











Peru - Moderate



Peru Country Map

-  POLITICAL
-  ARMED CONFLICT
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-  MARITIME AND PIRACY
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Last Published: 29 January 2026

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Peru is located in the western part of South America, bordered by Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile and the Pacific Ocean. Known for its rich cultural heritage, including the Incan city of Machu Picchu, Peru has a diverse geography

that includes the Amazon rainforest, the Andes mountains, and a long coastline. The country has a mixed economy that includes a variety of industries such as mining, agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, making it one of the weather nations in the region. However, income inequality remains a significant issue.

Some notable threats are extant. Crime levels are high nationwide. The most significant crime threat in Peru is related to drug trafficking, which often leads to violent incidents. Areas with high levels of coca cultivation and processing, such as Alto Huallaga, Aguaytia, Apurimac-Ene, and the Mantaro (VRAEM) river basins, pose increased risks for drug-related incidents. Travellers should exercise caution in border areas with Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil, where security risks are heightened.

Civil unrest is another prevalent issue in Peru. Demonstrations are common and can disrupt travel plans, with the potential to turn violent quickly. Since March 2022, rising prices have sparked widespread and sometimes deadly protests, leading to significant social unrest. In some cases, the government has imposed curfews, especially in Lima, to control the situation, though these measures have sometimes exacerbated tensions.

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Cultural Tips

- Spanish is the primary language spoken in Peru. In the highlands, most people are bilingual, speaking Quechua or Aymara in addition to Spanish. There are also 70 other languages in Peru, and in remote parts of the Amazon, Spanish is rarely spoken.
- Conversational space is closer than in other countries.
- Dress codes are relatively informal, especially in the summer when many government officials and other professionals go to work in casual clothes. In winter, jackets and ties for men and skirts for women are more common.
- If service is included in the bill, a small tip is still given, and if service is not included, a tip is expected.
- Homosexuality is legal in Peru; however, same-sex marriage is illegal. Peru is a conservative country and LGBTQ travellers may face some discrimination.

KEY FACTS

CAPITAL	Lima
CAPITAL CITY PHONE CODE	1
COUNTRY PHONE CODE	51
CURRENCY	Nuevo Sol
ELECTRICITY	220 V, 60 Hz
GMT	-5
LANGUAGES	Spanish, Quecha, Aymara
LEADERSHIP	President José Jerí; Prime Minister Ernesto Álvarez Miranda
OFFICE WORK WEEK	Monday-Friday
OFFICIAL COUNTRY NAME	Republic of Peru
PLUG STYLES	Types A, B, C
RELIGION	Roman Catholic 66.4%, Protestant 22.4% (Evangelical 19.6%, other Protestant 1.3%), other 1.9%, agnostic/atheist none 6.8%, unspecified 1.2%
TIME ZONE OFFSET	UTC-5

KEY FACTS

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	Presidential Republic
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RISK SUMMARY

Political - Moderate

Peru operates under a unitary presidential representative democratic republic system, where the president of Peru is both the head of state and the government. Peru's political landscape is marked by ongoing instability, with frequent civil unrest and high crime rates challenging the government's efforts to maintain order.

President José Jerí took office in October 10 2025, following the impeachment of Dina Boluarte. Boluarte, who was a member of the Free Peru party and Peru's first female president, headed a government which was widely unpopular and faced numerous impeachment motions throughout her presidency.

Boluarte was impeached on charges of "permanent moral incapacity" following an overwhelming vote by Peru's Congress amid widespread anti-government protests, high-profile corruption allegations, and soaring crime rates across the country. Boluarte's tenure in government was also marked by the use of security forces to suppress anti-government protests, resulting in some observers accusing her of undermining democracy.

Peru's ongoing political crisis began in 2016, before escalating during the 2021 general elections, where a record 18 candidates contested the presidency. The run-off election on 6 June 2021 between Pedro Castillo of the socialist Free Peru party and Keiko Fujimori, a conservative and the daughter of former president Alberto Fujimori, resulted in a narrow victory for Castillo. The disputed election outcomes and allegations of voter fraud sparked protests and clashes in Lima, setting the stage for political instability that has continued into the present.

Armed Conflict - Low

Peru is not currently involved in any armed conflicts and has generally peaceful relations with its neighbours.

The most notable historical conflict was the 1995 Peru-Ecuador border conflict, also known as the Cenepa War. This brief but intense conflict was fought over a long-standing territorial dispute in the Amazon basin, specifically around the Cenepa River. The conflict was part of a broader historical disagreement over the exact demarcation of the border between the two countries, dating back to the 19th century. The war ended with a ceasefire, and the final resolution came with the signing of the Brasilia Peace Accords in 1998, which definitively settled the border issue.

Although the conflict has been resolved, and diplomatic relations between Peru and Ecuador are stable, clearance operations are still ongoing to remove land-mines that were planted along the border during the 1995 conflict. These land-mines pose a lingering threat in some remote areas, though efforts continue to address these issues and ensure the safety of the affected regions.

There is an ongoing low-intensity insurgency in Peru involving armed left-wing factions, including armed successor groups to the Shining Path following the end of the "main phase" of the conflict. Despite being a low-intensity conflict, there have been several notable clashes in recent years, including sporadic attacks on police and army patrols.

Terrorism - Moderate

Historically, the threat of terrorism in the country has been driven by the communist militant group Shining Path. Shining Path, a Maoist insurgent group, was most active during the 1980s when it posed a significant threat to the Peruvian government and society. The group frequently attacked police forces, particularly those involved in eradicating coca plantations under Shining Path's control. Using guerrilla tactics, the group often caused civilian casualties as collateral damage. At its peak, Shining Path had over 3,000 fighters and widespread influence in certain regions of the country.

In recent years, Shining Path has significantly declined in power and influence. The group has lost much of its popular support, and the Peruvian government has successfully captured or killed many of its top leaders. Shining Path is no longer considered a serious threat to the Peruvian government. In 2024, the group was estimated to have around 350 members, with only about 80 actively involved in combat. However, there are reports that Shining Path continues to operate along certain trekking routes in the Cusco region and has occasionally attacked the Peruvian military and police in remote areas. The group has also been involved in the kidnapping of both Peruvian and foreign workers.

Shining Path has, in the past, expressed intentions to target US interests in Peru. While the group's influence has waned, a sub-faction remains active in drug trafficking, particularly in the impoverished and remote Valle de los Ríos Apurímac, Ene y Mantaro (VRAEM) region. The Peruvian government has committed to gaining control over this area by establishing military bases, but the region's vast and remote geography makes it difficult to police effectively.

The most recent significant attack attributed to Shining Path occurred on 18 March 2017, when snipers from the group killed three police officers in the Ene Apurímac Valley. Despite these isolated incidents, Shining Path is no longer the formidable force it once was, and its capacity to carry out large-scale operations has been greatly diminished.

Crime - High

Crime in Peru remains a significant concern, with various forms of street crime, organised crime, and violent crimes impacting both locals and visitors. Major urban centres like Lima, Cusco, and Arequipa are particularly affected.

