote UNASUR and other initiatives to strengthen security, sovereignty and democracy as a responsibility of the states based on the interests of the Latin American Peoples and bilateral and multilateral cooperation that respond to the common interests of the region, with a comprehensive vision.

• Strengthen our international policy of non-intervention and respect for self determination

• Latin American initiative against drug trafficking and organized crime

• No foreign military bases in our national territory.

4. "FOSTER THE PROMOTION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OF RIGHTS AND JUSTICE THAT GUARANTEES THE FULL VALIDITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS"

• Public Defender
• Social rehabilitation and investments in new centers

• Attention to crime victims in the police, legal, medical and psychological fields • Support

for the administration of justice

5. "PROMOTE A PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE CONTROL OF CORRUPTION"

• Training in human values: education

• Investigation of cases (Isaías case)
• Drafting of the Law Against Illicit Enrichment

6. RISK MANAGEMENT AS A STATE POLICY

• Incorporate public policy at the level of municipalities, prefectures and Central State agencies, in risk prevention • Preparation

of risk maps and prevention, management and immediate response policies by canton and province

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• Strengthening of the Emergency Operations Committees (COE) National, Provincial and Cantonal •

Strengthen a citizen culture of risk prevention

7. ECUADOR PLAN, FRONTIERS OF PEACE

• Social assistance: human development bonus, identity card, legalization of land, food improvement

• Social development: housing, health, peasant social security, drinking water and

education • Economic development: productive chains (Cacao YES, Coca NO), coffee, dairy products, fishing, tourism, textiles, crafts, etc.

• Military and police presence at the border

8. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION POLICIES

Develop a public policy accompanied by an education and communication strategy, which integrates the different levels of construction of public opinion:

• Promote the involvement of public and private institutional actors and civil society in the democratic implementation of public democracy and security policies. It is worth highlighting the preponderant role of the Public Force, the media and national and local governments. • Responsible articulation and

long-term plans and programs, aimed at promoting a strengthening of democracy and the promotion of values of peaceful coexistence. • Intervene in international public

opinion, mainly Colombian, American, European and Latin American. Open a process of direct contact with the peoples of the regions of the world to break with the siege of interests and the perverse readings made by the power groups and which harm the internal and external sovereignty of the country.

ANNEXES

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Annex A:

National Survey on Citizen Perceptions in Internal and External Security Issues[40]

Executive Summary

Aim

The objective of the survey is to support a participatory process for the construction of a democratic, sovereign and inclusive national security policy. For this, it seeks to determine the knowledge, attitudes, practices, opinions and perceptions of Ecuadorians over 18 years of age on this subject. The users of the information are the linked institutions to the Coordinating Ministry of Internal and External Security (Government, Defense, Foreign Relations, Plan Ecuador, others). The results will be presented in workshops and meetings and will serve as inputs for documents that lead to the design of the indicated policy.

Methodology

The universe of the survey is people over 18 years of age who reside in the parish where the interview is carried out. The technique used is the direct interview in homes, selected by means of a random sampling by conglomerates. Field work was carried out in August

40 National Survey 10m of August 2008, opinions and perceptions on security, sovereignty and democracy EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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2008, and 6920 people were surveyed nationwide. The confidence of the data is 95% and the maximum error calculated is 4%.

According to the sample design, the survey is structured for the following domains:

1. South Sierra
2. Sierra Center
3. Machala
4. Huaquillas 5.
Emeralds
6. Miracle
7. Duran
8. Province of Santa Elena
9. Quevedo
10. Portoviejo
11. Jipijapa
12. Chone
13. Carmen
14. Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas 15.
Northern, eastern border

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Institutional Trust

The institutional trust index is calculated on the basis of a scale with the values "A lot", "Some", "Little" and "Not at all", which are used to calculate a single value with the formula ((A LOT * 2) + SOMETHING) – ((NONE * 2) + LITTLE).

The National Government ranks first in the institutional trust table, with 18.5 points, followed by the Armed Forces (18.2) and Civil Defense (12.4).

The other institutions with a sufficient degree of confidence at the national level are the Municipalities, the Provincial Councils and the Constituent Assembly.

A second block of intermediate confidence (-21 to -40) is occupied by the ministries of Defense, Foreign Relations, Government and Justice and Human Rights.

The institutions with a low degree of confidence (less than -52) are the National Police and the Governments of Venezuela, the United States and Colombia.

The Ministry of Internal and External Security, Plan Ecuador and the Anti-Corruption Secretariat are not sufficiently well known, so the confidence index is not very applicable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Identity and image

Among other indicators established below, the most relevant are illustrated.

This indicator is constructed by asking the interviewees a list of characters so that they can say if they know them and if they have a positive or negative opinion of each one:

The best known characters are Rafael Correa, Jaime Nebot, George Bush, Ricardo Patiño, Lenin Moreno and Hugo Chávez.

The character with the most positive image is Rafael Correa, since he has 21% Very Good opinions and a total of 71% positive. Lenin Moreno follows with 16% and a total of 66% positive.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

risks

For 29%, disaster prevention means "being prepared", for 16% it means having a "contingency plan", for 8% it is "anticipating problems" and for 8% it is "providing first aid". ". 13% could not say what the meaning of these terms is.

80% of the interviewees feel that they are not ready to face a natural disaster, only 14% say that they do feel ready and 6% do not know or do not answer the question. These values do not show significant variation in any of the three continental regions where the survey was conducted.

