


Proposal for a comprehensive security manual for the Ecuadorian public sector

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Máximo Ortega Galarza, Rodrigo Altamirano, Moisés Nikolay Trujillo Avilés, Pablo Patricio Naranjo Rodas, Máximo Leonid Ortega Coloma and Kathrina Samira Ortega Coloma

ABSTRACT

Institutions today have to be safe, healthy places where collective and individual well-being prevails, particularly for those who provide their personal and professional services in public institutions. It is mandatory at this juncture to seek and apply certain security instruments that allow us to optimize and guarantee the lives of the people who make up the Public Institutionalality.

Keywords: Security, Services, Public Institutions.



INTRODUCTION

Institutions today have to be safe, healthy places where collective and individual well-being prevails, particularly for those who provide their personal and professional services in public institutions. It is mandatory at this juncture to seek and apply certain security instruments that allow us to optimize and guarantee the lives of the people who make up the Public Institutionality.

The modern administration must promote and guarantee the physical, emotional and social safety of its personnel installed in the Public Sector with a focus on the promotion of a preventive culture. The contexts of life in modern society encourage us to resign ourselves to certain usual paradigms and concomitantly to point as institutions of the State to a change in the habitual relations of man with the community.

The incessant automatism of man in today's society brings with it a lack of obvious opportunities for the development of security and personal protection, subjecting him on many occasions to being a victim of organized crime and insecurity. It is therefore necessary to manage and formalize security to prevent actions or acts that generate violations of human rights, violent deaths or other threats of any kind, creating a work environment in which physical, emotional, social, individual and collective well-being is promoted.

This document sets out several basic security rules that are aimed at protecting the life and coexistence of our public servants and workers, within the framework of respect for Human Rights and citizen guarantees. This instrument is a tool of great benefit to promote in this scenario of social emergency under the so-called decree of a state of emergency issued by President Daniel Noboa Azín for some provinces of Ecuador in which we are all willing and committed to the prevention of threats, intimidation and citizen insecurity.

We are aware that State Institutions, through their personnel, must participate not only in the projects inherent to the issue of security; on the contrary, we hope that they will be the same protagonists in the different proposals aimed at solving the problem of citizen insecurity that our country is experiencing, specifically in the different environments where we operate, especially in the workplace.

In this context, the instrument called the Comprehensive Security Manual must consider a series of preventive operations that agree to create a conscious commitment to improve the conditions of prevention in the daily life of the human being who is part of the Ecuadorian Public Sector in which the social commitment that opportunely encourages us to be more empathetic prevails. solidarity and participation in the field of improving Ecuadorian citizen coexistence.



GENERAL

In the general context of the community and in the commitment to accept some provisions to safeguard physical integrity and avoid any event that affects our existence. This is when the need arises to incorporate into our daily activity certain measures of community security and individual protection that are aimed at preventing any violent, terrorist, and punishable act, taking into consideration the geographical space where we live and work.

Only a change of positive personal attitude will allow us to have a clear dimension about institutional and personal prevention actions; The foregoing supposes a comprehensive look at the uncertain problem we are experiencing, since organized crime is not the simple occurrence of certain arbitrary acts or infractions, so it is necessary to address this problem with public policies aimed at public institutions that aim, among others, at the prevention of crime, the consumption of controlled substances, organized violence, robberies and recovery of public spaces to achieve a safer environment.

To this end, it is necessary to add to personal and work activities a succession of operations and measures necessary to avoid the generation of unsafe acts, as well as to expose oneself to them at the present national social moment and not to be victims of violent, terrorist, criminal activities and intimidation by organized criminal groups, common crime and trafficking in narcotic substances that cause fear and insecurity in the population.

We must be aware that any criminal act created can occur at any time and circumstance and therefore it is a priority to prepare ourselves with security initiatives to put them into practice and neutralize such events with possible solutions that minimize the risk and in turn guarantee the individual and collective security of public servants.

We hope that these basic rules of individual protection will be socialized in all institutions, as useful tools for prevention against the outcomes and possible organized crimes, insecurities and threats that have a social and individual impact so that we can act proactively; that is, anticipating events that may occur without putting personal integrity at risk.

INTRODUCTION TO INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY

Security consists of the defense of rights, it can be considered as a state of absence of dangers and conditions that can cause physical, psychological or material damage to individuals and to the institution in which we provide our services, such as any State agency. The conceptual development of this term arises and evolves within the social framework, where the role played by the State must be the expression of a concern for the centrality of people's rights in an insecure environment such as the one the country is currently experiencing, a socio-political phenomenon that is trying to be modified and whose origins are to be found in the competences of the organs of the State in the



materialization and satisfaction of basic conditions for the development of the rights of the State. social development.

Citizen security is not only the response given by the National Police in the event of an infraction, it is, primarily, the capacity of the State to underpin the necessary policies for the eradication of violence and insecurity and to achieve the peaceful coexistence of its community, in order to strengthen productive activity with a future projection. economic and social security of our country with the active participation of all actors involved in citizen security.

The semantic approach to a methodical condition within security, such as the language of institutional security, must start from the historical, social, political, ideological, cultural, economic and environmental context of the society from which it arises.

Citizen insecurity has recently become one of the central issues of concern for Ecuadorian citizens and, therefore, one of the issues to be resolved by the political leaders of the day, especially at the beginning of this century. The concern generated by the situation of insecurity and violence that is currently experienced in the national territory not only floods the usual conversations, but has also become a topic of discussion especially in the academic and scientific research fields.

Kris Bonner says: "The public's interest in organised crime has increased enormously in recent years. (...). Security is a necessary circumstance for the exercise of citizenship and the functioning of society, one of the main reasoning to ensure quality of life."

This document aims to provide specific information on issues of personal and institutional security and, above all, on individual protection standards. The main objective of this instrument is to offer a global vision of the knowledge in the field of institutional security that can serve as personal tools in the prevention of organized crime considered as a crime against the public security of the State and its organization.

SECURITY CONCEPTS

Citizen security is the summary of sponsoring, fortifying and preserving democratic civil order, eliminating threats of intimidation in the population and demanding a safe and peaceful coexistence. Therefore, it is necessary to place this issue in alignment with current legal regulations. It is a process of protecting the democratic civil order, allowing for safe and peaceful coexistence.

Citizen insecurity became one of the greatest concerns and challenges of governments and Ecuadorian society in this context, management capacities and resources become a strategic issue to be able to fully assume the issue of citizen security from the institutional level.



CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

Article 158.- The Armed Forces and the National Police are institutions for the protection of the rights, freedoms, and guarantees of citizens. The Armed Forces have as their fundamental mission the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Internal protection and the maintenance of public order are exclusive functions of the State and the responsibility of the National Police.

Public servants, the Armed Forces and the National Police shall be trained under the foundations of democracy and human rights, and shall respect the dignity and rights of persons without any discrimination and with unrestricted adherence to the legal system in force.

