IADB ANNUAL REPORT
2008

Prepared by the IADB Sub-Secretariat for Advisory Services

Inter-American Defense Board.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. On March 2006, the Inter-American Defense Board became an entity of the OAS under Article 53 of the Charter, and it regulates its activities in accordance with its Statute and Regulation, approved respectively on 2006 and 2007. The purpose of the IADB is to provide the OAS and its member states with technical, consultative, and educational advisory services on matters related to military and defense issues in the region, in order to fulfill the OAS Charter. For this purpose, the IADB enjoys technical autonomy and carries out its activities based on the principles of civilian oversight and subordination of military institutions to the legally constituted civilian authorities. In addition to advisory services, its specific functions include: offering advanced academic courses on military and defense issues, promoting cooperation and relations between civilian officials and military officers. The technical advisory services are on: comprehensive actions against mines; aid and humanitarian assistance, and search and rescue activities during disasters; management, security and destruction of weapons stockpiles; preparation of doctrine and defense policy studies; and transparency, confidence and security-building measures. It also includes maintaining an updated inventory on the confidence and security-
building measures; and finally promoting cooperation and interaction with other regional and international organizations of similar nature.

The IADB is comprised by the Council of Delegates, a Secretariat and the Inter-American Defense College.

2. To carry out its activities, the Board has the mandates of the OAS General Assembly, the OAS Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and Permanent Council, in keeping with Article 1 of its Statute.

3. In 2008, the demining work continued in Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. An in situ oversight by the Inter-American Monitors Group was done in Colombia, and a project was created to have a course on demining procedure standardization. On disarmament, the Guideline on Ammunition Destruction was updated to including the Nicaragua experience. The Inter-American Defense College developed a complete Master’s Program for Class 47º, with 50 students coming from 14 countries. Additionally, the College held six seminars and workshops on issues related to emergency situation, disaster response, peace operations, hemispheric security, crisis management and conflict resolution, human rights, and civilian-military relations; and strengthen formal links with prestigious academic institutions. The Secretariat, independently of the previous activities, carried out the required administrative and logistics tasks for the smooth running of the Board; analyzed various documents; prepared reports; and digitized archives.

4. During this period, the members of the IADB Sub-Secretariat for Advisory Services participated in the following events: Conference on Peace Operations Procedures within the Armed Forces Conference framework held in Texas, organizing a working group; a seminar on Tsunamis and actions related to damage prevention and mitigation caused by phenomena organized in coordination with UNESCO, UN University, Instituto Nacional de Estudios Territoriales de Nicaragua, Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico of Chile, and the Seismic Network of Puerto Rico; Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, presenting the case of Argentina-Chile; a series of conferences to facilitate the dissemination and use Emergency Management and Training System of Chile; Conference of the Pan American Development Foundation to explore cooperation mechanisms for humanitarian aid and natural disasters; workshop organized by the US Department of Defense on Cooperative Security; held at the IADB, a presentation by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to provide advisory services to the states on security and management of stockpiles; Technical Seminar on Ammunition Storage and Deposits held in Uruguay; sessions of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission; Preparatory Meeting of the XLVIII Conference of the Chiefs of the Air Forces of the Americas; and in the Maritime Conference against Drug trafficking, in Colombia. During the IADC annual trip, the officers of the Sub-secretariat for Advisory Services gave presentations on the activities of the IADB at the Ministry of Defense, the Academia de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos, and the Pontificia Universidad Católica in Chile, and in the Ministries of Foreign Relations and Defense in Peru.

At the same time the IADB Chairman’s Office attended the Andean Countries Security Conference, in Key West; the Central America Security Conference, in El Salvador; the Annual Conference of the National Defense University, in Miami; the Meeting of Commanders of the Air Forces, in Texas; the VIII Conference of Ministers of Defense of the
Americas, in Canada; the Inter-American Naval Conference, in Ecuador; and the VI International Maritime and Naval Presentation and Conference for Latin American, in Chile.

5. Throughout the year, the Regulations, Goals and Objectives, Budget, Inter-American Defense, and Small States Committees held numerous working meetings; the II Demining Doctrinal Conference on “Support to Humanitarian Emergencies” took place; and a meeting with AICMA was organized to verify the overall situation of the teams participating in demining missions and to assess their needs.

6. The main achievements for the year, despite the budgetary restrictions, include: continuing humanitarian demining tasks; promoting confidence measures and IADC academic activities; providing States with emergency management and training, and procedures to secure and destroy ammunitions; interacting and cooperating with international organizations that work in the military, defense and emergency protection sectors; representing the Board in different relevant events. The SAS highlights in particular the Seminar on Natural Disasters: Tsunamis, and the interagency efforts to prepare communities in case of disasters through the SIGEN management system, which was developed by Chile.
1. Introduction

This Annual Report is published in keeping with Article 91, (F) of the OAS Charter and Article 11, (k) of the IADB Statute. The content of the report takes into consideration the guidelines established by the OAS General Assembly in Resolution AG/RES. 1452 (XXVII-0/97) to prepare annual reports of the activities carried out by the organs, agencies and entities of the said organization for January-December 2008.