The national government is the main person responsible for disaster prevention in the country, for 35%, for 19% it is the Civil Defense, for 8% the citizens, for 7% the Municipality and for 6% the Council provincial. 21% say that "Everyone" is responsible.

For 84%, disaster prevention is part of the country's security.

For 93%, the armed forces and the police must act against the population in the face of a natural disaster.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Security

For 27% Security means "to be protected", for 17% it means "with confidence", for 12% "to be out of danger" and for 10% "tranquility". Other meanings with 5% or less are "police or military control", "well-being", "that there is no crime", "be careful", among the main ones.

For 45% across the country, security in the country has worsened over the last year, for 33% it remains the same and for 14% it has improved. 8% do not know or do not answer.

The safest place: the house (58%). 20% say that no place is safe.

The most unsafe places: all (17%), the street (15%), line buses (15%), markets (10%), highways (9%) and city centers (9%) .

When compared with other places in the country, the people interviewed consider that where they live there is less security for 38%, equal security for 33% and more security for 27%. 5% do not know or do not answer.

For 38%, the police are the main responsible for crime control; for 28% it is the National Government, for 6% the Municipality and for 5% the Armed Forces.

According to a prioritization index about what they would be willing to do to improve security in the sector, the first option is to organize Security Brigades (45 points), followed by Community Alarms (40 points), hire private Guardians (34 points) and organize Call Networks (26 points).

For 66% the presence of foreigners affects the security of Ecuadorians, for 28% it does not affect it. The feeling that they affect is higher in the Amazon (88%).

Unemployment (36%) is the factor that most influences insecurity, followed by poverty (26%) and lack of education (13%). For 19%, all the above factors are influencing, added to the lack of health (4%).

Crime is associated with "Robbery" (26%), "committing crimes" (13%), "bad people" (8%), "murder" (8%), among the main ones.

Organized Crime has to do with "hitmen" for 19%, with "criminals associated to rob and kill" for 15%, with "mafias" for 10% and with "gangs" for 9%. 18% do not know or do not answer.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

external security

29% do not know what is the main external security risk that Ecuador has; 20% consider the FARC, 18% mention the problems on the border with Colombia and 9% mention migrants. Other factors mentioned by 5% or less are crime, foreign debt, drug trafficking, the Manta Base, contraband, and hit men.

For 46%, the Ecuadorian armed forces efficiently control the border against incursions by foreign armed groups, for 43% they do not control it efficiently. 10% do not know or do not answer.

For 59%, the Government is acting well in the conflict with Colombia; for 22% it is acting badly and 20% do not know or do not answer. Support for the way in which the Government acts on this issue has more support in the Amazon (70%).

To the group that said they believe that the government is acting well in the Colombian conflict, it seems that this is the case because "it made sovereignty respected" (45%), because it is a "firm government" (13%), because the "border is controlled" (9%) and because the government has shown "prudence" (7%). 4% also said that thanks to the attitude of the government, Colombia already respects Ecuador.

20% of those who consider that they are not acting well did not say the reason for their answer, that is, they do not know or do not answer; 18% criticized that "no agreements are reached", 17% consider that "conflicts can be provoked", 16% said that the President is "impulsive" and 10% thought it was wrong that "relations with Colombia were broken ". Of this group, 8% also complain that Colombians continue to come and 7% that the government is permissive with the guerrillas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Corruption

The word Corruption is associated with an "illegal act" for 20%, with "robbing the people" for 17% and with "dishonesty" for 9%. 12% do not answer or cannot identify a meaning of this word. Other answers with less than 8% are: lies, bad elements, deceit and bribery.

For 63% the National Government is fighting corruption, while for 30% it is not; 8% do not know or do not answer.

For 84%, corruption generates some type of insecurity in Ecuador, 11% do not believe that it is so and 5% do not know how to answer this question.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sovereignty

27% do not know what the word sovereignty means; 15% associate it with "respecting the homeland", 11% with "government power" and 8% with "freedom". There are 11 additional semantic definitions that are associated with the word Sovereignty, among which stand out: values, owner of the territory, freedom of expression, governing without obstacles, authority and security.

For 33%, the sovereignty of Ecuador has remained the same during the last year, for 25% it has improved, 24% does not know or does not answer and for 19% it has worsened.

For 61% of those interviewed, the United States does violate Ecuador's sovereignty, for 28% it does not, and 11% do not know or do not answer.

For 79% of those interviewed, Colombia does infringe on the sovereignty of Ecuador, for 15% it does not, and 6% do not know or do not answer.

59% agree with the prohibition to install foreign military bases in Ecuador, 33% disagree with this measure, 8% do not know or do not answer.
Support for banning the bases is highest in the Amazon (74%) and in the Sierra (67%(, compared to 54% on the Coast.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Democracy

20% do not know or do not answer when we ask "what does the word democracy mean?" For 18% it is "freedom of expression", for 14% it is "the right to choose and be elected", for 13% it is "freedom" and for 12% it is "equal rights", among the main ones. Another 6 semantic values are mentioned, among which it is worth highlighting: government of the people, participation, decision, respect, values and politics.

For 36%, democracy in the country in the last year has remained the same, 27% consider that it has improved and 19% that it has worsened; 18% did not know or did not answer the question.

For 27%, the media mainly defend their owners and for 26% they defend businessmen; only 19% say that they defend citizens and 13% that they all; 10% say none and 6% do not know or do not answer.