Article 163.- The National Police is a state institution, of a civilian, armed, technical, hierarchical, disciplined, professional and highly specialized nature, whose mission is to attend to citizen security and public order, and to protect the free exercise of rights and the security of persons within the national territory.

The members of the National Police will have training based on human rights, specialized investigation, prevention, control and prevention of crime and the use of means of deterrence and conciliation as alternatives to the use of force. For the development of tasks, the National Police will coordinate its functions with the decentralized autonomous governments.

LAW ON PUBLIC AND STATE SECURITY

Article 23.- Citizen security. - Citizen security is a State policy, aimed at strengthening and modernizing the mechanisms necessary to guarantee human rights, especially the right to a life free of violence and crime, the reduction of crime levels, the protection of victims and the improvement of the quality of life of all the inhabitants of Ecuador (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 2009).

In order to achieve solidarity and the reconstitution of the social fabric, it will be aimed at creating adequate conditions for the prevention and control of crime; organized crime; kidnapping, human trafficking; smuggling; of coyoterismo; drug trafficking, arms trafficking, organ trafficking and any other type of crime; of social violence; and the violation of human rights.

Priority will be given to preventive measures and service to citizens, registration and access to information, the implementation of citizen programs for the prevention of crime and the eradication of violence of any kind, improvement of the relationship between the Police and the community, the provision, measurement and impact of quality in each of the services, surveillance, assistance and response mechanisms, technological equipment that allows institutions to monitor, control, assist and investigate events that occur and that threaten citizens. (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 2009).

Security, as an expression of a vital human need, has been and is one of the central concerns of our society and governments since the last decade. As a social and cultural construction, security



is one of the icons of the crisis of modernization and social development, since in essence it implies certainty and the absence of risk or threat (Tudela 2001: 51-64).

Security involves not only not being victims of crime in public and private spaces, but also enjoying the validity of a Constitutional Rule of Law and a minimum or reasonable standard of well-being in matters of health, education, income, etc.

According to Michel Foucault (2010), security is a concept that was born together with liberalism, and refers to a way of governing with the aim of "Ensuring that individuals or the community are exposed as little as possible to dangers" (p. 86).

This leads to the implementation of control, coercion and coercion procedures around health (disease control and hygiene), crime, as well as the fight against "antisocial" behaviors and defense against threats external to the State, identified mainly in the action of other States. (Montero, 2013, p. 205).

Security is a situation in which States reflect that there is no danger of military attack, political pressure or economic coercion, so that they can freely pursue their development and progress.

PRINCIPLES OF CITIZEN SECURITY

The principle of citizen security has a legal basis with which an act is protected, being constitutional when its protection comes from the Magna Carta, for which it governs human conduct in terms of the dignity of the person.

Citizen security is the operation provided for and carried out by the State, with the support of citizens and other organizations of public interest, aimed at ensuring the harmony and peaceful development of life in society, as well as the extinction of violence.

In order to understand citizen security, it will be necessary to consider the following elements:

Human rights are inherent to all people, without distinction of any kind, such as race, sex, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion or any other circumstance. These rights are attributed to all individuals, without any difference. It evokes the idea of possessing rights to manifest interest, which is recognized and assured, that is, there are mechanisms to make the promises of objective law enforceable.

Social equity "To place the proposal in a context of social justice in order to improve the quality of life of the population, as well as to mitigate the vulnerability of young people, the poor, women, children and ethnic minorities" (Jarrín, 2005, p. 47).

Civic culture It is the set of values, attitudes, behaviors and shared rules that generate a sense of belonging, promote improvement, facilitate harmony and lead to compliance with common property. It invigorates a true concatenated work between the State and the community, born from the



need for interaction and collaboration between citizens and institutions with a view to achieving the common benefit.

Participation "Strengthen organized and proactive citizen participation in the solution of problems related to violence in its different manifestations" (Jarrín, 2005, p. 48). Social relationship between State and society, is the interest in interacting and working for the common good, through the institutions of the State.

Social agreement "Promote agreements on policies and actions in which the different levels of the State (central, provincial, cantonal), the private sector and the organized population participate" (Jarrín, 2005, p. 48). It lies in the alliance between two or more people or entities on a matter, in this case in the social sphere.

Decentralization "The institutional framework of citizen security must decentralize competencies in local governments and apply the principle of subsidiarity to be efficient and effective" (Jarrín, 2005, p. 48). Governments apply decentralization, to achieve greater administrative and economic efficiency in the provision of scarce resources, transparency, subsidiarity and greater community collaboration of the inhabitants.

Inter-institutional cooperation "Promote inter-institutional synergy to improve the performance of the entities in charge of citizen security" (Jarrín, 2005, p. 48). Cooperation is a joint operation that supports development in relation to the safety of people in a given place.

Comprehensiveness It is the ability to solve most of the problems of the population served. With regard to this principle, we can explain that the security policies designed by the State have a comprehensive objective, addressing with commitment the insecurity that manifests itself in its different forms such as violence, crime, risks and threats that occur in society and disturb citizen coexistence.

IMPORTANCE OF SAFETY

The cardinal objective of citizen security is for the State to guarantee the full enjoyment of the basic rights of the inhabitants of a country, in particular, of those who consent to the development and protection of their personal integrity, their civic rights and the enjoyment of their property. Its purpose is to help guarantee peace, reduce crime and delinquency at the national level through a correct policy of multisectoral prevention and the control of violence that allow people to carry out their activities free of insecurities and threats.

Security and its materialization are related to an increasingly rigid socio-political framework and context, where terms such as State, democracy and governance are of singular quality. We can reveal that the internal security of the inhabitants is essential for the development of a country's



productive activities so that our community can have citizen guarantees in relation to security and protection.

The National Police is the institution in Ecuador that is the constitutional guarantor of citizen security, the control of public order, the protection of rights, citizen guarantees and the security of persons in Ecuadorian territory; for this reason, the Strategic Plan of the Armed Forces 2021-2025 is currently underway, the same one that allows for a strategic coalition between the Armed Forces and the National Police.

INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of security and coexistence are achieved through the implementation of operations of social and situational prevention, control and institutional development, which together constitute a system based on the foundations of the will of the Social Rule of Law, inter-institutional cooperation and citizen co-responsibility.

These actions are actively joined by information and communication technologies that organise data on violence, facilitate its interpretation and interact with society according to their specific benefit.

The specific objectives are:

- a) To increase the effectiveness of the institutions that guarantee citizen security.
- b) To increase the level of local, national, regional and international integration; and
- c) Strengthen parish, cantonal and community responsibility.

INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR CITIZEN SECURITY

Institutions related to citizen security (FLACSO, 2008): At the national level;

- Ministry of Government and Police
- Ministry of National Defense
- Office of the Attorney General of the State
- State Attorney General's Office
- Office of the Ombudsman of Ecuador

Citizen Security Operational Forces

- National Police of Ecuador
- Joint Command of the Armed Forces

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC PROVIDES, INTER ALIA,

Article 158.- The Armed Forces and the National Police are institutions for the protection of the rights, freedoms, and guarantees of citizens.



