



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

PERU

SITUATIONAL REPORT

2024 Wrap-Up



RANGE

- 05** Severe
- 04** High Risk
- 03** Elevated
- 02** Guarded
- 01** Low

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT	
3,45/5	69,04%
VULNERABILITIES	THREATS
Political	Terrorism
Economic	Organized Crime
Sociocultural	Civil Unrest
Technological	Common Crime
Ecological	Health Threat
Legal	Environmental
	Cybercrime
GENERAL RISK PROBABILITY IN THE CONTEXT	
72,46%	

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 Management 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: Personnel, 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.

GENERAL VULNERABILITIES (INADEQUANCY CONTROLS)

75,83%

SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES

Political

Economic

Sociocultural

Technological

Ecological

Legal

RESPONSE DEFICIENCY

Police

Armed forces

Disasters management

Emergency & medical

RANGE

05

Totally ineffective

04

Very poor

03

Poor

02

Certain inconsistencies

01

Adequate

GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY

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

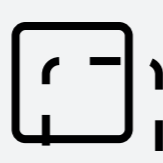
Medium

02

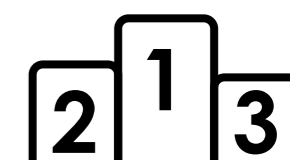
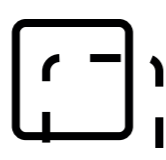
Low

01

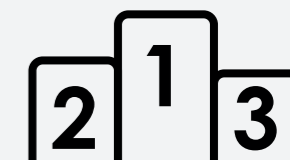
Nonexistent (or unknown)



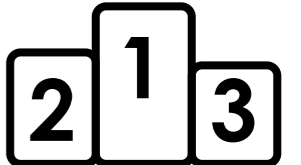
VULNERABILITIES	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	Peruvian Court Orders 36 Months of Preventive Detention for Boluarte's Brother in Corruption Case, Peruvian Congress Removes Minister of Energy and Mines Amid Mining Protests and Former Obrainsa Director Confesses to Paying 1 Million Soles in Bribes to Ex-president Martín Vizcarra.	Peru intensified due to institutional instability and corruption allegations. The ongoing investigation into high-profile corruption cases against former presidents and current officials undermined public trust in governance. Political polarization worsened with confrontations between the executive and legislative branches. Social discontent over perceived government inefficiency and corruption led to protests and blockades, further straining political stability. These issues reflected deep-rooted challenges in maintaining effective governance and addressing systemic inequities.	4.0
ECONOMIC	China Strengthens Its Presence in Latin America with the Inauguration of Peru's Chancay Megaport, and Petroperú Faces Financial Crisis: Plans for Restructuring and Recovery in 2025	The Chancay Megaport in Peru was inaugurated on November 14, 2024, marking a milestone in Peru-China relations. Developed by China's Cosco Shipping and Peru's Volcan Compañía Minera with a \$1.3 billion investment, it positions Peru as a logistics hub in the Pacific. However, local communities and the U.S. raised concerns about its impacts and strategic use. Meanwhile, the EU-Andean Trade Agreement was fully ratified, enhancing Peru's trade conditions with Europe, fostering economic growth, and ensuring sustainability.	3.0
SOCIOCULTURAL	Social Organizations Denounce Growing Authoritarianism in Peru Ahead of APEC Summit and Construction Workers Protest Against Extortion and Violence.	Ahead of the APEC Summit, over 15 social organizations denounced rising authoritarianism in Peru, urging APEC nations to prioritize human, environmental, and cultural rights in economic integration. They called for participatory spaces for marginalized groups. Meanwhile, on October 24, 2024, 30,000 construction workers protested in Lima against extortion and violence by criminal gangs, demanding urgent government action to address the murders of union leaders and ensure workplace safety.	4.0
TECHNOLOGICAL	Termination of the Fiber Optic Agreement Between Telefónica, KKR, and Entel, and Rise in AI-Driven Fraud Cases in Peru: A Growing Concern.	Terminating the fiber optic agreement between Telefónica, KKR, and Entel disrupts plans for improving Peru's telecommunications infrastructure, reflecting challenges in regulatory alignment and multinational collaboration. Meanwhile, Peru experienced a 74% surge in AI-driven fraud cases, highlighting the risks of advanced technologies. Authorities and financial institutions are enhancing detection systems and public awareness, but the need for updated legal frameworks remains critical in combating sophisticated cybercrimes.	3.0