The administration of justice has a rating of 30% positive and 63% negative, 7% do not know or do not answer.

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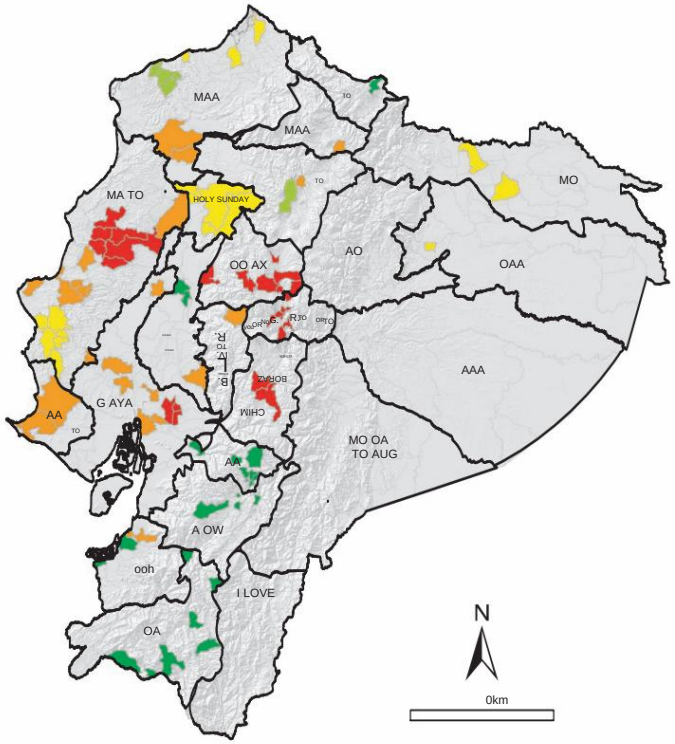
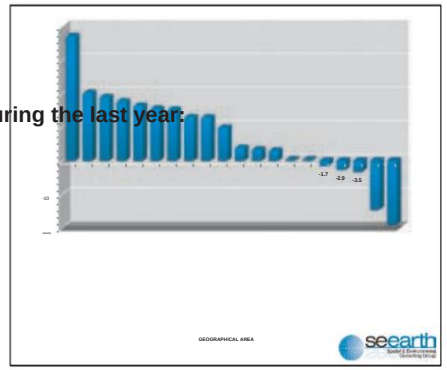
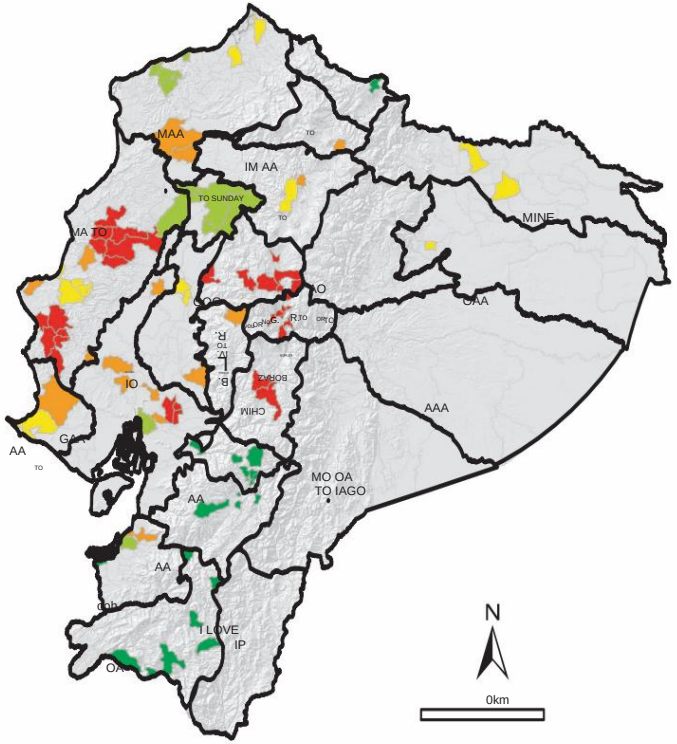


Classification method C antiles

Difference between the percentage of people who think that sovereignty in Ecuador has improved and those who think that it has gotten worse during the last year:

- -19.40 - -3.50
- -3.49 - 3.50
- 3.51 - 3.10
- 3.11 - 5.60
- 5.61 - 37.20
- provincial

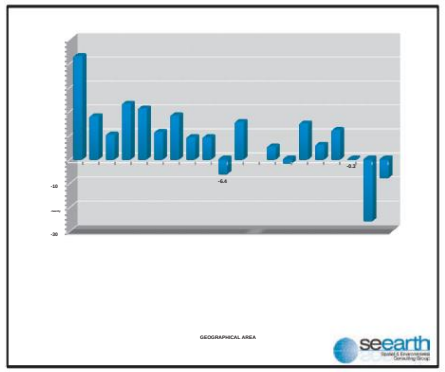




Classification method C antiles

Difference between the percentage of people who think that there is more security in this part of the country and those who think that there is less security:

- -26.00 - -0.30
- -0.29 - 0.00
- 01:01 - 11:40
- 11.41 - 8.30
- 8.31 - 43.00
- provincial



