

The United States "Deep Border"

The Fluid Borders of Colombia - Central America - Mexico



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Regional Context

- Insecurity Dominates
- Socioeconomic Development vs Demography/Poverty
- Weak State and Scarce Resources for Security Forces
- Borderless Region
- Limits to the Regional Cooperation

Essential Questions

- Conceptualization of the Threats
- Evolution of the Direction of the Threats
- Changing Characteristics of the Threats
- Central Themes of Adaptability and Resilience
- Metrics for Progress and Success

Sources of Violence and Organized Crime

- Globalization – Blurring Borders
- The Hollow State
- Ungovernable Space
- Networks & Netwars
- Illicit World

The Challenge of the Networks

- Organized Crime – Drugs, Kidnappings, Money Laundry, Extortion, and more
- International Terrorism
- Guerrilla, Paramilitaries, and Self-Defense Forces
- Human Trafficking
- Maras – Street Gangs
- Private Security

Structure and Characteristics of the Networks

- Resilient, Resonant, Durable, Flexible and Adaptable
- Thousands of Networks Operate as Flat, Multi-Headed Organizations
- Embedded in the Social Fabric of Local Societies but with International Vision and Transnational Connections
- Adaptable Mix of Low and High Technology
- Leadership is Deep and Replaceable

Key Characteristics to the Security Threat: Transformation

- From Hierarchical Structures to Decentralized Networks
- From Dominant Leaders to Multiple Dispersed Leaders and Cells
- From Rigid Lines of Control to Opportunistic Transactions and Decentralized Operations

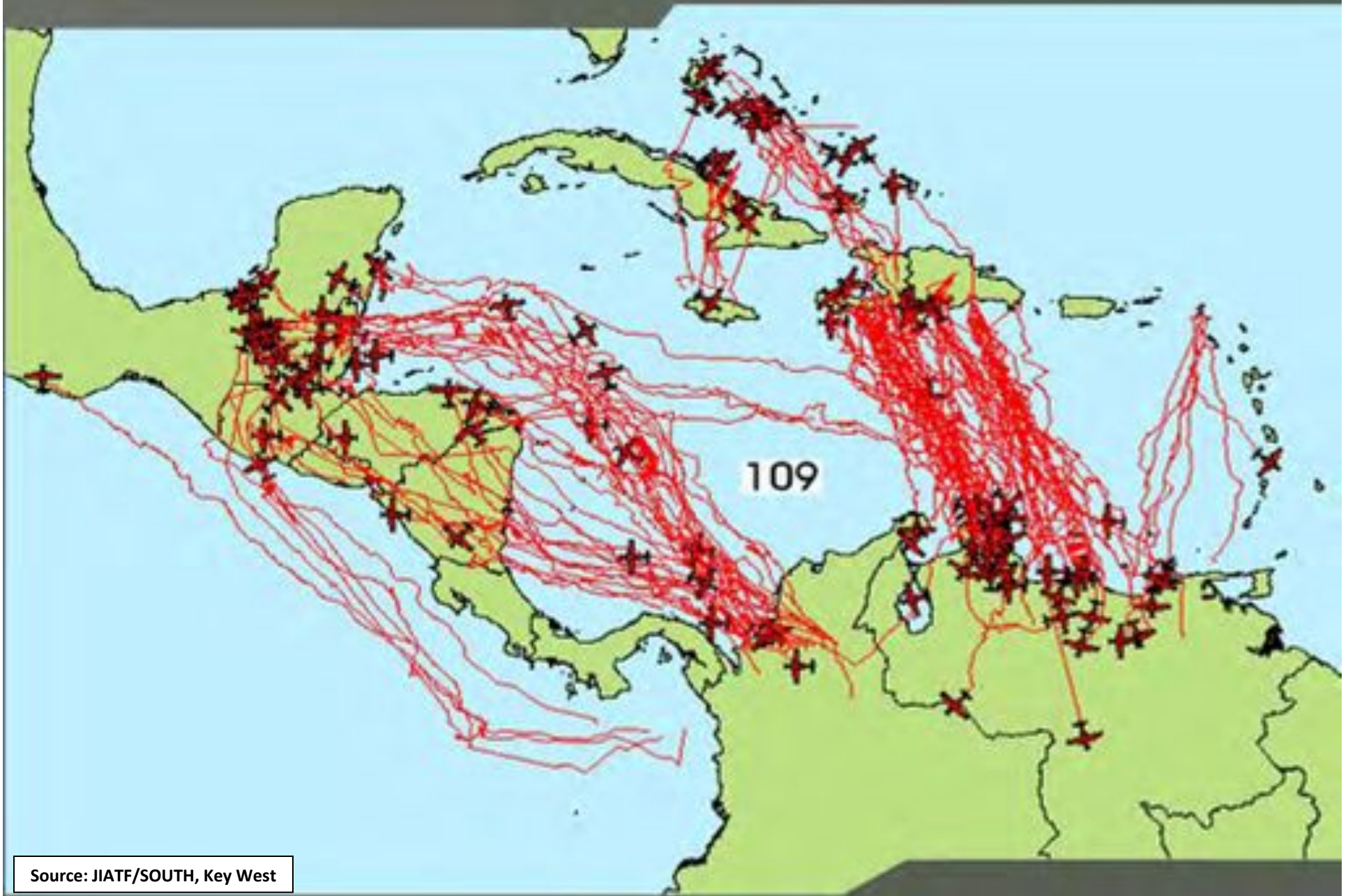
Question:

What has been the State Response (specifically Intelligence Services and Security Forces) to this Transformation?

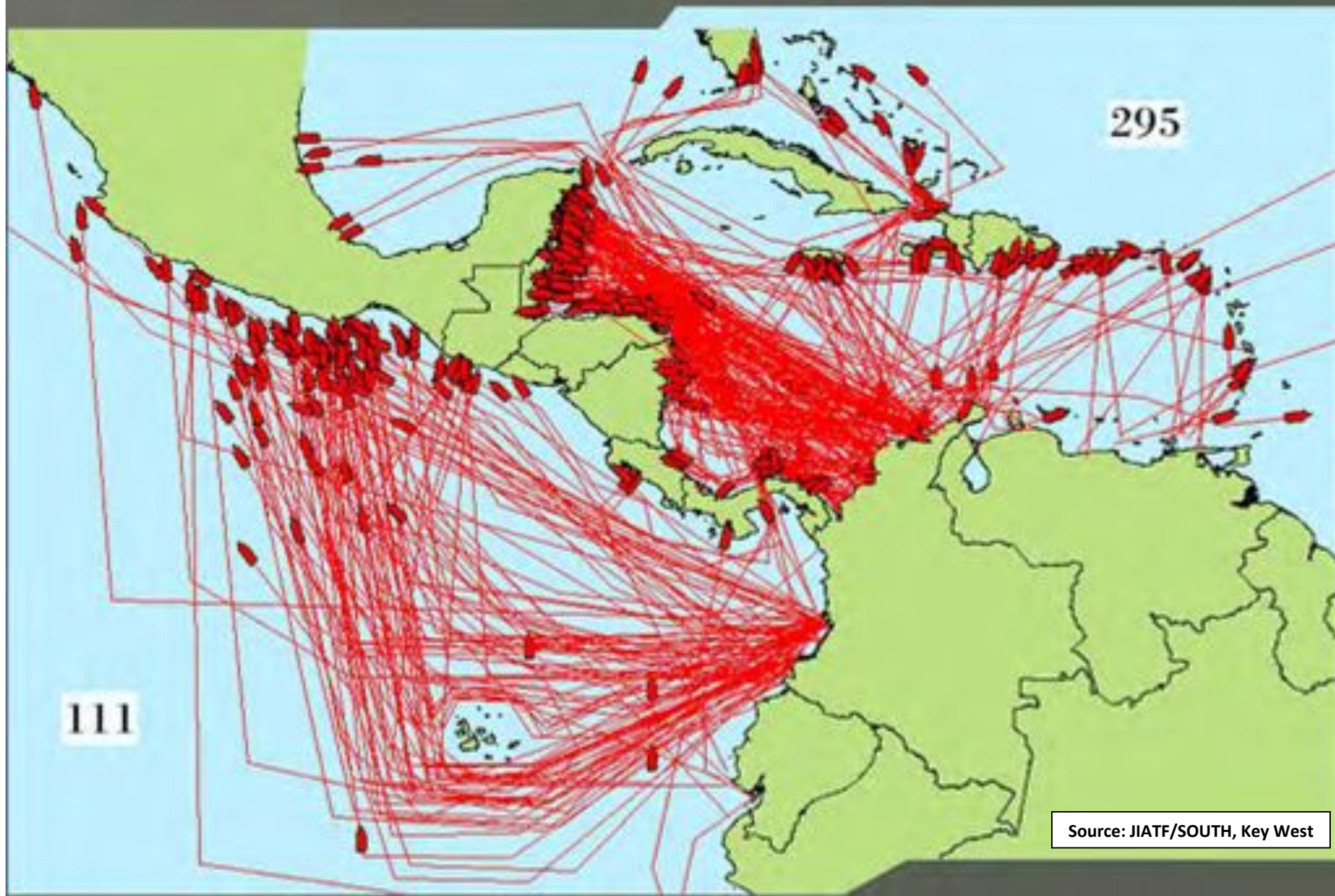
Coca Survey Areas in Colombia for 2006 with Parks and Indigenous Areas



