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**Topic:** EVALUATION OF  
ECUADORIAN PARTICIPATION  
IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE  
OPERATIONS: MISSION IN HAITI  
(MINUSTAH): 2004 - 2015

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### **Abstract**

Haiti, has always been present in the international sphere in particular because of the numerous humanitarian aid from which it has benefited for its cause, the consequences of natural disasters and, among other things, the internal situations that have prevented this Caribbean country from re-emerging its agonizing situation

This work aims to highlight the contributions of the Peace Missions commanded by the United Nations, and their impact to restore order and international security. In turn, numerical data are also presented that allow us to verify the Ecuadorian participation to achieve the aforementioned purpose.

## **Introduction**

The United Nations is an international institution comprised of 193 member countries. Their integration responds to the desire to work for justice and social equity and, at the same time, with the unification of their efforts, seek to safeguard world peace and security, defined as the main objective of this organization.

The functions and powers granted to the United Nations Organization are A) to investigate unusual situations that could create a disturbance of peace within the international community; B) to recommend the use of alternative means of conflict, such as: conciliation, arbitration, mediation, etc.; C) to determine the presence of an act of aggression or threat to international security and to proceed to recommend a peaceful solution for the parties involved; D) to encourage the entry of new member countries to the organization; E) to carry out military measures against an aggressor, etc. (UN, Charter of the United Nations).

In order to achieve several of the above-mentioned tasks, the Security Council - a subsidiary of the United Nations - is called upon to take the necessary measures to prevent and / or take control of any threat to the harmony of citizens around the world. This body has the power<sup>1</sup> to authorize the military deployment of its member countries, as well as to carry out the necessary measures for the end of a conflict and, in addition, to penalize States that do not comply with the Charter of the United Nations and other Supplementary legislation. The Security Council is composed of five (5) permanent member countries and ten (10) rotating member countries.

The responsibility for ensuring the security of the international community rests directly with this United Nations institution. The Cold War and the decolonization of the African and Asian peoples marked a before and after for the work carried out until then by the Security Council, since these two conflicts involved a power struggle between the United States and the former Union of Republics Soviet Union (now Russia), the same as the veto member countries limited in some way the independent action of this Council.

However, the presence of the United Nations was evident in minor aspects such as: supervision of the cease-fire, compliance with peace commitments between the

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<sup>1</sup> Art.- 24.1 "In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and recognize that the Security Council acts on behalf of the Security Council of them in carrying out the functions imposed by that responsibility "(UN, Charter of the United Nations)

disputing parties, separation of armed forces, among other basic activities carried out by a newly created Class of missions, are referred to as United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

Peace Operations represent a non-coercive consensual way of ending a confrontation between the parties to the conflict. Their formation and subsequent sending to specific areas that request or require their support is a clear sign of being an operational means at the service of the international community to deal with various issues that arise within a globalized and cosmopolitan environment.

The first mission started in 1948 and consisted of a group of military observers. Who carried out basic control and verification activities in Palestine. Nowadays, these operations have been able to evolve and be called upon to assist internal political conflicts, provide assistance in case of natural disasters and humanitarian aid, assist in reconstruction and relief activities, etc. In other words, there is a development in terms of: the designation of mandates, the functioning, the integration of troops, the available resources, among other elements. This has led to the completion of 54 peace operations and 16 which are still ongoing under the United Nations mandate.

The objective of this research is to evaluate the set of actions carried out and results obtained after the Ecuadorian intervention within the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for the political and social restoration in Haiti, starting historically from the presidency of François Duvalier in 1957 until the natural disaster that struck the island in 2010.

Within this presentation, it will be possible to chronologically recognize the Ecuadorian contribution through the sending of Ecuadorian military to Haiti during the period 2004 - 2016, special reference is made to the participation within the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH).

The Haitian State has always been the protagonist of political impasses, social inequality and uncontrollable health problems (cholera epidemics), political instability and, as if this were not enough, it has also been forced to face natural disasters classified as the worst in the region. (Peña Cruz, 2016)

Following the devastating earthquake of 7.3 on the Richter scale that hit the Haitian capital, the international community and especially the countries of the region,

including Ecuador, called for the reconstruction of this Caribbean country that did not managed to overcome its political problems and that also required support to arise again within the international arena.

The purpose is to establish the connection between the functions carried out by the United Nations Organization, the decisions taken in relation to Ecuadorian foreign policy and the Ecuadorian military action carried out within the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

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**CHAPTER 1**  
**UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

This section will outline the work done by the United Nations in the creation of Peacekeeping Operations. Also, it details the situations that are considered as a possible attack on international peace and security and demand the presence of these operations. At the same time, a historical account is made of all completed and ongoing Peace Operations in order to verify progress in implementation, development and completion over the years.

### **United Nations Peacekeeping Operations**

At the end of World War II, fifty-one (51) representatives from different countries met in San Francisco, California, who were concerned about the path that international relations would follow and at the same time intrigued to re-establish order and international peace decided to sign the Charter of the United Nations on June 26, 1945, which was created for the purpose of:

"To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: take effective collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace, and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of peace; And to achieve, by peaceful means and in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations likely to lead to breaches of the peace "(Charter of the United Nations, 1945, 2 - Art. 1).

However, it was until the end of the Cold War that the whole world was able to verify the evolution of the initial concept of armed conflicts and with it the transformation of its nature and origin. As a result, the Security Council had to offer greater security to its members and, at the same time, broaden its scope of action to solve different issues ranging from cultural, political, economic, religious and even environmental incompatibilities (Contreras, 2012).

The United Nations mainly applies three (3) strategies to maintain international peace and security and thus restrain any attempt or continuation of a conflict: a) Preventive Diplomacy .- Refers to the measures, objectives, policies and other diplomatic actions used to prevent conflicts that may be considered a threat to world peace, includes: mediation in the prevention of internal crises, conciliation, restoration of the democratic system, economic and social development, or negotiation between the parties (Mogollón

García , 2016); B) Preventive Deployment<sup>2</sup>.- Consists of sending military contingents to immobilize the displacement of insurrection forces (Serbin, 2008); C) Preventive Disarmament.- Its work lies in the importance of destroying all warlike material (weapons, rifles, shotguns) of the past and, thus, avoiding its implementation in future conflicts (Serbin, 2008). In order to do so, the number of weapons in the hands of the civilian population in areas susceptible to conflicts or controversies whose consequences would affect the internal security of a nation (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017)

Based on this premise, the United Nations highlighted the need to create and implement Peacekeeping Operations (known by its acronym in Spanish, OMP). "Operations" defined as the deployment of military agents who represent a State but at the same time subject to the mandate of the United Nations. (Henríquez Palma, 2002); "Maintenance" means to preserve, guard something in its being, to give it vigor and permanence (RAE, 2018), in this case, international peace and security and, "Peace" term coined especially in two circumstances, first is analyzed its Latin origin *Pax* (paxis) that represents an agreement or pact. In other words, it is a state of tranquility and / or stillness (RAE, 2018). And in international security, peace is understood as an agreement or treaty that involves the interest of the conflicting parties to end a war or any other situation that is considered as a threat to public order (RAE, 2018).

The function of these operations is to ensure peace within the public order. For the author Iván Pérez, it is "synonymous with orderly, safe, peaceful and balanced coexistence" (Pérez, 2015). It is the duty of the United Nations as well as of the representatives of States to adopt the necessary legal measures to ensure an environment of harmonious coexistence between the individuals who form a society, and such characteristics should never be violated and, if so, be in the ability to restore them as soon as possible.

However, it may be pointed out that the term Peacekeeping Operations implies the displacement of organized military agents over a given territory, provided they have the authorization of the parties involved to intervene in the conflict, whose objective is to find a peaceful solution to a contrariety that has been impossible to reconcile within the

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<sup>2</sup> "The United Nations is closely monitoring global developments to detect threats to international peace and security, thus enabling the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take preventive measures. The envoys and special representatives of the Secretary-General work in mediation and preventive diplomacy around the world "(United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017)

State itself. Their functions vary according to the type of mandate assigned to them, but they include: maintaining a cease-fire, disarming enemy forces, ensuring compliance with the agreements reached, among others (Henríquez Palma, 2002).

The United Nations Organization defines Peacekeeping Operations as an indispensable tool to "help conflict-torn countries create the conditions for lasting peace" (United Nations - Peacekeeping, s.f.). That is to say, these are mechanisms regulated by the United Nations whose purpose is to safeguard international peace and security through actions to protect and defend the civilian population, which is violated by being in a situation of conflict within its territory.

A more complete definition would be to consider the Peacekeeping operation as a group of military volunteers trained, trained and ready to deploy "on the ground in the service of diplomatic action designed to convince the parties to the crisis ... to accept an appeasement of forces" (Díaz Barrado, Manero Salvador, Olmos, & Vacas Fernández, 2008, page 30).

From these conceptions it could be argued that peacekeeping operations are a means used by the United Nations to ensure the peaceful stability of the international system through military personnel, who are in charge of supporting States and their communities to find The peaceful solution to their controversies and to ensure that peace lasts among the opponents.

Within this analysis, it will be possible to observe the significant evolution that the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations have undergone, starting from observation missions to multidimensional ones (in force up to the present time). This innovation was necessary in view of the fact that internal events in the States directly posed a threat to the security and tranquility of the whole world.<sup>3</sup>

### **Situations that allow the approval of a new mission**

Within the indispensable criteria, which are considered within the Security Council jointly with the Secretary General, whether or not to approve a new mission include the following:

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<sup>3</sup> Throughout this text, mention should be made of the three phases of operations, which should and should be governed by "compliance with the mandate, facilitation in conflict resolution, containment of conflict and limitation of casualties" (Acebedo García, 2011).

1. The existence of a situation that could be considered as a danger to international peace and security; These include: "terrorism, transnational organized crime, [consequences arising from] natural disasters, attacks on cyber security; The possibility of access, possession and use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by terrorists "(Polverini, 2006)
2. Once a cease-fire has been taken, and the parties considered it to be essential to initiate a peace process, which would include with a final political agreement<sup>4</sup>.
3. The effective intervention of a regional organization whose participation is to offer peaceful arrangements to compose an agreement and thereby improve the situation among the contenders.
4. When the formation of a mandate derives from a clear political objective.
5. And, provided that the security of United Nations personnel is a guaranteed priority in all decisions taken. (Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2008, pp. 47-48)

### **Organizations and people involved in the configuration of a Peacekeeping Operation**

The obligation and responsibility to verify the conduct of Peacekeeping Operations rests solely with the Security Council. And in order to ensure neutrality in the actions carried out, the following hierarchical order is proposed:

1. Horizontal participation between the Security Council and the General Secretariat to work together and coordinate functions within the operation.
2. The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces: Reflects the highest authority in the territory and exercises command over the troops that make up his military contingent. Mainly, you must communicate about the status of each operation.
3. The military forces represent the force itself. They shall report all their acts to the Commander-in-Chief and report any new developments.

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<sup>4</sup> The Secretary General reports periodically on progress and offers recommendations necessary to ensure success for the work done by the Blue Helmets. In spite of this, the support of a Special Representative (who works jointly with the Chief of Force) is sometimes required, he will work with the Secretary-General to communicate all events, especially when dealing with operations involving numerous military personnel. In addition, a very important role plays the Secretary General within these Operations. It is thus that he can: "Draw the attention of the Security Council to any matter which in his opinion could jeopardize the maintenance of international peace and security." (Charter of the United Nations, 1945, page 24 Article 99)



4. The contingents sent represent a Member State of the United Nations, but they are in command of this organization and not the country that delegated them (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017).

### **Procedure for the formation of a Peacekeeping Operation**

The peacekeeping missions of the United Nations are governed and regulated by the mandates of the Security Council, whose power was granted in advance by the Charter of the United Nations at the time of the designation of its activities and operation (UN, Charter of the United Nations, pages 11, 12, 13).

For the formation of a Peacekeeping Operation, it must have the approval of the United Nations, mainly the body that exercises authority is the Security Council, which creates, maintains, monitors and disables any operation in force (UN, Charter of the United Nations, P.14). To this is added that any decision taken within this organ carries with it political dyes that deserve to obtain successes as far as political objectives is concerned.

Technically, the procedure to follow is as follows:

1. Once approval is given for the deployment of a mission from the Security Council with the assistance of the Secretary-General, the work falls to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, an institution under the responsibility of the Secretary-General. This unit has within its functions: to coordinate the requests of new troops and to realize a monetary valuation to be used. However, it takes about three or four months since his consent to the execution and the actual implementation were manifested. Mainly, this time is justified since it must be corrected aspects such as: the monetary one, the one related to human resources and the equipment of armament for the sent agents. (Abriesketa, 2005).
2. In order to establish the functions and limitations of each Operation, it is necessary to apply a mandate, which is the instrument that guides from the start up to the end. The approval is only made when there is at least 9 votes in favor of the 15 member countries that make up the Security Council, including the affirmation of the permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. (Charter of the United Nations, 1945, P. 27)

Also, delegate to the "Chief of Mission and a Force Commander or Chief Military Observer" (United Nations Information Center, 2017). The Secretary General periodically reports on progress and offers recommendations necessary to ensure the success of the work done by the Blue Helmets. In spite of this, the support of a Special Representative is often required, who will collaborate with the Secretary-General in order to communicate every event, especially when dealing with operations involving numerous military personnel.

### **Legal Framework for Peacekeeping Operations**

Peacekeeping operations do not explicitly have an autonomous and independent legal basis, although they are governed and regulated by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The purposes, principles and articles that are contemplated inside of this chapter, allow to verify the applicable international juridical framework and to validate its action with the objective of maintaining international peace and security.

The Charter of the United Nations, since it is the constituent treaty of the United Nations Organization, is responsible for delegating the functions and powers of each of its units to all its constituent bodies. Thus, Article 24 (1) and (2) underline the powers of the Security Council:

"In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and recognize that the Security Council acts on their behalf in carrying out the functions imposed by that responsibility.

... The powers granted to the Security Council for the performance of these functions are defined in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII" (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

Maintenance Operations act as a subsidiary body of the United Nations, so its presence in the international context is justified exclusively to protect and protect the tranquility of its members (Fernandez, 1998). In this way, the maximum competence rests with the Security Council to guard and ensure peace throughout the world.

## **Classification of Peacekeeping Operations**

### **Non-Coercive Peacekeeping Operations<sup>5</sup>**

In contemporary practice, the powers of Non-Coercive Peacekeeping Operations are contemplated in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations. Basically, they seek the possibility of finding a "peaceful settlement [in cases of] controversy".

Based on this, the operations are means to fulfill a specific purpose, which is translated to maintain the peace and security of all the inhabitants of the Earth. Before carrying out such action, it is necessary to consider what is established in Article 2, seventh of the Charter: "No provision ... shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States" (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945, p. 3).

The ideal for Non-Coherent Peacekeeping operation would be to consider what was stated in Article 33, which states that:

1. "Parties to a dispute whose continuance is liable to jeopardize the maintenance of international peace and security shall seek to resolve, first and foremost, through negotiation, investigation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, recourse Regional bodies or agreements or other peaceful means of their choice.
2. The Security Council, if it deems it necessary, urges the parties to settle their disputes by such means" (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

The work of the Security Council is to raise non-coercive measures in the event of breaches of the peace or any act that constitutes a danger to public order. Thus, it can be said that the Council must offer peaceful solutions to conflicts that have been left out of the hands of the Governments that receive Peace Operations.

### **Coercive Peacekeeping Operations<sup>6</sup>**

On the other hand, the Coercive Peacekeeping Operations, regulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which refers to action in case of threats to peace,

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<sup>5</sup> An example of Non-Coercive Peacekeeping Operations: United Nations Truce Supervision Bodies in Palestine (UNTSO). This mission is intended to monitor the faithful implementation of the 1949 General Armistice Agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors. All this as a result of a negotiation (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017).

<sup>6</sup> An example of Coercive Peacekeeping Operations: United Nations Observer Mission for Iraq and Kuwait (UNIKOM). Following the invasion of Iraq in 1990, the United Nations believed it necessary to impose economic measures to re-establish the sovereignty of the people of Kuwait. (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017)

breaches of peace or acts of aggression. These are operations that seek the imposition of peace without questioning the methods to be used. For this purpose they take as reference Article 42, 44 and 45 of the aforementioned Charter.

Article 42: "If the Security Council considers that the measures referred to in Article 41 may be inadequate or proved to be inadequate, it may, by means of air, naval or land forces, take such action as may be necessary to maintain or re-establish the Peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockades and other operations carried out by air, naval or ground forces of Members of the United Nations "(United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

Article 44: "When the Security Council has decided to use force, before requiring a Member that is not represented in the fact that the armed forces fulfill their obligations ... I wish to participate in the decisions of the Council Concerning the use of contingents of armed forces of that Member" (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945)

Article 45: "In order to enable the Organization to take urgent military action, its Members shall maintain national air-force contingents immediately available for the combined execution of international coercive action. The strength and level of preparation of these contingents and the plans for their combined action shall be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the State Committee within the limits established in the Convention or special agreements referred to in Article 43 Higher" (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

From Articles 42, 44 and 45 of the UN Charter, the capacity for action and reaction that is allowed to the Peacekeeping Operations for the use of oppressive measures to comply with the purpose of the organization, Which among other things, is to ensure international peace.

The United Nations, in order to fulfill and properly follow its role as guardian of international peace to the whole world, supports and validates the way in which regional agreements are implemented. And its mention is within the article 52, which states:

1. "No provision of the Charter There is an existence of the agreements of the organisms of its fin in the sense of the matters related to the maintenance of the peace and the international security and susceptible of the regional action, Be compatible with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).
2. The Members of the United Nations which are parties to such agreements or which constitute such agencies shall make every effort to achieve the peaceful settlement of local disputes by means of such regional agreements or bodies before

committing them to the Security Council" (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

3. The Security Council shall promote the development of the peaceful settlement of disputes of a local character through such regional agreements or bodies, either on the initiative of the States concerned or on the initiative of the States concerned, or at the request of the Security Council (United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

### **Main Guiding Principles of Peace Operations**

As described in the Capstone Doctrine<sup>7</sup>, the activities of Peacekeeping Operations are governed by the following basic guidelines (a) Consent of the parties; B) Impartiality; And, c) Non-use of force, except in self-defense and defense of mandate. Of course there is the close relationship that exists between these principles, since they are interrelated from its concept to its functionality itself (Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2008).

