

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

SECRETARIAT FOR POLICY, STRATEGY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



Participation of the armed forces and
security forces in the areas of:
**ASSISTANCE DURING MAJOR NATIONAL
OR REGIONAL EVENTS**

BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES ASSISTANCE
DURING THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

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SUMMARY

1. INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

2. PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

3. DURING THE GAMES

4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



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INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Short History

At the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles, USA among all of the countries of the Americas.



First Pan-American Sports Congress  Buenos Aires, 1940.

Inaugural games were to be held in 1942, in Buenos Aires – but plans postponed because of Second World War.

Second Pan American Sports Congress in London, during 1948 Olympics, confirmed Buenos Aires as host city of first Pan American Games for 1951.

The games opened on 25 February 1951, bringing together 2,513 athletes from 21 countries, in 18 sports disciplines.



INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Short History

Pan American Games are held every 4 years, bringing together all countries of the hemisphere.

Over more than 50 years, the Games have been held in cities all over the Western Hemisphere, including:

- **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 2007.**

INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Important figures

For the 2007 Games in Rio de Janeiro, some key figures are worth highlighting:

- Delegations present: 42 countries
- Number of athletes participating: 5,500
 - Number of disciplines: 41
 - Number of medals awarded: 2,500
 - Number of facilities used: 29
- Accredited participants (athletes, managers, journalists and officiators): 12,000
- Presence of heads of state and sports ministers from many countries
- Presence of presidents, secretaries general and delegates from 42 national Olympic committees of the Americas.



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PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

Preparations for the XV Pan American Games began in 2003, when Rio de Janeiro was selected as host city.

More than three years of constant daily efforts, interspersed with a variety of problems, including a strike by workers for better working conditions.

Many difficulties were overcome, especially in relation to public security, hotel infrastructure, construction and renovation of athletic facilities, and transportation infrastructure.



Pan American Village



National Aquatic Centre

PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

In January 2007, the federal government and the state and municipal governments of Rio de Janeiro created a commission to oversee preparations for the Games.

Finally, on 13 July 2007, all of the planning was completed and everything was ready for the official opening that took place in the Olympic Stadium.

Olympic Stadium



PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

Inauguration of the Deodoro Sports Complex - 05 July 2007

Prior to inauguration, two test events were held in the complex:

- Pan American Archery Championships, in November 2006.**
- World Military Pentathlon Championships, in May 2007.**



The following disciplines were held in the Deodoro Sports Complex:

- Equestrian events (dressage, three-day event, and jumping)**
- Field hockey**
- Modern pentathlon (pistol shooting, fencing, swimming, jumping and cross-country run)**
- Sport shooting (rifle, trapshooting, pistol and skeet)**
- Archery**

PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

Deodoro Sports Complex



National Equitation Centre

180 stables, a main arena, covered stands for 1000 spectators, training tracks, cross-country tracks, covered dressage ring, veterinary clinic, and lodgings.



National Shooting Centre

Stands for 10m, 25m, 50m and trapshooting.



National Field Hockey Centre

With two artificial grass fields.



Olympic Pool

50-meter heated pool.

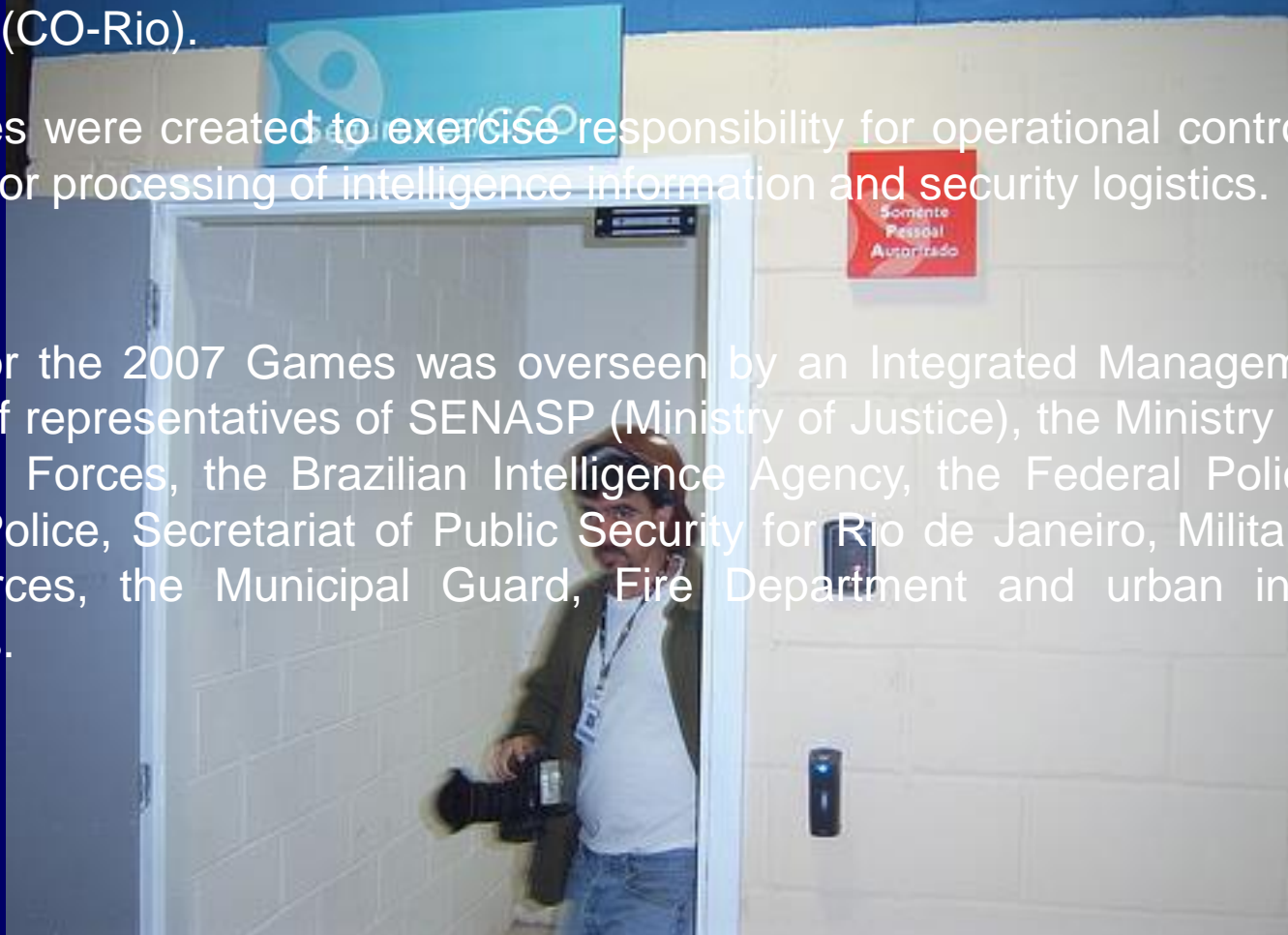
PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

Security

The Strategic Government Action Plan for the XV Games was established in 2006. The Ministry of Justice, through the National Secretariat of Public Security (SENASP), was given responsibility for coordinating security for the event, in partnership with the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) and the Games Organizing Committee (CO-Rio).

Four centres were created to exercise responsibility for operational control of special programs, for processing of intelligence information and security logistics.

Security for the 2007 Games was overseen by an Integrated Management Board, made up of representatives of SENASP (Ministry of Justice), the Ministry of Defence, the Armed Forces, the Brazilian Intelligence Agency, the Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Secretariat of Public Security for Rio de Janeiro, Military and Civil Police Forces, the Municipal Guard, Fire Department and urban infrastructure companies.



PREPARATION FOR THE 2007 GAMES

Security

More than 15,000 people were involved in security for the Games.

Some 30 aircraft were brought in from all over Brazil.

Individual plans were developed for each of the Games sites, covering everything from policing to civil defence issues such as evacuation of local residents.

Costs for public security for the Games totaled 300 million dollars.

Under special legislation, some security activities were conducted by the Armed Forces, including:

- Security for the “Deodoro Sports Complex”, which was situated entirely in a military area under Army jurisdiction.
- Security at sea and on inland waters, where the boating disciplines were held. Naval Command, as the “maritime authority”, was responsible for providing security of the waterways.
- Airspace security, under the Air Force Command as the “aeronautical authority”.



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DURING THE GAMES

For the first time, the Armed Forces were not charged with coordinating security for a major event.

Responsibility for security coordination was assigned to the Ministry of Justice, through the National Secretariat of Public Security (SENASP) and the Federal Police, which have men trained in anti-terrorist activities and resources to carry out major investigations and share information with other intelligence sectors.

The Armed Forces formed part of the Integrated Management Board, providing logistic and intelligence support and carrying out specific activities such as chemical and radiological sweeps of stands, dressing rooms, access routes and press rooms.



DURING THE GAMES

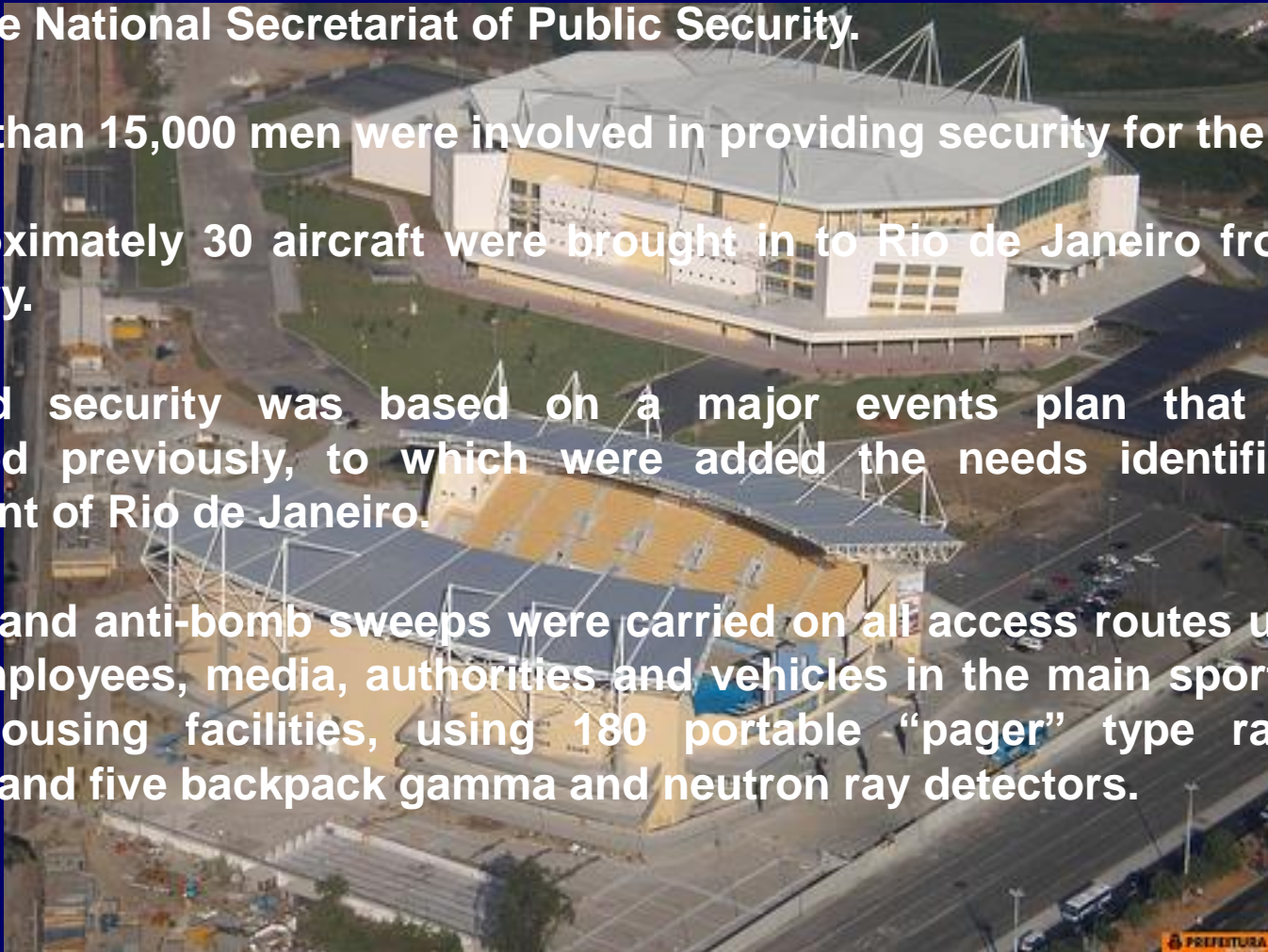
The Armed Forces would be responsible for assuming the command and execution of Games security in the event of any failure or impediment to the work of the National Secretariat of Public Security.

More than 15,000 men were involved in providing security for the Games.

Approximately 30 aircraft were brought in to Rio de Janeiro from all over the country.

Armed security was based on a major events plan that had been established previously, to which were added the needs identified by the government of Rio de Janeiro.

X-ray and anti-bomb sweeps were carried on all access routes used by the public, employees, media, authorities and vehicles in the main sports facilities and in housing facilities, using 180 portable “pager” type radioisotope detectors and five backpack gamma and neutron ray detectors.



DURING THE GAMES

There were 41 alarm events during the 2007 Games. Of these, 39 were caused by people who had undergone medical testing with radioisotopes, and two were false alarms.

The radiological and nuclear security measures at the 2007 Games were supported by the International Atomic Energy Agency, with which a special cooperation agreement was signed, based on the Agency's experience with the 2005 Olympics and the 2006 World Cup.

Solely for the purpose of ensuring security at the Deodoro Sports Complex, 286 surveillance cameras, military equipment and non-lethal weapons were acquired.

The security plan for the 2007 Games mobilized institutions at the federal, state and municipal levels.

The three levels of government were involved to ensure that the Games would be a moment of peace and celebration.



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FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The XV Games left a positive legacy, especially with respect to security in Rio de Janeiro.

The sports facilities used in the 2007 Games, which meet the standards of the international sports federations, will be available for future national and international athletic events in the city.

The Armed Forces benefited from the acquisition of new equipment and the renovation or construction of sports facilities in military areas.

The sports infrastructure and experience acquired with the 2007 Games will be used in hosting the V World Military Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2011, where some 5,000 athletes from 100 countries are expected to compete.

Despite the success of the Games, some problems did arise, mainly in the period between the Rio de Janeiro election and the Opening Ceremony:

- the deadlines for the execution of works contracts did not include provisions for delays resulting from unforeseen circumstances;**
- not all agencies involved in security participated in the planning aspects;**
- radio systems were not configured to a common frequency prior to distribution, which hampered communications among some security sectors.**

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the experiences of the XV Pan American Games, there is a perception that the Armed Forces will be able to contribute to the organization and execution of major national or regional events, by carrying out tasks relating to security, administrative and logistic support, and the gathering of information that could facilitate planning of security and of the event as a whole.



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



Specifically, the following tasks could be assigned to the Armed Forces:

- planning of security or, if security is not under Armed Forces responsibility, cooperation in security planning,**
- terrestrial security of areas under military administration,**
- security of waterways,**
- airspace control,**
- cooperation with the public security agencies, but without taking over their exclusive responsibilities,**
- information gathering,**
- coordination of reception of participants at ports and airports,**
- technical support at athletic events (athletes, officiators, competition facilities),**
- communications support and**
- all other logistic support**



THE END