



> **Crime**

HIGH

- ◆ Petty crime is the main security risk in the Southern Zone, especially Copacabana Beach.
- ◆ Most violent crime occurs in the North Zone: Morro da Mangueira; Vidigal; Providencia e Santa Marta; Ladeira dos Trabajaras; Complexo do Alemao; and the 'favelas' (shantytowns) of: Manguinhos; Vigarario Peral; Parada de Lucas; Antares.

> **Kidnapping**

HIGH

- ◆ Kidnap for ransom is a significant problem. However, the frequency of kidnap for ransom is lower than in Bogotá or Mexico City, according to official statistics.
- ◆ The majority of kidnap victims remain local business people and their relatives. Resident foreign personnel are not targeted specifically, but face the same level of threat as locals of comparable wealth.
- ◆ There is an increased risk of falling victim to express kidnaps, which often occur near ATMs or outside bars and restaurants. The victim is usually detained for several hours at gunpoint and forced to withdraw cash, before being released.

> **Terrorism**

LOW

- ◆ In the past decade, there have been no significant terror attacks in the city.
- ◆ There are currently no active domestic terrorist groups in Brazil.
- ◆ However there is credible evidence to suggest that international terrorist groups are present in the tri-border area of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, and in the wider communities of Middle Eastern descent in southern Brazil.

> **Civil Unrest**

LOW

- ◆ Strikes and protests occur in Rio de Janeiro but are usually non-violent.

> **Embassy 's / Consulates**

◆ **US Consulate:**
Av. Presidente Wilson, 147 Castelo, ZIP: 20030-020
Phone: +55 (21) 3823-2000 RSO ext. 2908; Emergency phone number (24 hours): +55 (21) 3823-2029.

◆ **UK Consulate:**
Praia do Flamengo 284, 2nd floor, ZIP: 22210-030.
Phone: +55 (21) 2555 9600; Emergency phone number: +55 (21) 9646 6692.

> **Medical**

- ◆ Recently Brazilian authorities reported a dramatic rise in dengue fever cases in the south-eastern state of Rio de Janeiro. Doctors have confirmed more than 30,000 cases, including 47 deaths, in the state since Jan. 1. This is more than twice the number of illnesses than were reported during the same period of 2007. Officials are especially concerned about the number of cases in Rio de Janeiro, where 30 people have died of dengue fever since the beginning of the year. **Medial advice should be sought before travel.**

Medical Facility	Address	Contact
Hospital Samaritano	Rua Bambina, 98, Botafogo in the Zona Sul Section	Tel: +55 (21) 2537-9722
Hospital Miguel Couto	Rua Mário Ribeiro 117, Gávea	Tel: +55 (21) 2274-6050 (For information) Tel: +55 (21) 2274-2121 (For ambulance service)
Hospital Souza Aguiar	Praça da República 111, Centro	Tel: +55 (21) 2296-4114 (For information) Tel: +55 (21) 2221-2121 (For ambulance service)
Hospital Lourenço Jorge	Avenida Ayrton Senna 2.000, Barra da Tijuca	Tel: +55 (21) 2431-1244 or +55 (21) 2431-1818
Clínica São Vicente	Rua João Borges 204, Gávea	Tel: +55 (21) 2529-4422

> **Local Law Enforcement**

- ◆ The emergency number for Police across Brazil is **190**.
- ◆ Rio has established a special tourist police unit responsible for patrolling the beaches in Zona Sul and other tourist areas. Many of these officers speak English and are trained in assisting travellers.
- ◆ Federal Police: +55 (21) 3213-1400
- ◆ Rio de Janeiro Tourist Police: +55 (21) 2511-5112 or +55 (21) 2511-5767
- ◆ Officers are likely to resort to corruption and bribes to supplement their income.
- ◆ The army is subject to civilian authority and poses no threat to the existing constitutional order.

> **Basic Recommendations**

1. Criminals are usually armed and personnel attempting to resist muggers run a substantial risk of death or serious injury. In the event of a street robbery, **DO NOT** resist. Your items are replaceable but you are not.
2. Multinational companies doing business in Rio de Janeiro are advised to obtain kidnap and ransom insurance for their personnel.
3. Training in anti-kidnap techniques, such as surveillance detection, pattern variation and defensive/evasive driving measures, is considered essential for expatriates, their staff, household employees and frequent visitors.
4. The South Zone of the city, especially Copacabana Beach, is where the majority of crimes involving foreigners occur – if possible this area should be avoided. Other high crime areas – and thus areas to avoid – include St. Theresa, Gloria and downtown Rio, the Ipanema and Leblon beach areas
5. Since violent crime is high in areas of Rio de Janeiro, using private security services and an armoured vehicle should be considered for travel.

> **Key Dates**

- ◆ April 21 (Tiradentes Day) & May 1 (Labor Day), 11 (Frey Galvao Day), 22 (Corpus Christi), 23 (Corpus Christi Friday) - Regional holiday - many businesses closed.
- ◆ Brazil is a catholic country. Many business will close during religious festivals.

The Risk Rating is assigned after analysis of the relationship between capability (to include domestic security force effectiveness), intent, potential targets & success rate (incident numbers).



US Consulate Location



 Known crime hotspots

UK Consulate Location

