HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

PERU
SITUATIONAL REPORT
AUGUST, 2024

RANGE

05	Severe
04	High Risk
03	Elevated
02	Guarded
01	Low

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT	
3,91/5	78,33%

VULNERABILITIES	THREATS
Political	Terrorism
Economic	Organized Crime
Sociocultural	Protestors
Technological	Common Crime
Ecological	Medical
Legal	Environmental
	Cybercrime

GENERAL RISK PROBABILITY IN THE CONTEXT
73,05%

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METHODOLOGY

The First part of our proposed methodology focuses on the assessment of vulnerabilities and threats across the country. This approach is comprehensive and multidimensional, encompassing political, economic, sociocultural, technological, ecological, and legal aspects. Furthermore, it considers specific threats such as terrorism, organized crime, protests, common crime, cybercrime, climate disasters, and medical threats.

Data collection is carried out using official government sources, national and international media, and individual testimonials in each country. This approach ensures a broad and diverse view of the region's situation. Data is collected over a 30-day period, allowing for real-time analysis and its progressive evolution. Once the information is gathered, it is classified into different categories of vulnerabilities and risks. Each category is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest level and 5 being the most severe. This scale allows for a quantitative assessment, facilitating comparison between different categories.

The purpose of this methodology lies in the need to understand and measure vulnerabilities. Countries are diverse and complex, with a variety of challenges and opportunities. By providing a quantitative assessment, it offers tools for evaluation and decision-making, research, and understanding of the situation in each country. Lastly, the methodology is dynamic and adaptable. By collecting data from a variety of sources and updating the information every 30 days, it can keep up with rapid changes in the political, economic, and social environment. This is especially important in a region like Latin America, where conditions can change quickly.

The second part of our protective intelligence framework is used to assess and quantify the probability of general risk to any individual or organization in a context, by evaluating the vulnerabilities and threats within the designated area. The scores help in understanding the severity of deficiencies (General Vulnerabilities) and capabilities (General Threats), which then are used to calculate the overall risk probability.

1. General Vulnerabilities (measured by the inadequacy of controls)

1.1 Deficiencies in the System (PESTEL) - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, 3 being deficient, 4 being very deficient, and 5 being totally ineffective.

1.2 Deficiencies in Response Capacities: Police, Armed forces, Disaster Managment and, Emergency & Medical- rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, 3 being deficient, 4 being very deficient, and 5 being totally ineffective.

2. General Threats (measured by capabilities)

2.1 Resources: Personel, Weapons, Equipment, Transportation- rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being nonexistent, 2 being low, 3 being medium, 4 being high, and 5 being unlimited (or unknown).

2.2 Information about: Type of crimes, Criminal Resilience, surveillance and Intelligence capability, Ability to co-opt internal staff - rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being unlimited, 2 being high, 3 being medium, 4 being low, and 5 being nonexistent (or unknown).

3. General Risk in the context (Average between CRP, IC, GTC)

In this part of the methodology, a comprehensive evaluation of the overall risk in a specific context is conducted. This evaluation is based on the average of three key components. The first component is Inadequate Controls (IC), referring to security or preventive measures that may be insufficient or not functioning correctly. The second component is the General Threat Capability (GTC), which assesses the potential dangers that threats might pose in each scenario due to their capabilities. The third and final component is the Country Risk Probability (CRP), which considers the inherent risk level in the country based on PESTEL and TOPCMEX measures. By summing these three components, we obtain the General Risk Probability in the Context in the context, providing a comprehensive measure of the risk level to which an individual or entity may be exposed.