Street crime, including mugging, theft, armed robbery, and carjacking, is common in Peru. These crimes are particularly prevalent in Lima, Cusco, and Arequipa. One frequent type of crime is "express kidnapping," where victims are forced to withdraw large sums of money from ATMs. Although these crimes often start as non-violent, they can quickly escalate if victims resist. Armed robberies also occur while travelling, with criminals posing as taxi drivers or tour operators to rob passengers, especially at Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima.

Theft is a major issue, particularly on public transportation. Highway bandits have been known to stop tourist buses, often using makeshift roadblocks, especially at night. Criminals also target travellers at bus stations and on intercity buses.

Sexual crime and violence are serious concerns in Peru. Sexual assault, including rape, is a particular problem in areas like Cusco and Arequipa. There have been reports of the use of date rape drugs in these regions, especially targeting lone women or small groups. Criminals posing as taxi drivers or tour operators have been known to target female tourists, sometimes leading to sexual assault or rape. These attacks have occurred not only on the streets but also in accommodations, particularly in Cusco, where both tourists and locals have been victimised. The rise in sexual crimes, especially those involving drugging, has raised alarm among local authorities and international organisations.

Organised crime continues to be a significant problem in Peru, mostly driven by drug trafficking. The cultivation, production, and processing of coca are concentrated in areas like Alto Huallaga, Aguaytia, Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro river basins, as well as Putumayo province. Narco groups frequently engage in violent confrontations with law enforcement, particularly when their trafficking routes are threatened. Although coca production underwent a period of decline after 2011, there are indications that it is once again on the rise, contributing to higher levels of crime in affected regions. Mexican and Colombian cartels are also known to have a presence in the country, exacerbating the situation.

Human trafficking, particularly the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation, is reportedly increasing in the Peruvian Amazon. This disturbing trend highlights the broader challenges Peru faces in combating organised crime and protecting vulnerable populations.

The use of counterfeit US currency is commonplace, posing challenges for both businesses and individuals. Foreigners are also targeted by scams.

Civil Unrest - High

Civil unrest in Peru remains a significant issue, often driven by political instability, social inequalities, and rising costs of living.

Demonstrations are commonplace across Peru, and while many are planned, some erupt spontaneously. These demonstrations can quickly turn violent, especially as police often respond with violent measures to control the crowds. Such unrest frequently disrupts travel, including in key tourist areas.

Peru has experienced several waves of violent unrest in recent years, often linked to entrenched corruption within the political class and multiple political crises. A notable example occurred in November 2020, following the impeachment of popular President Martín Vizcarra and the subsequent swearing-in of Manuel Merino as his successor. The move sparked deadly clashes in Lima and other cities between security forces and protesters, resulting in the deaths of two teenage demonstrators and at least 60 injuries. Merino resigned just five days after taking office due to the intensity of the protests.

A wave of anti-government protests took place between September and October 2025. The nationwide protests were caused by the ongoing political and security crisis in Peru, alongside widespread opposition to the unpopular Boluarte administration. These protests were marked by widespread unrest and violence, including numerous reports of police and security forces using excessive force on demonstrators. Following the successful impeachment of Boluarte, protests continued for another six days, prompting President Jerí to declare a state of emergency. These protests have been viewed by international observers as part of the international “Gen Z” protest movement.

These patterns of civil unrest are indicative of the broader challenges facing Peru, where deep-seated political and social issues continue to provoke significant public outcry and instability.

Maritime and Piracy - High

Maritime security in Peru faces significant challenges, particularly related to organised crime, piracy, and environmental factors.

In 2019, a series of incidents highlighted the threats to vessels at Peruvian ports. Robbers frequently targeted anchored vessels, stealing property belonging to the ship and crew. A notable example occurred on 14 April 2019, when five individuals boarded a bulk carrier at Callao anchorage using a rope. The attackers assaulted crew members, and after the alarm was raised, they escaped with stolen posses-

sions. This attack was one of several armed incidents around Callao in early 2019, underscoring the risks faced by vessels in this area.

The Amazon River, a critical waterway in Peru, has also seen incidents of banditry, with riverboats being robbed by armed criminals. These incidents pose a threat to both local and international vessels navigating the region.

Cocaine is often exported by sea, leading to a high level of associated criminal activity in Peruvian waters. Organised crime groups are heavily involved in the trafficking of drugs, and their operations can extend to violent actions against maritime vessels. The presence of Mexican and Colombian cartels within the country further exacerbates this issue, as these groups are known to utilise Peru's ports and waterways for the transshipment of narcotics.

Environmental factors also play a role in the maritime security landscape of Peru. The country's extensive coastline and river systems can be challenging to patrol effectively, providing opportunities for illegal activities, including drug trafficking and piracy. The geographical complexity of the Amazon and its tributaries makes it particularly difficult for authorities to monitor and control illegal activities.

Piracy, while not as widespread as in other regions, remains a concern, particularly in isolated areas where law enforcement presence is limited.

Health - Moderate

While Lima has several good private hospitals and clinics, healthcare outside the capital is less developed, with limited facilities and services. Private hospitals and physicians in Peru typically expect up-front payment for services.

Dengue fever is endemic. On 27 February 2024, the Peruvian government declared a state of emergency in 20 of its 25 regions due to rapidly rising dengue cases. By mid-August 2024, nearly 150,000 cases had been reported, with the death toll reaching 248. This outbreak is the most intense in Latin America's history and has been exacerbated by unusual weather patterns, including a localized El Niño effect and the aftermath of Cyclone Yaku, which have created ideal breeding conditions for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the primary vector of dengue.

In addition to dengue, visitors to Peru should be aware of other health risks, particularly in jungle areas east of the Andes where malaria is a concern. Diseases

such as cholera, yellow fever, hepatitis, dengue, Zika, and rabies are also present in the country. Water-borne, food-borne, and other infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, typhoid, and tuberculosis, are prevalent, with more serious outbreaks occurring occasionally. Visitors are advised to stay up-to-date on routine vaccinations and to consider additional vaccinations for diseases like Hepatitis A and Typhoid before travelling to Peru.

Altitude sickness is another health risk for those travelling to high-altitude destinations in the Andes. It is crucial to be prepared for the potential effects of altitude, especially when visiting popular tourist destinations such as Cusco and Machu Picchu.

Environmental - Moderate

Peru is highly susceptible to various environmental and natural disasters due to its diverse geography and location within an active seismic zone.

The rainy season in the Peruvian Andes, which extends from November to May, frequently brings heavy rains that lead to flooding and landslides. These events are particularly common in Northern Peru, including regions like Tumbes, Trujillo, and Piura, as well as in Lima Province. Landslides and flooding during this period can cause significant transportation delays and disruptions to utilities, emergency and medical services, and the supply of essential goods such as food, fuel, and water. The government often declares a state of emergency following large landslides, especially when these events cause considerable damage to infrastructure and communities.

Peru is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire, an area known for high seismic activity. The country is prone to high-intensity earthquakes, which pose a significant risk due to the concentration of population in urban areas. Major cities like Lima are particularly vulnerable, and a large earthquake could have devastating consequences. The potential for seismic events is one of Peru's greatest disaster risks, with the capacity to cause widespread damage and loss of life. Coastal regions of Peru are at risk of tsunamis, which can be triggered by underwater seismic activity.