### **Consent of the parties<sup>8</sup>**

The validity of the actions executed by the Peace Operations is that the parties to the conflict approve and validate their participation. Mainly, it talks about granting the PEACEKEEPING OPERATION freedom of action within the host State. This requirement is indispensable since it means a reliable commitment to seek peace and maintain security, the same ones that at one time were violated (Jaramillo Mora, 2011).

The consent of the parties "is a legally accepted way for the United Nations to act within the jurisdiction of a State; Action prohibited by the Charter if it was carried out without the consent of that State "(Vacas Fernandez, 2003, p.31).

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<sup>7</sup> It is a "logical manual [which addresses] the core principles and objectives of United Nations peace operations. It also provides bases for the development of training material for military, police and civilian personnel deployed in the field "(García, 2015)

<sup>8</sup> An example of the Principle of Consent of the Parties: In the Operation carried out in El Salvador in 1989. (Vallejo Almeida, Principles of Peacekeeping Operations, 2011)

It is considered as a fundamental pillar to have the commitment of the parties, since, on the one hand they ensure compliance with the mandates provided in each operation and on the other, and the United Nations can also carry out actions aimed at a common purpose (Ruales Cordero, 2015).

This principle is understood as a legal requirement which must be expressed clearly and expressly, without the influence of any external agent, should only be issued by the representative of the State or who has the power to do so attributable to the State in a Moment - prior to the start of the peace operation. It implies that, with the consent of the parties, the operation will be carried out under the concept of agreed action between the host State and the United Nations (Vacas Fernandez, 2003).

However, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of the personnel of each mission, who besides knowing the history, culture, language, traditions, and in itself relevant facts of the country where the PEACEKEEPING OPERATION is executed. They are also positive partners in the face of any unanticipated threats that may give rise to serious threats to peace within a specific community.

Although the successes of a mission cannot be guaranteed, it is important to emphasize that many times the results, whether positive or negative, can be time consuming because in the receiving territory, the people critical thinking may be influenced by the presence of insurgent groups and / or, In turn the existence of weak mechanisms to control order and security, all these events and many more prevent the staff of the missions.

For this reason, there are permanent evaluations on the progress that each operation reaches, in order to verify that the parties' consent and the efficiency they maintain in the field of action are being fulfilled (Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2008, p. 30-34).

On the basis of the above, it can be argued that the principle of consent of the parties fulfills two functions: a) it serves as a guideline for carrying out actions on behalf of the United Nations and b) it exposes the consent of a particular sovereign State to intervene within Of its internal jurisdiction with the aim of contributing to world peace and security.

## **Impartiality<sup>9</sup>**

This principle refers to non-discrimination, "to the equal treatment of people devastated by a disaster, served according to their needs. Obviously, prioritizing activities according to the level of urgency or the types of needs affected "(Sassoli, Bouvier, & Quintin, 2011). Applying to the Peacekeeping operation, it is understood that the United Nations through its subsidiary body and through its mandates will never favor or prejudice any of the parties involved in the dispute. In other words, impartiality is fundamental to maintaining the consent and cooperation of parties seeking a peaceful settlement.

The application of this principle sets out the position to be taken by the United Nations at the time of establishing a PEACEKEEPING OPERATION. Before issuing any kind of questioning, it is necessary that it offer technical observation services to contribute to peace restoration, for it must offer real, concrete and pertinent solutions that can guide the parties to the conflict. The procedures to be used should respect the right of minorities or vulnerable groups to find permanent and lasting solutions (Vallejo Almeida, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, delimitation of the institution, basics and approach to its applicability to the Colombian case, 2008).

Within this principle, it is important to differentiate that each work carried out within a mission must be impartial rather than neutral. The difference lies in the fact that neutrality is "not taking part in hostilities or controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological order ... not participating in disputes that divide peoples" (Sassoli, Bouvier, & Quintin, 2011, p. 375). This means that impartiality is reflected in each act performed, which is guided by the needs of the population, the assistance provided will never be guided by any racial inherentity, gender, age, social status or the type of belief that they maintain; meanwhile neutrality is a concept rather focused not to assume a position in disputes or hostilities (Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2008, p 24).

Also, impartiality is contemplated within the Brahimi Report<sup>10</sup>, which states that:

"The impartiality of United Nations operations must therefore signify adherence to the principles of the Charter: when a party to a peace agreement violates its conditions clearly

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<sup>9</sup> An example of the Principle of Impartiality: United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (1993 - 1996).

<sup>10</sup> The Brahimi report is a compilation of recommendations and observations made by a peacekeeping working group following the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lakhdar Brahimi, who assumed the presidency of the Group, said: "In order to be effective, UN peacekeeping operations must have adequate and equipped resources and operate on clear, convincing and viable mandates" (UN, Group on United Nations Peace Operations (2000))

and indisputably, to continue to treat all parties to it In this way, the United Nations will, at best, fall into disrepair and, at worst, commit complicity. "(Brahimi Report, 2000, p.9)

Consequently, impartiality differs from neutrality since the former is based on previously established norms and the latter only does not take a position, it is limited to not pronouncing. At the same time, when the United Nations decides to form a new peace operation, it must carry out investigatory and investigative actions and, from a position of objectivity, decide in accordance with the principle of impartiality whether there is an aggressor or the subject that violates international law (Fernandez Sanchez, 2005).

### **Non-use of force, except in self-defense and defense of mandate**

For the better understanding of this principle, the terms that comprise it will be defined. Within the PEACEKEEPING OPERATION, the term force has evolved from a response to an armed attack (RAE, 2018) to become a necessary complement to the legitimate defense in the execution of an operation. For Salmon J, legitimate defense is a right attributable to all members of a peace operation, and under this premise they are granted the right to use arms as a defense against any threat to their integrity, to ensure their freedom Mobility, and in particular to ensure compliance with the mandate of their operation (Salmon J, 2001).

The cases in which the use of force can be applied in the following causes:

- a) In case of an armed attack<sup>11</sup>: The alternative of using force against an armed attack is recognized. Understanding an armed attack as: "an act carried out with the use of any weapon, directed against the territory or other property that are the manifestation of the signals of the sovereignty of a State and that is given by the regular forces Of a State, or forces that are not part of their military apparatus but de facto acting on their behalf, as bands or armed groups, irregular or mercenary forces" (Resolution 3314, XXIX, 1947).

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<sup>11</sup> Under the Charter of the United Nations in Article 51: "Nothing in this Charter shall impair the immanent right of individual or collective self-defense in the event of an armed attack against a Member of the United Nations, until the Council have taken the necessary measures to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in exercise of the right of self-defense shall be immediately communicated to the Security Council and shall in no way affect the authority and responsibility of the Council under this Charter to exercise at any time such action as it may deem necessary with in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. "(UN, Charter of the United Nations)



- b) As a coercive measure executed by the Security Council<sup>12</sup>: The Council is empowered to carry out actions involving the use of force, such as area, land or naval force, if it considers that its objective of maintaining international peace and security is being Committed.
- c) As part of the collective security system<sup>13</sup>.- The use of force based on agreements and / or regional organizations, which seek to find solutions to local disputes for a previously delimited geographical area and to collaborate in collective actions under the tutelage of The United Nations. All as part of the collective security system of the States (Tardif Chalifour, 2008).

The Security Council, in response to acts carried out by armed groups, insurgents or criminal organizations that violate the peace and security of civilians,.

The Security Council has been forced to authorize the use of force as a last resort to prevent vandalism from damaging the right of every human being to live in an environment of tranquility.

This approval contemplates the application of coercive peace operations only when they are based on self-defense and on the protection of an initial provision. In addition, it allows the possibility of extending its concept provided that:

"Sometimes the local parties are not morally comparable but a clearly aggressive and an obviously aggressive component, and peacekeepers can not only have an operational justification for using force but also being morally obligated to do what" (Brahimi Report, 2000, p.20).

To prevent any kind of misunderstanding, it is necessary that:

"Mandates must specify the faculties of an operation to use force. It means larger forces, better equipped and more expensive, but with convincing deterrent power. In particular, United Nations forces engaged in complex operations must have the intelligence on the

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<sup>12</sup> Article 39.- "The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression and shall make recommendations or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Articles 41 and 42 to maintain or re-establish international peace and security. "(UN, Charter of the United Nations)

<sup>13</sup> Under the Charter of the United Nations in Article 53: "The Security Council shall use such agreements or regional bodies, if appropriate, to implement coercive measures under its authority ..." (UN, Charter of the United Nations)

ground and other resources necessary to mount an effective defense against violent opposition“(Brahimi Report, 2000, p.10).

It should be noted that the use of force in Peace Operations will only be carried out in the three (3) particular cases analyzed above.

### **Evolution of Peacekeeping Operations**

In 1948, through the mandate of the United Nations Security Council, the first Peacekeeping Operation was executed in the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors<sup>14</sup>, whose objective was limited to "monitoring, information and confidence-building"(United Nations - Peacekeeping, NA). It is important to emphasize that, at the outset, these operations were made up of unarmed soldiers and troops carrying indispensable weapons to safeguard their security and integrity.

Since then and to date, 71 peace missions have been carried out, of which 16 are still ongoing. These have received the collaboration of 123 of the 193 UN member countries, which have contributed mainly with contingents of uniformed personnel in the designated areas.

Since the first OMP carried out in 1948, these have been the product of multiple transformations which allows us to consider within the universal history the study of three different generations, the same ones that respond to realities derived from the globalizing effects during the time Which each persists, especially for the various causes of international conflicts:

#### **First Generation (1948 - 1987)<sup>15</sup>**

Initially, the term Peacekeeping Operations was used. This phase was divided into: a) Observing Missions: "Consistency in a number of military Officers ..." (Contreras Rodríguez, 2012). In other words, they simply monitored the provisions of senior commanders and, in turn, notified actions taken by the armies; And (b) Armed Forces of Peacekeeping: heavily armed military groups that had the power to "intervene in secessionist civil wars, internal or international conflicts" (Díaz Barrado, Manero Salvador, Olmos, & Vacas Fernandez, 2006). In summary, it was necessary to specify in

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<sup>14</sup> The armistice between Israel and Egypt was signed on the Greek island of Rhodes on February 24, 1949. The armistice line was the international border that existed since 1906, also known as the Green Line, because of the color with which they were painted in the map, which remained valid until the Six Day War in 1967, with the exception of a narrow strip bordering the sea (Gaza Strip) that remained under Egyptian control. " (Garcia, 2015)

<sup>15</sup> Look at Appendix 1

the mandates: the functions to be performed, the power they had and the resources at their disposal in order to achieve the objectives previously set.

The work carried out by the first Peacekeeping operation was rather simplistic, as they did not play an important role in the search for and permanent consolidation of international peace and security. However, they had functions that by then were the only ones capable of fulfilling. These include: deterring enemy forces from committing aggression, providing safe areas for mission personnel, ensuring democratic processes, and so on.

### **Second Generation (1988 - 1997)<sup>16</sup>**

The decisive factor for classifying the First and Second Generation Operations was precisely the most active and effective participation of the Security Council, based on the intention of the former Union of Soviet Republics to collaborate in matters of international cooperation. It was Mikhail Gorbachev. Who worked to establish bonds of friendship and collaboration with the other members of the world sphere. The conclusive act that contributed to the evolution of the Second Phase was the "announcement of a payment of arrears of \$ 127 million plus resources in favor of the MOPs, which his country had initially opposed" (Linares Rojas, 2009).

In this generation there is an expansion of the tasks, compared to the first generation, which include:

"Take measures aimed at strengthening state structures; Providing humanitarian assistance; Protect human rights; Organize and supervise the electoral processes; Promote economic and social development; Rebuild infrastructures and services; Eliminate mines; Demobilize combatants and reintegrate them into civilian life "(Serrano Caballero, 2007, p.16).

The development of this new phase was due to the fact that the Security Council gained the most prominence within the international arena, as capable of securing and maintaining peace and, as a supranational entity, able to find peaceful solutions to the controversies that threatened against the perpetual peace of the Member States of the United Nations.

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<sup>16</sup> Look at Appendix 2

### **Third Generation (1998 - to present)<sup>17</sup>**

This new stage, which lasts until our days, is characterized by offering multipurpose operations, that is, those that cover more fields of action. The work carried out by the missions deployed in this phase is summarized in the "imposition of peace" (Serrano Caballero, 2007). Consequently, the main principles affected were: the consent of the receiving State of the mission and the use of force not precisely in self-defense.

The same resolution No. 25859 of May 28, 1993 issued by the Secretary General of the United Nations recognizes:

"The right of the Council to authorize the use of all means for United Nations forces to carry out their mandate, as well as the immanent right of United Nations forces to take appropriate measures for their self-defense" (United Nations, Resolution No. 25859, 1993).

Although in practice a break-point has been reached since the announcement is refuted by different authors, who, in addition to disagreeing, point out the unfortunate events that occurred during the excursions in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and especially the assassination in Rwanda which is demonstrated by the absolute inability of the United Nations to fulfill its purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

In this section we can see the preponderant role played by the United Nations, which translates into uniting efforts to ensure international peace and security. Also, the implementation of Peacekeeping Operations as a subsidiary mechanism of the Security Council is approved in cases such as: a) situations that entail international peace in the international community, and c) scenarios requesting their participation for Offer peaceful settlements in disputes. In addition, reference is made to the evolution of the Peacekeeping Operations which initially were in charge of enforcement and verification activities. It should be made clear that the use of weapons was not initially conceived for the fulfillment of the functions of the personnel of each mission; however, this situation has changed over the years and with the nature of each conflict, which they represent today.

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<sup>17</sup> Look at Appendix 3

**CHAPTER 2**  
ECUADOR: ECUADORIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Within this chapter, Ecuador's foreign policy is intended to identify Ecuador's participation in United Nations Peace Operations. And at the same time identify and demonstrate the role played by the members of these operations - also known as Blue Helmets - within the objectives of international peace and security and humanitarian assistance in case of natural disasters.

### **Foreign policy. - Generalities**

For Gustavo Rúaless, understanding the meaning of a state's foreign policy could be very complex. However, he suggests that one must know a) the characteristics of each country, b) the problems they face, and; C) what the wishes of his people are. However, he also adds that it is essential to be clear about the natural resources available to him, the technological advance and the military power that he has at his disposal.

However, over the years, the definition of foreign policy has been forced to be modified mainly because of the different internal and external needs that each nation faces, since they have realities that cannot be generalized.

Based on the provisions of the United States Constitution, Congress is the only entity with the capacity to declare war, the President as the Head of the Executive Branch - is in charge of directing US foreign policy - and also as Commander General Of the Armed Forces has full capabilities to deploy military forces either to form part of or support peacekeeping operations when, at its discretion, it deems necessary to provide protection and protection of the rights of its citizens or to prevent aggression against The national security of the United States (Luck, 2007, p 57).

During the administration of former President Barack Obama, the issues related to the Peace Operations had the effective support of the president since, he considers it essential to provide the necessary tools to the troops so that they can safeguard international peace and security in order to face the presence of armed conflicts, acts of terrorism, among other acts that undermine international security. (United Nations, the UN will have 30,000 new blue helmets for its peace operations, 2015). As a sign of his interest, in 2015, he presided over the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping Operations held in New York, whose objective was to solicit from the attending countries economic and troop support so that the work carried out by the Peace be effective and can fulfill the mandates, without delay or setbacks (Government of Spain, 2015).

In general<sup>18</sup>, foreign policy is articulated and applied in a free and sovereign way of a State. Its objective will be to orient the public administration of the State in matters of cooperation and integration with other States without requiring sacrifice of great resources, since the formulation of Foreign policy is conditioned by a complex reality, which includes aspects such as the ideology of the government of the day, the location of the State, its potential in economic and power issues. However, at any given time, all of this can limit or allow progress in its field of action and achieve its real goals.

In a more concrete way, it details the interests of a State that should be considered as the source of creation of foreign policy and, at the same time, represent the national interests of its population.

"It is said that all nation-states have at least three fundamental interests (1) to ensure the physical survival of the homeland, including protecting the lives of its citizens and maintaining the territorial integrity of its borders; (2) to promote the economic well-being of its inhabitants; And (3) to preserve national self-determination in regard to the governmental nature of the country and the conduct of internal affairs " (Pearson & Rochester, 2000, p. 159).

### **Foreign Policy as Government Policy**

Due to the constant changes in the international arena, foreign policy requires actors capable of understanding the problems that afflict societies, propose solutions, take rapid and truthful measures, implement them and achieve the stated goal. All this process shares prominence with the government on duty. Since the group that holds the power during that period, will be who, interpret which are the national interests of the State and make the decisions based on their ideals.

For Pearson and Rochester, in his work *International Relations*, he points out that foreign policy is a: "set of priorities or precepts established by national leaders to serve as guidelines to choose between various courses of action (behaviors) in specific situations and Within the context of their struggle to achieve their goals " (Pearson & Rochester, 2000).

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<sup>18</sup> At present, Donald Trump, possibly, within its decrees to be signed, it is to drastically reduce the economic contribution to some United Nations units, including Peacekeeping Operations. (Trump Government would strongly reduce US contributions to the UN, 2017). This fact has not yet materialized due to the fact that he is still serving as the highest representative of the United States a few months.

To this Velázquez in a more direct way, mentions that:

"There is no foreign state policy, but rather the foreign policy of governments. That is to say, in many cases this policy does not respond to the general interests of the majority of the population and the society is not consulted for the decision making oriented towards the outside, but we are in front of what would be the foreign policy of the group that is Finds in power "(Velázquez, 1999, p.25).

### **Foreign policy. – Definition**

According to Francisco Carrión Mena, the foreign policy of a State is understood as:

"The external expression of its quality as a sovereign entity related to the conduct and manner of acting in its relations with other States or international organizations guided always by the attainment of internal policy objectives and by the defense of national interests" (Carrión Mena , 1986, p.23).

A more complete definition would be the one proposed by Hernández Vela, who argues that:

"Foreign policy is the set of policies, decisions and actions that integrate a coherent and consistent body of doctrine, based on solid and immutable clear principles, forged through its evolution and historical experience, permanently enriched and improved by each state Or another actor or subject of the international society defines its behavior and establishes goals and courses of action in all fields and issues that transcend its borders or that can affect the interior of its own, since it is applied systematically for the purpose of prosecuting and To take advantage of the international environment for the better fulfillment of the objectives set for the sake of the general good of the nation as well as the search for the maintenance of harmonious relations with the outside "(Hernández Vela, 2002, p. 935).

The above elements allow us to know how the foreign policy of a State is structured. Therefore, the foreign policy of a State is understood as a set of decisions, actions and actions aimed at the attainment of internal and particular interests arising in the broader sectors of society and, to ensure compliance, acts within the international community.

### **Ecuadorian foreign policy**

In his work, Rúales (1991) states that in the Ecuadorian case, it represents a geographically reduced nation, but with a population growing in relation to its size. It finds the productive processes and the national market contracted due to the poor



distribution of natural resources. And, it catalogs military power as insufficient to the realities resulting from the process of globalization. Thus, it is suggested that the guidelines that governed Ecuador's foreign policy were initially the consolidation of national independence and identity.

Since 1830<sup>19</sup>, Ecuadorian foreign policy has been based on obtaining political recognition and achieving an international position during the first years of the republic's creation. Subsequent to this, a trend towards the signing of trade agreements with neighboring countries was evidenced as a means of regional integration and, in addition, the intention to establish relations with the great powers of the time is also observed. (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, 2011).

Making a historical count during the administration of Jaime Roldós Aguilera (1979 - 1981), Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea (1981 - 1984) and Leon Febres Cordero (1984 - 1988), it is argued that Ecuadorian foreign policy was guided mainly by the fulfillment of the economic obligations demanded by lending States (especially the United States).

In the following presidential periods there is a variation in the handling of the topics to be dealt with in Ecuadorian foreign policy, which, in other words, was due to the change of rulers on duty:

**Table 1: Ecuadorian Foreign Policy from 1988 to 2017**

Period	Mandate	International Agenda
1988 - 1992	Rodrigo Borge Cevallos	Among its foreign policy agenda, it prioritized topics such as negotiating the border problem with Peru, cooperation for border areas affected, and prioritizing the issue of territorial security and trade. He proposed papal arbitration as a means of resolving conflicts
1992 - 1996	Sixto Durán-Ballén Córdovez	The recognition of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is a milestone in Ecuadorian foreign policy. It achieved an insertion inside the international community to propose solutions that allow to end this impasse with the neighboring country of Peru.
1996 - 1997	Abdalá Bucaram Ortíz	No significant progress was achieved for Ecuador in foreign policy during its presidential term, which was surrounded by corruption and nepotism.

<sup>19</sup> To ensure the success of Ecuadorian participation in the international arena, it was envisaged sending diplomatic missions, led by leading personalities from each presidential period to obtain contacts that would later benefit Ecuador's international relations. (Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, 2011)

1997 - 1998	Fabián Alarcón*	Its foreign policy was directed mainly at: regional reintegration and with international organizations. Consolidate the peace process with Peru. Recover the international prestige of Ecuador through diplomatic relations not very profitable due to the inability of diplomatic officials.
1998 - 2000	Jamil Mahuad	Its foreign policy was aimed at ending the disputes with the neighboring country and measures of cooperation with the United States. On October 26, 1998, the Peace Treaty was signed in Ecuador and Peru. It faces problems arising from the immigration of thousands of Ecuadorians to Italy, Spain and the United States due to the banking holiday. The lease of the base area in Manta is granted to the United States government.
2000 - 2002	Gustavo Noboa	Its foreign policy was directed towards the signing of agreements with Spain (for the first time, it includes topics such as protection of migrants) and promoted South American integration during the Second South American Summit held in Guayaquil, Ecuador.
2002 - 2005	Lucio Gutiérrez	Its foreign policy was strongly influenced by the United States government. He left aside the issue of Human Rights of Ecuadorians living in European countries. Issues such as national security and protection were not considered in depth during his mandate, (Reference: Ecuadorian Shipbuilding by US Warships)
2005 - 2007	Alfredo Palacio	Its foreign policy was directed to regain political recognition after the instability generated by the continuous changes of presidents. Worked for integration, territorial defense and protection of migrants
2007 - 2017	Rafael Correa	Its foreign policy was directed mainly at regional integration and international cooperation. Among its main accomplishments are: a) The new headquarters of the South American Union of Nations (UNASUR) was inaugurated in Quito; b) Ecuador is in solidarity with the Haitian people through humanitarian aid; and c) Diplomatic asylum is granted to Julian Assange at the Ecuadorian Embassy.

\*Term of Rosalía Arteaga Serrano in 1997

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (Eight examples of changes in Ecuadorian foreign policy, 2015); (AFESE, 2008); (FLACSO, Foreign Policy during the Conflict, 2006); (Santacruz Cordovez, 2013); (Cabrera, 2009)

Some of the findings in Table. 1 is a radical change in the management of Ecuadorian foreign policy since it is passed from diplomats who are experts in socio-economic issues and anxious for political recognition of the new national diplomats<sup>20</sup> in

<sup>20</sup> "The war was the result of the perception of divergent territorial interests, originated from a failed mediatorial activity and an inefficient implementation agreement carried out 53 years before the conflict ...

national security. Result of the signing of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro in 1998 between Ecuador and Peru, which represents a true milestone in Ecuadorian foreign policy, due to the political implications demanded by Ecuadorian diplomatic officials (FLACSO, Foreign Policy of Ecuador, 25 years of vulnerability, 2006).

At the beginning of the XXI century<sup>21</sup>, Ecuador's political agenda inserted some other topics such as: human rights, the right to free mobility (migrations), international crimes, the rights of nature, and new national and international security agendas (FLACSO, Of Ecuador, 25 years of vulnerability, 2006). In conclusion, it can be said that Ecuadorian foreign policy seeks to strengthen and maintain ties of friendship and cooperation with other subjects of international law through its multilateral vocation and especially with its frequent participation within the United Nations, specifically within Of Peacekeeping Operations, as well as other regional and international entities (Minister of Foreign Affairs, 2011).

As a result of the social, political, economic and environmental changes, the current objectives are guided by the desire to defend territorial integrity and preserve sovereignty. However, history shows us that it will depend on each government in turn to be able to understand what the issues will be included in the Foreign Policy Agenda.

The guiding thread that guides the Ecuadorian foreign policy is its general consideration and foreign of any influence on the world reality, since through this it is able to guide strategic guidelines and failures to contribute with the search of global solutions and thus guarantee the peace And security (Minister of Foreign Affairs, 2011).

According to Article 147 of the Constitution of Ecuador, one of the attributions and duties of the President of the Republic (highest representative of the executive branch) is to direct foreign policy, sign and ratify international treaties (Constitution of 2008, 2008, Page 147).

However, since Ecuador is a representative, democratic and constitutional republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility is designated as responsible for "directing foreign policy and strengthening the country's position on the international scene, advising the Head of State in the definition of foreign policy, implement national

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and its resolution was the result of a successful mediating activity of the Peruvian State and of an effective implementation carried out during the period 1995-1998 "(Laban Lekanda, 2009)

<sup>21</sup> Table No. 1

coordination mechanisms for the management of foreign policy, among other activities " (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, 2014).

### **Constitutional rules governing Ecuadorian foreign policy**

#### **Constitution of Ecuador**

The legal basis for Ecuador's action in the international arena is the Constitution of 2008, the same as in Title VIII on International Relations, explicitly in article 416 states that:

Ecuador's relations with the international community will respond to the interests of the Ecuadorian people, who will be rendered accountable by their leaders and executors, and in consequence:

1. It proclaims the independence and legal equality of States, peaceful coexistence and self-determination of peoples, as well as cooperation, integration and solidarity.
2. It advocates the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts, and rejects the threat or use of force to resolve them.
3. It condemns the interference of States in the internal affairs of other States, and any form of intervention, maritime incursion, aggression, occupation or economic or military blockade.
4. It promotes peace, universal disarmament; Condemns the development and use of weapons of mass destruction and the imposition of bases or facilities for the military purposes of some States in the territory of others.
5. It recognizes the rights of various peoples coexisting within States, especially to promote mechanisms that express, preserve and protect the diverse character of their societies, and rejects racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination.
6. It advocates the principle of universal citizenship, the free mobility of all inhabitants of the planet and the progressive end of the status of foreigner as a transforming element of unequal relations between countries, especially North-South
7. It requires respect for human rights, in particular the rights of migrants, and promotes their full exercise by fulfilling the obligations assumed by the signing of international human rights instruments.
8. It condemns all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and recognizes the right of peoples to resistance and liberation from all forms of oppression.
9. It recognizes international law as a standard of conduct and demands the democratization of international organizations and the equitable participation of States within them.
10. It promotes the creation of a multipolar global order with the active participation of regional economic and political blocs and the strengthening of horizontal relations for the construction of a just, democratic, solidarity, diverse and intercultural world.
11. Primarily it promotes the political, cultural and economic integration of the Andean region, South America and Latin America.

12. It promotes a new system of trade and investment between States based on justice, solidarity, complementarity, the creation of mechanisms of international control for multinational corporations and the establishment of an international financial system, fair, transparent and equitable. He denied that disputes with foreign private companies had turned into conflicts between States.
13. It promotes the creation, ratification and validity of international instruments for the conservation and regeneration of the life cycles of the planet and the biosphere. (Constitution of 2008, 2008, page 124).

These principles expressed in the Ecuadorian Constitution reflect the intention and credibility of the State before the various subjects of international law for their desire to promote international cooperation and increase levels of trust to foreign investors.

Then, based on the principles enshrined in Article 416 of the Ecuadorian Constitution, a brief analysis will be made of the items that have a direct impact on Ecuador's participation in Peacekeeping Operations:

**The Ecuadorian Constitution proclaims the independence and legal equality of States, peaceful coexistence and self-determination of peoples, as well as cooperation, integration and solidarity**

This principle refers to the equality of rights and duties undertaken by States to implement the principles of solidarity and cooperation, as well as their ability to execute them at any time to ensure peaceful coexistence with the various subjects of international law. And, it suggests that economic, industrial and / or technological development, political stability, geographical extension, etc., should not be taken into account as decisive when making decisions.

Within international jurisprudence, the judgments delivered by Judge Marshall, President of the Supreme Court of the United States, are set forth, which establishes the following doctrine: "No principle of General Law is accepted as universally as that of perfect equality among nations" (Cruchaga Gandarilla, 1968). In other words, this judge assures that within the international community no will can be imposed before another subject of international law or will have direct or indirect interference with the purpose of fulfilling its own ends.

Another case of the same judge, is that carried out between represented business by Goleta Exchange and Mac Faddon. The dispute consisted in determining whether the

possession of a ship seized by Napoleon on one of his expeditions belonged to the United States Navy or to the nation which received such seizure. For this, Judge Marshall said:

"This perfect equality ... of the sovereigns, and this common interest which induces them to maintain mutual relations and to render mutual services, has given rise to a category of situations in which it is understood that each sovereign renounces the exercise of a part of that jurisdiction Full and exclusive territory that has been said to be an attribute of all nations "(Gutiérrez Espada, 2011).

Then, the juridical security of States is that scenario which is considered the equivalent international rights and duties among the nations that make up the international community. And, for the simple fact of belonging to this great community no other particular aspect will be taken into consideration.

This principle is also contemplated in the International Legislation. And, it is reflected in the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) and maintains that:

"States are legally equal, enjoy equal rights and equal capacity to exercise them and have equal duties. The rights of each person do not depend on the power available to ensure their exercise, but on the mere fact of their existence as a person of international law "(OEA, p. 34).

With the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, the principle of self-determination of peoples began to take on value until it is currently envisaged in international legal documents and is exercised by the peoples who make up the international community (Aguirre Andrade & Manasía Fernández, 2004).

The principle of self-determination of peoples is understood as a collective human right that seeks to guarantee the freedom of collective groups in determining their form of political, economic, social and cultural organization without the intervention or interference of any other State over the Decisions they will make (Roncagliolo Benítez, 2015).

The Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights adopted in 1996, in its first article, states that:

"All peoples have the right to self-determination; By virtue of this right freely establish their political status and provide their own economic, social and cultural rights. In order to achieve its goals, all peoples may freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international economic cooperation

based on the principle of reciprocal benefit, as well as international law "(Aguirre Andrade & Manasía Fernández, 2004, p. 22).

**It advocates the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts, and rejects the threat or use of force to resolve them.**

The peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts; And, within the Charter of the United Nations in its article 2, subsections 3 and 4 respectively establishes that:

"The Members of the Organization shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that neither international peace and security nor justice shall be endangered.

Members of the Organization in their international relations shall refrain from recourse to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations "(UN, Charter of the United Nations, p. 2. Art. 2-3).

With reference to the foregoing article, the United Nations makes available alternative methods for the settlement of disputes such as: "negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, recourse to regional bodies or agreements Or other peaceful means of their choice "(UN, Charter of the United Nations, p. 10).

However, the concept of Alternative Dispute Settlement (ADS) should be clear. They are those procedures previously agreed by the parties to find a solution to a dispute, which will not be dealt with by ordinary courts or tribunals, but by specialized centers and authorized for the purposes (Sepúlveda, 2004).

In addition, these alternatives serve the purpose of trying to appease the differences between the parties, for it can only be done if there is a prior commitment of the international actors to resort to this procedure and not to the regular procedures.

In practice, Ecuador has proved to be a country that accepts this principle when it comes to international instances to find alternatives to disputes that harm the State and its fellow citizens. Among the known cases are the arbitration proceedings brought by "West American oil companies (Oxy), Chevron, Burlington and Murphy, and Anglo-French Perenco" (Telegraph.ec, 2014).

In addition, in application of the denial of the use of force as a means of dispute resolution, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) is considered, of which the Ecuadorian State was a member in 2005. UNMIS was established due to the Concern on the part of the international community that the internal situation of Sudan will pose a latent threat to world peace.

Its mandate required its members to unite efforts to ensure that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was implemented and respected. To this end, the mission was to: "provide guidance and technical assistance to the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, in cooperation with other international entities, to support the preparation and holding of the elections and referenda provided for in the Agreement" (Security Council, Resolution 1590, 2005). At the end of UNMIS, the peace and security of the Sudanese was largely restored although it was not 100% effective since the parties did not show a real interest in taking the necessary steps to achieve a definitive peace (Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on Sudan, 2007).

**The Ecuadorian Constitution promotes peace, universal disarmament; Condemns the development and use of weapons of mass destruction and the imposition of bases or facilities for the military purposes of some States in the territory of others.**

This principle seeks to guide the foundations of Peacekeeping Operations without resorting to the use of force to achieve its objectives. For this, it is important to know the Briand-Kellogg Pact<sup>22</sup>. Although Ecuador is not part of it, its importance lies in being the first international instrument to prohibit the application of the resource of war as an alternative to the settlement of disputes. This article raises within its article 1, the following:

"The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, on behalf of their respective peoples, that they condemn the one who resorts to war to settle international disputes and renounce

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<sup>22</sup> The Briand-Kellogg Pact was signed on 27 August 1927 by the President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of the Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of "Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic in Paris with the aim of formulating a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, in order that the relations of friendship and peace which now exist among its peoples may be perpetuated (Kellogg & Briand, 1928)



an instrument of national policy in their relations with each other" (Kellogg and Briand, 1928, p. 2. Article 1).

Universal disarmament is seen as a focal issue within the United Nations. Its hard work has led to the signing of numerous treaties, agreements and agreements that are considered necessary for the promotion of the disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons, and thus guarantee harmonious coexistence in the international community. In turn, the manufacture, marketing, sale and / or exchange of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological) represent an incalculable danger for all who make up the globe (United Nations Information Center, 2017).

United Nations states that - through their foreign policy agendas - work to: eliminate any circumstance that might breach the state of peace and tranquility existing in their societies. For that reason, use the means of peaceful resolution of disputes to remedy incompatibilities and, failing to contemplate the use of force within international relations, may preserve and promote world peace (United Nations Resolution 39/222, 2014).

This principle also promotes peace through actions such as: promoting and respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the constitutional guarantees of the human being. And, with the defense and application of all the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security is achieved (United Nations Resolution 39/222, 2014).

With the validation of this principle, it is intended that the various relations between the State and / or other subjects of international law be carried out in a peaceful manner and, at the same time, safeguard the main purpose of the United Nations, the same that is translated in safeguarding international peace and security.

In reality, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) reflects the intention of the Ecuadorian State to promote peace, as established in this principle.

MINURCAT was established on 25 September 2007 and its purpose was, inter alia, to ensure "the security and protection of civilians, human rights and the rule of law and regional support for peace. Thanks to the collaboration of all the members, including the Ecuadorian personnel, the mandate was fully and completely fulfilled (Security Council, Resolution No. 1778, 2007).

**The Ecuadorian Constitution condemns the interference of States in the internal affairs of other States, and any form of intervention, whether armed incursion, aggression, occupation or economic or military blockade.**

The principle of non-intervention is the enforceable right of any sovereign and democratic State to make internal and external decisions without the influence of external agents.

Understanding the intervention as: "interference by a sovereign State, a group of States or an international organization, involving the threat or use of force or some other means of pressure, within the domestic jurisdiction of a State Independent against the will or the wishes of his Government "(Rojas, 2012).

From here it follows, the Ecuadorian Constitution condemns foreign interference in individual realities. The means of intervention used are: threats and to achieve clear desires and pretensions. Within the international reality, the following circumstances are evident: failure to comply with this principle: support for insurgent forces (Case of Sudan), economic embargoes (Case of Haiti), support for the overthrow of governments (Case of Libya and Haiti) and the resource of the war (Rojas, 2012).

This principle holds that each ruler must execute both his internal and external policies according to his needs and requirements of those he governed. Without at any time, their actions respond to the interest of third parties.

Ecuador has always remained firm in its decision to respect the democracy of other States and, with this principle, reiterates its commitment to defend internal sovereignty, respect for human rights, and harmonious coexistence with other states and above all condemns any action which violates the democratic principles of other countries.

The Ecuadorian position is to disapprove of any interference from third parties, since it claims that the sovereign decisions of Ecuador, as expressed in its constitution and the Charter of the United Nations, must be respected. (Ecuadorian Embassy is threatened by England, 2012).

**National Plan for Good Living 2013 – 2017**

The National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 is an instrument implemented at the national level with the guidelines and objectives set during the presidential term of

the Eco. Rafael Correa Delgado, this plan yearns for the economic, social and cultural transformation of Ecuador through its 12 proposed goals that are perfectly aligned with respect for the rights of people and the Earth simultaneously (National Plan for Good Living, 2013).

The National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 seeks to guide, optimize, and guide the actions of public officials and, above all, to make decisions within the external police more efficient, mainly in matters of international cooperation and integration. (Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI), 2013).

Linking the principles of Ecuadorian foreign policy contained in the Constitution of 2008, the implementation of objective 12 is highlighted, which includes efforts to: *guarantee sovereignty and peace, deepen the strategic insertion in the world and Latin American integration.*

**To achieve Ecuadorian Foreign Policy mission, within the policy and strategic guidelines is:**

- To promote the construction of a new democratic multilateralism, based on solidarity, sovereign and peaceful relations among States (SETECI), 2013).

The Ecuadorian State seeking to be a participant in the global reality, has set itself: policies, guidelines and goals to be achieved in the medium and long term. These include: (a) Promoting actions to consolidate Ecuador as a territory of peace, space free of nuclear weapons and mass destruction.- Although Ecuador has not participated in missions related to the destruction of nuclear weapons, its Participation through the 14 Peace missions<sup>23</sup> demonstrates to the international community and to the Ecuadorian civilian population its position to prohibit the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana, 2014); B) Promote international activities to promote peace and peaceful resolution of internal conflicts of States, respecting their sovereignty.- Mention is made of Ecuador's participation in the United Nations Mission in the Central American Republic, whose objective was to support the Resolution agreed between the parties and verify that these actions are fulfilled with the desire to respect the decision to live in harmony; and, C) Participate sovereignly in peace operations and humanitarian aid programs, with respect to human

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<sup>23</sup> Look at Appendix 4

rights and in a selective and progressive way.- It is evident the interest of the Ecuadorian State to participate continuously in the United Nations and Peace Operations Because In addition to the aim of this supranational organization also put in place the principles of solidarity and cooperation, so far has contributed in 14 operations. And, since 2011, the Humanitarian Aid Handbook has the Manual for the Management of Assistance in International Humanitarian Aid, whose objective is the guide service during humanitarian aid processes and the coordination of processes.

This demonstrates the intention of Ecuador and its commitment manifested in the Good Living Plan (Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI), 2013) and, (National Secretariat for Risk Management, 2011).

### **Unit School of Peace Missions in Ecuador (UEMPE)<sup>24</sup>**

The Ecuadorian State since the early 1960s has participated in the various United Nations-led Peacekeeping Operations. Historically, the first participation of Ecuadorian military took place in the mission called: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. (UNMOGIP). The first Ecuadorian officers to participate in this operation were Major Alfonso Lituma Arízaga and Captain Arturo Vinueza Moscoso (Ruales Cordero, 2015).

The School of Peace Missions Unit in Ecuador (UEMPE) was created on November 10, 2003 with the purpose of "training military, police and civilian personnel, national and foreign to be deployed in peace operations" (RESDAL, 2014, p. 189). This Ecuadorian institution is focused on everything related to Peace Operations, whose objective is "the administrative coordination of the country's participation in [peace missions]" (Tachiario, 2007).

The members of the School of Peace Missions are: "officers and volunteers, crew and airmen of the Army, Navy, Aviation and National Police" (Tachiario, 2007).

It is important to highlight the importance of the Peace Missions School Unit in Ecuador, since it allows the international community to demonstrate its intention to become involved in issues related to international peace and security. Also, a) It serves as an entity to guarantee the presence of the armed forces in mandates of the Security Council of United Nations, b) Prepares and trains the military contingent to serve in the

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<sup>24</sup> Look at Appendix 4

name of the homeland, c) Its knowledge is in constant updates In order to provide the necessary assistance to the military; and (d) Renew supplies of arms when deemed necessary (Peña Cruz M., 2016).

For the sake of greater integration in the international context, over the years, it has managed to sign institutional cooperation agreements on issues related to Peace Operations with: US, Germany, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Tachiario, 2007).

#### Department of Peacekeeping Operations - UN in Ecuador<sup>25</sup>

As an exercise in Ecuadorian foreign policy, and as a result of the globalization process and the constant changes that the world is going through today, the states have had to update their foreign policy related to the armed forces due to concern in related issues Defense and security, the challenges they face and the desire to combat new threats. (Alvarez, Giacalone, & Sandoval, 2006).

In addition, as a result of an active foreign policy, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was established in Quito, Ecuador in 2003. Its creation was parallel to the formation of the Peace Missions School Unit. Its main objective is: to ensure, guarantee and ensure maximum Ecuadorian participation in peace processes at the international level.

Its main task is to enable, facilitate and coordinate the participation of military personnel in each of the peacekeeping operations, through the agreements established with the United Nations, previously ratified in each country (Lieutenant Colonel Vázquez, 2017).

Among the functions of this Department are A) To receive the request (s) sent by the United Nations; B) Channel the request (s) to the Armed Forces; D) Carry out the process of selecting the officers or troop personnel who will participate in the operation; E) Follow the documentation and other related procedures; Y; Finally, control the participation of the Ecuadorian contingent within the required activities (Lieutenant Colonel Vázquez, 2017).

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<sup>25</sup> Look at Appendix 4

In addition, it serves as the facilitation body between the United Nations Organization and the School of Peace Missions Unit in Ecuador (UEMPE) and the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

#### Armed forces interference within the Department of Peace Operations

The Armed Forces of Ecuador is an institution at the service of the Ecuadorian people created with the purpose of protecting the "rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens" (Constitution of 2008, 2008, page 59. Art. 158). In order to achieve the goal of using "prevention, defense, response and participation in peace operations, humanitarian aid and crisis management" (Joint Command of the Armed Forces, 2016).

The implication that links the Armed Forces with the Department of Peace Operations is the relationship of responsibilities / activities shared between the two entities to collaborate in the maintenance of peace and international security.

The first one is responsible for advising and preparing (theoretical-practical) soldiers who will be enrolled in the ranks as blue helmets. And, in this way, those who belong to the Department of Peace Operations can effectively contribute to the fulfillment of the mandates of the United Nations Security Council.

In addition, the participation of the Ecuadorian armed forces in humanitarian aid is guided by their concern for national and international security and responds to the commitments accepted in various international agreements and by the concern for those peoples whose rights are violated or are victims of natural disasters.

#### Requirements to be a part of Peacekeeping Operations

1. "Do not have a criminal or judicial record, in the Military and Civil courts, related to violations of human rights, and others that dishonor the institution and / or country in fulfillment of the Peace Missions.
2. Have a minimum level of 90% in the English language (According to the country of reception of the mission)
3. To be physically and psychologically fit and, besides, to have the approval of the family to leave the family nucleus.
4. Be Diploma of Staff and / or Higher National Studies.
5. Not having been repatriated for any cause of previous Missions
6. Do not have any outstanding family problems, such as divorce, family allowance, custody of children and others.

7. Have experience of command of Troop, minimum of 5 years "(Gral. Div. Salinas Ortuño, 2014).

This section demonstrated the efficiency and effectiveness of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces and their joint work with the School of Peace Missions Unit in Ecuador and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations - UN in Ecuador for the participation of Ecuadorian representatives in Of the 14 peacekeeping operations that were already exposed. In addition, it is necessary to emphasize the role played by the Ecuadorian military since they have the necessary knowledge to be increasingly involved in new operations. And, at the same time, it demonstrates the connection between the principles expressed within Ecuadorian foreign policy for being a guarantor and fulfilling the objective of maintaining international peace and security.

**CHAPTER 3**  
PARTICIPATION OF ECUADOR IN  
MINUSTAH: 2004 – 2016



Prior to the implementation of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) it was necessary to intervene in seven (7) different operations. They failed to meet their goals because of the unanticipated facts that had to be faced in the field of action, and especially because the Haitian State submerged in extreme poverty could not overcome differences in political, economic and social issues. However, with the participation of MINUSTAH the reality of this Caribbean country managed to stabilize. As shown below.

### **Case of Haiti: Historical Factors**

The presence of the United Nations in Haitian territory is registered after the acts committed by François Duvalier, who assumed the position of President, product of the democratic elections carried out on September 22, 1957. His work was strongly criticized for the acts of corruption and manipulations towards the citizenship coming from the high commands through the state institutions, consequently, this caused the weak institutionalization of the Haitian State.

However once in power, he turned his government into a dictatorship. Such was his eagerness to maintain the mandate within the family that before his death he named his son Jean-Claude Duvalier, barely 19 years old, as his only successor. Thus, on April 21, 1971, Duvalier son assumed the office of President of Haiti and continued with the legacy of his father, although for many he was at a disadvantage due to his young age.

However, the lack of experience, the increase in multiple bribery scandals and especially the brutal massacre against demonstrators in 1985 made the level of acceptance of Duvalier's son diminished day after day. It was not until February 7, 1986 that the Haitian people had to witness such acts, as Jean-Claude immersed in pressure and unable to control the situation decides to flee the country.

## **Beginning of the activities of the United Nations in Haiti**

### **United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of Elections in Haiti (UNVEH)**

There were several power shifts between authoritarian governments and more dictatorships that marked the history of Haiti<sup>26</sup>. For 1990<sup>27</sup>, a United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of Elections in Haiti (UNVEH) participated, who had to inspect the correct celebration of the elections. This democratic process brought to power the left candidate, Jean Bertrand Aristides on February 7, 1991 who won with approximately 67% acceptance of the total voters. His period was characterized by greater attention to vulnerable groups, the defense of human rights and, especially, to diminish power and authoritarianism to military aristocratic groups. However, he did not finish his presidential term as he was the victim of a military coup on September 30, 1991, this commotion was commanded by the Gnral. Raoul Cedras (Rojas, 2012) and, consequently consecrated to Cedras as the new President of the Haitians.

Haiti plunged into chaos and political instability and even on the verge of civil war because the new government was not recognized by the international community and particularly because this new dictatorship "organized paramilitary forces (FARPH) and carried out a process of persecution and violence against its opponents "(RESDAL.org, 2005).

In turn, the Haitian population suffered the response of the Organization of American States (OAS), which resulted in "a commercial embargo and a freezing of all their assets abroad" (Llenderrozas, 2007). This appropriation was also accompanied by a message:

Towards the "high military commanders in charge of the government ... in which it affirms that it does not recognize the members of the military junta, and that it is considering the sending of a multinational force. Shortly thereafter, the OAS General

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<sup>26</sup> In 1987 a new Constitution was promulgated, and the following year Leslei Manigat came to power, later overthrown by a coup and succeeded by coup government. In March 1990, after violent days of protest, the military government on duty resigned and took power Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, Supreme Court magistrate. " (Llenderrozas, 2007)

<sup>27</sup> "On March 10, 1990, after violent protests, Avril resigned and assumed the presidency Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, a magistrate of the Supreme Court under whose mandate the first truly democratic elections in the country were convened in December of that same year." (RESDAL.org, 2005)

Assembly unanimously votes for a resolution that freezes all Haiti's assets abroad" (RESDAL.org, 2005).

This situation further aggravated the Haitian State. At the same time, Jean Bertrand Aristides completed his exile in Venezuela and from there he sought support from the US government to return to Haiti years later.

### **International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH)**

In February 1993, the United Nations and the Organization of American States decided to authorize the mobilization of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) to prevent the number of abuses And repression of civilians.

It was hoped that with the signing of the Governors' Island Agreement and the New York Pact<sup>28</sup> the situation would change for Haitian citizens. However, following the government's resistance to leave power, the UN Security Council on June 16, 1993<sup>29</sup>, through resolution 841 (1993) decided to implement some drastic measures, such as: confiscation of Arms and supplies (specifically oil), which affected Haiti's monetary and fiscal coffers (Llenderrozas, 2007). In addition, it established, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Special Security Council, composed of all members of the Council:

1. To request the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee created ... and to make all necessary arrangements with the Secretariat for that purpose;
2. To request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council no later than July 5, 1993, and, if appropriate, to report to the Security Council on the progress achieved in the efforts undertaken jointly with him ... with a view to reaching a solution Politics for the crisis existence in Haiti,
3. To request the representatives present in the State of Haiti to report to the Secretary General before July 16, 1993, on the measures they have taken to comply with the obligations they have agreed upon in the preceding paragraphs.
4. To enact guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the resolution. "(UN, Subsidiary organs of the Security Council, 1993-1995).

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<sup>28</sup> "On July 16, 1993, the representatives of the Haitian political forces approved the" New York Pact ", in which they pledged to observe a six-month political truce with a view to ensuring a stable and peaceful transition period" (Rojas, 2012)

<sup>29</sup> "Concerned that the persistence of this situation contributes to an atmosphere of fear of persecution and economic dislocation that could increase the number of Haitian refugees in neighboring Member States." (UN Resolution 841, 1993)

These measures imposed were suspended on 27 August 1993. However, the attitude of the de facto government did not change at all and as of May 6, 1994, by resolution 917 (1994), the Security Council "imposed Additional measures against Haiti, consisting of economic sanctions, aviation sanctions (excluding regular commercial passenger flights) and a travel ban imposed on individuals to be designated on the basis of the criteria set out in the resolution"(UN, Subsidiary Organs of the Security Council, 1993-1995).

Finally, the restrictions imposed on Haiti by the Security Council Committee ceased on 29 September 1994, taking as reference resolution 994 (1994) and also dissolving from the Special Committee, effecting such tasks from the day after the return of Aristides to the Presidential Site (UN, Subsidiary Organs of the Security Council, 1993-1995).

These measures were taken as a sign of pressure on the part of the United Nations since the representatives of Haiti did not present any positive attitude to put an end to the political impasses of the time.

#### **United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and the Multinational Force (MNF)**

The situation of the Haitian State did not improve at all. For this reason, the Security Council saw the need to create the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) whose duty was "to assist the democratic Government in preserving the stable environment, the professionalization of the armed forces and the creation of a separate police force providing an environment conducive to holding free and fair legislative elections. (RESDAL, 2014). The authorized military personnel for UNMIH were: "1,200 soldiers and military support personnel, and 300 civilian police officers; 160 international civil servants, 180 locally recruited staff and 18 United Nations volunteers "(United Nations, Report of the United Nations Peace Operations Group (2000)).

In addition, Canada, the United States, the Russian Federation, France, among other nations, participated by sending military contingents. The result of all this cooperation was negative, since the work carried out by such mission is summarized as failed since it did not count on the "collaboration of the Haitian military authorities" and its mandate was impossible to fulfill (Llenderrozas, 2007).

In view of the fact that the coup constricted the activities of UNMIH, the Security Council, through Resolution No. 940 of 1994, considered it necessary to assist it through a "multinational force (MNF) of 20,000 men to facilitate the departure Of the Haitian military and restore legitimate government "(Serrano Caballero, 2007).

Although the consolidated presence of the Blue Helmets in Haiti was already at that time, the situation worsened more and more, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR):

"Strongly condemned the acts of violence perpetrated by irregular armed groups operating in Haiti, deplored repression by agents of the Armed Forces ... and also condemned the murders of Haitian nationals; Also called on the Armed Forces of Haiti to disarm and dismantle civil groups whose actions would hinder the full restoration of democracy and individual guarantees "(Gutiérrez Montes & Alvarez Milan, 1995)

Basically, the same agents of order in the service of the Haitian people were those who reflected insecurity, distrust and, not satisfied with that, also prevented any attempt to restore peace within society.

According to the IACHR report of January 8, 1993, it is estimated that about 40,000 people left the island for the coastal zone due to the poor living conditions offered by the military government on duty, and that in addition:

"The rights to life, personal liberty, physical integrity and freedoms of expression and assembly are constantly being violated ... the climate of fear and insecurity that has occurred in the country, has generated mobilizations of people internally , On a large scale, from the provinces to the capital and vice versa, seeking to flee from the repression of the military "(IACHR, 2000)

After about three and a half years after the overthrow of Aristides:

"He signed a compromise document at the World Bank headquarters called The Paris Plan, which defined the reforms of the police, the army, judicial reform and the most important economic reform, an essential part of which is privatization Of state enterprises "(Linares Rojas, 2009)

Following his hard work, and thanks to the efforts of UNMIH, Jean Bertrand Aristides returned on October 15, 1994 to Haiti and ended his presidential term in December of the same year.

Although the population strongly demanded on the streets that Jean Bertrand Aristides assume presidential responsibilities for life, this was not possible since the Haitian Constitution did not contemplate the possibility of an immediate re-election once his term ends. Thus, his successor was René Préval, who had held the position of Prime Minister during his first term. Préval obtained 88% of the total votes, which is a very

encouraging figure for a people divided by political, economic instability and above all social.

René Préval assumed power on February 7, 1996 and within his main actions was the request for extension of UNMIH until June of the same year as a result of "the numerous disputes and acts of violence involving the national police. The kidnappings and homicides - including that of eight police officers outside of tasks - did not cease, at the same time as popular revolts occurred, which were violently repressed "(Linares Rojas, 2009). In addition, Rene Preval had to face multiple assassination attempts against him and several collaborators led by ex-military generals.

Once UNMIH was concluded, Haiti continued to be plunged into political, economic and social insecurity and instability. "There was great difficulty in restoring democratic institutions in the country, the economy was extremely weak. Until now, Haiti is the poorest nation on the continent "(Linares Rojas, 2009).

According to the Spanish newspaper ABC, the Haitian population amounts to approximately 10,711,067 (2015) people, who have an average income of \$ 560 each. It is estimated that more than half of the population survives on less than \$ 1 per day while only 78% on less than \$ 2. Very alarming figures that reflect the Haitian reality and the chaotic conditions of life that are located below the poverty line. In terms of infant mortality, there are 60 deaths per 1,000 births and in addition, 2.2% of the population between 15 and 49 years old have contracted HIV / AIDS (Haiti, the poorest country in America, 2010).

The deplorable situation in Haiti found no truce, on the contrary, the United Nations was still being acclaimed by the citizens to put an end to acts of bribery by state authorities, drug trafficking, mistrust and in itself the whole situation that devastated the inhabitants and worsened their low living conditions.

### **United Nations Mission of Support**

With the passing of days, the scenario became uncontrollable and the government on duty decided to turn to the assistance of the United Nations Mission of Support in Haiti (UNSMIH). It consisted of 300 civilian police officers and 600 officers. Their presence extended from July 1996 to June of the following year (Security Council, Resolution 1063, 1996). Its objective was:

"To assist the Government of Haiti in the professionalization of the police and in maintaining a secure and stable environment conducive to the success of current efforts to establish and train an effective national police force and to support the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in The coordination of the activities of the United Nations system to promote institutional training, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti "(Security Council, Resolution 1063, 1996).

However, this new operation was not enough to guarantee the stabilization of Haiti. According to Secretary-General's report No. 244 dated 24 March 1997, attention should be given to:

"... [the increase] in the achievements of the Haitian National Police, there has been an increase in common crimes, especially in Port-au-Prince, where many people have been killed in recent weeks, including police officers . [Which contributed] to the increase in violence and disorder caused by the persistence of levels to the slow pace of change and the attempts of certain sectors to politically exploit the growing frustrations and discontent of the population "General No. 244, 1997, p.2).

### **United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH)**

For that reason, now identifying the root<sup>30</sup> problem and taking as reference "the request addressed to the Secretary-General on 13 November 1996 by the President of Haiti<sup>31</sup> and the letter dated 20 July 1997 ... from the Permanent Representative of Haiti (Security Council, Resolution 1139, 1997) requested the presence of the United Nations<sup>32</sup> Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) whose specific functions were "to assist the Government of Haiti by providing support and contributing to the professionalization Of the Haitian National Police "(Álvarez Martínez, 2007). Its mandate was extended for only four months from August to November 1997 and was composed of "250 civilian police

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<sup>30</sup> The role of the Haitian National Police was strongly criticized for the many abuses and repression committed towards citizenship, so it was necessary to "train the special units of the new national police whose mission would be the protection of strategic buildings, of the authorities and other institutions in Haiti (Security Council, Resolution 1139, 1997)

<sup>31</sup> Application No. 956/1996 aimed to demonstrate "the considerable importance of the democratic process undertaken by Haiti; and thus request the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Support in Haiti (UNSMIH), which ended on 30 November. At the same time, it was grateful for the reassuring presence of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), as a result of which the Haitian Government was able to dissolve the Haitian army, which is primarily responsible for political instability and human rights violations in Haiti and instead create the National Police. (Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Support in Haiti, 1996)

<sup>32</sup> Application No. 564/1997 "stated that Haiti had made great strides. However, the country continued to face enormous political and economic challenges. In order to carry out the necessary reforms to strengthen democratic institutions, generate economic growth and create jobs, a grassroots consensus was needed among Haitians, and this was still to be created. Progress had also been made in establishing and training a new police force. However, progress was slow and the Secretary-General shared the view of Haiti's political leaders that, without continued and sustained support from the international community, the force might not be able to control serious incidents, a deterioration of security conditions "(Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Paoyo Mission in Haiti, 1997)

and 50 soldiers, who will constitute the headquarters of a security corps" (Álvarez Martínez, 2007).

### **Political Impact**

Since Aristide took power in 1990, the political force that dominated the Haitian atmosphere was the Lavalas Organization (OPL); (Álvarez Martínez, 2007, p.256), which focused on the struggle for "equality, justice and democracy ... prioritizing the needs of the peasantry, rural informal sector, urban and small industrial sectors". However, in 1997, because of his intention to return from exile, he decided to accept US aid and change his political position by calling himself a defender of a "neoliberal policy", which advocated "trade liberalization, Public sector, the reform of the tax system, the sale of public enterprises and the reduction of social spending "(Álvarez Martínez, 2007).

Consequently, Aristide decides to form and to direct a new political organization denominated Family Lavalas. However, the Haitian context was divided between the defenders of the new political grouping (Lavalas Organization) and Familia Lavalas at the same time. For several actors this fragmentation was due to incompatibilities in "political aspects and the orientation of economic policy that led to the fragmentation of the movement were sharpened in the wake of the frustrated elections of 1997, turning the political crisis into an open confrontation between Legislature and the Executive "(OAS C., 1999).

At the same time, the situation within the structure of the Haitian political system was marred and presented several negative situations such as: a) the coalition of the Political Organization "Lavalas" (OPL), party that had already gained popularity within the voters Haitians and was welcomed as it represented the ideals of its former president Jean Bertrand Aristides and René Préval himself; B) the dissolution of the parliament and; C) the struggle between political actors whose opinions were divided between the OPL and the new Fanmi Lavalas Organization (OFL) (Llenderrozas, 2007).

### **United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)**

At the end of November 1997, UNTMIH decreed the abandonment of its troops in Haitian territory, and the Operation that replaced it was the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), whose tasks are summarized as follows: "continue assistance To the Government of Haiti by providing support and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police ... including monitoring the



performance of the Haitian National Police in the field "(Security Council, Resolution No. 1141, 1997). It consisted of 300 civilian police and its action only extended from 30 November 1997 until 1998 - exactly one calendar year during its mandate - (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017).

Although MIPONUH was already present, both crime, organized crime, corruption and human rights violations increased to the point of being classified as critics and unacceptable (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017).

At the end of this Mission, the Security Council considered it necessary to continue its participation in Haiti and, taking into consideration the request of the President of Haiti, immediately authorized the deployment of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH). Its validity ran from November 31, 1997 until February 6, 2001, during which time it was good to carry out the following activities:

1. To support the process of democratization and assist the Haitian authorities in the development of democratic institutions;
2. To assist the Haitian authorities in reforming and strengthening Haiti's judicial system, especially its penal institutions, and promoting the Office of the Ombudsman;
3. To support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to achieve the professionalization of the Haitian National Police through a special training and technical assistance program and to assist the Government in coordinating bilateral and multilateral assistance in this field;
4. To support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to ensure full observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
5. To provide technical assistance for the organization of democratic elections and collaborate with the Government of Haiti in coordinating bilateral and multilateral assistance "(Security Council, Resolution No. 1141, 1997).

Thanks to the administration of Rene Préval, some progress was made, including: "[the] opening of trade routes with the countries of the immediate environment, [the reestablishment] of diplomatic relations with Cuba [interrupted since] February 1996 And [the intention to overcome] the long isolation of Haiti ... [Through] the provision of visits to Latin American countries (IACHR, 2000).

However, all those negative events that made the establishment of the Haitian democratic state in the international arena became more relevant. Préval ended his period in revenge because of the decision to "govern by means of decrees [only with the support

of a few ministers and all the functions were condensed to the President] ... the political temperature and the degree of confrontation between supporters of the opposition Rose "(Álvarez Martínez, 2007). And once again, Haiti's internal context remained the same and hope for many had already been lost.

For 2000, economic aid from abroad ceased, mainly because the electoral elections that brought to power for the second time to Jean Bertrand Aristides were celebrated without the supervision of international observers and for many, this means electoral fraud. Here, Aristides obtained 91.8% in his favor, he represented the newly created OPL party. (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, 2008). Among the reprisals made within the international community are: the World Bank extended the blockade on Haiti, mainly in relation to social assistance loans, a fact that was simultaneously imitated by the Inter-American Development Bank. However, the most disturbing event was the cancellation of all aid from the United States government (Hernández & Camacho, 2016).

Aristides assumed the power wrapped in numerous scandals derived from the results obtained in the presidential elections. He was unable to find a solution for Haiti, and his government was characterized by:

"Most of Haiti's resources were in the hands of 15% of its population (1% of European origin owned half of the country's assets). 73 per cent of Haitians lived in extreme poverty, lacked sanitation, had a shortage of potable water and, in most cases, had no access to electricity. Two-thirds of Haitians were unable to get a daily meal; the remaining third only consisted of one serving a day, which did not meet the nutritional parameters "(CIBOH, 2016).

Although Jean Bertrand Aristides was expected to improve the situation in Haiti, reality showed the opposite: poverty, low economic growth, poor international relations and poor living conditions in itself. The international community (CIBOH, 2016).

Insecurity continued to be a priority for internal government, but it was not competent to restore and maintain it. Multiple murders were recorded under the Aristides government, which shocked Haitian society the most: the violent attack perpetrated on more than 30 journalists and the death threats of those who were victims. This resulted in the fleeing of the country of the affected people and their families, who were terrified by the insecurity that crossed Haiti (Linares Rojas, 2009).

On February 5, 2004, Jean Bertrand Aristides fled the country due to constant protests by opponents, especially the "Group of 184", who from the outset sponsored the plan that

would remove Aristides. To this cause, were added other opposing groups, such as: Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti. The work of all these organizations, made Boniface Alexander assume the position of President [for a short period of time], Alexander came to fulfill functions as: President of the Supreme Court of Haiti (Llenderrozas, 2007).

### **Provisional Multinational Force (FMP)**

Weakness in government control institutions, especially the National Police, remained evident and this was losing power vis-à-vis opposition groups; In contrast the security of the Haitians shocked the entire world by the lack of attention of its rulers. Under this concern and; Considering the capture of the city of Gonaïves and other nearby cities by insurgents, the Security Council authorized the deployment of the Provisional Multinational Force (FMP) because of the concern "for the persistence of violence in Haiti, as well as for the Possibility of a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country and its destabilizing effects on the region "(Security Council, Resolution 1529, 2014). The Multinational Provisional Force should:

1. To contribute to the creation of a security and stability environment in the capital of Haiti and in the rest of the country, as appropriate and as circumstances allow, in order to support President Alexander's request for international assistance in support of the ongoing constitutional political process in Haiti;
2. To facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and the access of international humanitarian workers to the Haitian population in need;
3. To facilitate the provision of international assistance to the police and the Haitian Coast Guard in order to establish and maintain public security and order, and to promote and protect human rights;
4. To support the creation of conditions for international and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations and the Organization of American States, to assist the people of Haiti;
5. To coordinate activities, as necessary, with the Special Mission of the Organization of American States and with the United Nations Special Adviser on Haiti and prevent further deterioration in the humanitarian situation "(United Nations, Report of the Working Group on Peace of the United Nations (2000)).

The authorization of his mandate was given for only 3 months from February 2004, arguing that his presence was of vital importance in order to ensure a safe environment

in Haiti and, at the same time, to contribute effectively to political, social and humanitarian reconstruction and, In particular, to reduce the high level of delinquency and corruption that has been prevalent for several years (Tripodi, 2005).

The results obtained in this operation were limited, and the United Nations alarmed that Haiti was an alteration of international peace and security, through the Security Council authorized the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Within the next election, Rene Preval triumphed again. He used as a campaign proposal the intention of his government to "invest in the human development of the Haitian population and reduce the scandalous gap between the rich minority and the vast majority of the poor" (CIBOH, 2016). Before occupying the presidential seat, Preval fought hard against fraud, electoral manipulation, and the lack of transparency of [government institutions], his arduous work allowed him to come to power on February 7, 2006.

The beginning of Preval's presidential term was indeed unstable and even fragile because Haiti was "devastated, politically fractured, with a moribund economy and [with] serious security problems, especially after the police and army rout."(Feldmann & Estevas, 2008). In spite of this, Preval during its first semester managed to stabilize the democratic system in some state institutions and, to improve several economic indices.

### **United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)**

MINUSTAH is the eighth operation under the tutelage of the UN established in Haiti for a period of less than twenty years. A rather unusual situation when dealing with a demographically reduced territory, but at the same time alarming, its nature was based on the demand of the inhabitants of this Caribbean country to improve their living conditions.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti is classified as the first Operation that has the "Latin American participation ... [Product] of the political agreement of the governments of the region" (Tripodi & Villar, 2005). The involvement of South American countries posed a major challenge for the region to demonstrate the level of contribution and cooperation with its neighboring countries in resolving internal conflicts and natural disasters. It should be noted that the positive contribution made by MINUSTAH to ensure international peace and security (Feldmann & Estevas, 2008).

Initially, MINUSTAH was composed of "1622 members of the civilian police, including advisers and constituencies and a military component, consisting of a maximum of 6,700 troops, between officers and troops" (United Nations, Peace and Security, 2017). It was authorized to deploy from 1 June 2004 to 6 months after its launch, mainly due to acts of insecurity, corruption and lack of control that violate the constitutional guarantees of the inhabitants of the island.

### **Evaluation of the Ecuadorian contribution within MINUSTAH**

With special emphasis, this type of collaboration was a great challenge for Ecuador to demonstrate to the international community the validity and functionality of the "Peace Missions School Unit" and demonstrate the joint work carried out by the Department of Maintenance Operations Of Peace - UN in Ecuador, created in 2003 and the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

Here we can appreciate the contribution made by the contingents of Ecuadorian military who were participating in MINUSTAH, in a chronological way. These military personnel, previously trained by the aforementioned governmental institutions, worked in Haiti on topics such as: public security, human rights defense, schooling, reconstruction of infrastructures, hospital services, among others.

The most notable differentiator at present is that in previous years the presence of Ecuador was summarized only with the dispatch of Military Observers. For example, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (1952) and the United Nations Operation in the Congo (1960) were appointed with the collaboration of two Ecuadorian observers. Subsequently, the contribution of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (1990) was 3 officers and 4 observers. Finally, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (2003) and the United Nations Observer Group in Côte d'Ivoire, which had the support of two military observers each, and the first of these also had a Troop agent (Jaramillo Mora, 2011).

Although it is not intended to underestimate the hard work of a military observer, who is in charge of "overseeing and monitoring the disarmament and demobilization processes, but does not actively participate in these processes and, much less are experts in the situation of a Country "(Jaramillo Mora, 2011). The issue is that from MINUSTAH, the military contingent sent from Ecuador managed to be an active participant and could even be classified as effective in "international cooperation mechanisms, measures of

mutual trust, and compatibility with the Armed Forces Those of other countries "(Jaramillo Mora, 2011).

It was from November 2004 that Ecuador participated in the sending of blue helmets to Haitian territory and supported MINUSTAH as follows:

**Table 2. Participation of Ecuador during 2004**

Month	Contingents Sent	Composition
November	Contingent of Troops: 64	64 Men 0 Female
December	Contingent of Troops: 66	66 Men 0 Female

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000))

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti was a major challenge for former President Lucio Edwin Gutierrez Borbúa. Ecuador contributed approximately 65 military personnel who formed troop contingents sent in the only two months remaining from 2004 for aid in Haiti. Although its presence was short, it reaffirmed its intention with the United Nations and, at the same time, with countries of the region to safeguard international peace and security. This contribution deserves to be billed as a success, not because it has achieved its objectives since the operation continued, but because this was the first time that Ecuador appears in the international context with a large number of military personnel sent.

Over the next few years, the Ecuadorian contribution was as follows:

**Table. 3 Ecuadorian contribution from 2005 to 2015 in MINUSTAH**

Year	Contingents Sent	Contribution
2005	68	To support in the reform of the local police.
2006	132	To support in the reform of the local police..
2007	132	To fight against illiteracy.
2008	132	Surveillance operations to deal with crime.
2009	132	To support in areas of education and health.
2010	132	Reconstruction of routes.
2011	132	Construction of bridges and roads.
2012**	132	To Work for the reconstruction of infrastructures.

2013	132	Strengthen state institutions and guarantee democracy.
2014	104	Strengthen the defense of Human Rights.
2015	104	Cleaning and maintenance activities.

\* Includes police, observers and troop contingents.

\*\* For the first time, a woman is included in a Peace Operation (specifically in August 2012)

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000)); (Lieutenant Colonel Vázquez, 2017).

Thus, Ecuador cooperated from 2005 to 2015 with approximately 120 peace officers per year. Of course, there were years in which this figure increased or decreased, but everything was contemplated within the Ecuadorian foreign policy to contribute to the establishment of peace and security of the Haitian State.

One relevant fact that deserves to be taken into account in this assessment is the role of women within MINUSTAH. In the case of Ecuador, the female figure makes its first appearance in August 2012. This was a major breakthrough for the Ecuadorian Peace Operations, since subsequently continued to count on female support within the contingents sent.

Stabilization of Haiti is a great milestone for the history of our country's international relations. The facts show that the foreign policy pursued by the last governments was and is to foster ties of friendship and fellowship with the States of the international community, but especially with the countries of the South. MINUSTAH was one of the peace operations that counted on a high economic budget for the accomplishment of its mandate, considering its geographical extension and total population.

Originally, the formation of MINUSTAH was required to calm the impasses produced by the presence of armed conflicts, which threatened the security of Haitian citizens.

For 2005, the presence of Ecuadorian troops was 68 soldiers. The same ones that had to carry out activities aimed at the reconstruction of the institutionalization of the National Police. The great vicissitude they faced was the lack of trust and credibility that counted the Haitian police force. However, during this year, it was possible to recruit new candidates for police officers and train them in basic activities of defense and control of

weapons (Lieutenant Coronel Vázquez, 2017). Although it was possible to fulfill the delegated functions, it is not possible to speak of a total success since in the following years, the subject of security continued being a sensitive subject.

For the following year, the number of Ecuadorian military personnel amounted to 132. Increase needed due to the instability that was found in Haiti. Ecuadorian delegates continued to work on public security issues. A great challenge for them was the lack of command of the French or Creole language (Lieutenant Coronel Vázquez, 2017). But in spite of that, a positive factor was that the integration of this operation, in the great majority, was of representatives of the countries of the South. What allowed a more pleasant atmosphere of co-existence.

For 2007, it continued with the participation of 132 Ecuadorian blue helmets. The fight against illiteracy, and the defense of human rights were the pillars of work during this year. In terms of education, great progress was not made because educational institutions did not have the economic resources to provide adequate infrastructure for students. However, sporadic knowledge about history was provided (Human Rights Watch, 2016). As for the defense of human rights, we worked on topics such as: reducing abuses, including: the number of abductions of public officials, harassment, perpetuated attacks on businessmen and delegates of international organizations (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, 2008).

The reality was that Haiti did not arise because of the fragmentation in its democratic systems. The situation was further aggravated, all efforts to provide an environment of peace and tranquility did not result.

As a result, the same number of Ecuadorian military personnel remained in 2008. The issue of public security remained one of the most significant concerns for the international community. Mainly, insecurity in the poor sectors of Haiti created anxiety among the civil population (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, 2008). It is even argued that the work of the blue cases, mostly not only the Ecuadorian representatives, was null (Hernández Gonzáles & Salvador Manero, 2011). Mainly, because the minimum safety standards for the mobilization of MINUSTAH personnel were not always guaranteed.

What made work difficult for members of the armed contingents was that during the months of August and September 2008, four natural catastrophes struck Haiti. These



tropical storms and hurricanes were classified as the most serious and damaging to Haitian citizens. As a result of this, 793 deaths were recorded, 54 injured and 310 missing persons. It is estimated that more than 150,000 families were affected, mainly those that settled in the south of the country (especially the zone of Atribonite). The whole country itself was devastated and economic losses amounted to 15 per cent of gross domestic product (Linares Rojas, 2009).

In 2009, the spread of an epidemic was recorded. Cholera claimed about 4,500 victims (Hernández Gonzáles & Salvador Manero, 2011). The Ecuadorian presence contributed in tasks such as hospitalization and registration of patients. Also, it was necessary to clean some contaminated sectors to prevent the outbreak to continue to other sectors.

The 2010 was a year full of tragedy for both the Haitian state and MINUSTAH operations. On the one hand, Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince, was the most devastated by a 7.3-magnitude earthquake on the Richter scale that struck January 12, 2010, the poorest country on the American continent. It is estimated that about 2 million people were affected by this natural catastrophe, of which a total of 200,000 deaths are estimated (Hora.Ec, 2013).

For several authors, the real cause for the aggravating situation in Haiti was not precisely the clash of tectonic plates during the earthquake, on the contrary. The root problems were "extreme socioeconomic conditions, urban agglomerations, precarious construction styles, environmental degradation, weak state and international pressures" (Duran Vargas, 2010).

In summary, the catastrophic earthquake in Haiti demonstrates the other countries in Latin America; and in particular to Ecuador the following

"Our societies face daily dramatic scenarios of risk concentrated in sectors of the population that have suffered a historical exclusion ... with a vulnerability that is reflected in social and political dynamics inattentive and urgent more by the accumulation and the development of the macro indicators than by the Specific needs of those who have less possibilities "(Duran Vargas, 2010).

For 2010, 2011 and 2012, the participation of the Ecuadorian State with the Haitian reality is deepened. Among the many activities to be carried out, the Ecuadorian contingent was basically responsible for the reconstruction of bridges, roads and roads. A

contribution worthy of being highlighted and applauded since the contingent sent was clearly specialized and had the support of the Chilean State.

The Ecuadorian - Chilean contribution within the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti was the perfect opportunity to demonstrate to the world the Latin American commitment to contribute to the reconstruction of this country.

Which, in addition to going through a profound political, economic and social crisis. At the same time, had to face the consequences of the natural catastrophes that hit this region.

Ecuador worked together with Chile to send the Company No. 14 of Chilean Ecuadorian Engineers. It was composed of 66 Ecuadorians and 87 Chileans, who began work from June 14, 2011 until January 10 of the following year (Campaña Delgado, 2015).

Member soldiers: "enabled the ways that rebel forces obstructed and secured areas to prevent entry into United Nations camps" (Linares Rojas, 2009).

According to statements by former Defense Minister Maria Fernanda Espinosa:

"... It should be emphasized the special emphasis ... [which the Government] has given to the presence of the Ecuadorian blue helmets in Haiti under the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH and in particular to the cooperation we are Providing the sister Republic of Haiti, through the Army Corps of Engineers for the reconstruction and recovery of the areas affected by the earthquake that the country suffered in 2010 with the participation of first-line technical personnel and a cooperation amount Which has reached almost \$ 30 million over the last two years "(United Nations, Report of the United Nations Peace Operations Group (2000)).

The facts presented throughout this research show the significant contribution made by the contingents of Ecuadorian military sent to Haiti and its functionality with Ecuadorian foreign policy. In addition, they applaud the actions carried out in this Caribbean country to guarantee sovereignty, democracy, independence, struggle for human rights, territorial integrity and enhance the sense of belonging and unity of Haitian citizens.

Today, its efforts are reflected in the progress made, support and support during the democratic elections process, the professionalization of the police force in Haiti and,

in particular, to provide a safe and reliable environment for the development of daily activities Of the Haitian people allow to express feelings of gratitude and recognition for all those Ecuadorian soldiers who defend international peace and security and, even more, leave the name of Ecuador high.

In conclusion, Ecuador's participation in MINUSTAH brought with it some relevant aspects such as:

1. The contribution of the Ecuadorian State in the resolutions of the United Nations Organization and its intention to rebuild international peace and security through the Peace Missions. This action is closely related to the principle of cooperation and solidarity that guide Ecuador's international relations.
2. Its concern to support the countries of the region, in this case Haiti, and assist it through international relations. It is evident the Ecuadorian interest in solidarity with the Haitian people in situations of misfortune, applying the principle of solidarity.
3. To validate the creation of the Peace Missions School Unit and ensure positive results in the participating operations. It is observed the validation of the principle of international relations which manifests the interests of the Ecuadorian people will be to express their free and democratic will.
4. And, to demonstrate to the countries of the region, the Ecuadorian commitment to strengthen international relations of collaboration and support. With special emphasis on those countries that have been victims of natural disasters (Jaramillo Mora, 2011). This result is the clearest evidence of Ecuador's desire to promote regional integration and also the principle of solidarity, which are relevant aspects of Ecuadorian foreign policy.

#### **Bilateral legal framework Ecuador- Haiti**

In accordance with the principle of international cooperation (Aguirre Andrade & Manasía Fernández, 2004), it indicates that Ecuador has demonstrated its intention to help Haiti, not only through its participation in Peace Operations, but also its involvement In the political area, through international relations, as shown below:

**Table 4. Bilateral cooperation Ecuador - Haiti**

Reference	City	Content
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September 29, 2004	NY	The Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations and Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations with respect to the contribution To the United Nations Reserve Forces Agreement System, with a Tactical Group consisting of 460 men, 05 General Staff Officers and 10 Military Observer, to be employed when the UN requires it. (Peña Cruz M.G, 2016)
October 15, 2004	Chile	The Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Mr. Gonzalo Salvador Holguín Ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador in Chile and Mr. Ignacio Walker Prieto Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, on the occasion of the participation of a Company of Engineers Combined in MINUSTAH (Haiti ) With 66 men (Peña Cruz MG, 2016)
October 22, 2004		Executive Decree No. 2195 of October 22, 2004, issued by the Constitutional President of the Republic, authorizes the participation of a Horizontal Construction Company, belonging to the Army Corps of Engineers, so that as part of the Armed Forces of Chile, to be deployed in the mission to be carried out in the Republic of Haiti (MINUSTAH), with a total of 66 men, with their respective individual armament and road team, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Governments of Ecuador and Chile (Peña Cruz MG, 2016)

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (Peña Cruz M.G, 2016)

In addition, in order to strengthen Ecuadorian-Haitian relations, the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Government of the Republic of Haiti was also signed on August 6, 2010 for its reconstruction. Basically, this one talks about the commitment of Ecuador, represented by the Eco. Rafael Correa Delgado, to work together with the Corps of Engineers of the Army to develop some activities such as the followings.

"Reconstruction and maintenance of second-level roads, rehabilitation of canals, river basins and rivers, construction of dams, gabion walls, minor vertical constructions and maintenance, concrete culvert construction, debris removal and transportation, and base platforms for housing in Province of L'Artibonite "(Campaña Delgado, 2015).

However, this Convention was not the only one. Also present is the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Government of the Dominican Republic in support of the reconstruction of Haiti, which has the same guidelines as the previous agreement, the only increase was the Administrative facilities in foreign trade areas, in other words, imported material goods destined to provide aid to Haiti were exempt from taxes or taxes.

As a result of the signing of these multiple agreements, Ecuador's economic contribution during the period 2010-2012 borders on a monetary contribution of US \$ 14 million, especially for: reconstruction of bridges, improvement of 175km of roads, cleaning of irrigation canals, construction Of sewage systems, among others (Emmerich, 2015).

And, by the end of 2012 and early 2013, Ecuador jointly with the Ecuadorian Armed Forces again sent a military contingent specialized in engineering areas for the reconstruction of schools, homes and the country's road network. And, in turn, the Ecuadorian military provided advice on security issues for the formation of the Haitian Police and Exercise.

### **Haiti today**

Six years after the last catastrophe that struck Haiti (known as the worst earthquake in 200 years of Haitian history), the damage continues. Because of this seismic movement at least 60,000 people survive daily in sparse conditions in shelters and shelters (Delva, 2016).

Again on October 4, 2016, this Caribbean island was punished by Mother Nature with Hurricane Mateo. There were a total of 1,000 dead, the main victims were people who settled on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, especially in the Tiburon Peninsula. In addition, there were 246 injuries and 175,000 displaced persons in 224 shelters (Total killed in Haiti by Hurricane Matthew amounts to 1,000, 2016).

The Ecuadorian position, expressed through its former President Rafael Correa Delgado, within the Ibero - American Summit is: "to create a common fund to help Haiti devastated by the passing of Hurricane Matthew". The proposal of the Ecuadorian ex - president is: "to invest thousandths of a percentage of its Gross Domestic Product to help the impoverished Caribbean nation", and this fund would be handled by the Ibero -

American General Secretariat (Rafael Correa proposes fund to help Haiti for hurricane damage, 2016).

It is concluded that there is still the concern of the countries of the region, especially Ecuador, for the wave of devastation suffered by Haiti, in addition, it clearly reflects their intention to help and the commitment to collaborate to rebuild this area Caribbean. Although the possibility of the creation of a Peace Operation that stabilizes the Haitian political and economic situation and in this way contribute in the restoration of the democracy of the people of Haiti as well as the conditions of life of its inhabitants.

Currently, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti is in a compromise period, with a deadline of October 15, 2017. Due to recent natural disasters, the possibility of conformation Of a new operation that continues to contribute positively to the reconstruction of the Haitian government's institutionalist and with it, the possibility of offering the minimum guarantees necessary for the citizens of Haiti.

In summary, the Haitian historical context had the presence of eight peace operations. It is described as necessary the presence of each of the missions because none of them was able to fulfill 100% with the mandate provided. The reality of Haiti was always worrying and, because of this, the figure of the blue helmets reflected confidence for the inhabitants, also, because international security and peace are a priority for the United Nations and the international community. In addition, expressing feelings of gratitude, solidarity and appreciation to all the Ecuadorian military who perform functions within peace operations. Their effort, work, courage and responsibility allow Ecuador to participate in the global reality and contribute to improve the lives of citizens (in this case Haitians) who require assistance and relief activities.

## **CONCLUSION**

Since the creation of the United Nations, its 193 members have unified their wishes and wishes and express it as one. Nowadays, its pretensions are summed up in to watch and to safeguard the peace and international security. However, the process of globalization has been changing the origin of international conflicts and therefore, also the means used by the Security Council instance have been coupled to different realities.

In the first instance, the geographical delimitation was the main cause for the beginning of the disputes and, for that, an institution - called Peacekeeping Operations - was required to take care that such a conflict does not have an international reach, through of control and surveillance activities. Over the years, a change in the origins of controversies has emerged, with incompatibilities arising in political, economic, social, cultural, religious, environmental and technological issues. Aspects that demand an increasingly rapid, secure and lasting effectiveness of the mandates of the Operations of Peace.

The integration of Peacekeeping Operations is achieved through the deployment of military representatives from Member States.

There is no minimum staff contribution base, leading to the assumption that the decision to send support will depend on the governments of the day, a similar situation with the economic contribution. Situations for starting a new mission vary. Among them are a) circumstances that generate discontent and discomfort in civil society, such as: terrorism, international cyber-attack and the handling of weapons of mass destruction (Polverini, 2006); B) areas that require the verification of the cease-fire, this product of the previous agreements; and (c) appease the dispute between the parties by peaceful settlement of disputes.

In recent times, measures for the peaceful settlement of disputes have been analyzed more frequently in the international context. These tools allow disputing parties to find a central point in their demands. An agreement can be reached through: conciliation, arbitration, award, negotiation among other alternatives that can be applied as long as they have prior authorization by both parties.

Haiti, classified as the poorest country in the region, has been forced to struggle insatiably with problems of insecurity, political and economic instability, insalubrity, education, etc. Many natural events that lashed the island throughout its history. Problems

that are not endorsed by the development of the Haitian people and who cry out for the support of the members of the international community to reduce the harrowing ravages in which they live.

The Ecuadorian State, concerned about the scope of internal incompatibilities and the consequences of natural disasters, has always manifested itself as a defender of world security. The facts clearly demonstrate Ecuador's position in establishing relations of cooperation, solidarity and integration with the other countries of the international community and with special emphasis on the countries of the South. That is, Haiti is a clear example of the application of the principles of international relations.

It can be affirmed that the Ecuadorian position regarding Peacekeeping Operations is concerned with providing military and humanitarian aid to the countries that most need it and that assistance is channeled by the United Nations United.

Although the shape of the Agenda of the Ecuadorian Foreign Policy has varied according to the representatives that occupy the presidential site, the growth of the participation of Ecuador in the Operations of Maintenance of Peace is notorious and recoverable. And, with the institutionalization of the Unit-School Missions of Peace, it is possible to guarantee, in some way, the sending of prepared and trained military contingents ready to face any reality.

The Ecuadorian participation in the Peacekeeping Operations is described as triumphant for the history of Ecuador since it represents an advance in international relations and, at the same time, the participation of military personnel in different world realities is verified and demand the integration of command able to fulfill the mandates arranged in each mission. With particular emphasis on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. This affirmation can be based on the help offered both in the process of reconstruction of its territory and in the rehabilitation of the institutionalist of the Haitian State. This contribution, besides being economical, was also the sending of personnel and their concern to offer all possible facilities for the MINUSTAH objective to be met.

The tasks carried out by military personnel on Haitian soil were a) disarmament of insurgent groups, b) training of the national police, c) consolidation of internal security, d) provision of humanitarian and relief aid; and, e) restoring democratic processes in government institutions. As can be seen throughout section 2, the functions delegated to the Ecuadorian military varied according to the persistent reality. However, it was



reflected that there were very sensitive issues such as the security and democratization of Haitian institutions.

And, as a result of the positive events resulting from the Ecuadorian intervention, as well as from other countries, this operation could be completed with a clear victory after more than 7 missions designated for this territory.

In this research, the interest of the Ecuadorian State was evidenced as being an entity participating in the international community and specifically the eagerness of the country to contribute to the development of the countries of the region. It is important to emphasize that the presence of the Ecuadorian military was an evolution for both the Armed Forces of Ecuador, the Department of Peace Operations and the Peace Missions School Unit. Since, in no other Operation, the coordinated assistance of these three entities that contributed to the maintenance, consolidation, establishment and safeguarding of security and peace in this Caribbean country was required.

Undoubtedly, the participation of Ecuadorian military personnel during the operations carried out in Haiti demonstrated Ecuador's commitment to ensuring international peace and security through the assistance provided for political stabilization and the economic and social development of the inhabitants of the island. Therefore, the legacy MINUSTAH leaves to the world can be evidenced, as an example of participation and collaboration in matters of security related to political, economic and social aspects.

## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A. - Peacekeeping Operations executed during the first generation**

<b>No</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Expenses incurred (American dollars)</b>	<b>Mandate</b>	<b>Duration</b>
1	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	UNTSO	\$74,291,900	To monitor cease-fire, armistice agreements and help other missions to fulfill their mandate.	1948 - to the present
2	The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	UNMOGIP	\$19,647,100*	To monitor the cease-fire between India and Pakistan, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.	1949 - to the present
3	United Nations Emergency Forces	UNEF	\$214,249,000	To monitor the cessation of hostilities, including the withdrawal of the armed forces of France, Israel and the United Kingdom from Egyptian territory.	1956 - 1957 (November - June)
4	United Nations Observation Group In Lebanon	UNOGIL	\$3,697,742	To ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel, armaments or other material across the Lebanese border.	1958 (June - December)
5	United Nations Operation in Congo	UNOC	400,100,000	To ensure the withdrawal of Belgian forces, assist the Government to maintain public order and provide technical assistance.	1960 - 1964 (July - June)
6	United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea	UNSF	Not registered **	To monitor the ceasefire and help ensure public order during the transition period.	1962 -1963 (October - April)
7	United Nations Mission of	UNYOM	\$1,840,450	To observe and verify the agreement on the separation between	1963 - 1964

	Observation in Yemen			Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic	(July September)
8	Peacekeeping Nations Force in Cyprus	UNFICYP	\$52,583,500***	To monitor the ceasefire, maintain a buffer zone, carry out humanitarian activities.	1964 – to the present
9	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary General in the Dominican Republic	DOMREP	\$275,831	To observe the situation and report on the breaches of the ceasefire.	1965 – 1966 (May - October)
10	United Nations Observation Mission for India and Pakistan	UNIPOM	\$1,713,280	To monitor the ceasefire along the border of India and Pakistan	1965 – 1966 (September - March)
11	Second United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East	UNEF II	\$446,487,000	To monitor the ceasefire between Egyptian and Israeli forces and the redistribution of them.	1973 – 1979 (October - July)
12	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	UNDOF	\$51,706,200***	To maintain a ceasefire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and oversee the implementation of the withdrawal agreement.	1974 – to the present
13	Provisional Force of the United Nations In Lebanon	PFUNL	\$488,691,600****	To confirm Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area	1978 – to the present

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000))

\*: Estimated budget only for 2014 - 2015

\*\* : The Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands paid all expenses in equal parts

\*\*\* : Estimated budget only for 2015 - 2016

\*\*\*\* : Estimated budget only for 2016 – 2017

It is important to mention that the mandate considered as the common denominator between the First Generation Peacekeeping Operations is the verification of the ceasefire. In addition, in this phase only 13 operations were carried out, however, not all of them were able to comply with the mandates of the Security Council, since, as can be seen in table 1, there are still 5 missions that continue to date. At that time, this result gave hope to the international community, since the ideal of achieving international peace and security was crystallized through this organization as supreme entity, which would achieve its objectives provided that it has the collaboration of a A subsidiary institution called Peacekeeping Operations.

## Appendix B. - Peacekeeping operations executed during the second generation

No.	Operation	Acronym	Expenses incurred (American dollars)	Mandate	Duration
14	Mission of Good Offices in Afghanistan and Pakistan	UNGOMAP	\$14,000,000	To ensure implementation of the Conventions on the settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan	1988 – 1990 (May - March )
15	United Nations Military Observer Group for Iran and Iraq	UNIIMOG	\$177,895,000	To verify, confirm and supervise the ceasefire and withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognized limits.	1988 – 1991  (August - February)
16	United Nations Verification Mission in Angola I	UNAVEM I	\$16,404,200	To verify the total withdrawal, or phases, of the Cuban troops of the territory of Angola.	1988 – 1991  (December - May)
17	United Nations Assistance Group for the Transition Period	GANUPT	\$368,600,000	To ensure early independence of Namibia from free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations	1989 – 1990  (April - March)
18	United Nations Observer Group in Central America	ONUCA	\$88,573,157	To interven in the voluntary demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance, monitored the ceasefire and the separation of forces.	1989 – 1992  (November - January)
19	United Nations Observer Mission for Iraq and Kuwait	UNIKOM	\$600,000,000	Monitor the demilitarized zone along the border between the two countries, prevent the violation of borders and report any hostile action.	1991 – 2003  (April - October)

20	United Nations Mission for the Referendum of the Western Sahara	MINURSO	No registrado	To prepare the holding of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco.	1991 – until the present
21	United Nations Verification Mission in Angola II	UNAVEM II	\$175,802,600	To monitor and monitor elections, in accordance with the Peace Accords.	1991 – 1995 (May - February)
22	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	ONUSAL	\$29,200,000	To monitor ceasefire and related measures, reform and reduce armed forces, create a police force, reform judicial and electoral systems.	1991 – 1995 (July - April)
23	Advanced Mission to Cambodia	UNAMIC	\$1,620,963,300	To monitor the ceasefire, train the population on dangers of mines and explosives.	1991 – 1992 (October - March)
24	Provisional Authority of the United Nations in Cambodia	APRONUC		To monitor respect for human rights, conduct elections, maintain public order, and rehabilitate Cambodia's infrastructure.	1992 – 1993 (March - September)
25	United Nations Operation in Somalia I	UNUSOM I	\$42,931,700	To monitor the ceasefire, and escort delivery of humanitarian supplies.	1992 – 1993 (April - March)
26	United Nations Operation in Mozambique	ONUMOZ	\$492,600,00	To monitor the ceasefire and withdrawal of foreign troops; and, provide technical assistance in electoral elections.	1992 – 1994 (December - December)

27	United Nations Operation in Somalia II	UNOSOM II	\$1,643,485,500	To adopt relevant (coercive) measures to establish the safe environment for humanitarian assistance.	1993 – 1995  (March - March)
28	United Nations Observer Mission for Uganda and Rwanda	UNOMUR	\$2,298,500	To monitor the border between Uganda and Rwanda and verify that no unauthorized military assistance was provided.	1993 – 1994 (June - September)
29	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	UNOMIG	\$36,080,000	To verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities of Georgia.	1993 - 2009 (August - June)
30	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	UNOMIL	\$103,700,000	To investigate allegations of ceasefire violations; to support humanitarian assistance; investigate violations of human rights, observe and verify elections.	1993 – 1997 (September - September)
31	United Nations Mission in Haiti	UNMIH	\$315.794.700	To Preserve the stable environment, professionalizing the armed forces and creating a separate police force for the holding of the referendum.	1993 – 1996 (September - June)
32	United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda	UNAMIR	\$453,900,000	To amend several times in view of the tragic events of the genocide and the changing situation in the country.	1993 – 1996 (October - March)
33	United Nations Observer Group in the Faja Aouzou	UNASOG	\$64.471	To verify the withdrawal of the Libyan administration and troops from the Aouzou Belt	1994 (May - June)



34	United Nations Observer Mission in Tajikistan	MONUT	\$63,900,000	To monitor the ceasefire in agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik opposition.	1994 – 2000 (December - May)
35	United Nations Verification Mission in Angola III	UNAVEM III	\$134,980,800	To restore peace and achieve national reconciliation based on the Peace Accords for Angola.	1995 -1997 (February – May)
36	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for Peacekeeping Operations	UNPROFOR	No registrado	To monitor and report on any developments occurring in the border areas which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	1995 – 1990 (March February)
37	United Nations Confidence Building Operation in Croatia	ONURC	\$1,600,000	To supervise the crossing of military personnel and equipment, supplies and weapons; and, facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance.	1995 – 1996 (March - January)
38	Preventive Deployment Force of the United Nations	UNPREDEP	\$49,400,000	To create the conditions of peace and security needed to negotiate a general settlement of the Yugoslav crisis	1995 – 1999 (March - May)
39	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNMIBH	Not registered	To provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, clearing mines, defending human rights, and assisting economic reconstruction.	1995 – 2002 (December – December)
	United Nations Transitional		\$43,200,000	To monitor and facilitate demilitarization; establishing an interim	1996 – 1998

40	Administration in Eastern Slovenia, Baranja and Western Sirmium	UNTAES		police force; perform tasks related to the functioning of civil administration and public services; organize elections.	(January - January)
41	United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	MONUP	Not register	To monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.	1996 – 2002 (January - December)
42	United Nations Mission of Support in Haiti	UNSMIH	\$71,196,000	To promote institutional development, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti.	1996 -1997 (July - June)
43	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	MINUGUA	\$4,570,800	To monitor the ceasefire, separate forces and demobilize combatants.	1997 (January - May)
44	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	MONUA	\$293,700,000	Strengthen peace and national reconciliation, build trust and create an environment conducive to lasting stability, democratic development and the rehabilitation of the country.	1997 – 1999 (June - February)
45	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti	UNTMIH	\$20,600,000	Assist the Government of Haiti by providing support and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.	1997 (August - November)
46	United Nations	MIPONUH	\$20,400,000	To monitor police performance, guide police officers in their daily duties and maintain close coordination with	1997 – 2000

	Civilian Police Mission in Haiti			subsidized police technical advisers	(December - March)
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**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000))

For the second period, there is clearly a greater participation of these operations around the world, from 13 to 33 missions carried out; that is, an increase of 253%. This figure is quite encouraging and in itself was full of hope for those peoples who longed for peace and security for their fellow citizens. Nevertheless for some authors these operations were characterized by being of coercive character to the point that:

"... They did not count on the consent of the parties; were developed in a considered partial manner or resorted to the use of force without being required by the principle of legitimate defense. [All this was justified by] humanitarian protection during war, protection of civilian populations in so-called safe areas and pressure on the parties to achieve national reconciliation at a faster rate than they were prepared to wait for " (Linares Rojas, 2009, p.54)

In Second Generation Peacekeeping Operations, a common repetitive mandate is not found, since in addition to monitoring the cease-fire there were also activities aimed at: providing humanitarian aid, cleaning up mined areas, safeguarding human rights, guaranteeing democratic processes, among others. During this period, the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the mission staff was already verified, so only one Operation is not finished until the present time. This is despite the fact that the methods used to achieve its success remain subject to multiple criticisms (as explained in the previous paragraph).

Indeed, in the Second Generation Operations there is a real extension of the designated tasks, which are characterized by new challenges, tasks, and functions and, in particular, a substantial development of the formation and consolidation of the mandates to be followed by each mission.

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### Appendix C.- Peacekeeping Operations executed during the third generation

No.	Operation	Acronym	Expenses incurred (American dollars)	Mandate	Duration
47	United Nations Police Support Group in Croatia - Danube Region	UNPSG	Not register	To continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region	1998 (January - October)
48	United Nations Mission in the Central American Republic	MINURCA	\$101,300,000	To contribute to maintaining and improving security and stability in Bangui, supervising and controlling storage and monitoring the disposal of weapons recovered in disarmament operations.	1998 – 2000 (April - February)
49	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	UNAMSIL	\$107,500,000	To assist in carrying out the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan.	1998 – 1999 (July - October)
50	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	UNMIK	\$40,031,000*	To promote security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo.	1999 – until the present
51	United Nations Transitional Administration of East Timor	UNTAET	\$562,881,000	To managing territory, exercising legislative and executive authority during the transition period, and building capacity for self-government.	1999 – 2002 (October - May)
52				To monitor the military and security situation in Sierra	

	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	UNOMSIL	\$563,000,00	Leone, as well as the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants.	1998 - 1999 (July - October)
53	United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	MONUC	\$8,730,000	To maintain contact with the parties and perform other work, incorporating personnel authorized by the UN in previous resolutions.	1999 – 2010 (November-Jun)
54	United Nations Mission Ethiopia and Eritrea	MINUEE	\$113,480,000	To monitor the cessation of hostilities and help ensure compliance with security commitments.	2000 – 2008 (July - July)
55	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor	UNMISET	\$543,900,000	To provide assistance in East Timor for a period of two years until all operational responsibilities are fully transferred to the authorities	2002 – 2005 (May - May)
56	United Nations Mission in Liberia	UNMIL	\$344,712,200*	To support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process; to protect United Nations and civilian personnel and facilities; to support humanitarian assistance activities	2003 – until the present
57	United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire	MINUCI	\$29.900.000	To complement the operations of the peacekeeping force composed of French troops and the States of the Economic	2003 - 2004 (May – April)

				Community of West African States.	
58	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	UNOCI	\$402,794,300*	To protect civilians, render their good offices and support the new Government in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants	2004 – until the present
59	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	MINUSTAH	\$380,355,700*	To establish a safe and stable environment in which to develop a political process, strengthen the institutions of the Government of Haiti, support the establishment of a rule of law.	2004 – until the present
60	Operation of the United Nations in Burundi	ONUB	\$82,390,000	To support and accompany the measures taken by the Burundians to restore lasting peace and achieve national reconciliation	2004 – 2006 (June - December)
61	United Nations Mission in Sudan	UNMIS	\$5,770,000	To provide support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Facilitate and coordinate, as far as possible and in the areas in which it is deployed.	2005 – 2011 (March - July)
				To consolidate stability, foster a culture of democratic	2006 – 2012

62	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	UNMIT	\$132,768,000	governance and facilitate political dialogue among Timor-Leste's stakeholders.	(January - December)
63	Advanced Mission of Hybrid Operations in Darfur	UNAMID	Not register	Protection of civilians, as well as contributing to security in relation to humanitarian assistance, monitoring and verifying the implementation of agreements, helping to achieve an inclusive political process, and contributing to the promotion of human rights.	2007 – until the present
64	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	MINURCAT	\$1,390,000,000	To contribute to the protection of civilians; promote human rights and the rule of law, and promote peace in the region.	2007 – 2010 (January - December)
65	United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	MONUSCO	\$1,332,178,600	To protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders who are in imminent danger of physical violence and support the Government of the Congo.	2010 – until the present
66	Provisional Security Force of the United Nations for Abyei	UNISFA	\$268,256,700	To monitor the border, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and use force to protect civilians.	2011 – until the present
			\$1,085,769,200*	Protect civilians, monitor human rights	

67	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan	UNMISS		and support the provision of humanitarian assistance and the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement.	2011 – until the present
68	Provisional Security Force of the United Nations for Abyei	UNISFA	\$268.624.600	To monitor the border, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid, use force to protect Abyei's civilians and humanitarian workers.	2011 – until the present
69	United Nations Monitoring Mission in Syria	UNSMIS	\$16,800,000	Monitor the cessation of armed violence in all its forms and by all parties and monitor and support the full implementation of the six-point proposal PDF document of the Joint Special Envoy to end the conflict in Syria.	2012 (April - January)
70	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization in Mali	MINUSMA	\$923,305,800*	To support political processes in this country, stabilize the country and implement the transition roadmap.	2013 – until the present
71	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization of the United Nations in the Central African Republic	MINUSCA	\$923,305,800*	To support the transition process; facilitate humanitarian assistance; promotion and protection of human rights; support for justice and the rule of law	2014 – until the present

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000))

\*: Estimated budget only for 2015 – 2016



This last generation consists of 25 Peacekeeping Operations, compared to the previous generation there is a 75.5% decrease in the creation of new missions. Although it is alleged that after the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001; and because of various gaps in the causes and consequences surrounding the 2003 War in Iraq, the international community is increasingly pressing the United Nations to carry out its primary work in the world and calls for the early revitalization of the system of collective security, which for some is deteriorating more and more. (Reyes, 2005).

The common denominator in the Third Generation is summarized in "a modification of the bases of [the second phase] operations and their principles of application, which directly affects the philosophy and way of executing them" (Linares Rojas, 2009). To date, 16 existing missions have been maintained, which are justified because they have a recent start date and / or there are problems not contemplated that produced an extension in the term of fulfillment of their corresponding mandate.

It cannot be said that all Peacekeeping Operations were successful because there are some of these that have been questioned by the methods allowed and used. What can be argued is that a large part of these operations have succeeded in fulfilling the mandate of the United Nations and consequently maintaining international peace and security.

## **Appendix D: Participation of Ecuadorian military personnel within the United Nations Peace Operations**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
1	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.	UNMOGIP	1949 – until the present	2 Military Observers and 1 Officer
2	United Nations Observatory Group on Lebanon	GONUL	1958 (June - December)	2 Military Observers and 1 Officer
3	United Nations Operation in Congo	ONUC	1960 – 1964 (July - June)	2 Military Observers
4	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary General of the Dominican Republic	DOMREP	1965 – 1966 (May - October)	1 Person of Staff
5	United Nations Military Observer Group for Peacekeeping in Central America, Nicaragua	ONUCA	1989 – 1992 (November - January)	2 Military Observers and 1 Officer
6	United Nations Mission in Liberia	UNMIL	2003 – until the present	2006: 3 Militaries 2007: 4 2008: 3 2009: 3 2010: 3 2011: 3 2012: 1 2013: 1 2014: 3
7	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	UNOCI	2004 – until the present	2 Military Observers
8	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	MINUSTAH	2004 – until the present	2004: 66 Militaries 2005: 66 2006: 132 2007: 132 2008: 132 2009: 132 2010: 132 2011: 132 2013: 132 2014: 104
9	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	UNOCI	2004 – until the present	2 Military Observers
10	United Nations Assistance Mission in Republic of South Sudan	UNMIS	2005 – 2011 (March - July)	2006: 20 Militaries 2007: 20 2008: 17 2009: 10 2010: 7 2011: 12 2012: 1 2013: 2 2014: 3
11	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad.	MINURCAT	2007 – 2010 (September - December)	2 Military Observers and 1 Officer

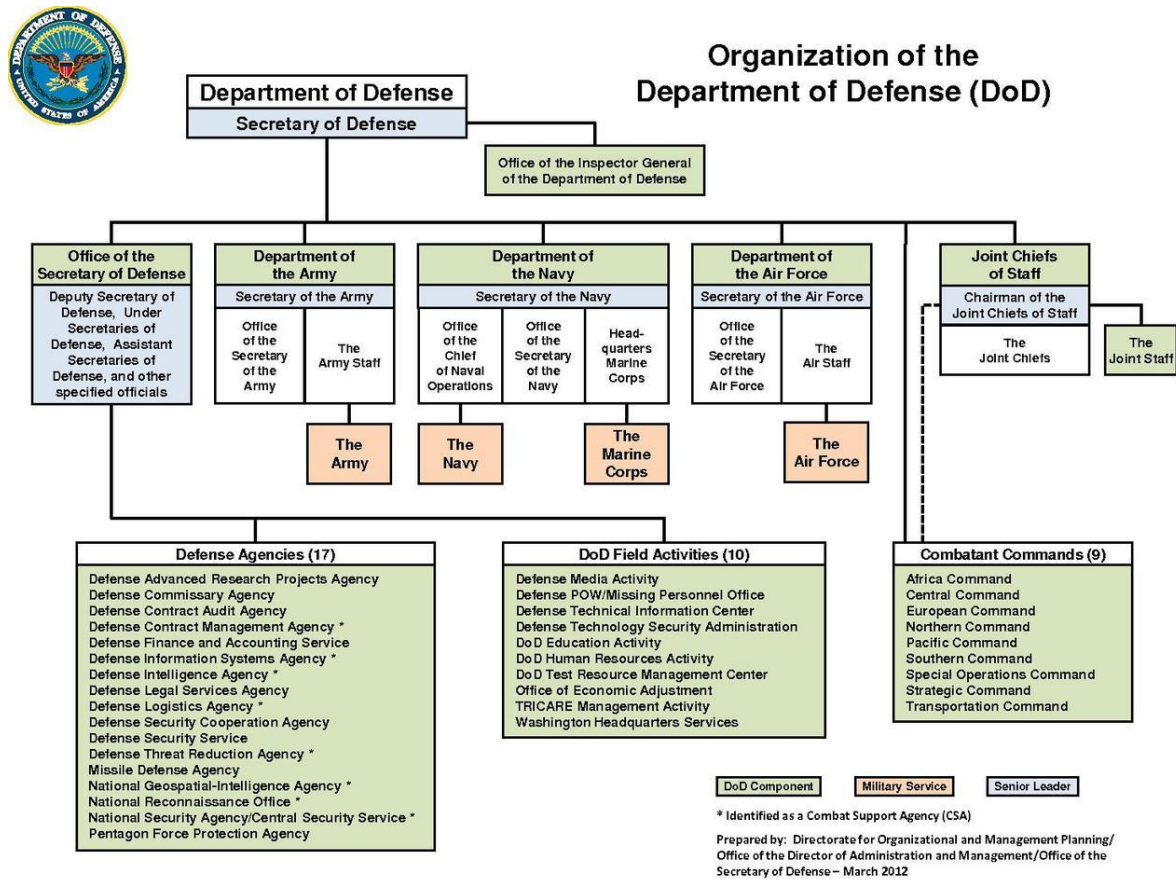
12	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	UNAMID	2007 – until the present	2 Military Observers and 1 Officer
13	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	UNISFA	2011 - until the present	2 Military Observers and 1 Officer
14	United Nations Monitoring Mission in Syria	UNSMIS	2012 (April - August)	2 Military Observer

**Author:** Ramon, Jennyfer

**Source:** (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000)); (Lieutenant Colonel Vázquez, 2017)

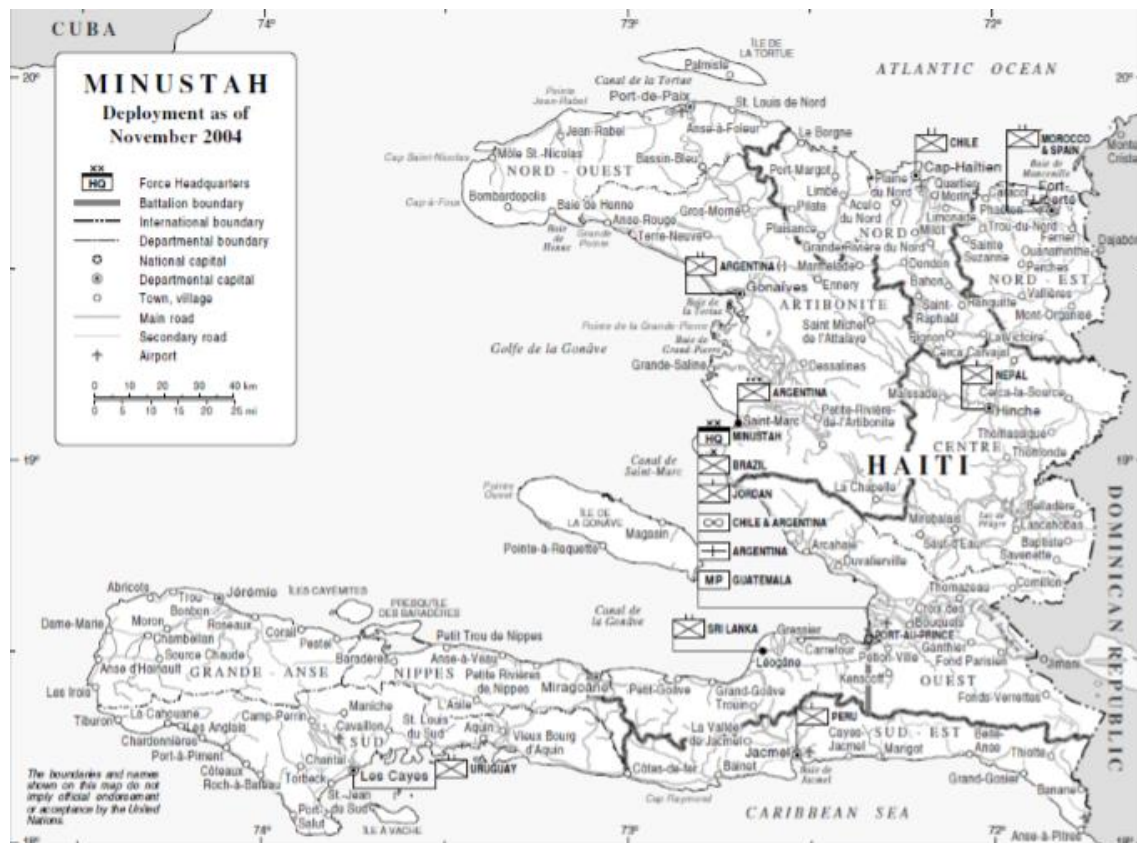
As can be seen in Appendix 4, the Ecuadorian State has participated in 14 United Nations-sponsored peacekeeping operations, ranging from its concept to the mandate to be executed. They have developed functions, such as: protection, election observation, disarmament, verification of the ceasefire, cooperation with natural disasters, among other activities. Consequently, this has led the forces to know, fulfill, develop, and recognize exceptional functions within the principle of humanitarian aid.

## Appendix E: Career outline of officers in command bodies



**Source:** (RESDAL, 2014); (United Nations, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000)).

## Appendix F: Displacement of authorized MINUSTAH in 2004.



**Source:** (Support, 2008)

**APPENDIX G: Resolution 1529** (February 29, 2004) .- United Nations S / RES / 1529 (2004)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4919th meeting, on 29 February 2004

The Security Council, Recalling the previous resolutions and statements of its President on Haiti, in particular the statement dated 26 February 2004 (S / PRST / 2004/4),

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating political, humanitarian and security situation in Haiti and deploring the loss of human lives that have already occurred,

Expressing its deepest concern about the persistence of violence in Haiti as well as the possibility of a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country and its destabilizing effects on the region,

Stressing the need to create a secure environment in Haiti and in the region that allows respect for human rights, including the well-being of the civilian population, and supports the mission of humanitarian workers,

Commending the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for their efforts to promote a peaceful solution and establish a relationship of trust between the parties, in particular through its Plan of Action, Noting the resignation of Jean-Bertrand Aristide as President of Haiti and the investiture of Boniface Alexandre as Acting President of Haiti in accordance with the country's Constitution,

Recognizing the call of the new President of Haiti to the international community to provide urgent support aimed at restoring peace and security in the country and to promote the ongoing constitutional political process,

Determining that the situation in Haiti constitutes a threat to international peace and security, as well as to the stability of the Caribbean, in view of the possibility of an influx of Haitians to others States of the subregion,

Acting in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, S / RES / 1529 (2004)

1. Calls upon Member States to support the constitutional process of an open political and inheritance in Haiti and to promote a peaceful and lasting solution to the current crisis;
2. Authorizes the immediate deployment of a Provisional Multinational Force for a maximum period of three months from the adoption of this resolution in order to:  
(a) Contribute to the creation of a security and stability environment in the capital of Haiti and in the rest of the country, as appropriate and circumstances permitting, in order to support President Alexander's request for international assistance in support of the ongoing constitutional political process in Haiti; (b) To facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and the access of international humanitarian workers to the Haitian population in need; (c) Facilitate the provision of international assistance to the police and the Haitian Coast Guard in order to establish and maintain public safety and order, and to promote and protect human rights; (d) To support the creation of conditions for international and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations and the Organization of

- American States, to assist the people of Haiti; (e) Coordination of activities, as necessary, with the Special Mission of the Organization of American States and with the United Nations Special Adviser on Haiti and to prevent further deterioration in the humanitarian situation;
3. It declares its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization and monitoring force to support the continuation of the peaceful and constitutional political process and to maintain a secure and stable environment, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization, present recommendations to the Council, preferably within 30 days of the date of adoption of this resolution, on the size, structure and mandate of that Force, including the role of the international police and the media. in coordination with the Special Mission of the Organization of American States and for the subsequent deployment of the United Nations force, no later than three months after the adoption of this resolution;
  4. Welcomes the appointment of a Special Adviser to Haiti by the Secretary-General on 27 February and requests the Secretary-General to develop a program of action for the United Nations to support the constitutional political process and to support humanitarian and economic assistance and promote the protection of human rights and the establishment of the rule of law;
  5. It requests Member States, as a matter of urgency, to provide personnel, equipment and other necessary financial and logistical resources to the Multinational Interim Force and invites contributing Member States to inform Force authorities and the Secretary General of their intention to participate in the Mission and underlines the importance of such voluntary contributions, which will help defray the expenses of the Interim Multinational Force, which will be borne by the participating Member States; 3 S / RES / 1529 (2004)
  6. It authorizes Member States participating in the Interim Multinational Force in Haiti to take all necessary steps to fulfill their mandate;
  7. It demands that all parties to the conflict in Haiti refrain from using violent means and reiterates that all parties must respect international law, and in particular human rights; and that those who violate human rights will be individually responsible and there will be no impunity for them; further demands that the parties respect the constitutional succession and ongoing political process in order to resolve the current crisis and allow the legitimate security forces of Haiti and other public institutions to carry out their functions and allow humanitarian agencies that they can carry out their work;
  8. Further requests all parties and Member States to cooperate fully with the Interim Multinational Force in Haiti in the implementation of its mandate and to respect the security and freedom of movement of the MIF, to facilitate unrestricted and security of international humanitarian assistance personnel and to assist the needy populations in Haiti;
  9. It requests the authorities of the Multinational Interim Force of Haiti to report periodically to the Council, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate;
  10. It calls upon the international community, in particular the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community, to work together in the long term with the people of Haiti to promote the reconstruction of

democratic institutions and to assist in the development of a strategy to promote socio-economic development and the fight against poverty;

11. It decides to remain seized of the matter.



## **APPENDIX H: INTERVIEW**

Interview with Colonel Carl Egas, member of Peacekeeping Operations in Syria and Sudan. Held on February 6, 2017.

### **1.- Could you tell us about your career within the United Nations Peace Corps?**

- UEMPE Training
- Strict admissions tests
- Sudan 2005 - 2006
- Syria 2012
- Unforgettable personal and professional experience:
- Sharing with other nationalities, cultural, custom.
- Humanitarian aid to unprotected.
- Educate adults who for years were immersed in civil war.

### **2. What do you consider to be the fundamental requirements to be part of the Blue Helmets?**

The necessary requirements are:

- Prepare for difficult circumstances.
- Provide humanitarian assistance to civilians and military contingents through military activities.

### **3. How do you catalog the work done by the United Nations?**

Really surprising, since the beginning of the operation, everything related to the arrival and departure of the military contingent was previously coordinated. Logistics regarding the legal aspect is already done. We have never had problems on our flights, luggage or stay.

### **4. Do you consider that the Ecuadorian Blue Helmets are qualified to face any world reality?**

Based on my experience, I can say that the preparation received at UEMPE does not ask for favors from any other preparation school.

In the various operations that I have witnessed, I have observed that Ecuador is in line with other countries, such as the United States, France and Italy.

## **APPENDIX I : Email Interview**

Electronic consultation to Librarian Carlos Javier Saravia Tapia, from the Central Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is a body of the United Nations Organization based in New York, with headquarters in Ecuador on the fifth floor of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces headquarters in Quito.

With regard to Ecuador's participation in United Nations-sponsored Peace Missions, it should be addressed to the Ministry of Defense, which is the institution directly responsible for Ecuador's participation in Peace Missions.

Information on United Nations peace missions (ongoing missions, mission history, mission funding, statistics, reports, etc.) can be found at <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/> dPeacekeeping operation /, which is the official website of this body.

**APPENDIX J:** Resolution 2350 (April 13, 2017)

The Security Council, Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Haiti, particularly its resolutions 2313 (2016), 2243 (2015), 2180 (2014), 2119 (2013), 2070 (2012), 2012 (2011), 1944 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1908 (2010), 1892 (2009), 1840 (2008), 1780 (2007), 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1608 (2005) and 1542 (2004),

Recognizing that the peaceful conclusion of the electoral process and the return to constitutional order on February 7, 2017 have been an important milestone in stabilization, and commending the Haitian authorities, in particular the Provisional Electoral Council of Haiti and the National Police of Haiti, for their efforts to ensure that the elections were inclusive and credible and held in a generally peaceful environment,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti, Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the role of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in support of the political process in Haiti, the professionalization of the police and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment,

Expressing its deep appreciation and gratitude to the staff of MINUSTAH and to all Member States who have contributed to MINUSTAH and paying tribute to those who have lost their lives or been wounded in service; and commending the success of the work carried out by MINUSTAH, in particular the wide range of reconstruction activities following the earthquake in 2010,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts in favor of strengthening, professionalizing and reforming the Haitian National Police, while noting the need for continued international support for the Haitian National Police in order to enable it to comply constitutional mandate, including by expanding its geographic reach and developing its technical capacity as well as its programs in the communities, as appropriate, and affirming the importance of the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan of the National Police of Haiti, elaborated on the (S / RES / 2350 (2017) 2/5 17-06078 jointly conducted by the Haitian National Police and the United Nations Police (UNPOL),

Emphasizing the importance of continued support from the United Nations and the international community for the long-term security and development of Haiti, in particular to build the capacity of the Government of Haiti and consolidate and build on the achievements of the past 13 years, and at the same time encouraging the Haitian authorities to address the persistent risks of instability,

Recalling its resolutions 1645 (2005) and 2282 (2016) and reaffirming the primary responsibility of the national Government in implementing its peacebuilding and peacebuilding strategies to address the interrelated problems of Haiti, by highlighting the contribution of sustainable development to consolidating and sustaining peace and, in this regard, highlighting the importance of national ownership, inclusiveness and the role that civil society can play in promoting national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to take into account the needs of all sectors of society,

Recognizing that while significant progress has been made, Haiti continues to face major humanitarian challenges, particularly after Hurricane Matthew, stating that achieving sustainable and lasting stability is essential in advancing Haiti's reconstruction, as well as in Haiti. social and economic development, in particular of women and youth, through effective, coordinated and commendable international assistance for development and an increase in Haiti's institutional capacity to benefit from such assistance, and reiterating the need for security be accompanied by sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental dimensions, including risk reduction and preparedness activities that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, activities in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role, with assistance of the United Nations country team, Acogiend or welcomes General Assembly resolution 71/161 entitled "New United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti"; and noting that the implementation of this new approach will be the responsibility of the United Nations country team, with the coordination of a Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a Humanitarian Coordinator and a Resident Coordinator,

Recognizing that the strengthening of national human rights institutions, as well as respect for human rights, including those of women and children, and due process of law, the fight against crime and sexual and gender-based violence , and measures to end impunity and ensure accountability are essential to guarantee the rule of law and security in Haiti, including access to justice,

Considering that after the conclusion of the MINUSTAH consolidation plan and the implementation of the transition plan, a broader framework of mutual accountability could be developed between the new Government of Haiti, the United Nations and the international community as part of a strategy national level so that the presence of United Nations relief in the country provides more effective assistance. Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 March 2017 (S / 2017/223), including observations and recommendations of the Strategic Assessment Mission requested by the Council in resolution 2313 (2016), and its recommendation that in Haiti, a new United Nations peacekeeping mission will be established after the completion of MINUSTAH at the latest on 15 October 2017, in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti to consolidate its achievements by strengthening governance institutions and national capacity for rule of law, police and human rights development,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as indicated in paragraph 7, section 1, of the resolution 1542 (2004), and with respect to paragraphs 5 to 14, which refer to the new mission,

1. Deciding to extend for a period of six months the mandate of MINUSTAH, contained in its resolutions 2313 (2016), 2243 (2015), 2180 (2014), 2119 (2013), 2070 (2012), 2012 (2011), 1944 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1908 (2010), 1892 (2009), 1840 (2008), 1780 (2007), 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1576 (2004) and 1542 (2004), and for the Mission to close no later than 15 October 2017;

2. Deciding that the military component of MINUSTAH was gradually reduced during the final six-month period and that its full withdrawal from Haiti occurs no later than 15 October 2017;

3. It Reaffirms that, within the framework of the improvement of the rule of law in Haiti, the strengthening of the justice sector and the capacity of the Haitian National Police, particularly in its efforts to strengthen the management of the Directorate of Administration Penitentiary, it is of paramount importance that the Haitian Government assume full and timely responsibility to meet Haiti's security needs;

4. It requests the Secretary-General to begin immediately to gradually reduce the work of MINUSTAH, ensuring that essential functions are defined and adequate capacity for support is maintained, and also requests MINUSTAH to prioritize efforts to ensure a successful and responsible transition to the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), as provided for in paragraph 5, and further strengthening of the institutional and operational capacity of the Haitian National Police;

5. It decides to establish a follow-up peacekeeping mission in Haiti, MINUJUSTH, which will consist of up to seven constituted police units (or 980 armed police officers) and 295 police officers for an initial period of six months from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018, and underlines the importance of achieving the above-mentioned levels;

6. It decides also that the mandate of MINUJUSTH will be to assist the Government of Haiti in strengthening the rule of law institutions in the country; continue to support the Haitian National Police and promote its development; and participate in monitoring, reporting and analysis of the human rights situation;

7. It decides further that MINUJUSTH will be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who will also play a role of good offices and advocacy at the political level to ensure the full implementation of the mandate;

8. It stresses that MINUJUSTH will retain seven of the eleven MINUSTAH constituted police units deployed in five regional departments in order to safeguard the security achievements in recent years by providing operational support to the S / RES / 2350 (2017) 4/5 17-06078 Haiti and that the number of police units formed will be adjusted downwards and harmonized with the gradual increase of the Haitian National Police over two years;

9. It emphasizes that the 295 remaining police officers of MINUSTAH's authorized 1 001 staff will play a key role in implementing the priorities of the National Police of Haiti's Strategic Development Plan 2017-2021;

10. It emphasizes also that the 38 remaining penitentiary staff members of the current staffing of 50 provided by the Government will play a key role in promoting the full participation of the Haitian National Police in efforts to strengthen the management of the Directorate of Administration Penitentiary;

11. It decides that MINUJUSTH's rule of law activities, including those aimed at reducing violence in communities, and quick-impact projects, as appropriate, will form part of a strategy for a smooth and gradual transition to the agents of development;

12. It authorizes MINUJUSTH to use all necessary means to fulfill its mandate in order to support and modernize the Haitian National Police;

13. It also authorizes the Mission to protect, within its capabilities and deployment areas, those civilians who are under imminent threat of physical violence, as necessary;

14. It Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the medical support elements and also the necessary air resources to rapidly deploy security forces throughout Haiti and in support of the Haitian National Police;

15. It reaffirms the importance of MINUJUSTH taking full account of the mainstreaming of the gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and of assisting the Government of Haiti to ensure the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels;

16. It recognizes the power and primary responsibility of the Government and people of Haiti in all aspects of the country's development; and encourages MINUJUSTH to intensify its efforts to provide logistical and technical expertise, with the means available and in accordance with its mandate;

17. It recalls its resolution 2272 (2016) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that all staff of MINUSTAH and MINUSTAH comply fully with United Nations policy And to continue to keep it informed, and urges troop-contributing countries and police forces to intensify their efforts to prevent cases of misconduct and to ensure that acts of this kind involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished;

18. It commends the commitment of troop and police force countries to fulfill the mandates of United Nations missions in difficult environments and, in that regard, emphasizes the importance of addressing issues of national undeclared restrictions, lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks against civilians and inadequate equipment, which may adversely affect the effective discharge of mandates; S / RES / 2350 (2017) 17-06078 5/5

19. It also affirms the importance of a successful and responsible transition between MINUSTAH and MINUSTAH and underlines the importance of coordination between UNMIJUSTH and the United Nations country team, and further requests the Secretary-General to establish a team of early planning of MINUJUSTH at the earliest possible date;

20. It requests the Secretary-General to complete the Joint Transitional Plan of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team within the six-month period referred to in paragraph 1 in order for MINUJUSTH to enter into functioning immediately after the closure of MINUSTAH, detailing the transfer of tasks to be carried out and taking into account the residual stabilization needs in the country;

21. It requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of this resolution, including any cases of non-compliance with the mandate, within 90 days and 180 days after its adoption, and to submit an evaluation report 30 days before the expiration of the initial mandate of MINUJUSTH;

22. It requests that the initial report within 90 days include details of the Joint MINUSTAH Transition Plan and the United Nations country team referred to in paragraph 20 and also requests that the evaluation report referred to in paragraph 21, sets out a well-detailed and clearly referenced two-year exit strategy towards a non-peace-related United Nations presence in Haiti in order to continue to support the efforts of the Government of Haiti in the support of peace and the consolidation of peace;

23. It expresses its intention to continue examining the conditions in Haiti and to consider adapting the mandate and levels of the MINUJUSTH police force as necessary to preserve Haiti's progress in achieving security and stability;

24. It decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



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