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SISTEMA DE COOPERACIÓN ENTRE LAS FUERZAS AÉREAS AMERICANAS

A SALUTE TO THE AMERICAN SISTERHOOD

A cordial greeting to the delegations participating in the Combined Exercise **"Cooperation IX - One Force Peru 2023"**, developed by the **System of Cooperation among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)**, which this time is hosted by our country.

In 1961, USAF General Thomas White's idea arose among the commanding generals of the American air forces to strengthen inter-institutional fraternal relations, an idea that over the years has yielded excellent results.

Today, we have a system that promotes these exercises that not only offer training and knowledge, but also a great professional experience, so that the air forces can provide humanitarian support to their populations in cases of emergency in the event of a natural disaster.

I am grateful for the presence of each of the air forces, I cordially welcome you to Peru, a millenary country, rich in biodiversity, history and gastronomy.

The Peruvian Air Force welcomes you with the aeronautical spirit of solidarity and fraternity that characterizes those of us who wear the uniform of the homeland.

Welcome!

Air Force General
ALFONSO JAVIER ARTADI
SALETTI
Commander General of the Peruvian Air Force

SICOFAA, a single force in the face of natural disasters



THE AIRWAY IS THE QUICKEST AND MOST TIMELY RESPONSE IN THE EVENT OF NATURAL DISASTERS

SICOFAA is aimed at exchanging experiences, means, training, instruction, etc. and everything that facilitates the development of procedures to act in the field. in an integrated manner in compliance with the provisions of their respective

The System for Cooperation among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA) is a non-political and voluntary organization that brings together the air forces of the Americas to promote friendship and cooperation. It is currently dedicated to humanitarian aid in cases of major disasters in the territories of its member countries.

It is made up of the air forces of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Earthquakes, hurricanes, forest fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, landslides, tsunamis, and the El Niño phenomenon are some of the natural disasters that periodically affect the American continent and the world in general, which is why societies must be prepared for these moments of misfortune.

Faced with this reality, SICOFAA decided to direct the actions of its organization towards humanitarian aid in the event of such disasters in the territories of its member countries.

To this end, they meet periodically to standardize and update their working procedures. Currently, the combined exercise "Cooperation IX" is being carried out in Peru. In 2014, our

country also hosted the "Cooperation III" exercise.



This exercise was not only a combined multinational operation, but also managed to integrate national entities that are directly involved in the event of disasters in Peru, such as:

the National Defense Institute (Instituto Nacional de Defensa, INDE), the Ministry of Defense (Instituto Nacional de Defensa), the Ministry of Defense (Instituto Nacional de Defensa) and the Ministry of Defense (Instituto Nacional de Defensa).

Civil (INDECI), the Peruvian General Fire Brigade (CGBP), Telefonica del Peru, and the regional and local governments involved. The headquarters of this exercise was the FAP Callao Air Base.

The first SICOFAA exercise was held in Puerto Montt, Chile. The official language of SICOFAA is Spanish, taking into account that 14 member countries speak Spanish, four speak English, one Portuguese and one French.

This joint action of air forces also brings an interesting process of cultural integration. Each participating member brings its own culture, an attractive, unique identity. This allows us to

to get to know each other better, value each other and learn from each other.

SICOFAA has a combined air operations manual where procedures are standardized and progress is being made in the joint work of the American air forces in logistical operations, aeromedical evacuations, rescues and reconnaissance. Failures and deficiencies are corrected. New technological advances are learned.

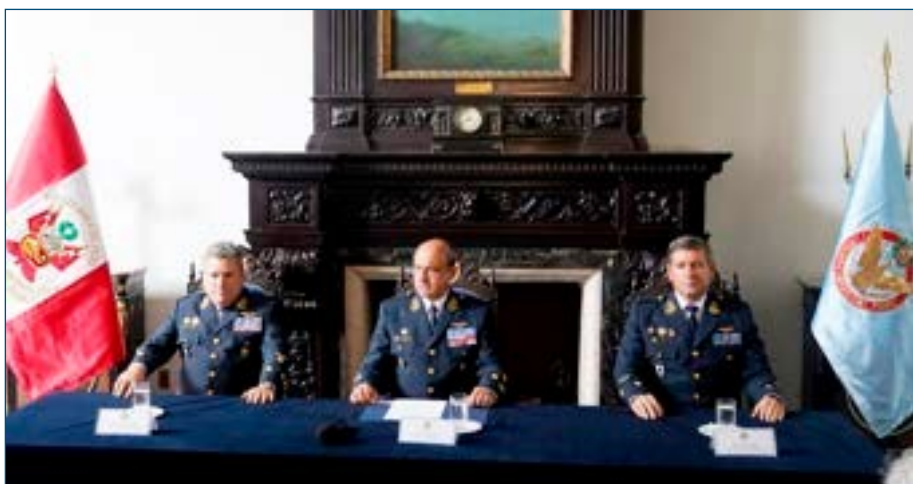
Origins of SICOFAA

In 1961, the Chief of Staff of the US Air Force (USAF), General Thomas White, suggests bringing together the commanding generals of the American air forces in a first conference in order to strengthen inter-agency fraternal relations, as well as the planning of effective professional cooperation.