INADEQUATE CONTROLS

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GENERAL VULNERABILITIES (INADEQUANCY CONTROLS)

68,33%

SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES

- Political
- Economic
- Sociocultural
- Technological
- Ecological
- Legal

RESPONSE DEFICIENCY

- Police
- Armed forces
- Disasters managment
- Emergency & medical

RANGE

05	Totally ineffective
04	Very poor
03	Poor
02	Certain inconsistencies
01	Adequate

GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY

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GENERAL THREATS (CAPABILITIES)

72,5%

INFORMATION

- Type of offense
- Years of experience
- Surveillance and Intelligence Capacity
- Ability to Co-opt Internal Staff

RESOURCES

- Personel
- Weapons
- Equipment
- Transportation

RANGE

05	Unlimited (or unknown)
04	High
03	Medium
02	Low
01	Nonexistent (or unknown)

VULNERABILITIES

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VULNERABILITIES	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	Salhuana's Drug Trafficker Defense Sparks Political Integrity Concerns.	Eduardo Salhuana, President of the Peruvian Congress, admitted to representing a convicted drug trafficker in 1995, raising concerns about his integrity. He claims it was part of his legal duty. This revelation, amid Peru's corruption issues, impacts public perception and may worsen political instability, particularly as the new Ministry of Infrastructure faces similar scrutiny. These events underscore governance challenges and the need for transparency.	**5.0**
ECONOMIC	Peru's Investment Stagnation Highlights Urgent Need for Economic Reforms.	Private investment in Peru has stagnated over the past decade, with a notable decline in the last two years, reflecting deep structural challenges such as political instability, legal uncertainty, and excessive bureaucracy. The decline in investment, particularly in a post-pandemic recovery context, impacts job creation, infrastructure modernization, and overall economic growth. Similarly, Peru's competitiveness has declined, especially in infrastructure and labor markets, further hindering investment and economic potential. The creation of a Ministry of Infrastructure raises concerns about corruption and inefficiency, potentially worsening Peru's economic vulnerabilities. Additionally, a significant decline in copper prices poses fiscal and trade challenges. These issues highlight the urgent need for reforms to restore confidence and promote sustainable growth.	**4.0**
SOCIOCULTURAL	Peru's Precarious Youth Labor Market and Gender Equality Policy Concerns.	The youth labor market in Peru is precarious, with 78.2% of young workers in Metropolitan Lima facing high informality and low wages, limiting long-term economic growth. This lack of formal employment exacerbates poverty and inequality. Additionally, the proposed merger of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion raises concerns, potentially weakening gender equality policies and challenging social cohesion.	**4.0**
TECHNOLOGICAL	Peru's Critical Infrastructure Faces Escalating Cybersecurity Threats.	Peru faces critical cybersecurity risks due to vulnerabilities in various systems, including BIG-IP Next Central Manager, AVTECH IP cameras, and Rockwell Automation controllers. These flaws allow for remote code execution, denial-of-service attacks, and unauthorized access, threatening government and private infrastructure. Vulnerabilities in widely-used software like Adobe Photoshop, Microsoft Office, and Google ChromeOS further exacerbate these risks. Industrial systems, such as SCADA and HMI platforms, face significant threats from vulnerabilities in Schneider Electric, AVEVA, and PTC Kepware products, risking operational disruptions in sectors like energy and transportation. The exploitation of these vulnerabilities could compromise essential services, expose sensitive data, and undermine national security and economic stability across critical industries in Peru.	**3.0**

VULNERABILITIES

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VULNERABILITIES	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
ECOLOGICAL	**August 2024:** Unusually Low Lima Temperatures, Amazon Oil Spills Devastate Peru's Ecosystems.	In August 2024, Lima experienced unusually low temperatures, impacting both the population and coastal ecosystems. Cooler sea temperatures disrupted marine productivity, affecting the food chain and threatening biodiversity. This ecological impact is compounded by ongoing oil spills in the Peruvian Amazon, particularly in Loreto and Piura, where over 1,400 spills in two decades have devastated the environment and indigenous communities. The spills contaminate soil and water, leading to biodiversity loss, food insecurity, and health crises among local populations. The lack of effective government response and continued oil exploitation exacerbates environmental degradation, threatening both regional ecosystems and global climate stability.	**3.0**
LEGAL	Lima Chamber, Critics Say New Crime Law Weakens Justice, Fujimori Benefits Spark Outrage.	In August 2024, the Lima Chamber of Commerce (CCL) criticized a new law on organized crime, arguing it weakens efforts against crimes like extortion and kidnapping by narrowing the definition of criminal organizations. The law's exclusion of many serious offenses and specific criteria for prosecution could create legal loopholes, undermining both the fight against organized crime and public trust in the justice system. Similarly, new laws and court decisions, including the statute of limitations on crimes against humanity benefiting former President Fujimori, and the annulment of forced sterilization charges, have sparked controversy, raising concerns about judicial impartiality and the erosion of human rights and anti-corruption efforts in Peru.	**4.0**