Peru is home to several active volcanoes, primarily in the south. Among the most active are the Ubinas and Sabancaya Volcanoes, which have experienced fre-

quent eruptions in recent years. While most eruptions cause minimal damage or disruption, significant events can lead to localised travel disruptions and, during periods of heavy ashfall, interruptions to air travel.

In addition to these natural disaster risks, Peru faces significant environmental challenges exacerbated by climate change. Unusually warm and rainy conditions, influenced by a localized El Niño effect and tropical cyclones like Yaku, have worsened flooding and landslides. These conditions have also prompted significant wildfires across heavily forested regions of northern Peru, including Amazonas, San Martin and Ucayali.

Transportation - Moderate

Most international flights to Peru arrive at either Jorge Chavez International Airport (LIM/SPJC) in Lima or Alejandro Velasco Astete International Airport (CUZ/SPZO) in Cusco. From 27 October 2025, passengers transiting or connecting through LIM airport will be required to pay an airport use fee (Tarifa Unica por Uso de Aeropuerto), which is not currently included in the flight tickets. Due to the country's challenging infrastructure and vast geography, internal flights are the fastest and most convenient way to travel. Numerous local airports are supported by several airlines, with major cities served by modern jets and smaller towns by propeller aircraft.

LATAM is the largest domestic airline, providing extensive service across the country. LC Peru, another domestic carrier, is known for its high number of cancellations and poor service. Other domestic airlines include Star Peru and Peruvian Airlines. Internal flights in Peru can be expensive, and most domestic airlines maintain offices in Lima. Travel to the most remote towns may require connecting flights, and smaller towns may not have daily service. Airports in these remote areas are often little more than dirt strips, with correspondingly lax security.

Peru's road infrastructure is often of poor quality, even in urban areas, and may lack essential safety features such as crash barriers, guardrails, signs, and streetlights. Driving at night is particularly hazardous due to the poor lighting and driving skills. Taxis are very common, but only official taxis should be used. Given the high rate of crime in Peru, it is advisable to pre-arrange travel as much as possi-

ble or even use security drivers in some regions. Taxi services are inexpensive but not always safe due to the high levels of complicity with organised crime. Taxis arranged by hotels are a safer option than those flagged down on the street.

Car rental is available but can be expensive due to the high cost of insurance. For long-distance journeys, it is recommended to pre-book travel and, depending on the region, use a security driver to assist with the transfer.

Buses are the most common form of transportation for both Peruvians and travellers. Fares are affordable, and services are frequent on major long-distance routes, though the quality of buses varies. Fatal accidents are not uncommon. It is advisable to avoid overnight buses, as muggings and assaults are more likely to occur on these routes. Small minibuses are another option but are often driven dangerously and are typically overcrowded. Petty crime is also common on all types of buses.

EMERGENCY DETAILS	
POLICE: 105 PERUVIAN TOURIST POLICE: 460 1060 OR 460 0844 FIRE: 116 MEDICAL: 117 NATURAL DISASTERS: 119	
POLICE NUMBER	105
AMBULANCE NUMBER	116
FIRE NUMBER	117
EMERGENCY DETAILS	

TRAVEL

TRAVEL ADVICE

When travelling in Peru, use only bottled or boiled water for drinking and brushing your teeth to avoid waterborne diseases. Exercise caution with street food and

ensure that meals are thoroughly cooked.

Due to poor road conditions and driving standards, avoid night travel, and use only reputable taxi services arranged by hotels. Avoid public buses where possible, especially overnight, due to the high risk of accidents and crime. If flying from Maria Reiche Airport, reconsider, especially for Nazca Lines tours, due to poor safety records.

Be vigilant against petty crime and express kidnappings, especially in urban areas like Lima and Cusco; avoid displaying valuables and be cautious when using ATMs.

Stay updated on local health advisories, particularly those centred on dengue fever outbreaks, and ensure you are vaccinated against common diseases. In high-altitude areas, be prepared for altitude sickness by acclimatising gradually and staying hydrated.

Same-sex sexual activity is legal in Peru, but same-sex marriages are not recognised. Anti-discrimination laws protecting sexual orientation and gender identity were introduced only in 2017. LGBTQ travellers should exercise caution, particularly in rural or conservative areas, to minimise the risk of harassment or targeting.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

MARCH 20, 2026

- **March Equinox:** Peru - Seasonal

APRIL 02, 2026

- **Maundy Thursday:** Peru - National

APRIL 03, 2026

SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Good Friday:** Peru - National

APRIL 05, 2026

- **Easter Sunday:** Peru - National

MAY 01, 2026

- **Labor Day / May Day:** Peru - National

MAY 10, 2026

- **Mother's Day:** Peru - Observance

JUNE 07, 2026

- **Flag Day:** Peru - Observance

JUNE 21, 2026

- **June Solstice:** Peru - Seasonal
- **Father's Day:** Peru - Observance

JUNE 24, 2026

- **Inti Raymi Day:** Peru - Observance
- **Farmer Day:** Peru - Observance

SIGNIFICANT DATES

JUNE 29, 2026

- **St Peter and St Paul:** Peru - National

JULY 28, 2026

- **Independence Day:** Peru - National

JULY 29, 2026

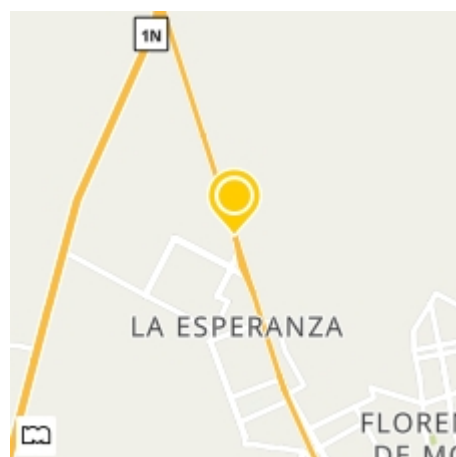
- **Independence Day (day 2):** Peru - National

AUGUST 30, 2026

- **Santa Rosa De Lima:** Peru - National

RECENT ALERTS

AMMONIA LEAK REPORTED IN CUATRO SUYOS



RECENT ALERTS

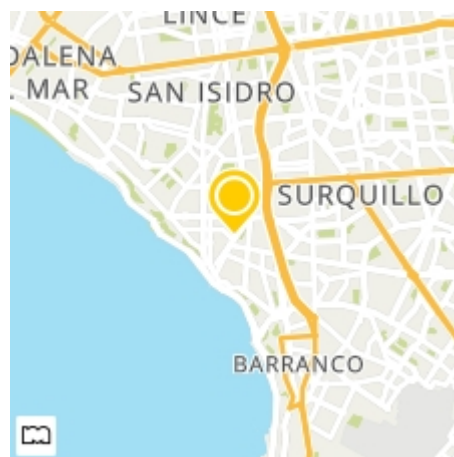
Category: Caution - **Risk:** Moderate



10-Feb-2026 01:09

According to local media sources, an ammonia leak has been reported in Cuatro Suyos, La Esperanza. The incident was reported at 1715 local time on 09 February. The incident reportedly occurred at the intersection with Condorcanqui Avenue. It has been reported that emergency services are on the scene. Local footage circulating online shows individuals in hazmat suits investigating the incident. The cause of the ammonia leak is unconfirmed. Authorities have urged residents to avoid the affected area. Further information remains limited. We will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates accordingly.