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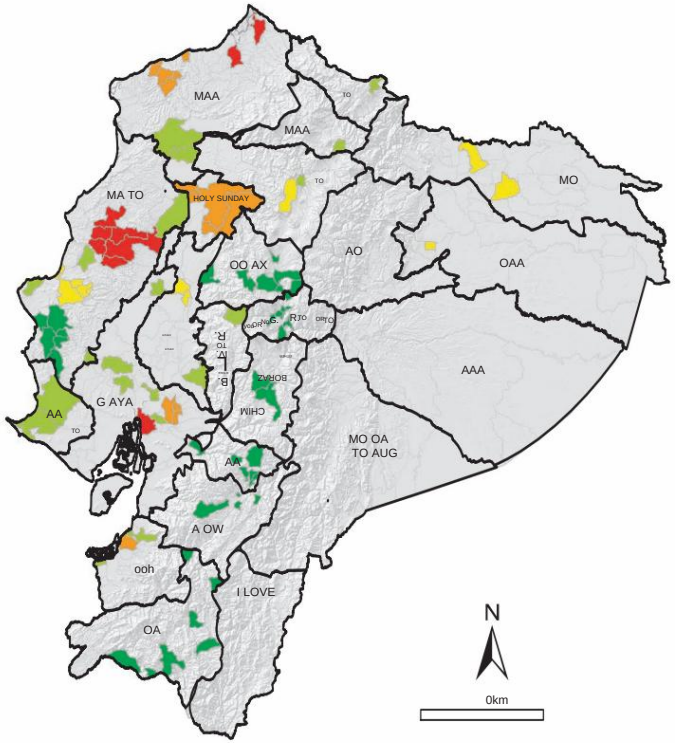
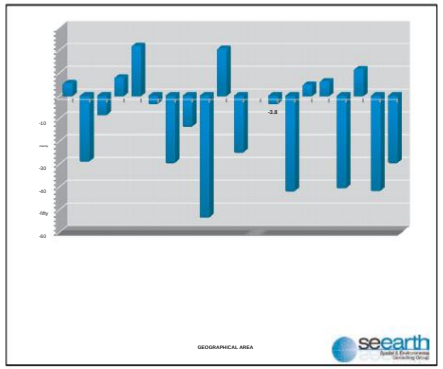
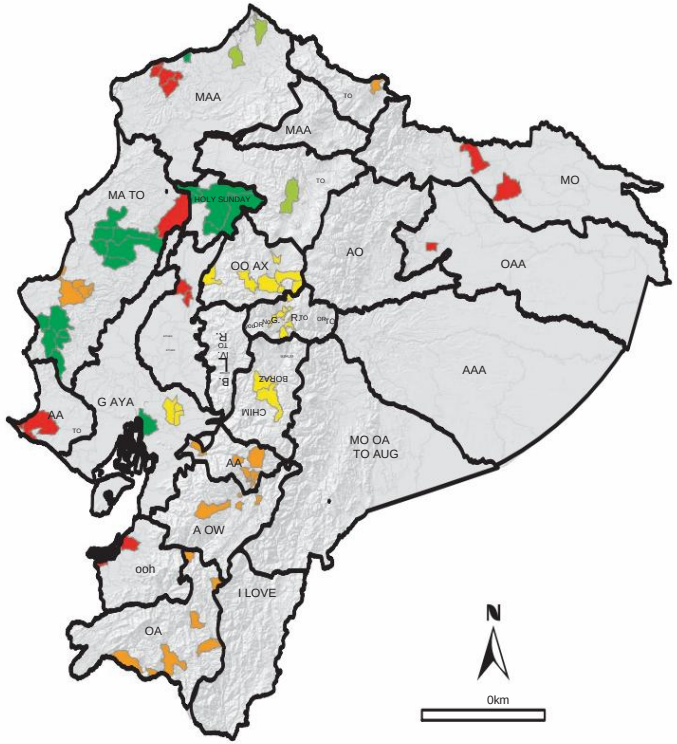


Classification method C antiles

Difference between the percentage of people who think that there is more security in this area than in other places in the country and those who think there is less security:

- -53.60 - -40.70
- -40.69 - -25.00
- -24.99 - -3.70
- -3.69 - 8.20
- 8.21 - 22.00
- provincial

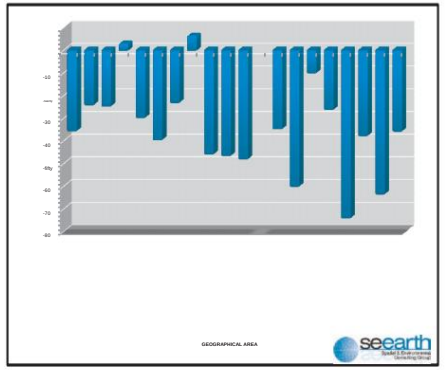




Classification method C antiles

Difference between the percentage of people who think that in recent years insecurity and crime in this place has decreased and those who think it has increased:

- -74.30 - -46.80
- -46.79 - -39.80
- -39.79 - -36.00
- -35.99 - -30.00
- -29.99 - 6.40
- provincial



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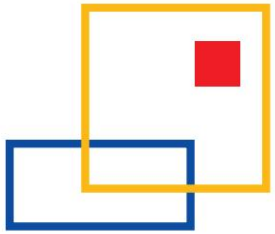

Annex B:
REGIONAL FORUMS - PROPOSALS
COMMON THREATS AND STRATEGIES

(Ibarra, Lago Agrio, Quito, Loja, Riobamba, Guayaquil, Esmeraldas and the adjacent provinces)

I. SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Insecurity: Crime	Work planning between authorities and citizens
Bad police-citizen relationship.	Citizen empowerment, greater citizen participation
There is no adequate coordination between citizens and the State, as well as the police with local authorities.	Permanent evaluation and coordination meetings of local governments and citizens
Lack of human resources in the police.	More citizen profile of the police
Lack of ethics in the handling of complaints and victims by the authorities.	citizen observatory
Lack of police involvement with the community.	Prepare plans and guidance programs on citizen security in conflictive sectors.
Lack of financial resources	Channel resources well
There is no guarantee for the community when you report	Creation of the volunteer police and police conscription.
Lack of police support for poor people.	Link the police with the community.
Gangs as schools of crime.	Public recognition to the good policeman

What changes should be implemented in the police training process?