2. IADB Creation and Current Situation

2.1 - NATURE

2.1.1 - The Inter-American Defense Board (“IADB”) is an entity of the Organization of American States, established under the last paragraph of Article 53 of the OAS Charter." (IADB Statute, Art. 1.1)

2.1.2.- The IADB enjoys technical autonomy in carrying out the purpose and functions contained in these Statutes, taking into account the mandates of the OAS General Assembly, the OAS Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the OAS Permanent Council, within their respective areas of competence. (IADB Statute, Art. 1.2)

2.1.3 – The IADB embodies in its structure and its operations the principles of civilian oversight and the subordination of military institutions to civilian authority, in keeping with Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, as well as the principle of democratic formation of its authorities, to assure consistency with the democratic values of its member states and their participation on an equal basis. (IADB Statute, Art. 1.3)

2.2 - PURPOSE

2.2.1 – The purpose of the IADB is to provide the OAS and its member states with technical and educational advice and consultancy services on matters related to military and defense issues in the Hemisphere in order to contribute to the fulfillment of the OAS Charter. (IADB Statute, Art. 2.1)

2.2.2 – In order to fulfill its purpose, the IADB shall consider the needs of the smaller States, which level of vulnerability is greater vis a vis traditional and new threats, concerns and other challenges. (IADB Statute, Art. 2.2)

2.2.3- The tasks of the IADB are based on the resolutions and guidelines by the OAS General Assembly and the OAS Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and are applicable to all its organs.
2.3 - FUNCTIONS

2.3.1 The IADB shall have the following specific functions:

a. To provide technical and educational advice and consultancy services on matters related to military and defense issues to:

- The OAS organs and the dependencies of the General Secretariat, upon their request (IADB Statute, Art. 3a(i))
- The OAS member states upon their request, informing the OAS Permanent Council beforehand, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, of the content of the request and reporting subsequently to the said Committee on the results of the assistance provided by the IADB. (IADB Statute, Art. 3a(ii))

b. To offer to military officers and civilian officials from the OAS member states, through its Inter-American Defense College in Washington, D.C., advanced academic courses on matters related to military and defense issues, the inter-American system, and related disciplines (IADB Statute, Art. 3b).

c. To promote interaction and cooperation between and among ranking civilian officials and military officers from the OAS member states on matters related to military and defense issues (IADB Statute, Art 3c).

d. To provide OAS member states with technical advisory services on comprehensive mine action in the Hemisphere, including cooperation with the OAS General Secretariat (IADB Statute, Art. 3d).

e. To provide OAS member states with technical advisory services in the management, security, and destruction of weapon stockpiles (IADB Statute, Art. 3e).

f. To provide OAS member states with technical advisory services in developing national defense doctrine and policy papers (“White Papers”) (IADB Statute, Art. 3f).

g. Provide OAS member states with technical advisory services in developing other studies and papers on matters within the competence of the IADB (IADB Statute, Art. 3g).

h. To provide OAS member states with technical advisory services in the development of transparency and confidence and security-building measures (IADB Statute, Art. 3h).

i. To maintain, for the OAS, updated inventories of confidence- and security-building measures both in the Hemisphere and in other regions, as well as an electronic database of the information contained in those inventories; and to prepare, when requested, studies on such measures and draft guidelines for the standardized presentation of reports on the application of such measures by member states (IADB Statute, Art. 3i).
j. “To promote interaction and cooperation with other regional and global organizations of a similar nature related to technical aspects of military and defense issues (IADB Statute, Art. 3j).

k. To provide OAS member states with technical advice and consultancy services for relief and humanitarian assistance in the case of disasters (IADB Statute, Art. 3k).

l. To provide OAS member states with technical advice and consultancy services for search and rescue (IADB Statute Art. 3l)

3 Members and Participants

Twenty eight OAS member states are accredited to the IADB, except for Bahamas, Dominica, Granada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines. Costa Rica is an accredited non-active member.
The following 27 OAS member states are active IADB members: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United States and Venezuela.

In addition, China, Denmark and Spain are Observer states.

4 Objectives approved by the Council of Delegates for the IADB -2008/2016

4.1 Consolidate and project the role of the Inter-American Defense Board as an OAS entity, to its political authorities and member states, and to continue to provide technical, consultative and educational advisory services on matters related to military and defense issues, in accordance with its Statute.

4.2 Consolidate the Inter-American Defense College as a dynamic institution with high academic standards in the hemisphere, in matters related to military and defense issues, the Inter-American system and other related disciplines.

4.3 Adjust the IADB organizational structure to improve internal management and have the necessary human and financial resources, in order to efficiently carry out the tasks assigned by the Council of Delegates and the functions defined in its Statute.

5 IADB Structure

The Secretariat shall have the following organs:

- The Council of Delegates;

- The Secretariat, and

- The Inter-American Defense College.
6 IADB Activities

6.1 IADB

The IADB organized a meeting on “Armed Forces Providing Support during Natural Disasters: Tsunamis”. The event was held at the Casa del Soldado, in collaboration with UNESCO, UN University, Instituto Nacional de Estudios Territoriales of Nicaragua, Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico of Chile, and the Seismic Network of Puerto Rico. The news of this event was diffuse at the regional level, especially at the Conference of Armed Forced of Central America level, whose representatives attended and actively participated in the working groups, on specific aspects related to the formation and incidence of tsunamis as well as the prevention and mitigation of damages.

As well as a Conference on Mutual Confidence Measures in where the Argentina-Chile case was presented by the Chief of Delegation of Argentina and the Ambassador of Chile to the United States; and a series of conferences to support the solutions to the problems created by emergencies and natural disasters. The Emergency Management and Training System (SIGEN), used by Chile to prevent and mitigate disasters was presented.

During 2008 the IADB was visited by the following authorities:

OAS Secretary General, Dr. Miguel Insulza.
- El Salvador’s Vice Minister of Defense, Vicealmirante Marco Antonio Palacios Luna.
- Brazil’s Minister of Defense, Nelson Jobim.
- US Deputy Secretary of Defense for Western Hemisphere Affairs, Sthephen C. Johnson.
- Chief of Staff of Guatemala's National Defense, Hugo F. Say Mutz.
- US Deputy Commander, South Command, Liutenant General Glenn F. Spears.
- Commander of the Bolivian Army, General Freddy M. Peralta.
- Supplies Director, Brazilian Navy, Vicealmirante Marcio M. Mendonça.

6.2 Council of Delegates

Among the main activities the Chair of the IADB Council of Delegates attended to represent the latter, the followings can be highlighted:

- Participating in Regular Meetings of the OAS Hemispheric Security Committee.
- Participating in Regular Meetings of the OAS Permanent Council;
- Conference on Security for Central America on "Protection Agreement: Interagency Integration and Operation", El Salvador, March 5-7, 2008;
- Meeting of Commanders of Armed Forces of MERCOSUR on "Participation of South American Armed Forces in case of natural disaster", Santiago, Chile, April 21-24, 2008.
- Conference for Central America and the Caribbean on "Relation between the military and the media", Dominican Republic, April 24-25, 2008 (Vice-Chair on behalf of Chairman).
- IV Defense Conference of the South Cone on “Defense and Contingency Plans to Face a Pandemic”, Brasilia, Brazil, May 13-15, 2008;
- Multilateral Planners Conference on “Global Security Maritime Cooperation in an Era of Terrorism and Transnational Threats at Sea”, Copenhagen, Denmark, May 14-15, 2008 (Vice-Chair on behalf of Chairman).
- 38th OAS General Assembly on "Youth and Democratic Values", Medellin, Colombia, June 1-3, 2008;
- Conference on Security for Caribbean Countries on “Regional Agreement: Priority and Synchronization of Efforts to Reduce Illicit Drug trafficking", San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 16-18, 2008;
- XLVIII CONJEFAMER (SICOFAA) “Commanders Meeting”, San Antonio, Texas, July 19-25, 2008 (Vice-Chair on behalf of the Chairman);
- VIII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas on "Improving Regional and Sub-Regional Hemispheric Defense and Security: Building Trust Through Cooperation and Collaboration", Banff, Canada, September 2-6, 2008;
- Inter-American Naval Conference “Education System Supporting Hemispheric Cooperation”, Guayaquil, Ecuador, September 8-12, 2008;
- VI International Maritime Presentation and Conference for Latin America on "Global Risks and Maritime Protection", Valparaiso, Chile, December 1-5, 2008.

6.3 Secretariat

In the IADB election process that took place during the Regular Meeting of the Council of Delegates on September 17, 2008, Brigadier General Ancil Antoine, Trinidad and Tobago Army, was reelected as Director General for a two year period, July 1st, 2009-June 30th, 2011. During 2008, Brigadier General Antoine on behalf of the Secretariat, attended various conferences and did several trips, including participating in a Joint exercise between Argentina and Chile to show the capacity of the SIGEN system, traveling to Chile as part of the IADC trip, and a visit to Colombia to participate in an change of command official ceremony of the Group of International Monitors of the humanitarian demining program. Brigadier General Antoine also has actively tried to continue the commitment between the OAS and the IADB participating in many meetings of the Hemispheric Security Commission and the Multidimensional Security Commission, during 2008.

6.3.1 Sub-Secretariat for Advisory Services

Throughout 2008, the SAS assumed an efficient role providing advisory services to the OAS entities and members states, assuming a proactive position in selected issues, highlighting the work of the SAS members, despite the limited budget.

Among the most important activities carried out by the Sub-Secretariat for Advisory Services, the following stand out:
- Active participation in the conference on “Armed Forces Providing Support during Natural Disasters: Tsunamis”, carrying out tasks related to coordinating, handling, and presenting the event, and subsequently, receiving, and correcting written presentations in order to publish a information magazine.

- Organizing in Casa del Soldado a meeting with the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security aimed at coordinating the activities of both agencies.

- During the IADC annual trip, the officers of the Sub-Secretariat made presentations on the activities of the IADB at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Defense of Peru, Ministry of Defense, and Academia Nacional de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos, and the Pontificia Universidad Católica of Chile.

- Members of the Sub-Secretariat participated, throughout the year, in all the meetings of the Budget, Goals and Objectives, Regulations, Inter-American Defense College, and Small States Commissions.

- Taking into consideration the transition period to becoming part of the OAS, from a from the a of leading role stand, it has been noticed how convenient it would be for the aforementioned and following tasks to be promoted under an internal regulation, that will ensure efficiency on those advisory services requests that the OAS as well as the IADB entities expect.

6.3.1.1 Planning and Analysis

- An important element of the advisory services is the planning and analysis function, which includes research and development of issues already tackled by the Sub-Secretariat, and other that will be discuss in the future, based on international and hemispheric events. This process takes into account the political and operational limitations that correspond with its area of action.

- In the order of topics related to the previous areas, the following are important tasks highlighted by the members of the Sub-Secretariat:

  • Analysis of OAS resolutions and other documents, to draw new responsibilities for the IADB.
  • Preparation of the IADB Annual Report for the OAS and the executive summary.
  • Preparation of the SAS annual memory.
  • Preparation and follow-up of the SAS Annual Plan of Activities.

6.3.1.2 Humanitarian Demining

- It is needless to say, how significant and important this task really is. Carrying out this labor with efficiency can provide children, youth and the elderly, security in their path, knowing that their fields are now free of surreptitious devices that in the past were part of defensive operations, threatening their lives. The SAS certifies the technical quality of humanitarian demining and ensures available monitors that could be needed, selected and deployed from those countries sending troops, to provide host troops with quality and security working standards. Among the main activities developed, the following can be emphasized:

  The Second Doctrinal Demining Conference, held at Casa del Soldado, in which the IADB Chiefs of Assistant Missions for Mine Clearance participated (MARMINAS, MARMINCAS, and the Group of Inter-American Monitors of Colombia). The event focused on the topic: “Support to Humanitarian Emergencies”.

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- Participation, along IACMA, in meetings to control the general situation of the equipment available in the different demining missions and to verify related needs.
- Demining work continued in Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador.
- A member of the Sub-secretariat traveled to Colombia to oversee the activities of Group of Inter-American Monitors of Colombia. A similar oversight activity in situ took place in Nicaragua.
- A coordination meeting with the Chiefs of the Missions took place, to disseminate the information on the Humanitarian Demining Manual, present the IADB Guideline on the same subject and to issue instructions on the operation and responsibility of the missions.
- Development of a project to have a Course designed to standardized demining procedures to unify practices and include lessons learned.

6.3.1.3 Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBM)

- Behind these measures, there is the desire to dispel interstate distrust that could result in some kind of conflict, to reduce the negative perceptions of potential threats, of specific intentions. In addition, to minimize mutual suspicion, this tends to undermine peace and security through unnecessarily aggressive reactions. Therefore, avoiding that societies succumb to equivocal pressures and reactions that are blatantly preventable.

- Through the externalization and standardization of the inventory of confidence and security-building measures, our staff searches for particular differences, transparency and demonstration to reduce and discourage potential military, social or political aggressions, channeling the latter through schematic, standardized, and perceptible ways of expression of the objectives of different societies. Among the main contributions we can mentioned:
  - Updating the Inventory of Mutual Confidence Measures and a presentation of this Inventory during the III Forum of Confidence and Securing-Building Measures.
  - Participating, as an observer, in the meeting of the Hemispheric Security Commission on transparency and purchase of conventional weapons.
  - Organizing meetings with the Executive Secretariat of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to update the Web page and database in order to include data on expenditures and transparency on the acquisition of conventional weapons. The final presentation of the Web site was done on September.
  - Preparing a study on peace missions that was submitted to the OAS; in addition, a study to unify Confidence and Security-Building Measures was presented to the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security.
  - Continuing with the work to report on the conclusions and recommendations of the Defense White Papers of the region, as well as to increase and consolidate the Confidence and Security-Building Measures among the countries. In these and other issues, it would be highly desirable to increase the contributions by other countries, on information flow and exchange, essential inputs for the appropriate advisory services provided to the OAS, Council of Delegates and IADB organs.

6.3.1.4 Multidimensional Issues

- The broad range that the multidimensional function covers refers to a comprehensive relation of issues, including new threats to traditional ones, as well as those that due to their nature are of interest or closely interrelated with military or defense issues, area of expertise of the IADB.
The officers working with multidimensional affairs are in constant communication with their counterparts at the OAS entities, secretariats, General Assembly, Hemispheric Security Commission and dependencies under the General Secretariat. Their unavoidable task is to outline and include current important concerns generated by the new threats, including them in its logic of contribution and requests to those defense agencies, thus its importance. The issues are:

- Updating Ammunition Destruction Guidelines, adding the recent experience from the destruction of ammunition in Nicaragua.

Along with the Pan-American Development Foundation we worked to find mechanisms to facilitate cooperation among those agencies able to provide humanitarian aid and attend to those demands that result from emergencies and natural disasters.

- Participation in the Acquisition, Technology and Logistic Conference, on international development of systems capable of facilitating joint operations and international interoperability.
- Several contacts were made with the Permanent Secretariat of the Cooperation System of the American Air Forces (SICOFAA) to improve interaction of joint processes.
- Participation in the third course on International Humanitarian Law and the Special Conference on International Humanitarian Law organized by the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs.
- A presentation by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency was organized at Casa del Soldado to provide member states with technical advice on security and management of stockpiles.
- A member of the Sub-Secretariat attended a Technical Seminar on storage and deposit of ammunition, held in Uruguay.
- Participation in the sessions of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.
- Participation in the Preparatory Meeting of the XLVIII Conference of the Chiefs of the Air Forces of the Americas and the Maritime Symposium against Drug trafficking, held in Colombia.

6.3.2 Sub-Secretariat for Administrative and Conference Services

For 2008, the Inter-American Defense Board requested from the Organization of American States (OAS), the amount of US$1,690,501 for its operational budget. The OAS allocated US$1,436,200 as a regular fund, which did not include the respective rise in inflation, payroll increase for civilians, nor funds to finance new initiatives. The Board has determined that the fixed cost needed to run operations is of US$1.5 millon.

The IADB Statute stipulates a series of functions, designed mainly to provide advisory services to the Inter-American system on matters of defense, military and related issues. The main contributions of the Board are education on peace, advisory services on humanitarian demining, mutual confidence promotion, natural disasters, in addition to other involvement in different issues, under the mandates issued by the General Assembly in AG/Res 2400, on June 3rd, 2008.

The budget allocated by the Organization of American States to the Board can be itemized as follows:
A. Hiring of 7 civilians.

B. Insurance and pension payment for 23 retirees.

The previous expenses represent 43% of the fixed cost of the contribution of the Organization of American States (OAS) to the Inter-American Defense College (IADB).

The remaining 57% is used as follows:

A. Thirty nine percent of the budget goes to the operations of the Inter-American Defense College to carry out the academic activities.

B. Only 18% of the remaining budget is used for operational expenses for the Secretariat and the Council of Delegates (Casa del Soldado).

In addition, the Inter-American Defense Board received US$948,000 from only one member state, in order to strengthen the academic curriculum of the Inter-American Defense College. It is important to indicate that without this contribution, the College would not be able to follow its extensive curriculum. Additionally, with the budget allocated to the IADB, the Secretariat and in lesser degree the Council of Delegates can only achieve the minimum number of objectives.

### 6.4 Inter-American Defense College


Since November 2007, the leadership of the Inter-American Defense College is in the hands of Rear Admiral Moira Flanders, US Navy. This is the first time in the history of the institution that a woman assumes this post.

To date 2,281 students from 24 countries have graduated. Over 500 of the graduates have reached the highest military ranks, including the position of Minister of Defense. In the case of civilians, many graduates have assumed high government positions, including a woman President in Chile, and a former President in Ecuador.

The IADC Curriculum considers the threats, concerns and other challenges to hemispheric security, already identified by the OAS General Assembly (Special Conference on Security), in Mexico, in 2003. The said Plan starts with a general perspective to more specific one, first analyzing the situation of the world, then the hemispheric situation and finally with perspectives on the future of
hemispheric defense and security. In addition, the IADC has maintained the seminars structure, allowing those countries that were not able to send students for the entire year, to participate. There is a total of six seminars, as well as different conferences on specific issues during the trips, while visiting different institutions.

The IADC has had an increased participation of civilians and law enforcement personnel. Class 47 was made up of 54 students, from 16 countries, nine were civilians and four were high ranking officers of the National Police and 41 military officers.

An important aspect is the increase of student participation in optional Masters Programs. To date, 41 graduates have received a Master in International Service from American University and 165 graduates a Master in Hemispheric Security and Defense from Universidad del Salvador, Argentina. This includes civilian and military external participants who work in diplomatic mission before the OAS and IADB Delegations.

On the other hand, the IADC has maintained the certification of its Curriculum, which was issued in 2006 by the American Council of Education. This is an organization that reviews graduate institutions in the US, allowing students to have the 12 semester hours of graduate courses credits on: International Relations, Comparative Policy, Intercultural Communication/Negotiation, and Leadership Studies.

In regards to distance learning, two more courses were created on Interagency Processes and Strategy on National Security, which were added to the current courses on the Inter-American System and on Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution. In 2008, approximately 600 participants completed the aforementioned distant learning courses. Since 2001 to date, over 4600 students from 65 countries have completed courses and received by postal mail the respective certificate.

The Inter-American Defense College has emerged as a solid and valuable academic institution in developing civilian-military relations and spreading democratic values. Its evolution has been closely followed by high national dignitaries, institutes of higher learning and war colleges from the hemisphere. The evidence is in the guests that visit the institution. Among those guest we can highlight the visits by the OAS Secretary General, the Chairman of the OAS Hemispheric Security Committee, 15 Ambassadors, Permanent Representatives to the OAS, 2 Defense Ministers/Cabinet Ministers, 7 high rank civilian officials, 5 Joint Chiefs of Staff/Force Commanders, 8 Generals/Admirals, and 15 Institute of Higher Education or Superior War Schools.

During its trip to Latin America, Class 47 visited Chile and Peru, since the trip to Colombia was not realized. Nevertheless, the trip allowed the students to travel to the City of Cuzco, giving them the excellent opportunity of visiting one of the world wonders: the ancient city of Machu Picchu and to learn about the Andean culture at its best. Class 48 is planning to visit the following countries in Central America: Honduras, Nicaragua y Panama.

On Research, the IADC has emphasized on the approach on strategic analysis and research methodology through new agreements, and to improve the work of the Strategic Committees. The Instituto Universitario General Gutiérrez Mellado (IUGM) from Spain, taught the module on Research Techniques, providing techniques and information sources that students will use for their research.
The country studies and the work by the Committees on the assessment of the international and hemispheric situation were modified to focus on a forecast analysis to 2020. This was carried out with the support of Academia Nacional de Estudios Politicos Estrategicos (ANEPE) of Chile, which also taught the International and Hemispheric Situation Module. Lastly, the thesis of Class 47 submitted at the end of the course, are included in Annex 1.

During the 2007-08 academic year, the College added two more academic activities to the curriculum, which focused on the study of two important topic for the Hemisphere. The workshop on civilian-military relations, human rights and international humanitarian law, were added to the traditional seminars on peace operations, threats to the Hemisphere, complex disasters and emergencies, conflict management and resolution.

The Crisis Management Exercise put into practice theoretical aspects allowing students to play the roles of ambassadors, presidents, defense ministers, among others, and to carry out their functions during a potential crisis that could take place in the Inter-American System. There is no question, that playing those roles within the OAS Model, with a fictitious and potential crisis, is an excellent learning experience for the students.

Finally, is important to highlight the two academic student projects of the IADC for 2008: the work by the Committee, a group effort, which involves the Hemispheric Security and Defense Assessment, and the second, an individual perspective, based on academic research, included in Annex 1.
Denmark joining the IADB as a Permanent Observer in January 2008; visits by distinguished government and organization representatives; certified surfaces for humanitarian demining; contributions in the analysis of the confidence measures inventory, natural disasters and catastrophes, all of these are indicators of the important role that the IADB can assume in the Hemisphere. The Board could develop useful defense institutions for the Inter-American society and prepared to face crisis and defense related situations, with a greater respect for international law.