HEIGHTENED FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES FOLLOWING AN EXPLOSION IN THE MIRAFLORES SUBURB OF LIMA



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Moderate

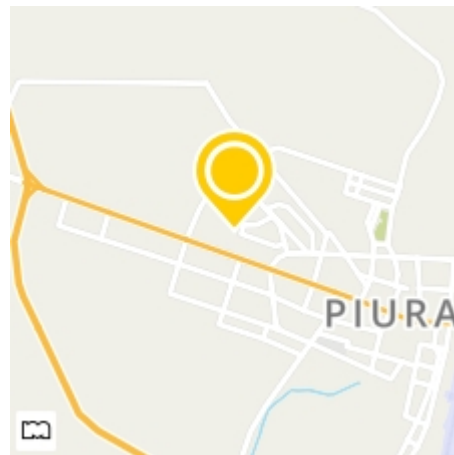


07-Feb-2026 02:52

RECENT ALERTS

Local media has reported that there is a heightened fire and emergency service presence following an explosion in the Miraflores suburb of Lima. It is unclear the cause of the explosion and if there are any casualties as a result. It is reported to have taken place between the intersection between Uceda Mez and Miraflores. We will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates when necessary.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE STREET FLOODING PIURA



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

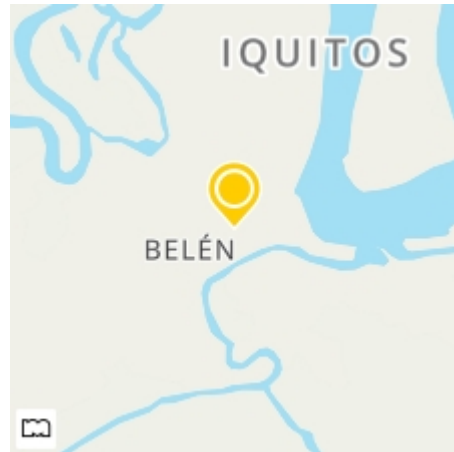


03-Feb-2026 21:33

Local media sources report that heavy rains have caused street flooding affecting residential buildings and transportation infrastructure in the districts of Piura, Castilla, and Veintiséis de Octubre. Local governments are conducting damage assessments and carrying out cleanup efforts on flooded properties and roads, with support from residents. Traffic remains restricted in some areas. Further details remain limited at this time.

RECENT ALERTS

PROTESTERS SET FIRE TO TYRES DURING PROTEST ON IQUITOS-NAUTA HIGHWAY



Category: Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Moderate

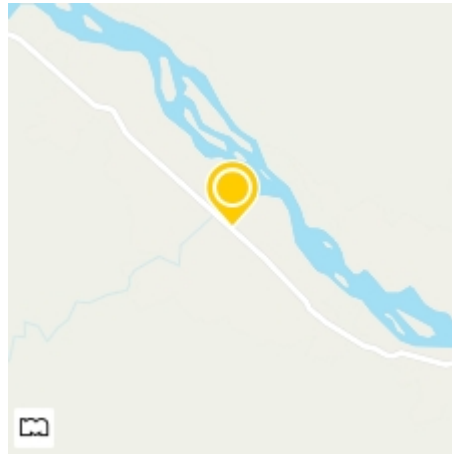


03-Feb-2026 13:16

Local media sources report that protesters have set fire to tyres on the Iquitos-Nauta highway in Iquitos. The protesters have blocked the highway to demonstrate against unpaid wages and demand improved labour conditions at a nearby construction project. Videos online show a large group of protesters standing around the burning fire. It is currently unclear if there is much of a security forces presence at the protest. Further information remains limited at this time.

NINE PROVINCES OF JUNIN UNDER RED ALERT FOR HEAVY RAIN

RECENT ALERTS



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

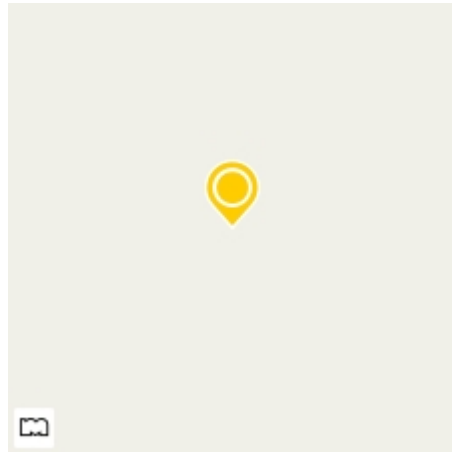


02-Feb-2026 20:09

Local media sources report that the National Emergency Operations Center have issued a red alert for heavy rain for nine provinces of Junin. Ground sources report that 90 people have been affected and 65 people have been displaced by the rain, mudslides and landslides. Further sources have reported that many roads have been blocked as a result of the heavy rain; however, the specific roads affected are unclear. The full extent of damage in the affected area is unknown; however, images circulating on social media show landslides in rural areas. Further information remains limited.

**LANDSLIDES AND FLOODING REPORTED FOLLOWING
HEAVY RAIN IN PACHAMARCA**

RECENT ALERTS



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



27-Jan-2026 03:15

Local media reports that heavy rainfall has caused a landslide and flooding in Pachamarca, in the Churcampa region. Unconfirmed images circulating on social media show the partial collapse of residential buildings. Authorities have not reported any injuries at this time, and assessments of damage are ongoing.

Further information is limited.

ONGOING FIRE REPORTED AT A FACTORY IN PUENTE PIEDRA, LIMA



RECENT ALERTS

Category: Caution - **Risk:** High



25-Jan-2026 09:09

According to local sources, a large fire is burning at a factory in Puente Piedra, Lima. Unconfirmed sources report several explosions have been heard. Videos circulating on social media show thick columns of smoke and flames rising from the building. It's currently unclear if the emergency services are responding.

There are no reports of any casualties this time, and further information is limited

SEVERE FLOODING REPORTED IN AREQUIPA WITH STREETS INUNDATED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** High



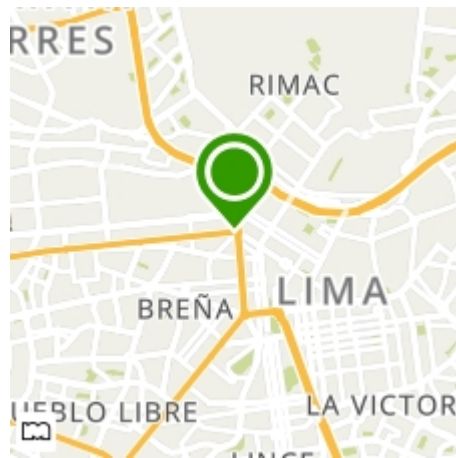
19-Jan-2026 13:26

Social media outlets have reported severe flooding in the Arequipa area of northern Peru. Videos online reveal streets inundated in several districts, with the worst-affected area being Characato. There have been no reports of any ca-

RECENT ALERTS

sualties as a result; however, residential areas and homes have been affected. We will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates when necessary.