In 1964, the Peruvian Air Force planned the creation of a voluntary organization of air forces and proposed a document entitled "Bases and Procedures for a System of Cooperation between the American Air Forces", which was accepted at the 1965 conference.

PERU HOSTS COMBINED AIR FORCE EXERCISE IN THE AMERICAS "COOPERATION IX-2023".

Always
working under
the
aeronautical
values of
integrity,
solidarity,
reciprocity and
excellence.



Peru will host the Combined Military Exercise "Cooperation IX-2003" in which members of 12 air forces belonging to the System of Cooperation among American Air Forces - SICOFAA will participate.

This was announced by the Commander General FAP, Air General Alfonso Artadi Saletti, during a press conference held on April 26 at the Aeronautical Center of Peru. The event was attended by the Operations Commander, TTG FAP Luis Tueros Manarelli and MAG FAP Javier Tryon Carbone, Director of Exercise "Cooperation IX-2023".

This military exercise is an operations training and strategy practice that the airmen of the member countries of the system deploy with the objective of exercising the use of air power to offer humanitarian aid after natural disasters in their territories.

The event will take place between May 8 and 19, in the regions of Lima, Ica, Ayacucho, Ucayali, Cajamarca and Lambayeque where aircraft and military personnel from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, United States, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay will be deployed. The headquarters of this exercise is the FAP Callao Air Base - Air Wing No. 2.

General Artadi Saletti said: "The synergy produced by these exercises strengthens our capabilities for the benefit of the population affected by natural disasters of great magnitude, emphasizing that air transport is the fastest and most timely response in the event of natural disasters".



SICOFAA, A SINGLE FORCE IN THE FACE OF NATURAL DISASTERS

For example, he said, "In Peru, in 2017, the participation of SICOFAA was activated when the El Niño Phenomenon dramatically affected, for almost three continuous months, the northern coast and part of Lima. On that occasion, airplanes and helicopters from the Air Forces of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Ecuador and Venezuela were present. They arrived not only with their aircraft, crews, food support and humanitarian aid, but also with brigades of rescuers and paramedical support", he added.

These exercises allow us to standardize work procedures, update our technology and information technology, use the same language and work in a planned manner in times of dramatic emergencies such as earthquakes, hurricanes, forest fires, volcanic eruptions, river floods, tsunamis and other natural disasters of great magnitude that occur on our continent, he said.

He clarified that: "This aid is only given if the country affected by a natural disaster requests it through its Foreign Ministry".

On the other hand, he recalled that Peru, in 2014, hosted the "Cooperation III" combined real exercise that took place between the FAP air bases of Callao and Pisco and in which 280 members of the air forces of 12 SICOFAA member countries and about 320 members of the FAP participated.

In this Combined Exercise "Cooperation IX-2023", the Peruvian Air Force (FAP) participates with 12 aircraft, their crews, Special Forces and Ground Forces units.

NATURAL CATASTROPHES IN PERU AND FAP'S ACTIONS



Help comes from heaven

Tragedies and natural devastations are part of human evolution and when they are not foreseen, they frighten, intimidate and paralyze, but when they occur in our national territory, the FAP crews and all the institutional infrastructure are there to face them and to serve as an indispensable support for humanitarian and logistic aid for the benefit of the affected populations.

Peru is a country that is always exposed to natural disasters due to its location within the Pacific Ring of Fire where 80% of the earthquakes that occur on the planet are registered. Likewise, our territory is located on the western coast of South America in the tropical and subtropical zone, which is why it suffers severe weather changes generated by the El Niño Phenomenon. To this we add today the climate change that the Earth is suffering.

In the last 55 years, Peru has suffered multiple natural disasters and in all of them, the Peruvian Air Force was present in the front line. However, we will only refer to three of these disasters of great magnitude: the earthquakes of 1970, 2007 and the climatic phenomenon called "Niño Costero" in 2017.





Huaraz Earthquake- May 31, 1970

The FAP conducted a airborne operation unprecedented

It was 3:21 pm on May 31, 1970. The earth began to rumble and there was an earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale that lasted more than two minutes. The epicenter was the coast of Chimbote in the Ancash region and the most affected area was Huaraz, where the highest snow-capped mountain in Peru, Huascaran, is located. A mass of ice falls from Huascaran dragging tons of mud, rocks and trees; the towns of Yungay and Ranrahirca disappear. All of Huaraz suffers the consequences of the terrible earthquake. More than 70,000 people were killed and the number of victims reached one million inhabitants, roads were destroyed, airports collapsed.

Faced with this reality, the FAP carried out an unprecedented airborne operation, dropping 400 paratroopers including Army engineering personnel and heavy machinery over Huaraz.

Thus began the largest airlift ever recorded in Peru. The personnel launched cleared the runways in three days for light aircraft and six days for heavy aircraft.

In Lima, Air Group N°8 worked day and night loading and unloading generous aid from 15 sister countries and transporting it to Huaraz. Two tragic and painful events occurred with the loss of an aircraft from the former Soviet Union and another from Argentina that were transporting aid to Peru.





Pisco Earthquake- August 15, 2007

Pisco Air Base, after suffering serious damage from the earthquake, assumed responsibility for logistical work to assist the affected population.

It was 6:40 pm on August 15, 2007, millions of Peruvians, particularly in Lima, were returning home after a day's work when an earthquake measuring 7.9 on the Richter scale with a long duration of 3'30" began. Its epicenter was in the sea of Pisco, Ica and it was felt in most of southern Peru and with great intensity in Lima.

The catastrophe caused 595 deaths, 1,366 injured, 74,000 homes destroyed, 319,886 people affected in Pisco, Chincha and Ica.

The FAP was again present from the first moment. Eight hours after the earthquake occurred, the first FAP plane, an Antonov 327 from Air Group No. 8, arrived in Pisco with 2.6 tons of medicines, tents, blankets and water sent by the National Civil Defense System (INDECI).

The FAP mobilized its entire logistical system to assist the affected population. It worked 24 hours a day at the Alar2 in Callao and the Pisco Air Base, after recovering from the terrible earthquake that left them without water or electricity and affected by a tsunami that flooded the FAP villages, had to recover soon and enabled its hangars as warehouses; receive dozens of planes that landed daily on its runway bringing international and national aid and attend an average of 5,000 people a day for various reasons. At that time, the commander of the base was the then FAP Colonel Alfonso Artadi Zaletti, our current commanding general.

Seven years later, at the end of April 2014, the FAP hosted one of the largest joint training exercises of the System of Cooperation of the American Air Forces (SICOFAA) called "Cooperation III".

These were some of the aircraft that landed at the Pisco Air Base airport after the natural disaster.





The then COR FAP Alfonso Artadi was the Commander of Air Group No 51, who had under his responsibility, the good performance of this FAP unit, in Pisco, after the earthquake of 2007. Today, he is our General Commander.





Climatological Phenomenon "El Niño Costero"- Summer 2017

Nature set the agenda

On January 16, when millions of school children on our northern coast and part of Lima were enjoying a warm vacation on the beaches, suddenly nature began to strike mercilessly in Trujillo, Chiclayo, Piura, Tumbes and part of our capital city.

At that time, the Armed Forces, with its operational capacity, was able to give an immediate response to the population that was struggling with mud, torrential rains, overflowing rivers, floods, plagues, isolated villages with inhabitants walking in mud up to their waists.

Once again, the FAP with its crews, aircraft and specialized personnel created air bridges, transported affected and injured people, and transported tons of humanitarian aid. It supported the free transport of perishable foodstuffs such as lemons and fruits from the north to Lima to avoid shortages and crop failures. It even attended a birth in mid-flight.



SICOFAA responded to Peru's call

In this dramatic case of 2017, the alarm of the System of Cooperation among American Air Forces - SICOFAA was activated. This assistance was requested through the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Following this request for help, aircraft from the air forces of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela arrived. Paraguay, Panama, Japan, the Chinese Benevolent Society, South Korea and the European Union also sent aid.

Some of these countries not only brought humanitarian aid in their aircrafts, but also rescue brigades, paramedical support, and helicopters to help transport the inhabitants of villages that were isolated by the floods and landslides.

The hangars of the No. 7 Air Group in Piura were converted into warehouses for the tons of aid that arrived "from the sky".

From January 15 to the first half of March 2017, the FAP, with the generous support of aircraft from other countries and our Army, Navy and National Police, transferred more than 15,000 people from Tumbes, Piura, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Chimbote, Lima, Cajamarca, Tarapoto, Mazamari, Chachapoyas, Jauja.

Six FAP members were affected by dengue fever, despite the health sector's efforts to prevent epidemics and pests.

During those painful weeks, the Air Operational Command (COA) reported that 38,359 passengers were transported, 2,500 tons of water, food, drainage pumps, work teams, humanitarian cargo and 2,942 hours of flights were carried out 24 hours a day.



Our aircraft are the first to transport military and medical personnel, rescue brigades, firefighters, and members of the Red Cross to any point in the country. We maintain permanent liaison with the affected populations.

We perform immediate aeromedical evacuations, We move populations surrounded by landslides, floods, we move injured and dead people, and we can transport up to 300 tons of diverse aid in less than 24 hours.



COOPERACIÓN IX

EJERCICIO COMBINADO DEL SISTEMA DE COOPERACIÓN ENTRE LAS FUERZAS AERIAS AMERICANAS

UNA SOLA FUERZA - PERÚ 2023



DEL 8 AL 19 DE MAYO



EJERCICIO COOPERACIÓN IX 2023



Base Aérea del Callao, Perú.

AYACUCHO, CHICLAYO, HUARAZ, JAUJA, LIMA, PISCO, PUCALLPA, PUERTO ESPERANZA

"ONLY ONE
FORCE
ANTE
NATURAL
DISASTERS"