Suspected Drug Air Traffic Flows - 2004



Suspected Drug Seacraft Flows - 2004



Source: JIATF/SOUTH, Key West

Drug-Trafficking Organizations in the US

Los Angeles Times

Far from being a border problem, Mexican drug-trafficking organizations have permeated the farthest reaches of the U.S. Nearly 200 cities have reported the presence of at least one of four gangs.

Cities reporting the presence of Mexican drug-trafficking organizations

● Tijuana ● Federation ● Juarez ● Gulf ○ Unknown affiliation



I. - Statistical Profile

	Population	GDP (in Billions)	Area (in sq. Km)
Colombia	44,379,598	\$374.4	1,138,910
Panama	3,242,173	\$26.2	78,200
Costa Rica	4,133,884	\$50.9	51,100
Nicaragua	5,675,356	\$17.1	129,494
El Salvador	6,948,073	\$33.7	21,040
Honduras	7,483,763	\$22.5	112,090
Guatemala	12,728,111	\$61.4	108,890
Belize	294,385	\$2.3	22,966
Mexico	108,700,891	\$1,149.0	1,972,550
Total	193,586,234	\$1,737.5	3,635,240

Source : CIA- The World Factbook 2007

II. - Statistical Profile

	Border Length-Land (in Km.)	Border Length-Sea (in Km.)	Number of Borders (Included Maritime)
Colombia	6,309	3,208	7
Panama	555	2,490	4
Costa Rica	639	1,290	4
Nicaragua	1,231	910	4
El Salvador	545	307	3
Honduras	1,520	820	5
Guatemala	1,687	400	6
Belize	516	386	3
Mexico	4,353	9,330	5
Total	17,355	19,141	34

Source : CIA- The World Factbook 2007

III. - Statistical Profile

	Number of Sea Ports	Number of Paved Airports (in Km.)	Number of Unpaved Airports (in Km)	Paved Highways (in Km.)	Unpaved Highways (in Km.)	Railways (in Km.)
Colombia	7	103	831	16,270	96,718	3,304
Panama	3	54	62	4,028	7,615	355
Costa Rica	2	36	115	8,621	26,709	278
Nicaragua	3	11	152	2,299	16,737	6
El Salvador	2	4	61	2,827	8,059	562
Honduras	4	12	100	2,775	10,828	699
Guatemala	2	12	390	4,863	9,232	886
Belize	2	4	40	488	2,384	0
Mexico	7	231	1,603	116,751	118,919	17,665
Total	32	467	2,523	158,922	297,201	20,451