15 JANUARY PUBLIC TRANSPORT STRIKE EXPECTED IN LIMA AND CALLAO



Category: Travel Information - **Risk:** Low

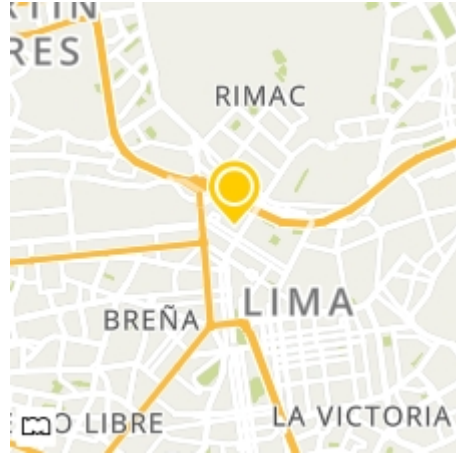


11-Jan-2026 09:34

Local media have reported that a public transport strike is expected in Lima and Callao on 15 January. This is to address the public safety crisis affecting the public transport sector. Around 250 companies are expected to participate in the strike and the strike is to criticise the government's response to the wave of crime. 12,000 buses are expected to participate in the strike, resulting in 80% of public transport disruption. A protest march is additionally expected to take place throughout the capital with Puento Neuvo, Puente Piedra and Puento Alipio points in the city which will be affected.

RECENT ALERTS

LARGE FIRE REPORTED IN THE CERCADO DISTRICT OF LIMA WITH MULTIPLE FIREFIGHTERS ON SITE



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Moderate



11-Jan-2026 07:30

The Peruvian National Emergency Operations Centre has reported that a large fire is reported in the Cercado district of Lima with at least 16 firefighting units on site. The incident is occurring on the street of Jr. Ica No. 631, it is unclear what the damages are; however, no threat to life has currently been assessed. The fire is currently a code 2 and it is unclear if it is spreading.

FCDO SUMMARY

Last updated: 12/10/2025 13:27:42

Warnings and insurance

Your travel insurance could be invalidated if you travel against advice from the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).

Areas where **FCDO** advises against all but essential travel

Within 20km south of the Peru-Colombia border

FCDO advises against all but essential travel to areas within 20km south of the Putumayo River and the border between Peru and Colombia (Loreto region) except for:

- the Amazon River
- the area of the triple border with Brazil and Colombia from and including the towns of Caballococha in Peru up to the actual triple border at Santa Rosa de Yavari town

Valley of the Apurímac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers (**VRAEM**)

FCDO advises against all but essential travel to the Valley of the Apurímac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers, also known as the **VRAEM** region.

We advise against all but essential travel to these two areas for safety and security reasons.

Find out more about [why **FCDO** advises against travel](#).

State of Emergency in Peru

A State of Emergency is in place in Peru. Avoid large gatherings and protests.

There will be increased security patrols and a visible presence of armed forces on the streets. Follow the instructions of police and local authorities.

Before you travel

No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide. You may also find it helpful to:

- see [general advice for women travellers](#)
- read our [guide on disability and travel abroad](#)
- see [general advice for LGBT+ travellers](#)
- read about [safety for solo and independent travel](#)
- see [advice on volunteering and adventure travel abroad](#)

Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

About [FCDO](#) travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office ([FCDO](#)) provides advice about risks of travel to help you make informed decisions. Find out [more about \[FCDO\]\(#\) travel advice](#).

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow [FCDO](#):

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)
- [Travel Aware on Instagram](#)

Entry requirements

This information is for people travelling on a full '[British citizen](#)' passport from the UK. It is based on the UK government's understanding of Peru's current rules for the most common types of travel.

The authorities in Peru set and enforce entry rules. If you are not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the [Peruvian Consulate General in the UK](#) (in Spanish).

Passport validity requirements

To enter Peru, your passport must have an 'expiry date' at least 6 months after the date you arrive.

Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. [Renew your passport](#) if you need to.

You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen.

Dual nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual citizenship](#).

Visa requirements

You can travel to Peru without a visa for tourism or short visits. If you are travelling for any other reason, check requirements with the [Peruvian Consulate General in the UK](#) (in Spanish).

When you arrive in Peru, you will normally get permission to stay for up to 90 days in a 180 day period. The 180 day period is calculated from the date of your first entry into Peru. Immigration officials can grant you a maximum of 183 days in a 365 day period as a visitor or tourist.

If you overstay, you will get a fine and you could be detained.

Arriving at an international airport

If you arrive in Peru at an international airport, authorities will register your entry digitally through a Tarjeta Andina de Migración (TAM) - a virtual immigration control document.

You can check how long you are allowed to stay in Peru on the [Superintendencia Nacional de Migraciones](#) website (in Spanish).

Airport fee

From 7 December, passengers transiting or connecting through Lima (Jorge Chávez International) Airport will be required to pay a fee, known as a TUUA (Tarifa Unica por Uso de Aeropuerto, or Airport Use Fee).

This fee is not currently included in airline tickets.

To avoid delays, travellers are encouraged to pay in advance via the [Lima Airport online platform](#) or use available on-site payment options, including mobile POS (Point of Sale) agents, dedicated payment modules, and QR codes.

Arriving by land

Land entry: make sure you get your passport stamped.

If you enter Peru by land from a neighbouring country, get a passport entry stamp at the immigration checkpoint. You cannot leave Peru without one. If you did not get a stamp, [apply to get a passport entry stamp online](#) (form in Spanish) and:

- give your passport details
- give evidence of your entry to Peru, such as a bus ticket in your name
- show an exit stamp from the last country you visited

The British Embassy can help you to apply for an entry stamp. You should start this process as soon as possible.

If you cannot give the information needed, you must apply for an exit order or expulsion order to leave Peru in person at the [Immigration Office in Lima](#). These orders may stop you from re-entering Peru for a number of years. The British Embassy cannot intervene in these decisions but can help you with the exit procedure.

Travelling inside Peru without a passport

If your passport is lost or stolen and you plan to travel inside Peru, contact your travel agency, airline or bus company to check their requirements. Some companies will not allow you to travel carrying a police report only. You may need a new passport or an [emergency travel document](#).

Vaccine requirements

For details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Peru guide](#).

Travelling with children

Children aged 17 and under who are travelling on a British passport and have Peruvian resident status need written permission ('Autorización de Viaje Notarial') from the non-accompanying parent or parents to leave Peru.

You must get permission in a letter signed by a public notary in Peru. The letter must include:

- proposed destination
- purpose of the trip
- departure date
- return date

These requirements do not normally apply to children with tourist status, but immigration officers may ask for them in circumstances considered suspicious, or if the child has overstayed in Peru and the stay lasts more than 183 days.

For further information, contact the [Peruvian Consulate General in the UK](#) (in Spanish) or the [Peruvian Immigration Department](#) (in Spanish).

Customs rules

There are strict rules about [goods you can take into or out of Peru](#) (in Spanish). You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.

You can bring one laptop and 2 mobile phones into Peru without paying tax.

When you leave Peru, you may be stopped and prosecuted if you are carrying:

- products made from wild animal skins
- crafts made with preserved butterflies, spiders, starfish, sea horses or other fish or insects
- crafts and jewellery made with condor or other wild bird feathers, turtle shells, teeth, bones and other animal parts

The sale of souvenirs made with wild animal parts, including condor feathers, is illegal in Peru. These products are often sold in tourist markets in Cusco and Iquitos.