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Negative attitude of the police towards citizens.	Comprehensive and permanent training of the police.
Police without vocation and little training.	Create schools specialized in police training.
The bad salary allows bribery.	The police must see the civilian as a user of the services they provide.
Authority abuse.	Train them in Human Rights
Corruption	Punish acts of corruption
Lack of police community relationship	• Encourage affective relationship between police and citizens, with interrelated participation in socio-cultural activities. • Educate young people in their duties and citizen rights • Socialize the awareness and work of the actors to strengthen relationships between them.

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II. SECURITY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Poverty in the border areas.	Support from international cooperation, through credits, for agro-productive micro-enterprise projects at the local level, which generate jobs.
Environmental contamination in the development of economic activities, especially oil and mining companies.	• Establish a national environmental remediation plan. • Strengthen and monitor compliance with international agreements on environmental matters, including the creation of binational citizen oversight mechanisms. • Exploitation of natural resources, both by national and international companies, in compliance with international standards. • Bilateral negotiation, on environmental issues, with Colombia.
Armed incursions by regular and irregular foreign forces on the northern Ecuadorian border na	• Enforce the principles of International Law, especially those that protect the sovereignty of Ecuador, through the application of international treaties, which protect the territory of the States. • Use and encourage mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of control you will see
Disrespect for the fundamental rights of refugees	That the rights of legal immigrants, displaced persons and Colombian refugees in Ecuador be respected.
Transnational organized crime. Hit man. Human trafficking and, for the purpose of sexual exploitation	• Promote compliance with international anti-trafficking treaties. • Promote compliance with international treaties on mate Law of Human Rights.
Migration, both internal and external	• Demand respect for the rights of migrants. • Build a database with a registry of Ecuadorians, in order to sell these basic necessities. • Establish certificates of origin that determine the journey that a person travels with these products.
Smuggling of fuel, food and gas at the border	• Develop, jointly, the two border regions, through the “positive agenda”, with a community that has sufficient basic services and with the possibility of producing agricultural resources, in order to avoid drug crops. • Manual eradication of illicit crops on the Colombian border side. biano, in an area of 10 km within its territory. • Improve the status of citizenship, in order to report saw relations to international agreements.
Lack of national consensus on adherence or not to UNCLOS	• Forums to define a national position on adherence to the UNCLAIM

III. DEFENSE AND SECURITY

What are the threats and strategies in the matter of Defense?

THREATS	STRATEGIES
A security policy that no longer responds to current times	• Generate a solid South American regional security bloc to confront interests against posts. • Generate a geopolitical and national defense culture through education • Strengthen and expand student instruction - volunteer military to form a national civic conscience, under a new approach of the doctrine of security, sovereignty and democracy
Imposition of global security trends by economic-military powers	• Generate mechanisms to empower the concepts of Security and National Defense between the population and the Armed Forces • Develop a dissuasive national military power, based on the use of updated technologies • Strengthen and consolidate the Security Council South American • Generate a new structure of Forces Armed forces and transformation of Defense, focused on the human being • Determine, at the South American regional level, the common threats to Sovereignty and Defense
Instrumentalization of Defense bodies to fulfill roles other than their nature	• Redistribute the powers and roles of state institutions in charge of internal and external security. • Generate an educational process of empowerment of institutions and the state with their responsibilities.
Absence of a gender policy incorporated into the work of the Armed Forces, especially in what has to do with UN resolutions numbers 1325 and 1420, to deal with violence against the civilian population when a conflict develops on the border	Work on an implementation plan for resolution 1325 between the National Council of the Women and the Ministry of National Defense

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THREATS	STRATEGIES
border permeability	• Generate a defense policy centered on the human being, democratic, participatory and with citizen co-responsibility. • Strengthen the presence of police and military detachments on the international political border.
Absence of a State Defense Policy, which leads to a politicization of the Armed Forces.	• Adopt State Defense Policies to avoid the politicization of the Armed Forces. • Demand that the political sector respect military Laws and Regulations in the case of promotions • Demand that the military respect the institution and abide by internal Laws and Regulations • Implement dialogue mechanisms to link the Armed Forces. with the population • Urge that the military respect the principles contained in the Political Constitution of the State • Destructuring gender prejudices within the military institution, for which policies in this field must be implemented, in the Armed Forces.
Disintegration of the family nucleus causes conflicts in the State Security and Defense	• Reactivate the national agricultural sector to prevent the migration of people abroad • Apply long-term educational policies • Implement civic and moral plans and programs, in the curricular mesh of the educational system, to strengthen national identity • Implement empowerment strategies, among Ecuadorian citizens, regarding their social responsibility with the country • Implement social mechanisms to support women and men to spend more time with their children, to strengthen the family nucleus • Demystify roles and spaces for action of gender in the community • Assume, by the State, the possibility of granting educational scholarships to professionals to promote socio-economic development.

