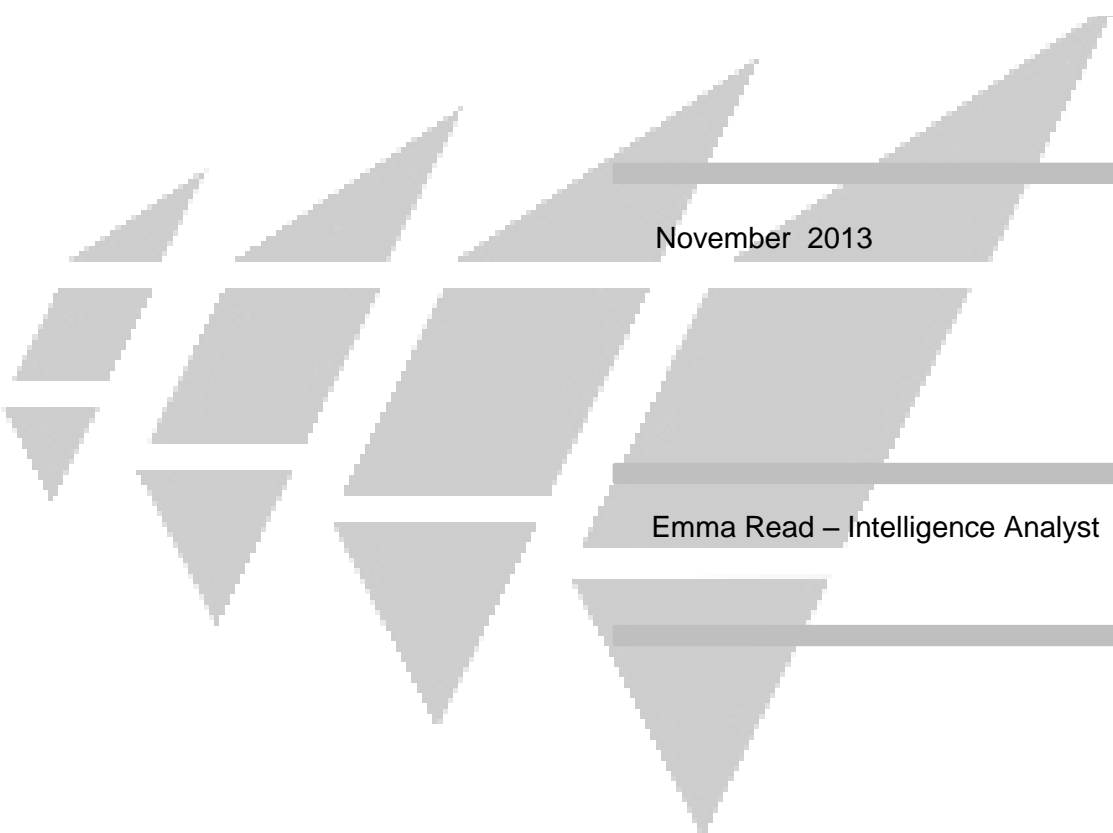

Intelligence Report:

Rio De Janeiro , Brazil

General Overview

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November 2013

Emma Read – Intelligence Analyst

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A: Geography of Rio De Janeiro:



Rio de Janeiro is the capital city of the state of Rio de Janeiro and is second largest city in the South American country of Brazil. "Rio" as the city is commonly abbreviated is also the third largest metropolitan area in Brazil. It is considered one of the main tourist destinations in the Southern Hemisphere and is famous for its beaches, carnival celebration and various landmarks such as the statue of Christ the Redeemer.

The City of Rio de Janeiro is located on Brazil's Atlantic coast near the Tropic of Capricorn. The city itself is built on an inlet in the western portion of Guanabara Bay. The entrance to the bay is distinct because of a 1,299 foot (396 m) mountain called Sugarloaf.

Rio de Janeiro's climate is considered tropical savanna and has a rainy season from December to March. Along the coast, temperatures are moderated by sea breezes from the Atlantic Ocean but inland temperatures can reach 100°F (37°C) during summer. In the fall, Rio de Janeiro is also affected by cold fronts advancing north from the Antarctic region which can often cause sudden weather changes.

As of 2008, Rio de Janeiro had a population of 6,093,472 which makes it the second largest city on Brazil behind São Paulo. The population density of the city is 12,382 persons per square mile (4,557 people per sq km) and the metropolitan area has a total population of around 14,387,000.

The City of Rio de Janeiro is broken down into four districts. The first of these is downtown which consists of the historic downtown centre, has various historic landmarks and is the financial centre of the city. The south zone is Rio de Janeiro's tourist and commercial zone and it is home to the city's most famous beaches such as Ipanema and Copacabana. The

north zone has many residential areas, but it is also home to the Maracanã Stadium, which was once the world's largest soccer stadium. Finally the west zone is the farthest from the city centre and is thus more industrial than the rest of the city.

Rio de Janeiro covers an area of 1,255,3km² which includes islands and continental waters. It measures 70km from east to west and 44km from north to south. The municipality includes 32 Administrative Regions along with 159 districts.

Rio has a long coastline which measures 246,22 km long. It is divided into three divisions: Guanabara Bay (Baía de Guanabara), the Atlantic Ocean and Sepetiba Bay (Baía de Sepetiba).

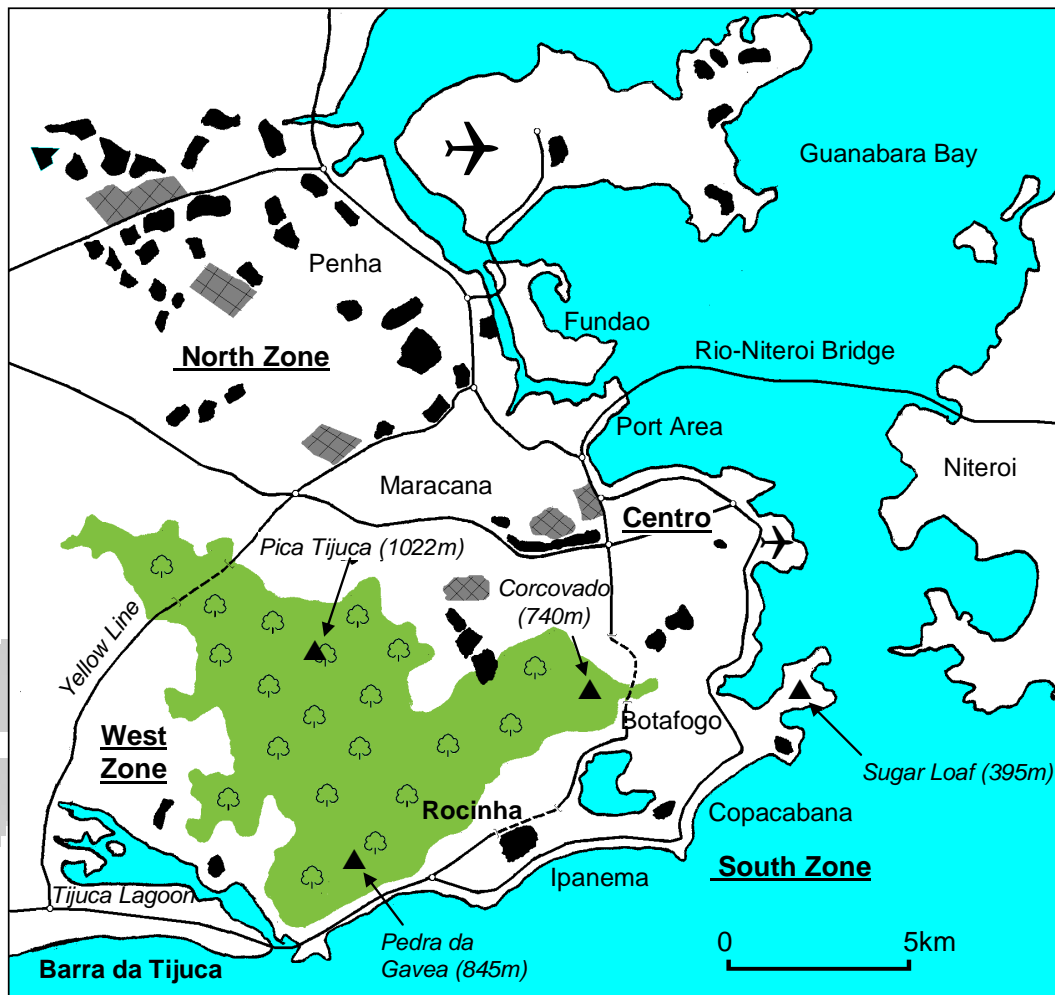
Temperature In Rio de Janeiro:

Average temperature per month in Rio de Janeiro:

Month	High°C	Low°C	Month	High°C	Low°C
Jan	29	23	July	24	18
Feb	28	23	Aug	23	17
Mar	28	23	Sep	24	18
Apr	27	22	Oct	25	20
May	26	21	Nov	27	21
June	25	19	Dec	28	22

Average annual rainfall varies from 1,200 to 2,800 mm. During the hot summer months, the evenings are much cooler due to heavy and rapid rains, making the temperature bearable.

Map of Rio De Janeiro:



Key



Tijuca National Forest Park



Shanty towns (favelas)



Industrial areas



International airport



Motorways/expressways



Granite mountains

B: Main areas of Rio de Janeiro:

Rio is separated into four main zones:

Centro

Centro (or Central Business District) is the oldest part of town and contains many historical buildings, including the Imperial Palace and the main cathedral, along with many shops and market stalls. Tall office blocks and service industries dominate the skyline of the city centre. Some of Brazil's largest organisations have their headquarters in Rio's CBD, including Petrobras (Brazil's largest oil company) and CVRD (its largest mining firm).

South Zone

This South Zone was originally made up of small fishing villages including Copacabana and Ipanema. They only became connected to Rio when road tunnels were built under the mountains. The main tourist hotels and beaches are located here beside luxury flats. However, there are large areas of poverty nearby on the steep hillsides overlooking the South Zone, notably Roçinha, which is South America's largest slum or favela.

North Zone

This is the industrial part of Rio and includes the docks and warehouses around the main port area. The airport and the main football stadium, the Maracanã, are also located here. This part of the city is an area of mainly low quality housing and poor services, known as the 'periferia'. Many shanty towns have grown up on the edge of the city, where migrants from rural areas of Brazil are forced to settle.

West Zone

This is the most modern area in Rio. It includes the areas of Jacarepagua and Barra De Tijuca, a wealthy coastal suburb to the south west of the city. Barra has many luxury apartment blocks, shopping malls, and recreational and tourist facilities such as hotels, restaurants and theme parks. New motorways connect this area with the rest of the city.

C: The Harbour of Rio De Janeiro:

The Harbour of Rio de Janeiro is located at a latitude of 23°45'S and longitude 44°45'W. This places the Bay and the city of Rio de Janeiro in the tropics.

The Harbour of Rio de Janeiro measures 17.4 miles (28 km) from east to west and 18.6 miles (30 km) from north to south. It extends 20 miles (32 km) inland.

The Bay spans 88 miles in length and has 50 miles (80 km) of beaches.

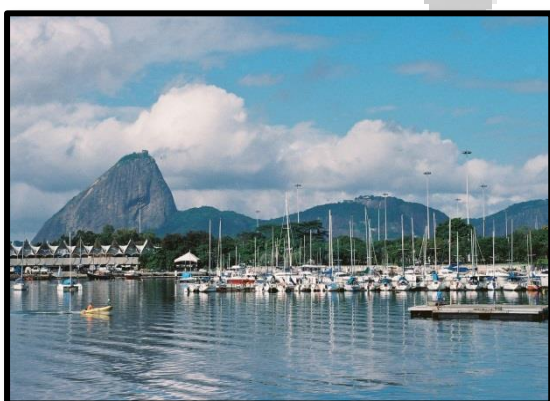
This harbor has the largest volume of water in the world at 49,470,899 cubic gallons (187,000,000 cubic meters) of water and covers a surface area of 238. 6 square miles (384 square kilometers).

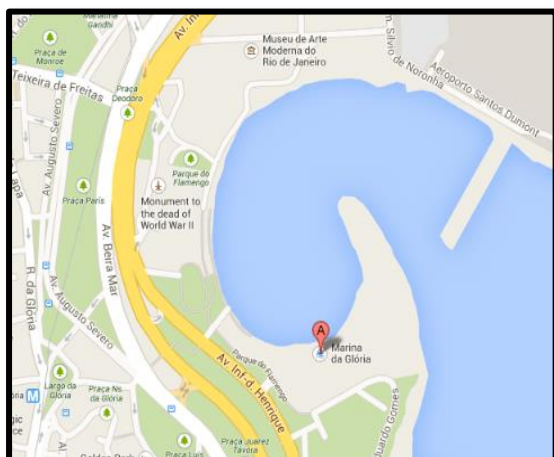
Within the Harbour of Rio de Janeiro there are 130 islands that include Governor's Island, Fundao and Snakes Island.

The harbour is designated as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Moorings

The principal marina in Rio is [Marina Da Gloria](#). However, this marina, which has the capacity to berth up to 450 yachts of up to 75m in size, has been designated exclusively for competitors yachts for the 2016 Olympic Games. Improvements to the marina are underway and the facility is going to become one of the most desirable facilities for the superyacht industry. Despite this, yachts are encouraged to anchor in the bay overlooked by the Sugar Loaf and they get access ashore via the [Rio Yacht club](#) and get all services and goods without issue.





(Google map – Marina De Glória)



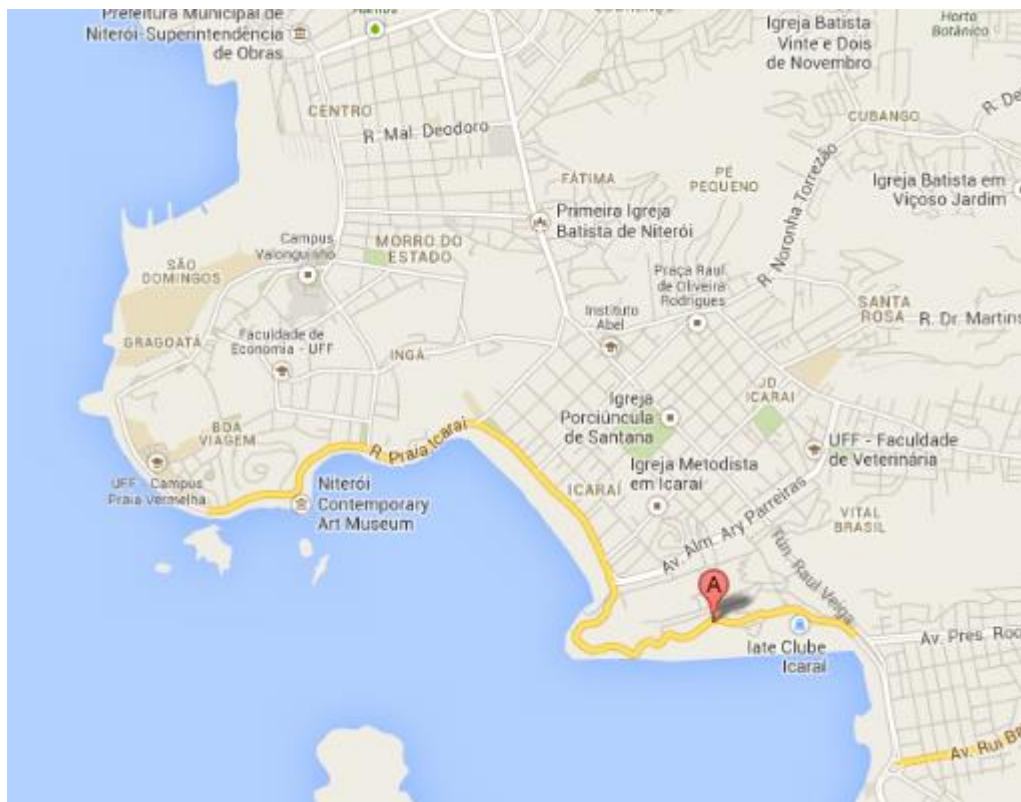
- 1 - Av Infante D. Henrique (acesso Zona Sul).
- 2 - Centro da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro
- 3 - Elevado da Perimetral (acesso Zona Norte)
- 4 - Museu de Arte Moderna (MAM)
- 5 - Aeroporto Santos Dumont

Marina da Glória

In the heart of the city

Address	Av. Inf-d. Henrique, s/n - Glória, Rio de Janeiro - RJ, 20021-140, Brazil
Telephone General	+ 55 21 2555-2200 + 55 21 2163-5552
Fax	+ 55 21 2285-4558
Nautical Run	+ 55 21 2555-2208 + 55 21 2555-2245
Administration	+ 55 21 2555-2230 + 55 21 2163-5537 + 55 21 2163-5390
Commercial	+ 55 21 2555-4063 + 55 21 2163-4696
Radio Room	+ 55 21 2555-2202
Radio VHF/ Coast Station PYE 37	Channel 16 and 68
email	marinadagloria@marinadagloria.com.br comercial@marinadagloria.com.

Rio Yacht Club:



(Rio Yacht Club – Google map)

Estrada Leopoldo Fróes, 418 - São Francisco
Niterói - RJ, 24360-005, Brazil

Telephone +55 21 2610-5810

D: Emergency Services in Rio:

National Emergency Services	Telephone
Medical Emergency (<i>ambulância</i>)	Tel: 192
Fire Service (<i>Corpo de Bombeiros</i>)	Tel: 193
Federal Police (<i>Polícia Federal</i>)	Tel: 194
Federal Highway Police (<i>Polícia Rodoviária Federal</i>)	Tel: 191
State Highway Police (<i>Polícia Rodoviária do Estado</i>)	Tel: 198
São Paulo Civil Police (<i>Polícia Civil do Estado de São Paulo</i>)	Tel: 197
São Paulo Military Police (<i>Polícia Militar do Estado de São Paulo</i>)	Tel: 190
Rio de Janeiro Civil Police (<i>Polícia Civil do Estado de Rio de Janeiro</i>)	Tel: 197
Rio de Janeiro Military Police (<i>Polícia Militar do Estado de Rio de Janeiro</i>)	Tel: 190
Sea Rescue (<i>Salvamento Marítimo</i>)	Tel: (21) 2104 6119

E: Understanding the Brazilian Police Services:

1.Federal Police

(*Polícia Federal*) fight crimes committed against the state. It is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice, whose main assignments are the investigations of crimes against the Federal Government and its institutions, the combat of international drug trafficking and terrorism, cyber-crime, organized crime, public corruption and white-collar crime, money laundry, and also immigration and border control police (including airport enforcement and maritime police).

Superintendente:

DPF Roberto Mário da Cunha Cordeiro
Endereço:
Av. Rodrigues Alves, 1 - 3º andar - Centro / CEP 20081-250

Telephone - (21) 2203-4000

Fax: (21) 2253-34



2. Civil Police (*Polícia Civil*) are the state bureau of investigation.

The Civil Police are agencies of the public administration of the federative units of Brazil, whose function is the exercise of the public security for the preservation of the public order, of the safety of the people and the patrimony. Each of the states of Brazil has its own "Civil Police Department", which carries out detective work, forensics and criminal investigation, acting as a state bureau of investigation, while the "Military Police" carries out preventive police duties.



3. **Military Police** (*Polícia Militar*) work within the Brazilian military and maintain public order. It is a reserve and ancillary force of the Brazilian Army and part of the System of Public Security and Brazilian Social Protection.



Linked with this is the Military Police's Special Operations Battalion (BOPE) who have been given the job of the pacification of the favelas. There has been widespread criticism of the tactics adopted by this group, particularly in the violent clashes that regularly take place between residents of the favelas and the police.

The new Police Pacification Unit (UPP) have set up permanent stations in the favelas and there are now 34 UPP's in Rio controlling more than 100 favelas with hundreds of thousands of residents. These units are winning back the favelas, which at one time, they would not have entered. Since the introduction of the UPPs, the murder rate has fallen drastically. The real estate market in the favelas is booming, especially in the slums of the South Zone that have become popular as a destination for tourists and locals. Enterprising residents rent out their verandas and roofs for parties and photo shoots.

On the other side of this, the residents of the favelas regard the police as having a worse reputation than the criminal drug gangs. They are regarded as thugs and murderers. Many members of favelas have been taken for questioning and have never returned.

Efforts are being made to try to recruit young police personnel to the UPP who will not be tempted by corruption or bribery, as they are paid good wages. But the cases against them are building up.



F: Hospitals in Rio De Janeiro:

Here are the three main hospitals:

Hospital Copa D'or located at **Rua Figueiredo Magalhães, 875 - Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro** is owned and operated by the Rede D'Or group. All of their hospitals are internationally accredited and follow international standards in their management.

Hospital Copa D'or, Rio has latest generation of equipment and eminent doctors providing care. The hospital offers the best possible service in their surgical center, post-operative centre, centre for diagnostic imaging, neuro-intensive treatment centre, out-patient hospital, adult and pediatric emergency rooms, physiotherapy, speech therapy, psychiatry, infectious diseases, hemodynamics, clinical nutrition, pediatrics and coronary care unit. The surgical centres of this hospital are state-of-the-art, they can perform the most complex surgeries. The hospital has centres for intensive care including intensive care unit, cardio intensive care unit, semi- intensive care unit and even a special pediatric ICU. The hospital accepts all major health insurances. **Tel: 21 2545-3600**

Hospital Samaritano located at **Rua Bambina,98 -Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro** is one of the well trusted, modern private hospitals in Brazil provided with state-of-the-art medical technology and service of eminent doctors. The hospital offers a complete range of medical and surgical service of global standard in all relevant departments. The well-known cardiology department of this hospital has excellent coronary unit, hemodynamics laboratory and cardiac surgery centre.

Hospital Samaritano's specialized sections include imagery diagnostics department with computerized tomography, radiology unit, magnetic nuclear resonance and PET-CT and modern nuclear medicine department with scintilography, myocardial scintilography and sentinel linfonode research. The hospital has an accredited emergency room staffed by physicians approved by the American College of Surgeons for trauma care. All the beds in this section are provided with modern equipments for trauma care like portable monitors, breathers, defibrillator and artificial pacemakers.

The Intensive Care Unit of **Hospital Samaritano** is notable with newest facilities and has 10 beds, all provided with breathers, infusion pumps, artery pressure, oxygen level, and heart beat monitors. Hospital Samaritano is also a pioneer in medical education, research and training. This is a favorite hospital among the foreign communities and all major health insurance companies are accepted here. **Phone (21) 2537-9722 • Emergency: (21) 2535-4000**

Hospital Sao Jose is another reliable hospital in the city with modern health care facilities. This hospital founded by the Santa Catarina Congregation, a religious group with wide reputation, has been providing effective and modern medical service to the people at a reasonable cost since 1923. This large hospital with an area of more than 625 sq miles has a fully-fledged departments in all major branches of medicine. The hospital's emergency department including a 5-bed special cardiac ward offers round the clock service. Sao Jose Hospital's international patient section with English speaking staff is also well known for providing complete medical service and best personal care. **Tel: (21) 2741-4300.**

G: Getting around Rio De Janeiro:

On Foot...

The best way is always by foot, as the city is easy to navigate around. Most of the attractions are on the south side of the city.

By bike/skates...

There are bicycle lanes connecting all South Side neighborhoods, from Leblon to Leme and beyond. Go across the tunnel connecting you to Botafogo and reach the Flamengo Reclaim, one of the biggest urban parks in the world. There's another bicycle lane around Lagoa that is also very scenic. Many locals go two wheels, sharing the lane with rollerbladers, skaters and joggers. You may rent a bicycle at Ipanema Beach or Copacabana Beach on Sundays.

By Yellow Taxis...

You don't have to go far to find a taxi in Rio - they are everywhere. And hard to miss, too - taxis are a bright yellow, blue stripe on the sides. Yellow taxis run by the meter. The initial fare is R\$2.70, and the meter starts ticking as soon as you get in. After 9 p.m. and on weekends fares are a little higher (the meter is set to bandeira 2). You do not need to give fat tips: R\$1 is plenty enough. Some taxis are air-conditioned at no extra charge. **Do not** agree on pre-paid deals with yellow taxis. They are illegal, and probably mean the driver is trying to take advantage of you. Hail the next cab. We've heard of taxis trying to pull this dirty trick right at the door of a couple of 5-star hotels, the bus station, domestic airport, and even a shopping mall in Botafogo. To give you an idea of rates, a ride from Ipanema to Copacabana or Leblon is about R\$5; to Downtown about R\$15-20; to the international airport or Barra about R\$30. (obviously these fares will surely rise during the Football World Cup and the Olympics).

By Radio Taxis...

A more sophisticated alternative, radio taxis may be white, blue or red. Cars are bigger and usually air-conditioned. Call one of the companies providing this kind of service and tell them where to pick you up, where to drop you off, and at what time. Some radio-taxis charge by the meter, others charge flat rates. Ask for all details first. They will need from you a contact phone to call you back and confirm the ride.

By Subway...

Rio's subway is still relatively small, but it is very safe, comfortable and reliable. It is especially useful to take you from Copacabana to Botafogo, Flamengo, Gloria and Downtown. You can use the subway as reference if you decide to explore Downtown on your own. The subway does not yet reach Ipanema, Leblon, and Barra. Cars stop running at 11 p.m., and on weekends. One-way tickets are about US\$1.50. If you have a chance, stop at the Cardeal Arcoverde Station, in Copacabana. The color scheme on the walls is supposed to relax you, and includes a rainbow of exquisite shades of Brazilian granite. Before you make your way down the escalators, don't stop looking up until you discover Batman's vent. Seriously. There is one huge air conduct where they actually put a giant

black metal bat symbol (as in Gotham City). Another proof of the unique Carioca sense of humor. Use the map below for orientation, and tips about each subway station.

By Air-Conditioned Buses...

Locally known as *frescão* (fresh-caun) - the fresh guys - air-conditioned buses can be hailed, just like taxis. They run along the beach, and connect South Side neighbourhoods to each other, downtown, the airport and Barra. They do not have a fixed schedule posted on the street, though. As they are not as frequent as regular buses, you may have to wait for a few minutes.

Beach corners and the right in front of lifeguard stations are the informal stops. Take a ticket from the lady sitting in the front, and choose a seat. Later she will charge you and give your change. You may ask the driver to drop you off anywhere along the way. This service is available only during the day. Standard buses now also offer an air-conditioned version that is cheaper than the *frescão*. You pay as you pass the turnstile, and they stop at the regular bus stops.

By Normal Buses...

Rio's most popular means of transportation, yet the trickiest to master. A ride on a circular line bus is less than R\$2. There are bus lines connecting the whole city, and you do not need *exact* change. There is a professional known as *cobrador* sitting behind a turnstile to collect your money, and give you change.

Buses are not air-conditioned, and at rush hours they may look more like sardine cans. Safety is an issue to consider. Sometimes pickpockets and petty thieves take advantage of crowded buses to prey upon commuters. Someone alone with a US\$2,000 camera looking out the window mesmerized by Rio's natural beauties spells *victim* all over. If you take regular buses, try to look like you belong, do not carry valuables, nor wear jewellery (see safety).

By Van...

While you are waiting for a bus or taxi chances are a van will stop, and offer to take you to your destination. These vans are not completely regulated, yet they are tolerated by authorities. This means if anything goes wrong, you do not have anywhere to complain. We cannot recommend this kind of service until it is legalized. This does not apply to licensed vans that work together with travel agencies to take you on tours, theatres, and other events.

By Car...

With a new driving code and heavier fines and penalties, drivers in Rio de Janeiro are starting to act almost civilized. Now many cars actually stop at red lights, at least during the day, and drivers and passengers do wear a seatbelt. Hidden cameras forced speedsters to slow down in roads like the Red Line (connecting to the airport), and at other problem areas. You do not need a car to get around the South Side, but it makes sense to rent one if you choose to stay in Barra, São Conrado, or take short trips Off-Rio. As parking is not very easy in Rio, consider staying in an all-suite hotel - a parking spot is often part of the package. To secure the best rates available rent your car online, and pick it up at the international airport or in Copacabana. A compact with insurance and unlimited mileage will cost you about U\$70

a day.

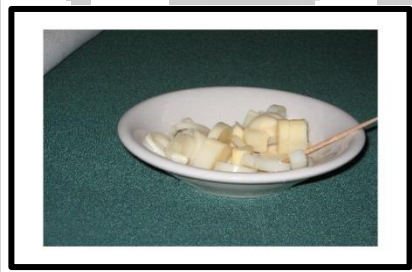
A bit of warning about driving a car in Brazil for those that are determined to do it. By law in Brazil foreigners are allowed to drive temporarily with a home country valid drivers license. However most police officers require to have a colour photocopy of your drivers license with all details translated into Portuguese and notarized. They don't pay much attention to an international license from AAA or the like. Also, it is advisable to keep your passport with you while driving outside of the city. These requirements may seem like technicalities but they should be considered seriously. Unfortunately, one sad fact about Brazil (and Rio state especially) is the corruption element in the police forces. At times police have road blocks out where they stop cars to check their documents are all in order. If you don't speak Portuguese, this may make things more difficult and frustrating. Not having a translation (and for any other road violation for that matter) they are allowed to confiscate your vehicle by law.

The part about taking your vehicle is in the code primarily for them to pressure you to give them money. In more remote locations, some police are even more aggressive about trying to pressure you for anything they think will get them money. You may be in the right, but the policeman with the full size automatic weapon telling you he will confiscate your car in the middle of nowhere can be very convincing.

H: Local Customs In Rio De Janeiro...

Food Delicacies –

Hearts of Palm



The sabal palmetto is grown, harvested, and canned as a cash crop throughout Central and South America, especially Brazil. Hearts of palm used to be a staple in a poor man's diet, but it became a gourmet delicacy. It might not look like much, but hearts of palm is a healthy addition to salads as they have no cholesterol, good fiber content, hardly any fat, and are low in calories.

Try the feijoada



Feijoada is the Brazilian national dish. It is a mix of black beans, pork and sausage, served with collard greens and an orange slice. It originated from the Brazilian slaves. While the lords would eat the good stuff, the slaves would get rest and they who would mix it together with black beans. Traditionally every last piece of the pig would go in there including the tail, nose, and tongue, but it is most common in Brazil and around the world to use prime pieces such as bacon and ham.

Coconuts



At regular intervals along Copacabana, Ipanema and the other beaches you will find little stalls selling refreshments (48 on Avenida Atlântica alone). The standard international soft drinks are available, as is beer and small snacks, but the local thirst-quencher of choice is definitely coconut juice, known as Coco Gelado. Place your order and the stall-holder will select a large coconut from his display, slash off the base with a machete (to make it sit firmly on the table), turn it over and make several slashes in the top, then insert a straw so that you can enjoy a refreshing drink straight from the shell

Special events...

New Years Eve - You should wear white on New Year's Eve. It is all in honor of an African Goddess of the sea, to whom the locals make offerings for good look and prosperity in the new year. You can wear accent colors such as red for love, yellow for wealth and green for health. You should never wear black! People also buy flowers and throw them in the sea as a gift to the goddess. On the night and down on the beaches of Copacabana and Ipanema you can see many people giving praise, singing and dancing to the goddess and walking down to the waters' edge to cast their flowers into the sea.

Reveillon - One of the largest celebrations in Rio, only second to Carnival, Réveillon takes place on the spectacular beach of Copacabana. Although borrowed from French, Réveillon is the Portuguese word for New Year's Eve. An estimated 2 million people head to the beach at night, dressed in white and carrying flowers for the sea goddess Yamanjá, who is often referred to as Serena Dama do Mar and portrayed as a pretty, but very vain, goddess (see attached for a photo of a statue of hers in Copacabana). The flowers are thrown in the ocean immediately before the midnight hour with the hope that Yamanjá would grant the wish in the coming year. An incredible bouquet of fireworks immediately lights up the skies to celebrate the beginning of the New Year. Many people stay on the beach well into the night dancing, singing and drinking champagne. The lucky hotels and apartments with ocean views along Copacabana have their own private parties. This is a totally safe event and very enjoyable. Remember: dress in white, but add a yellow accessory if you want money or prosperity, green for good health, pink for love, and red for passion

Sundays at Copacabana - For six days of the week the Avenida Atlântica which runs the length of Copacabana Beach is, like any other city centre street, busy with traffic filling all lanes of its dual carriageway. But on a Sunday it becomes a one-way street, with half of the road given over to local people to enjoy a walk by the sea. And not just a walk – cars and other motor vehicles may be banned, but you'll see plenty of other wheeled "methods of transport", from roller skates and skateboards to children's pedal cars and trikes. The atmosphere is relaxing and fun for all the family.

Visit Lapa for nightlife –

There are many types of music to be heard in the bars and clubs of Lapa - electronic music;

baile funk; rock n roll; although the main reason for visitors to Rio heading to Lapa has to be the samba.

Eat at a churrascaria restaurant –

A churrascaria is a place where meat is cooked in Churrasco style, which translates roughly from the Portuguese for 'barbecue'. In most parts of Brazil, the churrasco is roasted with charcoal. In the south of Brazil, however, mostly close to the borders of Argentina and Uruguay, embers of wood are also used.



I: Rio De Janeiro's favelas

For roughly the last thirty years, the notorious Rio favelas, or slum areas have multiplied at an astounding rate, with there now being almost 1,000 favelas in the Rio region. These favelas gained a dangerous reputation and where a no-go area for police or strangers, run by the drug cartels of Rio. This had to change and the authorities made a concerted effort to rid the favelas of these drug war-lords involved in corruption, drug and human trafficking by establishing a Police Pacification Unit.

In November 2011, the police and military carried out the most sweeping security operation in Rio de Janeiro's history. Nearly 3,000 soldiers and police invaded the favela, disarmed the drug gangs, arrested major traffickers and set up permanent positions on the streets. It was all part of the government's "pacification project," the scheme meant to bring down levels of violent crime and improve Rio de Janeiro's image ahead of the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympics.

Brazil is a flourishing democracy and regional superpower, with a robust annual growth rate and the world's eighth-largest economy. Yet its favelas have remained stark symbols of lawlessness, gross income disparities between rich and poor, and Brazil's still-deep racial divide. In the 2010 census, 51 percent of Brazilians defined themselves as black or brown, and, according to one government-linked think tank, blacks earn less than half as much as white Brazilians. Nowhere are the inequalities starker than in Rio's favelas, where the population is nearly 60 percent black. The comparable figure in the city's richer districts is just 7 percent.

For decades, drug gangs such as Comando Vermelho (Red Command)—established in a Brazilian prison in 1979—and Amigos dos Amigos (Friends of Friends), an offshoot, operated a lucrative cocaine-distribution network within the sanctuary of the favelas. They bought off police commanders and politicians and guarded their turf with heavily armed security teams. To cement the loyalty of the favelas' residents, they sponsored neighbourhood associations and soccer clubs, and recruited favela youths by holding *bailes funk*, or funk parties, on Sunday afternoons. These raucous affairs were often replete with underage prostitutes and featured music called funk carioca, which celebrated drug-gang culture and gang members who had died fighting the police. Bloody internecine wars for

control of the drug trade could leave dozens dead. They blocked off the entrances of the alleys, making it extremely dangerous for the police to penetrate the favelas. They had their own laws. If a husband hit his wife, the drug traffickers would beat him or kill him.



The turning point came in 2002, when a 51-year-old Brazilian journalist, Tim Lopes, was kidnapped by nine members of a drug gang near one of the most dangerous favelas, Complexo do Alemão, while secretly filming them selling cocaine and displaying their weapons. The kidnappers tied him to a tree, cut off his limbs with a samurai sword, then burned him alive. Lopes' horrific death became a symbol of the depravity of the drug gangs, and the inability of security forces to break their hold.

By late 2008, the administration of President da Silva decided that it had had enough. State and federal governments used elite military police units to conduct lightning assaults on the drug traffickers' territory. Once the territory was secured, police pacification units took up permanent positions inside the favelas. The Cidade de Deus (City of God), which had become infamous thanks to an award-winning 2002 crime movie of the same name, was one of the first favelas to be invaded by security forces. A year later, 2,600 soldiers and police invaded Complexo do Alemão, killing at least two dozen gunmen during days of fierce fighting.

Then it was Rocinha's, the largest favelas in Rio's turn. On the surface, Rocinha was hardly the worst of the favelas: its proximity to wealthy beachfront neighborhoods gave it a certain cachet, and it was the recipient of hefty federal and state grants for urban redevelopment projects. In reality, it was ruled by drug gangs. For years, Comando Vermelho and Amigos dos Amigos battled for control of the territory: Comando controlled the upper reaches of the favela, while Amigos held the lower half. The rivalry culminated in April 2004, when several days of street fighting between the two drug gangs left at least 15 favela dwellers, including gunmen, dead. The war ended only after police entered the favela and shot dead Luciano Barbosa da Silva, 26, known as Lulu, the Comando Vermelho boss. Four hundred mourners attended his funeral.

Power passed to Amigos dos Amigos, led in Rocinha by Erismar Rodrigues Moreira, or "Bem-Te-Vi." A flamboyant kingpin named for a colourful Brazilian bird, he carried gold-plated pistols and assault rifles and threw parties attended by Brazil's top soccer and entertainment stars. Bem-Te-Vi was shot dead by police in October 2005. He was succeeded by Antonio Bonfim Lopes, otherwise known as Nem, a 29-year-old who favored

Armani suits and earned \$2 million a week from cocaine sales. (It was said that he employed over 50 old ladies to help manufacture and package the cocaine.) However, Nem was highly regarded by the locals, who said that he could get people jobs and an education. He was known as an administrator.

By 2011, plans had been made to enter Rocinha and acting on a tip-off, a Toyota was stopped on the outskirts of the favelas. The police insisted on searching the car and found Nem hiding in the trunk, attempting to escape. He is now in a Rio jail. Rocinha was occupied without a gun battle and now you see black and blue uniformed soldiers at the entrance of every alley.

Economically things have not changed that significantly for the residents of the favelas. According to the Organization of Civil Society in Rocinha, a social welfare group, only 5 percent of the favela's population earns more than \$400 a month, and more than half its adults are unemployed. Eighty-one percent of working residents have low-paying jobs in service industries, such as hair salons and Internet cafés. The illiteracy rate for those over age 60 is nearly 25 percent. The level of education, while improving, is still low: One-quarter of youths between the ages of 15 and 17 are not in school.

Although the armed gangs are gone off the streets, drug deals are still carried out in alleys. In recent years, the government has made attempts to improve the quality of life in the favela. The Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), a \$107 million urban renewal project launched in late 2007, has funded a variety of public works. These include a 144-apartment project painted in bright pastels and bordered by parks and playgrounds; a sports complex and public footbridge designed by the late Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer; and a cultural center and library. But work has slowed or stopped on other projects, including an ecological park at the top of the favela, a market and a day care center. Some residents believe that the rush of construction was intended primarily to solidify Rocinha's support for the 2010 re-election bid of Sergio Cabral, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, who won handily. In November 2011 the state government pledged another \$29 million in PAC money for development of the favela, but activists say they haven't begun to deliver it.

Instead, the government seems more interested in backing projects aimed at tourists. (Before pacification, some tourists visited the slum in organized "favela tours," a business grudgingly tolerated by the drug gangs.) A French company recently completed construction of a steel track that winds around the top of the favela, the first stage in a cable-car project that will provide visitors with panoramic views of the sprawling slum and the Atlantic beyond. Critics estimate that it could cost the state more than \$300 million. The project has divided the community, pitting a handful of businessmen against the majority of residents who see it as a white elephant. The money, they say, should be spent on more vital projects such as an improved sewer system and better hospitals.

This strong feeling has become the real catalyst for the recent demonstrations that have taken to the streets of cities such as Rio. People are not happy with the slow rate of change in the favelas and the huge amount of money being pumped into the World Cup and Olympic preparations and are reminiscing about the days when the favelas were ruled by the drug lords, who looked after their neighbourhood.

To date, only 30 favelas have been pacified. The Brazilian governments are notorious for lavishing attention—and cash—on poor communities when it's politically advantageous, then abandoning them.

Graffiti signs splashed on a walls in the favelas are signed by Amigos dos Amigos and read,

“Don’t worry, we’ll be back.”

J: Entry requirements When Travelling to Brazil

Passports -

To travel to Brazil, Americans and Canadians, along with most other countries, must have a passport that will be valid for at least 6 months after you plan to enter Brazil.

Visa –

It takes the form of a stamp placed directly in your passport. This is for what Brazil calls reciprocity – in other words, because the US and Canada require a visa from Brazilian citizens. It costs US \$100 (exactly what the US charges Brazilians) to apply for this visa, which must be done at the Brazilian Consulate that serves your state. Some of these consulates allow application by mail, others in person, but all allow the use of service agencies, in which case additional fees apply. Americans and Canadians also require a visa to enter Brazil.

- All visa applicants should schedule two appointments – one at the Applicant Service Center (ASC) and another at the Consulate or Embassy – following the steps below.

(Note that for security reasons applicants are not allowed to enter the Applicant Service Centers (ASC) or embassy/consulates with bags (other than one small purse) or electronic devices. Applicants may enter the ASC with their cell phones as long as they are turned off.)

- **Step 1:** Complete DS-160 online application form.
- **Step 2:** Go to the appointment website: <http://brazil.usvisa-info.com> or call the Call Centre at one of the local numbers.

Register online using your DS-160 confirmation code.

Read the interview waiver and renewal pages to determine if a visa interview is required in your case.

Pay the visa application fee (MRV fee). This can be done by credit card through our appointment website or by telephone. Applicants may also pay through a bank boleto at any bank in the boleto network..

Schedule your appointment at the ASC and your visa interview at the Consulate or Embassy. Appointments can be made online, through the Call Centre or through Skype.

- **Step 3:** Attend your CASV appointment to have your photo and fingerprints collected. Applicants will need to present their current passport, old passports with

previous visas and DS-160 confirmation page. Applicants age 66 and over and minors 15 years old and younger do not require fingerprint collection at the CASV so they, or a representative, should deliver a 5x7in photograph, less than 6 months old and with a white background. Click [here](#) for more information on State Department Photo Standards.

- **Step 4:** Attend your interview appointment, if required, at our Embassy or Consulates. You will need to bring the following:
 - Current passport
 - Any old passports with previous visas
 - DS-160 bar code confirmation page
 - Any additional documents the applicant feels are necessary for the visa interview
- **Step 5:** Most applicants will receive their visas within 10 businesses days. However some applications may require additional processing time. We recommend that you do not finalize travel plans until you have received your visa.

To report an emergency involving a U.S. citizen, please use the following emergency numbers:

(Emergencies include death, arrest, stolen or lost passports.)

Phone: (21) 3823-2000 *during Consulate's working hours (8am to 5pm)*

Phone: (21) 3823-2029 *ONLY call this number after working hours*

E-mail: acsrio@state.gov

You should apply for a Tourist Visa and allow about 30 days for processing if you want to save money. Using a visa service and overnight delivery can cut this time down to about 3 days, but it costs extra. Visas expire in 90 days if they are not used, so a little planning is important. When you first arrive at a port of entry in Brazil (normally the airport), you will be asked by an immigration officer how long you plan to stay in the country. He will mark your entry documents with permission to stay up to 90 days. Note that this is not automatic or guaranteed, but is at the discretion of the officer. Be nice and be honest. There may be trouble when you leave if you overstay your visit. Penalties may include the inability to re-enter Brazil for several years. Tourist Visas allow you to visit Brazil for up to 6 months a year, but you must apply for an extension of 90 days past the first 90 days while you are in Brazil. Go to the Federal Police Foreigner Section (Delegacia de Estrangeiros) in the area that you are visiting **BEFORE** your current visit expires. Again, your ability to extend your stay is discretionary and could be declined.

K: Other recommended documents –

Driving License –

You will need an International Driver License designated for South America. This is really just a certification of your state driver's license with additional language in Spanish and Portuguese. This document is not usually required by car rental agencies, but it may be handy if you are stopped by the police. It can be obtained for a small fee from the AAA (American Automobile Association). Regardless of your decision, bring your driver's license as an additional form of identification.

Emergency Home Contact Information

You should always carry on your person a method of contacting your friends, family, or business associates in an emergency. This should include names, relationship, phone numbers, addresses, and email if possible. This should be simply stated, keeping in mind that it may be used by a doctor or a hotel employ should you become ill. Include your full name and passport number on this document.

Reservation Information

Do you have reservation numbers? Telephone numbers for a driver, friend, or business associate in Brazil. Perhaps you were given directions. Be sure to include as much information as possible about the hotel, including a complete address. Sometimes you can just show this to a taxi driver that does not speak English.

Itinerary

This is at least a copy of your flight schedules. If you will be staying at more than one place in Brazil, this should be merged with your Brazil Contact Information and your Reservation Information.

Money and Credit Cards

Don't forget your cash, credit cards, and debit cards. Make a copy of the front and back of all credit cards that you take in case they are lost or stolen. This will facilitate reporting to your credit card company.

Document	In Transit	In Brazil
Passport and Visa*	on you	in safe. Carry a copy on you.
Tickets	on you. Copy in carry on if you have a paper ticket.	in safe.
Drivers license	on you	in safe. Carry a copy on you.
Emergency Home Contact Information	on you	In hotel room drawer. Carry a copy on you.
Brazil Contact Information	carry on	not critical
Reservation Information	carry on	not critical
Itinerary	carry on	not critical
Phone List	carry on	not critical
Shopping List	carry on	not critical
Money - dollars	on you	in safe

Money - reals	on you	in safe. Carry only what you think you will need.
Credit/Debit Cards	on you	in safe. Carry only when you think you will need it. Leave copy of numbers in safe.
Portuguese Phrase Book	carry on	on you

L: Register with the Brazilian Federal Police (for those not on a tourist visa)

Register within 30 days of arrival in Brazil. Do not wait until you are about to leave the country as the paperwork may not have time to be completed before you leave. You may be fined upon your return.(up to R\$900,00)

1. Dress *nicely*. No shorts, sleeveless t-shirts or beachy sandals.
2. Allow plenty of time.
3. Bring:
 - o someone who speaks Portuguese
 - o your original visa *request* (pedido de visto)
 - o copies of all used and unused pages of passport - these *may or may not* need to be locally notarized - ask ahead of time.
 - o two 3 x 4 **cm** color photos
 - o two sets of Gar-Funapol papers, R\$1,00 each.
 - o cash to pay the registration fee (The fee ranges between R\$105,00 and R\$135,00.)
4. Make a copy of the protocolo given to you at registration
5. Re-register by the expiration date.



(example of ID card)

M: Latest Crime Rates in Rio –

Rio de Janeiro has been rated "critical" for crime by the US State Department for the past 25 years. Crimes statistics for 2012 reflect continued critically high and rising levels of crimes in both the state and city of Rio de Janeiro in the categories of robbery, rape, fraud, and residential thefts.

While crime rates remain at critical levels, the homicide rate continues to fall. The homicide rate in the state and city of Rio de Janeiro has dropped dramatically from 42 homicides per 100,000 in 2005 to 24 homicides per 100,000 last year. Despite this drop, in 2012 there were still 4,041 homicides in Rio de Janeiro state and 1,209 homicides in the city of Rio De Janeiro. Rio is in the midst of a campaign to shake off its reputation for violent crime, with a succession of police operations to take control of dozens of favelas, slums once under the sway of drug traffickers or militias using the Police Pacification Unit (UPP).

Police effectively control every major favela in Rio from the downtown financial district, extending south to the affluent Zona Sul and the west to the Barra da Tijuca. The goal is that by 2016 and the Olympic games, a further 10 favelas will be under police control.

Foreigners are especially at risk for being targeted for crime, as they rarely file police reports and will most probably not return to testify against them.

Street robberies are rife in affluent areas, for electronic goods such as cell phones and laptop computers.

Individuals are targeted by organised gangs as they withdraw money from ATM machines. These teams operate in gangs and are generally armed.

Credit card fraud and credit card cloning is significant, particularly from ATM machines.

If you happen to be confronted by armed assailants, attempt to de-escalate the situation by turning over your valuables without comment. In two recent high profile cases in Rio De Janeiro, two individuals were shot dead for non-compliance with a robber.

Rio De Janeiro is not known for its political protests, however in recent months large scale protests that have turned violent, have been common place in the city, in the build up to the World Cup and the Olympics in 2016. Avoid these large gatherings, as obvious tourists will be seen as a target.

At these protests, a new anarchistic group has emerged, that is gaining in momentum. **The Black Bloc** are a militant anarchist group that has only emerged as a direct result of the protests in June and August 2013. The group use social media sites such as facebook and Twitter to rally its troops, whose main aim is to destroy public and private property on a large scale. They target property that they see as embodying the state and corporate power, such as government buildings, police stations, media outlets and retailers linked with big global brands. What is worrying for the Rio police, is that little is known about the group, but their numbers and activities are ever increasing and involve people from all walks of life in Brazil. If you think about the number of people in Brazil who use social media sites regularly, (89% as of September 2013) the number of people who can be reached and mobilised in a short time, is huge and will be a growing problem as the world cup nears.

Kidnapping for ransom and express kidnapping (known as sequestro relampago or lightning kidnapping) are a significant risk for those perceived to be wealthy. They will hold their captive until a ransom payment is made. With an express kidnapping, assailants will withdraw as much money from an ATM machine using a debit card until it will allow no more. (Source: OSAC May 2013)

It is well and good having crime statistics to refer to, but it needs to be remembered that a **good proportion of petty street crime is not reported** and Brazil has an endemic mistrust of the police and the methods they use to enforce the law and the lengths that they will go to, to detect the criminals (why bother reporting, if you know nothing will be done?)

Some impressive statistics to show change are;

- ***The sharp decline in shootings. In 2009, there were 769 recorded in Copacabana. Last year, this fell to zero.***
- ***Rio's murder rate has halved in the past decade. In the Alemão district – long notorious as a Red Command headquarters – shootings have fallen to seven a day. If that still seems staggering, compare it with the more than 150 cases a day in 2009.***

(stats. taken from The Guardian report 10th June 2013)

Despite the dramatic reduction in lethal crimes, the non-lethal crime is on the rise. Muggings and carjackings are on the rise, as are rapes and domestic violence. This could be attributed to the fact that the drug warlords of the favelas used to rule with an iron fist and punished anyone who committed crime severely. Now that they are not as active, more crime is possible and more is being reported, that would otherwise have been dealt with internally.

Obviously like any other city in the world, opportunist crime against tourists is one that you can try to avoid, by taking precautions:

- Leave expensive or expensive looking watches and jewelry at home. Wear a cheap watch and never have gold chains or pendants visible.
- Keep your camera deep in a zippered pocket, or attached in a small pouch to your belt and covered by your shirt.
- Make copies of your passport and credit cards. When possible leave passports locked up in the hotel room safe and take a photocopy out with you.
- If possible, don't carry large amounts of cash with you on the street. You might carry small amounts in a pocket that's easy to reach, and keep larger bills deeper in zippered pockets.
- Women: a purse is OK to carry, just make it a cheap one, and keep most of your cash and cards in a money belt under your blouse.

- Some people carry a "mugger's wallet" in their front pocket, which is a small amount of paper money and an expired credit card clipped together or held with a rubber

band. The theory is that if you are held up, the mugger will accept this "wallet", while your real wallet is hidden away. Note: we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this strategy!

- Avoid walking on the beaches after dark, unless you are with a large group of people. Tourist robberies occur with great frequency on the beaches adjacent to the nightclubs and hotels on Copacabana beach. Also avoid walking down streets near the smaller Favelas (shanty towns) that border Ipanema and Copacabana.
- Resist the any temptation to bring strangers back to your room, as after a night of partying you could be robbed or assaulted. Many of the guys and girls who cozy up to tourists in nightclubs are actually prostitutes and some are criminals. Avoid the late night stolen cash, credit cards, and passport drama!
- Be careful when visiting Lapa, Santa Teresa, and Centro neighborhoods after dark. Stick to the well lit and busy restaurant and nightclub areas.
- Don't ride the city buses later at night, when robberies may occur. Walk on well lit streets and take taxi cabs to further away destinations.
- If you are held up or are the victim of a purse snatcher or pickpocket, cooperate and don't give chase. Many thieves in Rio de Janeiro carry knives or guns and are quick to use them when challenged.
- Don't take valuables to the beach. In addition to reading these Rio de Janeiro safety tips, visit our Rio de Janeiro Beach Tips page.
- Dress down whenever possible if you are walking on the street at night. Don't make it a fashion show while on your Rio de Janeiro vacation.

If you are a victim of crime, you can call the US embassy/Consulate for advise on
011 55 21 3823-2000

Risk is assessed as the potential loss, damage or destruction of an asset, as a result of a threat exploiting vulnerability.

The **Threat** from piracy / robbery or kidnap is one whereby there is an intention to take a vessel by hostile action onto someone or something by exploiting the vulnerabilities, intentionally to obtain, and possibly accidentally damage or destroy the assets through hostile action.

or a terrorist group is one whereby there is an intention to inflict harm by a hostile action onto someone or something by exploiting the vulnerabilities, intentionally or unintentionally to obtain, damage or destroy the assets.

The **Assets** are the people, property and information involved in the process. These can be both tangible assets, such as cargo, ship and personnel and intangible assets, such as reputation and proprietary information, including critical company records and databases.

The **Vulnerability** is the weaknesses or gaps in security that can be exploited by threats to gain access to the assets. This is a quantifiable figure, which we gain by using the matrix completed within this report, with information from the Pre-Transit Questionnaire. (See Vessel Vulnerability Matrix)

THREAT (T) + ASSETS (A) + VULNERABILITY (V) = RISK (R)

Rio De Janeiro , Brazil Anchorage Assessment			
Rating	Level	Threat Description	Threat Assessment
LOW	5	An attack is unlikely	Level 5 for Terrorism
MODERATE	4	An attack is possible, but unlikely	
SUBSTANTIAL	3	An attack is a strong possibility	Level 3 for Piracy / Robbery
SEVERE	2	An attack is highly probable	
CRITICAL	1	An attack is imminent	

Rio De Janeiro , Brazil Crew / Guest Ashore Assessment			
Rating	Level	Threat Description	Threat Assessment
LOW	5	An attack is unlikely	Level 5 for Terrorism
MODERATE	4	An attack is possible, but unlikely	
SUBSTANTIAL	3	An attack is a strong possibility	
SEVERE	2	An attack is highly probable	Level 2 for Robbery / Kidnap
CRITICAL	1	An attack is imminent	

During the World Cup, analysts are expecting opportunistic crimes to significantly rise, as tourists become a prime target for criminal activity, especially those with perceived wealth. Allmode would therefore recommend that high wealth clients employ security at all times, whether off-shore or on-shore, to help minimise this increased risk.

For further information or security intelligence please contact:

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