It is illegal to remove any archaeological artefacts from Peru without authorisation.

Safety and security

This guide also has safety advice for [regions of Peru](#).

Terrorism

There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times.

UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on [staying safe abroad](#) and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out [how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad](#).

Terrorism in Peru

Terrorist attacks in Peru cannot be ruled out.

Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places visited by foreign nationals. Stay aware of your surroundings, keep up to date with local media reports and follow the advice of local authorities.

Political situation

Political protests in Peru are unpredictable and can escalate quickly. Demonstrations can become violent and lead to roadblocks, travel disruption, including trains, and suspension of immigration services at land borders. This is often without notice or notification of estimated re-opening timelines.

Local groups can announce strike action, with little or no notice, particularly in areas connected to mining. These may quickly spill over from one region to another.

It's illegal for foreigners in Peru to participate in political activities, including demonstrations against the government. You may face detention or deportation if you take part in a demonstration. To reduce any risk:

- avoid large gatherings and protests

- stay in a safe place
- follow the instructions of army or police officers
- take the advice of local authorities or tour operators
- monitor local media, including social media channels
- be wary of unverified, unofficial information
- make sure you travel with enough food, water, local currency and personal medication
- allow extra time to reach your destination

Protests in Lima often happen in the historic centre, where access can be restricted, but they can also spread to other areas. Other regions that have seen recent protests include Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cusco, La Libertad, Madre de Dios and Puno.

Some train services in the south, including those to and from Machu Picchu, are occasionally suspended or disrupted because of protests. Contact your travel provider for further advice on disruptions, and check if changes need to be made to your journey.

Contact the [iPeru information service](#) for help with issues travelling to different regions of Peru.

The British Embassy's ability to provide help will be very limited where protests or criminal activity disrupt travel or damage infrastructure.

Help from local authorities, including police and emergency services, will also be very limited, especially if airports, roads and railroads are affected.

Crime

Organised crime

There is a higher risk to your safety in areas where there is serious organised crime linked to drug production. This includes the border areas with Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil and the Valley of Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro rivers (VRAEM). Remnants of the Shining Path guerrilla group are still active in some of the main coca growing areas in central Peru (Alto Huallaga, Aguaytia and VRAEM river basins).

Street crime

Street crime, including muggings and thefts, is a significant problem in Lima, Cusco, Arequipa and other major cities. Be alert in public places and when withdrawing cash from ATMs.

It is safer to use ATMs inside banks, supermarkets or large commercial buildings during business hours. Do not walk on your own in quiet areas or at night.

There have been a number of robberies at gunpoint of British tourists and residents. Attacks can take place in tourist areas of Lima such as Miraflores and Barranco. To reduce your personal risk:

- avoid wearing or displaying expensive items
- avoid using your phone at the roadside, as motorbike riders may snatch it
- report crimes to local police as soon as possible
- ask lodge or hotel staff for help if an incident happens on site

Criminals target cars stopped at traffic lights. Keep your doors locked and windows shut while driving.

Protecting your belongings

Petty crime, such as pickpocketing and bag-snatching, is common, so:

- keep your belongings secure
- do not leave bags unattended
- on bus journeys, keep your passport with you

Fake taxi drivers

There is a risk of robbery by criminals posing as taxi drivers, especially at Jorge Chavez International Airport and bus terminals. Fake taxi drivers and thieves pretending to be tour operators sometimes approach arriving passengers. To reduce your risk:

- use licensed telephone or app-based taxi services
- do not hail taxis on the street
- ask your hotel to book taxis for you
- use one of the [official taxi companies at the airport](#), located at desks directly outside the baggage hall
- use one of the taxis registered at bus terminals

Kidnappings and hold-ups

Tourists, especially those travelling alone, are at risk of 'express kidnapping'. Victims are taken hostage and forced to withdraw money from ATMs for their release, usually at night. Incidents often involve armed criminals posing as taxi drivers, or taxi drivers working for organised gangs. Armed robbers sometimes hold up provincial and inter-city buses.

If a kidnapping or hold-up happens to you:

- do not attempt to resist attackers
- agree to any demands for cash or goods
- report the incident to the police as soon as possible

Criminals can also fake kidnappings by contacting the numbers from a stolen mobile phone and claiming to have kidnapped the owner. They then demand a ransom. Report it to the police if you suspect this has taken place.

Sexual assault

Personal attacks, including sexual assaults, are infrequent but do happen, mostly in the Cusco and Arequipa areas. Unscrupulous tour agents have targeted young females, travelling alone in the Cusco area. You should:

- buy your own drinks and always keep sight of them
- try to get help from people you know
- report incidents to the police as soon as possible
- read [advice for women travelling and living abroad](#)

For information on reputable tourist services around Peru, contact the [iPeru information service](#).

Methanol poisoning

There have been deaths and cases of serious illness caused by alcoholic drinks containing methanol in Peru.

Even small amounts of methanol can kill. It is not possible to identify methanol in alcoholic drinks by taste or smell. See [Travel Aware Spiking and methanol poisoning](#) for information about how to reduce the risks.

Seek urgent medical attention if you or someone you are travelling with show the [signs of methanol poisoning](#) after drinking.

Money scams

Counterfeit US and Peruvian banknotes are in circulation. There have been reports of street money changers in Cusco tourist areas fraudulently using Peruvian intis (former currency now out of circulation).

Laws and cultural differences

Personal ID

Always carry ID with you. The Peruvian police may ask to see ID; if you do not have it with you, you may be required to go to the nearest police station.

Illegal drugs and prison sentences

Illegal drug use and drug trafficking in Peru carry lengthy jail sentences. Prison conditions in Peru are extremely poor and the British Embassy cannot intervene in police or judicial matters, or secure more favourable conditions.

You should:

- pack your luggage yourself and always keep it with you
- not carry anything through customs for anyone
- not take coca leaves or coca tea out of the country – it is illegal to import these items into the UK

Drug couriers have targeted British nationals with email scams. These criminals will try to get you to travel to Peru to pick up items containing drugs. You'll face detention for drug trafficking if convicted.

Military photography

Do not take photographs of anything of a military nature, it is illegal and you could face a prison sentence of two to five years.

LGBT+ travellers

Same-sex sexual activity is legal in Peru, but social attitudes are generally conservative. Crimes against the LGBT+ community are not included in hate

crime legislation and same-sex partnerships are not formally recognised.

Same-sex couples showing affection in public may receive unwanted and negative attention.

Read more [advice for LGBT+ travellers](#).

Outdoor activities and adventure tourism

Make sure your insurance covers you for all planned activities.

Unregulated tour services

Make sure that agencies providing adventure activities like zipline, canopy tours, bungee jumping, paragliding, kayaking, rock climbing, sand buggies and surfing have a licence. You should also check their health and safety precautions. For updated information on tour and sport services, contact the [iPeru information service](#).

Hiking and mountaineering

Peru's highest peaks are in the Cordillera Blanca Mountains. Several hikers have died and others had to be rescued after serious accidents. Much of the region is inaccessible by helicopter so rescues are usually carried out on foot. Contact the [iPeru information service](#) in Huaraz – phone: 0051 (43) 428 812 – before you set off.

Sand buggies

There have been deaths and accidents involving recreational sand buggies, particularly in the sand dunes around Ica and Lake Huacachina. These buggies are unregulated, and the drivers and agencies take no responsibility for the welfare of passengers.

Surfing

There are unauthorised surfboard rentals at the beaches of Miraflores. There may not be lifeguards on beaches.

River rafting and Amazon riverboat cruises

For more information or to check the credentials of rafting and cruise operators, contact [iPeru information service](#).

For more information about the risks of travelling in the Amazon region, see [Regional risks](#).

Spiritual cleansing

Shamans and other people offer 'spiritual cleansing' (Ayahuasca or San Pedro) to tourists in the Amazon area, northern Peru and Cusco. This often involves drinking a brew containing dimethyltryptamine (DMT), a hallucinogenic drug that is a Class A substance in the UK. This brew is not regulated and its effect on existing medical conditions is not well understood. People have become seriously ill and, in some cases, died after taking part. Spiritual cleansing retreats are usually far from populated areas, making it difficult to get medical attention.

There have also been reports of sexual assault during these ceremonies. For guidance to support you if you have been sexually assaulted or raped in Peru see [Getting help](#).

Transport risks

Road travel

If you are planning to drive in Peru, see [information on driving abroad](#).

You can use a UK photocard driving licence to drive in Peru for up to 6 months if your immigration stay permit is valid. If you still have a paper driving licence, you may need to [update it to a photocard licence](#) or get the [correct version of the international driving permit \(IDP\)](#) as well.

Always carry your passport or valid ID ('carne de extranjería' if you are a resident) when driving.

Take particular care if you are driving close to places where protests are taking place. Do not attempt to pass blockades.

Driving standards in Peru are poor. Drivers often ignore stop signs and traffic lights, and fatal crashes are frequent.

Drivers do not always show concern for pedestrians. You should be extra cautious when walking alongside traffic.

Bus crashes are common, especially at night. Only use reputable transport companies, and where possible, avoid overnight travel, especially in mountainous and remote regions.

Extreme weather and natural disasters

Find out what you can do to [prepare for and respond to extreme weather and natural hazards](#).

Rainy season

The rainy season in Peru runs from November to May. There is heavy rain and snow in northern Peru, the Andes, including Cusco, and other parts of the country.

The rainy season can disrupt:

- travel services
- road travel between provinces
- flights
- tourist sites

Rockslides, mudslides and snow can disrupt walking routes, road and rail travel in mountain and jungle areas:

- across the Cusco Region
- routes to Machu Picchu, including the alternative Santa Maria-Santa Teresa-hydroelectric plant route, and the Salkantay route
- the route to Manu, in Cusco and Madre de Dios
- across northern regions

You should:

- check the latest conditions with your tour operator
- travel with enough food, water, cash in local currency, medication and warm clothes
- monitor local media for updates on travel information before starting your journey
- contact the [iPeru information service](#) before you set off

Earthquakes

Peru is in an active earthquake zone and there are frequent tremors.

Follow advice given by the local authorities. The US Federal Emergency Management Agency has advice about [what to do before, during and after an earthquake](#).

Volcanic eruptions

If you are planning to visit areas of known volcanic activity, listen to all warnings and follow the advice of the local authorities.

Peru's most active volcano, Ubinas, has been emitting gas and ash recently, leading to some local villages being evacuated, affecting 30,000 people.

The US Federal Emergency Management Agency has advice about [what to do before, during and after a volcanic eruption](#).

Tsunamis and high tides

Although tsunamis are rare in Peru, higher tides often happen either after an earthquake or for other reasons throughout the year. See the [Peruvian Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation](#) (in Spanish) for information.

Regional risks

This section has safety advice for regions of Peru. It only covers regions where the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) has specific advice.

You should also read [FCDO's overall travel advice](#) and [safety and security advice](#).

Peru-Colombia border

FCDO advises against all but essential travel to areas within 20km south of the Putumayo River and the border between Peru and Colombia (Loreto region) except for:

- the Amazon River
- the area of the triple border with Brazil and Colombia from and including the towns of Caballococha in Peru up to the actual triple border at Santa Rosa

de Yavari town

This is due to a high level of violence from organised criminal gangs who produce and traffic illegal drugs.

Putumayo River

The advice against all but essential travel applies to the Peruvian side of the Putumayo riverbank, though not on the river itself. If you are planning to leave a boat on the Colombian side of the river, check [Colombia travel advice](#).

The Putumayo River forms most of Peru's border with Colombia. The area is known for intensive cocaine and marijuana production. Drug trafficking and other violent organised crime takes place on and around the river.

Valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro rivers (VRAEM)

FCDO advises against all but essential travel to the Valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers, also known as the VRAEM region.

Remnants of the Shining Path guerrilla group occasionally attack the police, military forces and local authorities in this area. They do not usually target tourists. However, you could be a victim of violence due to mistaken identity or by getting caught up in a security incident involving others.

There is little assistance available in this area from the Peruvian authorities, and any British Embassy assistance is severely limited.

Note that some parts of the Apurimac River in the Departments of Cusco and Arequipa are not within the VRAEM.

Amazon River

Armed criminals operate along the Amazon River and have targeted solo travellers and foreign nationals. These include:

- thieves, known locally as 'river pirates'
- organised criminal gangs, who transport and smuggle illegal drugs

Travel with a reputable commercial or travel company if you are visiting the Amazon River. Stay on your boat where it passes through areas where FCDO

advises against all but essential travel.

There is little assistance available in this area from the Peruvian authorities, and any British Embassy assistance is severely limited.

States of emergency

States of emergency have been declared in some parts of Peru. You can read a list of the areas with a state of emergency in [El Peruano](#) official newspaper (in Spanish). For more information on your destination, contact the [iPeru information service](#).

In these areas you may notice an increased security presence. You should:

- comply with the instructions of local authorities
- avoid crowds
- monitor the situation closely

Peru-Ecuador border

The Peruvian government has taken preventive measures in northern Peru in response to the security situation in Ecuador. You may notice an increased security presence.

If you are travelling to northern Peru or plan to cross land border checkpoints, ensure you follow the advice of local authorities.

If you wish to enter Ecuador by crossing a land border from Peru, you must show the Ecuadorean authorities certain documents. See [Ecuador travel advice](#).

Only cross the Peru-Ecuador land border at official checkpoints. Other parts of the border may still have unexploded landmines. Some tourists have been robbed by fake taxi drivers. Be extremely vigilant in these areas.

There is little assistance available in this area from the Peruvian authorities, and any British Embassy assistance is severely limited.

Inca trail

Only basic medical services are available at Machu Picchu. Several climbers have died or suffered serious injuries after falling while climbing Huayna Picchu, a peak near Machu Picchu.

You should:

- always register when entering national parks
- be particularly careful in steep and slippery areas, or those that are unfenced or unmarked

The 'Inca Jungle Trail' can be difficult for vehicles due to poor road conditions. There have been fatal road accidents.

Lake Titicaca

Armed robbers have attacked travellers walking on their own. You should:

- always take care
- contact the local tourist information centre for advice about known safe zones
- travel with a group at the southern end of Lake Titicaca if walking at night

Nazca Lines

If you are planning to fly over the Nazca Lines, check the airline company is licensed and has a good safety record before you book. There have been several fatal accidents in recent years.

You can ask the [iPeru information service](#) for advice about booking flights.

Health

Before you travel check that:

- your destination can provide the healthcare you may need
- you have [appropriate travel insurance](#) for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.

Emergency medical number

Call 106 and ask for an ambulance.

Contact your insurance company quickly if you are referred to a medical facility for treatment.

Vaccine recommendations and health risks

At least 8 weeks before your trip:

- check the latest [vaccine recommendations for Peru](#)
- see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the [NHS travel vaccinations page](#)

See [what health risks you'll face in Peru](#) including:

- Oropouche virus disease
- yellow fever
- malaria
- Zika virus

Altitude sickness is a serious risk in parts of Peru, including Cusco, Puno, the Colca Canyon and Kuelap. Read more about [altitude sickness on TravelHealthPro](#).

Diarrhoea caused by contaminated food or water is common and is potentially serious. See [more about food and water hygiene](#).

Dengue outbreak

Peru is experiencing a major dengue outbreak following floods. See the 'Outbreaks' page of the [TravelHealthPro Peru guide](#) for more information.

Medication

The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. Many medications are available over the counter in Peru, but local prescriptions will be required for some.

Read [best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro](#).

Healthcare in Peru

Medical treatment is not easily available and can be more difficult to access outside of Lima. Make sure you have appropriate travel health insurance and

accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation.

If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip in Lima, dial one of the following numbers: +51 1 416 6767 (Lima - Alerta Med), or +51 1 467 4861 (Lima - Clave Medica) and ask for an ambulance. These services are private, so you will need to pay for them.

FCDO has a [list of medical providers in Peru](#) where some staff will speak English.

Travel and mental health

Read [FCDO guidance on travel and mental health](#). There is also [mental health guidance on TravelHealthPro](#).

Getting help

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) cannot provide tailored advice for individual trips. Read this travel advice and carry out your own research before deciding whether to travel.

Emergency services in Peru

Ambulance: 106

Fire: 116

Police: 105

Contact your travel provider and insurer

Contact your travel provider and your insurer if you are involved in a serious incident or emergency abroad. They will tell you if they can help and what you need to do.

Refunds and changes to travel

For refunds or changes to travel, contact your travel provider. You may also be able to make a claim through insurance. However, insurers usually require you to talk to your travel provider first.

Find out more about [changing or cancelling travel plans](#), including:

- where to get advice if you are in a dispute with a provider
- how to access previous versions of travel advice to support a claim

Support from [FCDO](#)

[FCDO](#) has guidance on staying safe and what to do if you need help or support abroad, including:

- finding English-speaking [lawyers](#), [funeral directors](#) and [translators and interpreters](#) in Peru
- dealing with a [death in Peru](#)
- being [arrested or imprisoned in Peru](#)
- getting help if you are a [victim of rape or sexual assault](#)
- getting help if you are a [victim of crime](#)
- what to do if you are [in hospital](#)
- if you are [affected by a crisis](#), such as a terrorist attack

Contacting [FCDO](#)

Help abroad

See [how to get help from the UK government abroad](#) including in an emergency.

Help in the UK

You can call [FCDO](#) in London if you need urgent help because something has happened to a friend or relative abroad.

Telephone: 020 7008 5000 (24 hours)

[Find out about call charges](#)

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow [FCDO](#):

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)

Risk information for British companies

The Overseas Business Risk service offers [information and advice for British companies operating in Peru](#) on how to manage political, economic, and business security-related risks.

PACK SMART

Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Carry a duplicate wallet with small denomination notes and old cards that you could relinquish if threatened by robbers. Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Always check the destination restrictions regarding medications when planning your trip.

STAY SAFE: Hotels



Request a hotel room between the third & seventh floor. Ground floor rooms should always be avoided as they are easily accessible from the outside. Higher levels mean in the event of a fire there are many stairs

to navigate and in some countries firefighters may not have ladders capable of reaching higher than the seventh floor.



Check your room phone works in case you need to call reception for help.



Know where your fire exits are. Count the number of doors to the fire exit from your room so you can feel your way in the event of a fire and a smoke-filled corridor.



To prevent unauthorised entry into your hotel room, make sure the windows and doors lock. Bolt the deadbolt and use the door wedges you've brought with you from home to wedge the main door closed.

TRAVEL SAFE: Out & About



When you are out and about, be aware of your surroundings - don't display obvious wealth, such as expensive jewellery, watches and mobile phones.



Use ATMs inside banks and shopping centres, where there is greater security and CCTV. Safety in numbers. If you are travelling with colleagues, stay together for meals and trips out. If you are alone, avoid quiet areas and trust your instincts.

Road traffic accidents are still the greatest threat to travel safety.



- Use licensed taxis.
- Always wear a seat belt.
- Keep doors locked & windows up.

- Avoid night-time driving.
- If the driver is using a phone or driving dangerously, insist they slow down/stop using their phone.

Check in regularly. Use the 'Check In' button on the Solace Secure app so your location can be monitored and you can view all intelligence alerts within your vicinity.

SAFE TRAVEL: Health Tips

See a medical travel specialist at least 4 weeks before travel.

Ask about recommended vaccines for specific destinations.

First aid kit with regular & special medication for trip - carry in hand luggage.

Evacuation & travel insurance to cover health emergencies while abroad.



Take an extra month of prescribed medication for pre-existing conditions.
Risk of malaria - take precautions to prevent mosquito bites and take malaria pills as advised.



Avoid drinking alcohol and becoming dehydrated.
Verify & consume safe water and food. Have a supply of medicine for self-treatment of diarrhoea.



Excessive sun exposure should be minimised by the use of sunscreen - sun can be more intense over water, snow and at altitude.
Leave animals alone. Animal bites or scratches can transmit rabies.

THINK SAFE: Know Your Destination

Understand the culture of your destination. Dress and behave so as not to cause offence or draw attention.



Know if the tap water is suitable to drink if not; only accept water from a sealed bottle.

Avoid ice in your drinks & salad washed in tap water.

Research where you are travelling to. Make a note of the local emergency services number. Know the current security and medical threats and advice. See the FCO website for general information (gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice).

DOCUMENT SAFE: Know Your Destination

Take photos/scans of your essential documents and email them to yourself. You can then access them remotely if your belongings are stolen:

- Passport
- Driver's Licence
- Travel Insurance Document
- Visa
- Medical Certificates

For 24/7 travel risk advice and emergency assistance contact Solace Global Risk operations: + 44 (0)1202 795 801

The Solace Secure desktop and app provide up-to-the-minute alerts, providing latest information on your travel location even when you are there.

CONTACT SOLACE GLOBAL RESPONSE TEAM

This report has been prepared for you by Solace Global Risk Ltd.

If you need urgent help, advice or assistance at any time please contact the 24/7 Response and Assistance Team.

If you have a question about this travel advice or any other location please email SGR@solaceglobal.com for further safety and security information.

For support using your Solace Secure platform or app please contact support@solaceglobal.com.

Solace Global Risk, Twin Sails House, West Quay Road, Poole, BH15 1JF, UK