Source : CIA- The World Factbook 2007

IV. - Statistical Profile

	ARMED FORCES	CIVIL POLICE	PRIVATE SECURITY FORCE	JUVENILE GANG MEMBERS (unofficial estimates)
COLOMBIA	220,000	115,000	50,000+	50,000 +
PANAMA ^[1]	0	14,000	725,000	—
COSTA RICA ^[2]	0	11,500	—	—
NICARAGUA	12,400	7,200	10,000-15,000	4,000-6,000
EL SALVADOR	12,500	16,700	25,000-30,000	20,000-25,000
HONDURAS	9,000	5,600	15,000-20,000	30,000-35,000
GUATEMALA	20,000	18,500	25,000-30,000	20,000–25,000
BELIZE	1,000	950	—	—
MEXICO	200,000	200,000-250,000	75,000-100,000	50,000 +
TOTAL	475,000	390,000-440,000	925,000-970,000	174,000-191,000

Source: CIA- The World Factbook 2004, Department of State, & The International Institute for Strategic Studies: The Military Balance 2004-2005

^[1] Panama National Police serves national security and defense role.

^[2] Uniformed police includes Municipal Police and Guardia Civil del Ministro de Seguridad Publica.

Remittances to Central America 2001-2004

(in millions)

COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guatemala	584	1690	2106	2681
El Salvador	1911	2209	2316	2548
Honduras	460	770	862	1134
Nicaragua	660		788	810
Costa Rica	80		306	320
Panama	—	—	220	231
Belize	—	—	73	77

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from the Inter-American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund (IADB/MIF)

Remittances to Central America 2001-2004 (Comparative)

COUNTRY	GDP	FDI	FAD	TOURISM
Guatemala	10%	2145%	3052%	348%
El Salvador	16.10%	655%	6620%	756%
Nicaragua	17.80%	310%	127%	432%
Honduras	15.10%	582%	385%	286%
Costa Rica	1.70%	55%	7960%	24%
Panama	1.80%	49%	6435%	35%
Belize	6.80%	253%	1556%	58%

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

FAD – Foreign Aid and Development

Source: Banco de Desarrollo Inter-Americano, 2005

Merida Funding Request by Program Components

(in millions – NOT FINALIZED BUDGET)

Type of Funding	FY2008 Supplemental Request (Mexico)	FY 2008 Supplemental Request (Central America)	FY2009 Request (Mexico)	FY2009 Request (Central America)
Counternarcotics, Counterterrorism, and Border Security	306.3	16.6	238.3	40.0
Public Security and Law Enforcement	56.1	25.7	158.5	32.0
Institution Building and Rule of Law	100.6	7.7	30.7	23.0
Program Support	37.0	--	22.5	5.0
TOTAL	500.0	50.0	450.0	100.0

Security Package US-Mexico 2008 Fiscal Year

		(in millions)
Airplanes		\$205
<i>Bell 412 Helicópteros</i>	\$105	
<i>CN-235 Aviones de Vigilancia</i>	\$100	
Computers and Communications Systems		\$104
Training and Support		\$74
Equipment Inspection		\$62
Transparency, Human Rights, Anticorruption		\$15
Air Surveillance and Radar		\$3
Program Assessment		\$37
	TOTAL	\$500

Merida Initiative – Plan Colombia

First Three Years of U.S. Support

	MERIDA	COLOMBIA
Year1	\$350-400 Millions (FY 2008)	\$1.1 Billons (FY 2000)
Year 2	\$477 Millions (?)	\$100 Millions +
Year 3	\$400 Millions (?)	\$500 Millions +
TOTAL	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$1.7 Billon

Strategic Comparison: Government Security Forces vs Networks

- Vision of National Borders and Sovereignty
- Available Resources
- Organizational Structures
- Preparation and Selection of Leadership
- Deep Roots within the Social Fabric of Local Communities

Global Perspective and Strategy: Colombia – Central America - Mexico

- **The Lack of a Joint Planning Regional Commission between the U.S.-Colombia, Mexico and Central America**
- **The Lack of Central American Regional Plan for Resource Utilization**
- **A Metric Consensus to Determine Progress and Success**

The Future: 2009-2012

- Vision and Strategy of President Elect Obama
- Merida Initiative
- For Better or for Worse?

Thank You
Questions? Comments?