During 2008, the Inter-American Defense Board, despite budgetary constraints, has continued with humanitarian demining activities, promoting confidence and security-building measures, and the academic activities of the Inter-American Defense College, which added new courses and other events to its curriculum. Beyond these traditional aspects, the IADB provided the member states with access to procedures related to emergency management and training, security of stockpile, and destruction of ammunition. In addition, the Board increased its cooperation with international organizations that work in the military, defense and emergency protection sectors.

In these and other issues, it would be highly desirable to increase the contributions by other countries, on information flow and exchange, essential inputs for the appropriate advisory services provided to the OAS, Council of Delegates and IADB organs.
CLASS 47 - MASTER’S THESIS

1. LCDO. CATALINO ACOSTA PIANTINI (Dominican Republic)
   LA CORRUPCIÓN ADMINISTRATIVA Y SU IMPACTO EN EL DESARROLLO Y LA SEGURIDAD DE LOS PAÍSES DE AMÉRICA LATINA: CASO BOLIVIA, PERÚ Y REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA (ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES: THE CASES OF BOLIVIA, PERU AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

2. MS. ADA MARÍA MEJÍA SIGNORELLI (Honduras)
   LA EVOLUCIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA EN CENTRO AMÉRICA: CONTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS INSTITUCIONES DE DEFENSA Y SEGURIDAD SUB-REGIONALES AL PROCESO DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA (DEMOCRATIC EVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: CONTRIBUTION OF SUB-REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE INSTITUTIONS TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION PROCESS)

3. TENIENTE CORONEL DE INF. DEM ARMANDO JOSÉ ALANIZ NOGUERA (Nicaragua)
   COMO OPTIMIZAR LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE LA FUERZAS ARMADAS CENTROAMERICANAS Y PARTICULARMENTE LAS DE NICARAGUA EN LA ATENCIÓN Y MITIGACIÓN DEL IMPACTO Y LAS CONSECUENCIAS CAUSADAS POR LOS HURACANES (HOW TO OPTIMIZE THE PARTICIPATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA ARMED FORCES AND IN PARTICULAR THE ARMED FORCES OF NICARAGUA IN THE ATTENTION AND MITIGATION TO THE IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES CAUSED BY HURRICANES)

4. CORONEL PILOTO SANTIAGO ALMONTE BATISTA, F.A.D. (Dominican Republic)
   EL AGOTAMIENTO DE RESERVAS DE AGUA; PERSPECTIVAS DE CONFLICTOS EN EL HEMISFERIO AMERICANO: (EXHAUSTION OF WATER RESERVES: PERSPECTIVES ON CONFLICTS IN THE AMERICAN HEMISPHERE: THE CASE OF THE ESPAÑOLA ISLAND)

5. COMMANDER CHARLES J. ALTMAN (United States)
   SECURITY CHALLENGES RELATING TO THE DECISION TO HOST MAJOR PUBLIC EVENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

6. CORONEL DE CABALLERÍA FERNANDO ERNESTO ARCHILA GOZALVO (Guatemala)
   LAS OPERACIONES DE PAZ COMO EXPERIENCIA PARA EL APOYO A LAS OPERACIONES DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA EN LOS PAÍSES MIEMBROS DE
LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS DE CENTROAMERICA (PEACE OPERATIONS AS THE EXPERIENCE (NEEDED) TO SUPPORT CITIZEN SECURITY IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA)

7. **TENIENTE CORONEL FRANCISCO ARMENDARIS** (Ecuador)
   LAS CAPACIDADES DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS EN APOYO A LA GESTIÓN DE LOS DESASTRES NATURALES EN LOS PAÍSES DE LA COMUNIDAD ANDINA (CAPACITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES TO SUPPORT NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY)

8. **CORONEL EP. WALTER ASTUDILLO CHAVEZ** (Perú)
   LOS PROCESOS DE CAMBIOS EN LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS DE AMERICA DEL SUR Y LA SEGURIDAD HEMISPHERICA (CHANGE PROCESSES IN THE ARMED FORCES OF SOUTH AMERICA AND HEMISPHERIC SECURITY)

9. **CORONEL GABRIEL ALBERTO BECERRA PACHECO**

10. **TENIENTE CORONEL ART. DEM FRANCISCO ANTONIO BOLAÑOS CARBALLO** (El Salvador)
   LA NECESIDAD DE UN SISTEMA REGIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN CIVIL PARA AFRONTAR LOS DESASTRES NATURALES, EN EL MARCO DE LA CONFERENCIA DE FUERZAS ARMADAS CENTROAMERICANAS (THE NEED FOR A REGIONAL CIVILIAN PROTECTION SYSTEM TO FACE NATURAL DISASTER WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ARMED FORCES)

11. **TENIENTE CORONEL JOSÉ RAFAEL BORIA-CRUZ** (United States)
    LA NECESIDAD DE CREAR UNIDADES MILITARES ESPECIALES PERMANENTES PARA CUMPLIR CON LAS MISIONES GENERADAS POR DESASTRES NATURALES (THE NEED TO CREATE SPECIAL PERMANENT MILITARY UNITS TO CARRY OUT MISSIONS RELATED TO NATURAL DISASTERS)

12. **RONALDO COSTA DIAS** (Brazil)
    SEGURANÇA E DESENVOLVIMENTO ATRAVÉS DA EDUCAÇÃO (SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH EDUCATION)

