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FEATURED Q&A

Will Brazil's New Border Security Project Be Effective?

The administration of Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff has called the country's weak border controls the foremost problem with Brazil's security and pledged to complete a new project focused on border security, the Sistema Integrado de Monitoramento de Fronteiras (Sisfron), by 2019. The government will invest \$6 billion to improve security and reign in smuggling of illegal goods, weapons and drugs. Will the system achieve the intended effects? What would be the most effective strategies to control narcotrafficking, smuggling and arms sales along the country's borders? What are the top areas or technologies to which the government should allocate this \$6 billion?

Jack Devine, president of The **Arkin Group and former director** of operations at the Central Intelligence Agency Amanda Mattingly, director for Latin America at The Arkin Group: "Enhancing Brazil's border security, particularly in the troublesome tri-border area, should be a top priority for the administration of Dilma Rousseff. By some estimates, drug seizures along the border have increased by 30 percent from 2009 to 2010. The illegal goods, weapons and drugs flowing over the borders end up on the streets of Rio de Janeiro and São Paolo, fueling internal battles for control over the favelas and undermining efforts by Brazilian police forces to provide the security needed for continued growth and development. It should also be mentioned that the convergence of threats in the tri-border area—not just of narcotics but also the potential for terrorist financing and possible planning—makes it all the more important for Brazil to increase its security posture along the border in advance of the World Cup and Olympics. The \$6 billion for Sisfron signals that the new Brazilian president is serious. However, the program will only be successful through increased cooperation with neighboring governments. It should also be

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Duvalier Says He Returned to Haiti to Aid in Reconstruction

Former Haitian dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier said Friday that he returned unexpectedly to Haiti to participate in reconstruction after the country's catastrophic January 2010 earthquake. See story on page 2.

File Photo: Le Nouvelliste.

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NEWS BRIEFS

Cuba Halts Mail Deliveries to the United States

Cuba's state postal service Friday announced Friday that it has suspended deliveries to the United States as a result of security measures that have led to the return of U.S.-bound mail to the island. Agence France-Presse reported. Direct mail service between the two countries was halted in 1963, but talks in 2009 led to deliveries routed through Mexico and Canada. State Department officials said the United States has not imposed new restrictions on Cuban mail and that service interruptions are likely due to third country air carriers' inability to transport additional mail.

Mexico's Central Bank Keeps **Benchmark Rate at 4.5 Percent**

Mexico's central bank on Friday voted to keep its benchmark interest rate at 4.5 percent, saying that inflation would continue to slow this year despite an increase in global commodities prices, Bloomberg News reported. Luis Flores, an economist at Ixe Grupo Financiero, told the news service that the probability of a rate increase will begin to rise in six or seven months.

Mexico's Gruma to Sell Most of Stake in Banorte

Mexico's **Gruma** said Friday that it is planning to sell most of its stake in Grupo Financiero Banorte through a secondary offering, Dow Jones reported. Gruma, a maker of corn flour and tortillas, has an 8.8 percent stake in the banking group. In a filing with Mexico's stock exchange, Gruma said its global offering of as many as 156 million shares of Banorte will be made through a public offering in Mexico and a private offering in the United States and other foreign countries.

Political News

Duvalier: Desire to Participate in **Reconstruction Spurred Return**

Former Haitian dictator Jean-Claud "Baby Doc" Duvalier said Friday that he returned to Haiti Jan. 16 so that he could participate in the impoverished country's reconstruction after its deadly earthquake a year ago, the Associated Press reported. "When I made the decision to come back to Haiti to commemorate this sad

> **"** If Duvalier is not in prison now, it is because he has not yet been tried.