CONDITIONS OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Jails are universities of crime. Insiders adopt criminal thoughts	Create educational establishments in social rehabilitation centers.
Lack of money to promote legal processes to reach a sentence	Social help. Programs that allow you to know how the cases are going.
Physical and psychological insecurity. Subhuman Conditions	Inmates must be treated humanely for this there must be a better infrastructure
Physical and psychological aggression	Psychological support and better security mechanisms in the Centers
Destruction of the home (separation)	Moral formation and values
There are no job reintegration opportunities when released from prisons	Labor reintegration so that there is a true social rehabilitation. Create sources of work and trades.
Politicization of the prison system	Do not allow drugs in the centers
There is no true social rehabilitation	Policies of social rehabilitation and that judges execute sentences

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IV. SECURITY AND JUSTICE

ACCESS TO JUSTICE, JUSTICE OPERATORS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Fear of exercising the right to denounce	Exercise the right to denounce
Corruption: bribery	Train judges constantly and supervise their conduct. Make a recognition of merits and firmly punish corruption
Expensive legal paperwork	free justice
Ignorance of the Rights on the part of citizens	Dissemination of rights at all educational levels
Geographic distance of justice administration centers	Recover values and increase judges.
Disrespect for due process	That the State promote the training of lawyers who provide free advice
Distrust of the judicial system due to politicization	Collaborate with justice, regulatory reform
Delay of the judicial process	Free consultations for the sponsorship of vulnerable groups
Lack of knowledge of the Spanish language on the part of the indigenous people and of Quichua on the part of the authorities	Teaching the Quicuhua language and supporting the emergence of indigenous justice. Attention must be given in both languages in the centers for the administration of justice
Discrimination and Racism	Justice on equal terms

V. SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Lack of involvement of local governments in terms of risk management, under a preventive perception.	Risk management is part of the responsibilities of the sectional governments, which are the ones who closely know the specific realities of the localities.
Lack of specific risk management policies that allow standardizing operating procedures for emergency care	Creation of the Risk Management Secretariat. Decentralized Risk Management System.
Outdated National Security Law	New legal framework. Request to the Assembly for the formulation of the Risk Management law
Physical and psychological aggression	Psychological support and better security mechanisms in the Centers
It is necessary to constitutionalize the citizen's right to risk protection Lack of an organic law that makes art. 389-90.	Understood in the New Constitution. Art. 389 and 390
There are no job reintegration opportunities when released from prisons	Labor reintegration so that there is a true social rehabilitation. Create sources of work and trades.
Lack of decentralization (municipalities) the execution, planning, programming, evaluation of activities in accordance with the law	New public order that ensures planning and, with it, decentralization of functions.
Lack of popular awareness of the law.	Deploy training at all levels, formal education and communication campaigns

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THREATS	STRATEGIES
Lack of social oversight so that the public function complies with the legal norms.	Conformation of citizen spaces for management control and as disseminators of information.
Lack of State budget to allocate resources to sectional governments and the TGR Secretariat itself.	General framework of budget redistribution with priorities.
weak legal basis	Creation and implementation of a modern legal framework.
Knowledge not standardized at the level of Provincial Boards or Provincial Risk Management Units.	Strengthen training. Include within the curriculum for the entire educational system
Limited access to training	
Lack of incentives for volunteering (financial bonus), which often has to drop out	Generate incentive mechanisms.
Support institutions are not usually run by technicians. Problem of political quotas.	Participatory control of assignment of charges.
Absence of co-responsibility and involvement of all the institutions that constitute the cantonal COES.	Strengthen processes of coordination and creation of institutional culture on the subject.
Lack of coordination and participation of other State institutions.	
Human incidence in risk generation	Awareness in good practices.

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Human incidence in risk generation	Awareness in good practices.

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SAW. SECURITY AND ECUADOR PLAN

SOVEREIGNTY: ITS THREATS AND STRATEGIES

THREATS	STRATEGIES
The Colombian conflict: • Presence of Colombian irregular groups • Presence of the Colombian regular army	Shielding our border with development
Lack of military and police presence at the border: • Violence in the territories border: robberies and assaults • The existence of irregular border transit crossings • Territorial violation	Strengthening of the military and police presence at the border
Presence of a large number of refugees: • Lack of migration control	Mechanisms that guarantee human rights • Effective procedures that verify the need for refuge
Displacement processes of the Ecuadorian population at the border	Human rights guarantees
Contraband, especially gasoline and gas	Better police checks
Drug trafficking and organized crime networks	Alternative economic activities for the population
Lack of Ecuadorian media on the northern border	Install mechanisms that allow access to local television and radio channels so that the Ecuadorian border population knows the reality of the country
Deterioration of the social fabric and loss of identity	education programs

TERRITORIES OF PEACE: THEIR THREATS AND STRATEGIES

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Poverty of the border populations: • Lack of employment • Lack of technical knowledge to present projects	Development plans and projects • Technical training to present development projects • Projects that are carried out participatory mind with community
Lack of access to basic services thing: • Lack of access to education • Lack of access to health	Improving the access of border populations to basic services.
Lack of basic infrastructure: transit routes, etc.	Infrastructure projects, especially roads
Fumigations and environmental deterioration of the border area	Sustainable production mechanisms and protection from the effects of fumigations
Lack of participatory planning goes	Preparation of projects by the State with the joint participation of the beneficiary communities