13. **TENIENTE CORONEL TOMAS DELEON** (United States)
    INCIDENCIAS DEL NARCOTRÁFICO EN LA POBREZA EN LA REGIÓN ANDINA (IMPACT OF DRUG-TRAFFICKING ON POVERTY IN THE ANDEAN REGION)

14. **CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA, EM RÓMULO GUILLERMO DONOSO CABEZAS** (Ecuador)
COOPERACIÓN REGIONAL PARA EL CONTROL MARÍTIMO DEL TRÁFICO ILÍCITO DE PERSONAS, ARMAS Y ESTUPEFACIENTES EN EL PACÍFICO ORIENTAL (REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR MARITIME CONTROL OF ILICIT TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS, WEAPONS AND NARCOTICS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC)

15. CORONEL CLAUDIO MARCELO DORADO (ARGENTINA)  
CONFORMACIÓN DE UNA FUERZA DE DESEMPLEO RÁPIDO PARA HACER FRENTE A DESASTRES NATURALES EN EL AMBITO DEL MERCOSUR y PAISES ASOCIADOS, A PARTIR DE LA COMBINACIóN DE FUERZAS DE SUS ESTADOS INTEGRANTES (CREATION OF A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE TO FACE NATURAL DISASTERS IN MERCOSUR AND MEMBER STATES, BASED ON THE COMBINATION OF FORCES FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES)

16. JOSEPH. J. DRACH, JR (United States)  
LESSONS LEARNED FROM NATO’S TRANSFORMATION: THE NATO DEFENCE COLLEGE AS A MODEL TO TRANSFORM THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE COLLEGE

17. CAPITÃO DE MAR E GUERRA LUIZ CARLOS FARIA JUNIOR (Brazil)  
SEGURANÇA MARÍTIMA HEMISPÉRICA: (HEMISPHERIC MARITIME SECURITY: CHALLENGES FOR THE ARGENTINEAN AND BRAZILIAN NAVY)

18. CORONEL JUAN CARLOS FORERO LINARES (Colombia)  

19. CORONEL GLAUCIO LUCAS ALVES (Brazil)  
OPERAÇõES DE MANUTENÇÃO DA PAZ: PERSPECTIVAS DE COOPERAÇÃO MILITAR NO HEMISPÉRICO OCIDENTAL (PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: PERSPECTIVES ON MILITARY COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE)

20. TENIENTE CORONEL CLAUDIO J. GONZALEZ DELARD (Chile)  
DESEARROLLO CONCEPTUAL Y METODOLÓGICO DE LA APLICACIÓN DE LA NORMA ISO 14.001 DE MEDIO AMBIENTE (SISTEMA DE GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL) PARA LAS INSTITUCIONES QUE EJECUTAN LA SEGURIDAD Y DEFENSA EN LOS PAISES INTEGRANTES DE LA OEA (SOLO LATINOAMERICANOS) (CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPLICATION OF NORM ISO 14.001 (ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) FOR SECURITY AND DEFENSE INSTITUTIONS IN OAS MEMBER STATES (ONLY LATIN-AMERICA))
21. MARISA S. GONZALEZ (United States)
ANALYZING VARIABLES TO UNDERSTAND PROSPECTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION IN CUBA

22. CORONEL JAIME GERMÁN GUTIERREZ BELTRÁN (Colombia)
MODELO DE INTERVENCIÓN PARA LA PREVENCIÓN, INVESTIGACIÓN Y CONTROL, ORIENTADO A DISMINUIR EL DELITO DE LA TRATA DE PERSONAS EN LOS PAÍSES QUE CONFORMAN LA COMUNIDAD ANDINA (INTERVENTION MODEL TO PREVENT, RESEARCH AND CONTROL, TO REDUCE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE STATES OF THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY)

23. GUSTAVO ALBERTO TROMPOWSKY HECK (Brazil)
A POBREZA E A DESIGUALDADE SOCIAL COMO AMEAÇAS AO PROCESSO DEMOCRÁTICO NA AMÉRICA LATINA: O CASO BRASILEIRO (POVERTY AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY AS THREATS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN LATIN AMERICA: THE CASE OF BRAZIL)

24. COLONEL EDWARD M. JEFFRIES (United States)
ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, THEIR IMPACT ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND THEIR ASSOCIATION TO ORGANIZED CRIME NETWORKS

25. TENIENTE CORONEL, INF. D.E.M.: ALVARO JAVIER JUAREZ VAZQUEZ (Mexico)
EL TRATADO DE LIBRE COMERCIO DE AMÉRICA DEL NORTE Y LA ALIANZA PARA LA SEGURIDAD Y LA PROSPERIDAD DE AMÉRICA DEL NORTE: PRINCIPALES MECANISMOS INTEGRADORES ENTRE ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA, CANADÁ Y MÉXICO (THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT AND THE ALLIANCE AND SECURITY PARTNERSHIP FOR NORTH AMERICA: MAIN INTEGRATING MECHANISMS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO)

26. COR. PILOTO ROBERT MIGUEL LABORT PEREZ FAD (Dominican Republic)

27. CORONEL (AV) JOSÉ LUIS LIMA CARDozo (Uruguay)
ENVÍO DE CONTINGENTES EN MISIONES DE PAZ DESDE AMÉRICA LATINA. LA PROBLEMÁTICA INTERNA ORIGINADA A PARTIR DE SU EXPEDICIÓN. ASPECTOS NO VISIBLES: CASO ROU (DEPLOYMENT OF CONTINGENT FOR PEACE MISSIONS FROM LATIN AMERICA. INTERNAL PROBLEMS STARTING FROM DEPLOYMENT. NON OBVIOUS ASPECTS: THE ROU CASE)
28. CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO AP. JORGE MILLONES GONZALES (Perú)
PAPEL DE LAS INSTITUCIONES EN EL ESFUERZO DE INTEGRACIÓN HEMISFÉRICA RELACIONADO AL FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS RELACIONES CIVILES MILITARES EN LOS PAÍSES DE LA COMUNIDAD ANDINA (ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE HEMISPHERIC INTEGRATION EFFORT RELATED TO CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY).

