



# IMI – Public Security during the Games through SESGE

Genard Burity  
January 2013

## Brazil Coordinates Public Security during the Games through SESGE

Brazil understands that it faces extraordinary challenges as it prepares the country's security for the upcoming Games. As a result, the federal government has created a specific agency under the Ministry of Justice charged with overall security planning and coordination for the Confederations Cup, the World Cup, and the Olympics. The best resources for information about public security, including announcement of public tenders, can be followed at the [Brazil's Secretariat for the Security of Large Event's \(SESGE\) website](#). SESGE is in charge of the tactical and operational security planning at the 12 Brazilian host cities for the World Cup in coordination with state and local security forces. The institution brings together officials from all relevant federal and state security organizations, to ensure an integrated effort for security nationwide. This report attempts to summarize the role of SESGE and its plan to secure Brazil in preparation for the upcoming Games in an effort to provide information to U.S. companies seeking to apply for procurement opportunities related to public security in Brazil.

SESGE defines the security force protocols for major events in Brazil. This will include but is not limited to developing operating procedures, ensuring appropriate equipment and technology is purchased and allocated. Each state's military and local police forces will be responsible for controlling the outside areas of the stadiums, surrounding streets, airports, and ports of the host cities. They are also responsible for the surrounding municipalities, including local tourist destinations and training facilities for the visiting delegations. SESGE aims to increase public security by integrating intelligence equipment, technology, and services across all public security institutions and adapting protocols to best suit the specific local needs of each host city.

The challenge of SESGE is mainly concentrated in ensuring the integration, organization and interoperability of human and material resources across all of the federal, state and local agencies involved in providing security for the Games, while at the same time managing a large budget of public funds with efficiency that is allocated amongst this network of agencies.

### **SESGE's Scope of Work**

SESGE defines security for the Games in three areas:

- External threats
- Protection of ports, airports and borders; and
- Internal threats

SESGE's aims to improve the monitoring mechanisms related to the international traffic of people, materials and capital by allocation of funds for the implementation of data systems aimed at disseminating criminal intelligence.

In this context, the Federal Police already has access to the International Criminal Police - INTERPOL, which centralizes broadcasts of criminal information issued by 188 countries. These data are useful for identifying international wanted criminals, missing people, subtracted vehicles or people whose presence in the Brazilian territory are undesirable.

With the aim of improving international cooperation mechanisms in the public safety area, SESGE has maintained an interface with the Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL), with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations (UN). Besides the exchange of information, these joint cooperation efforts enable the implementation in Brazil of successful experiences in other parts of the world.

As it relates to the protection of ports and borders, SESGE is concerned with fighting terrorist organizations and organized crime. The emphasis will be on combating drug, arms and human trafficking, as well as smuggling / embezzlement. The geographical characteristics of Brazil impose on Public Security Forces a huge strategic challenge, since its land borders make up a total of 15,719 kilometers and represent about 68% of all extension of the territorial limits of the country, including sharing borders with ten other South American nations.

The procedures for the interconnection of State databases are advancing. The federal government and many Brazilian states count with the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), a valuable technological tool used to compare fingerprint impressions previously archived in database system. Eventually, these integrated actions will be incorporated into the Environment Ministry, the IRS, the Navy and Brazilian Air Force (FAB), so that criminal organizations that operate in the border area are attacked on all fronts.

Brazilian customs is starting to work with mobile handheld scanners to be used in vehicles that combat transportation of illicit materials. Meanwhile, the Federal Police and the Air Force have announced tenders for unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), which will act on border surveillance, providing aerial imagery and intelligence data useful for public safety actions.

Brazil is a signatory of International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code), which sets standards for the certification of ports of signatory countries, administered by the National Committee of Public Safety at Ports, Terminals and Waterways (CONPORTOS). SESGE has planned actions to strengthen its relationship with CONPORTOS, for effective fulfillment of the commitments listed in the National Plan for Port Public Safety.

### **Brazil to invest R\$ 1.17 billion in security for World Cup 2014**

SESGE will have an investment budget of R\$ 1.17 billion (approx. US\$ 578 million). This will include equipment for command and control centers, training, and security items such as mobile police stations, boats, cameras, and software.

SESGE is the main entity in charge of announcing procurements related to public security for the Games. In 2012 alone, SESGE has announced international tenders for equipment and services for services such as manned observation platforms, unmanned observation platforms, anti-bomb robots, video-walls, radio communications, media intelligence monitoring, video-monitoring, geo-reference systems and cyber security software.

### Command and control center

The command and control center (CCC) will have a key role in receiving and centralizing information collection. Representatives from all agencies involved in security will be represented at these locations in order to receive and interpret the information. Fourteen facilities will be operational; two national level facilities will be set up in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, and 12 others will be set up at the regional level with 1 at each host city. There will be mobile Centers distributed according to need and planning of the host cities, two units available for each city.

The CCC's will include high definition monitors capable of displaying feeds from hundreds of cameras which will allow for security surveillance. Representatives from the state and federal polices will work together at the command centers, as well as at the Civil Defense Office. Based on incidents as they are identified, appropriate responses from the relevant institutions will be deployed. The Brazilian GoB views this police force integration as a primary objective for these upcoming large events, and will be one of the World Cup legacies in Brazil.

The Command and Control Centre will coordinate amongst the security agencies, including the National Public Safety Forces: SESGE, Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, National Public Security Force, Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN), and the Armed Forces. In addition to these institutions, each CCC will count with State and Municipal Public Security representatives also with representatives of agencies responsible for critical infrastructure in Brazil, such as the National Water Agency (ANA), National Telecommunications Agency (ANATEL), National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), National Nuclear Energy Committee (CNEN), among others.

### Tender Process

SESGE has set-up special procurement procedures for the security products of the upcoming games. They have implemented actions that precede the development of a basic project, equipment, or systems that will exceed US\$ 5 million. The initial procedure begins with a request for information (RFI) from all companies detailing security equipment requirements for the upcoming large events. The U.S. Commercial Services notes that in some cases, interested companies will have **five working days from the day of the announcement** to complete a meeting request form and send it to SESGE. This will serve as a formal request to introduce their technology. SESGE will then initiate the tender process by preparing specification documents with the input and assistance provided by the RFI phase.

The U.S. Commercial Services expect the following procurement announcements to continue throughout 2013:

- **Command and Control Center technology:** including integrated ISR, security cameras, biometric / facial recognition access control technologies, mobile / vehicular command center, network and radio-communications technology, location tracking devices, etc.

- **Non-lethal weapons:** special operations kits (near & long distance), stun guns.
- **Mobile Police Stations**
- **Anti-bomb systems and kits:**
  - Vehicles
  - Robots
  - Protective Clothing
  - Laser / X-rays
  - Disruptors

### **Security in and around the stadiums**

FIFA, through the Safety General Office of the 2014 Organizing Committee, will be responsible for private security in the perimeter of private places, such as: outer and inner perimeter of indoor stadiums; FIFA /COL offices; team's and FIFA members' hotels and; official training fields. If, for any reason, the security inside a stadium or other place under FIFA's responsibility is not guaranteed by this entity, the public safety authorities will take control of these areas.

FIFA Safety Regulations establishes a differentiated model of enforcement, with specific responsibilities for public safety and private security. Brazil still has no tradition with this integrated model of security at sports venues, in which public safety agencies make the city's security and the security of public roads (up to stadium doors) and where private security teams perform their safety and surveillance functions inside the territorial domain of the stadium. This model inaugurates a new concept of joint action of public and private forces.

SESGE has been working in conjunction with the World Cup Local Organizing Committee, performing studies to demonstrate best way to use the integrated work of public safety. The idea is to have the security forces remain on guard and intervene only when there is severe turmoil or when the use of police power is necessary. They will only act within the sports facilities, if asked and needed.

### **Brazilian Agencies Involved**

The below list the Brazilian federal, state, and local agencies involved in public security for the Games:

- Federal Police – border control, immigration, federal and transnational crimes, terrorism
- Federal Highway Police – federal highways, special operations and escort
- National Security Force – federal police reinforcement to local police
- Armed Forces – air and maritime space, border control, counter-terrorism
- Brazilian Intelligence Agency – Intelligence, risk analysis
- *Receita Federal* (IRS) – transit of goods, vehicles and people
- Military Police – main police presence in charge of civil disorder, some tactical specialty
- Civil Police – investigation, forensics
- Firefighters – fire, natural disasters, health
- Municipal Guards – works to supplement military police
- State Traffic Department – traffic control

- Human Rights Secretariat – Promotion and protection of human rights, occurrences with children and adolescents.

Although the procurement process is open to international companies, U.S. companies with local representation are best positioned to bid due to the complex process of qualifying for government contracts. For U.S. firms that do not have representation in Brazil, contact Commercial Specialist [Genard.Burity@trade.gov](mailto:Genard.Burity@trade.gov) or your local Export Assistance Center.