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: ITS THREATS AND STRATEGIES

THREATS	STRATEGIES
Weak community organization	Strengthening of border community organizations and the promotion of agendas common
Weak inter-institutional relationship and at the same time of the State with border citizens: Institutional efforts are duplicated and citizens are unaware of what actions the State is carrying out for their benefit	More information about the programs State as well as on the needs of citizens
There is no control over foreign cooperation	Establish accountability mechanisms for foreign cooperation with citizen participation
Misinformation on the part of the citizenry about the activities and projects that the State promotes for the northern border	Greater dissemination and socialization of the actions of the different State institutions on the northern border

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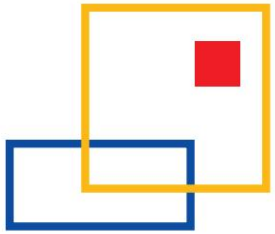

Annex C:
Extract from the List of Institutions Present in the Seven Regional Forums on Internal and External Security

August/September 2008

IBARRA
CARCHI AND IMBABURA

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR
• Education Department of Carchi •
Pontifical Catholic University of Imbabura • Latin
American Christian University of
ibarra
• Technical University of the North •
University of Otavalo •
National Technical University of Ibarra •
Education Department of Carchi • FEUE

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS • Antonio
Cantonal Security Committee

Before • Migratory
Pastoral • Coordinator of Citizen Movement of
Imbabura
• Citizen Defense Committee • Pro
Imbabura •
Coordinator of Imbabura •
Coordinator of Migrants • Executing
Unit of the Security Plan • La Esperanza de Ibarra
Community

PUBLIC ENTITIES • Carchi
Government • Carchi Traffic
Commission
• Imbabura Public Ministry •
Imbabura Government Ministry • Imbabura
Electoral Tribunal • Ministry of Tourism

• Ibarra Women's Police Station • Ibarra
State Comptroller General
• Ibarra Ombudsman's Office

ARMED FORCES AND POLICE
NATIONAL •
Carchi National Police • Imbabura
Traffic Province Headquarters
• Imbabura National Police
• Yaguachi Cavalry Group • Ministry
of Defense

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA
COMMUNICATION •
Association of Security Companies and
imbabura
• Insurance COPRISEG CIA. LTDA. •
Radio Los Lagos •
Radio Continent
• TV Nine •
Television of the North
• daily the Hour
• The North
• Television of the UTE

SOUR LAKE

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR
• Camilo Gallegos College •
Orellana College of Agricultural Engineers • College
of Civil Engineers • Education
Department • Lago Agrio
College of Engineers • Sol y Sombra Union
Institute • College of Architects

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS
• Sucumbios Women's Federation
• Federation of Retailers
• Amazon Network
• Ecuadorian Shuar Federation
• Lago Agrio Athletics Association • Lago
Agrio Surveyors Association • Refugee Migrants
Association El pal
sea

PUBLIC ENTITIES • Orellana
Health Directorate
• Culture Ministry
• Government of Cuyabeno •
Municipality of Lago Agrio •
Prosecutor's Office of El Coca
• Governorate of Sucumbios
• Putumayo Prefecture

ARMED FORCES AND
NATIONAL POLICE •
Intendance of the National Police
• National Police
• Cuyabeno National Police Commissioner • Gonzalo
Pizzaro Headquarters and Political Possession •
Special Forces Group 53 "PAYO" • El Coca
Special Forces Group

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA
COMMUNICATION •
Radio Cuyabeno •
Radio Caliente
• Radio Eros •
Radio Lago Sistema •
Chamber of Construction Orellana • Radio
Sucumbios
• Carriers of Lago Agrio

RIOBAMBA

EDUCATION SECTOR
• University of Chimborazo
• Polytechnic School of Chimborazo
• Amelia Gallegos School •
Chimborazo UNE
• Edmundo Chiriboga School •
Coordinators of the Polytechnic School
Chimborazo

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS • Union
of Churches •
Permanent Committee for the Rights
Humans
• Association of Public Organic Producers •
Association of the Women's House of
Chimborazo
• Human Rights
• Citizen Organizations • Palmira
Parish Council

PUBLIC ENTITIES • National
Commissioner
• Municipality of Colta •
Commissioner for Women of Chimborazo • INFA

• Chimborazo Attorney's Office
• Government of Chimborazo
• Municipality of Guaranda

ARMED FORCES AND
NATIONAL POLICE
• National Police
• Chimborazo National Commissioner
• Police Administration

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA
COMMUNICATION •
Expreso Newspaper
• Chimborazo Hotel Association
• radio The Hour
• Association of Travel Agencies of
Chimborazo
• Radio CRS Riobamba
• Daily the Andes
• Radio Futura FM

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LOJA

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

• Higher Technical Institute Saraguro • Technical University of Loja • UNE of Loja • FEUE of Loja • Directorate of Education of Zamora Chinchipe • Zamora UNE

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS •

Espindla Women's Popular Union • Catamayo Force and Youth • Parish Council • Women's Political Coordinator Ecuadorian • La Victoria neighborhood • Wholesale Market neighborhood • Zamora Huaico neighborhood