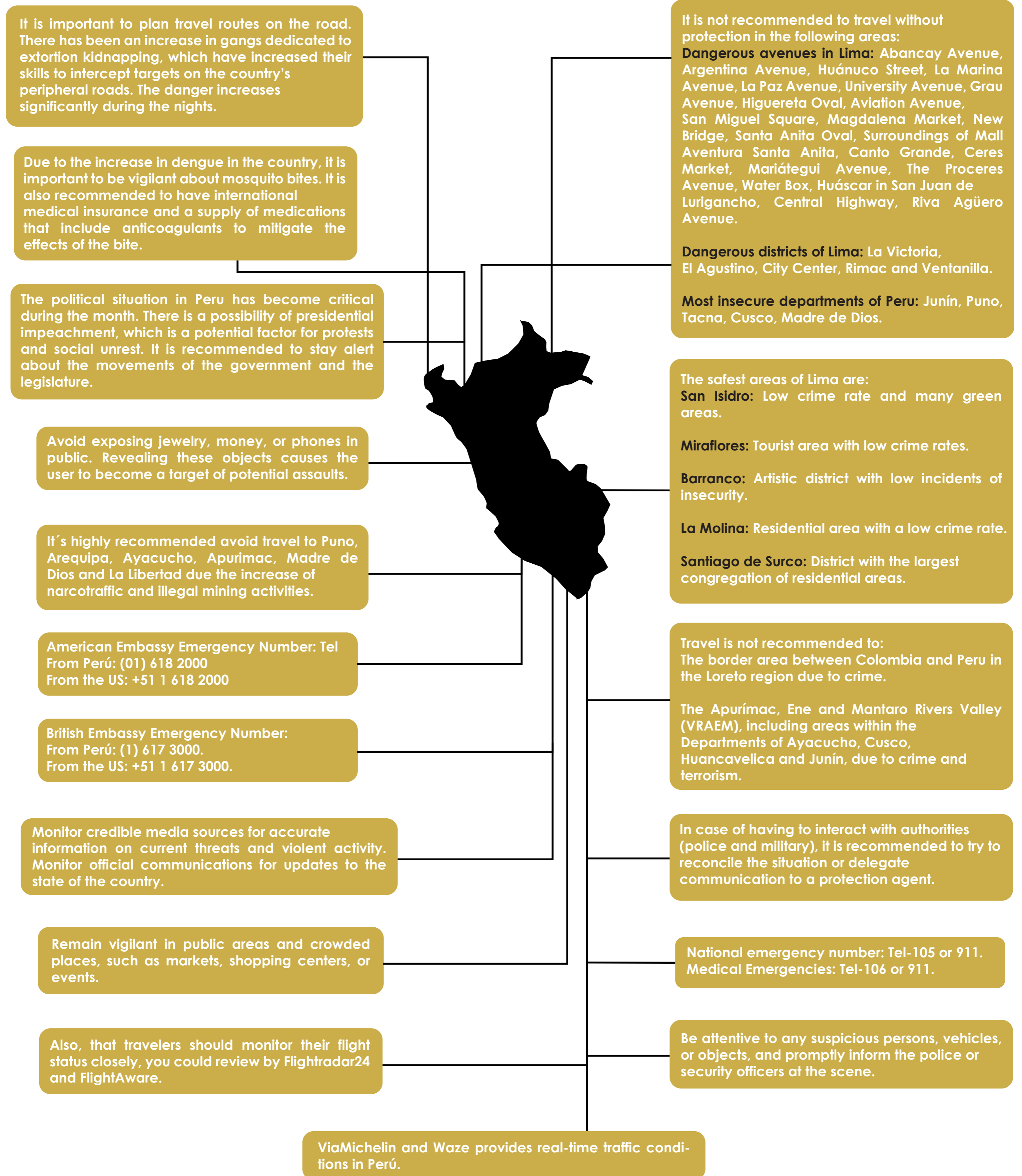
VULNERABILITIES	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
ECOLOGICAL	Orange Alert Issued for Peru's Coast Due to Dangerous Weather Phenomena.	In October 2024, Peru's Senamhi issued orange alerts for dangerous weather in coastal regions, warning of high winds, dust storms, and reduced visibility. Alerts from October 8–10 and October 22–24 impacted Áncash, Lima, Ica, and more, with winds reaching up to 40 km/h. Authorities recommended securing loose objects, avoiding risky outdoor activities, and preparing contingency plans. These alerts highlight the need for preparedness to mitigate risks in affected areas.	3.0
LEGAL	Former Peruvian President Alejandro Toledo Sentenced to Over 20 Years in Prison for Corruption.	In October 2024, former Peruvian President Alejandro Toledo was sentenced to 20 years and 6 months for collusion and money laundering tied to the Odebrecht scandal. Accused of accepting \$35 million in bribes for highway contracts during his presidency, Toledo's conviction marks a significant step in Peru's anti-corruption efforts. Despite mixed public reactions, this case highlights systemic corruption challenges in Peru's political landscape and the need for continued judicial accountability.	3.0
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE	
3,33		66,66%	



THREATS	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	<p>Callao: Shooting inside a van leaves four dead. Police arrested the alleged second-in-command of the last stronghold of “Sendero Luminoso” in Lima.</p>	<p>An attack on a public transport van in Callao on October 7 left four dead and three injured. The driver was targeted, and a retired police officer tried to defend himself, leading to a shootout. The attacker fled on a motorcycle, with extortion suspected. Additionally, police in Lima arrested Iván Quispe Palomino, a presumed Shining Path leader, but he was released after confirming no active warrants against him.</p>	3.0
ORGANIZED CRIME	<p>Organized crime rises in Peru, driven by illegal mining and drug trafficking.</p> <p>Massive police operations face resistance as criminal networks strengthen.</p> <p>Legal weaknesses and corruption hinder the fight against urban and rural illicit structures.</p>	<p>Organized crime in Peru, between October and November, solidified as an escalating threat tied to drug trafficking, illegal mining, and human exploitation. Transnational gangs like the Tren de Aragua expanded operations in Lima, while alliances between illegal mining and drug trafficking financed illicit activities and terrorism. Despite police efforts, corruption and legal weaknesses enabled these networks to strengthen their control over strategic resources and vulnerable communities.</p>	4.0
CIVIL UNREST	<p>Persistent Inequities and Environmental Tensions Drive Protests in Peru.</p>	<p>Between October and November, protests in Peru centered on socio-economic and environmental tensions, with key movements in the Andean region. These included demonstrations against mining operations, particularly at Las Bambas, where local communities demanded fairer resource distribution and highlighted environmental degradation. Additionally, widespread dissatisfaction with governmental corruption and inadequate responses to social demands fueled unrest. Blockades and strikes disrupted infrastructure and exposed persistent inequities in wealth distribution, while negotiations failed to resolve community grievances.</p>	4.0
COMMON CRIME	<p>Urban Violence and Gender-Based Crimes Escalate Amid Common Crime Surge in Peru.</p>	<p>Common crime in Peru showed alarming trends, with Lima and Ayacucho as critical hotspots. High-profile incidents included armed robberies, kidnappings, and a rise in femicides, highlighting urban violence and gender-based crimes. Organized criminal activities extended into common crimes such as targeted assaults and fraud, exploiting vulnerabilities in financial and personal security. While large-scale operations like “Safe Dawn” aimed to mitigate these issues, public perception of safety remained low.</p>	5.0
HEALTH THREAT	<p>Dengue Outbreak Highlights Peru's Public Health Vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Peru faced a severe public health challenge with the rapid spread of dengue fever. Over 149,000 cases and 143 deaths were reported, predominantly in La Libertad and Lima. The outbreak was attributed to the proliferation of Aedes aegypti breeding sites, worsened by inadequate waste and water management. Despite intensified health strategies, critical regions struggled with containment, revealing systemic healthcare vulnerabilities and underscoring the need for improved public health interventions.</p>	3.0



THREATS	BACKGROUND	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
ENVIRONMENTAL	Deforestation and Climate Events Highlight Peru's Escalating Environmental Threats.	Peru faced significant environmental threats exacerbated by deforestation, biodiversity loss, and the intensification of illegal mining activities. Weak environmental policies enabled the expansion of mining operations, particularly in the Amazon, where forests suffered severe damage. Climate-related events, such as heavy rains and heatwaves, disrupted agriculture, human health, and ecosystems. These phenomena underscored the urgent need for strengthened environmental legislation and coordinated mitigation strategies to address the compounding effects of human activity and climate change.	3.0
CYBERCRIME	Rising Cybercrime Exploits Digital Vulnerabilities in Peru.	Peru displayed increasing sophistication, with incidents such as phishing campaigns targeting banking customers and identity theft cases on social networks. Vulnerabilities in digital platforms were exploited for financial fraud and ransomware deployment. The absence of robust cybersecurity frameworks allowed such threats to persist. Public awareness and regulatory measures remained limited, exposing users to risks, including data breaches and financial exploitation.	3.0
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE	
3,57		71,42%	





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.



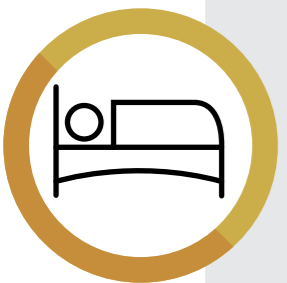
HOSPITAL

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

Roads 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. It 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.

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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



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