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**Welcome Security Briefing 2020**

**(Including all IFRC Delegation Staff, FACT/ ERU/RDRT).**

 **Security Context**

Opportunistic street crime within cities is the main security concern for RC/RC personnel, particularly in the capital Lima and the tourist destination of Cusco.

A range of groups with disparate demands, including coca-growers (cocaleros), anti-mining environmentalists, illegal miners, farmers and industry workers frequently hold protests. Although they pose no specific threat to foreign nationals, there is a low but credible risk of clashes during demonstrations. Protest marches can also disrupt traffic on key thoroughfares and highways.

The area known as Valle de los Ríos Apurímac, Ene y Mantaro (Vraem) continues to be a sensitive area for the authorities due to it still being home to the remnants of rebel groups who are said to be heavily involved in the narcotics trade. The last reported attack in this area was in January of 2020 when suspected terrorists shot at an antenna of the Movistar telephone company destroying the infrastructure until it was disabled.

Peru is vulnerable to earthquakes, as it lies in an active seismic zone; tremors are reported frequently. In addition, volcanic activity has impelled the government to impose a state of emergency in some areas. Members in Arequipa department should plan journeys accounting for possible disruption caused by increased activity at the [Sabancaya](https://goo.gl/maps/xPozva9PxmJZFEZ4A%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) volcano, 48 miles (77km) north-west of the departmental capital Arequipa. According to the Buenos Aires Volcanic Ash Advisories (VAAC), the volcano on 16 January emitted ash plumes reaching 25,000 feet (7,620 metres) above sea level. Small tremors may cause landslides, while ash plumes could disrupt flights.

The rainy season runs from November to April, when landslides may render local roads impassable.

Current flooding: heavy rains caused various damage at the beginning of the year in areas of central and southern Peru. The storm that hit the region in recent days left floods, landslides, waterlogging of roads and overflow of water flows. One of the most affected regions was Cusco, located 573 kilometers southeast of Lima. According to the authorities, as a result of the three consecutive days of rains, more than a hundred families have suffered some degree of weather-related damage to their homes since the beginning of 2020,

Particularly, landslides have resulted in significant damage in the Siete Tinajas area, a renowned tourist resort. In that sector, some homes and an important road have been damaged.

**Application**

These security rules apply to all Federation and PNS, FACT/ERU/RDRT delegates, local staff during work hours, visitors, RC/RC employed consultants, and any personnel operating under the Federation umbrella in the operational area, 24/7. For the purpose of these regulations, the term “RC/RC Personnel” is used to refer to the above personnel. This is a “living” document and subject to updates as the situation evolves. Non-compliance to security rules can result in disciplinary measures including termination of contract.

All RC/RC Personnel are to sign the Acknowledgement Form and the Warning/Discharge from Liability at the end of this document and return them to the FACT Team Leader.

**Confidentiality**

This is an internal document intended for use solely by RC/RC Personnel deploying to this operation, and it is not to be copied or passed on to any other parties.

**Security Management**

**Current Security Phase in Peru: WHITE**

* The Head of Cluster has the ultimate authority and responsibility for all RC/RC personnel in this operation including FACT/RDRT TEAM members.
* A security briefing by the Cluster TM must take place upon arrival.
* The Chain of command, as well as overall security responsible (decision maker) needs to be clear to all team members, and security meetings must be scheduled by the Cluster (TL) to discuss security and safety issues.
* All field teams must appoint a security focal point for their team and follow security instructions from the Team Leader in his/her area.
* Contact numbers for all Cluster team members must be shared with the TL, team members, NS, Country Representative.
* A warning system if the security and safety situation should deteriorate must be created in all field locations and regrouping points agreed and known to all.
* An emergency plan must be developed in all areas of operations to cover EQ, Tsunami as well as incidents such as car accidents, robbery, MEDEVAC, aggression, detention etc.
* Basic security/health measures such as hospital locations, assessment of their service capabilities and evacuation routes must be established and made known to team members
* The TL must have the individual team members Medical Evacuation Insurance contact number or the contact number of the NS to contact in case of medical evacuation needs.
* It is all RC/RC personnel’s responsibility to stay informed about the situation where they are working and to measure the temperature/ attitude and to identify any security problem.
* The TL must meet with NS, ICRC, UN and Embassies security staff and explain team plans of movement and to gather their opinions on possible security constraints.
* Due to the security environment in general, all team members are advised to keep a low personal profile while maintaining a high RC/RC profile.

**Primary Risks / Threats to RC/RC Personnel**

* Criminality

Assaults and short-term abductions for robbery are common. Robbery on the roads is also common, particularly at night. Public transport should be avoided due to the risk of petty and opportunistic crime; RC/RC personnel should use a reputable taxi company or a licensed car through their hotel rather than a taxi hailed on the street. There is also a credible risk of criminals posing as taxi drivers and carrying out crimes such as assault or express kidnapping. Travellers should agree on the fare before getting in as taxis are not metered; local colleagues or hotel staff will be able to give an estimate of the likely cost. Passengers are not expected to offer a tip to the driver. Travellers should avoid using old taxis, which are at a higher risk of breaking down and also offer less safety in the event of an accident. Most drivers are unlikely to understand English, and foreign travellers should therefore have their destination written down in Spanish.

The police are under-trained and insufficiently equipped to respond adequately to the present crime situation. Corruption within the police force also remains a concern, though it is unlikely to pose a direct risk to visitors.

Particularly, petty crime, including street robbery, is the main threat to travellers in Lima. Pickpocketing, purse-snatching and thefts of mobile phones occur regularly, particularly at busy transport facilities, in crowded marketplaces, restaurants and in and around hotels. Credit card fraud is common both at ATMs and in businesses. Car theft, especially of four-wheel drive vehicles, is also a concern.

Organised and drug-related criminal activity also occurs in the city. Thieves have smashed car windows or displayed firearms at traffic lights to intimidate and rob passengers, and armed attacks have taken place at ATMs. In Lima, thefts occur on roads between the airport and popular traveller hotels. Thieves occasionally target tourists that are loading suitcases into cabs at hotels. Crime tends to increase around the holidays, particularly in December. The up-and-coming Barranco neighbourhood, while popular with visitors, has the highest rate of violent crime.

Foreigners should avoid the districts of San Juan de Lurigancho, Ate, Comas, Los Olivos, Rimac, San Martin de Porres, and the Grau/Abancay area. Travellers should exercise vigilance while at beaches in the south of Lima, namely el Silencio and Pulpos, as well as in downtown Lima. All beaches should be avoided at night. Visitors should also avoid street markets and parks after dark. Of the areas popular with visitors, the up-and-coming neighbourhood of Barranco experiences the highest rates of violent crime, as the level of safety varies block-by-block.

* Public unrest

Demonstrations are common in Peru. Although they pose no immediate risk to foreign nationals, visitors are advised to avoid the vicinity of such gatherings as a routine security precaution. Protests can exacerbate traffic congestion, especially if they involve roadblocks.

Protests are often motivated by the government's economic policies, labour demands and environmental issues; it is not uncommon for such demonstrations to descend into violence. The departments of Cajamarca, Cusco, La Libertad, Piura, Moquegua, Arequipa and Puno have been particularly affected. Bouts of unrest over various concerns are likely to continue to sporadically occur.

Protests and rallies are common in Lima and most of these take place in the capital's downtown area; potential protest venues include Congreso de la República, Palacio de Gobierno and other government buildings. Although these pose no direct threat to foreign nationals, police forces occasionally use tear gas to disperse protesters. All protests are best avoided due to the potential for unrest. Traffic congestion and delays are also possible during demonstrations and rallies.

Related protests on 9 January were disruptive, with scuffles reported between participants and the police, prompting the latter to use tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Disruptive protests have also been held over issues related specifically to mining in the country. President Ollanta Humala declared a sixty-day state of emergency in Islay province (Arequipa department) on 23 May 2015 after several months of often violent protests over a local copper mine; at least four people were killed and hundreds injured through the course of the unrest. Such activities typically involve work stoppages and the blocking of key thoroughfares and main highways. Areas of the country typically affected by mining issues include Madre de Dios, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Puno and Cusco departments. Although the majority of mining operations in Peru are government sanctioned, illegal mining is also likely to persist in parts of the country despite regulations making it a criminal offence and security operations against those involved in such activities.

Coca growers frequently stage protests against the government's eradication of illegal coca plantations in order to deal with the increasing problem of drug trafficking associated with ultra-leftist Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) guerilla group in Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali departments. Coca farmers allege that the government's operations are aimed at them.

* Driving conditions

Driving conditions are poor and violent crime directed against motorists is increasing. Members should avoid driving alone and minimise travel after dark. All cross-country travel should be undertaken in daylight hours only. Several car rental companies have their offices at the airport and in the city centre. Car rental is possible and 4x4 vehicles are available with drivers, however, renting a car is expensive; short-stay visitors should instead arrange for a trusted driver to take them to appointments, hire taxis booked through hotels or use phone-based taxi and ride-share applications

* Health Conditions

An Increase in cases of Dengue has been reported in the north of the country (Trujillo). Poor water supply, due to the flood damage, coupled with mud and general debris being dumped in towns by flood waters do not make for the good sanitary conditions. Good hygiene must be prioritised in order to keep staff healthy.

Please see Peru Health Briefing for more information

**Reducing Vulnerability**

**ALWAYS KEEP YOUR SAFETY & SECURITY YOUR PRIMARY CONCERN**

* RC/RC Personnel must avoid shantytowns, as there is frequent unrest in these localities. Also, the extreme poverty in these areas makes RC/RC personnel attractive targets.
* Street demonstrations are frequent and often occur with little or no warning. They have a marked history of turning violent. Accordingly, RC/RC personnel must avoid street demonstrations of all kinds, even if they appear to be peaceful
* Exercise safety precautions to protect against petty crimes, including theft. Avoid carrying excessive amounts of cash, and do not wear expensive-looking jewellery. Lock valuables in hotel safes.
* There is a credible risk of kidnap in some urban areas. To mitigate the risk of short-term ‘express kidnapping', be alert to suspicious behaviour, especially near banks and avoid withdrawing money from cash points (ATMs) in exposed areas after dark.
* If using taxis, use only reputable licensed taxis called for or from official taxi stands within airport terminals.
* Refuse to board taxis in which the driver is accompanied and be alert to the risk of persons trying to enter the taxi in which you are travelling. Expatriates are advised to vary routines, choose a modest model of vehicle and maintain vigilance for signs of surveillance. It is preferable to hire a private vehicle (4x4s are available) and trusted local driver.
* Public transportation including buses, taxis and public jeeps must be avoided as they are generally not reliable and travellers are easily preyed upon by thieves in overcrowded public vehicles.
* When walking, delegates must always be in pairs, and no walking outside the secure areas at night time.
* RC/RC Personnel must be clearly identifiable as members of the Red Cross / Red Crescent when in operational areas. RC/RC identification must be carried at all times.
* Stay aware of the mood of the people around. If it is turning angry, then vacate the area immediately.
* Do not argue with police or military or attempt to bypass checkpoints or road blocks. Report problems to the Team Leader and wait for permission to pass.
* Eat and drink only from reliable sources. Maintain a high level of hygiene.
* Specific distribution security guidelines must be followed prior and during any distribution. Given the desperate situation for many in the country due to the continued flooding, the situation at affected areas is likely to be tense with the potential of looting and public disorder as has already been seen in some cities that have been cut off due to landslides and collapsed bridges.

**Field Trips/Movement**

* Team members must inform the TL of all field movement on a daily basis including when departing to field, arrival at destination, when departing to base and conformation upon safe arrival to base.
* RC/RC personnel must be met at the airport.
* All team members must report to TL before 18:00 hrs daily to inform him/her on safe status and whereabouts of team members.
* Team members must inform the TL of all proposed daily field movements and any changes or delays as they become known. The TL must be able to get information on the whereabouts of all RC/RC personnel at any time.
* Passengers other than RC/RC personnel may not be carried in IFRC vehicles, without the consent of the Country Representative or senior manager responsible for operational security management.
* Emergency plans must be established in case of team members not reporting on safe return from the field.
* Operational movement (field travel) will be in day light only and there is to be no field movement outside urban areas during hours of darkness!
* Travel outside villages and towns must be strictly limited and be well planned and coordinated with the TL and maps must be available. All movements outside the operations base must be approved by the TL.
* All vehicles must be equipped with first aid kits and emergency food/water rations. Given the current traffic situation (roads blocked due to landslides and downed bridges it is sensible to carry equipment in the vehicles in case of getting stuck potentially overnight.
* Any abnormal activity or aggression must be immediately reported to TL.
* All travel must be done in roadworthy vehicle with Federation/RC markings.
* No team member must travel without a NS counterpart (if feasible).
* Before any field movement the TL must meet with the Government /local authorities (if possible), to inform of the team movement, means of transport and time frame. The TL must ask for advice, restrains and to be given relevant security information.
* Under NO circumstances must anyone conduct mission activities under Police /Military escort. If this is deemed necessary, then approval would be needed by HoZ (he will consult with the Security Unit) – See specific below!

**Restricted Areas/ No GO Areas!**

* Valle de los Ríos Apurímac, Ene y Mantaro (Vraem) Any travel into this area should not be undertaken without consultation with the Cluster Head and with the local authorities. Rigorous travel management procedures will need to be put into place to best assure the security of staff travelling in that area.
* If possible avoid the outlying areas which have higher crime rates related to illegal drug use. RC/RC personnel must also avoid all isolated, poorly lit areas.
* RC/RC personnel must avoid street demonstrations of all kinds, even if they appear to be peaceful

**Curfew**

**No Need at this time.**

**Driving Safety**

* Driving in Lima and all of Peru is hazardous and dangerous, and RC/RC personnel must use a driver and inquire in advance about the safety of the car that the driver will use.
* Driving conditions are poor and crime directed against motorists is increasing. Avoid driving alone and minimise travel after dark. Undertake cross-country travel within daylight hours only.
* NO driving outside town or cities at night.
* RC/RC personnel are to use only RC/RC vehicles, and vehicles must be clearly marked as per Fleet regulations.
* Car windows must remain rolled to within two inches of the top (listening for trouble outside) and all doors kept locked.
* RC/RC personnel are not to leave valuables in the car, keep your windows raised and doors locked at all times.
* Remain alert at stoplights, stop signs and while entering and exiting a vehicle. Thefts from vehicles (including theft of vehicle parts whilst at traffic lights) is not uncommon. Never leave vehicles unattended or unlocked.

**Road/Traffic Accidents**

Be aware that in the event of a road traffic accident, the police may detain one or more parties involved for questioning; do not overreact if detained.

**Boat Safety**

* Some relief operations currently being undertaken by government authorities are using sea routes due to blocked roads.
* All RC/RC personnel are to wear a life preserver.
* Any boats used for offshore travel are to have effective communications and emergency equipment including flares, coloured smoke, and lifesaving equipment.
* Any boat used is to be checked to ensure that it is ‘sea worthy’ and fit for task.

**Telecommunications**

* The Cluster Team must ensure that communications are established between operational field sites and the operational base that enables real time two way communications 24/7.
* Adequate telecommunication tools and system must be in place including back-up (hand held radio, HF radios, phones and Sat Phone).
* Clear communication procedures must be established and all staff must understand the procedures to follow in the event of a breakdown in communication technology or loss of contact
* All RC/RC personnel must carry functioning communication equipment at all times, and be contactable at all times (24/7). No travel to any areas without secure communication capacity must take place.
* If no radio network, a SatPhone must be carried, make sure that it functions correctly and that if Pre-Paid card is use – sufficient credit.
* All RC/RC personnel must be issued with a list of essential emergency contact information including internal and external emergency numbers, frequencies, and call signs as well as management contacts.

Claro, Telefonica and Vietell Peru provide GSM services. Mobile network coverage is widespread across the country. Payphones can be operated by coins and prepaid cards. The mail system is unreliable, with letters often arriving late or not at all and a high incidence of theft among postal workers. However, most major courier services such as DHL and FedEX have offices in the capital Lima. Internet cafes (cabinas) are widely available in major urban centres

**OFFICE, RESIDENTIAL AND SITE SECURITY**

**Office Security**

**Office Address:** Calle Los Naranjos # 351, San Isidro, Lima 27**,** Perú.

**Office Hours:**

Monday through Friday 0830 – 1730 HRS

Weekends and Holidays – Not open UNLESS Disaster, Crisis or Emergency.

**RC/RC personnel are to ensure that:**

* “Offices” are not to be left open and unattended. All staff are to ensure that their office doors are closed and locked, even when left unattended for short periods.
* Valuable items and large sums of money are not to be left in offices, even if doors are locked.
* Confidential documents and materials are to be properly secured and stored.

**Residential Security**

* RC/RC personnel may only reside in IFRC allocated accommodation that has been approved by the Head of Country Office, following a security assessment. All residences must have adequate safety and security measures, including fire safety equipment.

**Site Security**

* RC/RC personnel may only work at sites that has been approved by the Head of Cluster / Country Office/Team Leaders/HeOps, following a security assessment. All sites must have access control, emergency procedures and fire safety equipment.

**Fire**

In case of fire, the person discovering the fire must:

* Immediately alert all in the vicinity.
* If safe to do so, attempt to control the fire using an approved fire extinguisher.
* Evacuate the building if it is unsafe to attempt to control the blaze.

All IFRC offices and delegate residences must have an appropriate and functioning fire extinguisher, which should be checked regularly. All staff are to familiarise themselves with these guidelines.

**MEDICAL**

**Medical Emergencies**

Medical Evacuation (Medevac) guidelines are outlined in Annex MEDEVAC. See also Peru Health Briefing.

In case of medical emergency:

* Contact the Head of Cluster Delegation / HeOps/ Team Ledaer immediately;
* Contact the Geneva Health Officer (GHO), Hannele Haggman (+41) 22 730 4417 or (+41) 79 217 3319 or staff.health@ifrc.org ;
* If an evacuation is deemed necessary, the GHO will coordinate with International SOS.

If SOS cannot be reached or cannot offer services, the Head of Country Office will decide whether to seek treatment at a local medical provider, or to arrange for an evacuation.

The Country Office should be aware of where PEP Kits are available in the event of accidental exposure to HIV/AIDS, post rape and for rabies exposure.

**First Aid kits**

All RC/RC personnel residences, offices and vehicles are to be equipped with a first aid kit. The contents are to be adapted to the local risks especially, taking field movement into consideration.

**PEP Kits**

PEP Kits are available at the IFRC Andean Cluster Office in Lima, Peru. Contact Lima’s Security Focal Point and/or the Head of the Cluster Office for further information / need and procedures. This kit is specifically located at the Security Focal Points Office. If there is a need for more than one the Cluster Office will coordinate with the Peruvian Red Cross for additional ones.

**Security Incidents**

All security incidents including vehicle accidents, theft, break-in, carjacking, threats to RC/RC personnel, personal injury or death and any other incident which caused harm or potential harm to team members, Federation assets or operations must be immediately reported to the TL and the TL will then inform the Security Unit according to the standard instructions.

**Contacts**

All RC/RC and consulting personnel must submit names and contact details to the Cluster Team / Head for each member of their team on arrival in country and update immediately any changes.

**Head of Country Cluster:**

BRILL Ines, Ines.Brill@ifrc.org, **Mob.:** + 51-963764977, **Office:** +51(1)221-8333 /104 (extension)

Regional Security Coordinator, Jorge E. Zequeira – Jorge.zequeira@ifrsc.org (24/7) +507 6949 5546 / +507 6674 1584 / +507 6382 6355 / +57 313 500 326

**Geneva Security Unit 24/7**: security.unit@ifrc.org

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**OF**

**FEDERATION SECURITY RULES & REGULATIONS**

**For CCST in**

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, declare that I have received, read and understood the Federation Security Rules & Regulations for the Office in , and agree to abide by them.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_`

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Acknowledgement of risk: security in the field***

In accordance with the mandate of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), you may be asked to work in complex political or social environments, or in countries in which you might encounter dangerous conditions. Although the degree of risk will vary from country to country, security incidents can occur in all delegations.

**Please read the information below carefully.** This document must be signed by all IFRC Staff and personnel under the IFRC security umbrella[[1]](#footnote-1) **.**

**Risks**

You may be exposed not only to the risks associated with armed conflict but also to crime, abduction, illness, natural disasters and accidents. Unfortunately, physical and psychological harm, with possibly fatal results, are part of the possible risks associated with humanitarian work.

You should also be aware that the IFRC’s policy in the event of abduction is not to pay any ransom. However, the IFRC has established Critical Incident Management (CIM) procedures and will work closely with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement to assist in the resolution of any such event to the best of its ability.

Neither the National Society in country nor the IFRC accept any liability for any loss, injury or death sustained by IFRC personnel.

**Duty of Care and support provided by IFRC to all personnel:**

* Training on personal security including e-learning courses on the IFRC Learning Platform;
* Appropriate security briefing at the start of your mission, and during your mission if required, including country-specific security plans and emergency procedures for the delegation / sub office / team;
* Regular information on security issues, including weekly Security Unit Hot Spots updates sent via email, and access to the Security pages on FedNet containing various security support tools;
* 24/7 security advice
* Access to stress counsellors;
* Repatriation support (if required).

**Security is a personal responsibility and IFRC personnel are responsible to take adequate security measures to ensure their own personal security.**

**All IFRC personnel are required to**:

* Successfully complete the” Stay safe – IFRC Personal Security” e-learning course and familiarize themselves with the security guidelines in “Stay Safe: The International Federation’s guide to a safer mission”. Personnel with managerial responsibilities must also successfully complete the “Stay safe – IFRC Security Management” e-learning course;
* Be aware of and fully comply with the country-specific security plans and emergency procedures for the delegation / sub office / team they are working with;
* Ensure they are aware of the security context in their environment, any changes therein and report such information to their manager;
* Raise any concerns regarding the security information they have been provided with and/or security in the delegation immediately with the head of delegation.

Deliberate breach of security procedures or instructions is considered as gross misconduct. Personnel found to have breached security procedures may be subject to disciplinary action.

If you have any doubts about the risks you are prepared to accept, you should seek the support and advice of your manager. You are also entitled to ask to be repatriated at any time.

For the IFRC Staff, in the event of a serious incident, the IFRC reserves the right to communicate only with the contact persons named by the IFRC staff at the time of your engagement. It is the responsibility of the employee to update your contact information in *My*HR or relevant form as indicated by relevant delegation.

For individuals, other than IFRC Staff falling under the security umbrella of the IFRC, please provide below the contact information of the person to be contacted in case of an emergency.

Any dispute with respect to or in connection with this Acknowledgement of risk shall be exclusively and finally settled by means of arbitration, to the exclusion of national jurisdiction.

**Acknowledgement**

I confirm that I have been informed of the potential security risks associated with working with the IFRC, as well as the support I may obtain, and the security requirements identified above. I also acknowledge the risks inherent to humanitarian work.

Read and accepted, ...........................................(signed)…………………………………………… (name)

……….….………………. …………. (place) ..................................................(date)

**Emergency contact information of personnel under IFRC umbrella other than IFRC Staff:**

Name:

Relationship:

Contact Number:

Address:

Email:

1. This shall include IFRC Staff: IFRC contracted national and international staff and seconded staff, as well as those under IFRC security umbrella: consultants of IFRC, official visitors of the IFRC, IFRC interns, IFRC volunteers, personnel of integraded Partner National Societies, family members of IFRC employees and integrated Partner National Societies. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)