AVERAGE SCORE	VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE
3,83	**76,67%**

THREATS

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THREATS	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	Explosives in Extortion Cases Raise Terrorism Fears in Peru.	On August 7, 2024, an explosive device detonated at a dog shelter in Trujillo, following an extortion letter demanding 20,000 soles, highlighting a growing trend of using explosives in extortion cases in Peru. A similar incident occurred on August 8, 2024, when a grenade and a threatening note were found outside Lurigancho Prison in Lima, demanding the return of an inmate to his original cell. These cases illustrate the increasing use of extreme violence and explosives by criminal organizations to achieve their objectives, blurring the line between organized crime and terrorism. The pattern of prior intimidation followed by explosive attacks creates widespread fear, undermining public safety and exposing vulnerabilities in security measures.	4.0
ORGANIZED CRIME	PNP Operations Expose Deepening Organized Crime Infiltration in Peru.	In August 2024, the National Police of Peru (PNP) conducted operations revealing the widespread influence of organized crime. In Cajamarca, a drug trafficking network was dismantled, uncovering the extraction of 50,000 fentanyl vials from a hospital, highlighting the infiltration of public institutions. Other operations included the capture of the 'Élite de los Gallegos' gang in Lima, responsible for kidnappings and extortion, and the dismantling of 'Los Burros de Bolivia,' an international drug trafficking gang in Madre de Dios. These cases underscore the growing threat of organized crime in Peru, impacting public safety and national security.	4.0
PROTESTORS	Strikes and Protests Expose Deep Governance Vulnerabilities in Peru.	In August 2024, Peru faced significant unrest due to labor strikes and social protests that underscored deep vulnerabilities in the country's public sector and governance. The indefinite strike by INPE workers led to the suspension of visits in 68 prisons, creating tension and potential security risks. Simultaneously, a 48-hour strike in Ayacucho protested unfulfilled infrastructure promises, highlighting regional discontent and the risk of escalating conflict. Additionally, a 24-hour national strike by judicial workers disrupted the administration of justice, exacerbating public distrust in institutions. These events collectively illustrate the fragility of Peru's social contract, with potential for broader instability if government responses remain inadequate.	4.0
COMMON CRIME	Peru sees crime surge; Ayacucho highest, Cusco lowest perception indices.	Crime rates in Peru highlight a growing public security challenge, especially in urban areas like Lima. In August 2024, Lima's crime perception index reached 70.98, with a 102% increase in reports in Central Lima. Wealthier districts like Barranco, Miraflores, and San Isidro saw significant rises in property crimes, which made up 83.2% of incidents. Cities like Ayacucho and Iquitos also reported high crime perception indexes. The prevalence of crimes such as homicide, kidnapping, extortion, and drug trafficking, driven by organized crime, deepens public distrust and threatens social stability across Peru.	5.0

THREATS

THREATS	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
MEDICAL	Peru faces severe public health challenges in 2024, with monkeypox and dengue outbreaks exposing vulnerabilities in the healthcare system.	In 2024, Peru faces major public health threats from monkeypox (mpox) and dengue outbreaks. Mpox, affecting 77 people, has prompted a vaccination campaign, but logistical challenges and public hesitancy persist. Dengue cases have surged to 260,159 with 242 deaths by August, surpassing last year's totals. Lima and other regions are hardest hit, with conditions favoring mosquito proliferation and inadequate preventive measures. These outbreaks highlight the fragility of Peru's healthcare system and the urgent need for effective control measures to prevent further escalation.	3.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	Peru's vulnerability to extreme weather, floods, and environmental disasters intensifies.	On August 6, 2024, the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (Senamhi) issued a red alert for 11 regions due to extreme meteorological phenomena, including strong winds and intense precipitation, primarily affecting the central and southern highlands. This alert poses significant risks to rural and mountainous areas, where landslides and infrastructure damage are likely. Simultaneously, the Coastal El Niño phenomenon has triggered torrential rains and floods in northern Peru, particularly impacting Piura, Tumbes, Lambayeque, and La Libertad. The Santa River contamination in Áncash from a mining spill has further exacerbated environmental security concerns. These events highlight Peru's vulnerability to natural disasters, worsened by climate change and insufficient infrastructure, threatening public health, the environment, and economic stability.	4.0
CYBERCRIME	Akira Ransomware, Phishing, and Advanced Malware Threaten Peru’s Security.	Since March 2023, the Akira ransomware has targeted over 250 organizations globally, exploiting VPN and RDP vulnerabilities to steal data and encrypt systems, threatening Peru's critical infrastructures. Akira's tactics complicate recovery, increasing risks for organizations without multifactor authentication. Additionally, a phishing campaign targets Microsoft OneDrive users, and malware disguised as legitimate software, such as DeerStealer and fake Chrome extensions, further endangers security. The emergence of tools like EDRKillShifter, designed to disable detection systems, highlights the urgent need for enhanced cybersecurity measures in Peru.	4.0

AVERAGE SCORE	VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE
4	80%

RECOMMENDATIONS

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It is important to plan travel routes on the road. There has been an increase in gangs dedicated to extortion kidnapping, which have increased their skills to intercept targets on the country's peripheral roads. The danger increases significantly during the nights.

Due to the increase in dengue in the country, it is important to be vigilant about mosquito bites. It is also recommended to have international medical insurance and a supply of medications that include anticoagulants to mitigate the effects of the bite.

The political situation in Peru has become critical during the month. There is a possibility of presidential impeachment, which is a potential factor for protests and social unrest. It is recommended to stay alert about the movements of the government and the legislature.

Avoid exposing jewelry, money, or phones in public. Revealing these objects causes the user to become a target of potential assaults.

It´s highly recommended avoid travel to Puno, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Apurimac, Madre de Dios and La Libertad due the increase of narcotraffic and illegal mining activities.

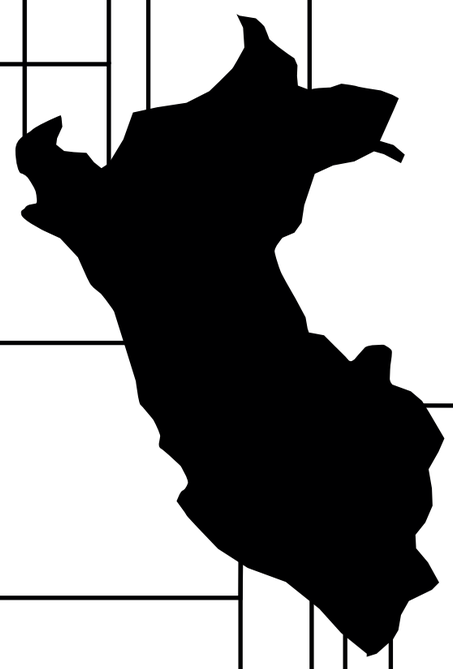
American Embassy Emergency Number: Tel
From Perú: (01) 618 2000
From the US: +51 1 618 2000

British Embassy Emergency Number:
From Perú: (1) 617 3000.
From the US: +51 1 617 3000.

Monitor credible media sources for accurate information on current threats and violent activity. Monitor official communications for updates to the state of the country.

Remain vigilant in public areas and crowded places, such as markets, shopping centers, or events.

Also, that travelers should monitor their flight status closely, you could review by Flightradar24 and FlightAware.



It is not recommended to travel without protection in the following areas:
Dangerous avenues in Lima: Abancay Avenue, Argentina Avenue, Huánuco Street, La Marina Avenue, La Paz Avenue, University Avenue, Grau Avenue, Higuereta Oval, Aviation Avenue, San Miguel Square, Magdalena Market, New Bridge, Santa Anita Oval, Surroundings of Mall Aventura Santa Anita, Canto Grande, Ceres Market, Mariátegui Avenue, The Proceres Avenue, Water Box, Huáscar in San Juan de Lurigancho, Central Highway, Riva Agüero Avenue.

Dangerous districts of Lima: La Victoria, El Agustino, City Center, Rimac and Ventanilla.

Most insecure departments of Peru: Junín, Puno, Tacna, Cusco, Madre de Dios.

The safest areas of Lima are:
San Isidro: Low crime rate and many green areas.

Miraflores: Tourist area with low crime rates.

Barranco: Artistic district with low incidents of insecurity.

La Molina: Residential area with a low crime rate.

Santiago de Surco: District with the largest congregation of residential areas.

Travel is not recommended to:
The border area between Colombia and Peru in the Loreto region due to crime.

The Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers Valley (VRAEM), including areas within the Departments of Ayacucho, Cusco, Huancavelica and Junín, due to crime and terrorism.

In case of having to interact with authorities (police and military), it is recommended to try to reconcile the situation or delegate communication to a protection agent.

National emergency number: Tel-105 or 911.
Medical Emergencies: Tel-106 or 911.

Be attentive to any suspicious persons, vehicles, or objects, and promptly inform the police or security officers at the scene.

ViaMichelin and Waze provides real-time traffic conditions in Perú.

PERU OPERATIONAL STATUS

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AIRPORTS

The airports in Perú are operating seamlessly without any recent disruptions. The Jorge Chávez Airport in Lima, which accommodates the country's most significant volume of air traffic, has been conducting its operations without any hindrances. The Andahuaylas Airport, initially operational exclusively for humanitarian, military, and emergency flights, is expected to begin commercial operations at the end of April. On the other hand, the Anta (Huaraz) Airport is expected to start operations at the end of March.

HOSPITAL

Hospitals operate typically; National Hospital Guillermo Almenara Irigoyen is Lima's most extensive and well-equipped medical facility. The National Archbishop Loayza Hospital is also recommended for its emergency equipment, and the José Cayetano Heredia Hospital III for its response capacity.

ROADS

oads in the country are operating as usual. However, occasional roadblocks may occur due to the escalation of social protests. The road network in Peru consists of more than 78,000 km of roads, organized into three major groups: longitudinal roads, penetration roads, and link roads. Most of the routes are managed by PROVIAS, a decentralized agency of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Peru (MTC) that is responsible for maintaining and expanding the roads.

HOTELS

The hotels in the country operate normally. It is recommended to stay in the areas of Miraflores or San Isidro, if visiting the capital Lima. Both areas are in the financial center and are considered safe. t is recommended to stay at the Costa del Sol Wyndham Lima City, Ibis Styles Lima Conquistadores, and MiraMar Hotel. An increase in tourists is estimated in May 2024.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

The National Superintendency of Migrations of Peru announced new requirements for foreigners entering the country. They must present a passport with a minimum validity of six months, counted from the entry to Peru. Citizens of the Andean Community or Mercosur can enter Peru using their documents or identity card.

We are ready to HELP. Our operations in Peru are active 24/07.

Executive Protection - Secure Transportation - Private Investigation

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:

If you have specific questions or wish to subscribe to our IN-DEPTH PERU-SPECIFIC CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS, you may contact our Protective Intelligence team at pi@latam.expert

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Our operations are 100% active.

If you need Executive Protection, Secure Transportation,
Private Investigations, Risk Management, and Crisis Support,
we are ready to HELP 24/7.

**Risk is out there, but Helps Latam Expert is here for you.
Contact us for a free Latin American capabilities statement.**

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