29. LIC. JACINTO MINAYA HERRERA (Dominican Republic)
CRIME RATES AND THE IMPACT THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SOCIETY AND OTHER SOCIETIES IN THE HEMISPHERE)

30. LT COLONEL HUMBERTO E. MORALES, JR (United States)
WILL BIO-FUELS RELIEVE CENTRAL AMERICA’S OIL DEPENDENCE?

31. STEVEN MORITSUGU (CANADA)
CANADIAN FORCES ENGAGEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

32. CORONEL LUIS ALFONSO NOVOA DÍAZ (Colombia)
LA CONVENCIÓN AMERICANA SOBRE DERECHOS HUMANOS Y LA SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA (THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND CITIZEN SECURITY)

33. CAPT ISIDORO PEDROZA ORDAZ (México)
EL ROL DE LA JUNTA INTERAMERICANA DE DEFENSA ANTE LOS DESASTRES NATURALES Y SUS IMPLICACIONES EN LA SEGURIDAD HEMISFÉRICA (IADB ROLE IN NATURAL DISASTERS AND IMPLICATIONS ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY)

34. CORONEL GABRIEL OBDULIO PORTILLO ARRIAZA (Guatemala)
SISTEMA DE DEFENSA AEREA REGIONAL PARA ENFRENTAR AL TRÁFICO AÉREO ILÉGAL DENTRO DE LOS PAÍSES DE LA CONFERENCIA DE FUERZAS ARMADAS DE CENTRO AMERICA “CFAC”: Un aporte a la Seguridad Hemisférica (REGIONAL AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM TO SOLVE ILLEGAL AIR TRAFFIC WITHIN THE COUNTRIES OF CONFERENCE OF ARMED FORCES IN CENTRAL AMERICA "CFAC": A CONTRIBUTION TO HEMISPHERIC SECURITY)

35. TCRN. DE POLICÍA LUIS P. RAMIREZ G (Ecuador)
INFLUENCIA DE LA POBREZA EXTREMA EN LA MIGRACIÓN Y LA DELINCUENCIA ORGANIZADA TRANSNACIONAL EN EL ASPECTO ESPECÍFICO DEL TRÁFICO ILÍCITO DE PERSONAS POR LOS PAÍSES INTEGRANTES DE LA COMUNIDAD ANDINA DE NACIONES (IMPACT OF EXTREME POVERTY ON MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, SPECIFICALLY ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY)

36. CR. MARIO FERNANDO RAMOS MORA (Colombia)
MODELO ESTRATÉGICO DE APOYO INMEDIATO A LAS ZONAS DE
DESASTRES NATURALES POR MEDIO DE TRANSPORTE AEREO COMO APORTE A LA SEGURIDAD EN EL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL (STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPORT TO AREAS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS THROUGH AIR TRANSPORTATION AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SECURITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE)

37. CINDY ALEJANDRA RIVAS LEIVA (Chile)
PARTICIPACIÓN DE CHILE EN OPERACIONES DE PAZ ¿ES TIEMPO DE AVANZAR HACIA UN SISTEMA DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DE LA PAZ? (PARTICIPATION OF CHILE IN PEACE OPERATIONS, IS IT TIME TO MOVE FORWARD TOWARDS A PEACE CONSOLIDATION SYSTEM?)

38. COL HECTOR A. SALINAS (United States)
ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND GOVERNANCE IN EL SALVADOR AND HONDURAS

39. CORONEL DE INFANTERÍA, DEM LIONEL SOSA DÍAZ (Guatemala)
REDUCCIÓN DE LOS EJÉRCITOS CENTROAMERICANOS Y SU IMPACTO EN LA SEGURIDAD REGIONAL (REDUCTION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN ARMIES AND THE IMPACT ON REGIONAL SECURITY)

40. LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHRISTOPHER STAFFORD (United States)
INFOWARFARE IN LATIN AMERICA: CHALLENGES OF PROTECTING SECURITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE DEVELOPING DEMOCRACIES

41. DRA. MARÍA CARACUEL RAYA (Spain)

42. CORONEL CESAR TORRES (Perú)
CONTRIBUCIÓN DEL COLEGIO INTERAMERICANO DE DEFENSA EN EL FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS RELACIONES CIVIL-MILITARES Y SU PROYECCIÓN PARA UN MAYOR ALCANCE Y POSICIONAMIENTO EN EL HEMISFERIO. (CONTRIBUTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE COLLEGE TO STRENGTHEN CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS AND ITS PROJECTION FOR A GREATER REACH AND POSITION IN THE HEMISPHERE)

43. MARIELA MELERO-CHAMI (U.S.A.)
IMPACTO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL DE LAS REMESAS ENVIADAS POR INMIGRANTES LATINOAMERICANOS RADICADOS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS. (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF REMITTANCES SENT BY LATIN-AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES).