

Cooperation, coordination and collective action in non-military security issues

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The context in front of non military threats.

- The need for cooperation and coordination
- A progressive and cumulative process
- The weight of historic memory
- Opportunities at the end of Cold War
- Less opportunities post 11/S

Political situation in Latin America: positive aspects

- Electoral democracy
- Interstate peace
- Growing respect for human rights
- Advances in justice (less impunity)
- Partial advances towards accountability
- No weapons of mass destruction
- Constant and persistent search for regional integration
- Strong state continuity that has been maintained since the time of independence

Political situation in Latin America: negative aspects

- Eroding democracy (in the last decade nine presidents have resigned before concluding their mandate, including one coup d'état)
- Increasing violence
- Increased homicide rates
- Expanding corruption
- Lack of social integration
- Serious inequality and maintenance of poverty
- Growing division between Northern and Southern Latin America
- Weak integration processes. Lack of trust and political will are the main obstacles

Advance towards cooperation and coordination

- Build the basis of reciprocal trust
- Establish common ways of thinking and feeling
- The Track II
- The development of rules

A flexible security structure: a slow process still under construction

The regional security architecture rest upon four main pillars:

- Dialogue pillar
- Legal pillar
- Conflict resolution pillar
- Institutional legitimacy pillar

Shared action areas

- Ministerial dialogue of security
- Actors and institutions
- Main cooperation dimensions
- Main areas for collective action