

VIII CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAS
“Hemispheric, Regional and Sub-Regional Defence and Security Enhancement:
Confidence Building through Co-operation and Collaboration.”

Sub-theme 2

Participation of the armed forces and security forces in the areas of:
ASSISTANCE DURING MAJOR NATIONALLY OR REGIONALLY-HOSTED EVENTS

BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES ASSISTANCE DURING THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

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1. SHORT HISTORY OF THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

During the Olympic Games of 1932, in Los Angeles-USA, inspired by the accomplishment of the first Central American Games, Latin-American countries representatives in the International Olympic Committee proposed the creation of a competition among all Americas' countries, with the desire of developing the sport in the region.

The idea evolved to the First Pan American Sporty Congress, held in Buenos Aires, in 1940, occasion in which was defined the dispute of the inaugural games in 1942, in the Argentinean capital - plan then postponed because of the Second World War.

By the end of the world conflict, the Second Pan American Sporty Congress was held during the Olympic Games of 1948, in London. It confirmed Buenos Aires as the host city of the first edition of the Pan American Games and the competition was finally opened on the 25th February 1951, with a total of 2513 athletes of 21 countries and 18 different sports' disciplines in dispute.

In little more than half century - 1951 until present and fifteen editions, the event multiplied the number of countries, athletes and sports, even becoming one of the most important competitions of the world sports' calendar.

The Pan American Games are a continental version of the Olympic Games, performed every four years, meeting all hemisphere countries. In addition to Buenos Aires, the games have also been disputed in many other cities, such as:

- Mexico City (Mexico), 1955 and 1975;
- Chicago (USA), 1959;
- São Paulo (Brazil), 1963;
- Winnipeg (Canada), 1967 and 1999;
- Cali (Colombia), 1971;
- San Juan (Porto Rico), 1979;
- Caracas (Venezuela), 1983;
- Indianapolis (USA), 1987;
- Havana (Cuba), 1991;
- Mar Del Plata (Argentina), 1995;
- Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) 2003; and
- Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), from 13 to 27 July of 2007.

2. XV PAN AMERICAN GAMES - RIO 2007

In the XV Pan American Games of 2007, in Rio de Janeiro, or simply, PAN 2007, 5500 athletes of 42 countries were disputing 2500 medals in 41 sports' disciplines, along with Head of States and Ministers of several countries, presidents, general secretaries and delegates of 42 national Olympic Committees of America. 12000 people had been licensed among athletes,

managers, journalists and referees who circulated through 29 sport facilities dedicated to the event in several points of the city.

In order to reach the intended success, with necessary safety, the event's preparation had been started early in 2003, just after the election of Rio de Janeiro as city host. There were more than three years of daily jobs intermixed by several problems.

The difficulties related to public security, hotel infrastructure, construction and recovery of the sites to be used during the competitions and transport infrastructure were overcome with planning and determination in the tasks and terms accomplishment. This way, on the 13rd July 2007 everything was ready for the Official Opening that took place in the Olympic Stadium.

2.1 The Armed Forces and Pan 2007's security

The Strategic Plan of Governmental Actions for the XV Pan American Games attributed to the Ministry of Justice the responsibility of coordinating the event's safety. For that, four centers were exclusively created to be responsible for operational control of the special programs, for the process of intelligence information and also for safety logistics.

PAN 2007's security was commanded by an Integrated Management Cabinet, composed by representatives of the National Secretariat of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense, Armed Forces, Brazilian Intelligence Agency, Federal Police, Federal Highway Patrol, Secretariat of Public Security of Rio de Janeiro, Military and Civil Polices, Municipal Guard, Fire Department, and companies of urban infrastructure.

For the first time, the Armed Forces weren't charged with the security coordination of a major event, despite the fact it had been responsible for the same task, for example, during the United Nations Convention for the Environment and the Sustainable Development, also known as ECO-92, and also in the meeting of 48 Heads of State and Government, the Summit, in 1999.

During ECO-92 more than 35 thousand militaries and policemen, along with military equipments and vehicles were used. In the Summit, approximately 3.500 men of Army, Federal Police and State Police of the Rio de Janeiro, coordinated by a military command, the Military Command of the East, were responsible for the meeting's security.

Regarding PAN 2007, the Ministry of Defense understood that the security project should be similar to the ECO-92, concentrating actions in the period that preceded the Games, until its closing. The Ministry of Justice, however, claimed to the security coordination to invest in a long term security project for Rio de Janeiro.

The security coordination was attributed to the Ministry of Justice, through the National Secretariat of Public Security and Federal Police, which have men trained in antiterrorism actions and resources to care of important investigations and information exchange among all intelligence sectors.

In the security scope, the Armed Forces took part in the Integrated Management Cabinet, providing the necessary logistic and intelligence support, and led specific activities, such as:

a. the security of Deodoro Sport Complex, the stage for five sport's disciplines, having in mind that the referred complex is integrally situated in a military area, under Army jurisdiction;

b. the security of the blue and brown waters, used for the nautical competitions, where the Navy was due to provide safe navigation;

c. the security of the airspace over the competition areas, by the Air Force; and

d. the chemical and radiological sweepings in bleacher chairs, cloakrooms, ways of access and press rooms.

The Armed Forces had, yet, the responsibility of taking over the command and carrying out the security measures of the Games, in the case of any failure or impediment of the National Secretariat of Public Security.

More than 15 thousand men were involved in the Games' security. Approximately 30 aircrafts were moved to Rio de Janeiro from other air bases in the whole country. The armed security plan was based in a major events' planning previously established, to which were aggregate the needs introduced by the government of Rio de Janeiro. Each competition site

owned an specific plan that involved from ostensive policing to civil defense actions like public's evacuation, besides other security actions.

Radiometric and anti-bomb sweepings were accomplished in all ways of access used by the public, employees, media, authorities and vehicles in the main sport facilities and in the lodgings, with the use of 180 portable detectors of radiation - "pager", 21 portable detectors of radioisotopes and 5 backpacks with gamma and neutrons detectors.

There were 41 alarms during PAN 2007. From these, 39 were caused by people submitted to radioisotopes in a medical exam and the other two were false alarms.

The radiological and nuclear safety actions of PAN 2007 had been support by the International Agency of Atomic Energy, which had signed an specific cooperation arrangement, based on the Agency experience in the Olympics of 2005 and in the World Cup of 2006.

Only to provide safety to Deodoro Sporty Complex, located in a military area, where five sports (equestrian, field hockey, modern pentathlon, shooting and archery) were played, it was acquired 286 surveillance cameras, along with military exclusive equipment and non lethal weapons.

The security plan for PAN 2007 had mobilized institutions in federal, state and municipal levels, which were involved to assure that the Games represented a time of celebration and peace.

2.2 Complementary support provided by the Armed Forces

In addition to the airspace, ground and aquatic security, the Armed Forces had rendered technical and administrative support and other forms of cooperation with several organizations involved in PAN 2007's Organization, standing out:

- a. the accompaniment of the Games by connection means between Defense Staff, in Brasília, and the Security General Coordination Center of PAN 2007, in Rio de Janeiro;
- b. the availability of buildings and installations designated to security forces lodging, execution of anti-doping exams, teams' training and dinning hall for delegations;
- c. the availability of a fully equipped helicopter to provide medical assistance in case of an emergency;
- d. the availability of military areas designated to teams training and lodging;
- e. the participation in fencing, aquatic marathon, modern pentathlon, shooting and triathlon refereeing; and
- f. the accomplishment of security and combat against criminality actions, together with public security organizations.

Moreover, military sports' specialists contributed with the Organization Committee of the XV Pan American Games in several areas. The supervision of all sporty facilities operation, for example, was made mainly by militaries.

In Rio de Janeiro's Military Village was built Deodoro's Sporty Complex, for eight thousand people, obeying the Olympic standards and requirements of the international federations, where were disputed the competitions of:

- equestrian (dressage, eventing and jumping);
- field hockey ;
- modern pentathlon (shooting, fencing, swimming, jumping and running);
- shooting (rifle, pistol and skeet); and
- archery.

Before being officially inaugurated, the Complex received two test events: the Pan American Championship of Archery, in November 2006, and the World Military Modern Pentathlon Championship, in May 2007.

Finally, it should be detached that military athletes also represented Brazil in PAN 2007, blending their dedication to the military life with the sporty victories.

3. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The XV Pan American Games provided a positive legacy, especially in terms of the aspects related to security in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Besides, the sporty facilities used in PAN 2007, which obey the requirements of the international federations, will be available to shelter further national and international competitions held in the city.

The Armed Forces were benefited with equipment's acquisition and improvement or construction of sporty facilities in military areas, as example, Deodoro's Sporty Complex, managed by the Army.

The sporty infrastructure and the experience acquired with PAN 2007 will be used in the accomplishment of the V Military World Games 2011, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, where approximately 5.000 athletes of 100 countries are expected.

Despite the success of the Games, some failures were pointed, mostly in the period between Rio de Janeiro's election and the Opening Ceremony, such as:

- the terms for execution of the necessary works did not include possible delays resulting from adversities;
- some of the organizations in charge of security didn't participate of its planning; and
- the radio communications systems were not configured in a common frequency before being distributed, what jeopardized the communication among some security sectors.

After all, nothing dimmed the brilliance of the competitions. The carefulness and the dedication of each one who took part direct or indirectly in the event made the adversities and failures to be overcome.

4. BRAZILIAN POSITION

We understand that the experience acquired by the Armed Forces on planning and executing security to medium or major events, for example, ECO-92 or the Summit, in 1999, could help the accomplishment of future events, even when the responsibility of the event security is attributed to another organization.

In the opportunities they took part in the security of events in Brazil, the Armed Forces coordinated the performance of the federal, state and municipal public security organizations or had contributed for the success of their mission.

With that understanding, taking advantage of the acquired experience with the XV Pan American Games, it is perceived that the Armed Forces will be able to contribute with the organization and accomplishment of national or even regional major events, conducting tasks related to security, administrative and logistic support, and information survey that could ease the security planning and the whole event's execution.

Specifically, the Armed Forces could be attributed to:

- the security planning or the cooperation in the security planning, in case it is not under its responsibility;
- the terrestrial security of military areas;
- the navigation security;
- the airspace control;
- the cooperation with the public security organizations without, however, take over the exclusive responsibilities of these;
- the information survey;
- the coordination of participants' reception in the ports and airports;
- the sporty technical support (athletes, referees, sites for competitions);
- the communications support, and
- all other logistic support.