> > - René Préval

anniversary with you, in our country, I was ready for any kind of persecution," Duvalier, 59, told reporters in Port-au-Prince. "But I believe that the desire to participate by your side in this collaboration for the national reconstruction far outweighs any harassment I could face." A Haitian court is currently weighing whether Duvalier should be tried on charges including corruption, embezzlement and torture. The charges stem from his 1971-1986 rule, which ended with his flying into exile following a popular revolt. He has spent most of the past 25 years in France. Since his return to Haiti, Duvalier has largely remained holed up in a Port-au-Prince luxury hotel and in a private residence. Haitian President René Préval said Saturday in the Dominican Republic that Duvalier was within his rights to return to Haiti, but added he must now face justice. "If Duvalier is not in prison now, it is because he has not yet been tried," said Préval, the AP reported. Préval and Haitian Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive met for four hours Saturday with Dominican President Leonel Fernández to discuss Haiti's cholera epidemic and political crisis. The country's political future remains in question after the inconclusive first-round presidential election Nov. 28. A runoff that had been scheduled for Jan. 16 was postponed and has not been rescheduled. On Friday, the U.S. State Department revoked the visas of about a dozen Haitian government officials in an effort to pressure the government to drop its preferred candidate Jude Célestin from the presidential ballot. An Organization of American States review found that former first lady Mirlande Manigat and popular singer Michel "Sweet Micky" Martelly were the top vote-getters in the first round and should advance to the runoff instead of Célestin. Préval last week was reportedly displeased by the OAS report but he has not publicly commented on it.

Economic News

Jamaican Lower House Approves Wider Protections for Depositors

Jamaica's House of Representatives has approved a package of wider protections for depositors under the country's Deposit Insurance Act, the Jamaica Gleaner reported Friday. The changes, which still must pass the Senate to take effect, affect depositors with trust accounts and in instances where financial institutions merge. Now, the Jamaica Deposit Insurance Corporation, or JDIC, will be able to make direct payments to depositors who have accounts in distressed banks and other financial institutions when the accounts are part of a

trust. Previously, the corporation was limited to making one payment of as much as 600,000 Jamaican dollars (\$7,080) for each trust account. The changes give each individual depositor in the trust protection McKain for that amount. "Now *File Photo: JDIC.* we can recognize each



beneficiary, rather than just the trustee," said the JDIC's chief executive offer, Antoinette McKain. In addition, the changes also allow depositors to make separate claims if they have accounts in two or more institutions that are forced to merge under distressed circumstances.

Featured Q&A

Continued from page 1

emphasized that no border security system is adequate without a significant intelligence component. As stated thus far, it appears that the \$6 million will go toward the funding of radars, armored vehicles and unmanned aircraft, which would patrol the remote areas along the border in the Amazon region. Additional intelligence capabilities and coordination among the intelligence agencies of neighboring South American nations should also be included and funded adequately in the new Brazilian plan."

Thomaz Guedes Da Costa, professor and head of the Critical Analysis and Future Department at the National Defense University in Washington:
"There are several reasons that Sisfron

calls attention to public policy and efforts to meet the security problems of border permeability in Brazil. First, it is a new evolution of previous national programs such as the System for Vigilance of the Amazon, the System to Protect the Amazon and Calha Norte (a system for the development of the border area north of the Amazon River). Second, in terms of bureaucratic politics, it could be the new federal government granting the Army its turn in the share of funds for modernization (for the Navy, it is the submarine with nuclear propulsion and in the Air Force it is the new FX fighter). If this is the dominant force in the decision, it does not bode well for joint and effective defense decision making when it comes

to force structure and budget. Third, the proposal raises a question regarding what is the dominant military strategy for Brazil regarding the border (Is it sealing the border, random checks on the border or defense in depth?) Fourth, a call for international suppliers includes clauses of foreign financing, securing proprietary technologies and assuring trade compensation. These clauses seem desirable politically but have revealed many uncertainties in the closing contracts and the implementation of past defense programs. Fifth, the program covers the complex relationships between law enforcement and military responsibilities. While it provides funding for expanding procurement of modern radars, unmanned aerial vehicles, sensors and mobile command and control vehicles, it is not clear how it can also serve to improve strategies against organized crime beyond equipment-based capabilities. Sixth, it will be interesting to observe the reactions of neighbors, either seeking cooperation with the new program or reacting to suspicions of the new intelligence capabilities it promises. Finally, it is important to learn how President Rousseff's administration wishes to measure the costs and benefits of this program."

The Advisor welcomes reactions to the Q&A above. Readers can write editor Gene Kuleta at gkuleta@thedialogue.org with comments.

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Erik Brand

General Manager, Publishing ebrand@thedialogue.org

Gene Kuleta

Editor gkuleta@thedialogue.org

Rachel Sadon

Reporter, Assistant Editor rsadon@thedialogue.org

Inter-American Dialogue

Michael Shifter, President
Peter Hakim, President Emeritus
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Subscription Inquiries are welcomed at freetrial@thedialogue.org

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