PUBLIC ENTITIES •

Government of Loja • Fire Department • Municipality of Zapotillo • Municipality of Zantaza • Municipality of Zaruma • Municipality of Huaquillas • Municipality of Saraguro • Municipality of Centinela del Condor • Fire Department • Municipality of Quilanga • Municipality of Loja

ARMED FORCES AND NATIONAL POLICE • National Police • Simon Bollivar Brigade • GCM-18 • 7Bi Loja • 1 Bi-Loja • Zamora Fire Department

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA COMMUNICATION

• Loja Hotel Association • Radio Centinela del Sur • La Hechicera • Satellite Radio • Municipal Radio • Radio Reina del Cisne • Ecuador TV • Chronicle Newspaper

REMOVED

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

• Department of Education • Metropolitan University • Andean University • Central University • Simon Bolivar University • Technical University of Cotopaxi • UNE • FEUE • Department of Education of Pastaza

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS • Ch Guevara Latin American Movement • Pactarin Organization • Nueva Vida Movement • Santo Domingo Merchants Union • Salesian Political Union • Human Rights • Citizen Security • Artisanal Chambers Federation • Military Association in Passive Service Quito Light of America • Federation of Craft Chambers tungurahua

PUBLIC ENTITIES •

Criminal Public Defender • Judicial Police Directorate • Financial Intelligence Unit • Ministry of Environment • Quito Municipality • Municipality of Quito • Prefecture of Pichincha • Municipality of Mocha • Municipality of Puerto Quito • Political Headquarters of Cevallos • Municipality of Quero • Constitutional Court • Construction Chamber

ARMED FORCES AND NATIONAL POLICE • National Police • National Police Command • Armed Forces Joint Command

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA COMMUNICATION

• El Hoy newspaper • School Transport Cooperative of pichincha

• Express newspaper • Radio La Luna • Teleamazonas • Alternative transportation • Ecuavisa • Ecuador tv • South Tele

EMERALDS

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

• Equinoccional Technical University • Cabieza Technical College • Technical University of Esmeraldas • Bar Association • Tabioso Association • SECAP • Luis Barba Torres University

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS •

Neighborhood Federation • September 21 Association • Esmeraldas Livestock Association • Luis Barba Mutual • Esmeraldas Terminal • La Concordia Peasant Leaders • Esmeraldas Women's Foundation

PUBLIC ENTITIES •

Municipality of Esmeraldas • Provincial Council of Esmeraldas • Civil Registry • Education Department • Citizen Security Plan • Political Headquarters of Atacames • Municipality of Atacames

ARMED FORCES AND NATIONAL POLICE • National Police • Marine • Joint Command • Civil Defense

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA COMMUNICATION

• Teleamazonas • La Hora newspaper • Noti mil • Caribbean Radio

GUAYAQUIL

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

• University of Guyaquil • Faculty of Jurisprudence of Guayas • UNE • Catholic University of Guayaquil • Technical University of Portoviejo • Technical University of Los Ríos

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

• Sports Federation of Santa Elena • Federation of Peninsular Organizations • Union of the Catholic University • Association July 11 • Popular Defense Front and Association12 October • Santa Elena Cantonal League • Sucre Commune

PUBLIC ENTITIES

• Municipality of Ventanas • Municipality of Bolivar • Municipality of Baba canton • Municipality of Anconcito • Municipality of Vinces • Government of Los Ríos • Municipality of Babahoyo • Government of Santa Elena

ARMED FORCES AND NATIONAL POLICE • National Police • Joint Command • FAE • Marine

PRIVATE SECTORS AND MEDIA COMMUNICATION

• Teleamzonas • Ecuavisa • Ecuador TV • Tele Sur •Universal radius • Crystal Radio

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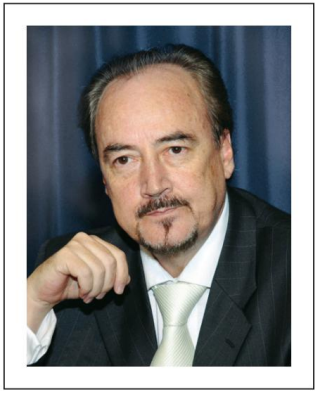

Gustavo Larrea Cabrera
COORDINATING MINISTER OF
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY

Our mission is to ensure strategic and operational coherence between internal and external security processes with the principles and goals set by the National Government.

Our vision is to build a system comprehensive internal and external security with a new approach to sovereignty, democracy and human development, in which human rights are respected and peace, self-determination of peoples and human security are promoted.

Ministerio Coordinador de Seguridad Interna y Externa

Ministerio Coordinador de Seguridad Interna y Externa

STRATEGIC APPROACH TO SECURITY

The State conceives of Internal Security and External within the new concept of democracy of the 21st century, as a process complex, comprehensive and coordinated between the various institutional instances of the State, whose objective is the permanence of sovereignty territory, the equitable and inclusive development of society in a framework of social peace and intelligent context integration international.

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The institutions that make up the Security Cabinet are:

- Ministry of Internal and External Security
- Ministry of Government and Police
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
- National Anti-Corruption Secretary
- Plan Ecuador Technical Secretary
- Risk Management Technical Secretary

Gustavo Larrea Cabrera
Coordinating Minister of Internal and External Security

Ministry of Government, Cults, Police and Municipalities

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration

MDN

MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS

SECRETARÍA NACIONAL ANTICORRUPCIÓN

SECRETARÍA TÉCNICA DE GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS