

Review of the book *Defesa nacional, fronteiras e migrações: estudos sobre segurança integrada e ajuda humanitária*

Reseña sobre el libro Defensa nacional, fronteras y migraciones: estudios sobre seguridad integrada y ayuda humanitaria


LUDWIG, F. J.; FRANCHI, T.; ESPOSITO NETO, T. **Defesa Nacional, Fronteiras e Migrações: Estudos Sobre Segurança Integrada e Ajuda Humanitária**. Curitiba: Editora Appris, 2023.

Abstract: The book *Defesa Nacional, Fronteiras e Migrações: Estudos sobre Segurança Integrada e Ajuda Humanitária* addresses problems inherent to insecurity factors coming from new global threats, characterized by organized crime, arms trafficking, cross-border crimes, violent non-state actors, environmental crimes, forced migration of people; Adopting approaches from comprehensive security, international security studies, defense studies, and other aspects based on the experience of the project organizers, as well as authors and co-authors of chapters; Allowing to present a Brazilian perspective on the perception of these problems and their approaches to be placed in public debate for the analysis of an epistemic community and interaction by society, for the search for continuous improvement in national decision-making processes on defense, security, borders and migrations.

Keywords: Review. National defense. International security. Global threats.

Resumen: El libro *Defensa Nacional, Fronteras y Migraciones: Estudios sobre Seguridad Integrada y Ayuda Humanitaria* aborda problemas inherentes a los factores de inseguridad derivados de las nuevas amenazas globales, caracterizadas por el crimen organizado, el tráfico de armas, los delitos transfronterizos, los actores violentos no estatales, los delitos medioambientales, migración impuesta a la gente; Adopta enfoques de seguridad integrados, estudios de seguridad internacional, estudios de defensa y otros aspectos basados en la experiencia de los organizadores del proyecto, así como de los autores y coautores de los capítulos; Permitiendo presentar una perspectiva brasileña sobre la percepción de estos problemas y sus enfoques para ser colocados en el debate público para el análisis de una comunidad epistémica y de interacción de la sociedad, para la búsqueda de la mejora continua en los procesos de toma de decisiones nacionales sobre defensa, seguridad, fronteras y migraciones.

Palabras clave: Reseña. Defensa nacional. Seguridad internacional. Amenazas globales.

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Defesa nacional, fronteiras e migrações: estudos sobre segurança integrada e ajuda humanitária [National Defense, Borders, and Migration: Studies on Integrated Security and Humanitarian Aid] is a book coordinated by three professors from different institutions: Fernando José Ludwig, from Universidade Federal do Tocantins; Tássio Franchi, from Escola do Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército; and Tomaz Esposito Neto, from Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados. This work is a thematic collection that brings together chapters prepared by different authors, all with themes related to security and defense studies.

In a brief introduction, the research project coordinators, within the framework of the *Programa de Cooperação Acadêmica em Defesa Nacional* (PROCAD-Defense – Program for Academic Cooperation in National Defense), provide an overview of the issues to be addressed and the importance of integrated security, national defense, borders, and migrations, thus capturing the reader’s attention.

The book is divided into two thematic blocks. First, “**Defesa Nacional, Fronteiras e Segurança Integrada**” [National Defence, Borders and Integrated Security] is composed of eight chapters on land and sea border security systems; humane and comprehensive approaches to security; energy sovereignty and diplomacy; maritime control based on interagency operation; and response capacity in national and international waters to new threats.

The second block, “**Migrações e Ajuda Humanitária**” [Migration and Humanitarian Aid], encompasses seven chapters that provide the reader with a broad perspective on migration management in Brazil considering the various problems presented, with clear examples such as *Operação Acolhida* [Operation Welcome], on the perspective of international security studies, a comprehensive approaches and the repercussions of migratory flows in the states of Roraima, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul, among other related matters. Additionally, they analyze possible health effects arising from the forced migration generated by the war in Ukraine.

In the first part, chapter one contextualizes the VIGIA program integrated with the *Programa Integrado de Proteção de Fronteiras* (PIPF – Integrated Border Protection Program), as a contribution to reducing the effects of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), establishing three border arcs where the effects on security converge, proposing some considerations for the prevention of threats, generating criteria of multidimensionality, comprehensiveness, and capacity-based planning.

Chapter two analyzes the security situation in Ecuador and its constant evolution through different constitutional reforms, moving from a traditional approach to a human understanding of security, adopting a comprehensive public and state security law (*Lei de Segurança Pública e do Estado* – LSPE 2009) in face of new existing threats.

Chapter three analyzes the interagency alert capacity managed by the Maritime Search and Rescue Service (SALVAMAR) and the coordination with the *Centro de Operações do Corpo de Bombeiros* (COCB – Fire Department Operations Center), the *Grupo Marítimo* (GMAR – Maritime Group) and the *Capitania dos Portos do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* (CPRJ – Port Authority of the State of Rio de Janeiro), which cover maritime security issues that must be addressed based on a diversified doctrine of action, eliminating duplication of effort and optimizing results in terms of efficiency and reaction time.

Chapter four focuses on the importance of energy security in Brazil and diplomatic action in South America, through the Enetrix system (web application), which gathers information on international agreements and cooperation in the energy sector, collecting data from 1990 to 2021

on energy resources, energy matrix, thereby evidencing the broad importance that Brazil projects on South American countries.

Chapter five addresses the still persistent problem of piracy in maritime spaces, a fact that forced merchant ships sailing in international waters to hire private security services, thus generating legal problems through the promotion of floating arsenals, violating international regulations, and unintentionally promoting mechanisms of action by COT in relation to arms trafficking.

Chapter six explains how the formation of borders in the State of Israel took place, analyzing historical data that forced the projection of a Geopolitics based on the conflict that has persisted since its creation, due to territorial, cultural, and religious disputes with neighboring countries, materializing in the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) its power of defense and national pride, also attributing to itself a great technological capacity aimed at anti-aircraft defense (Iron Dome).

Chapter seven presents a historical analysis of Mozambique, characterized by violent anti-colonial and post-colonialist periods, highlighting social and political crises, with the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Mozambican National Resistance as frictions. Later, it is influenced by the emergence of new terrorism and insurgencies, namely in the province of Cabo Delgado, in Vila de Mocímboa da Praia, where population groups had direct Islamic interference.

Chapter eight describes and analyzes the capabilities of the *Sistema Integrado de Monitoramento de Fronteiras* (SISFRON – Integrated Border Monitoring System), from its conception and articulation with the National Defense Policy and the National Defense Strategy. This is the longest chapter of the book, discussing in detail the operational approach of SISFRON, highlighting its importance in reducing the effects of illicit activities. Additionally, an in-depth idea of the constitution of this system based on sensor, radar, command and control, and electronic warfare technologies is given.

Entering the second part, more specifically in chapters nine and ten, two perspectives on the migratory processes of Venezuelan citizens to Brazil are addressed. The first examines the interagency action to continue the process of welcoming migrants and refugees, highlighting the coordinated action between agencies such as the Ministry of Defense with public and private institutions, United Nations (UN) agencies, states, and municipalities, under the direction of the Federal Committee for Emergency Assistance. The second analyzes the issue from the perspective of sovereignty and the balance between security, respect for international norms on refugees, and Brazilian legislation on the repression of illegal activities. Both chapters agree that the union of institutions is essential to obtain adequate results in the process of reception and relocation.

In chapter eleven, it is evident that the migratory problem must also be addressed from the perspective of gender, presenting data on migratory flows and Operation Welcome, where a criterion of migration feminization can be attributed, making the Women, Peace, and Security agenda a primordial aspect for the UN and for the Brazilian national agenda within the National Action Plan.

Chapter twelve analyzes *Operação Acolhida* and the psychosocial expression of power, in which the migratory flow in the city of Pacaraima, state of Roraima, and the actors directly

involved in the three axes in which this operation is developed: border planning, reception, and internalization are contextualized. In this case, the effects of the migratory flow on the public health system, which ended up overloaded, as well as the living conditions materialized in shelters, food, work, and education eventually corrected by the development of the operation, are evident. Finally, considering security factors and consequent expressions of xenophobia towards Venezuelan migrants who do not participate in the operation.

A similar problem is presented in chapter thirteen, which focuses its analysis on migratory flows during the COVID-19 pandemic in Rio Grande do Sul, where the main dynamic is based on the proximity of the borders with Uruguay and Argentina, forcing the adoption of “monitoring flag systems” and “controlled distancing models” to reduce dilemmas in vaccination from the health dimension and promote emergency aid.

Social assistance to Venezuelan refugees in Dourados, in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, is addressed in chapter fourteen, presenting data on the increase in relocation in that municipality. In compliance with the fundamental and human right to social assistance, some programs, such as the Bolsa Família Program and the Continuous Cash Benefit, are cited as examples in which a social system should seek to reduce social vulnerabilities in the context of international regulation of humanitarian aid.

The final chapter raises a laudable question about the possible existence of health risks as a result of forced migration due to the war in Ukraine, where, despite the dispersion of millions of refugees and in the face of a possible spread of COVID-19 and other endemic diseases, there is monitoring that allows the identification of the increase in the number of cases. Added to this is the capacity of the Brazilian human, environmental, and animal health system to mitigate risks of this nature.

In summary, the book brings together various quantitative data and qualitative analyses, as well as field studies and interviews that give greater weight to the research process, considering Brazil’s interest in addressing and seeking solutions to problems of national defense, borders, and migration. Moreover, the work offers a broad approach to security, in which a more humane view of the defense aspect is analyzed; observing the constant concern that exists in border control in the face of transnational organized crime, the porosity of borders and the challenges faced by the State in a very extensive land and sea border. Finally, the work includes the importance of an efficient SISFRON that allows reducing the impact of the illicit dynamics of borders; evaluates the actions undertaken by the State in the field of migration and interagency cooperation to achieve national objectives and respect for international humanitarian aid treaties.