Internal protection and the maintenance of public order are exclusive functions of the State and the responsibility of the National Police.

The servants of the Armed Forces and the National Police shall be trained under the foundations of democracy and human rights, and shall respect the dignity and rights of persons without any discrimination and with unrestricted adherence to the legal system.

Article 159.- The Armed Forces and the National Police shall be obedient and non-deliberative, and shall fulfill their mission in strict subjection to the civil power and the Constitution.

The authorities of the Armed Forces and the National Police shall be responsible for the orders they issue.

THE LAW ON PUBLIC SECURITY AND THE STATE (2019) TELLS US:

Article 5.- Of the public security system and of the State. - The agencies and institutions responsible for the Public Security System and the State are subject to the control of the higher bodies of the functions of the State, legislative, judicial and Social Control and Transparency.

ORGANIC CODE OF TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION, AUTONOMY AND DECENTRALIZATION

According to Article 41 of the Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization, the functions of the provincial decentralized autonomous government are the following: ... j) To coordinate with the National Police, society and other agencies, matters related to citizen security, within the scope of its competences... (COOTAD).

According to Article 54 of the Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization; The functions of the municipal decentralized autonomous government are the following:... (n) To create and coordinate municipal citizen security councils, with the participation of the National Police, the community and other bodies related to security, which shall formulate and implement local policies, plans and evaluation of results on prevention, protection, security and citizen coexistence. (COOTAD).

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY

In order to implement the Comprehensive Security Manual for the Ecuadorian Public Sector, it is essential to have the commitment of government institutions and their community, to meet the great challenges for peace and citizen coexistence.

Citizen Security is the right of citizens to live in peace, without fear of being a victim of any type of robbery, assault, physical, material or psychological violence. This right is guaranteed in our Constitution (Ministry of the Interior, 2014, p. 13).



Security has become a necessity of society in general due to the high levels of violence and criminality that are observed, which promotes the scarcity of seeking and implementing all kinds of prevention measures, with the vital protagonists being the properly planned National Police.

In addition, those constitutional legal frameworks must be complied with to implement (Ministry of Government, 2019). Consolidating a safe and peaceful society is the constant challenge for the entire public sector. Recognize citizen security as a public good that demands the development of a project as a product of the joint effort of all actors in society.

The involvement, active participation and commitment of all will allow us to make viable the consummation of plans, programs and projects of community development, for citizen security that will allow us to have a safe labor corporation in the future.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

PREFACE

From our earliest days, human beings have distinguished themselves by instituting self-care, from the physical to the intellectual, and to the extent of their knowledge and capacity it is undeniable that they have achieved it; in the same way, in the field of organized crime prevention we have to start with ourselves so that later, within the strategic unification of the Police, authorities and entity, specialized teams intervene for the advice and implementation of plans and actions of comprehensive institutional security.

For this reason, we must understand that individual protection is the set of actions aimed at the security and maintenance of well-being, so that Public Servants must take the necessary measures to avoid the generation of insecurities, as well as to expose themselves to them. It consists of the protection of a basic core of rights; including the right to life, respect for the physical and material integrity of the person, and their right to have a dignified life.

Individual protection has an important objective aimed mainly at preventing any risk situation, whether robberies, assaults and organized violence; All this makes us reflect on how important safety is in a work coexistence. So the importance of individual protection lies in knowing what to do and what actions we can take to avoid dangerous scenarios or in turn how to proceed when we find ourselves in a situation of these and what measures we could take to avoid being victims of the commission of a crime.

For the administration of this set of moderate actions, we want to commit the National Police of Ecuador which is always willing to provide advice to public sector institutions through citizen training processes, and in a short time a virtual application for the cell phones of our Public Servants will come into force. in order to strengthen protection in favor of individuals and collective security, preventing situations of danger or emergency that may pose a risk to public servants installed in



public institutions, it also seeks the organization of human talent trained in issues of prevention in citizen security and of certain specific equipment, resources and materials, as the case may be and how certain criminal actors affect central aspects with respect to the quality of life, among which we find the following:

- Consider safety measures in work and daily activities.
- Take security measures for individual protection so as not to be victims of crimes.
- Consider that there is no absolute protection, there will be moments of vulnerability, so we must be aware of what individual and institutional protection implies in order to apply it.
- Be aware of the appropriate places where you can safely go to be victims of a crime.

What is sought through individual protection is that citizens can responsibly take the necessary prevention measures to avoid the generation of criminal risks, as well as expose themselves to them.

Once we are clear about this issue, we will know that the above greatly helps us to protect ourselves from being a victim of alleged lawbreakers. In fact, there are factors that minimize a criminal act and we can take as examples, a robbery of a commercial premises, on public transport buses, banks, where certain tips can be put into practice that should be chosen for its implementation.

- Ensure that there is lighting inside and outside the Institution, your home, even when it is closed.
- Manage alarm installations and, if possible, video cameras.
- Install protections or security measures for valuables or documents.
- Coordinate with security entities (National Police) in the event of a robbery so that they can provide immediate attention.

Distrust is the imponderable way to deal with the insecurity that afflicts us Ecuadorians, and it is necessary to act proactively, that is, anticipating events that may occur in any context.

Although risk is an integral component of the natural system and of every human event, it is in the hands of the individuals themselves, to prevent fatal outcomes, neutralize their behavior or minimize their impacts.

Individual protection should be a satisfied habit in our society, we cannot be unaware citizens and let everything be taken care of by the National Police, it must work together between the Entity in charge of Security and on a par with the Institution.

If we can avoid being part of crime statistics, we would admit that our society is a fortress in the awareness of individual protection, in the same way we can avoid being easy victims for criminals if we do not give them the opportunity to participate.



It is true that we have the right to travel without a perception of fear, but if we can avoid a criminal act it would be a great benefit for oneself, for one's neighbor, therefore, for a peaceful coexistence where we all undoubtedly win.

CONCEPTS OF INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

Personal protection is a series of discreet operations and measures aimed at preventing and monitoring dangers to people and property. It is the best dynamic for strengthening prevention and work measures in the face of possible interventions in emergencies, risks, complications and insecurities.

Individual protection institutes prevention regulations to neutralize intimidation and control threats, risks to people and property, consequently implies an adequate response to possible emergency situations present in our society and in the public sector.

The real increase in criminal acts causes manifest changes in the behavior of the populations for the generation of security projects, the first strategy for this is individual and collective protection. It is a series of operations channeled to defense, executed by oneself, for oneself.

People must take the necessary measures to dissuade the generation of insecurities, as well as show themselves to them. They are a succession of protection measures and other preventive actions in the event of an environment of criminal and emergency acts.

It is a complete study from the point of view of security, of the facilities, circumscribing the activities, prevention and protection facilities, as well as the organization of human and material talents and where the actions that the occupants of a building must carry out at the time an emergency situation arises are put in writing.

Individual protection is understood as the set of procedures and measures focused on preventing and controlling risks to people and property, is to provide an adequate response to possible emergency situations and to guarantee the unification, standardization of these actions with the public civil protection system. These actions and measures must be adopted by the holders of the positions, with their own means and resources within their scope of competence, considering three types of protection, which are:

Personal Protection. - It is that quality of being aware of our own protection. Personal self-protection can also be called the way to act appropriately in the face of a risk or reducing the effects of it that are found towards the particular person. You should feel safe both physically and psychologically.

Citizen protection. - They constitute the actions and procedures adopted by the Public Servant or citizen, conducive to preventing threats to people and property. It is the optimal strategy for prevention and action in the face of community insecurity.



Corporate protection. – If it occurs, minimize the consequences. A good Personal Protection Plan is one that, in addition to being well designed, is in accordance with institutional needs, is well maintained and implemented. If one of these three premises fails, we will not be able to guarantee effective intervention and evacuation of occupants in scenarios of insecurity.

PERSONAL SAFEGUARDING COMPONENTS

When faced with a risk, you should consider self-protection resources.

Offender. It is the natural person who performs actions or omissions typified as contraventions in the laws. When the person at risk is predictable; that is, he always behaves in the same way, the aggressor can easily define on what day, time and place he can proceed to attack.

According to León (2012): "It will always be easier to attack than to defend oneself, which is why today we propose a series of rules to minimize the possibility of falling into the hands of crime and being victims of possible robberies, assaults with knives and other threats to which they may be exposed." Here are examples:

- Do not always arrive home by the same route, change daily and remember that the longest route may be the safest.
- Avoid always making withdrawals of money at the same ATM, whether it is the closest to the office or your home, change the passwords periodically and try not to make withdrawals of large sums of money; however, if it is unavoidable to do so, remember that the Police provide the escort service at no cost.
- If you are going to take a taxi, avoid doing it on the street, do not despair and look for a safe means to get it, even if it is more expensive. Don't take unnecessary risks, think that your loved ones prefer you to take a little longer, but that you arrive safely.
- When you go to 'farrear', have a chosen driver or ensure their pick-up, improvisation when going home will make them easy prey for malicious people.
- When traveling in buses, do not have objects such as cell phones or wallets in the back pockets of your pants and if you carry suitcases, place them in the front to avoid being victims of theft.
- It will never be a good idea to walk down the street under the influence of alcohol, do not talk on the street on your cell phone and much less chat, leave that for safe and closed places.
- Be cautious with the personal information you publish on social networks, photos of your home, home address, contact telephone numbers, passwords, passwords and other data, which can be used to help the criminal know your routines and the places you are used to.



CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONAL PROTECTION

Citizen security seeks to ensure that community life takes place in an environment of solidarity, harmony, prosperity and respect for human dignity. Total security does not exist, it is a utopia to think at all, there will always be crimes; Crime is inherent to the human condition. We can say that it is also cyclical, but it depends a lot on whether the habitual criminals are in prison or on the street. They have the function of minimizing the risks to which the Public Server is exposed.

Many problems and many thefts are due to the fact that the vast majority of these common criminals are consumers of controlled substances (drugs). Risk can be minimized, not eliminated; An important sign in any prevention situation is common sense that will allow us to mark the limits between risk and prudence.

Accepting the innate risk of any action should lead us to guide our decisions based on the fact that any lack of effectiveness of the prevention, detection and treatment system can cause serious consequences.

Information. Aggression can arise at the least expected moment; Therefore, we must always be alert, any action taken to prevent crime and combat crime would not be successful if it did not have the participation of the citizenry, which is why the formulation of our proposal and the implementation of actions must be established with the participation of the institutional community. Whoever handles the information, controls the risk. If the person who may be affected prevents the aggressor from obtaining information, it will hinder his action and reduce his chances of success.

THE SECURITY SYSTEM

It is a set of elements installed and interconnected with each other that warn, detect or act in the event of attempted robberies or other events or emergencies. That is, it is the set of means to maintain a safe state to prevent, detect and eliminate threats to life. A single entity does not guarantee security. The combination of the different resources available makes the protection and protection strategy strong.

ALTERNATE SECURITY PLAN

The purpose of every plan is to raise awareness of the situation that each person may face and how to respond to it in a creative and innovative way. The alternative plan is a proactive strategy that will help address negative changing situations and guarantee the continuity of subsistence in society. That is, having different possibilities of action in the face of certain events so that the person at risk is less predictable and can make changes in situations of suspicion.



COMBINATION OF ELEMENTS

The person at risk must always be creative in search of the necessary resources to guarantee safety because the aggressor changes his ways of acting. Therefore, the person at risk must also change their protection and assistance strategy. Easily visible mechanisms, such as wire fences and others that are difficult to detect, should be used, especially the use of anti-observation measures. In this way, deterrence is accompanied by surprise.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL PROTECTION

The essential objective of personal protection is for the State to guarantee the full enjoyment of the fundamental rights of citizens and the enjoyment of their property. Public safety is a key factor for economic development. It is to prevent and control possible risks to people and material goods and to be able to provide solutions.

To deter the emergence of a crime, it is necessary to identify and address the causes related to its commission, but, above all, it is necessary to know how to neutralize its effects and transmit confidence to the public. Personal protection is vital to have peace of mind to carry out our activity without fearing any scares or dangers. And, above all, because of the awareness that some outcomes could have been prevented.

The social prevention of crime, in addition to publicizing measures to avoid victimization, sensitizes, informs and strengthens among citizens the application of self-care measures. The prevention of addictions is a strategic issue for public safety, as is the development of strengths in the individual to overcome conditions of adversity or danger.

Citizens must take the necessary measures to avoid the generation of risks, as well as expose themselves to them. Once an emergency has occurred, they must conduct themselves in accordance with the instructions of the competent public service agents.

Therefore, in order to prevent crime, it is necessary to understand what factors generate it and design prevention strategies based on the analysis of scenarios that minimize its effects (Leal, 2018). Its purpose is to be able to take immediate action against any risk; In other words, self-protection will help to minimise risks quickly and effectively. In addition, it will be possible to reduce economic losses, since operating correctly avoids personal and/or material damage (Leal, 2018).

Personal protection is vital to have peace of mind to carry out our activity without fearing any scares or dangers. And, above all, because of the awareness that some outcomes could have been prevented.

Without a doubt, the most important particularity of being able to know and apply self-protection actions will always be to be able to safeguard our lives. (Leal, 2018) With this background, it is imperative to make a deep reflection on applying and stimulating safe places with



entities of the State, community and especially the Police in order to reduce risks and improve our human and productive capacities.

PERSONAL PROTECTION MEASURES

These are techniques that aim to protect the public servant against external attacks. What is personal protection? It is the set of actions aimed at protection carried out by oneself, or for oneself. Citizens must take the necessary measures to avoid the generation of risks, as well as expose themselves to them. Once an emergency has occurred, they must act in accordance with the instructions of the competent public service officials.

If you did not have the opportunity to know and apply the basic rules of prevention to avoid being a victim of crime, today we put for your consideration some rules that will allow you to know what must be done to avoid criminal stalking and commit you so that, consciously, you decide not only to know these rules, but to accept them and exercise them for your own well-being.

Some of the measures that will help us avoid being victims of criminal activity are the following:

- Avoid becoming a victim of a criminal act, taking into account the environment in which it may occur.
- Contact with strangers on the street must be avoided, even more so if you are alone.
- When at an ATM, avoid asking for help from unknown people.
- Be aware that this criminal act can take place at any time and in any place.
- Avoid using electronic devices when moving down the street as this attracts the attention of criminals.
- Use moderate, zipperable bags and use your wallet in the front pockets.
- Try to use ATMs in crowded places and during busy hours.
- When you leave somewhere, do it accompanied by another person, and if it is in a group, even better.
- Do not walk in dark or abandoned places, avoid walking in the same direction as vehicles, it is better to walk against the road to look at those coming and not expose yourself to an attack from behind.
- Find a place to take shelter, a place with many people, security guards or police.
- If you think you are in danger, do not be ashamed to scream. Consider bringing a whistle or something that makes noise.
- Always carry a telephone number for emergencies and that it is activated by pressing any key.



- If you think you are being hunted, walk quickly to the first illuminated and commercial area with people. If it is a vehicle, turn and walk in the opposite direction.

Most human beings by nature, seek an environment of peace and tranquility to develop our daily activities; More than contradictory, it is to say that many people with their actions create an environment of insecurity, anxiety and even danger to their own integrity.

Thus, self-security and self-protection depend on the responsibility and behavior we adopt as a society to minimize risks and vulnerabilities. When we talk about self-protection, we refer to the prevention and control of risks, as well as the actions and measures that must be adopted in order to guarantee the protection of citizens, property and the environment, for which we recommend to the public sector workforce the main prevention actions.

Measurements

Presence of Criminals

Most people by nature seek to have an environment where they can carry out their daily activities in a serene way, however, this constant tranquility means that they do not care about their own integrity, and for this certain fundamental criteria of individual protection measures must be kept in mind:

Procedure

- Nothing is guaranteed when it comes to safety, you should always have several prevention measures.
- Always be attentive and avoid a "proximity" of people who have a certain negative and suspicious attitude.
- Do not always go the same route after daily activities and always try to be accompanied.
- Always walk in the opposite direction to the direction of vehicles to avoid being chased and be aware of everything around you.
- If a person is suspected of looking for places where they can take shelter such as premises with several people or with private security, if they do not have any of these, they can change address always maintaining a distance of more than ten meters between you and the suspicious person.
- If you see a person approaching in a suspicious way, run and observe the reaction of that person, many times they will not chase you because they do not want to draw attention to what is happening.



- In case you have already been approached by a criminal, do not run, this could endanger your integrity, since it is unknown how that person could react.
- If you can scream do not ask for help, this will make the people around you afraid and move away, preferably shout "FIRE!", this will attract people's attention and they could even approach out of simple curiosity.
- Another option is to shout the name of a person and greet indistinctly people around you who can help you, this could help the offender to renounce the commission of the criminal act.
- If you have a feeling, never rule out that possibility, it is better to be safe than sorry. Do not provoke situations where the offender feels that he is losing control of the situation, do not try to confront him, since most are always accompanied or could carry firearms or sharp sharps.

Public means of transport are also widely used by criminals during rush hour, as they can hide among people and when acting in a group deliver what was stolen to another person in the event of being apprehended and have nothing in their possession.

There are two methods widely used by criminals to act on public transport or bus stops, one of which is the so-called "arranchador" who takes advantage of a person's carelessness to steal his cell phone or in the case of women to rip off his earrings, and on the other hand, the so-called "misleader" who, taking advantage of his partner, diverts the victim's attention to take suitcases, boxes or things that people have left on the floor or do not have in sight; To avoid this type of situation, you must always be alert and take certain recommendations such as:

- If you are going to use your cell phone on the street, always be aware of the people around you or if one of them pays a lot of attention to you.
- As far as possible, avoid going out on the street with jewelry, as this attracts the attention of criminals.
- If a person approaches you to ask for help with an address or offer to sell you an item, do not neglect your belongings or avoid talking to that person.
- If you are on public transport and it is full, try to carry your suitcase or bag in the front, this will prevent them from opening or cutting it to steal your belongings.
- Try to carry your wallet in the front pocket or inside a jacket or jacket, never in the back pocket of your pants, also try to always have your belongings where you can see them.

Reiterating the above, if you are going to talk on a cell phone in the street, it is preferable to enter a place or do it in a place where there are more people and never lose attention from your surroundings, this is essential to avoid any possible theft (General Secretariat of Security and Governance, 2010).



Home Security

Home security is aimed at protecting the place where we live, our families, valuable objects that are most affected because it is where we develop the most private part of our lives and where we need to feel a greater sense of security and protection.

When we talk about security, we must know that the offender acts where it is easier to do so to avoid being discovered. Therefore, safety begins with prevention and taking reliable measures to protect what matters most, our lives.

Procedure

- If you are temporarily absent from your home or apartment, notify the Community Police Unit of your sector of your departure, so that it can permanently register and monitor your home.
- The main entrances to your home must have security and protection devices.
- Have an intercom at your front door to identify people.
- For safety, notify a close family member or trusted neighbor of your temporary supervision.
- Install a good home alarm system and internal lighting.
- Do not allow public service workers to enter without their prior request. If in doubt, urgently contact the police in your sector.
- If you consider any type of confirmed inspection, ask for their identification.
- In the event of the temporary absence of parents due to work situation, it is important that people who are in the home maintain permanent communication with their relatives.
- Have the emergency number (911) in a visible place.
- Due to an emergency, your call must be immediate to ECU 911

Exit Security

Currently the community feels uneasy and threatened by the different ways in which crime or organized groups act, especially when people leave their homes either on foot or in a vehicle, because they are considered propitious places and easy targets, so it is important that before their decision to leave their home, Take into account certain recommendations that will protect your life and that of your families.



Procedure

- As mentioned above, if you are temporarily absent from your home or apartment, notify the Community Police Unit of your sector of your departure, so that they can provide security and permanent surveillance at your home.
- Make sure the lock, alarm and internal lighting system is activated.
- When you decide to leave your property, it is necessary that you observe the surroundings of your street from a safe place, in order to identify any abnormality with strange people and vehicles.
- Before departure, it is important to observe possible suspects in their surroundings, whether they are on foot, on a motorcycle or in a vehicle.
- If you have any suspicion or news, call ECU 911 urgently and ask for emergency help.

Home burglary

It is a crime that a person incurs when seizing other people's belongings in a house or apartment. These robberies occur in places and times where the population has a low economic situation, due to the increase in unemployment, since they do it as a last resort to satisfy their basic needs.

It is essential to show that due to the fear that the affected people feel they do not report this type of crime, it is worth mentioning that there are two ways in which home robberies can occur: Without violence, this usually happens when families are not at home for some reason and criminals take advantage of the situation. With violence, it usually happens when the family is inside the home and they receive threats, physical aggressions from criminals, so it is necessary to know what protection measures are of vital importance for the knowledge of the public helping to combat this problem that occurs on a national scale, in any place and at any time.

Procedure

- Remember that your peace of mind and that of your family depends on what you and your family say, do, or don't do.
- Manage an environment of trust that allows you to know the whereabouts and activities of your family at all times.
- Encourage mutual concern about safety issues so that everyone participates in this effort.
- Insist to your family on the importance of observing and improving safety measures.
- Establish a personal "code" of intra-family communication for emergencies.



- Preventing strangers from entering the home, such as enumerators, workers of public service companies and/or security entities, without first establishing their full identity.
- Requests the support of the National Police to know the background of security agents assigned to the area and security guards.
- If your keys are lost or stolen, immediately change the locks on your home.
- Keep the door closed when leaving or being inside it, if possible you should change the locks periodically or install a peephole to verify who is knocking on the door.
- You should never think of leaving the keys to the house hidden outside the house.
- Do not post on social networks or give any information about the outing activities carried out by your family.
- Plan community talks with the help of the National Police to provide information in case of danger that may be generated in a home in order to maintain optimal, stable and safe crime prevention.
- Take into account emergency telephone numbers so that security entities provide us with greater security when reporting any theft.
- In case of suffering any physical or emotional damage, go to the nearest institution or health center, and then inform the relevant authorities of what happened and make the respective report. (Puentes, 2020).
- Create WhatsApp security groups among the neighbors of the community so that they remain informed of any suspicious movement that may occur in their neighborhood. (Puentes, 2020).

In order to prevent home burglaries, the National Police recommends the following actions:

Procedure:

- Know the location of the Community Police Unit closest to your home.
- Memorize emergency numbers with your family.
- Observe the neighborhood environment, if you observe anything suspicious call 911.
- Carry out a brief analysis of the vulnerabilities and threats presented by the infrastructure of your home to reinforce and strengthen them and thus avoid taking unnecessary risks.
- Do not allow strangers to enter or leave the door open for someone who is arriving as you leave.
- Do not provide the information or data of your family members to strangers, preferably by telephone.
- Store your valuables in a safe place.



- Install a good outdoor lighting system, which can be controlled from inside the property.
- Vary your times of entry and exit from the home to avoid possible assaults and kidnappings.

Express Kidnapping

In society, these actions of illegality occur that deprive the freedom of the human being with economic, social and political objectives, for the rescue of a victim leaving serious psychological consequences of fear, fear and anguish; therefore, the participation and intervention of our society is needed, adopting a series of preventive procedures to avoid being victims of this crime.

Taking as a reference the current regulations of the COIP where it is stated that kidnapping refers to an act where: "The person who deprives of liberty, retains, hides, snatches or transfers to a different place one or more persons against their will" (COIP-Art.161).

On the other hand, the United Nations Anti-Kidnapping Manual mentions that the prevention of kidnapping must be a priority activity of all governments both within the national boundary and also outside it, so it must be ensured that appropriate measures are taken through a study and preparation to prevent it.

Procedure

- Have a personal conscience regarding personal safety.
- Avoid going to spaces declared at risk and dangerous.
- Avoid posting photographs and personal information on social networks.
- Avoid transporting large amounts of money.
- It is prudent to change the entry and exit times to our activities.
- Always protect your financial information, don't share it for security.
- Stay alert when getting out of your vehicle, avoid being ostentatious.
- If you are inside a vehicle, maintain safety devices.
- In public places, avoid making comments on personal and economic matters.
- It is feasible to develop a personal and family emergency plan.
- Do not go on dates with strangers in uncrowded or distant places.
- If you suspect that you are being pursued, you should look for alternative routes of travel.
- In the event of an emergency, go urgently to the nearest Community Police Unit.
- If you receive a kidnapping threat or are contacted by phone by the criminal, report it to ECU 911.



- You should avoid making threats or commitments to criminals.

Robberies on Public Transport

The statistic is alarming, as it reveals the non-existent security strategy at the national level, which is why crimes such as robbery of public transport users is on the rise since people who commit crimes on public transport consider that it is easier for such action not to have negative repercussions for them. Since multiple times during robberies of users, people observe the event but for fear of being attacked they do not react and do not help the victim, or they also take advantage of the fact that many users for economic reasons decide to take the service of illegal transport vehicles to get around, in this virtue we provide the following security recommendations to avoid theft in public transport.

Nowadays, the community frequently uses public transport as a very effective means of getting to all places, but due to the various risk situations that occur in it, it has caused users to feel constant fear from the moment they use the service, since they do not have the confidence that there is a system that protects them optimally and that guarantees that it does not happen to them nothing, because daily there are events where unfortunately many people see their personal integrity affected by the theft of electronic equipment and money; in other cases they are even attacked or may lose their lives if they resist these adverse situations.

Procedure

- Always try to change the route of travel, this reduces the possibility of being assaulted, since on many occasions criminals follow you and identify your movements.
- Avoid boarding buses with excess passengers and in desolate places.
- Do not carry flashy or luxury items, such as jewelry, clothing, cell phones, laptops.
- If you are going to notify the driver or assistant of a robbery, you must do so with absolute discretion.
- Only use stops that are safe to board or get off where people or businesses are always open.
- Avoid falling asleep on public transport, always stay alert for the presence of suspects.
- If you are the victim of an assault, never offer resistance, only memorize as many characteristics of the aggressors as possible and provide this urgent information to the National Police.
- When getting off any type of public transport, discreetly observe your surroundings to check that no one is following you, if you detect tracking, find a safe shelter and call ECU-911.



- Place your backpack on your chest and protect it with one arm because suspects operate in a variety of ways.
- Not traveling in the last seats turns out to be spaces and more vulnerable to theft.
- If they are vehicles of the Eco Via, Metro, Trolleybus or the different corridors, do not travel near the doors.

Criminal groups usually locate themselves in these areas to flee easily after the theft.

- When choosing a public service, make sure it is from an authorized cooperative to minimize the risk of suffering some type of assault, robbery, theft, or injury.

Transfer and Return of Activities

During the fulfillment of our daily activities outside our home, professional and work activity, it is important to always be attentive and alert, observing everything that happens on our journey, since crime is right in the environment of the community, only then will we reach levels of prevention and personal safety, so the following measures are recommended.

Procedure

Always be alert: If you are on the street, avoid being distracted and always carry your purse and personal valuables forward, tightly closed and holding it with your arms, "the opportunity or opportunity makes the thief" Report strange movements: When you see unknown people prowling and observing in a strange way, immediately notify ECU-911. A record can prevent future thefts. (Durán, 2017).

Do not give personal information: That is, do not provide personal or family data through surveyors, phone calls or contests, among others. Do not post information on social networks about the geographical location, new acquisitions, real estate or vehicles. (Durán, 2017).

An always connected community: It is very important that public servants meet and talk about the doubts and fears that haunt them. Together you can create anti-theft prevention campaigns by making a WhatsApp group.

Exhaust all resources: A great idea is to install security cameras and alarms in homes or places. Place signs outside that say "We are watching you", to scare away criminals. (Third, 2016).

Ability to react in case of a situation of vulnerability: If you are a victim, do not act in desperation in the face of attackers. Your peace of mind will guarantee your care and that of others, take care of your integral safety. (Third, 2016).

Maintain levels of alert: If you or your relatives want to move money in large amounts, ask the National Police for help so as not to be the victim of a crime.



Choose a safe vehicle: If you know that you leave work late, look for a safe means of transportation, or if you walk try to leave with at least more people, and if you are able to do your transfer in a taxi that is safe.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN PUBLIC SERVANTS, POLICE PERSONNEL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

To encourage permanent dialogue between civil servants/police and the local government on security issues. Strengthening prevention initiatives: All public servants must be trained to prevent different criminal acts, as well as to avoid traveling through places with a crime rate or areas identified as insecure.

Avoid walking alone: Public servants or citizens should walk in groups through dangerous areas, avoid walking alone late at night, in the best cases go out in a vehicle from the door of the institution to their home.

Do not encourage the criminal: Public servants should not take their electronic devices out where there are unknown people or people who are drinking in the streets, in desolate places because if a criminal sees it he would take advantage of that opportunity to attack him. (POLJUVE, 2009).

Be aware of the protection of physical well-being: It is necessary to avoid confrontation, as far as possible try to evaluate the possibilities without exposing yourself to greater dangers. (Third, 2016).

Observe: When leaving your home or returning to it, observe the street in order to identify strange people or situations that endanger your integrity and safety. (Third, 2016).

Take small precautions, which reduce the chances of an assault: It is recommended that computers or laptops are not in plain sight inside a vehicle. Steering wheel locks and alarms are deterrents when it comes to a robbery. (Third, 2016).

Neighborhood organization: It is very important that citizens/public servants integrate, know each other and have each other's contact information.

Neighborhood organization must be simple and effective. (POLJUVE, 2009) Keep in mind the places of risk and the most common times and days for crime: Crimes present strong patterns and concentrations in time and place.

Educate: Crime prevention is everyone's task. It is recommended to talk about these issues and recommendations as a family, analyze the routes and behaviors in order to establish protection protocols within the family. (Education, 2017).

The offender makes a study of the times and days that are feasible for the commission of his acts, therefore, the places with the highest risk or known as red zones should be avoided.



VEHICLE THEFT AND ASSAULT

This problem is of a social nature since we are all harmed, either directly or indirectly, since in situations such as the simple fact of waiting for the traffic light to turn green, in the vehicle it can be dangerous, since during the transition time of the colors of the traffic light we can be victims of theft.

This type of situation means that people cannot have peace of mind when traveling in their own vehicle, but they also cannot be calm when the vehicle is parked, either for a long time or for a relatively short moment, since it should be noted that the vehicle is the focus of crime as can be seen in various statistics. where mainly what happens is that the vehicle can be stolen and later disassembled to sell its parts illegally at substantially low costs, so that it is a very lucrative business or also to sell it as a second-hand vehicle, with the modifications of the case.

At this point we can point out that routine is the main enemy, since when the person at risk is predictable; that is, that he always behaves in the same way, the aggressor can easily define on which day, time and place to attack since he usually passes through the same place every day; On the other hand, we can reaffirm that absolute security does not exist since irrigation can be minimized but not eliminated. We can also say that the security system is like a chain, since a single entity does not guarantee its effectiveness, since the combination of the different resources available makes the protection strategy strong.

Finally, we must always maintain an alternative security plan, which means that we must have different possibilities of action in certain events so that the person at risk is less predictable and can make changes in situations of suspicion of a robbery or assault.

THERE ARE FIVE BASIC RULES THAT CAN ELIMINATE OR REDUCE CRIMINAL ACTION

Rules

Observation. - It is the action of observing or looking at something or someone with great attention 360° carefully to acquire some knowledge about their behavior or characteristics, controlling everything that is within sight of them. Always look at the suspect's hands.

Distrust. - Doubt people, unfamiliar environments, situations and objects, without falling into paranoia.

Proactivity. - Anticipating events, this means taking control and making things happen, instead of just waiting for an event to happen and put us at risk. Albert Einstein once said that "life is very dangerous; not for those who do evil, but for those who sit and watch what happens"

Common sense. - It is the faculty of orienting oneself in what most people would do, if common sense says run or scream, that is how it should be done.



Feedback. - It is the use of *modus operandi*, we must learn from events that occurred to family members or other people. As self-protection measures to avoid being a victim of theft of your vehicle, the following should be taken into account:

Procedure

Prefer public parking lots. Look around before parking. Plan your arrival and departure times as a busy place during the day can be deserted and dark at night.

If you distrust something or someone, pass by and evaluate the situation.

Try to keep the windows closed while you are walking. If you have any doubts, call the police.

Always remove the ignition or activation key from the vehicle.

Do not leave your house keys inside the vehicle.

Never stay inside the parked vehicle because that makes you a perfect victim.

Do not leave any valuables in sight inside the vehicle.

If upon returning to the vehicle you notice a malfunction that prevents you from moving it, call a mechanic immediately as someone may have caused the failure.

URBAN TRAVEL

Let us remember that we continuously have to carry out various activities in the neighborhood or citadel where we live and due to the conditions of our society we are exposed to vulnerabilities and threats that cause fear and affect our integrity, for which we must adopt actions to minimize risks and violence.

Procedure

When walking down the street, avoid contact with strangers, even more so if you are alone. When you leave somewhere, do so accompanied by another person or in a group. Do not walk through dark or abandoned places, avoid walking in the same direction as the vehicles, it is better to walk against the road to look at those that are coming and not expose yourself to an attack from behind.

When crossing the street, if you observe the behavior of a suspect; and if the suspect crosses, do not allow him to "close the space" or apprehend him. Always observe everything that is happening around you.

Analyze the behavior of those who might be suspicious, such as hands (usually in pockets) and eyes.



Look for a place to take shelter, a place with many people, security guards or police. If you need help on the street, you should shout "help, fire" so that people pay attention to you and this will help them to notify a police officer. Women and the elderly are a perfect target for criminal action.

After making purchases, do not check your money outside the commercial premises, or inside your vehicle. Carry the strap purses over your shoulder, with the flap next to your body, and keep your hand on the strap. "Stay alert even on public transport, "always carry the exact money on hand before getting on the bus.

When traveling on the bus, hold your keys and other valuable items well, at night, keep your purse or wallet in the front of your body. If someone disturbs you on the bus or you feel uncomfortable when possible, sit by the aisle in an emergency.

Try not to stand by doors; Try to take a taxi that is moving.

RURAL DISPLACEMENT

It is called the longest travel time from a starting point to an end point, through the use of different means of transport that are generally carried out outside the urban perimeter, from one city to another.

Procedure

The following relevant measures are of great relevance to persons who, collectively or individually, are engaged in internal or international displacement:

- Identify safe departure and transfer routes.
- Keep a phone activated in a central location so that you can be informed and report possible threats.
- Do not travel off main roads at night.
- Try to travel with someone else and avoid doing so at night.
- Refrain from boarding passengers on your journey.
- Remember that any unforeseen action can cause insecurity.
- Remember that in remote and desolate places the risk of people who pass through them increases.
- Frequently inform your family members of your journey and final destination

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

One of the frequent problems is scams perpetrated by telephone and emails, causing economic losses; The maneuver of this scam comes from the scammer to seem very friendly; What's more, they even go so far as to address each other by name, chatting a little about what they want to



offer. They may claim to work for a company you trust, or scammers may send correspondence or post ads to try to convince you to call them in order to get their own information from the victim in order to get their money into their money.

Using unknown links can steal information from your user or personal site. In all places, the cell phone is used, since it is currently the most used communication tool by all citizens, and indisputably that the use of this medium in public places is not the most advisable to keep us safe; It is no less true that these mobile devices are very useful since they help us to keep in touch, so it is important to take care of the information we carry on it, especially on social networks, which is where most people upload personal information, their photos and everything that has to do with their family and people around them; therefore, you must take security measures to avoid being a victim of a crime.

Procedure

- When answering your phone, limit yourself to providing your personal data.
- Do not program your answering machine, it may be a tool of the criminal.
- Do not allow surveys of any kind to be conducted.
- Prepare your family and collaborators on the procedure they should adopt in the event of telephone threats.
- Do not provide any information in the event of false calls.
- Limit yourself to providing by telephone location of their families, addresses, names and activities.
- In the face of a threatening call from an explosive device, remain calm, memorize the tone of voice, accent, mode of expression, attitude, noises, sex and apparent age.

Then call Ecu 911 urgently and ask for help.

COMPUTER SECURITY

With the advancement of technology, most threats and risks have moved to the virtual platform. It is the discipline that deals with designing the rules, procedures, methods and techniques applied to achieve a safe and reliable information insertion system; These sites encompass a number of security measures, such as antivirus software programs, firewalls, and other measures that depend on the user, such as enabling and disabling certain software features, such as Java scripts, ActiveX; In this sense, it is necessary to take care of the proper use of the computer and other devices to avoid the publication of personal information on the Internet, especially on social networks and websites that are not trustworthy.



Procedure

- Confidentiality in the emails of the different accounts that are free.
- Limit yourself to sending personal, banking, economic and password information through computer networks.
- Be very careful with SPAM, because of the advertising that is offered to generate scams.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Nowadays, social networks are a fundamental tool for the progress of society, as they facilitate the quality of life of their users, mainly communication between people, regardless of where they are.

At the same time, we must also understand that there are always people who misuse it, making this technological resource become a dangerous weapon in the wrong hands, in which we are all exposed to being victims of countless crimes, such as harassment, cyberbullying, among others.

It is our duty as responsible users to take all security and privacy measures for the information we share. Aware of the great reach of social networks and the easy access to electronic platforms, this fact forces us to recommend certain rules for their use.

Procedure

- When using the Social Media Web Service, observe the instructions for use and privacy.
- Use of strengthened passwords to access default email accounts.
- Do not use your own data to set up your profile.
- Limit yourself to incorporating your profile and photographs in the accesses of different pages and accounts.
- Opt for security of permissions for computer applications.

SECURITY IN BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS

The presence of police in banks is intended to determine the degree of importance of security in these institutions, where the best methods and strategies stand out when using any transaction mechanism so as not to be victims of robberies by common criminals.

Procedure

Take precautions when making large cash withdrawals, use the Police Securities Custody Service Do not make cash deposits and withdrawals, use online services for your transactions If you



observe the presence of suspicious people in the bank's environment, inform the security personnel so that they can take the corresponding actions.

If you notice that you are being followed on your way to the exit of a bank, contact the MI UPC virtual application and ask for support.

When using the ATM, check that it does not have additional devices, traps and cameras. When operating the ATM, do not allow them to view your personal password. Do not allow the help of private individuals when making a deposit or withdrawal. Always compare your card receipt with your statement.

WORK ENVIRONMENT

Every day people are victims of insecurity in their work and productive activity, causing serious consequences that affect the economic aspect and cause a lot of fear. That is why it is necessary to provide advice to our students and their families in this area if we consider that we are harmed daily by organized crime in everything related to our heritage.

Procedures

Ask for the support and advice of the Police so that they can carry out an evaluation or technical study of the security in your work. Consider incorporating closed-circuit video and surveillance security with their respective sensors and alarm. Provision of identification cards or security fingerprint for entry to the interior of the facilities.

Select areas for public use and those restricted for your own safety and that of your support staff. Socialize internal security measures with your staff so that they can adopt them in case of any contingency.

Arrange for all employees at work and visitors to carry identification credentials for their mobilization. Consider a frequent review of the safety devices that count the physical area of your work.

Installation of an internal alarm system, connected to the community alarm system or the Police Unit in your sector. Work together with local authorities and the community seeking to strengthen the security of their sector.

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

It is essential to create a conducive, healthy and positive environment for our family, generating safe spaces for them, and even more so with the health emergency, it is a priority to strengthen the family unit over preventive care to mitigate risks and violence, so it is essential to put into practice certain actions of self-protection and security.



Procedure

Develop a family awareness of the risks generated by insecurity. Establish a family code to disseminate when in an emergency. To generate effective and permanent communication in the development of our activities. Refrain the family from providing information about your actions. Do not go to dangerous places where the integrity of your family is exposed. Maintain contact with the Police in your sector for surveillance and abnormalities. Have information from emergency and security agencies.

NATIONAL POLICE STRATEGY

This is an application developed by the National Directorate of Information and Communication Technology, based on Milestone 3, which refers to modernization that tells us about incorporating technological tools to citizens; This application is available in the different mobile virtual stores, since the Ecuadorian population is currently in a constant modernization.

In order to achieve an efficient performance in its work towards the community and fulfilling its constitutional and institutional mission of protecting and guaranteeing the rights of people, citizen security and public order, the National Police has developed the mobile application "My UPC".

Approximately 80% of households have access to a mobile device, so that they can have a police force closer to the service of their people.

The "My UPC" Mobile Application is aimed at providing an effective service to citizens and satisfying the different demands of the community, since it contains informative data on police services carried out, as well as the UPC closest to its location, visualizing a route to reach it, accessing a telephone call to the UPC, it also contains information and the possibility of registering three types of alerts: Community Alert, Domestic Violence Alert and Stolen Vehicle Alert, which will be attended by the National Police.

When downloading the application, users must register with the real information requested so that the services offered by the mobile application are provided in the most efficient way possible.

This information collected will be used exclusively for police analysis purposes, complying with the expectations and standards of computer security, in addition to being able to meet the needs of citizens.

The end user's data must be registered within the necessary requirements such as: ID number, surnames and first names, gender (Female, male, or other), email, telephone number in which the application is used; In the case of foreigners, it will be necessary to have the registration of the official document of their country, together with other data.



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